

September 2012 Update



2012 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children

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children

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UNICEF requires \$900 million to meet the needs of children and women affected worldwide by humanitarian situations

From nutrition crises across Africa to the crisis in the Middle East to continued and in some cases increased needs in lesser known contexts, 2012 has again seen a significant number of emergencies. UNICEF and its national and international partners have been maintaining support to the humanitarian situations in the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, while responding to new crises affecting children and women.

Global attention has centred on West Africa and Syria, where two growing crises from the previous year continued and led to increased humanitarian needs. The food and nutrition crises across the **Sahel** belt now requires a response in nine countries, driving a reflection on how humanitarian action there can better start laying the seeds to develop stronger systems and build community resilience against the cyclical shocks too common for many children. Internal displacement and refugee outflows to neighbouring countries have followed the complex emergency inside **Mali**, with increasing protection and education concerns as well. Simultaneously, a regional outbreak of cholera is resulting in an increase in cases and deaths, against the backdrop of the arriving rainy season and a poorly funded water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. UNICEF and partners have so far treated over 520,000 severely malnourished children under 5 across the Sahel (47 per cent of the target), vaccinated 1.9 million against measles (30 per cent of the target), and provided insecticide-treated nets to 7.3 million families (79 per cent of the target) as part of malaria control programmes. Response to the crisis in and around Mali has included provision of emergency supplies, including to 141,000 people in northern Mali and household water treatment to prevent and mitigate cholera outbreaks have reached 94,000 people across the region.

The crisis in **Syria** continues to escalate, affecting an estimated 2.5 million people inside Syria, about half of them children. It has also caused a refugee crisis in surrounding countries. Working with local partners, UNICEF has supported the vaccination of 285,000 children under 5 against measles complemented with Vitamin A supplementation, and provided over 100,000 people with access to soap and hand-washing facilities, among other key interventions.

A third major crisis that spilled over from 2011 was in Eastern and Southern Africa, which continued to experience the impacts of the crisis in the Horn of Africa. **Somalia**, struck in parts by famine the previous year that accelerated the regional refugee crisis, shed that designation early in 2012, but the situation for children remained dire and the response complicated by a challenging operating environment. Still, UNICEF and its network of partners have been able to treat over 230,000 malnourished children across the country, including 217,000 in central and southern Somalia, exceeding initial targets. The refugee caseload in **Kenya** continued to increase as result of regional climate-related shocks, high food prices and conflict in Somalia. **Ethiopia** continues to receive refugees from Somalia and South Sudan, though at a much slower rate than in 2011, and delayed and below-normal rains have again caused an increase in the number of people requiring emergency food assistance. Response to the refugee crisis in Kenya has included support for high impact nutrition interventions for over 27,000 acutely malnourished children under 5 and routine immunization of 13,800 children under one year (87 per cent of the target). Gross enrolment rates have increased in Kenya's Dadaab refugee camps – between January and June this year, pre-primary gross enrolment nearly doubled (from 17 per cent to 34 per cent) while primary gross enrolment grew from 36 to 40 per cent. This is the result of UNICEF's work with UNHCR and partners to develop and implement a joint education strategy; direct support provided to early childhood development centres; and development of an education information management system. In Ethiopia, the organization has worked with partners in refugee settings to provide nutrition interventions, essential drugs for primary health care and child protection services in camps, as well as access to primary education to 30,000 refugee children.

Equally worrisome – and less noticed – are the continuing humanitarian needs that have failed to capture the attention of the world. Humanitarian needs in **Afghanistan** increased because of the compounded effect of armed conflict, internal displacement and flash flooding. The children of

South Sudan, the world's youngest nation, have been impacted by the results of political tensions with Sudan, worsening the humanitarian situation of children already facing malnutrition and lack of access to social services. UNICEF has provided some 231,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and returnees with access to

With new crises and changes to requirements in existing humanitarian situations, appeal is only 38 per cent funded

improved water sources (46 per cent of the target) and treated over 57,000 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition (50 per cent of target).

Humanitarian action in **Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States** has centred on supporting the response to the spill over from the Syria crisis, the ongoing needs in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the need to strengthen regional capacity for response and disaster risk reduction. Amid ongoing emergencies in different parts of the world and the current constrained financial environment, there has been limited donor attention to humanitarian situations in this region. In order to fulfil its obligations to the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF counts on continued donor assistance to address the protection and humanitarian needs of children and women in the region, especially those affected by unresolved disputes.

In East Asia and the Pacific, recovery efforts intensified in the **Philippines** following Tropical Storm Washi (2011), yet new needs emerged from flooding in Luzon as well as the continuing armed conflict in Mindanao. UNICEF has provided 4,000 water and hygiene kits to the flood-affected areas as well as 1,500 school kits and 34 early childhood care and development kits to encourage children's return to school. Undernutrition continued to define the reality for many children and women in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, with heavy rains this summer bringing flash flooding and landslides, causing significant damage across the country. Nutrition response has included treatment of 4,916 severely malnourished children under 5 (with an 85 per cent cure rate), with water and hygiene kits reaching about 14,000 flood-affected people.

