**Funding update**

As of mid-year, **$996.6m or 29 per cent** of the full 2017 HAC requirement of $3.4bn has been received. With the funds available from the previous year, UNICEF HAC is **51 per cent funded**. This time last year, HAC of $3.2bn received $1bn and with carry-forward it was 58 per cent funded.

The current funding projections indicate an additional **$591m** from the public sector for UNICEF’s emergency response which will, at mid-year, increase the total funding level to 68 per cent.

This first half of the year has been marked by multiple disasters amid the protracted crises that generate most humanitarian needs. In the spotlight have been the famine in South Sudan and risk of famine in north-east Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen. The HAC appeals for these four countries, combined, have received approximately $305m out of their total $712.4m requirement (30 per cent of total 2017 HAC).

**Top five underfunded appeals** are all in Africa: Djibouti, Mali, Uganda, DRC, and South Africa. El Nino/La Nina. Moreover, in the same continent, funding concerns continue for large scale and protracted emergencies in Sudan and Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Chad, Niger) and CAR.

**Global Humanitarian Overview – June update**

The [Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) – June Status Report](#) was presented on 21 June, during the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment. The Global appeal is calling for a **record $23.5bn** to alleviate the suffering of the 141 million vulnerable people in 37 countries (increase of $1.3bn since the beginning of the year). So far, in 2017, donors have provided **$6.2bn** in funding. However, despite generosity from partners, the message of this GHO Status Report is clear: needs requiring an urgent response are rising faster than funding is coming in. For full report, click [here](#).
Crisis specific updates and latest SitReps

Yemen cholera response
With nearly every governorate in the country affected, Yemen is currently facing the worst cholera epidemic in the world. The total number of suspected cases has exceeded 200,000, and more than 1,300 have died—1/4 of them are children. The Yemen country office (CO) is continuing to rapidly scale up its response, and will be launching a “polio-style” campaign for cholera focused on C4D health messages and community engagement. In June, three UNICEF charter planes delivered 36 tons of lifesaving supplies. Since the outbreak was reported on 27 April, UNICEF has distributed over 600,000 ORS sachets and 20,000 Intravenous (IV) fluids to oral rehydration points and at homes. With partners, UNICEF has supported the establishment of 488 oral rehydration therapy points and more than 20 Diarrhoea Treatment Centres across the country. In addition, nearly 400,000 children are estimated to be severely malnourished in Yemen, and the cholera outbreak is complicating UNICEF’s response to this nutrition crisis. This year, UNICEF is working with partners to provide therapeutic and life-saving food treatment to 320,000 children in Yemen.

PPD is currently supporting Yemen CO in the process of finalizing a $100m contribution agreement with the World Bank for cholera response — primarily tagged as their resilience and prevention agenda. The agreement is expected to be finalized in early August. In late June, Saudi Arabia also announced $66.7m to UNICEF and WHO for cholera response but the exact funding envelope for UNICEF is still to be confirmed.

Horn of Africa drought response
The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in the Horn of Africa as a result of the drought, and as a consequence, the health, growth, and lives of nearly 10.5 million children in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia are at risk. As a coping mechanism, thousands of people have moved internally, often to the border areas, which are particularly vulnerable due to the limited availability of services. While cross border movements have been limited so far, an increase in erratic, informal movements may be expected, depending principally on availability of pasture, water and perceptions over the availability of services in the different regions.

UNICEF ESAR Horn of Africa Cross Border Programming Action Plan has been developed to support enhanced cross border cooperation and programming in key border regions of Ethiopia and Kenya affected by drought, and the pre-famine situation in Somalia. The total funding requirement for the rest of the year is $11m of which $5.5m is urgently needed to strengthen cross-border response over the next three months ($2m for Ethiopia, $1.2m Kenya, and $2.3m for Somalia). For more information, click here.

