



Photo by Albert Gonzalez Farran / UNAMID

CERF Activities Five-Year Review

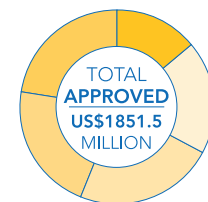
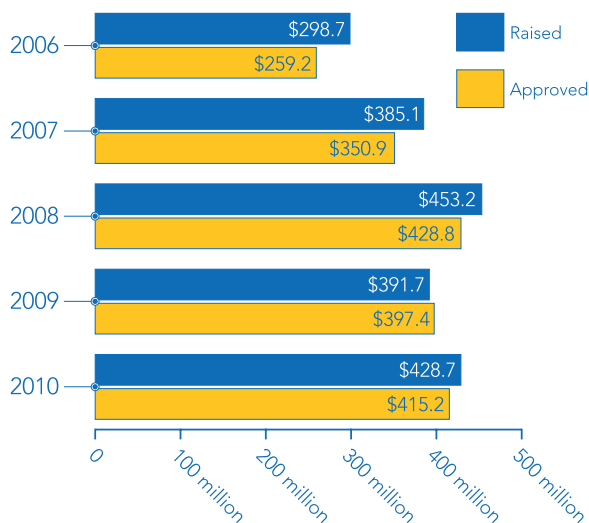
The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was approved by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 2005 to achieve the following objectives:

- 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.

CERF became operational on 9 March 2006. Since then, CERF has helped millions of people and funded a total of 2,200 life-saving projects totaling \$1.8 billion. Sixteen UN agencies, funds and programmes and IOM working in 79 countries and territories have received CERF funding.

In total, 122 Member States and Observers have contributed nearly \$2 billion, and thirty-six countries are both donors and recipients. CERF has truly become a fund for all, by all and has demonstrated its added value to humanitarian response. Annex 1 provides a summary of CERF allocations since 2006.

In 2010, humanitarian donors posted some \$13 billion in international humanitarian funding; the most recorded in a single year. Of this \$13 billion, CERF provided \$415 million; approximately only 3 per cent of all humanitarian funding. Therefore, CERF must leverage its funds by acting early to save lives, providing funding for time-critical activities, using CERF funding to attract other donors, enhancing coordination, and being flexible.



Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Africa	\$183.9	\$236.9	\$238.7	\$262.2	\$203.6	\$1,125.4
Asia and Caucasus	\$56.2	\$66.9	\$122.7	\$88.7	\$132.0	\$466.4
Caribbean and Latin America	\$3.2	\$26.6	\$30.5	\$24.4	\$63.5	\$148.2
Middle East	\$16.0	\$18.8	\$37.0	\$22.1	\$16.0	\$110.0
Total	\$259.3	\$349.2	\$428.9	\$397.4	\$415.2	\$1,849.9

Funding by Region

Over the years, agencies working in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have received the largest amount of CERF funding – the DRC, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia account for roughly one third of all CERF allocations. Since 2006, agencies working in Africa are the largest recipients of CERF funds - accounting for over 60 per cent of all CERF funds. Agencies in Asia and the Caucasus have received 25 per cent. Additionally, agencies in the Caribbean and Latin America

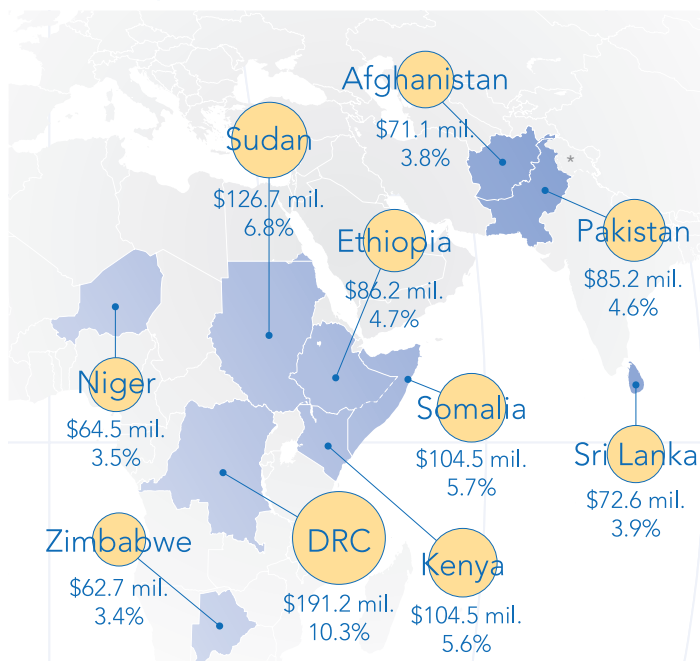
have received approximately eight per cent while agencies in the Middle East have received approximately six per cent.

