



## Trends in CERF Allocations 2006 – 2010

21 October 2010

### Broad Trends and Observations

- Since the Fund's inception in 2006, CERF has allocated a total of \$1.8 billion towards emergencies around the globe, with an annual average of about **\$355 million**. Data for 2010 used in this document covers CERF allocations up to 17 September 2010 by which time CERF had allocated \$357 million. Average rapid response funding in the fourth quarter of previous years (2006-2009) has been over \$70 million. Based on this projection, it is expected that total CERF disbursements for 2010 will pass the \$400 million mark by the end of the year.
- Africa has consistently been the largest recipient of CERF funding. Throughout its five year existence CERF has annually allocated an average of 62 per cent of total funding to natural disasters and protracted conflicts in African countries. In comparison 72 per cent of total funding to consolidated appeals has been channelled to African emergencies.
- 55 per cent of CERF funding to Africa has been allocated to five countries: DRC, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya.
- The share of Rapid Response allocations to Africa has increased steadily from 2006 to 2009 (from \$94 million to \$170 million), whereas Asia, the second largest recipient region, has received a more consistent \$60—\$80 million annually since 2007.
- Allocations to Africa represent an average of 79 per cent of total funding through the Underfunded window (\$90 million). The trend is slightly decreasing, but African countries continue to dominate the Underfunded window.
- The sector receiving the largest amount of CERF funds is food aid. Its share of total funding has been consistent at approximately 30 per cent annually.
- The CERF made a major contribution in 2008 of \$100 million to combat the global food crisis that followed the unprecedented increases in food prices that year. Any trend analysis of CERF funding over the past five years must take this factor into consideration as it has a large impact on funding patterns and overall trends.
- In addition to food aid, four key life-saving sectors: health, nutrition, agriculture and the water, sanitation and hygiene sector have received significant CERF funding, both through the Rapid Response and the Underfunded Window. Funding to these four sectors has increased steadily over the years for the Rapid Response window (from 28 per cent to 40 per cent). For the Underfunded window these sectors have accounted for about half of total funding annually (with the exception of 2010 where it currently stands at 69 per cent).
- Other sectors have remained fairly stable in terms of amounts allocated, but slightly decreasing as a share of total funding. The coordination and support services sector has received decreasing levels of funding during the period (15 per cent in 2006 and five per cent in 2010).
- Five UN agencies; WFP, UNICEF, UNCHR, WHO and FAO have received 89 per cent of total funding during the period. WFP alone accounts for 35 per cent.
- The share of funding to the top five UN agencies has remained stable without much fluctuation.



## 1. Introduction

This document presents data on CERF funding patterns and provides a brief analysis of how funding has been allocated since the inception of the Fund in 2006. The objective of the document is to inform key stakeholders about broad trends and highlight issues that may have had a specific effect on overall funding decisions. In addition, the document is further intended to stimulate discussion about the future direction of the CERF by learning from past experiences and the prioritizations that ultimately resulted in the funding patterns that are documented and analyzed here.

## 2. Funding by Geographical Region

Humanitarian country teams in African countries have been successful in utilizing the CERF, both through the Rapid Response and Underfunded windows, and funding to Africa has dominated the allocation pattern each year since 2006. More than 60 per cent of all CERF funding since 2006 has been allocated to humanitarian operations in Africa. This is not surprising given that the majority of the world’s major humanitarian emergencies have taken place, and continue to take place in Africa. In comparison African emergencies accounts for approximately 72 per cent of total funding that has been recorded for CAPs and Flash Appeals globally from 2006 to 2010. Whilst there has been a significant increase in CERF funding to Latin America and the Caribbean in 2010, this is largely attributable to the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile which received approximately 80 per cent of the funds allocated to the region. Table 1 shows total funding for each year divided by region.

**Table 1: CERF Allocations 2006 – Sept 2010 (million US\$)**

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Africa	\$169.6	\$237.7	\$238.7	\$262.2	\$181.1	\$1,089.3
Asia	\$21.9	\$63.1	\$91.9	\$83.6	\$81.7	\$342.2
Caribbean and Latin America	\$3.2	\$27.0	\$30.5	\$24.4	\$57.8	\$142.8
Central Asia and the Caucasus	\$32.3	\$6.2	\$30.8	\$5.2	\$25.2	\$99.7
Middle East	\$16.0	\$18.9	\$37.0	\$22.1	\$10.3	\$104.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$243.1</b>	<b>\$353.0</b>	<b>\$428.8</b>	<b>\$397.4</b>	<b>\$356.1</b>	<b>\$1,778.4</b>

Correspondingly, humanitarian operations in African countries are well represented among the top ten recipients of CERF funding. The top five recipients of the Fund are all African countries with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as the largest recipient with a total of \$186 million. Every tenth CERF dollar allocated since 2006 has gone to DRC. A total of 55 per cent of CERF funding to Africa has been allocated to five countries: DRC, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. Similarly, average annual CAP funding to DRC, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya has accounted for 61 per cent of all funding to African CAP countries from 2006 to 2010. Table 2 presents total funding per year to the ten largest recipients of CERF funding.

