



CERF ACTIVITIES in 2011

Girls attend school in Galmudug, Somalia in February 2011 where water and sanitation projects are being implemented. © OCHA

Highlights

Funding Situation

The CERF raised a record amount of US\$465 million through the contributions of Member States, Observers, regional governments and the private sector. 2011 marks only the second time in the history of the Fund that it exceeded the \$450 million target established for it by the General Assembly.

Additionally, \$46.4 million was transferred from the CERF loan window to the grant window with the reduction of the loan element by the General Assembly.

Five-year Evaluation of the CERF

The Five-year Evaluation of the CERF, completed in July 2011, provided a positive assessment of the CERF's first five years overall and also identified areas for improvement. A Management Response Plan for the evaluation was developed to monitor implementation of its recommendations.

Horn of Africa

In response to the intensifying crisis in the Horn of Africa, the CERF provided more than \$128 million to UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for food security and drought related crises in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti. Almost a third of all CERF funds allocated in 2011 went to the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa.

In 2011, CERF funds:

- helped an estimated 35 million people who benefited from 185 projects funded through the underfunded grants window
- helped more than 29 million people access clean water, sanitation and hygiene in 27 countries
- supported more than 15 million people in 26 countries with agricultural and livelihood assistance
- supported an estimated 9.6 million people in 25 countries with life-saving nutritional interventions.
- provided food assistance to some 11 million people affected by emergencies in 30 countries
- provided more than 770,000 people in 19 countries with emergency shelter and non-food items
- supported critical coordination and support services that enabled humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian crises in 12 countries

Overview of Key Events

After the worst drought in more than half a century struck East Africa in 2011, the CERF allocated \$128 million from the rapid response and underfunded windows for the crisis in the Horn of Africa. Of the total requirement of \$2.4 billion for the response to food insecurity affecting an estimated 13 million people in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, the CERF provided funds covering 5 per cent of the needs. CERF allocated \$36 million in the first underfunded round in February, followed by rapid response allocations of \$92 million at the height of the crisis.

The scale and severity of the crisis in Somalia made it the most serious emergency in 2011. More than \$53 million was allocated from both rapid response in July and underfunded windows as early as February, making

Somalia the largest CERF recipient in 2011. Among the 15 grants given to UN agencies in Somalia, in July, CERF funds helped provide livelihood support to 50,000 households and maternal and child health services reaching 2.5 million people.

Based on the experience in the Horn and in response to the looming food crisis in the Sahel, the CERF allocated \$6 million to alleviate the suffering of millions of people facing severe food shortages in Niger. Proposals in response to the food crisis were submitted for Mauritania and Chad December 2011, and funded in January 2012.

New crises in the Middle East and North Africa due to political unrest prompted the CERF to respond to humanitarian needs in Libya, Syria and Yemen. The

CERF allocated some \$30 million in response to the emergencies that unfolded in the three countries mid-year 2011 which also affected neighbouring countries such as Chad, Niger and Tunisia. Post-election violence in Côte d'Ivoire also led to a dramatic increase in displacement. In March, more than \$10 million was allocated to UN agencies and IOM in Côte d'Ivoire, while neighbouring Liberia received \$6 million to help the 50,000 people who had sought refuge there.

The adverse effects of floods and tropical storms in 2011 prompted the CERF to allocate rapid response funding to 11 countries. Pakistan received an allocation of \$17 million while smaller amounts of \$977,000 and \$1.1 million were given to Zimbabwe and Namibia respectively.

Funding by Emergency Type

In 2011, refugees/IDPs and climate-related emergencies received more than 73 per cent of total funding from the CERF and more than 79 per cent of all rapid response funds.