Funding by Agency

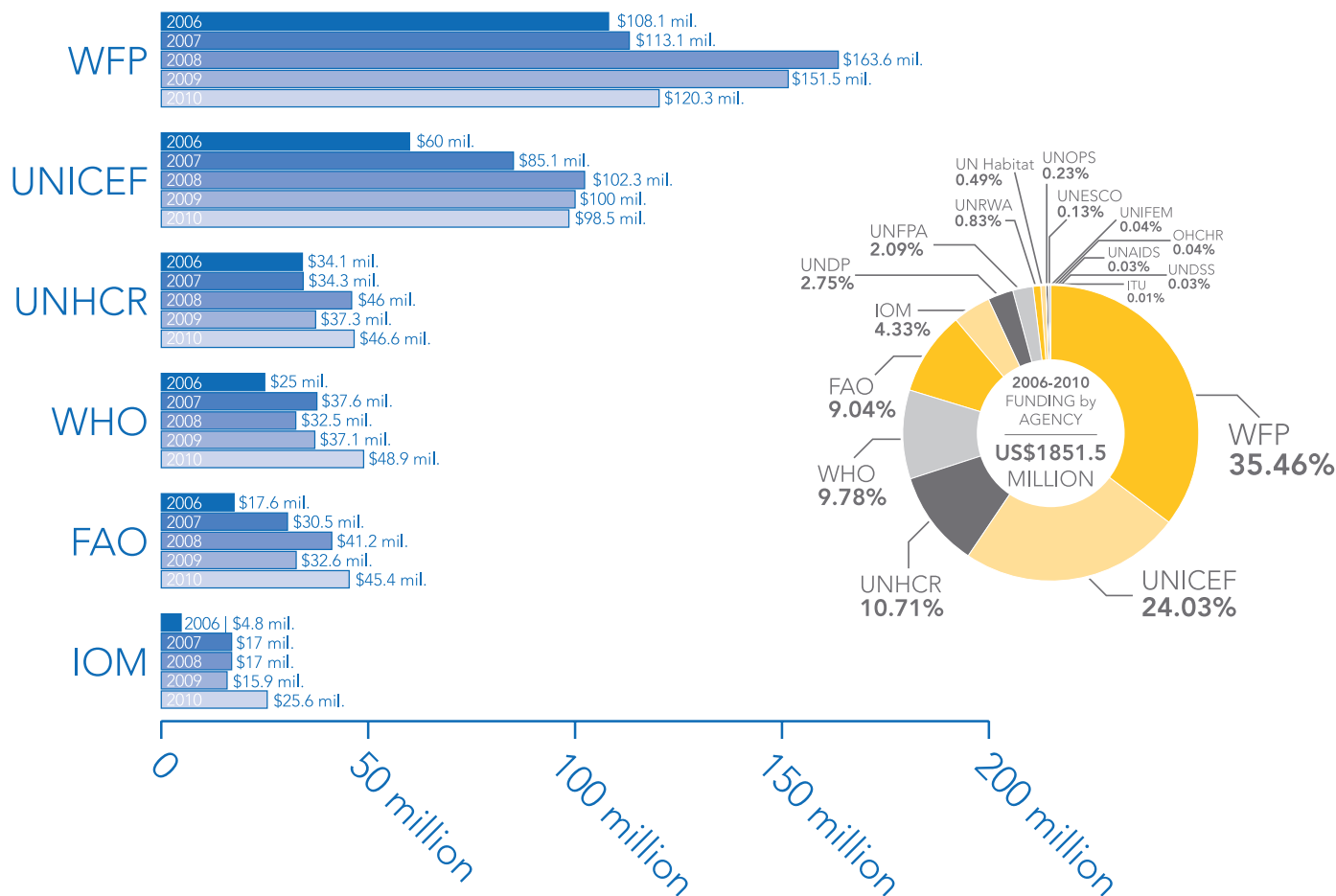
Since the inception of CERF, allocations to agencies have remained fairly consistent. More than 90 per cent of all funding from CERF has been allocated to five UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and FAO) and IOM. Reliance on CERF funding varies somewhat for each UN agency. For WHO, CERF covers approximately 25 per cent of annual funding to humanitarian programmes. Similarly, CERF is an important source of emergency funding for UNICEF and FAO, providing 10-15 per cent of annual funding. CERF funding to WFP and UNHCR is approximately four to five per cent of annual funding.