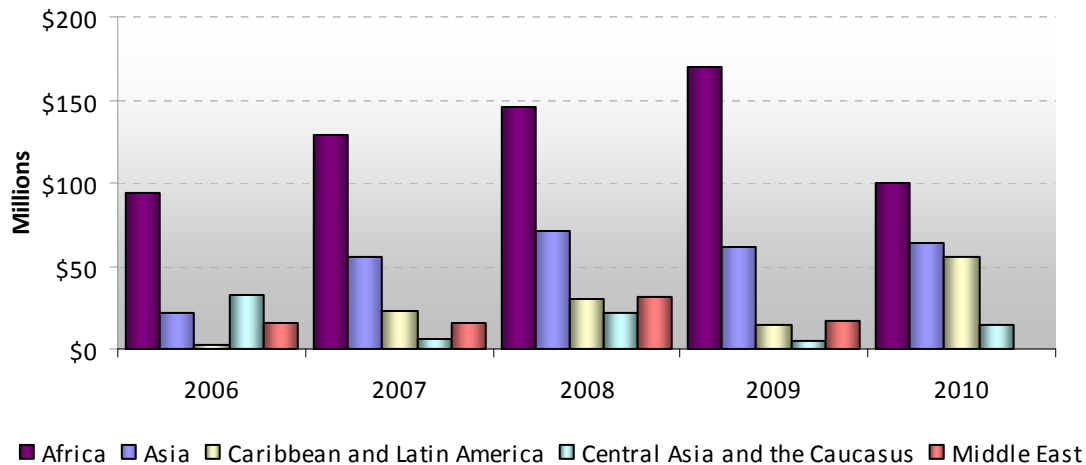


**Table 2: Top 10 CERF Recipient Countries 2006-2010 (million US\$)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Congo, DR	\$38.0	\$52.5	\$41.1	\$30.4	\$23.7	<b>\$185.8</b>
Sudan	\$35.5	\$25.5	\$16.0	\$25.8	\$22.2	<b>\$125.1</b>
Somalia	\$14.6	\$15.7	\$11.7	\$60.5	\$0.0	<b>\$102.5</b>
Kenya	\$22.0	\$4.9	\$26.0	\$26.3	\$20.0	<b>\$99.3</b>
Ethiopia	\$10.0	\$12.4	\$31.5	\$15.6	\$16.7	<b>\$86.2</b>
Pakistan	\$0.0	\$5.8	\$18.7	\$8.9	\$39.8	<b>\$73.2</b>
Afghanistan	\$32.3	\$5.4	\$18.2	\$4.2	\$11.0	<b>\$71.1</b>
Sri Lanka	\$10.0	\$10.9	\$12.5	\$23.5	\$13.8	<b>\$70.6</b>
Zimbabwe	\$2.0	\$12.0	\$11.5	\$26.8	\$10.4	<b>\$62.7</b>
Haiti	\$1.0	\$3.9	\$16.0	\$5.0	\$36.6	<b>\$62.5</b>

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate how CERF Rapid Response allocations have been distributed by region during the period 2006 – 2010 in absolute and relative terms. As can be seen from Figure 1, Rapid Response allocations to Africa have increased steadily since 2006 and the region has been the largest recipient each year. Allocation trends by the third quarter of 2010 indicate that Africa may see a decrease in Rapid Response allocations in 2010. Asia is the second largest recipient region for Rapid Response grants and has since 2007 annually received approximately a quarter of total funding allocated from this window.

**Figure 1: Rapid Response Allocations by Region 2006 – 2010 (million US\$)**

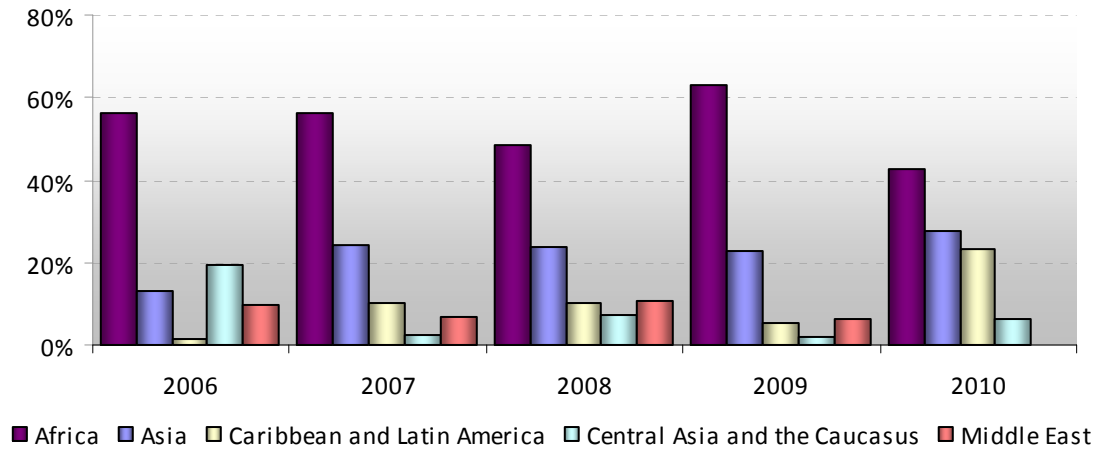


Major emergencies including the floods in Myanmar in 2008 and the Haiti Earthquake of 2010 clearly stand out in the dataset and boost overall CERF funding in the respective region and year.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In total \$28.4 million was allocated to Myanmar in 2008 out of which the vast majority (\$26.4 million) was aimed at supporting the relief efforts in the wake of cyclone Nargis. Similarly, for the relief efforts that followed the earthquake of January 2010 in Haiti the CERF contributed \$36.6 million.

