

UNITED NATIONS

20 | CENTRAL
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
12 | FUND

ANNUAL REPORT



CERF



Credit: Reuters/Yazen Homsy



Editorial Team:
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Names of beneficiaries have been changed to protect their identity.

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Map source: United Nations Cartographic Section

U N I T E D N A T I O N S

20 | CENTRAL
12 | EMERGENCY RESPONSE
FUND

A N N U A L R E P O R T



TENS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE NEED HELP



A girl carries a bottle of water atop her head in a camp in Port au Prince, Haiti.

Credit: UNICEF

NEVER HAS THE NEED BEEN GREATER

Sudanese refugee is checked for signs of malnourishment using a device provided by UNICEF South Sudan.

Credit: UNICEF



CERF

A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

2012 was a record year for CERF as we received more requests for funding than ever. CERF responded and dispersed US\$485 million to 546 projects in 49 countries and territories – the highest amount since its inception. Whilst the countries of the United Nations and other partners showed great generosity, the level of funding required from CERF in 2012 shows that crises worldwide continue to proliferate.

Since CERF's inception, 125 General Assembly members, regional governments and observers, private donors and the public have trusted us to allocate and manage a total of \$2.8 billion in grants to 87 countries and territories around the world.

I would like to express my great appreciation to the 69 Member States, several corporations, regional governments and dozens of private individuals that invested more than \$427 million in CERF in 2012. This is a remarkable show of support and solidarity in tough economic times.

CERF cannot address all needs, but with a relatively small amount of money, it can lay the groundwork that enables quicker and more effective humanitarian responses. CERF provides money for life-saving,

humanitarian activities during those critical first days of a disaster, ensuring that emergency operations do not fail due to a lack of funding. CERF funding also helps to improve the coordination of responses. UN agencies have to work together to agree on what is required and where.

The need for CERF funding will be substantial in 2013. Conflicts, violence, floods, earthquakes, droughts, preventable diseases – alone or in combination – will drive millions of people into desperate need in 2013. Emergency humanitarian operations to help them will cost the world billions of dollars. I appeal to UN Member States, the private sector and individuals to continue supporting CERF so that it can continue to do what it does so well, ensure that critical and timely life-saving assistance gets to those most in need.



Valerie Amos
Under-Secretary-General for
Humanitarian Affairs
And Emergency Relief Coordinator

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USG Valerie Amos meets a child at the WFP and UNICEF-supported Provincial Baby Home in Hamhung City, DPRK.

Credit: OCHA/David Ohana

RAPID AND RELIABLE

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

ABOUT **CERF**



Families fleeing from their homes as a result of fighting between the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Credit: Jeoffrey Maitem

ABOUT CERF

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a global humanitarian fund established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006 to enable more timely and predictable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural and man-made disasters. It is replenished annually through contributions from governments, regional and local authorities, the private sector, foundations and individuals.

Since its inception, CERF has become one of the world's largest funding mechanisms, allocating more than US\$2.8 billion in grants to 87 countries and territories around the world. More important, it is one of the first to allocate funds when an emergency hits.

a grant facility of \$450 million and a loan component of \$30 million. The grant element has two windows: one for Rapid Response and one for Underfunded Emergency.

Funds through the Rapid Response (RR) window provide immediate cash for life-saving humanitarian activities during the initial days and weeks of a sudden-onset crisis. These funds may also be used to respond to time-critical requirements or a significant deterioration in an existing emergency.

The Underfunded Emergency (UFE) window helps ensure more equitable funding of emergency responses. These grants strive to target emergencies that have not attracted, or are unlikely to attract, sufficient funding for life-saving activities.

Eligible humanitarian organizations can borrow funds from CERF's \$30 million loan facility to help expedite their emergency response while waiting for donor contributions to be transferred.

CERF is one of three humanitarian pooled funding mechanisms available for emergency responses. The other two are the country-based Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF) and the Emergency Response Funds (ERFs). CHF and ERFs are managed by HCs and exist in a number of countries with specific humanitarian profiles. Complementarity among the three in terms of prioritization of humanitarian interventions, budget preparation and reporting is a priority for CERF. This is supported by CERF's guidance for RC/HC on synergies and harmonization between CERF processes and the other pooled funding mechanisms. In 2013, new guidelines on pooled fund complementarity will be finalized and circulated by the CERF secretariat.

“ From flood zones to war zones, CERF stops crises from turning into catastrophes. The Fund does this through quick, targeted support when an emergency starts or by injecting funds in stubbornly underfunded situations. ”

United Nations
Secretary General
Ban Ki-moon

CERF'S OBJECTIVES



Promote early action and response to reduce loss of life



Enhance response to time-critical requirements



Strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises

CERF also helps ensure coordinated emergency response. The Fund requires that all CERF requests be approved by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) or Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) who, in turn, ensures that humanitarian agencies prioritize their joint applications in order of importance.

CERF is not a substitute for existing humanitarian funding mechanisms, such as the consolidated appeals, or for bilateral funding - it complements them. CERF consists of

While only United Nations agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) can access CERF funding directly, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGO) and national or local government structures can serve as implementing partners in the projects. OCHA itself can access CERF funding only through the loan element and cannot be a recipient of grant funds.

CERF'S GENDER FOCUS

CERF-funded projects have to be consistent with basic humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality and must be sensitive to the different needs of women, girls, boys and men.

MALI

Supporting women and girls affected by conflict



The armed conflict in northern Mali in 2012 displaced hundreds of thousands of people to more secure regions within and outside the country. Most of the internally displaced groups were women and children in dire need of goods and services.

Using \$13 million allocated by CERF, FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA, WHO and WFP responded to the conflict in Mali. Among these, UN Women and UNFPA gave displaced women dignity kits to meet their basic hygiene needs. Each kit contained soap, towels, tooth brushes, toothpaste, buckets and other non-food items.

The agencies also deployed a team of trained psychologists who provided psychosocial counseling in three regions of the country (Gao, Kidal and Tombouctou). Many of the more than 1,000 women who sought refuge in the occupied regions had experienced multiple psychological distresses, including sexual-based violence, threats and traumas.

UN Women also established four holistic care units within health centres in Bamako, Gao, Kati and Mopti. These units provided medical, psychological, legal and economic assistance to women and girls who had been affected by the conflict.

Quick-impact projects, which included psychosocial, legal and economic assistance, were offered to about 80 women and girls who had been victims of rape.

COORDINATED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE RAPID RESPONSE IN PARAGUAY

In late June 2012, heavy rainfall near the Argentina and Chaco Central border caused floods in Paraguay that isolated entire communities and seriously affected the livelihoods of the most vulnerable indigenous and creole communities. Residents, the Government and UN agencies were taken aback by this emergency, as Paraguay rarely suffers from natural disasters of this magnitude. This meant that UN's activities in the country generally focused on development. As a consequence, immediately after the emergency, the RC requested a deployment of a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and a team from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC). A joint UNDAC/ROLAC team arrived in Paraguay just three days later. In the following weeks, the team coordinated the response process and facilitated the preparation of a CERF request in consultation with the CERF secretariat. CERF quickly responded with an allocation of \$2.6 million to the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) to support relief efforts.

UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY IN THE PHILIPPINES

In 2012, the Philippines received \$4 million through the UFE window. The low-intensity conflict in Mindanao, dating back to 1968, coupled with frequent natural disasters had created cycles of displacement, chronic poverty, malnutrition and scant access to clean water among people in rural areas. Many of the humanitarian community's projects in response to these emergencies were severely underfunded.

CERF considered the different sectors' needs and allocated funds to IOM and six UN agencies: FAO, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

Independent reviews of the value added in the Philippines concluded that CERF funds were crucial in enabling a timely and sustained humanitarian response. In this small, less visible emergency, CERF was the number one donor towards the consolidated appeal, and it was the fourth-largest donor of humanitarian funds to the Philippines in 2012.

HOW CERF WORKS - RAPID RESPONSE

Following an emergency, humanitarian agencies often struggle to find resources to start life-saving operations. They rely on donor funding to carry out relief activities, as even a brief gap between an appeal for assistance and the disbursement of funds can be too long. Delays cost lives.

CERF's RR window fills this critical gap. Small CERF contributions at the onset of a crisis have often been pivotal in preventing crises from spiralling out of control, eventually saving thousands of lives and millions of dollars. Each year, approximately two thirds of CERF allocations are made through the RR window, some of which are approved as quickly as one day after an application is received. CERF also promotes prioritization and coordination among the humanitarian agencies to help reduce gaps and overlaps, and avoid wasting resources.

HOW CERF WORKS - UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES

Millions of people around the world still need assistance following an emergency, long after the media spotlight fades away. There may be follow-on disasters, and sometimes the response to an emergency is not fully funded in the first place. Either situation can leave a country devastated and unprepared for the next emergency.

To remedy this, CERF earmarks one third of the funds received to forgotten and underfunded emergencies. Twice a year, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) selects countries to receive support through CERF's UFE window. The selection is based on funding levels, UN agency recommendations and inter-agency consultations. Qualitative factors, including the nature and scope of programming included in the country's funding appeal, the UN country team's capacity to implement CERF-funded projects, and performance reviews of previous CERF grants are taken into consideration during the selection process.