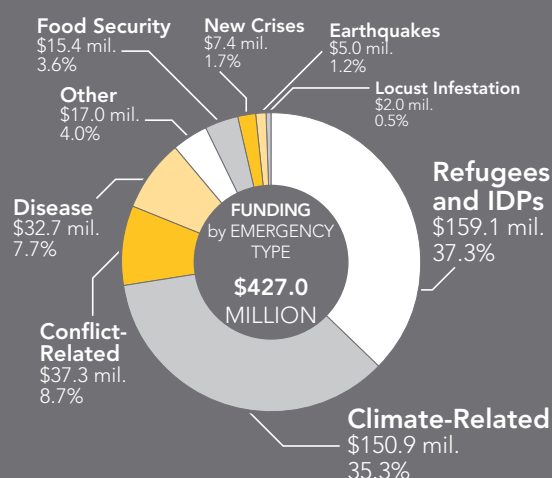
More than \$159 million of CERF funds were given to assist refugees and IDPs in 2011. Some \$5 million were allocated in response to humanitarian needs in areas along the Tunisian border hosting displaced populations from Libya. In Yemen, almost \$15 million was allocated to five humanitarian agencies to provide shelter materials, non-food items and emergency food to displaced people and to East African migrants left stranded in Yemen by the crisis.

Climate-related emergencies, including drought, floods and hurricanes, accounted for more than \$150 million, or 35 per cent of rapid response funds. Projects responding to drought in eight countries were allocated \$99 million while those responding to floods and storms in 11 countries were given \$51 million. Of the \$53 million given to humanitarian

agencies in Somalia, more than \$42 million was allocated in response to drought. In Niger, \$6 million of CERF funds allowed UN agencies and IOM to intervene early to avoid a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable people,

especially children, affected by food insecurity and drought. The arrival of Tropical Depression 12E in October brought unprecedented heavy rainfall to Central America. In response, more than \$2.5 million was allocated to humanitarian agencies in El Salvador to jump-start life-saving interventions for 100,000 of the most adversely affected persons. Nicaragua and Guatemala received grants of \$2 million and \$2.2 million respectively.

More than \$32 million of CERF funds were allocated to combat and prevent the outbreak of diseases in 2011. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo a \$4 million allocation made it possible for humanitarian agencies to respond to a cholera outbreak. In Mauritania, more than \$679,000 was provided to WHO and FAO to respond to yellow fever outbreak.



Donors in 2011

In 2011, the CERF raised a record amount of \$465 million through the contributions of Member States, Observers, regional governments and the private sector. 2011 marks only the second time in the history of the Fund that it exceeded the \$450 million target established for it by the General Assembly. A number of donors, such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, Mexico and Kuwait made significant increases to their contributions over 2010 while Côte d'Ivoire and Serbia contributed to the CERF for the first time. The Regional Government of Flanders, a first time contributor, gave more than \$421,000 to the CERF for 2011. The private sector contributed less to the CERF in 2011 than 2010 which had witnessed the devastating earthquake in Haiti and floods in Pakistan.

The CERF annual High-level Pledging Conference took place on 15 and 16 December 2011 and was hosted by the Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Valerie Amos, and chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. Other participants included IOM Director-General, Mr. William Lacy Swing; the Minister of Population, Women's Promotion and Child Protection of Niger, Ms. Maikibi Kadidiatou Dandobi; and Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark. At the conference, 45 Member States, Observers and a regional government pledged \$375 million to the CERF for 2012 - a \$16 million increase over 2011 pledges. The amount reflects increases in donor funding from 17 Member States.

Niger and Uruguay announced pledges as new donors at the conference. The CERF now counts 126 of 193 Member States and Observers as supporters. Support to the CERF was significant, with 54 speakers publicly commending the CERF's 2011 performance at the event.

Donors		Paid (US\$) 2011
MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS		
1	United Kingdom	94,280,000
2	Sweden	74,483,671
3	Norway	67,966,752
4	Netherlands	54,460,000
5	Canada	41,188,191
6	Spain	20,091,000
7	Belgium	17,716,150
8	Germany	16,370,000
9	Australia	13,906,200
10	Finland	9,411,350
11	Denmark	9,182,231
12	Switzerland	6,072,000
13	United States	6,000,000
14	Luxembourg	5,982,906
15	Ireland	5,466,772
16	Qatar	4,000,000
17	Japan	3,000,000
18	Korea, Republic of	3,000,000
19	Russian Federation	2,000,000
20	New Zealand	1,478,975
21	Italy	1,308,100
22	France	720,950
23	Kuwait	675,000
24	Brazil	500,000
25	China	500,000
26	Greece	500,000
27	India	500,000
28	Czech Republic	434,464
29	Poland	326,051
30	Mexico	300,000
31	Austria	289,180
32	Liechtenstein	281,532
33	South Africa	272,480
34	Portugal	267,180
35	Turkey	250,000
36	Indonesia	175,000
37	Monaco	140,116
38	Malaysia	100,000
39	Nigeria	99,852
40	Estonia	92,302
41	Slovenia	70,990
42	Romania	70,900

