



CERF



2010

UNITED NATIONS  
CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND  
ANNUAL REPORT



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# 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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OCHA wishes to acknowledge the contributions made in the preparation of this document, particularly by United Nations humanitarian agencies and the International Organization for Migration.

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After a *dzud* struck Mongolia in the winter of 2010, CERF allocated US\$3.6 million to support programmes for helping communities recover. © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

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Humanitarian agencies in Sudan have received some \$129.3 million in support from CERF since 2006, the second highest of any country.  
© UNICEF/Georgina Cranston

## Foreword

Environmental disasters including floods, earthquakes and drought will affect millions of people in 2011. Add to that those who will be displaced due to conflict or who will become infected by preventable diseases, and there will be millions more. Aid operations to save lives will cost billions of dollars — money that will be hard to find.

That is why we need the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). It cannot meet all the needs that will arise in 2011, but used wisely it will lead to more effective responses in dozens of countries. As an emergency fund, its focus is on the first phases of a crisis, ensuring that critical operations do not stall for lack of money.

This annual report illustrates the difference CERF made in 2010. In Haiti, humanitarian agencies kick-started a massive aid operation within hours of the catastrophic January earthquake. In Yemen, \$14 million bridged a critical gap between needs and available resources. In Madagascar, a \$4.7 million CERF contribution helped stop a locust outbreak that threatened hundreds of thousands of people with hunger.

CERF is a fund for all, by all. In its first five years, some 122 General Assembly Member States and observers trusted us to manage \$2.3 billion of their money to help us help others in nearly 80 countries and territories.

CERF is a partnership between donors and beneficiaries, and I am keenly aware of the need to be accountable to both. I thank the dozens of Member States, corporations and private individuals who invested \$428.7 million in CERF in 2010 — a remarkable show of support and solidarity in tough economic times. That money helped more than 22 million people in 45 different countries.



United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos in Pakistan.  
© Truls Brekke/FAO

This report shows how CERF contributions were used in 2010. And it shows that we were effective. I hope it convinces you that by trusting CERF with your contributions in what has already been an emergency-filled 2011, we will continue to deliver impressive results.

*Valerie Amos*

Valerie Amos  
Emergency Relief Coordinator  
April 2011



CERF allocated \$29.1 million to emergency programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2010.  
© UNICEF/Olivier Asselin



WHAT is  
CERF?

# What is the Central Emergency Response Fund?

Five years ago, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was established to bring a new dynamic to tackling emergencies. CERF's creation was an acknowledgement that the humanitarian system had become too slow and cumbersome in releasing funds.

Confronted by a series of crises around the world, donors' response had often been too limited and selective, sometimes leaving serious funding shortfalls even in situations where needs were extreme and major assistance was required. For example, in 2005 it was clear that millions of people in Darfur were desperate for help, but humanitarian operations were slow to start as agencies waited for adequate funding. In that same year, an emergency appeal for assistance after massive flooding in Guyana attracted minimal financial support, yet at the same time people and governments worldwide donated billions to relief efforts for the Indian Ocean tsunami.

The United Nations General Assembly created CERF as a \$500 million standby fund, with some \$450 million for grants and another \$50 million for loans, that would strive to eliminate such funding discrepancies. The idea was to ensure that all those involved in emergencies received support as quickly as possible, and that there would be no more forgotten crises.

Over the past five years, CERF has played a critical role in supporting early responses to disasters that have caught the world's attention, notably in Haiti, Pakistan and Myanmar. But just as crucially, CERF has dealt with crises that could easily have been overlooked, helping people as they confronted huge difficulties well away from the international spotlight.




CERF allocated some \$51 million to life-saving programmes in Pakistan in 2010, more than in any other country. © Oxfam/Timothy Allen

## In 2010,\* CERF funds achieved the following:

- Provided food assistance to an estimated 22 million disaster-affected people in 28 countries.
- Helped almost 19 million people through interventions aimed at providing clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene in 24 countries.
- Immunized some 19.5 million children.
- Provided more than 1.5 million people in 17 countries with emergency shelter and non-food items.
- Helped an estimated 1.1 million families in 29 countries with agricultural and livelihood support. This helped them become self-sufficient and reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid.
- Provided nutritional assistance to more than 8 million malnourished children and some 4 million pregnant and breast-feeding women.

