



United Nations

**CENTRAL  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE FUND**

# 2011 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY



To read the full report go to  
[www.unocha.org/cerf/ar/2011](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/ar/2011)

# Foreword

In 2011, millions of people in parts of the Horn of Africa faced the worst food-and-nutrition crises in a generation. For the first time in more than two decades, a famine was declared in Somalia. More than 13 million people desperately needed help, but the humanitarian community struggled to meet the massive needs. CERF played a major part in the early response to the crisis. It contributed more than US\$126 million across the region, including \$53 million to Somalia.

Overall in 2011, humanitarian partners in 45 countries used CERF funds. From the Horn, to Central America and Bhutan, CERF's flexible funding allowed humanitarian partners to reach the most vulnerable people in time.

CERF is already being heavily used in the Sahel. A grant of \$6 million to Niger in November 2011 signaled the beginning of CERF's response to the worsening situation. By April 2012, the Fund had contributed more than \$27 million to the region.

2011 marked CERF's fifth year of existence, and its operations were thoroughly reviewed through an independent evaluation of the Fund's first five years. It showed that CERF is doing exactly what it should: quickly getting money to those in emergency situations and balancing out funding inequities. The evaluation showed that the CERF secretariat is making sure humanitarian partners get the money they need with minimal bureaucratic delay.

Over the next year, CERF will continue to improve its response to humanitarian disasters. It will work with humanitarian partners to reform the prioritisation of funding requests, take steps to ensure that money is quickly and efficiently passed to NGO implementing partners, and maintain its focus on measuring performance. The CERF secretariat remains committed to transparent reporting and to conducting independent reviews of its key operations.

This report shows how CERF funds contributed to a better humanitarian response in 2011. Donors' sustained and generous support enabled the Fund to make a difference in the lives of millions of people affected by sudden-onset disasters and forgotten or overlooked crises.



Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos  
© David Ohana

The coming years will require the sustained action of CERF as the humanitarian system transforms its response. Your support will ensure that CERF continues to make a difference.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Valerie Amos".

**Valerie Amos**  
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and  
Emergency Relief Coordinator  
May 2012

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# The Year in Review

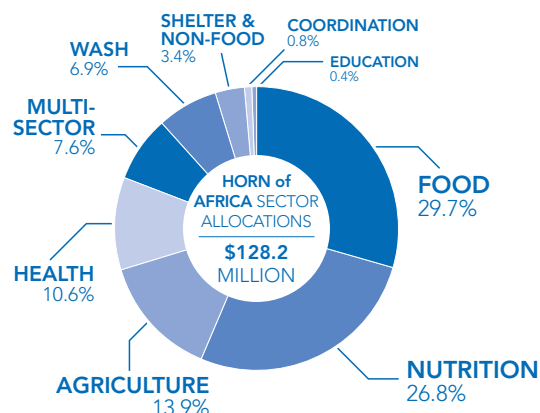
## CERF Funding by Region in 2011

CERF helped millions of people in 45 countries and territories in 2011 by jump-starting critical relief operations, and ensuring that life-saving programmes did not stall due to lack of funding. The Fund responded to almost every major crisis worldwide in 2011. Some \$427 million of CERF funds were allocated to 473 projects by 11 UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Humanitarian emergencies in Africa received two-thirds of all CERF grants in 2011, totalling \$284 million, followed by emergencies in Asia and the Pacific, which received slightly more than one-fifth of CERF funding.

Region	US\$ millions
Africa	\$284,477,369
Asia and the Pacific	\$87,835,806
Middle East	\$28,949,196
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$25,694,685

## Responding to drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa

2011 bore witness to the worst drought in over a half a century in the Horn of Africa, affecting 13 million people, mostly women and children, across Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. The drought and ensuing hunger crisis required some \$2.4 billion from the humanitarian community to respond to extensive needs across the region. Heeding the early warning signs of the impending crisis, in February 2011, Humanitarian Country Teams in the region prioritised \$35 million in CERF underfunded emergency allocations for drought-related interventions. At the height of the crisis in the second half of the year, another \$92 million was provided through CERF's rapid response window. During the course of 2011, CERF allocated \$128 million to cover 5 per cent of humanitarian requirements for the Horn of Africa. In 2012, the humanitarian community, with the support of the Fund, continues to respond to the impact of the drought.



The scale and severity of the drought and food crisis in Somalia created the largest emergency of 2011. CERF quickly surpassed the usual maximum allocation of \$30 million for one emergency by giving \$53 million for relief work in Somalia, making the country the largest recipient in 2011. The Fund helped support an estimated 4 million people in Somalia, including 1 million children under age 5. In addition, CERF allocated \$46 million to humanitarian partners in Ethiopia and \$23 million to relief work in Kenya. Besides suffering the impact of drought and food insecurity themselves, both countries received thousands of Somali refugees each day over a period of several months. Five UN agencies in Djibouti were also allocated \$6 million to fund drought-related relief projects that benefited more than 130,000 people.