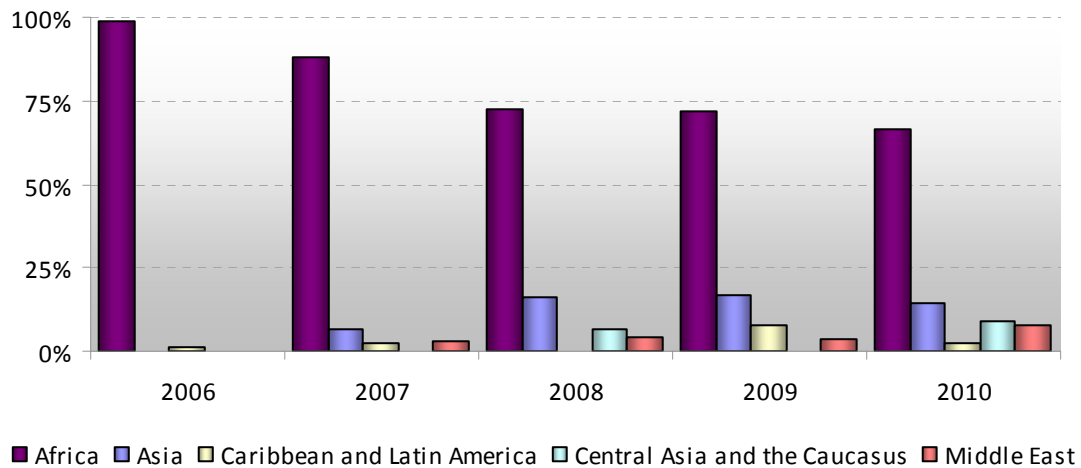


**Figure 2: Rapid Response Allocations by Region 2006 – 2010 (share of total RR)**



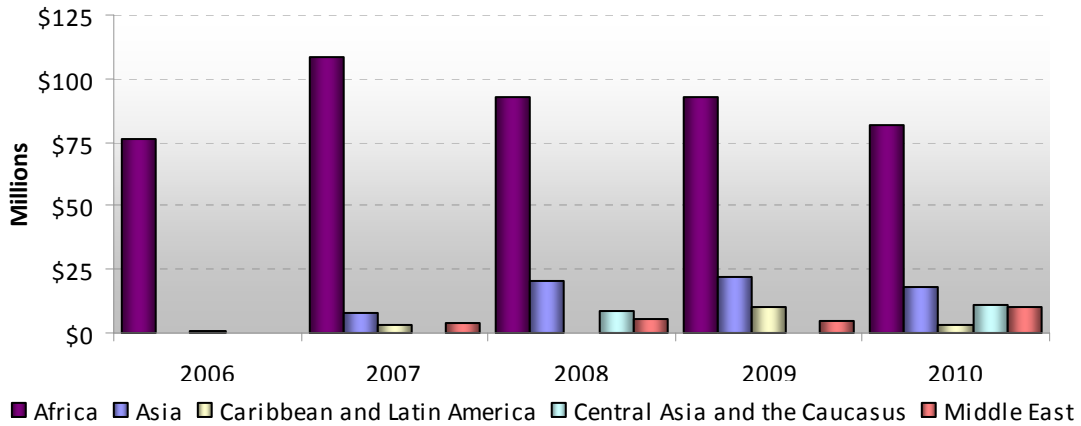
Figures 3 and 4 show absolute and relative distribution of funds allocated through the Underfunded window of the CERF. Africa has received the majority of funding through this window. In 2006 and 2007 allocations to Africa amounted to 99 and 89 per cent of the underfunded envelope. The share to Africa is however decreasing as the region received just a little over 70 per cent in 2008 and 2009. As such, the trend for the Underfunded window is the reverse of the funding pattern for the Rapid Response window. In 2008-2010 funding to Asia through the Underfunded window has amounted to approximately 15 per cent annually, making it the second largest recipient region.

**Figure 3: Underfunded Allocations by Region 2006 – 2010 (share of total UFE)**





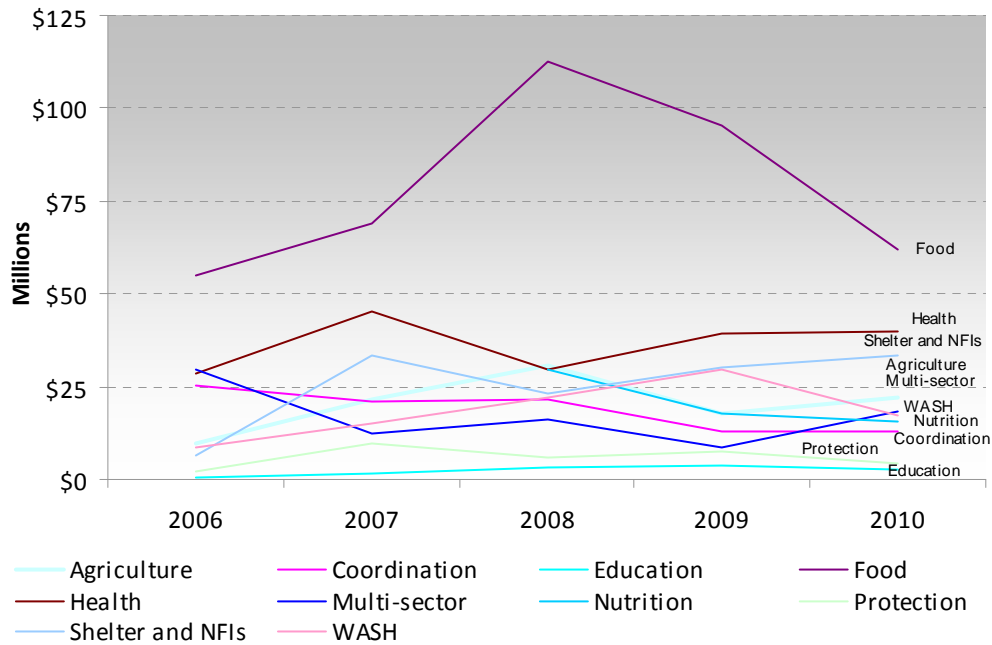
**Figure 4: Underfunded Allocations by Region 2006 – 2010 (million US\$)**