THE PARAGUAY PROCESS

PHASE

1



DEPLOYMENT

28 JUNE - 3 JULY

- OCHA ROLAC receives a request from Paraguay's RC to deploy an UNDAC team. Three days later, a joint UNDAC/ROLAC team arrives in Paraguay. The team prepares an action plan and assigns roles and responsibilities to each team member.
- The CERF secretariat is briefed about the need for UNDAC deployment and possible upcoming funding requests. It starts initial discussions with the UNCT.

PHASE

2



ASSESSMENT

5-8 JULY

- Three inter-agency assessment teams are deployed in the field. Assessment information is compiled and analyzed, response priorities are established and a report on assessment is prepared and shared with the RC and the humanitarian community in-country.

PHASE

3



FUNDING
REQUEST

10-17 JULY

- The RC and the UNCT agree to request CERF funds. An inter-agency team prepares the CERF application and organizes workshops to facilitate the process.
- Following informal discussions with CERF, the proposal is submitted to CERF on 17 July.

PHASE

4



FUNDING

19 JULY

- The ERC approves \$2,577,014 to WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO to aid the relief efforts.

UNDAC

UNDAC is part of the international emergency response system for sudden-onset emergencies. It helps the UN and Governments of disaster-affected countries during the first phase of a sudden-onset emergency through assessment, coordination and information management. UNDAC also

assists in the coordination of incoming international relief at the national level and/or at the site of the emergency.

UNDAC teams can deploy at short notice anywhere in the world. They are deployed free of charge to the disaster-affected country upon the request of the RC/HC and/or the affected Government.

CERF - ONE OF THE FIRST TO HELP

Patient infected by yellow fever in
West Darfur.

Credit: UNAMID/Albert González Farran

A YEAR OF ACTION

2012 IN REVIEW



Children enjoy playing games in a Child Protection Centre in Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Credit: UNICEF/Shehzad Noorani

2012 IN REVIEW

In 2012, CERF was crucial in supporting humanitarian response in nearly every major emergency worldwide. CERF provided early funding to new emergencies and filled some of the most critical humanitarian funding gaps. It allowed partners to respond to the needs of millions of people affected by crises.

CERF disbursed a record annual total of \$485 million to 546 projects in 49 countries and territories in 2012. Never before has the need for CERF funding been greater, and never before has CERF's support to enable more rapid and more sustained life-saving assistance been more substantial.



CERF continued to deliver on its mandate by giving timely, need-based funding to a broad range of emergencies, from large regional and national emergencies, such as the Sahel food-security crisis and the Myanmar conflict, and smaller emergencies, like the floods in Comoros.

DISBURSEMENT BY COUNTRY

Ten recipient countries accounted for more than half of the total annual disbursements. With a total of \$40 million, humanitarian operations in South Sudan received the most CERF funds in 2012.

During the first quarter of the year, CERF approved \$179 million for 24 countries, including more than \$27 million in RR grants to humanitarian partners in

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal to support an estimated 1.6 million people. A combination of successive droughts, conflict, population displacement and cholera outbreaks had left over 18 million people in the eight countries in the Sahel facing food insecurity and one million children under age 5 at risk of dying. CERF's response to the crisis demonstrated the Fund's ability to successfully meet time-sensitive needs by supporting life-saving activities.

Taking stock of lessons learned following the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa in 2011, the CERF secretariat worked closely with regional partners to ensure timely CERF allocations to speed up the humanitarian community's response to the drought in the Sahel. According to the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel and HCT, CERF's early and sustained involvement was essential for addressing the situation.



The majority of the funds disbursed in the first quarter were given through the first UFE grant round. Thirteen countries received a total of \$104 million in UFE funds to help fill critical gaps in humanitarian aid. These included the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Djibouti, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Congo, South Sudan and Syria.

In the second quarter, CERF provided nearly \$23 million in RR funding to help people affected by the Syrian crisis, in Syria, Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. Since the crisis began, more than 2.5 million people have needed humanitarian assistance. Additional allocations were made throughout 2012, bringing the total CERF support to humanitarian agencies in Syria and affected neighbouring countries to more than \$52 million.



Although larger emergencies accounted for the majority of CERF's 2012 allocations, throughout the year CERF also continued to support those in need in smaller emergencies. In March and April, Comoros was hit by heavy rainfall and severe flooding that cut off access to affected communities and destroyed roads and other infrastructure. CERF gave \$2.5 million to UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA and WFP in Comoros to ensure food security, basic health care, shelter, water, education and protection for 60,000 affected people.

In July, CERF gave more than \$20 million in RR funding to UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM in South Sudan. Clashes along its northern border had left South Sudan struggling to cope with a massive humanitarian crisis, as more than 170,000 people fled the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile state. The refugee situation further deteriorated due to a combination of political-economic shocks, increased conflict and worsened food insecurity. The CERF allocation allowed the five recipient agencies to provide life-saving support to an estimated 65,000 people, including over 13,000 children under age 5.

The second UFE allocations of 2012 approved some \$55 million for humanitarian programmes in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

In October, Hurricane Sandy hit Cuba and Haiti, causing deaths, destroying infrastructure and agricultural land, and worsening the food security, health, financial and nutrition situations of many vulnerable people. In response, CERF gave \$5.5 million to humanitarian programmes in Cuba and \$4 million to humanitarian programmes in Haiti that allowed WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, IOM and UNOPS to assist 900,000 affected people with support in agriculture, food security, nutrition, health, education, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.

At the end of the year, Typhoon Bopha hit the east coast of Mindanao in the southern Philippines. The typhoon was the sixteenth storm to hit the Philippines in 2012 and the most powerful in decades. More than 6.2 million people were affected and over 987,000 people displaced. In response, CERF disbursed \$8 million to UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNFPA and UNDP to help an estimated 855,000 people.

SOUTH SUDAN

CERF supports UNHCR to assist refugees in South Sudan



In 2011, fighting broke out in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and some 76,000 residents fled the conflict. A year later, the fighting intensified, generating even more forced displacements. Between March and April 2012, more than 65,000 refugees arrived in the Upper Nile and Unity states of South Sudan, climbing to 140,000 by June 2012.

Humanitarian actors worked around the clock to keep pace with the emergency, but the situation soon overwhelmed available resources and projections. To make matters worse, the rainy season began, and most areas within the two states were quickly flooded, complicating efforts to deliver vital assistance. The health, water, sanitation and nutrition situations deteriorated quickly, and many internally displaced persons died of malaria, diarrhea and respiratory tract diseases.

In July 2012, CERF provided a Rapid Response allocation of \$20 million to UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM working in South Sudan. UNHCR used its \$10 million share to provide urgent, life-saving activities, and the timely intervention helped stem the rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis.

With the CERF disbursement, UNHCR increased the water supply from 12 litres per person per day in June to 21 litres per person per day by December 2012. Two public health centres were also added, and 6,000 latrines were built. Non-food items, particularly 6,500 blankets and sleeping mats, helped combat the respiratory tract diseases that killed many refugees. These life-saving activities made a critical contribution towards moving the negative health and mortality trends to below the emergency thresholds by December 2012.

DISBURSEMENT BY WINDOW

In 2012, CERF disbursed a total of \$327 million to 44 countries through the RR window. This marks the highest amount ever allocated through the RR window.

In addition to Syria and South Sudan, the largest recipients included Niger, which received nearly \$25 million to address cholera, drought, food insecurity and a significant returnee and refugee influx following the conflicts in Libya and Mali; Yemen, which received three allocations valued at \$24 million in response to internal displacement related to conflict; and Pakistan, which received approximately \$22 million through two allocations for the complex emergency in the north-west and monsoon floods in the southern part of the country.

UFE allocations to 21 countries accounted for about one third (\$158 million) of the total annual disbursements in 2012. CERF disbursed \$103.5 million, or 65 per cent, of the annual UFE budget to agencies in the first quarter of the year, allowing RC/HCs and humanitarian partners to strategically formulate their 2012 plans in 13 important, but poorly funded crises as early as possible in the year. Humanitarian partners in South Sudan were the largest recipients of UFE funds, at \$20 million. Pakistan received \$15 million to support programmes responding to displacement in the north-west provinces.

No agencies requested CERF loans during 2012.

To ensure broad coverage and reduce the number of projects with overlapping implementation periods and budgets, CERF strives to avoid repeating underfunded disbursements to the same countries in the same year. In the second UFE round, CERF allocated nearly \$55 million to humanitarian operations in another eight countries.

DISBURSEMENT BY SECTOR

While food remained CERF's top-funded sector in 2012, totalling \$115 million in disbursements to humanitarian partners, there was a significant increase in disbursements to the health sector. A total of \$78 million was disbursed to help humanitarian agencies and their partners control disease outbreaks, including cholera and ebola in West and Central Africa, yellow fever in Cameroon and Sudan, meningitis in Burkina Faso, Chad and Ethiopia, and measles in Yemen.

DISBURSEMENT BY EMERGENCY TYPE

Conflict-related displacement, notably in Mali, South Sudan, Syria and Myanmar, was the highest-funded emergency type in 2012, accounting for over 41 per cent of CERF disbursements, totalling approximately \$199 million.

In Myanmar, the eruption of the communal violence in Rakhine state in mid-June and October led to the loss of lives and livelihoods, displaced up to 125,000 people and damaged public infrastructure and homes. In response, CERF approved a total of \$10.2 million to UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF and WHO for projects that delivered emergency assistance to the most vulnerable people.