Due to the significant funding allocated to drought response in the Horn of Africa, a review of CERF's support will be undertaken in 2012 as part of the regular country reviews under the Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF). The review will include missions to four countries: Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

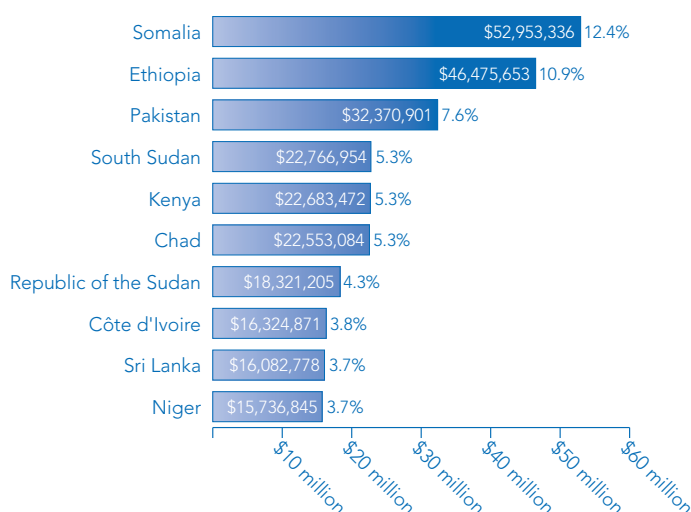
## Drought crisis in the Sahel

In response to the looming food crisis in the Sahel, affecting some 10 million people across eight countries, CERF allocated \$6 million in November for the most vulnerable 300,000 people facing severe food shortages in Niger. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) received \$2 million to treat 45,000 children under age 5 with severe acute malnutrition, while a \$700,000 grant to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) helped more than 60,000 vulnerable herders feed their livestock, helping to minimize animal deaths and ensure milk production for children. In January 2012, Mauritania received \$4 million and Chad \$6 million.



Somali refugee children share a meal inside a tent in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia. © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

### Top Ten CERF Recipients in 2011



### Top 10 recipients of CERF Funds in 2011

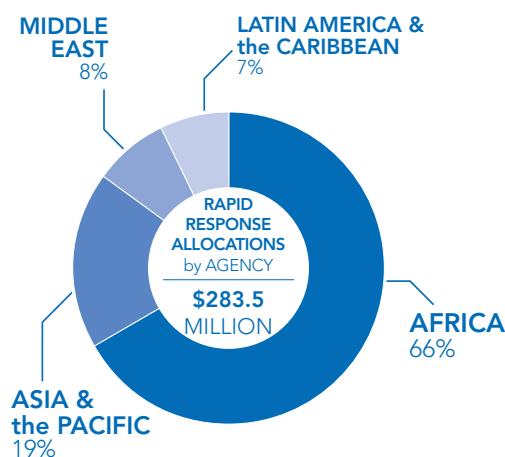
The top 10 recipient countries in 2011 were allocated \$266 million, or 62 per cent of all CERF funds. Since 2006, Ethiopia, the Republic of Sudan and Sri Lanka have been among the top 10 recipients of funding each year. All but three of the 10 countries (Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire and the newly independent State of South Sudan) were among the highest recipients in 2010. With the exception of Pakistan and Sri Lanka, all the top 10 CERF recipients in 2011 are located in Africa.

## Rapid Response grants

More than a quarter of a billion dollars, or \$282 million of CERF funds, was allocated from the rapid response window in 2011. Humanitarian operations in Africa were given 66 per cent of funds, followed by Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries in the Horn of Africa received \$83 million in rapid response grants in 2011. Humanitarian crises in the Middle East significantly increased the number of rapid response grants, from \$2 million in 2010 to \$22 million in 2011, the highest allocation ever of overall funding from CERF to the region.

Outside the Horn of Africa, the three biggest recipients from the rapid response window were the Humanitarian Country Teams in Pakistan (\$22 million), Sudan (\$18 million) and Côte d'Ivoire (\$16 million). The top 10 recipients of rapid response funds accounted for \$187 million, nearly two-thirds of all rapid response allocations to 39 countries in 2011, reflecting a slight decline in the proportion of rapid response grant allocations to the top 10 countries in 2010 (75 per cent) and 2009 (69 per cent).

Smaller emergencies also received CERF rapid response funding. After an earthquake in Bhutan affected more than 75,000 people, \$2 million was given to UN agencies to address the shelter, clean water, and sanitation requirements of the most vulnerable, and ensure continuity of schooling for 40,000 children. As people in Côte d'Ivoire fled post-election violence, CERF provided \$16.3 million in response to the crisis, and a further \$1.5 million for emergency refugee assistance in neighbouring Benin, Togo and Guinea.