*\* Approximate figures of beneficiaries as reported by UN humanitarian agencies based on information provided in approved project proposals.*

A man in a green jacket is holding a baby. The baby is wearing a yellow and white striped shirt. In the background, there are other people, including a man in a white shirt and a man in a yellow shirt. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly on a ship or a boat, as there are ropes and a white railing visible.

“THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT  
WE ARE FACING A MAJOR  
HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY  
AND THAT A MAJOR RELIEF  
EFFORT WILL BE REQUIRED...  
I URGE ALL MEMBERS OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY  
TO COME TO HAITI'S  
AID IN THIS  
HOUR OF  
NEED”

UNITED NATIONS  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
BAN KI-MOON

CERF funds were allocated to humanitarian agencies in Haiti within hours of the devastating earthquake that struck Port-au-Prince on 12 January 2010. © Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH



# HOW CERF WORKS: RAPID RESPONSE IN HAITI

**4:53 PM** A massive 7.0-magnitude earthquake strikes Haiti with an epicentre just 17 kilometres south-west of the capital, Port-au-Prince. The massive scale of destruction and loss of life are immediately evident.

**7:00 PM** John Holmes, who was the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) at that time, convenes a meeting with senior OCHA staff at OCHA headquarters in New York.

**10:00 PM** The ERC allocates \$10 million in CERF funding to jump-start relief efforts in Haiti. The top United Nations humanitarian official in Haiti is notified.

**12 January 2010**

**FOLLOWING A DISASTER OR ARMED CONFLICT, humanitarian responders rely on donor funding to carry out relief activities.**

Following a sudden-onset emergency, CERF's rapid-response window provides seed funds to jump-start critical operations and life-saving programmes well before fundraising begins.

**13 January 2010**

**HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES** faced with a sudden disaster often struggle to find resources to start life-saving operations.

Each year, two thirds of CERF allocations are made through the rapid-response window. Some allocations are approved as quickly as one day after an application is received.

**14 January 2010**

**THE TIME BETWEEN AN APPEAL** for assistance and disbursement of funds can be long. This delay costs lives.

CERF fills this critical gap. CERF funding is available to United Nations humanitarian agencies and the International Organization for Migration.

**15 January 2010**

**CERF PROMOTES PRIORITIZATION** and coordination, reducing gaps and overlaps, thus avoiding wasted resources.

Relatively small initial CERF contributions have often been pivotal in preventing crises from spiralling out of control, eventually saving thousands of lives and millions of dollars.

**16 January 2010**

**PRIORITIES FOR CERF FUNDING** are determined in close consultation with the wider humanitarian community and based on needs on the ground.

NGOs receive CERF funds indirectly, as partners of United Nations agencies.

**17 January 2010**

**CERF IS INTENDED TO COMPLEMENT, not replace, existing humanitarian funding mechanisms** where donations are expected late, or fall short of what is minimally required to save lives.

CERF has a grant component of \$450 million and a loan component of \$50 million.

Assessments and aerial reconnaissance show the needs in Haiti are massive.

Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) around the world begin mobilizing humanitarian aid.

But while world leaders pledge hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of troops, delivering on these promises will take time. Aid to those thought to need assistance is only trickling in.

Based on available reports and assessments, and in coordination with the Haitian authorities, the United Nations launches a Flash Appeal for \$575 million to support the 3 million people living in the quake-affected area for six months.

A second CERF allocation of \$15 million is announced.

Some CERF funds go specifically toward helping agencies to start their operations with emergency telecommunications, and air transport for staff and supplies.

With the help of \$25 million in CERF funding, humanitarian agencies jump-start their programmes to provide shelter, clean water, health services and food to some of the hundreds of thousands of people struggling to cope in the aftermath of the earthquake.

**FIVE DAYS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK**, CERF was the largest single source of funding for the Flash Appeal, and to the humanitarian response to Haiti.

By the end of 2010, nearly \$1 billion had been raised for United Nations humanitarian efforts in Haiti.