In July, CERF gave \$7 million to humanitarian partners in Mali to aid conflict-affected people. Some 146,000 Malians were internally displaced, and another 191,000 sought refuge in neighbouring countries, due to the deteriorating security situation in the country. This complex emergency affected areas that were already highly food-insecure following the 2011 drought.

During 2012, CERF disbursed a total of \$320 million in response to 23 humanitarian appeals. This included disbursements against 17 consolidated appeals (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Philippines, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe); one Flash Appeal to Lesotho and five other comparable humanitarian action plans (Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Syria).

DISBURSEMENT BY AGENCY

CERF disbursed funds to 14 UN agencies and IOM during 2012. The list included one new recipient agency, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR again were the top three recipients of CERF funds, collectively accounting for nearly 70 per cent (\$336 million) of funding. WFP remained the top-funded agency. CERF was the seventh-largest donor to WFP in 2012, up one slot from 2011, with WFP operations in Niger and the DRC topping the list of recipients. The

total funds disbursed to UNHCR increased in 2012, with CERF the eighth-largest donor to UNHCR for the year. The UNHCR allocations primarily went to assist people uprooted by emergencies, especially in South Sudan, Syria, Pakistan, Myanmar and Yemen.

In 2012, CERF became UNICEF's second-largest source of humanitarian funding. Disbursed funds from CERF to UNICEF increased from \$106 million in 2011 to \$128.6 million in 2012, equivalent to 18 per cent of UNICEF's total income for humanitarian assistance.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) experienced a more than three-fold increase in CERF funding from 2011 to 2012, largely due to the needs of Palestinian refugees in Syria. CERF also increased its support to WHO by nearly \$14 million to a total of \$53 million, making CERF WHO's largest donor source for emergency operations, accounting for 40 per cent of its budget. FAO also saw a significant increase in CERF funding up \$5 million to an annual total of \$43 million.

THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The life-saving food basket in Syria



Credit: UNICEF/Romenzi

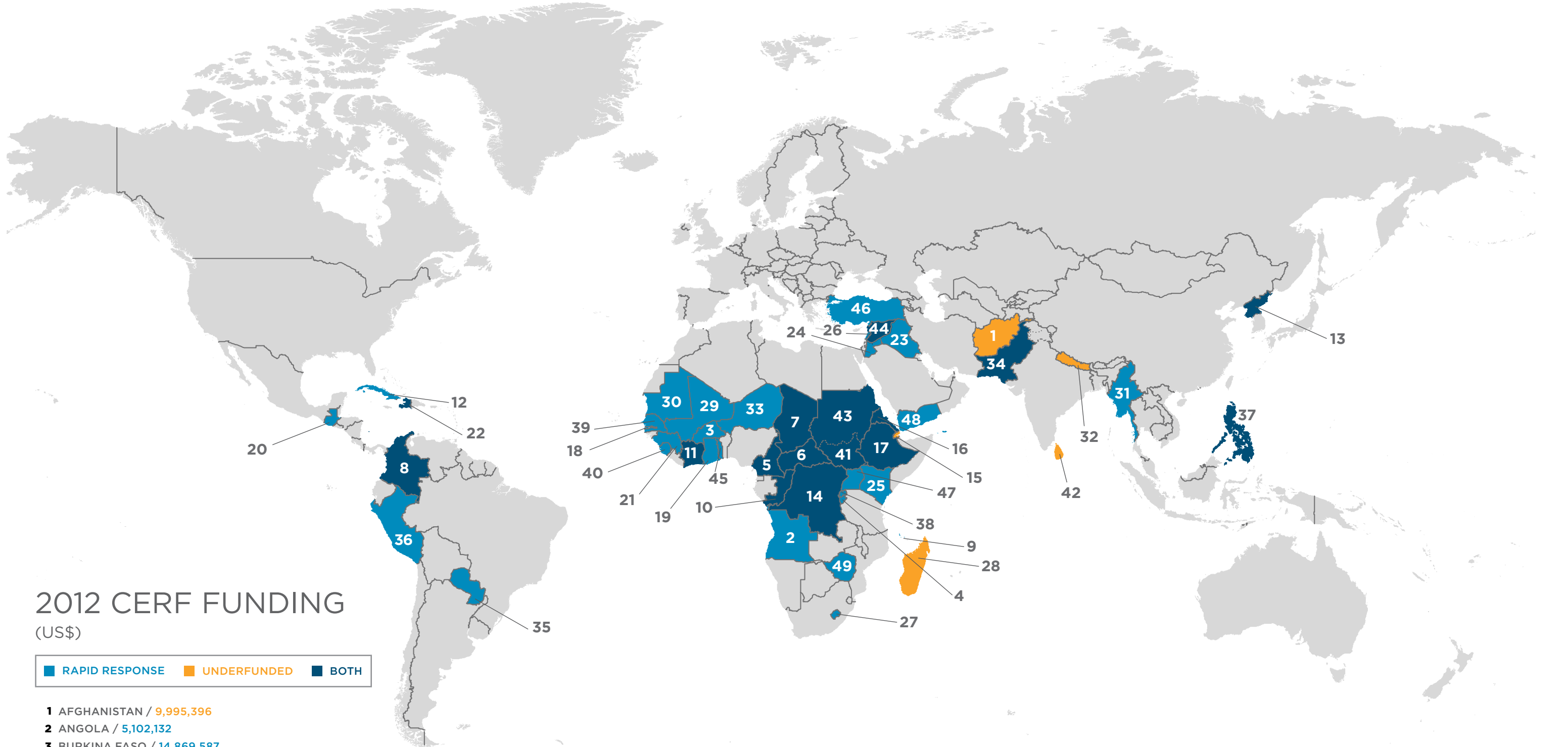
In February 2012, 23-year-old Lilith Attia and her family fled their home in Jib el Jandal, leaving all their belongings behind. Together with several other families, Lilith and her three children found refuge in an unfinished house, with no doors or windows, outside the old city of Homs. At the time, Lilith was one of 850,000 people in Syria need of food assistance.

In response to the humanitarian crisis, CERF allocated almost \$30 million through its RR window to UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM. CERF also disbursed \$7 million through its Underfunded Emergency window to assist Iraqi refugees in the midst of the conflict.

Using a CERF allocation of \$500,000, WFP was able to

ensure that commodities arrived in the country in time to prevent their having to distribute incomplete food baskets to Lilith and other families dependent on the monthly rations. With the funds, WFP and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) managed to provide cereals, oil, pulses and other staple foods. The food baskets also contained life-saving supplementary food for children to prevent malnutrition.

The monthly food basket was crucial to Lilith and her family. "A few months ago, we started receiving a food basket. This is the only assistance we get," she explained. "Without it, our situation would have been even more difficult. The food rations help a lot, and we know that WFP staff and SARC risk their lives to bring us this food. We are grateful."



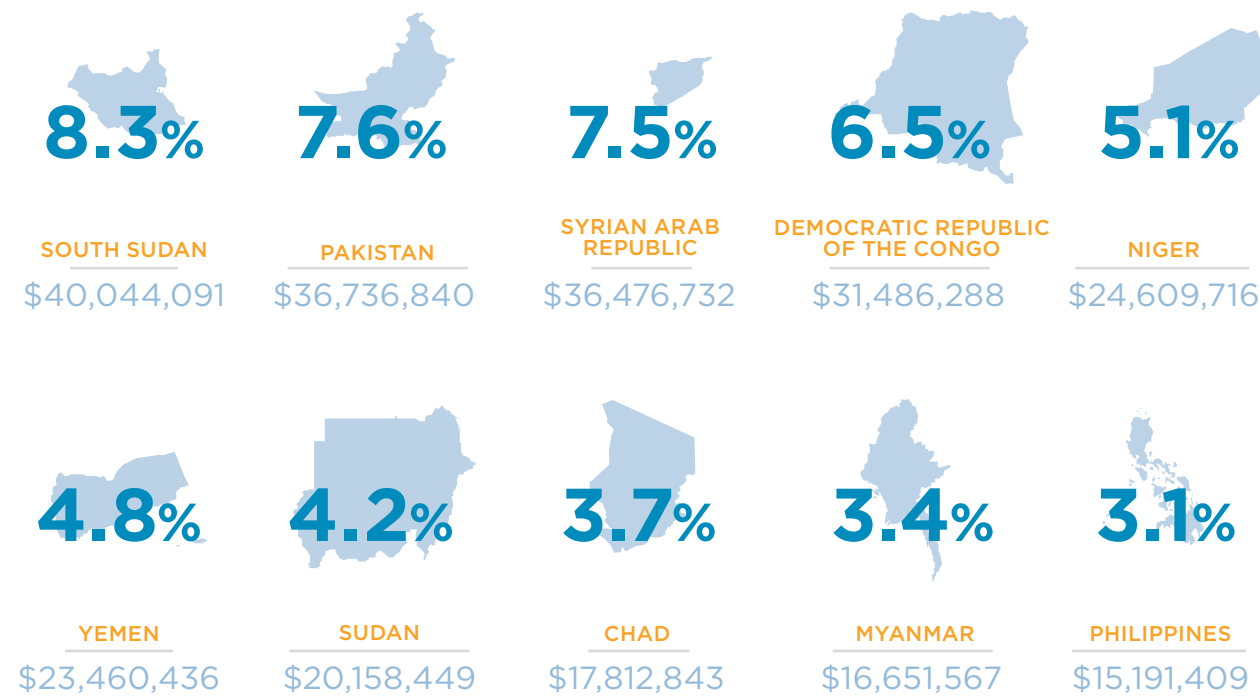
2012 CERF FUNDING (US\$)