CERF's allocations to WFP is consistent with global humanitarian funding for WFP, according to the United Nation's Financial Tracking Service. Globally, from 2006-2010, WFP has received nearly 32 per cent of all humanitarian funding. UNHCR has received approximately 9 per cent and UNICEF has received a little over 6 per cent.

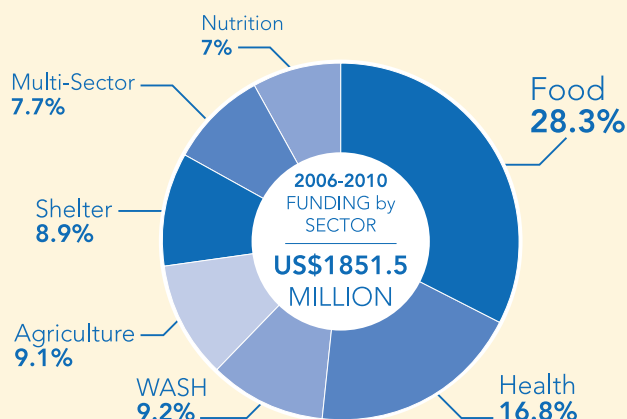
Top 10 CERF Recipients Since Inception



*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Funding by Sector



Food remains CERF's highest funded sector. Since 2006, CERF has provided \$523 million in funds for food. The seven sectors in the graph to the left are consistently the highest funded, accounting for 87 per cent of all funding since 2006. Further, the top five sectors - food aid; health; water, sanitation and hygiene; agriculture; and shelter and non-food items - account for nearly three-quarters of all CERF funding. In 2008, there was a peak in funding on the food sector as the Emergency Relief Coordinator ordered a reserve of \$100 million to be set aside from the rapid response window for humanitarian projects to combat the food crises.

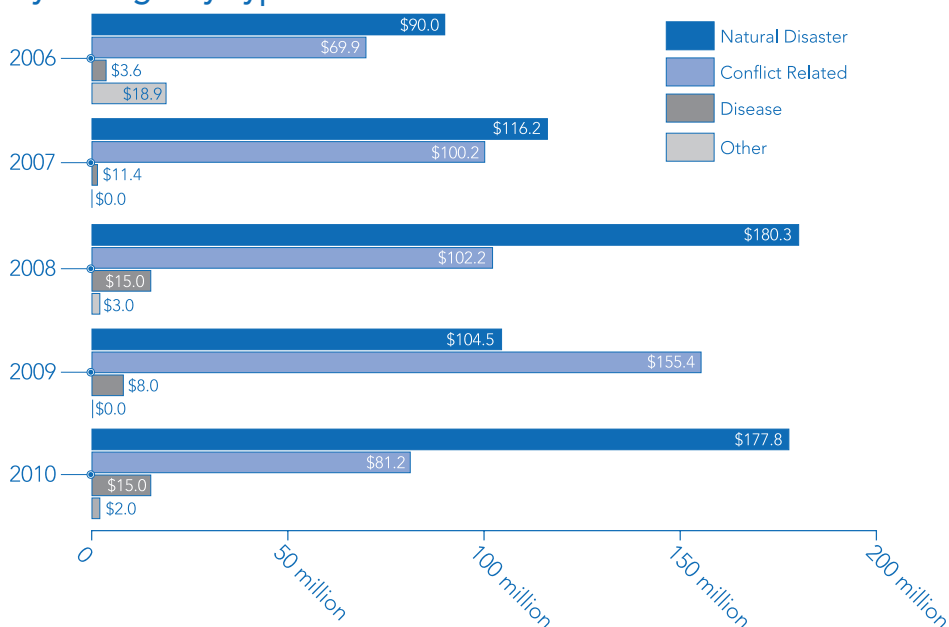
In 2008, the health and nutrition sector was split into two separate sectors. The split changed the categorization of CERF grants and

had a major effect on the funding trend. Further, the creation of the nutrition category affected CERF's allocation pattern for the food sector. Analysis of grant data indicates that prior to 2008 requests for supplementary and therapeutic feeding supplies were submitted under the food sector. Following the creation of the nutrition sector, those submissions were moved from the food sector and therefore there has been a decrease in food sector allocations.