In **Madagascar**, the effects of a cyclone and heavy rains caused displacement and damage to health centres, as well as threatening the upcoming lean season due to a reduced harvest. With only 2 per cent of UNICEF's appeal funded, the organization supported the response largely through prepositioned supplies, jeopardizing response for the coming cyclone season. **Rwanda** experienced an increase in refugee inflows fleeing fighting in neighbouring DRC. **Zimbabwe** continues moving towards recovery though residual humanitarian challenges remain, including a drought-induced food security situation mainly in the south of the country. UNICEF programmes have vaccinated 1.9 million children under 5 against polio and measles (surpassing targets) and provided 2 million people with access to safe water (meeting targets).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, recent flooding in **Colombia** has created further humanitarian needs in a context too familiar with natural hazards. The UNICEF response has experienced gaps in all sectors due to a complete lack of humanitarian funding. **Haiti**, still recovering from the 2010 earthquake and continuing to respond to a cholera crisis, was struck by Tropical Storm Isaac in late August, affecting about 15,000 families in some 160 camps although systems were in place to support the most urgent needs.

In the Middle East and North Africa, humanitarian needs have increased sharply in **Yemen**, especially in rural communities and within displaced populations. Global acute malnutrition is as high as 30 per cent in some coastal parts of the country with severe acute malnutrition at levels well beyond the emergency threshold. These provide a broad indicator of the state of basic service provision to the poorest Yemenis since malnutrition is a composite that includes poor health and vaccination rates, bad feeding practices, insufficient sanitation and hygiene, lack of access to potable water and traditional harmful practices. UNICEF is supporting mobile and community-based screening and feeding programmes, as well as providing WASH services to displaced people, host communities and schools. The children of **Sudan** have also been facing the consequences of tensions with South Sudan, causing widespread displacement, while the complexity of the operating environment in the east as well as Darfur challenges humanitarian access and response delivery. UNICEF has been contributing to the inter-agency contingency planning process in Sudan while responding to humanitarian needs – for example, in South Kordofan, UNICEF has delivered health kits sufficient for 90,000 people (15,000 children). With UNICEF support, the government constructed and rehabilitated a total of 71 hand pumps, increasing access to safe drinking water for 31,750 internally displaced persons and host community members.

In South Asia, protracted displacement, recovery needs from 2011 floods and sporadic flooding in 2012 with localized droughts in parts of **Pakistan** have contributed to worrying levels of disease and malnutrition and have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. The end of the 2011 floods has resulted in a decrease in UNICEF's funding requirements, but significant needs remain. UNICEF and its partners have been able to reach over 670,000 people with water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (51 per cent of the target). In **Sri Lanka**, response to the aftermath of the conflict ending in 2009 has focused on meeting the needs of resettled populations, including by restoring access to schooling.

In West and Central Africa, the number of internally displaced people in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** has risen to 2.2 million, the highest level since 2009. Half of them are children. Amid grave violation of child rights, 1 million children are severely malnourished and cholera cases are climbing, reaching nearly as many in half a year as in all of

2011. Schools have been occupied by armed forces and groups, pillaged and burned, jeopardizing the education of 60,000 children in North Kivu, and the reported cases of child recruitment have increased. UNICEF and partners have thus far immunized over 8.8 million children under 5 (60 per cent of the target), providing WASH interventions to 1.1 million people (surpassing a target of 885,000) and assisted 413,000 with essential household items. UNICEF has also supported the release of 1,194 children, including 248 girls, (40 per cent of the target) from armed groups in the east of the DRC and has reunified 1,091 children, including 209 girls. In **Central African Republic**, about 1.9 million people – almost half the population – require humanitarian assistance, the result of insecurity and resulting displacement. In **Cote d'Ivoire**, stability following the violence and unrest of the previous year has facilitated the return of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons and refugees from **Liberia**. Over 150,000 people in IDP camps and host communities have been provided with access to improved water in Cote d'Ivoire (85 per cent of target). Urgent needs remain in both countries for those still displaced and the communities hosting them, with insecurity further complicating response efforts.

Globally, UNICEF provided direct and remote technical support to emergency response in the field, while continuing to strengthen organizational systems and its operational capacity to respond. The development and issuance in March of Simplified Standard Operating Procedures for large-scale, 'Level 3' emergencies will increase the efficiency of response to such emergencies in the future. These will be automatically applied upon activation of UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure for an organization-wide mobilization. More broadly, UNICEF is streamlining and simplifying several of its procedures for all emergencies. Efforts to strengthen UNICEF's internal systems have been used by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in its 'Transformative Agenda' as an example for system-wide response activation for major emergencies. UNICEF remains a key contributor to the development and implementation of the Transformative Agenda, as well as in clarifying improvements to non-Level 3 emergencies and field implementation. It has also worked to strengthen its inter-agency commitments to coordination, locating global coordinators for the three clusters and two areas of responsibility that UNICEF leads in one organizational unit in Geneva with core costs covered by Regular Resources and opportunities for efficiencies and harmonization between clusters.