■ RAPID RESPONSE ■ UNDERFUNDED ■ BOTH

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 AFGHANISTAN / 9,995,396 | 16 ERITREA / 3,291,599 / 3,998,941 | 28 MADAGASCAR / 1,999,893 | 39 SENEGAL / 6,932,070 |
| 2 ANGOLA / 5,102,132 | 17 ETHIOPIA / 4,072,334 / 9,912,447 | 29 MALI / 13,954,347 | 40 SIERRA LEONE / 2,461,235 |
| 3 BURKINA FASO / 14,869,587 | 18 GAMBIA / 4,834,117 | 30 MAURITANIA / 10,971,652 | 41 SOUTH SUDAN / 20,027,456 / 20,016,635 |
| 4 BURUNDI / 1,986,269 | 19 GHANA / 312,440 | 31 MYANMAR / 16,651,567 | 42 SRI LANKA / 1,994,899 |
| 5 CAMEROON / 8,802,092 / 1,997,430 | 20 GUATEMALA / 1,654,130 | 32 NEPAL / 4,997,385 | 43 SUDAN / 6,163,967 / 13,994,482 |
| 6 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC / 1,993,713 / 5,997,499 | 21 GUINEA / 1,126,380 | 33 NIGER / 24,609,716 | 44 SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC / 29,493,103 / 6,983,629 |
| 7 CHAD / 9,881,234 / 7,931,609 | 22 HAITI / 3,947,974 / 7,949,515 | 34 PAKISTAN / 21,891,110 / 14,845,730 | 45 TOGO / 686,120 |
| 8 COLOMBIA / 1,093,884 / 2,990,259 | 23 IRAQ / 2,567,704 | 35 PARAGUAY / 2,577,014 | 46 TURKEY / 2,086,822 |
| 9 COMOROS / 2,522,639 | 24 JORDAN / 3,994,809 | 36 PERU / 2,221,613 | 47 UGANDA / 6,887,544 |
| 10 CONGO / 6,997,499 / 3,920,678 | 25 KENYA / 2,000,830 | 37 PHILIPPINES / 11,235,977 / 3,955,432 | 48 YEMEN / 23,460,436 |
| 11 CÔTE D'IVOIRE / 1,526,060 / 7,958,195 | 26 LEBANON / 2,978,910 | 38 RWANDA / 3,077,082 | 49 ZIMBABWE / 2,006,304 |
| 12 CUBA / 5,522,753 | 27 LESOTHO / 6,220,011 | | |
| 13 DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA / 2,382,271 / 10,965,527 | | | |
| 14 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO / 19,715,742 / 11,770,546 | | | |
| 15 DJIBOUTI / 4,019,325 | | | |

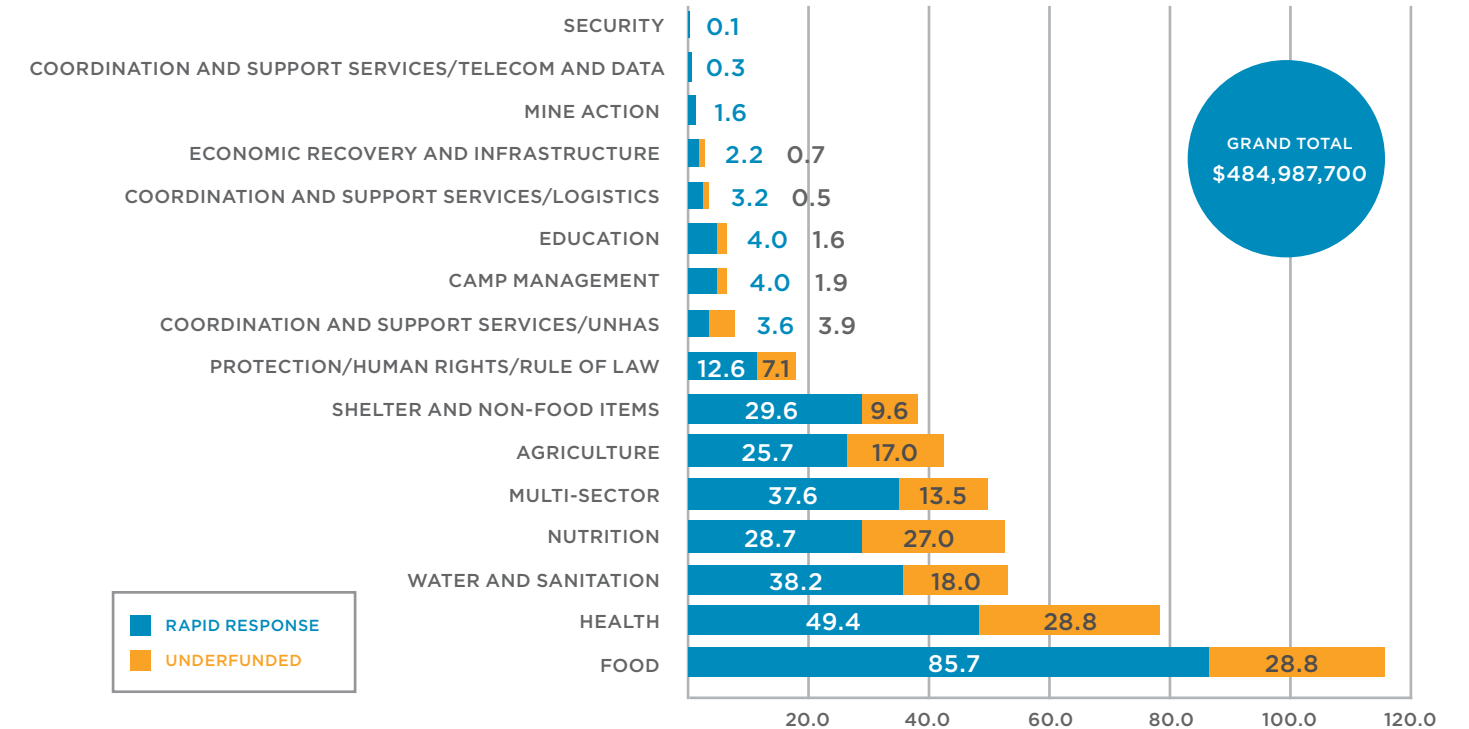
TOP 10 RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Amounts of the total disbursement to each country.

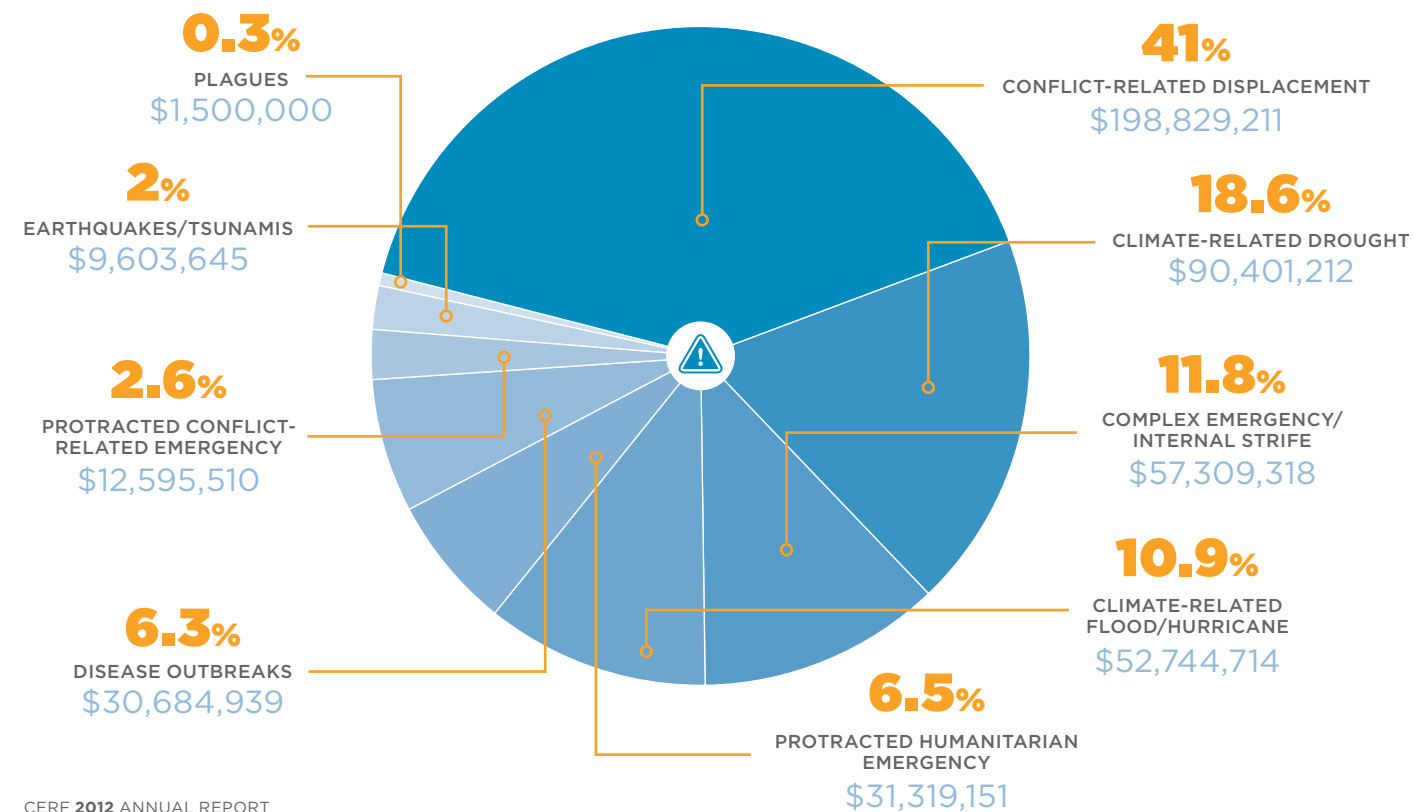


DISBURSED BY SECTOR

(US\$ millions)