**3. Funding by Sector**

The most striking feature of figure 5, which shows Rapid Response funding by sector, is the peak in funding to the food sector in 2008 which reflects the response to the global food crisis of that year. In May 2008, the Emergency Relief Coordinator ordered a reserve of \$100 million to be set aside within the Rapid Response window for humanitarian projects to combat the crises. CERF funding was used to cover essential needs stemming from the unprecedented rise in food prices.

**Figure 5: Rapid Response Allocations by Sector 2006-2010 (million US\$)<sup>2</sup>**

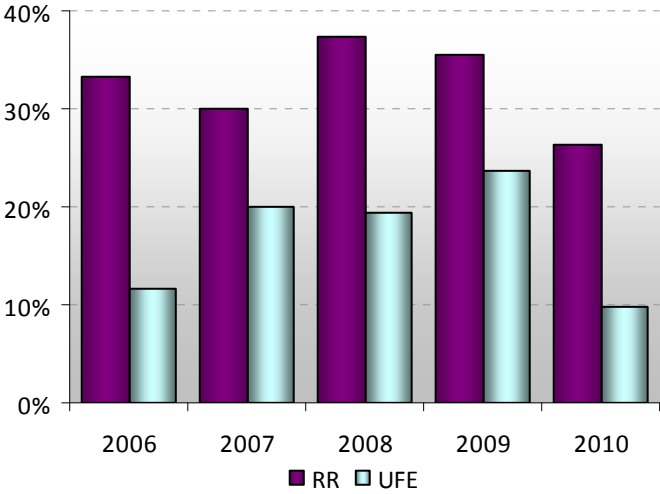


<sup>2</sup> The health sector prior to 2008 included both health and nutrition programmes. After 2008 health and nutrition has operated as two separate sectors.



Figure 6 shows food aid as a share of total allocations from the Rapid Response window and the Underfunded window respectively. The share of funding allocated to the food sector from the CERF is very much in line with global humanitarian funding trends. The share of Rapid Response funding has been stable in the range of 30-35 per cent, despite the large increase in 2008 as a result of the food crisis.

**Figure 6: Food Aid - Rapid Response and Underfunded window (as share of total per window)**

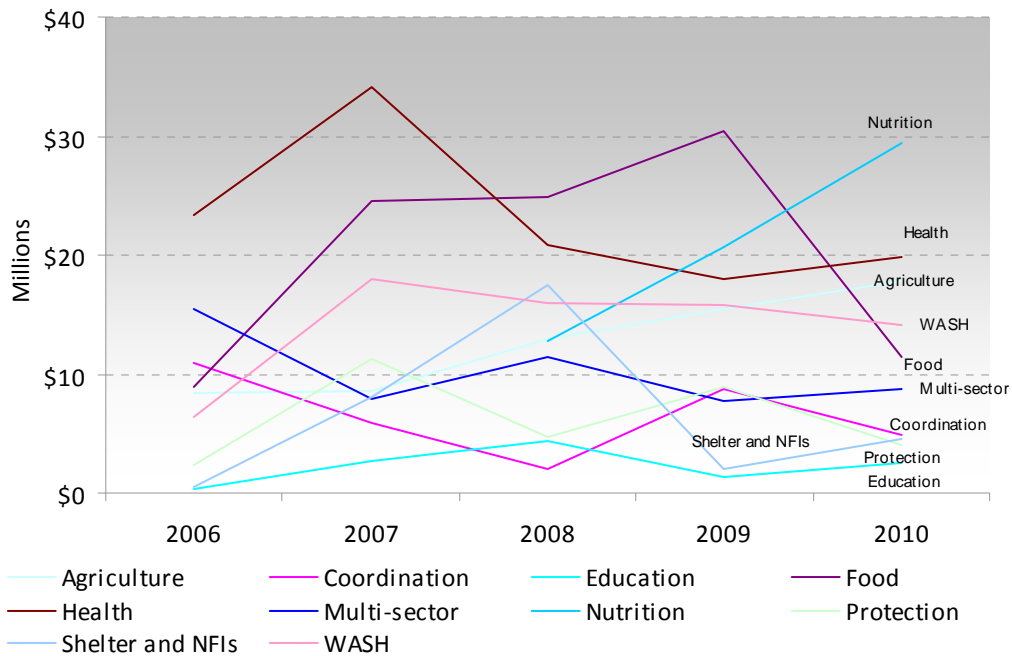


In relative terms, funding to the food sector is less dominant for the Underfunded window as shown by figure 7. In addition to food aid, four key life-saving sectors: health, nutrition, agriculture and the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector have received significant CERF funding, both through the Rapid Response and the Underfunded window. Funding to these four sectors has increased steadily over the years for the Rapid Response window (from 28 per cent to 40 per cent). For the Underfunded window these sectors have accounted for about half of total funding annually (with the exception of 2010 where it currently stands at 69 per cent).