## Underfunded emergencies

Approximately one-third of CERF allocations were made through the underfunded window in 2011. CERF has a policy of “front loading” underfunded grants - that is, making the bulk of its allocations at the beginning of the year - so that UN agencies can respond quickly and efficiently to ongoing humanitarian emergencies.

Some 33 million people were targeted by CERF underfunded emergency grants in 2011, when CERF disbursed the highest amount since inception through the underfunded emergencies window. Over \$143 million was disbursed to 185 UN and IOM projects in 20 countries and territories with unmet needs. Ethiopia received the largest amount (\$22 million) from the underfunded window in 2011, followed by Somalia and South Sudan (\$15 million).

The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) allocated \$84 million to UN agencies and IOM in 15 countries during CERF's first underfunded round. The allocations supported 112 emergency projects in seven countries with Consolidated Appeals, Flash Appeals and other comparable action plans, and in eight countries without appeals. The largest grants went to Somalia (\$15 million) and Ethiopia (\$11 million). The first round of funding supported a wide range of communities in need; from conflict-affected families in Colombia to vulnerable refugee women and girls in Burundi.

During the second underfunded round, completed in September, the ERC approved close to \$60 million in grants for 73 humanitarian projects in 10 countries. Newly independent South Sudan was a first-time recipient and benefited from the largest allocation (\$12 million) to provide urgent assistance to the thousands of people returning to their homes from Sudan.

### CERF's IMPACT

Each year, the UN Resident Coordinator, generally the top UN official, is required to report on the use and impact of CERF funding. An analysis of the 2011 Resident Coordinator annual reports shows the following results:

**96 per cent** reported that CERF funds either helped catalyse a rapid intervention and/or enabled a timely intervention.

**93 per cent** reported that CERF funds helped humanitarian partners respond to time-critical needs.

**84 per cent** reported that CERF funds helped mobilize additional funding.

**93 per cent** reported that CERF funding helped to improve coordination among the humanitarian community.

**93 per cent** reported that CERF funds helped to implement gender-specific interventions or helped to include gender-specific needs in project design, implementation and monitoring.



## Responding to humanitarian appeals

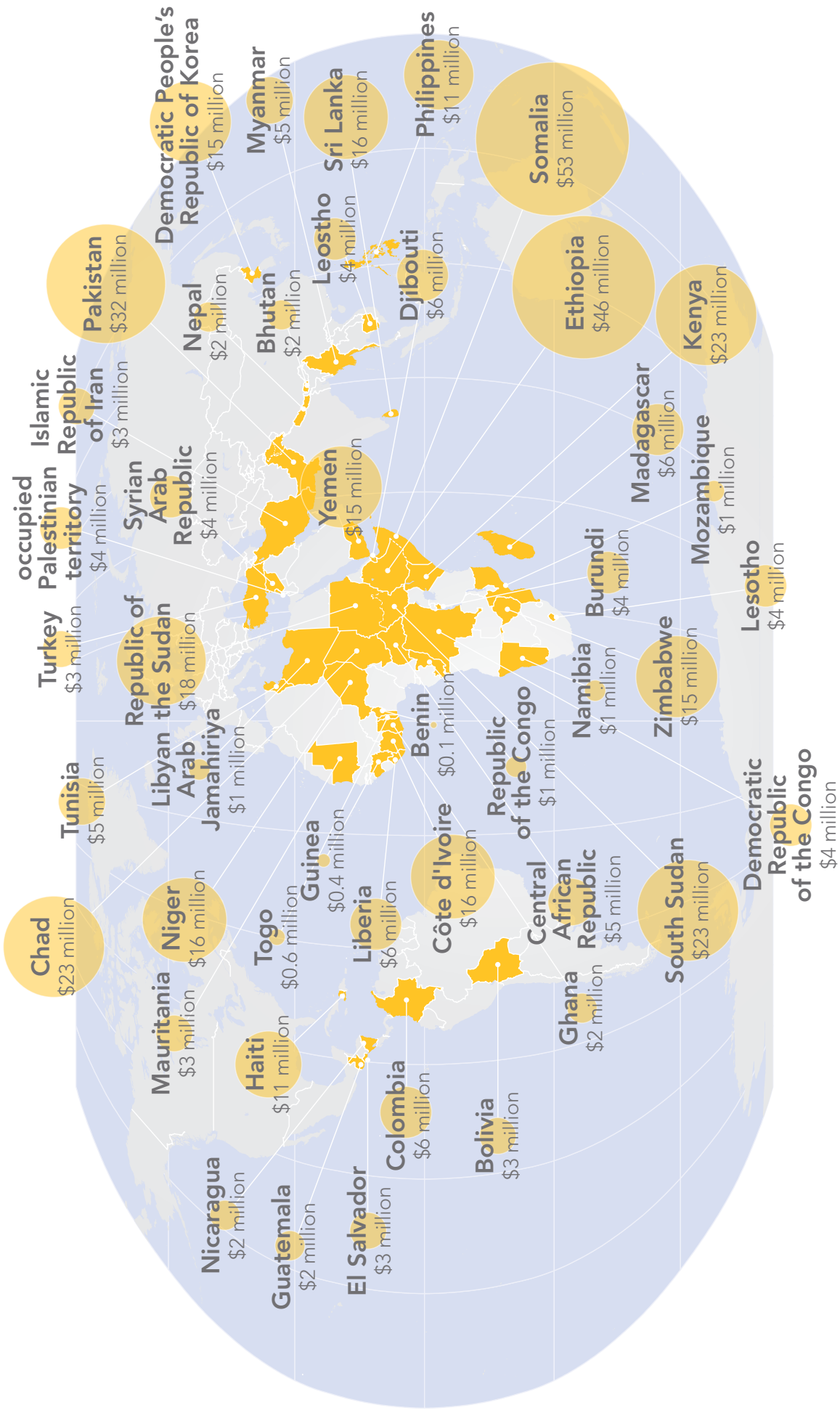
CERF was a strong supporter of the humanitarian system's planning frameworks for coordinated humanitarian response in 2011. More than two-thirds of CERF contributions, or \$292 million, went towards Consolidated Appeals, Flash Appeals and other humanitarian action plans. CERF was the fifth largest source of funding for Consolidated and Flash Appeals in 2011.