Afghanistan
In line with the Afghanistan inter-agency 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, at the beginning of the year, UNICEF requested $30.5m to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the country in 2017. Half year into the response, Afghanistan HAC is 41 per cent funded, while $5.45m is urgently
needed to support an estimated 123,000 emergency affected children with the bare minimum priorities: Nutrition - $2.4m to cover the gap in RUTF for the treatment of some 38,000 children suffering from SAM; Education in Emergencies - $1.3m is the current gap to assist 32,000 children; WASH - $750,000 is required to assist 40,000 children; and Child protection - $1m is required. For more details, click here.

**Philippines**

Due to the recent conflict in Marawi City, Philippines, 160,000 children are estimated to be displaced and many have not yet received relief assistance. The Government of the Philippines launched a military and law enforcement operation on 23 May against the Maute Group, a local non-state armed group that has claimed allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh). Military operations have no clear end date, potentially displacing families and children for many more months to come. The conflict is causing widespread fear among children and the need for urgent scaling up of psychosocial support. Some 86,000 school-aged children have not been able to return to school. The estimated funding need for UNICEF’s key interventions for a period of six months is $1.8m. At the end of June, UNICEF submitted a concept note to CERF requesting $600,000 to support WASH activities. If approved, this would reduce the overall funding gap but over $1m would still be required.

**External situation reports (SitReps)**

CEE/CIS – [Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe, Turkey, Ukraine](#)

EAPR – [Viet Nam, Philippines](#)

ESAR – [Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda](#)

LACR – [Colombia, Peru](#)

MENA – [Djibouti, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Syrian Refugees, Yemen](#)

ROSA – [Bangladesh, Sri Lanka](#)

WCAR – [Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Niger, Nigeria](#)
ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment

This year’s ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment took place in Geneva from 21-23 June under the theme “Restoring Humanity and Leaving No One Behind: Working together to reduce people’s humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability”. UNICEF was represented by Manuel Fontaine, Director of EMOPS. The three high level panels covered: 1) Reaching people in need and promoting respect for IHL and the humanitarian principles; 2) Protracted crises: meeting needs and reducing needs, risk and vulnerability; 3) Addressing humanitarian challenges linked to disaster and climate change induced mobility. A central theme in the opening, closing and 22 side-events was the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain – offering the opportunity to discuss issues related to key transformations for the Agenda for Humanity and in particular: localization as a way to sustain operational response; the humanitarian-development nexus, call for unmarked, flexible and multi-year funding; the crucial role of women’s leadership in the humanitarian and development spheres resonated throughout the sessions. Lastly, we heard about access and the need for political actors to use their influence to facilitate humanitarian aid and ensure respect for IHL.

Grand Bargain

On 20 June, the first Grand Bargain Annual Meeting was held in Geneva, hosted by Switzerland and International Federation of Red Cross. The Sherpas and signatories of the Grand Bargain were invited to focus on 1) the progress and implications for the field and 2) defining the way forward – renewing political commitment and maximizing collective impact. UNICEF was represented by the Director of EMOPS and Deputy Director of PPD. While there was a resounding appreciation of the progress made to date, it was also clear that there is a need to prioritize, coordinate and sequence the commitments. In terms of implementation at the field level, many expressed that much of the work was ongoing (even prior to it being labelled as the Grand Bargain), however, as policy reform takes time, the visibility in terms of results on the ground takes longer. The progress of GB workstreams require a stronger quid pro quo approach, especially in the following areas: MYP-MYF, transparency, management costs, reporting, earmarking and may need to be clustered. Moving forward, a light structure was proposed in terms of meeting the priority commitments. Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, CEO of the World Bank was (re) nominated as the eminent person. The next meeting will take place in June 2018, in the margins of ECOSOC HAS in New York.
Events/meetings

- Yemen Humanitarian Donor Coordination Group in Geneva, 10 July
- Webinar on Japan’s humanitarian funding package through FY2017 Supplementary Budget, 12 July
- Annual consultations with Japan in Tokyo, 27-28 July
- DED Justin Forsyth visit to UK, end of July date TBD
- Annual consultations with CERF in New York, July date TBD

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