Photo - Marie-Estanie Luxama watches over her sleeping 11-month-old son in a camp for quake victims in the Delmas District of Port-au-Prince. Ms. Luxama lost her left leg in the earthquake. She went into labour the same day, giving birth to her son in the ruins of her home. © UNICEF/Roger LeMoyne

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Photo - Marie-Estanie Luxama watches over her sleeping 11-month-old son in a camp for quake victims in the Delmas District of Port-au-Prince. Ms. Luxama lost her left leg in the earthquake. She went into labour the same day, giving birth to her son in the ruins of her home. © UNICEF/Roger LeMoyné

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humanitarian  
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**HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES** faced with a sudden disaster often struggle to find resources to start life-saving operations.

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**CERF PROMOTES PRIORITIZATION**

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Humanitarian partners in Djibouti have received more than \$18 million in support from CERF since the fund's inception. © UNICEF/Michael Kamber

## How CERF Works: Underfunded Emergencies—Djibouti

Djibouti was an obvious case for CERF. Its people, particularly pastoralist communities, share much with neighbours in Somalia and Ethiopia, most living well below the poverty line and extremely vulnerable to drought and famine. But the precarious humanitarian situation in Djibouti is often ignored, and available funding for emergency programmes is scarce.

Djibouti suffered its fourth consecutive year of drought in 2010. Access to food and water became increasingly difficult, livestock perished, already modest incomes were further reduced and malnutrition rates soared among children under age 5. To make matters worse, increasing violence in south-central Somalia drove fresh waves of asylum-seekers into Djibouti. For a country where 80 per cent of food is imported, a new rash of global price increases in late 2010 could not have come at a worse time.

By mid-2010, there was an urgent need to kick-start aid programmes held back by a lack of donor funding. United Nations agencies recommended Djibouti for funding from CERF's underfunded window. Once the CERF secretariat in New York had calculated the gap between the actual humanitarian needs and the available funds, it released \$3 million for life-saving programmes.

The funds were carefully allocated, taking into account the needs in different sectors. Some \$500,000 went to the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide emergency health services for 120,000 people. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food assistance to 44,000 vulnerable people and refugees, using \$900,000 from CERF. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) used CERF funds to manage acute malnutrition cases among 40,000 people and provide water and sanitation services for 60,000 people.

More than \$400,000 was earmarked for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for emergency livelihood support to 60,000 drought-affected people in pastoral areas. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) received \$350,000 to provide protection services and multi-sectoral assistance to more than 12,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Somalia. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) secured \$150,000 to provide reproductive health interventions in drought-affected areas and at the Ali Addeh refugee camp.

In the end, CERF funds constituted roughly half of all humanitarian assistance received for Djibouti in 2010.

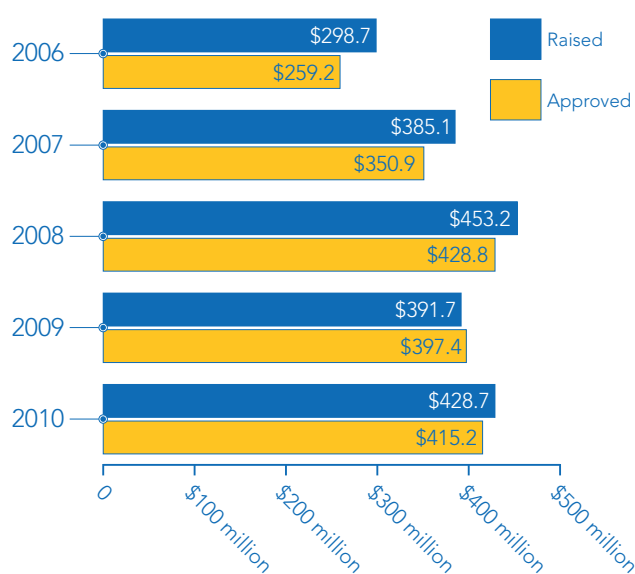
# Where do CERF funds come from?

Each year, CERF aims to raise up to \$450 million to help the victims of disaster and conflict. To achieve this, contributions are solicited from governments, corporations, individuals and private organizations. During CERF's high-level conference for 2011, donor pledges brought the total funding committed to CERF since 2005 past the \$2.3 billion mark.