Although CERF provides a relatively small percentage of total funding received against appeals (5 per cent in 2011), it has high strategic importance in evening out funding disparities among emergencies through the underfunded emergencies window, and providing timely funding to jump-start responses through the rapid response window.

In some cases, CERF covered a large proportion of appeal requirements. For example, after the worst recorded floods in Namibia's history, the Government allocated some \$4.5 million to respond to the crisis while appealing for international aid. An estimated 60 to 70 per cent of Government funds were used for logistics, while the Flash Appeal focused on support to sectors not fully covered by the Government such as health, protection, water, sanitation and non-food items. CERF funding covered 31 per cent of all 2011 appeal requirements in Namibia.

Due to the extent and magnitude of the impact of Tropical Depression 12-E on El Salvador, as well as the severe damage caused by rains to infrastructure and in agricultural areas, the nation faced one of the largest disasters in its history in 2011. The ensuing rainfall affected 70 per cent of municipalities, damaging homes and public infrastructure, disrupted essential health services and affected 1 million people. Although the Salvadoran Government responded quickly and effectively to the crisis, there were still significant humanitarian gaps in the response. The Humanitarian Country Team launched a Flash Appeal to mobilize additional resources and support for Government efforts. CERF responded by approving \$2.1 million in rapid response grants, which funded 15 per cent of Flash Appeal requirements.

# CERF Allocations in 2011



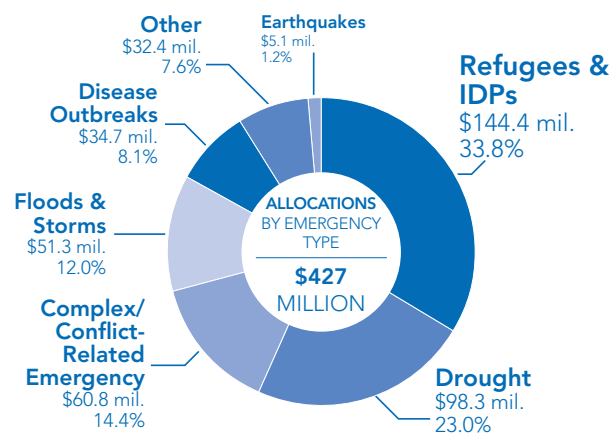


A drought affected pastoralist resident of Manyata Chokaa near Isiolo, Eastern Province, Kenya on 6 July 2011. The manyata is home to many former pastoralists who lost livestock to drought and conflict. © OCHA/Dan DeLorenzo

## Climate-related emergencies tops all categories

Climate-related emergencies, such as those linked to drought, floods and storms, expose the poor and most vulnerable to hazards that often have lasting consequences for the health, livelihoods and well-being of people who have the least capacity to cope with and mitigate the effects of natural disasters. In 2011, CERF stepped up its support to Humanitarian Country Teams grappling with climate-related events through allocations of \$149 million, making climate-related disasters the top category of CERF grants in 2011. Some \$80 million was channelled to climate-related emergencies in 2011.

Drought-related emergencies in eight countries were allocated \$98 million, almost a quarter of CERF funds, in 2011. Projects responding to floods and storms in 11 countries received \$51 million.