**Figure 7: Underfunded Allocations by Sector 2006-2010 (million US\$)**



In 2008 the Health and Nutrition sector was split into two separate sectors. The split changed the categorisation of CERF grants and had a major effect on the funding trend for the two sectors as shown in figure 7.

The separation of the Health and Nutrition sectors has also to some degree affected the CERF allocation pattern for the Food sector. Large CERF allocations to UNICEF and WFP from 2008 to 2010 for the nutrition sector had significant food components in the form of procurement of supplementary and therapeutic feeding supplies. Analysis of grant data indicates that prior to 2008 such allocations were predominantly submitted as part of the Food sector and not the Health and Nutrition sector<sup>3</sup>. The increase in funding to the Nutrition sector from 2008 to 2010 is therefore likely linked to the decrease in funding to the food sector for the same years.

Table 3 shows CERF funding as a share of total humanitarian aid globally per sector and year<sup>4</sup>, and unsurprisingly, the share of CERF is relatively modest compared to the total humanitarian aid flows. Even though CERF is not the largest source of funding to most humanitarian operations, the quick disbursement of funds and the flexibility afforded for CERF grants, mean that CERF allocations often play a key role in meeting the most urgent humanitarian needs in emergencies. Furthermore, even in absolute terms CERF has played a substantive role in key sectors such as Food and Health and Nutrition to which funding has been in the range of five to 10 per cent during the period.

<sup>3</sup> From 2008 to 2010 the five largest projects for WFP (\$16.8 million) and UNICEF (\$19.1 million) in the nutrition sector were all essentially procurement and distribution of emergency food items such as therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies. Analysis of CERF grant data indicates that such projects were predominantly included in the food sector prior to 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Funding data from the Financial Tracking Service. The data includes humanitarian funding recorded for UN, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent within as well as outside of consolidated appeals.



**Table 3: CERF Funding as Share of Total Global Humanitarian Aid per Sector<sup>5</sup>**

Sector	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Food	\$1,381.7	4.6%	\$1,670.5	5.6%	\$2,263.2	6.1%	\$1,654.7	7.6%	\$3,927.1	1.9%
Health and Nutrition	\$765.0	6.8%	\$726.4	10.9%	\$1,083.0	8.6%	\$1,020.0	9.4%	\$1,313.4	14.1%
Coordination and Support Services	\$604.0	6.0%	\$681.5	6.1%	\$894.2	2.7%	\$778.5	2.8%	\$1,244.8	1.4%
Shelter and NFIs	\$510.8	1.4%	\$605.4	0.0%	\$770.5	5.3%	\$705.9	4.5%	\$609.1	6.3%
Water and Sanitation	\$337.3	4.5%	\$332.3	1.3%	\$408.6	9.3%	\$511.2	8.9%	\$454.6	6.9%
Agriculture	\$261.1	0.4%	\$251.1	1.5%	\$401.7	1.9%	\$397.0	1.0%	\$349.5	1.2%
Protection	\$233.1	1.9%	\$238.9	8.8%	\$357.2	3.0%	\$391.3	4.3%	\$322.2	2.6%
Education	\$224.6	0.5%	\$228.2	1.9%	\$324.3	2.4%	\$374.6	1.4%	\$275.5	2.0%
Mine Action	\$111.7	0.5%	\$151.3	0.4%	\$151.0	0.3%	\$177.0	0.7%	\$176.9	0.1%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,654.2</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>\$7,871.1</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>\$12,172.9</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$11,270.9</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>\$13,312.7</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

#### 4. Funding by type of Emergency

There is an ongoing project within in the CERF secretariat to analyse and provide greater detail on the types of emergencies funded through the Rapid Response window. As part of this initiative an analysis of the cyclical nature of certain emergencies has been undertaken in order to improve predictability and responsiveness. Figure 8 shows Rapid Response allocations against three broad emergency categories; natural disasters, conflict/displacement and disease outbreaks. Major shocks such as the global food crisis and the Haiti earthquake have had a considerable impact on the funding pattern for specific years, and as such no clear trend emerges.