In the five years between CERF's creation and the end of 2010, 122 Member States and observers of the United Nations General Assembly made pledges and contributions to CERF. Corporations, individuals and private organizations made significant increases in their donations, mainly in support of the massive natural disasters that struck Haiti and Pakistan in 2010.

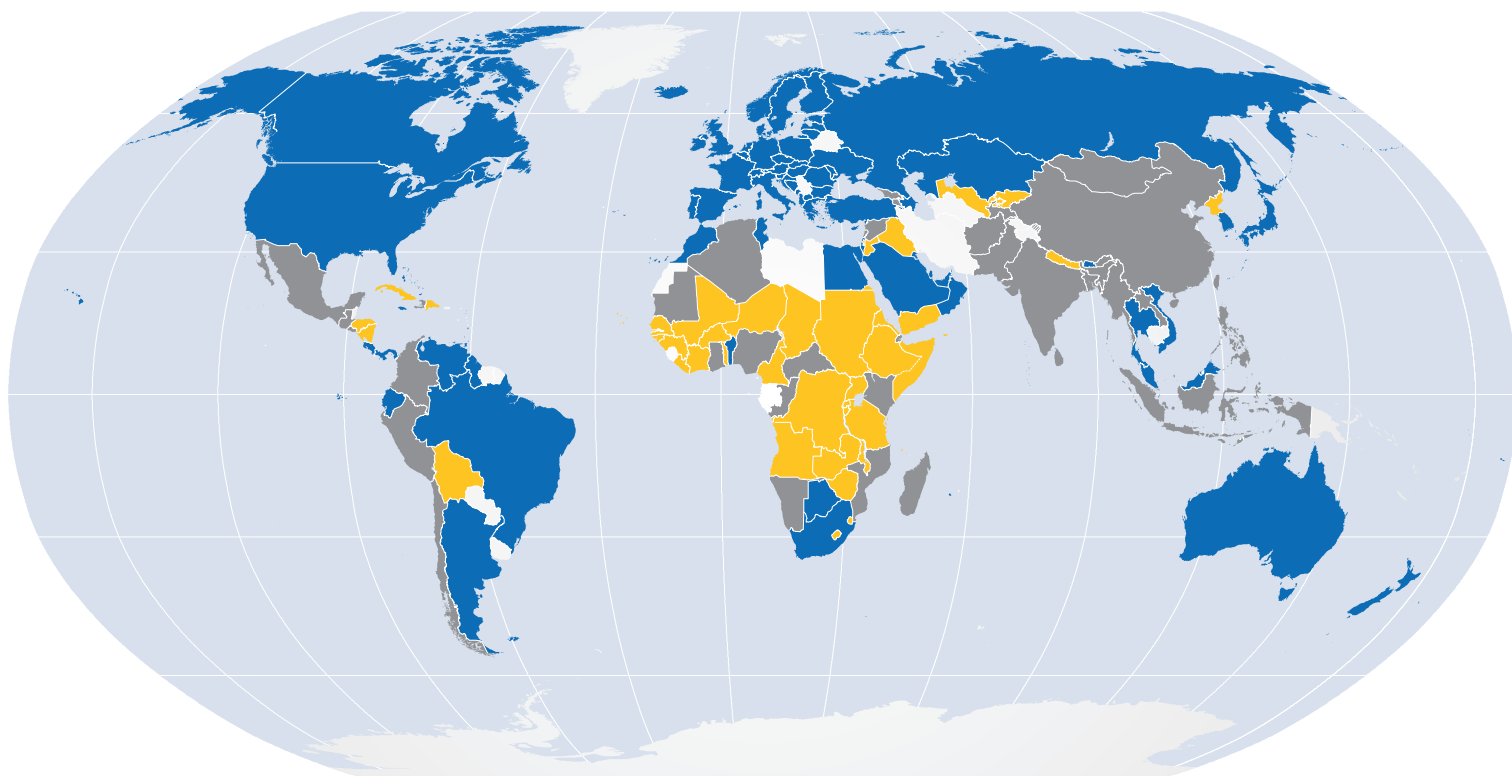
To date, CERF's top donors are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Ireland, Spain, Germany, Denmark and Australia. CERF funding covers emergency programmes in several key sectors that include health, shelter, and water and sanitation.