## Assisting refugees and IDPs

CERF allocated more than \$144 million - more than one-third of CERF grants - to 19 countries to assist refugees and internally displaced persons in 2011. Of this amount, \$89 million, slightly more than 60 per cent, was given through the rapid response window. Some \$5 million was allocated in response to humanitarian needs in areas along the Tunisian border hosting displaced populations from Libya. In Yemen, almost \$15 million went to five humanitarian agencies to provide shelter materials, non-food items, and emergency food to displaced people and East African migrants left stranded in Yemen by the crisis in Libya. Mozambique received three rapid response grants totalling \$1.4 million to provide food, transport and other support to refugees and asylum seekers in June 2011.

## Complex humanitarian emergencies receive support

CERF allocated \$93 million to countries presenting a complex set of humanitarian needs in 2011. This category includes CERF grants to 14 countries and territories through the underfunded and rapid response windows.

CERF provided more than \$22 million in rapid response grants to five countries in this category. The largest allocation of rapid response grants - \$10 million - was given to the Humanitarian Country Team in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for some nine million people facing major food shortages after a harsh winter. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in DPRK received \$7 million, the largest rapid response grant in this category. CERF also gave the country \$5 million in the first underfunded round earlier in the year. The second largest grant - \$5 million - was given to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Pakistan in response to displacement.

Also in this category, more than \$2.2 million of rapid response funds was given to UNHCR, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in Yemen, two-thirds of which went to the health sector, and one-third for protection activities. A further \$3.6 million was given to seven UN agencies and IOM in Syria, \$1.2 million of which was allocated to the health sector and \$877,000 to IOM, UNICEF or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for protection activities.



## Preventing and combating disease and pests

More than \$32 million - 8 per cent - of CERF funds were allocated to combat and prevent the outbreak of diseases in 2011. In January 2011, a grant of \$10.3 million helped humanitarian agencies in Haiti respond to the most severe cholera outbreak in the country's history, made worse by the humanitarian situation resulting from the January 2010 earthquake, structural poverty, and poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.

In July, \$4 million of CERF funds went to humanitarian agencies combating cholera in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). As the disease spread westward, CERF allocated \$1.3 million to UNICEF and WHO in November, to respond to outbreaks in communities along the Congo River.

In Mauritania, an outbreak of Rift Valley fever with 68 human cases confirmed and 41 cattle deaths reported, prompted CERF to provide more than \$679,000 to WHO and FAO to quickly control the epidemic and reduce the risk of exposure through trade to neighbouring countries. Following a locust infestation in Madagascar, CERF provided a \$2 million rapid response grant to FAO in November to reduce the locust population and protect crops, for the benefit of 2 million people.

## CERF Allocations by Sector

In line with historical trends, the food sector was the largest recipient of CERF funds, accounting for 23 per cent of all funds disbursed in 2011. The health and nutrition sectors were the second and third top recipients, each accounting for slightly more than 14 per cent of allocations. The top three sectors totalled \$220 million - more than 50 per cent of all 2011 allocations - largely due to drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa.

With the exception of a United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) funded food distribution project in oPt, in 2011 all grants to the food sector in 27 countries were given to WFP. More than \$33 million of food allocations were given in support of refugee and IDP emergencies in 11 countries. Drought accounted for \$27 million of food allocations, while floods and storms accounted for \$18 million.

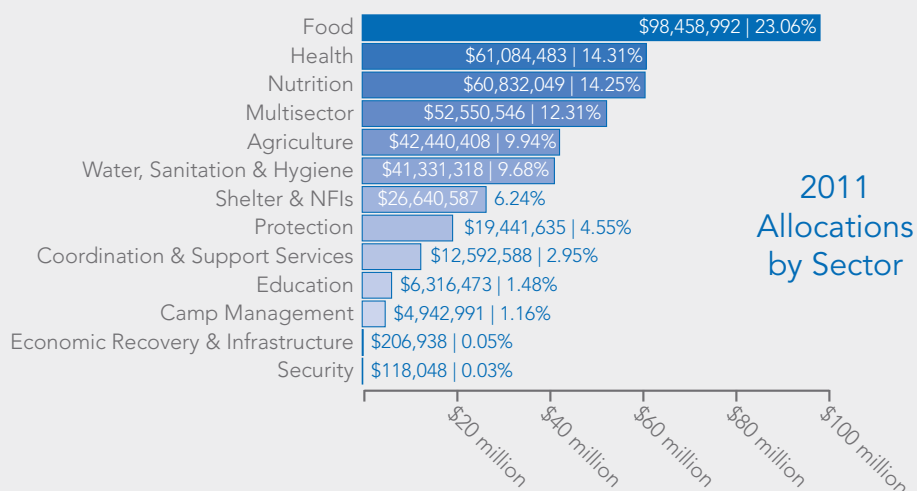
CERF funded 53 nutrition projects in 27 countries, of which 28 were rapid response grants in 18 countries, totalling \$39 million. The largest nutrition grant - \$10 million - was given in August to UNICEF in Somalia for child nutrition and supplementary feeding interventions benefiting 2.3 million people; more than one-fifth included children under age 5. The second largest nutrition allocation was given to WFP in Kenya for emergency food distribution and cash-for-food programmes benefiting 2.2 million people, including 660,000 children under age 5. Smaller nutrition allocations were also made, for example a grant of \$60,000 was given to UNICEF for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women living in shelters after Tropical Depression 12-E

hit Nicaragua, and a \$99,000 grant was provided to reduce the impact of floods and landslides on the nutritional status of children under age 5 in Bolivia.