Donors		Paid (US\$) 2011
43	Brunei Darussalam	50,000
44	Hungary	50,000
45	San Marino	50,000
46	Singapore	50,000
47	United Arab Emirates	50,000
48	Chile	30,000
49	Andorra	28,128
50	Cyprus	27,600
51	Israel	20,000
52	Algeria	10,000
53	Azerbaijan	10,000
54	Bangladesh	10,000
55	Colombia	10,000
56	Myanmar	10,000
57	Philippines	10,000
58	Sri Lanka	10,000
59	Vietnam	10,000
60	Armenia	5,000
61	Cote d'Ivoire	5,000
62	Ecuador	5,000
63	Morocco	5,000
64	Holy See*	5,000
65	Malta, Sovereign Military Order of	5,000
66	Albania	4,000
67	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,000
68	Guyana	2,191
69	Namibia	2,000
70	Serbia	2,000
71	Bhutan	1,500
72	Maldives	1,000
73	Afghanistan	500
OTHERS		
1	Belgian Government of Flanders	421,080
2	Private donations thru UNF	145,930
3	Kimse Yok Mu Association	10,000
4	Private donations outside UN Foundation (under \$10,000)	7,850
TOTAL (as of 26 January 2012)		464,997,072

Funding by Country

The CERF responded to humanitarian crises in 45 countries in 2011. Slightly more than 60 per cent of funds went to UN agencies and IOM in ten countries, a slight decrease from 64 per cent in 2011. The top ten recipient countries in 2011 included: Somalia (12.4 per cent), Ethiopia (10.9 per cent), Pakistan (7.6 per cent), South Sudan (5.3 per cent), Kenya (5.3 per cent), Chad (5.3 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (3.8 per cent), Sri Lanka (3.8 per cent), Niger, (3.7 per cent) and DPRK (3.6 per cent).

Country	US\$ millions	%
Somalia	\$52.9	12.4%
Ethiopia	\$46.5	10.9%
Pakistan	\$32.4	7.6%
South Sudan	\$22.8	5.3%
Kenya	\$22.7	5.3%
Chad	\$22.6	5.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	\$16.3	3.8%
Sri Lanka	\$16.1	3.8%
Niger	\$15.7	3.7%
DPRK	\$15.4	3.6%
Zimbabwe	\$15.0	3.5%
Yemen	\$14.8	3.5%
Philippines	\$11.3	2.7%
Republic of the Sudan	\$10.5	2.5%
Haiti	\$10.4	2.4%
Sudan	\$7.8	1.8%
Djibouti	\$6.1	1.4%
Madagascar	\$6.0	1.4%
Liberia	\$6.0	1.4%
Colombia	\$5.9	1.4%
CAR	\$5.0	1.2%
Tunisia	\$5.0	1.2%
Myanmar	\$5.0	1.2%