**Figure 8: Rapid Response Allocations by type of emergency (million US\$)**

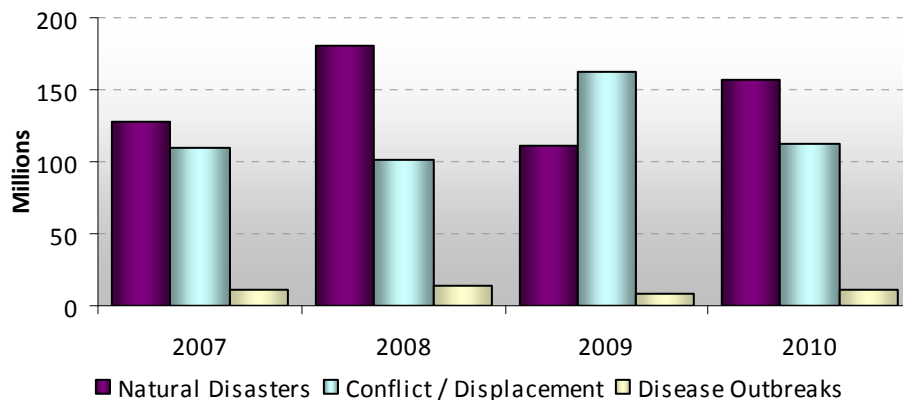


Figure 9 and figure 10 provides a slightly more detailed picture of different types of emergencies funded through the Rapid Response window, with a specific focus on seasonal natural disasters that are predictable to a certain degree by the fact that they tend to follow a specific cyclical pattern. Figure 9 presents allocations against these emergency types consolidated by year, and figure 10 provides average allocations for 2007-2010 against each emergency type for the four quarters of the year. The CERF secretariat is documenting the seasonal characteristics of certain

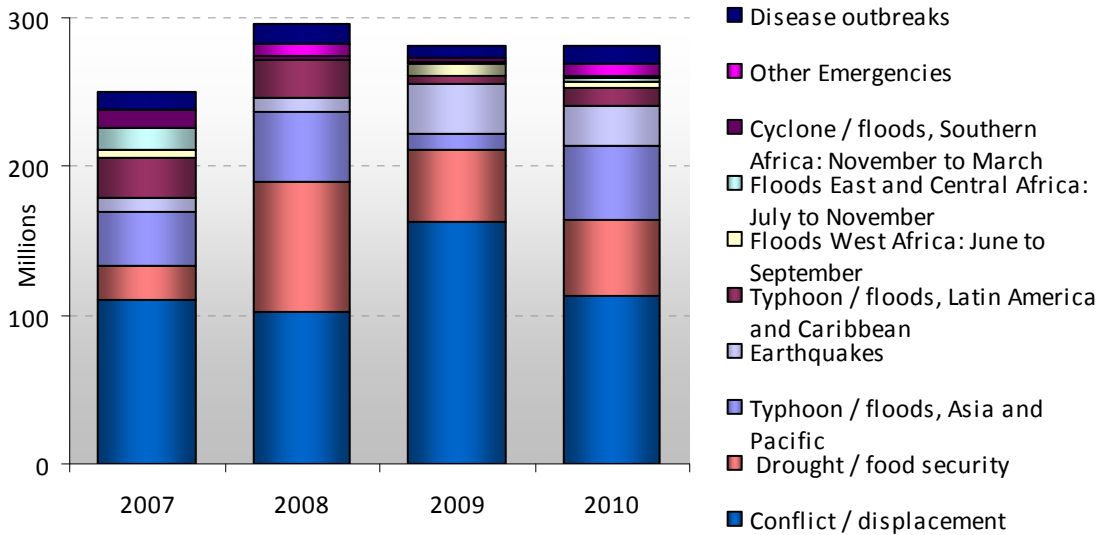
<sup>5</sup> Due to how data is collected for FTS it was not possible to separate Health and Nutrition in two sectors for the purpose of this table. The relatively high percentages for this sector are partly explained by the inclusion of food procurement in a number of nutrition allocations. Prior to 2008 most of this food procurement was listed under the food sector.



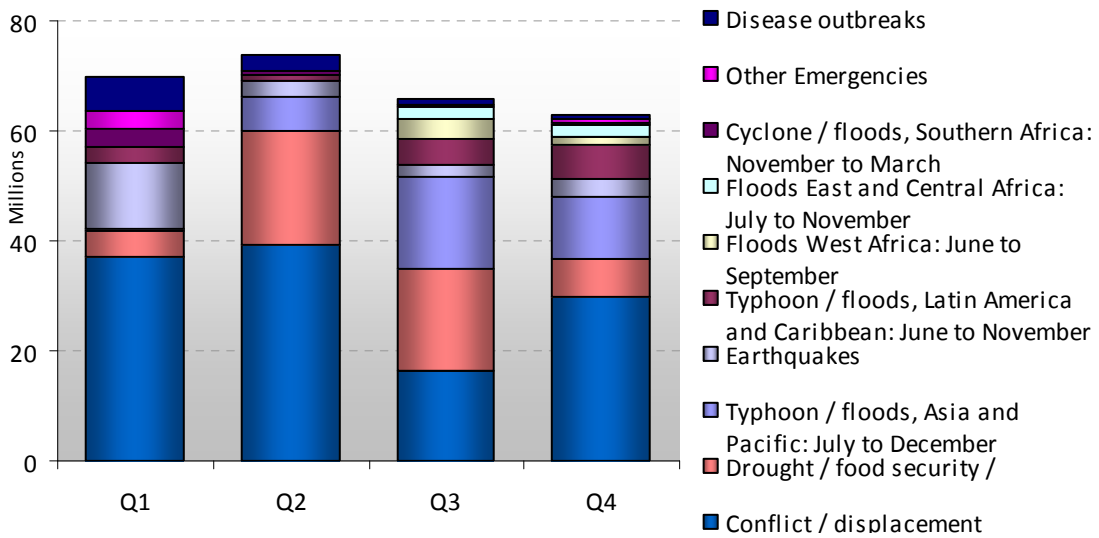


emergencies in order to better forecast needs and to respond quicker and more effectively. This work will continue in 2011.