The health sector received more than \$8.5 million for maternal and reproductive health services, with \$5.6 million going to UNFPA projects in 19 countries. Health sector allocations declined compared to 2010, while CERF grants for nutrition interventions increased due to the food and nutrition crises in the Horn of Africa.

Funds for multisectoral projects primarily supporting refugees and displaced populations have increased steadily since 2006, and accounted for 12 per cent of CERF allocations in 2011. Thirty-one multisectoral projects were funded, ranging from a \$6.5 million grant to IOM to support the transport costs of highly vulnerable IDPs returning from Khartoum to South Sudan, to a \$600,000 grant to the UNHCR to provide emergency assistance and protection to IDPs in the Central African Republic. UNHCR in Nepal also received \$999,000 to provide care to refugees from Bhutan.

There were noticeable declines in allocations to shelter and non-food items and coordination and support services, with the latter receiving the lowest amount of CERF allocations - \$12.5 million - since the Fund's inception. This decline may be explained by the smaller number of natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, which traditionally require more shelter and non-food relief and support services, including logistics and humanitarian air service.





## CERF Allocations by Agency

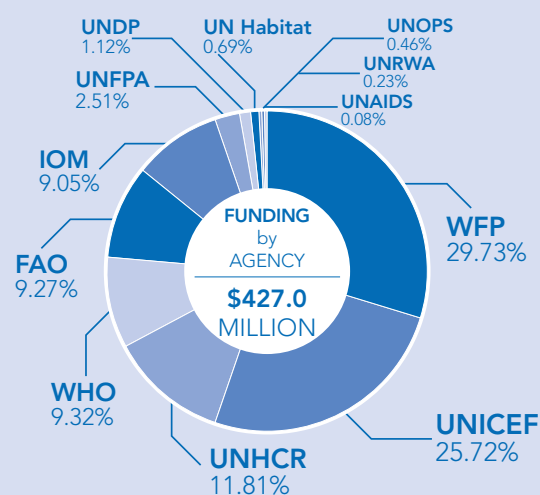
Eleven UN agencies and IOM received funding from CERF in 2011. As in previous years, WFP remained the top funded agency and was given \$127 million - close to 30 per cent of all CERF funds - due to its role in providing emergency food aid. CERF was the eighth largest donor to WFP in 2011.

UNICEF was the second highest funded agency in 2011, receiving \$109 million for 130 projects in 38 countries and territories - over a quarter of all CERF funding. The Fund was UNICEF's top humanitarian donor in 2011.

UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) received their highest ever allocations in 2011 due to their response to the Horn of Africa crisis. In keeping with previous years' trends, WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR allocations together represented more than two-thirds of all allocations in 2011.

IOM received its largest ever annual funding from CERF, partly due its role in responding to major population movements in Libya, Sudan and South Sudan, among other countries. Nine percent of 2011 grants funded 44 IOM projects in 23 countries. UNFPA also received its highest allocation ever, largely due to an increase from 43 to 48 in the number of gender-based violence and reproductive health projects funded by CERF.

Allocations to WHO, FAO, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) decreased in 2011 compared to 2010, when each of these agencies received its highest CERF allocation.



## Contributors to CERF

### Highest amount ever raised

Despite the challenging global economic climate, CERF raised the highest dollar amount ever from donors in 2011. Over \$465 million was raised for the Fund in pledges and contributions from Member States, observers and private donors. This is the second time in the Fund's history that it exceeded the \$450 million annual fundraising target set for it by the General Assembly.

During the annual CERF High-level Pledging Conference held on 16 and 17 December 2011, 46 UN Member States, Observer States and a regional government announced \$375 million pledges to the CERF for 2012, representing a \$16 million increase over the pledges announced at the Conference for 2011. With the addition of Niger and Uruguay in 2011, 126 of 193 UN Member States and Observer States now support CERF.

CERF has received more than \$2.8 billion since inception. CERF's top ten donors have contributed \$2.1 billion to the Fund, representing more than 88 per cent of all CERF contributions.

### Top 10 Donors Total Contributions Received 2006 – 2011

Member States and Observers	Contributions (US\$)
United Kingdom	452,440,740
Sweden	336,623,939
Netherlands	334,272,000
Norway	316,504,056
Canada	209,178,723
Spain	180,249,418
Ireland	109,923,376
Germany	79,014,984
Australia	58,590,800
Denmark	55,936,896

### Civil Society and Regional and Local Authorities

CERF has raised more than \$6 million from private sector donors and civil society since 2006. In 2011 the KimseYok Mu Association gave a \$10,000 contribution, and more than \$153,000 was raised through individual donations through the UN Foundation and other channels.