## CERF FUNDS—RAISED, APPROVED



## CONTRIBUTORS and RECIPIENTS of CERF FUNDS SINCE INCEPTION (as of 31 December 2010)

■ Contributor
 ■ Recipient Country Team
 ■ Contributor & Recipient



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



CERF allocated \$6.6 million to emergency programmes in Colombia in 2010.  
© UNHCR/FU Barrancabermeja

## Who manages CERF?

The overall steward of CERF's loan and grant facilities is the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, as designated by the United Nations Secretary-General. Support is provided by a New York-based secretariat within the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The 18-member CERF Advisory Group provides expert advice on the fund's use and evaluates its impact. The group comprises government officials from countries that have contributed to or received CERF funding, and representatives of humanitarian NGOs.

# CERF AT WORK



CERF's allocation of \$3.6 million to humanitarian agencies in Mongolia boosted programmes to assist more than 500,000 people affected by brutal winter storms. © UNICEF/Andrew Cullen

CERF was crucial in helping the response to nearly every major crisis worldwide in 2010. It filled the most critical gaps in humanitarian funding and targeted those most in need.

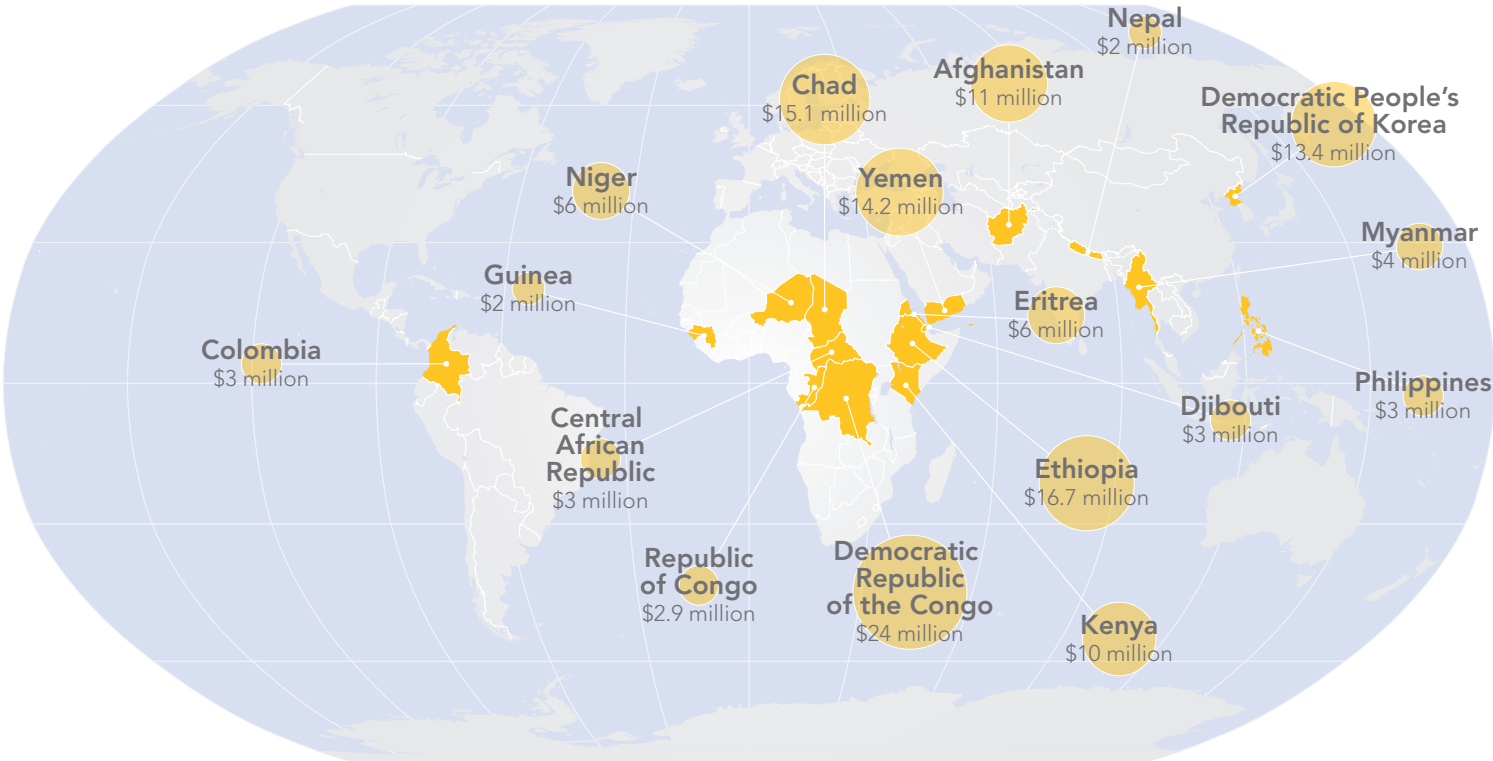
Over \$415 million was distributed to 469 projects in 2010, enabling United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners in 45 countries and territories to provide quicker, more sustained life-saving assistance.