**Figure 9: Rapid Response Allocations 2007-2010 (million US\$)<sup>6</sup>**



**Figure 10: Average RR Allocations by Quarter and Emergency Type 2007-2010 (million US\$)**



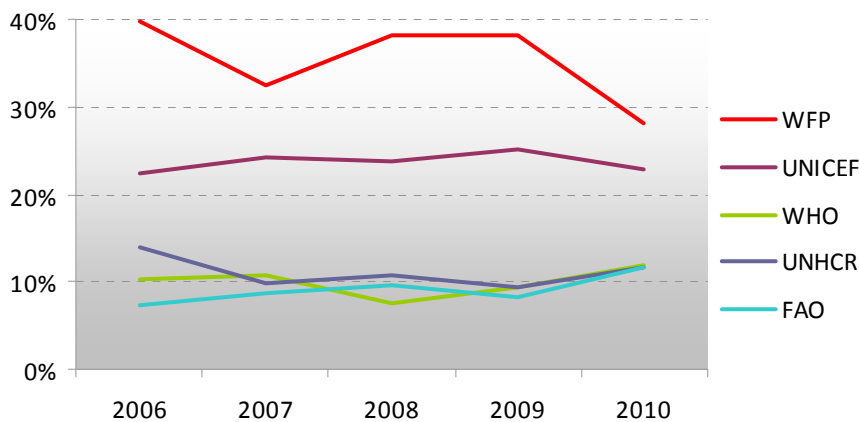
<sup>6</sup> The category 'other emergencies' includes response to harsh winters/energy crises, winterization for crisis affected populations and lead poisoning.



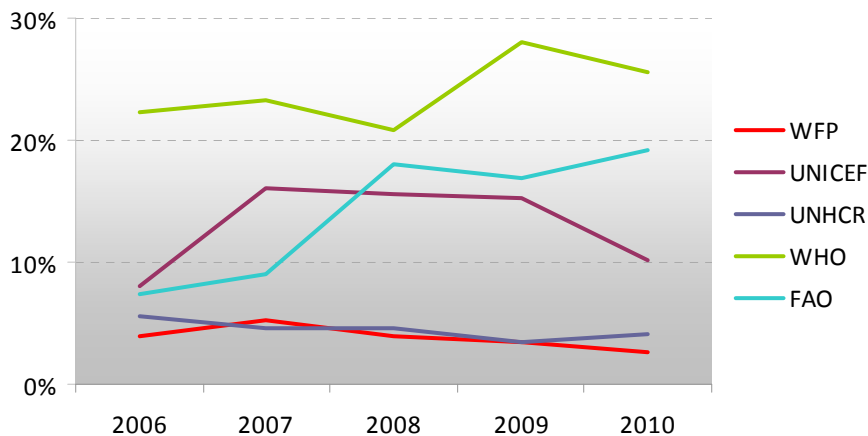
#### 4. Funding By Recipient Agency

Approximately 90 per cent of all funding from the CERF has been allocated to five UN agencies: WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and FAO. Figure 11 shows the share of these agencies in relation to total CERF funding each year. The most striking feature of the graph is how little fluctuation there has been during these five years, with the slight exception of WFP. Already by the end of the third quarter of 2010 both WHO and FAO had reached their highest annual funding levels ever from the CERF.

**Figure 11: Funding to top five UN agencies as share of total Funding**



**Figure 12: CERF funding as a Share of Total Global Humanitarian Funding**



Since 2006 CERF has become an important funding source for several UN agencies. Figure 12 shows the share of CERF funding of total global humanitarian funding for each agency according to FTS records. For WHO, CERF covers approximately 25 per cent of annual funding to humanitarian programmes. Similarly, for UNICEF and FAO, CERF is an important source of emergency funding in the range of 10 to 15 per cent. Annual CERF funding to WFP and UNHCR has been approximately four to five per cent. Tables 4 and 5 provide a complete picture of how CERF funding has been



allocated between the various UN agencies and IOM from 2006 to 2010, and compares CERF funding to global humanitarian agency funding.