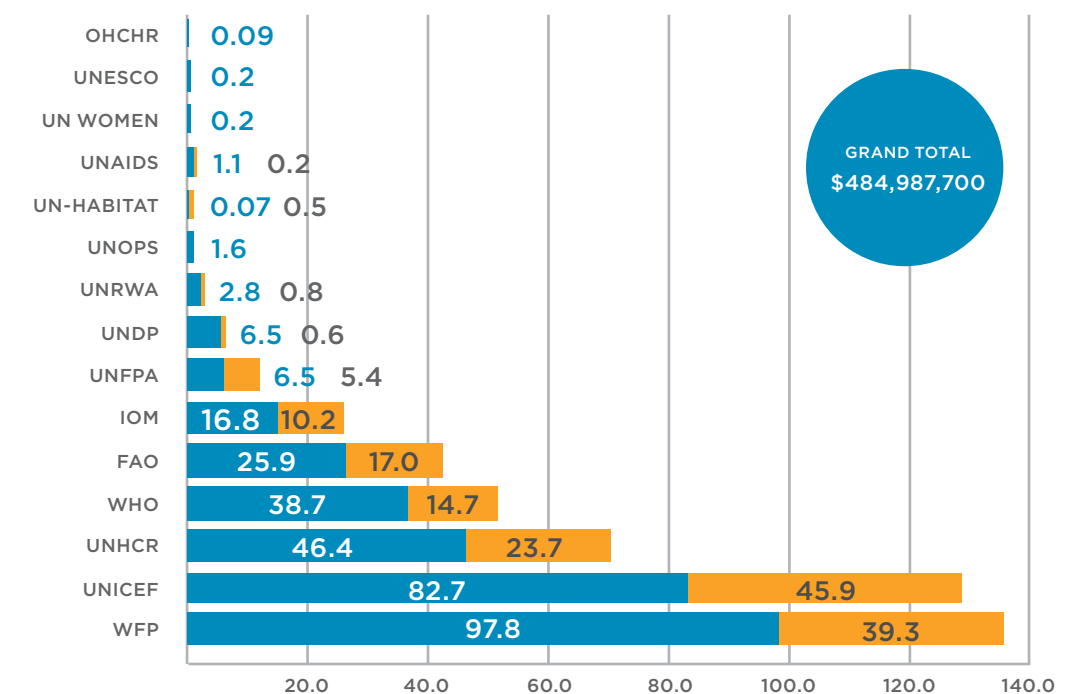


DISBURSED BY EMERGENCY TYPES



DISBURSED BY AGENCY

(US\$ millions)



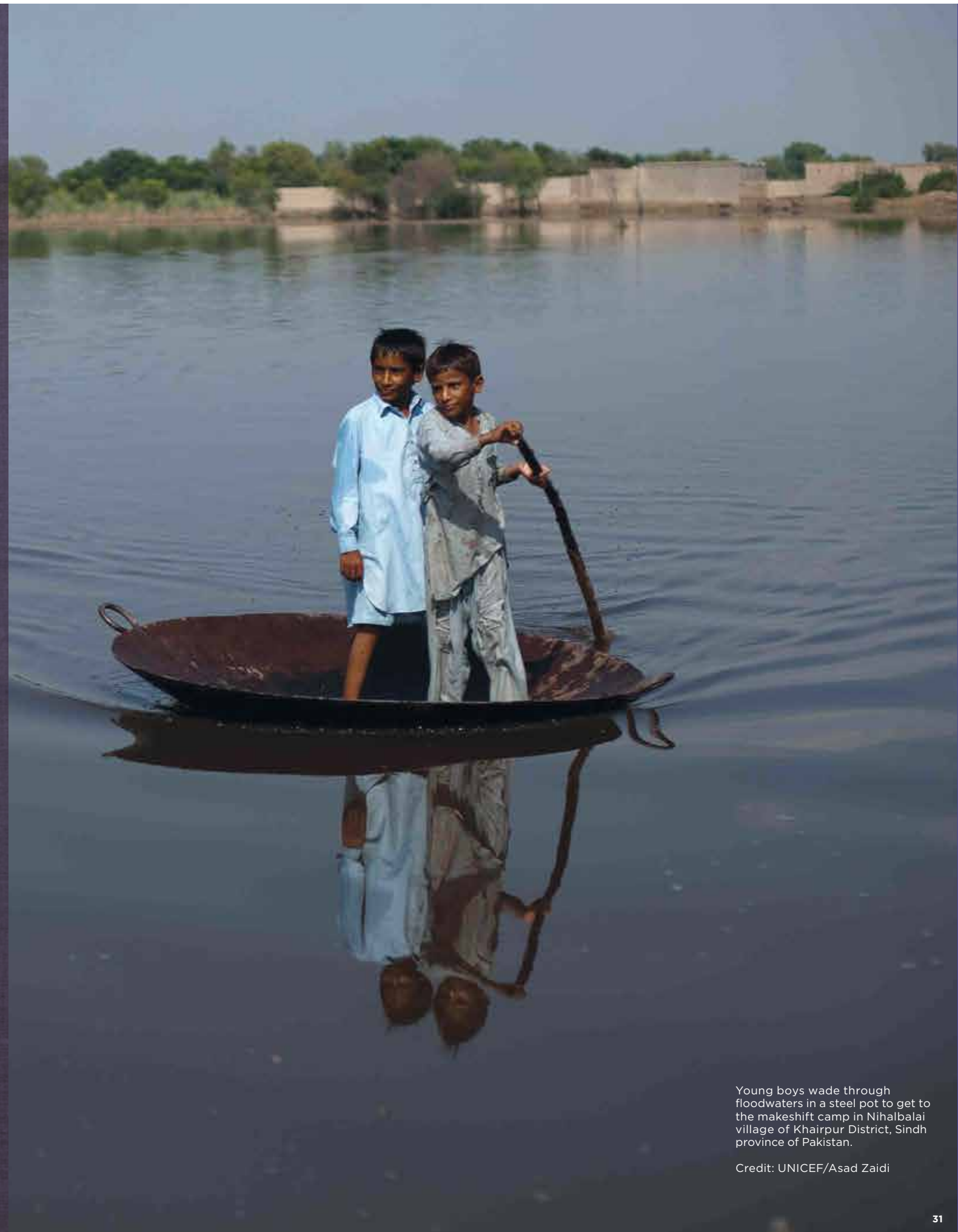
CERF RESPONDED TO ALMOST EVERY EMERGENCY WORLDWIDE

Temporary homes are pouring into the overflow area of the Ifo Extension camp in Dadaab, Kenya. Dadaab is the largest refugee camp in the world with over 440,000 people residing in the camp. It was originally built to capacitate only 90,000 people.

Credit: INTERNEWS

TRANSPARENT AND **ACCOUNTABLE**

MANAGING **CERF**



Young boys wade through floodwaters in a steel pot to get to the makeshift camp in Nihalbalai village of Khairpur District, Sindh province of Pakistan.

Credit: UNICEF/Asad Zaidi

MANAGING CERF

CERF continues to be a flexible and predictable source of humanitarian funding that is both transparent and accountable. Key management milestones in 2012 included the continued implementation of the Management Response Plan (MRP), following the five-year evaluation of CERF, the independent evaluation of the UFE window, the country-level reviews conducted under CERF's Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF) and the continued efforts to improve field reporting.

THE FIVE-YEAR EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSE PLAN

In 2011, the independent five-year evaluation mandated by the General Assembly provided Member States with a comprehensive overview of CERF's activities from 2006 to 2011. This included CERF's ability to meet its objectives, its administration, the needs-assessment process and the allocation criteria.

The evaluation highlighted CERF's strengths and weaknesses and provided 19 recommendations at the policy and operational levels to improve its effectiveness. Six recommendations were directed to the ERC, four to the CERF secretariat, two each to the UN Controller, donors and cluster lead agencies, and three to recipient UN agencies and IOM.

The CERF secretariat developed the MRP to follow up on the evaluation's recommendations. This was done in consultation with stakeholders, both inside and outside the UN secretariat. The MRP was approved by the ERC. The CERF secretariat regularly updates the MRP to reflect the implementation status of follow-up actions and shares it with the CERF Advisory Group ahead of its meetings. The most recent version of the MRP is available on the CERF website (cerf.un.org).