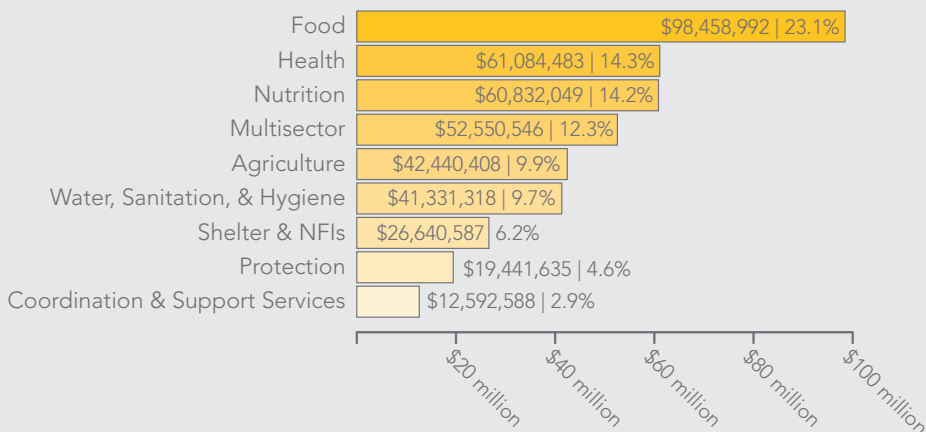
Country	US\$ millions	%
DRC	\$4.0	1.0%
Lesotho	\$4.0	0.9%
Cambodia	\$4.0	0.9%
Burundi	\$4.0	0.9%
oPt	\$4.0	0.9%
Syrian Arab Republic	\$3.7	0.9%
Turkey	\$3.5	0.8%
Iran	\$3.0	0.7%
Mauritania	\$2.7	0.6%
Bolivia	\$2.6	0.6%
El Salvador	\$2.6	0.6%
Guatemala	\$2.2	0.5%
Ghana	\$2.1	0.5%
Nicaragua	\$2.0	0.5%
Nepal	\$2.0	0.5%
Bhutan	\$1.6	0.4%
Mozambique	\$1.5	0.3%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	\$1.4	0.3%
RoC	\$1.4	0.3%
Namibia	\$1.2	0.3%
Togo	\$0.6	0.1%
Guinea	\$0.4	0.1%
Benin	\$0.1	0.0%

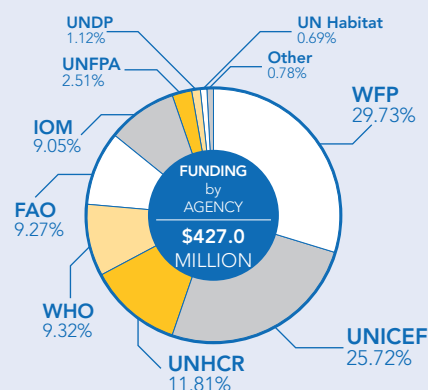


Zulekha Mahad Ali's nine-month-old son receives treatment for severe malnutrition at the Bosasso general hospital in Mogadishu
© UNHCR/R. Gangale

Funding by Sector

Food was the largest recipient of all sectors, accounting for 23 per cent of all CERF funds in 2011. Health and Nutrition were the second and third highest funded sectors, accounting for slightly more than 14 per cent of allocations each. Together these three sectors comprise more than 50 per cent of all 2011 allocations totalling more than \$220 million, largely due to drought and food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. In 2010, Food was the highest funded sector, accounting for 22 per cent of CERF funds, while Health and Nutrition comprised 17 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Shelter and Agriculture received slightly less in overall allocations than in 2010.





Funding by Agency

Eleven UN agencies, funds and programmes and IOM received funding from the CERF in 2011. WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR allocations increased slightly over 2010 and represented more than two-thirds of all allocations. IOM received its largest ever annual funding amount from the CERF due its role in responding to major population movements in Libya and Sudan, among other countries. UNFPA received its highest ever amount from the CERF to provide critical reproductive health services and support to gender-based violence prevention. UNICEF and UNHCR also received their highest ever allocations due to their response to the Horn of Africa crisis. WHO and FAO received more funds from the CERF in 2010 than in 2011 largely due to the nature of the large-scale Haiti and Pakistan emergencies that year.

Underfunded Emergencies

In 2011, an estimated 35 million people benefited from CERF underfunded emergency grants. Over \$144 million was disbursed to 185 UN projects in 20 countries and territories with unmet needs.