Regional and Local Authorities have contributed more than \$1.2 million to CERF since inception, which includes a 2011 contribution of Flanders (Belgium) in the amount of \$421,080.

The gains in overall annual funding contributions reflect the international community's confidence in CERF and its appreciation of its critical role in providing life-saving funds for emergency activities worldwide.



Children and adults stand amid swirling dust in a camp for returnees, in the town of Agok in Southern Sudan, near the contested border area of Abyei. © UNICEF/Veronique de Viguerie

# Management

Significant progress was made in 2011 to ensure that CERF continued to be a flexible and predictable source of humanitarian funding, while remaining transparent and accountable. A key management milestone was completion of the Five-year Evaluation of CERF, mandated by the General Assembly, and the Management Response Plan (MRP) to the evaluation. The assessment of CERF's first five years was positive and the evaluation concluded that CERF had consistently been effective and responsive to the evolving needs of humanitarian partners confronted with sudden-onset or neglected emergencies. The CERF secretariat was also commended for its management of the Fund, including the development of improved processes, procedures and information management. This further enhanced CERF's responsiveness, facilitated decision-making through the development of clearly-defined life-saving criteria, and reinforced accountability with more transparent information systems and a Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF).

To further capture the operational challenges and lessons emerging from CERF processes in the field, and as a complement to the Five-year Evaluation, the CERF secretariat conducted country-level reviews of the value added of the Fund under its PAF in Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe in 2011. The PAF has helped the CERF secretariat measure outcomes against expectations while distilling good practices and lessons learned. The reviews found that CERF is an integral part of the wider humanitarian reform effort, which includes strengthening the role of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators (RC/HCs) and the cluster approach. The results of the reviews were released in October 2011.

The CERF Advisory Group met twice in 2011 and recognized continuing improvement in the performance and management of the Fund. It also welcomed the positive findings of the Five-year Evaluation and considered a number of policy issues, including reduction of the CERF loan window to \$30 million, the timeliness of CERF-funded activities, and the quality of field reporting on results.

## Reporting on results

UN agencies and IOM are required to submit headquarter reports to the CERF secretariat each year. The reports focus on CERF's life-saving activities in 2011 and provide lessons learned on accessing CERF funds, with analysis of the impact of CERF funds on agency capacity to respond to emergencies. These inputs are reflected in the Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly and help to demonstrate how CERF has fulfilled its objectives of promoting early action to reduce the loss of life and strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in each country.

RC/HCs receiving CERF funds are required to submit annual narrative reports detailing how the money was spent, who benefited from funding, what was accomplished with the funds, and the added value of CERF support. These annual reports focus on identifying the added value of CERF assistance, and illustrate how the Fund has fulfilled its objectives to promote early action to reduce loss of life, enhance response to time-critical requirements, and strengthen core elements of the humanitarian response in each country that received CERF grants. These reports include lessons learned and key challenges in accessing the Fund, which help to ensure constant improvement in CERF's performance.

The current reporting format and guidance materials are generally well-accepted by Humanitarian Country Teams. For example, the PAF review in Colombia found that UN agencies had become accustomed to the CERF reporting process, which they aligned effectively with their own internal systems. The PAF review in Bolivia remarked that the CERF reporting formats were sufficiently detailed, and UN agencies expressed a high level of familiarity and comfort with the reporting template. At its October 2011 meeting, the CERF Advisory Group acknowledged the effort made by the secretariat to improve the quality of field reporting timelines, but the Group expressed concern about the overall quality of reporting by RC/HCs, and stressed

the need to improve the measurement of outcomes. The template was revisited by the CERF secretariat in 2011 to improve results-based annual reporting and gain further insight to the added value of CERF in the field. The new template was used by Humanitarian Country Teams for the 2011 RC/HC annual reports.

In addition to serving as an important repository for RC/HC annual reports, the CERF website provides the latest information on donor contributions, recipient agencies, sector allocations and country recipients. The website also makes available evaluations and research studies, press releases, newsletters, feature stories and programme and reporting guidance to users of the site.

## Policy developments

The Letter of Understanding (LoU) in effect between the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and 14 recipient agencies is based on the revised CERF Secretary-General bulletin (2010/05), which extended the time-frame for implementing CERF rapid response grants from three to six months. The LoU allows CERF to speed up the transfer of funds from the UN Secretariat to recipient agencies and has reduced the time from project approval to funds disbursements. This agreement has proven particularly valuable for agencies that do not have major cash reserves to draw upon.