Funding by Emergency Type

There is an ongoing project within CERF to analyse and provide greater detail on the types of emergencies funded through the rapid response window. The aim of the project is to identify the cyclical nature of some emergencies, such as seasonal natural disasters, in order to improve the predictability of requests to CERF and responsiveness of CERF funding. The table shows rapid response allocations against three broad emergency categories: natural disasters (includes response to climate-related emergencies, earthquakes, floods and droughts), conflict-related emergencies and disease response. Major shocks, such as the floods in Myanmar in 2008 and the earthquake in Haiti and floods in Pakistan in 2010, have had a considerable impact on funding patterns for specific years. Also, in 2009, the year in which natural disaster funding was less than conflict related funding, there was a notable absence of any major natural disaster.

Rapid Response Allocations by Emergency Type



CERF and Humanitarian Appeals

Since 2006, CERF has contributed more than \$1.3 billion to humanitarian appeals. Annex 2 provides a list of all CERF contributions to humanitarian appeals since 2006. CERF has had a greater impact on Flash Appeals than on Consolidated Appeals (CAPs), primarily due to the larger requirements in the CAPs. But it also shows that the CERF is a consistent and predictable source of funding for Flash Appeals. During the period of 2006-2010, there have been 46 Flash Appeals, and CERF has funded 41 of those appeals. Of the 41 Flash Appeals that CERF has funded since 2006, 72 per cent had funding approved by CERF in the first week. Further, in 51 per cent of those 41 Flash Appeals, CERF approved funding even before the appeals were launched. In terms of strengthening the core elements of humanitarian underfunded crises, CERF has dedicated nearly \$600 million to various underfunded emergencies since 2006.

CERF Policy, Management and Oversight

The CERF was approved by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 2005 and was launched on 9 March 2006. Since its launch, the CERF Secretariat has strived to constantly improve CERF's ability to meet its original mandate through continuous evaluation.

In 2007, the Canadian International Development Agency sponsored an initial review of CERF after the first year of existence. The review highlighted the positive impact that CERF made in supporting humanitarian response in the early days of a disaster. It also underscored the need for CERF to widen its donor base and streamline administrative arrangements. In 2007, CERF initiated its General Assembly mandated two-year evaluation.

The two-year evaluation was completed in 2008, at the end of the second year of CERF's operation. The evaluation team reviewed CERF management, projects funded by CERF, and the ability of CERF to meet its objectives. The evaluation concluded that CERF had largely achieved its objectives and in a short time has become a valuable and impartial tool for humanitarian action by accelerating response and increasing coverage of needs, and improving coordination and prioritization of humanitarian programs. In response, the CERF Secretariat developed a Management Response Matrix (MRM) to implement the recommendations of the evaluation.

In 2009, the CERF Secretariat continued to take significant steps toward higher efficiency, effectiveness and accountability, following the CERF Advisory Group's advice to use the MRM from 2008 as its guide. During the year, CERF made important progress towards revising the Secretary-General's Bulletin (SGB) on CERF in order to better encapsulate the rules regarding the fund's use, management and administration. In parallel, CERF worked to agree an umbrella letter of understanding (LOU) to streamline the procedures for agreements between CERF and recipient agencies. The revised SGB was issued in April 2010 and the umbrella LOU will be put into operation in 2011.

During 2009, the CERF Advisory Group endorsed the Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF). The PAF provides a streamlined but robust measurement of CERF's work. The Advisory Group welcomed the PAF's focus on CERF's added value for the overall humanitarian response, agreeing that the PAF should be rigorous without being onerous for field staff and maximize existing CERF reporting requirements. The PAF was piloted in Kenya in early 2010, and the review found that the CERF has added value for UN agencies by providing funding early on in the year; filling funding gaps; enabling agencies to leverage funding from other donors; complementing other donor funds; and

being flexible. Additionally, the evaluation showed that the CERF Secretariat has simplified both narrative and financial reporting formats. Lastly, it was indicated that while the CERF has supported coordination among sector groups, it is unrealistic to expect it to strengthen humanitarian response capacity due to the short-term nature of CERF funding. During 2010 three additional country reviews were undertaken in Chad, Mauritania, and Sri Lanka. Results of all the reviews will be available in early 2011.

In 2010, FAO completed an evaluation of its CERF-funded projects from 2006 to 2009. This was the first time an agency engaged in such an exercise. The evaluation found that the CERF has enhanced FAO's response capacity over the past five years by providing reliable, rapid and predictable funding, which has helped save lives and restores livelihoods in crisis situations.

In December 2008, the General Assembly requested an independent and comprehensive review of the CERF to be undertaken at the end of the CERF's fifth year of operation. This evaluation was initiated in 2010. For the evaluation, field visits in seven countries and nine desk reviews are underway. The findings of the review and the management response matrix will be presented to the General Assembly during the sixty-sixth session in fall of 2011.