**Table 4: CERF funding to Agencies 2006-2010 (million US\$)**

Agency		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	GRAND TOTAL
1	WFP	\$96.8	\$114.2	\$163.6	\$151.5	\$100.0	<b>\$626.0</b>
		39.8%	32.4%	38.1%	38.1%	28.1%	35.2%
2	UNICEF	\$54.3	\$85.9	\$102.3	\$99.9	\$81.0	<b>\$423.5</b>
		22.3%	24.3%	23.9%	25.1%	22.8%	23.8%
3	UNHCR	\$34.1	\$34.3	\$45.9	\$37.3	\$41.6	<b>\$193.2</b>
		14.0%	9.7%	10.7%	9.4%	11.7%	10.9%
4	WHO	\$25.0	\$37.6	\$32.5	\$37.1	\$42.2	<b>\$174.4</b>
		10.3%	10.6%	7.6%	9.3%	11.9%	9.8%
5	FAO	\$17.6	\$30.5	\$41.2	\$32.6	\$41.8	<b>\$163.7</b>
		7.2%	8.6%	9.6%	8.2%	11.7%	9.2%
6	IOM	\$4.5	\$17.3	\$17.0	\$15.8	\$23.3	<b>\$77.8</b>
		1.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.0%	6.5%	4.4%
7	UNDP	\$8.7	\$15.2	\$11.9	\$6.9	\$7.3	<b>\$50.0</b>
		3.6%	4.3%	2.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.8%
8	UNFPA	\$1.7	\$8.5	\$9.3	\$8.7	\$9.1	<b>\$37.4</b>
		0.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.1%
9	UNRWA	-	\$8.4	\$3.5	\$3.5	-	<b>\$15.4</b>
		-	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	-	0.9%
10	UN HABITAT	-	-	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$5.5	<b>\$8.2</b>
		-	-	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.5%
11	UNOPS	\$0.2	-	\$0.1	\$2.4	\$1.3	<b>\$4.0</b>
		0.1%	-	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
12	UNESCO	-	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.1	\$1.3	<b>\$2.2</b>
		-	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
13	UNIFEM	-	\$0.2	-	\$0.1	\$0.5	<b>\$0.7</b>
		-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.04%
14	UNAIDS	-	-	\$0.04	-	\$0.6	<b>\$0.6</b>
		-	-	0.0%	-	0.2%	0.03%
15	OHCHR	-	-	\$0.04	-	\$0.5	<b>\$0.54</b>
		-	-	0.0%	-	0.1%	0.03%
16	UNDSS	-	\$0.5	-	-	-	<b>\$0.50</b>
		-	0.1%	-	-	-	0.03%
17	ITU	-	-	-	-	\$0.1	<b>\$0.1</b>
		-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$243.1</b>	<b>\$353.0</b>	<b>\$428.8</b>	<b>\$397.4</b>	<b>\$356.1</b>	<b>\$1,778.4</b>



**Table 5: CERF Funding as a Share of Global Humanitarian Agency Funding<sup>7</sup>**

Agency	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		GRAND TOTAL	CERF
	Global funding	CERF	Global funding	CERF	Global funding	CERF	Global funding	CERF	Global funding	CERF		
WFP	\$2,492.9	3.9%	\$2,189.7	5.2%	\$4,095.1	4.0%	\$4,503.4	3.4%	\$3,801.5	2.6%	\$17,082.6	3.7%
UNICEF	\$677.7	8.0%	\$537.2	16.0%	\$654.4	15.6%	\$654.5	15.3%	\$797.9	10.2%	\$3,321.6	12.8%
UNHCR	\$611.4	5.6%	\$750.2	4.6%	\$1,004.5	4.6%	\$1,059.9	3.5%	\$1,029.3	4.0%	\$4,455.3	4.3%
WHO	\$112.6	22.2%	\$161.2	23.3%	\$156.4	20.8%	\$132.5	28.0%	\$164.8	25.6%	\$727.6	24.0%
FAO	\$237.8	7.4%	\$340.2	9.0%	\$228.1	18.0%	\$193.7	16.8%	\$218.1	19.2%	\$1,217.9	13.4%
IOM	\$72.8	6.2%	\$87.3	19.8%	\$114.8	14.8%	\$152.3	10.4%	\$233.0	10.0%	\$660.2	11.8%
UNFPA	\$20.1	8.6%	\$32.9	25.8%	\$33.7	27.6%	\$20.4	42.5%	\$44.7	20.5%	\$151.9	24.6%
UNDP	\$93.8	9.3%	\$68.3	22.2%	\$110.8	10.7%	\$103.4	6.7%	\$63.6	11.5%	\$439.9	11.4%
UNRWA	\$232.1	0.0%	\$244.3	3.4%	\$574.4	0.6%	\$470.5	0.7%	\$242.4	0.0%	\$1,763.7	0.9%
UNOPS	\$0.8	29.8%	\$5.7	0.0%	\$2.3	5.0%	\$76.4	3.1%	\$37.9	3.4%	\$123.1	3.3%
UN HABITAT	\$2.2	0.0%	\$0.3	0.0%	\$18.4	6.7%	\$17.5	8.5%	\$21.0	26.2%	\$59.4	13.8%
UNESCO	\$0.1	0.0%	\$0.6	89.3%	\$17.0	2.0%	\$11.6	1.1%	\$4.3	29.7%	\$33.5	6.7%
UNIFEM	\$1.3	0.0%	\$2.3	6.4%	\$0.8	0.0%	\$0.7	9.6%	\$0.6	77.6%	\$5.7	12.5%
OHCHR	\$28.9	0.0%	\$15.4	0.0%	\$22.4	0.2%	\$12.6	0.0%	\$12.5	4.0%	\$91.9	0.6%
UN (unspecified)	\$2.1	0.0%	\$13.4	0.0%	\$18.8	0.0%	\$5.9	0.0%	\$121.5	0.0%	\$161.7	0.0%
UNAIDS	\$0.5	0.0%	\$1.4	0.0%	\$0.7	5.2%	\$1.3	0.0%	\$0.6	91.9%	\$4.6	13.2%
UNDSS	\$3.3	0.0%	\$2.9	17.2%	\$2.3	0.0%	\$9.1	0.0%	\$5.0	0.0%	\$22.6	2.2%

<sup>7</sup> Agency funding figures in the table are based on FTS records and may thus differ slightly from corresponding figures from agencies own records.