By the end of the second quarter of 2013, the CERF secretariat will have implemented all of the evaluation

recommendations directly under its control. Eleven of the 19 recommendations have already been closed, and an additional five will be closed during the first half of 2013. The remaining three recommendations either reflect ongoing, longer-term work that will be included in the CERF secretariat's regular work plan or are dependent on broader, system-wide initiatives, such as the efforts to improve monitoring at the country level under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Transformative Agenda.

Also as a result of this evaluation, and with adoption of General Assembly resolution 66/119 "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" on 8 December 2011, CERF's loan element was reduced from \$50 million to \$30 million in 2012. Accordingly, the United Nations Controller transferred \$46.4 million to the grant window in January 2012. This amount included the accrued interest from the CERF loan component and helped CERF ensure this year's record-high disbursement levels.

The implementation of the follow-up actions outlined in the MRP generated several initiatives that will directly benefit CERF, including:

- Guidance on complementarity between CERF and country-based pooled funds (Common Humanitarian Funds and Emergency Response Funds).
- A review of CERF's UFE window reaffirming its basic logic and process.
- User-friendly, informative application and reporting formats.
- Plans for a community of practice for humanitarian financing practitioners.
- Systematic ways to identify and disseminate CERF-related good practices.
- A review of the CERF PAF since its introduction in 2010.
- New CERF After Action Reviews (AAR) and prioritization guidance, which will be field-tested in the first half of 2013.

The CERF secretariat believes the MRP will have served its purpose by mid-2013 and anticipates closing the MRP at the fall meeting of the CERF Advisory Group. Longer-term initiatives linked to the recommendations of the evaluation will be transferred to CERF's regular work-planning process.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES WINDOW

In an effort to continually review and improve its processes, and based on a recommendation from CERF's five-year evaluation, in 2012 the CERF secretariat commissioned an independent review of the UFE process to review the current methodology used for country selection and apportionment and to identify potential alternative or improved methods. Two independent consultants conducted the review between May and September 2012.

Overall, the review concluded that the current processes behind the UFE window are fundamentally sound and that the current system — with two UFE rounds a year synchronized with the publication of the annual consolidated appeals, the Mid-Year Review and forward disbursement of funds — is the right one. Furthermore, the review found that the UFE country selection process is based upon the best available assessments of humanitarian need and financial reporting, emphasizing, "The selection processes provide a solid model for evidence-based funding allocation, worthy of consideration for adoption by donors who operate from a global level analysis".

The review also acknowledged two challenges that relate to existing weaknesses within the global

humanitarian financing system and, therefore, are well beyond CERF's control:

First, the UFE country selection process relies upon financial data from the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which varies in frequency and quality. While the review acknowledged that FTS data may be the best available for the purpose, it also highlighted the importance of CERF's current practice of complementing the quantitative data with qualitative discussions with multiple stakeholders. The review commended the benefits of this multilayer process, but also recommended that OCHA advocates for and assists in developing the means to strengthen agency reporting to FTS.

Second, the review called for increasing the transparency and objectivity of the UFE process by including International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs) in the country selection process. In response, the CERF secretariat has approached key INGO consortia regarding this recommendation and will continue to work with them to identify ways to incorporate INGOs in the process.

The study revealed strong, ongoing support for the original intent and purpose of the UFE window. The funding analysis provides additional evidence that CERF, in conjunction with country-level pooled funding, has indeed assisted in diminishing disparities and imbalances in funding.



PERU

When a catastrophe hits the classroom...

Aid workers know that returning children to school as quickly as possible in the aftermath of an emergency is one of the most important emergency interventions. When severe floods devastated the Loreto region in Peru in 2012, CERF allocated more than \$2 million to FAO, WHO, UNICEF and IOM through its Rapid Response window. UNICEF used \$220,000 to get 4,000 children and adolescents back into the classroom.

"The rapid response allocation helped re-establish educational activities and ensure that the right of children and adolescents to education was not affected." - UN Resident Coordinator in Peru Ms. Rebeca Arias

Over 1,600 schools were directly affected by the floods, displacing some 150,000 students. Over the next four

months, students throughout the region lost more than 300,000 class hours. Some schools were under water, and many others were used as emergency shelters. Students also lost the school supplies, books and notebooks that their parents had struggled to buy.

CERF funds were used to normalize the children's situation by providing educational spaces and supplies, as well as by training teachers to function in the new environments. Three thousand students received notebooks, pens, rulers and other basic school supplies.

One of the beneficiary communities was Manacamiri, a town located an hour north of the city of Iquitos by boat. Every primary and high-school student in Manacamiri received his or her own box of school supplies.

For everyone in Manacamiri — students, teachers, principals and parents — getting back to school was a powerful sign that their situation would get better and eventually return to normal.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

CERF’s PAF is used to formally define, manage and monitor performance and accountability processes related to the Fund’s operation. The PAF includes a logic model based on CERF’s three primary objectives and defines indicators for measuring CERF’s performance. The PAF also calls for three to five independent country-level reviews of CERF’s added value per year.

The CERF secretariat has contracted an independent expert to review the PAF that was introduced in 2010. The process started in January 2013 and should be concluded before the end of the second quarter of 2013. The CERF secretariat will explore possible improvements to the PAF based on the recommendations.

In 2012, the CERF secretariat commissioned a review of the value added by CERF assistance to the humanitarian responses to the Horn of Africa drought, the Ivorian refugee crisis and the complex needs in the Philippines. The reviews were facilitated by field visits to Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, the Philippines, and Somalia. Several common findings emerged, most notably that support from OCHA and the CERF secretariat had been instrumental in preparing CERF requests and that CERF support had been crucial to enabling humanitarian responses in smaller, less-visible emergencies.

The Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Liberia reviews confirmed that CERF had played an essential and timely role in enabling agencies to strengthen their response capacities and timetables to address pressing life-saving needs across a broad range of sectors.

The Philippine review found that CERF had added value to the humanitarian response of UN agencies and IOM by providing timely and flexible funding for the emergency responses; by enabling agencies to leverage other funding; by complementing other donor funding; by setting an example to other donors in supporting a response to a

“forgotten” crisis and filling critical gaps; and by supporting coordination at HCT level.

The Djibouti review concluded that CERF had played a crucial role in catalysing the structures of humanitarian reform in Djibouti, where none had existed before 2011, strengthening the HC’s role in coordinating humanitarian action among agencies, and advocating with the Government.

FIELD REPORTING ON RESULTS

RC/HCs receiving CERF funds are required to submit annual narrative reports detailing what was accomplished with the funds. These reports use input from CERF recipient agencies at the country level, and they are meant to illustrate how CERF has fulfilled its core objectives. They include lessons learned to ensure constant improvement of CERF’s performance.

The quality of CERF field reports has improved since the Fund’s inception. The CERF secretariat works closely with country teams to finalize the reports, which are posted on the CERF website. Reporting guidance and templates have progressively been made clearer, responding to feedback from the field. The CERF secretariat updated the format of the reports and the guidelines in 2012, and pre-structured each country report according to number of emergencies of each given country, and pre-entered all available data ahead of the report process.

TRAINING AND LEARNING

CERF carried out two-day trainings in Panama City, Dakar, Nairobi, Bangkok, Rome, Johannesburg and Cairo, attended by 282 people from UN agencies, IOM and NGOs. The 2012 workshops focused on CERF criteria and processes and worked to improve the quality of UN agency submissions and reporting by encouraging participants to share their experiences and best practices.

PAKISTAN

Glimmers of hope in Pakistan



Credit: Salva Binti Mahboob



Credit: WHO



Credit: Haseeb Khalid

Widespread flooding in Pakistan in 2012 affected more than 5 million people, many of whom were still recovering from severe floods in 2010 and 2011. Sindh province, where the poorest and most vulnerable people live, was particularly hard-hit. CERF responded by allocating \$9.9 million through the Rapid Response window to WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, FAO, WHO and IOM to ensure immediate provision of water, food, shelter and health care to the thousands of families devastated by the floods.

IOM offered winterization support and distributed roofing kits consisting of plastic sheets and bamboo to provide immediate shelter assistance to households living under the sky.

Nadeem Abdul, a physically disabled person from Umerkot District in Sindh, received one of the IOM roofing kits. He, his wife and seven small children had been forced to live under the open sky since their house was nearly destroyed

in 2011. Since the flooding also halted economic activity in the area, Nadeem had no way to earn the money needed to repair his house. Nadeem said, “I’m grateful to IOM and CERF for providing shelter support to me and my family when we had no hope”.

UN-Habitat used a CERF allocation of \$560,000 to provide 6,345 temporary shelters to the flood-affected people. A small community in Tando District, Mohammad Khan was one that received help from UN-Habitat.

Starting with the basic bamboo-framed shelter, which with the right technique could be made more durable, UN-Habitat trained the community to build their shelters using a different stronger, design, and a year later the community had built enough shelters to house its entire population. These villagers, who previously had been cut off from the rest of the world, began to welcome strangers, learned how to establish stronger temporary houses, and created a new, safer world for themselves.

MANAGEMENT OF CERF

The ERC and Under-Secretary-General (USG) of OCHA, Valerie Amos, manages the Fund on behalf of the Secretary-General and is supported by the CERF secretariat within OCHA.

THE CERF ADVISORY GROUP

The Advisory Group's 18 members serve in their individual capacity, not as representatives of their countries or governments. They include government officials from contributing and recipient countries, as well as representatives of humanitarian NGOs, and they have been carefully selected to reflect a geographical and gender balance.