The first underfunded round of 2011 was completed in March and the ERC allocated \$84 million to UN agencies and IOM working in 15 countries. The allocation funded 112 emergency

projects in seven countries with Consolidated Appeals and other appeals and seven countries without appeals. The countries receiving the largest allocations were Somalia and Ethiopia. CERF funds supported a range of communities, from conflict-affected families in Colombia to refugees in Iran. Activities funded by the CERF targeted an estimated 28 million people during the first underfunded round.

UNDERFUNDED ROUND 1 2011				UNDERFUNDED ROUND 2 2011		
	Recipient Countries	Amount Approved	% of total allocated funds	Recipient Countries	Amount Approved	% of total allocated funds
Countries with appeals	Somalia	\$14,989,087	18%	South Sudan	\$11,457,364	19%
	Chad	\$8,039,204	10%	Zimbabwe	\$6,021,312	10%
	Kenya	\$5,993,848	7%	Niger	\$5,988,195	10%
	CAR	\$4,999,120	6%	Sri Lanka	\$4,961,348	8%
	Zimbabwe	\$4,995,491	6%	Philippines	\$3,450,334	6%
	Sri Lanka	\$4,980,047	6%			
	oPt	\$3,972,686	5%			
	Countries with appeals total	\$47,969,483	57%	Countries with appeals total	\$14,399,877	24%
Countries without appeals	Ethiopia	\$10,998,225	13%	Ethiopia	\$10,977,438	18%
	DPRK	\$4,999,783	6%	Pakistan	\$9,746,993	16%
	Burundi	\$3,999,812	5%	Colombia	\$2,987,990	5%
	Madagascar	\$3,994,126	5%	Myanmar	\$1,990,385	3%
	Djibouti	\$2,998,322	4%	Nepal	\$1,999,994	3%
	Myanmar	\$2,993,060	4%			
	Iran	\$2,992,466	4%			
	Colombia	\$2,939,401	4%			
	Countries without appeals total	\$35,915,195	43%	Countries without appeals total	\$27,702,800	46%
Total		\$83,884,678	100%	Grand Total	\$59,581,353	100%

During the second underfunded round completed at the end of September, the ERC approved nearly \$60 million in grants to humanitarian agencies in ten countries and funded 73 projects. The newly independent South Sudan was a first-time recipient and benefited from the largest allocation of \$11.5 million to provide urgent assistance to the tens of thousands of people returning to their homeland.

Ethiopia and Pakistan were also major recipients during the second underfunded round, with \$11 million and \$10 million allocated respectively. Niger received an allocation of \$6 million to help even out funding coverage of programmes complementary to food aid.

Consolidated and Flash Appeals

In 2011, the CERF was a strong supporter of the humanitarian system's planning frameworks for coordinated humanitarian response. More than two-thirds of CERF contributions, or \$292 million, has gone towards the Consolidated Appeals, Flash Appeals and other comparable humanitarian action plans through the rapid response and underfunded windows. The CERF was the fifth largest source of funding for these appeals in 2011.

Although the CERF provides a relatively small percentage of the total funding received against appeals (6 per cent in 2011), it has high strategic importance for evening out funding disparities among emergencies (underfunded emergencies window) and providing timely funding to jumpstart response (rapid response window). The CERF provided significant funding to the appeals for Namibia, Djibouti, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka.

	2011 Appeal	CERF Funding (US\$ Millions)	Impact of CERF funds (percentage of appeal requirements)
CAPs	Afghanistan		
	CAR	4,999,120	4%
	Chad	19,521,436	4%
	DRC	4,094,585	1%
	Djibouti	5,854,066	18%
	Haiti	10,371,212	3%
	Kenya	22,683,472	3%
	Niger	12,489,628	6%
	oPt	3,972,686	1%
	Republic of South Sudan	22,766,954	4%
	Somalia	52,953,336	5%
	Sudan	18,321,205	2%
	West Africa	27,550,933	4%
	Yemen	14,834,581	5%
	Zimbabwe	15,016,297	3%
Flash Appeals	El Salvador	2,193,402	15%
	Libya (regional)	9,690,047	3%
	Namibia	1,175,941	31%
	Nicaragua	2,030,597	14%
	Pakistan	17,633,514	5%
	Sri Lanka Floods	6,141,383	13%
Other Appeals	Phillipines (Mindanao)	8,368,253	25%
	Sri Lanka JPA	9,941,395	3%



CERF Policy

Five-year Evaluation

The Five-year Evaluation of the CERF was completed in July, marking a major milestone for the Fund. The evaluation provides a positive assessment of the CERF's first five years overall and also identified areas for improvement. Its recommendations will help the CERF become even more effective and accountable. A Management Response Plan (MRP) was developed by the CERF Secretariat in consultation with stakeholders within and outside of the UN.