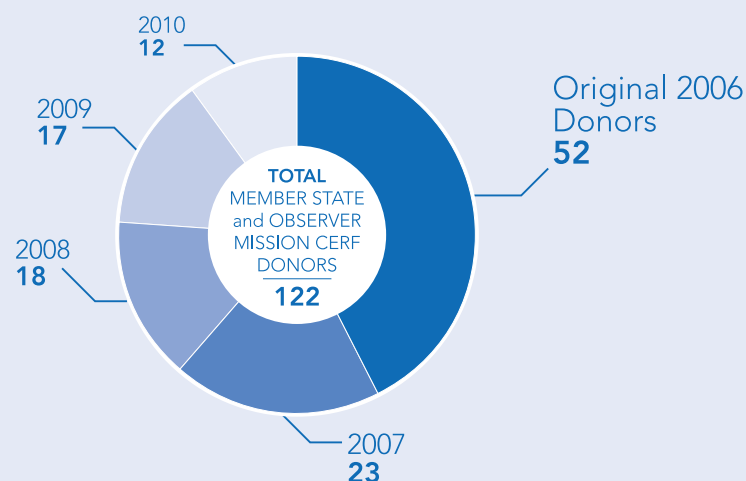
During the first five years of CERF, the CERF Secretariat has made considerable efforts to provide and enhance guidance, including web-based guidance and templates, and training on various aspects of the management and use of the Fund. This work has included collaborative guidance development and revision of CERF application and reporting processes, Life-Saving Criteria and other project submission requirements. CERF has trained hundreds of professionals from UN agencies, funds and programmes and NGOs in 22 trainings in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.



UNICEF, Philippines

CERF Donors

CERF has continued to broaden its donor base. Starting with 52 Member and Observer Missions in 2006, the number of Member States and Observer Missions joining the ranks of CERF donors has steadily increased. In December 2010, five years after CERF's establishment, 122 Member State and Observers Missions, more than two thirds of the General Assembly, scores of private-sector organizations and more than 10,000 individuals are counted among CERF's donors. Though CERF has a wide donor base, the top ten donors to CERF account for nearly 90 per cent of all CERF funding. Annex 3 provides a list of all CERF donors.



Annex 1: CERF 2006-2010

The table below provides a summary of CERF activities since 2006. Figures have been broken down between rapid response and underfunded windows.

CERF 2006-10	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	RR	UFE	RR	UFE	RR	UFE	RR	UFE	RR	UFE
Amount approved	\$182.4	\$76.8	\$227.8	\$123.1	\$300.5	\$128.3	\$268.0	\$129.0	\$276.1	\$139.2
Number of recipient countries	24	17	49	23	53	20	43	20	37	17
Number of projects funded	162	139	263	183	377	141	292	174	285	184
Average project size	\$1,126,084	\$553,106	\$866,086	\$672,756	\$797,024	\$910,258	\$918,609	\$742,289	\$968,607	\$510,028
Top three countries	Sudan 19.5%	DRC 49.5%	Bangladesh 11.3%	DRC 38%	Myanmar 9%	DRC 30%	Somalia 19%	DPRK 15%	Pakistan 19%	DRC 17%
	Afghanistan 17.7%	Chad 8.2%	Sudan 8.6%	Ethiopia 7.3%	Ethiopia 7%	Ethiopia 8%	Sudan 10%	Zimbabwe 15%	Haiti 13%	Ethiopia 12%
	Kenya 14.4%	Burundi 5.3%	Somalia 6.5%	Cote d'Ivoire 5.5%	Kenya 7%	Afghanistan 7%	Sri Lanka 9%	Ethiopia 12%	Niger 11%	Chad 11%
Top three sectors	Food	Health	Food	Health	Food	Health/ Nutrition	Food	Food	Food	Health/ Nutrition
	Multi-sector	Multi-sector	Health	Food	Health/ Nutrition	Food	Health	Health/ Nutrition	Health	Health
	Health	Coord.	Shelter/ NFIs	Water/ Sanitation	Agriculture	Shelter/ NFIs	Shelter/ NFIs	Health	Shelter/ NFIs	Agriculture