The Advisory Group was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide the Secretary-General periodic policy guidance and expert advice on the use and impact of the Fund.

In 2012, the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, announced seven new members. With the new members, the Advisory Group currently consists of:

Mr. Carlos Eduardo Zaballa, ARGENTINA
UN - Liaison Coordinator
White Helmets Commission
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Catherine Walker, AUSTRALIA
First Assistant Director-General
Humanitarian and Stabilisation Division
and Humanitarian Coordinator
AusAID

Mr. Jan Vandemoortele, BELGIUM
Retired
UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Expert

Mr. Milton Rondó Filho (Vice-Chair), BRAZIL
Coordinator-General
International Actions to Combat Hunger
Ministry of External Relations

Mr. Stephen Salewicz, CANADA
Director
International Humanitarian Assistance Directorate
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Mr. Wenliang Yao, CHINA
Commercial Counsellor
Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs
Ministry of Commerce

Ms. Nancy Butijer, CROATIA
Head
Division for Economic Multilateral Relations,
Economic and Social Issues
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Mr. Mathewos Hunde Tulu, ETHIOPIA
Director
Early Warning and Response Directorate Disaster Management
and Food Security Sector
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ms. Yukie Osa, JAPAN
President
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan
Professor in the Department of Sociology
Rikkyo University

Mr. Barges Hamoud Al Barges, KUWAIT
Chairman
The Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society

Mr. Mohameden Ould Zein, MAURITANIA
Head
Mission for the Coordination of Activities
The Commissariat of the Food Security

Ms. Saadatou Mallam Barmou, NIGER
Special Advisor
Humanitarian and Social Actions
Cabinet of the Prime Minister

Ms. Susan Eckey, NORWAY
Minister Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations in New York

Ms. Biya Han, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Advisor
Korean Overseas International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Mr. Marius Daniel Dogeanu, ROMANIA
Head
European Affairs, International Assistance
and International Relations
Department of Romanian General Inspectorate
for Emergency Situations

Mr. Mikael Lindvall (Chair), SWEDEN
Ambassador
Special Envoy to the Somali Peace Process
Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi

Mr. Osman Nüvit Bektas, TURKEY
Head
Department of the Prime Ministry
Disaster and Emergency Management

Ms. Susanna Moorehead, UNITED KINGDOM
Director
Western and Southern Africa
Department for International Development (DfID)



USG Valerie Amos shakes hands with women in the village of Ndoulo in Western Senegal – one of the regions which has been most affected by drought.

Credit: OCHA/Angelita Mendy Diop



DONOR SUPPORT ALLOWED CERF TO MEET GROWING DEMANDS

MEETING NEEDS

CERF'S DONORS



Men wait on line to collect food at a camp near Sukker, in the province of Sindh, Pakistan.

Credit: UNHCR/J. Tanner



Girl getting water from source in Dungu, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Credit: OCHA/Gemma Cortes

CERF'S DONORS

2012 was a strong fundraising year for CERF. Member States and the private sector provided more than \$427 million in pledged contributions, allowing CERF to meet the growing demand for humanitarian aid to assist crisis-stricken people.

This occurred despite the slow global economy and its effects on the budgets of both donors and partner agencies. Additionally, more than 60 per cent of the pledges for 2012 yielded contributions by the end of the first quarter, giving CERF the funds needed to respond to emergencies early in the year.

The positive development continued at the CERF High-Level Pledging Conference in December, where 40 Member States and one Observer pledged more than \$383 million to CERF for its 2013 activities. This represents an increase of nearly \$9 million above the amount pledged during the previous Conference.

CERF has now received support from 125 of 193 Member States and Observers since its inception, as well as from private donors and the public. Forty-one countries both contribute and receive CERF funds.

CERF will still need substantial funding in the coming years, and will again rely on Member States, the private sector and individuals to provide the support necessary to continue to ensure critical and timely life-saving assistance to those most in need.

At the same time, the donor base must be expanded and diversified. In 2012, the CERF secretariat revised its resource mobilization strategy and efforts will be made in 2013 to strengthen traditional government partnerships and build and nurture new relationships.

“The rapid and flexible support offered by CERF makes it a central pillar of UN agencies’ humanitarian response. The agencies have repeatedly told us that support from CERF enhances their ability to respond timely and adequately to humanitarian emergencies.”

Valerie Amos,
Emergency Relief Coordinator

UGANDA

Giving birth safely in refugee settlements in Uganda



Credit: UNDP

Twenty-two-year-old Nabulungi was five months pregnant when she fled her home in the DRC in May 2012 due to fighting between the Government and the M23 rebel group. Nabulungi was soon transferred to Rwamwanja settlement in Kamwenge District in south-west Uganda, together with 10,000 other Congolese refugees.

In response to the refugee influx into Uganda, CERF allocated \$6.8 million to humanitarian partners, including UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM. UNFPA received \$200,000 to support maternal health care and attend deliveries. When Nabulungi arrived at the Rwamwanja settlement in May, pregnant women had to deliver in temporary shelters. Only one ambulance was available, not enough to transport the pregnant women in the settlement to a hospital. CERF funding provided additional ambulances, including the one that drove Nabulungi to the Fort Portal regional referral hospital, which is some 80 kilometres from the settlement camp.

On 26 August 2012 Nabulungi delivered a healthy baby boy. She was lucky. Before the CERF allocation, three babies died because their mothers did not receive timely emergency obstetrical care.

“Thanks to CERF funding, we have been able to improve the registration process of all pregnant women among the new arrivals to the settlement”, reports Janet Jackson, UNFPA Uganda Country Representative. “Volunteers have been mobilized from the host and refugee communities to ensure that women have access to health care during pregnancy, child birth, and after delivery. Ambulance services are available in the event of emergencies, and dignity kits including sanitary items are distributed. These improvements would not have been possible without CERF funding.”

HOW TO DONATE

PRIVATE SECTOR AND INDIVIDUALS

There are many ways for private organizations and individuals to contribute to CERF:

1. Online donations

US and UK taxpayers can make tax-deductible donations to CERF through the United Nations Foundation portal. Your donation will be channeled through the United Nations Foundation, a US 501(c)(3) public charity (for taxpayers in the United States) and a member of the Charities Aid Foundation (for taxpayers in the United Kingdom).

2. Payment by check (Eligible for US tax deduction)

Checks should be made out to the United Nations Foundation. The memo line of the checks should read "Donation to CERF".

Checks should be mailed to:

United Nations Foundation/Central Emergency Response Fund
P.O. Box 96721
Washington, DC 20090-6721
USA

Please include your name and contact details so that we can track and respond to your contribution accordingly. Note: US tax-deductible donations can also be made via money order or wire transfer. Please contact the United Nations Foundation for more information.

3. Deposit or wire transfer to the CERF bank account (Not eligible for US tax deduction)

Bank details:

JP Morgan Chase Bank - New York, NY - USA
Account Name: Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Reference: "Name of the contributor" donation to CERF for 2013

Please include your name and contact details so that we can track and respond to your contribution accordingly.

4. Via cell phone (Only within the United States)

Text CERF to 90999 to give \$5 to CERF. Charges will appear on your wireless bill or be deducted from your prepaid balance.

For more information, please contact:

OCHA External Relations and Partnerships Section
Tel.: 1-917-367-2098
Fax: 1-917-367-3171
Email: malango@un.org

HOW TO DONATE

MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVER MISSIONS

Contact the CERF secretariat

CERF Secretariat
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
United Nations
Fax: 1-212-963-1312
Email: cerf@un.org



A child pulls a handmade toy car in Rutshiru IDP camp in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Credit: OCHA/Richard Johnson

A dark blue world map is centered in the background of the page. The continents are outlined in a lighter shade of blue. The word "ANNEXES" is centered over the map, flanked by two horizontal white lines.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Contributions pledged
(1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

(US\$)

CONTRIBUTOR (MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS)		PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS ^(a)
1	AFGHANISTAN	1,000
2	ALBANIA	50,000
3	ANDORRA	26,316
4	ARGENTINA	68,000
5	ARMENIA	5,000
6	AUSTRALIA	16,227,181
7	AUSTRIA	262,123
8	BELGIUM	19,480,519
9	BHUTAN	1,500
10	BRAZIL	750,000
11	CHILE	30,000
12	CHINA	500,000
13	COLOMBIA	100,000
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	124,372
15	DENMARK	23,260,585
16	DJIBOUTI	1,000
17	EGYPT	15,000
18	ESTONIA	100,185
19	FINLAND	8,519,004
20	FRANCE	392,670
21	GERMANY	19,402,500
22	GHANA	15,000
23	GUYANA	2,196
24	ICELAND	- ^(b)
25	INDIA	500,000
26	INDONESIA	200,000
27	IRELAND	11,654,278 ^(c)
28	ISRAEL	20,000
29	ITALY	645,900
30	JAPAN	2,700,000
31	KAZAKHSTAN	99,945
32	KUWAIT	1,000,000
33	LIECHTENSTEIN	272,747
34	LITHUANIA	10,000
35	LUXEMBOURG	5,630,027
36	MALAYSIA	50,000
37	MEXICO	300,000
38	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	2,000