The evaluation found that the CERF had strengthened humanitarian coordination, and that agencies were more likely to work in collaborative and inclusive ways when funding was made available from the CERF. The CERF has improved the predictability of humanitarian financing, both for new emergencies and for chronic, underfunded emergencies. The CERF's rapid response window in particular was found to be one of the quickest funding mechanisms available, and had become increasingly quicker during its first five years.

Performance and Accountability Framework

The Performance and Accountability Framework was established to measure the performance of the CERF in a transparent and accountable fashion. Since the Framework was established, eight country reviews have been undertaken. Country reviews in Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Colombia were conducted in 2011, reflecting recipients of both large and small amounts of CERF funding, natural as well as man-made disasters and to avoid duplication with countries selected for the CERF Five-year Evaluation. Although each of the studies focuses on a specific country, the reviews found that the CERF is an integral part of the wider humanitarian reform effort, which includes strengthening the role of the RC/HCs and the cluster approach. The reviews consistently found that the CERF Secretariat was quick to review, approve and ensure the disbursement of project funds once officially submitted. The review authors encouraged recipient partners to conduct an annual lessons-learned exercise or to conduct evaluations of CERF-funded projects in response to a given emergency.



Children play as they wait with their families for health care at UNICEF and WHO clinic in flood hit southern Pakistan.
© Stacey Winston/UNOCHA

CERF Advisory Group

The CERF Advisory Group met twice in 2011, in Nairobi in April and in New York in November. During these meetings the Advisory Group discussed the outcome of the Five-year Evaluation of the CERF and key findings of the countries reviewed under the Performance and Accountability Framework. These studies also considered a number of policy issues, including the timeliness of CERF-funded activities, the transfer of funds from the UN agencies and IOM to implementing partners and the quality of reporting on results.

The Advisory Group also met with partners from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to discuss the effectiveness of CERF support to humanitarian interventions. Based on a recommendation of the Five-year Evaluation and the endorsement of the Advisory Group, in December, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to decrease the size of the CERF loan facility from \$50 million to \$30 million.

Training Workshops

The CERF Secretariat and OCHA Regional Offices collaborated on training and learning workshops on the CERF throughout the year. In 2011, the CERF carried out two-day trainings in Bangkok, Cairo, Dakar, Geneva, and Nairobi in which some 175 from UN agencies, IOM and NGOs participated.

The workshops aimed to enhance the understanding of the CERF criteria, prioritization and approval process; key actors and roles and responsibilities, as well as improve the quality of submissions and reporting. The interactive workshops capitalized on participants' experience in humanitarian operations and coordination. During the course of the two-day training, participants shared lessons learned and best practices from the field.

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a humanitarian fund established by the United Nations to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian response to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. CERF was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 2005 to achieve the following objectives:

- promote early action and response to reduce loss of life;
- enhance response to time-critical requirements; and
- strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises.

Grants from CERF are made through rapid response or underfunded grants. Rapid response grants are made in response to sudden onset emergencies or rapidly deteriorating conditions in an existing emergency. Underfunded grants support activities within existing humanitarian response efforts that have not attracted sufficient resources.

CERF is funded through the voluntary contributions of governments and private sector donors such as corporations, individuals and private organizations.

CERF was created by all nations, for all potential victims of disasters. It represents a real opportunity to provide predictable and equitable funding to those affected by natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies.

This newsletter provides a quarterly overview of the income and expenditures of CERF. Since its inception, CERF has committed over \$2.3 billion to humanitarian agencies working in 85 countries and territories.

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