Annex 2: CERF and APPEALS

2006				
Appeal title		CERF funding to appeal (\$US million)	% CERF funds on funding coverage	% Total Funding coverage
CAPs	Burundi	3.9	3%	45%
	Central African Republic	4.9	13%	63%
	Chad	9.4	5%	80%
	Cote d'Ivoire	4.9	11%	52%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	38.0	5%	51%
	Guinea	1.6	6%	63%
	Horn of Africa	16.8	14%	36%
	Liberia	3.0	2%	51%
	occupied Palestinian territory	1.5	0%	69%
	Republic of Congo	2.0	7%	48%
	Somalia	6.0	2%	58%
	Sudan	25.5	2%	67%
	West Africa	11.7	5%	94%
	Zimbabwe	2.0	0%	64%
Flash Appeals	Guinea-Bissau 2006	1.4	37%	56%
	Kenya 2006	3.5	10%	105%
	Kenya Floods 2006	9.4	17%	66%
	Lebanon Crisis 2006	5.0	5%	123%
	Somalia 2006 Flood Response Plan	10.4	36%	48%
	Timor-Leste 2006	3.3	14%	103%
other appeals	Afghanistan Drought Joint Appeal 2006	30.7	26%	53%
	Ethiopia Floods Joint Appeal 2006	3.0	10%	18%
	Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal	2.6	5%	15%
	Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2006	9.0	29%	64%

2007

Appeal title		CERF funding to appeal (\$US million)	% CERF funds on funding coverage	% Total Funding coverage
CAPs	Burundi	8.5	6%	80%
	Central African Republic	7.0	8%	75%
	Chad	8.3	3%	100%
	Cote d'Ivoire	6.5	12%	58%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.5	8%	68%
	Liberia	3.7	3%	63%
	occupied Palestinian territory	3.9	1%	65%
	Republic of Congo	2.0	9%	60%
	Somalia	15.7	4%	80%
	Sudan	19.4	1%	81%
	Timor-Leste	1.3	4%	66%
	Uganda	7.0	2%	80%
	West Africa	22.1	6%	57%
	Zimbabwe	11.8	3%	58%
Flash Appeals	Bolivia Flash Appeal 2007	2.0	14%	55%
	Dominican Republic Flash Appeal 2007	3.9	21%	41%
	Ghana Floods Flash Appeal 2007	2.5	20%	66%
	Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007	3.0	21%	90%
	Lesotho Drought Flash Appeal 2007	4.7	21%	76%
	Madagascar Floods Flash Appeal 2007	3.4	18%	88%
	Mozambique Floods and Cyclone Flash Appeal 2007	11.2	29%	69%
	Nicaragua Flash Appeal 2007	5.0	12%	44%
	Pakistan Cyclone and Floods Flash Appeal 2007	5.8	14%	49%
	Peru Earthquake Flash Appeal 2007	9.6	25%	56%
	Sudan Flash Appeal: Flood Response 2007	8.7	25%	52%
	Swaziland Drought Flash Appeal 2007	3.1	17%	77%
	Uganda Floods Flash Appeal 2007	6.0	14%	49%
other appeals	Lebanon Crisis Appeal 2007	5.7	43%	155%
	Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2007	1.0	1%	69%
	Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2007	11.8	9%	77%

2008

Appeal title		CERF funding to appeal (\$US million)	% CERF funds on funding coverage	% Total Funding coverage
CAPs	Central African Republic	3.4	3%	90%
	Chad	12.5	4%	81%
	Côte d'Ivoire	9.4	16%	43%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	40.7	6%	77%
	Iraq	11.6	4%	71%
	occupied Palestinian territory	5.0	1%	75%
	Somalia	11.7	2%	72%
	Sudan	17.9	1%	70%
	Uganda	5.7	2%	71%
	West Africa	26.1	6%	67%
	Zimbabwe	11.7	2%	69%
Flash Appeals	Bolivia Flash Appeal 2008 [unrevised as of Oct. 2008; appeal closed at 80% funding and unmet requirements reduced to zero]	2.3	16%	100%
	Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008	3.0	3%	64%
	Haiti Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008	10.2	8%	60%
	Honduras Flash Appeal (Updated) (November - April) 2008	1.5	9%	35%
	Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008	11.2	5%	66%
	Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008	2.0	13%	54%
	Madagascar Flash Appeal 2008 [unrevised as of Nov. 2008; appeal closed at 50% funding and unmet requirements reduced to zero]	4.6	25%	100%
	Myanmar Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008	26.1	5%	73%
	Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008 [unrevised as of Nov. 2008; appeal closed at 33% funding and unmet requirements reduced to zero]	4.3	16%	111%
	Tajikistan Flash Appeal (Revised) 2008	5.6	21%	57%
	Yemen Floods Response Plan (November - April) 2008 [unrevised as of April 2008; appeal closed at 45% funding and unmet requirements reduced to zero]	2.0	38%	100%
other appeals	Afghanistan Joint Appeal 2008: Humanitarian Consequences of Rise in Food Prices (February - June 2008)	8.0	10%	82%
	Afghanistan Joint Emergency Appeal 2008: High Food Price and Drought Crisis (July 2008 - June 2009)	4.2	1%	50%
	Cuba Post-Hurricane Plan of Action 2008	7.4	25%	31%
	Djibouti Joint Appeal 2008: Response Plan for Drought, Food and Nutrition Crisis	3.2	10%	35%
	Lao PDR Joint Appeal for Flood Recovery and Rehabilitation 2008	2.0	20%	45%
	Liberia Critical Humanitarian Gaps 2008	1.9	4%	62%
	Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008	9.0	8%	95%
	Nepal Floods Humanitarian Response Plan 2008	3.6	22%	62%
	Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008	12.5	6%	70%
	Syria Drought Appeal 2008	2.0	10%	27%