CONTRIBUTOR (MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS)		PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS ^(a)
39	MONACO	64,715
40	MONTENEGRO	5,000
41	MOZAMBIQUE	2,000
42	MYANMAR	10,000
43	NETHERLANDS	52,562,418
44	NEW ZEALAND	1,679,375
45	NORWAY	71,183,178
46	PAKISTAN	10,000
47	PERU	5,000
48	POLAND	264,200
49	PORTUGAL	253,520
50	QATAR	3,000,000
51	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4,000,000
52	ROMANIA	92,461
53	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2,000,000
54	SAN MARINO	27,291
55	SINGAPORE	50,000
56	SOUTH AFRICA	243,457
57	SPAIN	- ^(b)
58	SRI LANKA	10,000
59	SWEDEN	72,938,375
60	SWITZERLAND	6,131,550
61	TAJIKISTAN	2,000
62	THAILAND	20,000
63	TURKEY	200,000
64	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	50,000
65	UNITED KINGDOM	94,717,442
66	UNITED STATES	5,000,000
67	URUGUAY	5,000
68	VIET NAM	10,000
69	SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA	5,000

MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS
GRAND TOTAL:
\$426,961,030

CONTRIBUTOR (OTHERS)		PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS ^(a)
1	REGIONALGOVERNMENT OF FLANDERS (BELGIUM)	380,940
2	PRIVATE DONATIONS OUTSIDE UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION (UNDER \$50,000)	5,000
3	PRIVATE DONATIONS THROUGH UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION: WESTERN UNION	250,000 ^(d)
4	PRIVATE DONATIONS THROUGH UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION (UNDER \$50,000)	56,586

OTHERS GRAND TOTAL:
\$692,526

MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS + OTHERS = GRAND TOTAL: **\$427,653,556**

NOTES:

- ^(a) Contributions may differ from the originally recorded pledges owing to fluctuations in exchange rates.
- ^(b) The pledges for 2012 from Iceland (US\$50,000) and Spain (EUR2,000,000) were communicated and paid in 2013, and will be reflected in next year's report.
- ^(c) Includes Ireland's pledge for 2013 (EUR5,000,000), which was communicated and paid in 2012.
- ^(d) Includes Western Union's pledge for 2011 (US\$100,000), which was communicated and paid in 2012.

ANNEX 2

Total grants disbursed
(1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

(US\$)

	COUNTRY	RAPID RESPONSE	UNDERFUNDED	TOTAL
1	AFGHANISTAN	-	9,995,396	9,995,396
2	ANGOLA	5,102,132	-	5,102,132
3	BURKINA FASO	14,869,587	-	14,869,587
4	BURUNDI	1,986,269	-	1,986,269
5	CAMEROON	8,802,092	1,997,430	10,799,522
6	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1,993,713	5,997,499	7,991,212
7	CHAD	9,881,234	7,931,609	17,812,843
8	COLOMBIA	1,093,884	2,990,259	4,084,143
9	COMOROS	2,522,639	-	2,522,639
10	CONGO	6,997,499	3,920,678	10,918,177
11	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	1,526,060	7,958,195	9,484,255
12	CUBA	5,522,753	-	5,522,753
13	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,382,271	10,965,527	13,347,798
14	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	19,715,742	11,770,546	31,486,288
15	DJIBOUTI	-	4,019,325	4,019,325
16	ERITREA	3,291,599	3,998,941	7,290,540
17	ETHIOPIA	4,072,334	9,912,447	13,984,781
18	GAMBIA	4,834,117	-	4,834,117
19	GHANA	312,440	-	312,440
20	GUATEMALA	1,654,130	-	1,654,130
21	GUINEA	1,126,380	-	1,126,380
22	HAITI	3,947,974	7,949,515	11,897,489
23	IRAQ	2,567,704	-	2,567,704
24	JORDAN	3,994,809	-	3,994,809
25	KENYA	2,000,830	-	2,000,830
26	LEBANON	2,978,910	-	2,978,910
27	LESOTHO	6,220,011	-	6,220,011
28	MADAGASCAR	-	1,999,893	1,999,893
29	MALI	13,954,347	-	13,954,347
30	MAURITANIA	10,971,652	-	10,971,652
31	MYANMAR	16,651,567	-	16,651,567
32	NEPAL	-	4,997,385	4,997,385
33	NIGER	24,609,716	-	24,609,716
34	PAKISTAN	21,891,110	14,845,730	36,736,840
35	PARAGUAY	2,577,014	-	2,577,014
36	PERU	2,221,613	-	2,221,613

	COUNTRY	RAPID RESPONSE	UNDERFUNDED	TOTAL
37	PHILIPPINES	11,235,977	3,955,432	15,191,409
38	RWANDA	3,077,082	-	3,077,082
39	SENEGAL	6,932,070	-	6,932,070
40	SIERRA LEONE	2,461,235	-	2,461,235
41	SOUTH SUDAN	20,027,456	20,016,635	40,044,091
42	SRI LANKA	-	1,994,899	1,994,899
43	SUDAN	6,163,967	13,994,482	20,158,449
44	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	29,493,103	6,983,629	36,476,732
45	TOGO	686,120	-	686,120
46	TURKEY	2,086,822	-	2,086,822
47	UGANDA	6,887,544	-	6,887,544
48	YEMEN	23,460,436	-	23,460,436
49	ZIMBABWE	2,006,304	-	2,006,304

RAPID RESPONSE GRAND TOTAL:

\$326,792,248

UNDERFUNDED GRAND TOTAL:

\$158,195,452

RAPID RESPONSE + UNDERFUNDED = GRAND TOTAL:

\$484,987,700

ANNEX 3

Rapid Response grants disbursed
(1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

(US\$)

COUNTRY		RAPID RESPONSE
1	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	29,493,103
2	NIGER	24,609,716
3	YEMEN	23,460,436
4	PAKISTAN	21,891,110
5	SOUTH SUDAN	20,027,456
6	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	19,715,742
7	MYANMAR	16,651,567
8	BURKINA FASO	14,869,587
9	MALI	13,954,347
10	PHILIPPINES	11,235,977
11	MAURITANIA	10,971,652
12	CHAD	9,881,234
13	CAMEROON	8,802,092
14	CONGO	6,997,499
15	SENEGAL	6,932,070
16	UGANDA	6,887,544
17	LESOTHO	6,220,011
18	SUDAN	6,163,967
19	CUBA	5,522,753
20	ANGOLA	5,102,132
21	GAMBIA	4,834,117
22	ETHIOPIA	4,072,334
23	JORDAN	3,994,809
24	HAITI	3,947,974
25	ERITREA	3,291,599
26	RWANDA	3,077,082
27	LEBANON	2,978,910
28	PARAGUAY	2,577,014
29	IRAQ	2,567,704
30	COMOROS	2,522,639
31	SIERRA LEONE	2,461,235
32	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2,382,271
33	PERU	2,221,613
34	TURKEY	2,086,822
35	ZIMBABWE	2,006,304
36	KENYA	2,000,830

COUNTRY		RAPID RESPONSE
37	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1,993,713
38	BURUNDI	1,986,269
39	GUATEMALA	1,654,130
40	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	1,526,060
41	GUINEA	1,126,380
42	COLOMBIA	1,093,884
43	TOGO	686,120
44	GHANA	312,440

RAPID RESPONSE GRAND TOTAL:
\$326,792,248

ANNEX 4

Underfunded Emergency grants
(1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

(US\$)

COUNTRY		FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND
1	AFGHANISTAN	-	9,995,396
2	CAMEROON	-	1,997,430
3	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	5,997,499	-
4	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	7,958,195	-
5	CHAD	7,931,609	-
6	COLOMBIA	-	2,990,259
7	CONGO	3,920,678	
8	DJIBOUTI	4,019,325	-
9	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10,965,527	-
10	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	-	11,770,546
11	ERITREA	3,998,941	-
12	ETHIOPIA	-	9,912,447
13	HAITI	7,949,515	-
14	MADAGASCAR	-	1,999,893
15	NEPAL	4,997,385	-
16	PAKISTAN	14,845,730	-
17	PHILIPPINES	3,955,432	-
18	SOUTH SUDAN	20,016,635	-
19	SRI LANKA	-	13,994,482
20	SUDAN	-	13,994,482
21	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	6,983,629	-

FIRST ROUND GRAND TOTAL:
\$103,540,100

SECOND ROUND GRAND TOTAL:
\$54,655,352

ANNEX 5

Acronyms

ACRONYM	NAME
AAR	AFTER ACTION REVIEWS
CERF	CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND
CHF	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND
CIDA	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
DfID	DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DRCV	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
ERC	EMERGENCY RELIEF COORDINATOR
ERF	EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
FTS	FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE
HC	HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
HCT	HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM
IDP	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON
ILO	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
INGO	INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
IOM	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
KOICA	KOREAN OVERSEAS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
MRP	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE PLAN
mt	METRIC TONS
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
OCHA	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
OHCHR	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
PAF	PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

ACRONYM	NAME
RC	RESIDENT COORDINATOR
RC/HC	RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ROLAC	REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
RR	RAPID RESPONSE
SARC	SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT
UFE	UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UN Women	UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN
UNAIDS	JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS
UNCT	UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM
UNDAC	UNITED NATIONS DISASTER ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
UNFPA	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
UN-Habitat	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
UNHCR	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND
UNRWA	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
USG	UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL
WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was born out of necessity, and continues through generosity. Donors enable CERF to support emergency life-saving humanitarian activities throughout the world. As crises persist, so does our resolve. With your help, we respond.

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