UNICEF is revising its Humanitarian Action for Children appeal upwards by 14 per cent to \$1.46 billion for 2012. This increase reflects both new emergencies and changes in requirements (both upward and downward) in existing humanitarian situations. Requirements include those in mid-year reviews of the Consolidated Appeals Process where relevant. With \$560 million received through the end of August – only 38 per cent of the total HAC requirements – a gap of nearly \$900 million remains to continue protecting the rights of children and women affected worldwide by humanitarian situations.

UNICEF Humanitarian Action Funding Status

Through 31 August 2012

Please see hyperlinks to country and regional information in the names listed below

	Original HAC 2012 Funding Requirements	Sept. 2012 Funding Requirements	Funding Received as of 31 August 2012	Funding gap	% un- funded
CEE/CIS	8,241,000	8,241,000	3,765,659	4,475,341	54%
EAPRO	4,700,000	4,700,000	440,541	4,259,459	91%
DPRK	22,428,000	22,428,000	9,847,348	12,580,652	56%
PHILIPPINES	19,356,000	6,111,031	2,737,625	3,373,406	55%
ESARO	11,915,000	11,915,000	5,423,877	6,491,123	54%
ERITREA	10,200,000	10,200,000	3,972,520	6,227,480	61%
ETHIOPIA	58,339,000	58,339,000	31,433,297	26,905,703	46%
KENYA	47,126,000	42,300,342	24,321,524	17,978,818	43%
MADAGASCAR	20,950,000	11,000,000	231,353	10,768,647	98%
RWANDA	-	3,013,407	779,017	2,234,390	74%
SOMALIA	289,134,000	162,165,378	60,262,202	101,903,176	63%
SOUTH SUDAN	62,500,000	93,515,872	37,502,857	56,013,015	60%
ZIMBABWE	24,600,000	8,496,400	5,094,118	3,402,282	40%
MENA	1,600,000	2,800,000	25,000	2,775,000	99%
DJIBOUTI	8,390,000	8,390,000	2,953,016	5,436,984	65%
IRAQI REFUGEES	11,404,000	11,404,000	2,708,328	8,695,672	76%
oPT	15,436,000	15,436,000	17,054,412	-1,618,412	-10%
SUDAN	98,083,000	98,083,000	30,960,775	67,122,225	68%
SYRIA	-	44,090,000	9,399,647	34,690,353	79%
SYRIA REFUGEES (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey)	-	74,928,500	15,284,801	59,643,699	80%
YEMEN	49,807,000	80,764,847	29,804,274	50,960,573	63%
ROSA	3,990,000	3,990,000	367,647	3,622,353	91%
AFGHANISTAN	31,661,000	44,974,316	23,028,787	21,945,529	49%
PAKISTAN	88,400,000	69,577,000	24,383,138	45,193,862	65%
SRI LANKA	20,512,000	20,512,000	1,734,457	18,777,543	92%
TACRO	12,000,000	12,000,000	412,231	11,587,769	97%
COLOMBIA	6,200,000	3,400,000	-	3,400,000	100%
HAITI	24,105,000	17,116,515	10,560,834	6,555,681	38%
WCARO	27,156,000	24,377,305	13,095,082	11,282,223	46%
BURKINA FASO	-	22,270,198	12,910,359	9,359,839	42%
CAMEROON**	-	13,183,970	4,657,451	8,526,519	65%
CAR	11,018,000	12,892,961	8,678,504	4,214,457	33%
CHAD	46,424,000	52,000,000	25,825,252	26,174,748	50%
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	26,929,000	26,929,000	16,052,339	10,876,661	40%
DRC	143,900,000	164,000,000	39,520,782	124,479,218	76%
GAMBIA	-	806,323	136,261	670,062	83%
LIBERIA	25,929,000	25,929,000	8,394,831	17,534,169	68%
MALI	-	58,169,330	18,947,355	39,221,975	67%
MAURITANIA**	-	12,737,000	4,885,091	7,851,909	62%
NIGER	30,025,000	39,675,281	35,478,895	4,196,386	11%
NIGERIA**	-	28,132,964	5,948,990	22,183,974	79%
SENEGAL	-	6,825,560	3,279,197	3,546,363	52%
GLOBAL / HQ	21,900,000	21,900,000	7,754,036	14,145,964	65%
GRAND TOTAL	1,284,358,000	1,459,720,500	560,053,709	899,666,791	62%

* All amounts in US\$. All income figures preliminary. All funding figures have been rounded.

** Previously part of WCARO chapter.

*** In addition to the total funding received above, UNICEF also received additional Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) distributions in the amount of \$20,418,429 for Angola, Comoros, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Uganda.