2009

Appeal title		CERF funding to appeal (\$US million)	% CERF funds on funding coverage	% Total Funding coverage
CAPs	Afghanistan	4.2	1%	76%
	Central African Republic	3.0	3%	73%
	Chad	7.5	2%	91%
	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	5%	37%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	30.4	3%	66%
	Iraq and the region	1.0	0%	67%
	Kenya	30.9	5%	84%
	occupied Palestinian territory	9.4	1%	79%
	Pakistan	17.5	3%	77%
	Somalia	27.3	3%	66%
	Sri Lanka	23.5	9%	73%
	Sudan	25.8	1%	70%
	Uganda	1.2	0%	76%
	West Africa	20.7	5%	64%
	Zimbabwe	26.8	4%	63%
Flash Appeals	Burkina Faso Flash Appeal (September 2009 - February 2010)	4.9	26%	46%
	El Salvador Flash Appeal (Revised) (November 2009 - May 2010)	2.5	17%	48%
	Indonesia West Sumatra Earthquake Humanitarian Response Plan 2009	6.9	18%	38%
	Lao PDR Flash Appeal (Revised) (October 2009 - April 2010)	3.8	30%	75%
	Madagascar Flash Appeal (Revised) (April - October 2009)	6.5	29%	82%
	Namibia Flash Appeal (Revised) (March - November 2009)	1.3	18%	32%
	Philippines Flash Appeal (Revised) (October 2009 - March 2010)	6.8	5%	44%
other appeals	Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2009	6.0	5%	90%
	Syria Drought Response Plan (Revised) (July 2009 - June 2010)	3.3	8%	33%
	Tajikistan Humanitarian Food Security Appeal 2008-2009	2.0	5%	71%

2010

Appeal title		CERF funding to appeal (\$US million)	% CERF funds on funding coverage	% Total Funding coverage
CAPs	Afghanistan	11.0	1%	65%
	Central African Republic	6.1	4%	44%
	Chad	22.8	4%	69%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.1	4%	60%
	Kenya	20.0	3%	65%
	Republic of Congo	7.8	13%	57%
	Somalia	33.2	6%	70%
	Sudan	23.9	1%	64%
	West Africa	46.7	6%	49%
	Yemen	15.3	8%	63%
	Zimbabwe	10.4	2%	47%
Flash Appeals	Guatemala Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)	3.4	20%	46%
	Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal (January - December 2010)	38.5	3%	72%
	Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June 2010 - June 2011)	11.2	12%	63%
	Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan (August 2010 - July 2011)	42.0	2%	53%
other appeals	Burkina Faso Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan	2.0	14%	18%
	Mongolia Dzud Appeal (April 2010 - May 2011)	0.6	3%	19%
	Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal 2010	1.0	1%	59%
	Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (February - December 2010)	9.9	1%	47%
	Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2010	15.7	5%	51%

Annex 3: CERF Donors

CERF Pledges and Contributions, 2006 - 2010*

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
United Kingdom	\$358,160,740
Netherlands	\$279,812,000
Sweden	\$262,140,268
Norway	\$248,537,303
Canada	\$167,990,533
Spain	\$160,158,418
Ireland	\$104,456,604
Germany	\$62,644,984
Denmark	\$46,754,666
Australia	\$44,684,600
Finland	\$35,948,400
Switzerland	\$28,591,216
Luxembourg	\$27,272,600
United States	\$25,000,000
Belgium	\$23,855,145
Korea, Republic of	\$14,500,000
Japan	\$12,669,083
Italy	\$8,466,938
France	\$5,456,196
New Zealand	\$3,762,700
China	\$3,000,000
India	\$3,000,000
Austria	\$2,404,625
Qatar	\$2,150,000
Russian Federation	\$2,000,000
Iceland	\$1,619,861
Poland	\$1,610,000
Greece	\$1,400,000
Portugal	\$1,384,180
Turkey	\$1,300,000
South Africa	\$1,193,655
Liechtenstein	\$885,293
Czech Republic	\$531,706
Indonesia	\$525,000
Ukraine	\$503,310
Mexico	\$500,000
Romania	\$496,525
Monaco	\$475,783
Brazil	\$429,985
Malaysia	\$350,000