Over the years, CERF's loan facility had fallen into relative disuse and accumulated interest caused the balance of the loan window to balloon to \$76 million. Based on recommendations from the CERF Advisory Group and the Five-year Evaluation, the loan element was reduced to \$30 million by General Assembly Resolution A/66/L.28. 2011 has brought some renewed interest in the loan element. UNICEF in Somalia applied in August for a \$5 million loan to respond to severe acute malnutrition, and UNOPS in Libya applied later in the year for a loan of \$1.6 million to support mine action projects.



## Training and learning

The CERF secretariat reviewed and updated its training and learning materials in 2011. The secretariat collaborated with OCHA Regional Offices on CERF training and learning workshops throughout 2011. Two-day trainings were carried out in Bangkok, Cairo, Dakar, Geneva and Nairobi, with some 175 people from UN agencies, IOM and NGOs participating.

The workshops aimed to enhance the understanding of CERF criteria and processes as well as improve the quality of UN agency submissions and reporting. Training was interactive and capitalized on participants' experience in humanitarian operations and coordination, allowing them to share lessons learned and best practices from the field.

## Dialogue with partners

Maintaining dialogue with humanitarian partners is critical for ensuring the transparency, proper functioning and evolution of the Fund. Consultations with agencies and NGOs on the use and management of the Fund take place regularly through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its sub-working group on humanitarian financing. In addition, CERF secretariat management met with UN agencies and IOM at their headquarters to review operational issues.



## Donors, Contributions Received for 2011

Donors	Allocation (US\$)
Afghanistan	\$500
Albania	\$4,000
Algeria	\$10,000
Andorra	\$28,128
Argentina	\$58,394
Armenia	\$5,000
Australia	\$13,906,200
Austria	\$289,180
Azerbaijan	\$10,000
Bangladesh	\$10,000
Belgium	\$17,716,150
Bhutan	\$1,500
Brazil	\$500,000
Brunei Darussalam	\$50,000
Canada	\$41,188,191
Chile	\$30,000
China	\$500,000
Colombia	\$10,000
Côte d'Ivoire	\$5,000
Cyprus	\$27,600
Czech Republic	\$434,464
Denmark	\$9,182,231
Ecuador	\$5,000
Estonia	\$92,302
Finland	\$9,411,350
France	\$720,950
Germany	\$16,370,000
Greece	\$500,000
Guyana	\$2,191
Hungary	\$60,000
India	\$500,000
Indonesia	\$175,000
Ireland	\$5,466,772
Israel	\$20,000

Donors	Allocation (US\$)
Italy	\$1,308,100
Japan	\$3,000,000
Kazakhstan	\$49,964
Korea, Republic of	\$3,000,000
Kuwait	\$675,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	\$3,000
Liechtenstein	\$281,532
Luxembourg	\$5,982,906
Malaysia	\$100,000
Maldives	\$1,000
Mexico	\$300,000
Moldova, Republic of	\$1,000
Monaco	\$140,116
Montenegro	\$5,000
Morocco	\$5,000
Myanmar	\$10,000
Namibia	\$2,000
Netherlands	\$54,460,000
New Zealand	\$1,478,975
Nigeria	\$99,852
Norway	\$67,966,752
Philippines	\$10,000
Poland	\$326,051
Portugal	\$267,180
Qatar	\$4,000,000
Romania	\$70,900
Russian Federation	\$2,000,000
San Marino	\$50,000
Serbia	\$2,000
Singapore	\$50,000
Slovenia	\$70,990
South Africa	\$272,480
Spain	\$20,091,000

Donors	Allocation (US\$)
Sri Lanka	\$10,000
Sweden	\$74,483,671
Switzerland	\$6,072,000
Turkey	\$250,000
United Arab Emirates	\$50,000
United Kingdom	\$94,280,000
United States	\$6,000,000
Vietnam	\$10,000
Total of Member States	\$464,526,570

Observer	
Holy See*	\$5,000
Malta, Sovereign Military Order of	\$5,000
Total of observers	\$10,000

\* Observer mission to United Nations General Assembly

Private Donors	
Kimse Yok Mu Association	\$10,000
Private donations outside UN Foundation (under \$10,000)	\$7,850
Private donations through UN Foundation	\$145,930
Total of private donors	\$163,780

Regional and Local Authorities	
Flanders (Belgium)	\$421,080

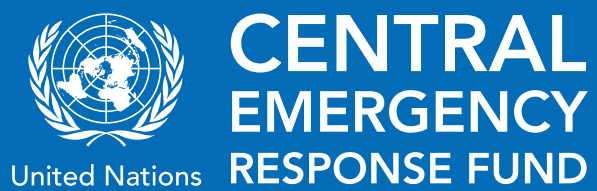
Total of all donors	\$465,121,430
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# Acronyms

<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LoU</b>	Letter of Understanding
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PAF</b>	Performance and Accountability Framework
<b>RC/HC</b>	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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CERF 2011 Annual Report Summary