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
Saudi Arabia	\$350,000
Estonia	\$337,943
Kuwait	\$334,600
Slovenia	\$239,506
Kazakhstan	\$225,000
Central African Republic	\$197,239
Chile	\$180,000
Andorra	\$164,238
San Marino	\$134,413
Argentina	\$110,000
Croatia	\$108,000
Nigeria	\$100,000
United Arab Emirates	\$100,000
Trinidad and Tobago	\$100,000
Pakistan	\$94,138
Colombia	\$90,000
Hungary	\$84,088
Israel	\$80,000
Egypt	\$75,000
Cyprus	\$60,000
Ecuador	\$60,000
Brunei Darussalam	\$50,000
Azerbaijan	\$50,000
Bahamas	\$50,000
Sri Lanka	\$49,982
Latvia	\$40,673
Algeria	\$40,000
Thailand	\$40,000
Bulgaria	\$34,966
Singapore	\$30,000
Philippines	\$30,000
Oman	\$30,000
Morocco	\$25,000
Antigua and Barbuda	\$25,000
Armenia	\$25,000
Peru	\$25,000
Lithuania	\$20,845
Myanmar	\$20,000
Moldova	\$20,000
Bangladesh	\$15,000

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
Holy See**	\$15,000
Ghana	\$15,000
Syrian Arab Republic	\$15,000
Montenegro	\$12,475
Viet Nam	\$10,000
Grenada	\$10,000
Guatemala	\$10,000
Jamaica	\$10,000
Malta	\$10,000
Mongolia	\$10,000
Slovakia	\$10,000
Kenya	\$9,895
Costa Rica	\$9,643
FYR of Macedonia	\$7,000
Albania	\$6,500
Lebanon	\$6,000
Mozambique	\$6,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$5,000
Botswana	\$5,000
Panama	\$5,000
Tunisia	\$5,000
Venezuela	\$5,000
Guyana	\$4,913
Bhutan	\$4,460
Djibouti	\$4,000
Mauritania	\$3,844
Lao P.D.R.	\$3,000
Afghanistan	\$3,000
Namibia	\$3,000
Republic of Congo	\$2,256
Maldives	\$2,000
El Salvador	\$2,000
Georgia	\$2,000
Madagascar	\$2,000
Samoa	\$2,000
Tajikistan	\$2,000
Benin	\$1,500
Haiti	\$1,480
Timor-Leste	\$1,200
Saint Lucia	\$1,000
Tuvalu	\$1,000

Others	
UN Foundation*** (Private Donations)	\$1,715,074
Jefferies & Co.	\$1,000,000
Hyogo Prefecture Japan	\$860,567
BASF	\$761,032
PriceWaterhouse Coopers Charitable Foundation	\$700,000
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company «TAQA»	\$422,257
Western Union Foundation	\$350,000
SCOR Group	\$200,000
HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	\$116,825
Individual contributions	\$102,669
World Mission Society Church of God	\$100,000
ENDESA Spain	\$55,052
Skanska USA Building Inc	\$50,000
Alexander Bodini Foundation	\$45,000
Buddhist Association of NY	\$41,771
UN Spouses Bazaar	\$35,113
Baha'I International Community	\$30,000
Latin American Benevolent Foundation	\$25,000
Disaster Resource Network	\$24,978
Daystar Christian Centre	\$20,000
GMC Services	\$20,000
United Islamic Center	\$20,000
Korean and Overseas fans of Kim Hyun Joong	\$19,293
Jan Egeland	\$17,240
ENDESA Peru	\$12,948
Humanity First	\$12,500
The Estate of George Gary	\$10,408
Bilkent Holding AS	\$10,000
Red Crescent of UAE	\$9,982
Sovereign Military Order of Malta*	\$5,000
Total:	\$1,957,504,825

* As at 17 February '11

** Observer States

***The amount includes contributions from UN Foundation core funding and private donations from companies and individuals

Note: Amounts received are recorded at the exchange rate in effect on the date the deposit is received and may differ from amounts pledged due to fluctuations in exchange rates.



5-Year Review

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