The first quarter of 2010 was CERF's busiest so far. The devastating earthquake in Haiti in January was a massive challenge for humanitarian agencies. As an international intervention began, CERF was able to respond quickly and effectively in the crucial early stages of the disaster. Within 15 hours of the earthquake, \$10 million in CERF funding was available to humanitarian partners in the country. By the end of the first 72 hours, a total of \$25 million had been allocated. This made CERF the leading source of funding for humanitarian operations in the first week following the earthquake.



Since CERF's inception in 2006, humanitarian actors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have received \$191 million from CERF, which is more than any other country.  
© UNICEF/Olivier Asselin

### UNDERFUNDED ALLOCATIONS in 2010



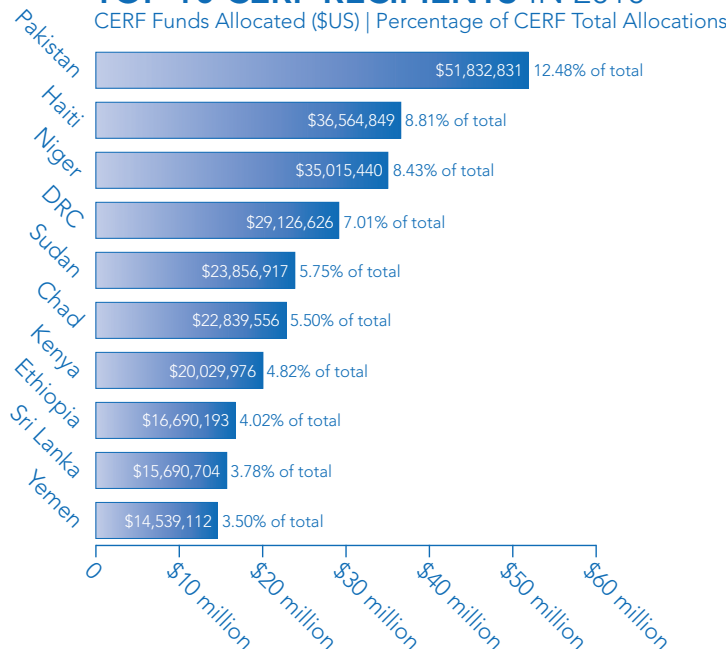
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Later in the year, when WFP, FAO and others raised the alarm on a major food security crisis in the Sahel, CERF stepped into the breach. By May, it had funded major interventions in Niger, Chad and Mali as the Sahel became the most significant sub-region for CERF funding in 2010. Niger was the third-highest recipient country, with close to \$35 million in allocations. Chad received \$22.8 million, roughly half of which went to counter food insecurity in the west of the country — an often neglected region. The rest went to Chad's troubled eastern border regions, where the impact of the long-running conflict in neighbouring Sudan's Darfur region is still being felt.

CERF also gave \$34 million to kick-start emergency operations for thousands of people caught up in flooding in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Myanmar.

Through the fund's second round of underfunded allocations, a total of \$42.6 million was provided to target unmet needs in neglected crises in nine countries. These included Djibouti, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Nepal.

CERF Funds Allocated (\$US) | Percentage of CERF Total Allocations



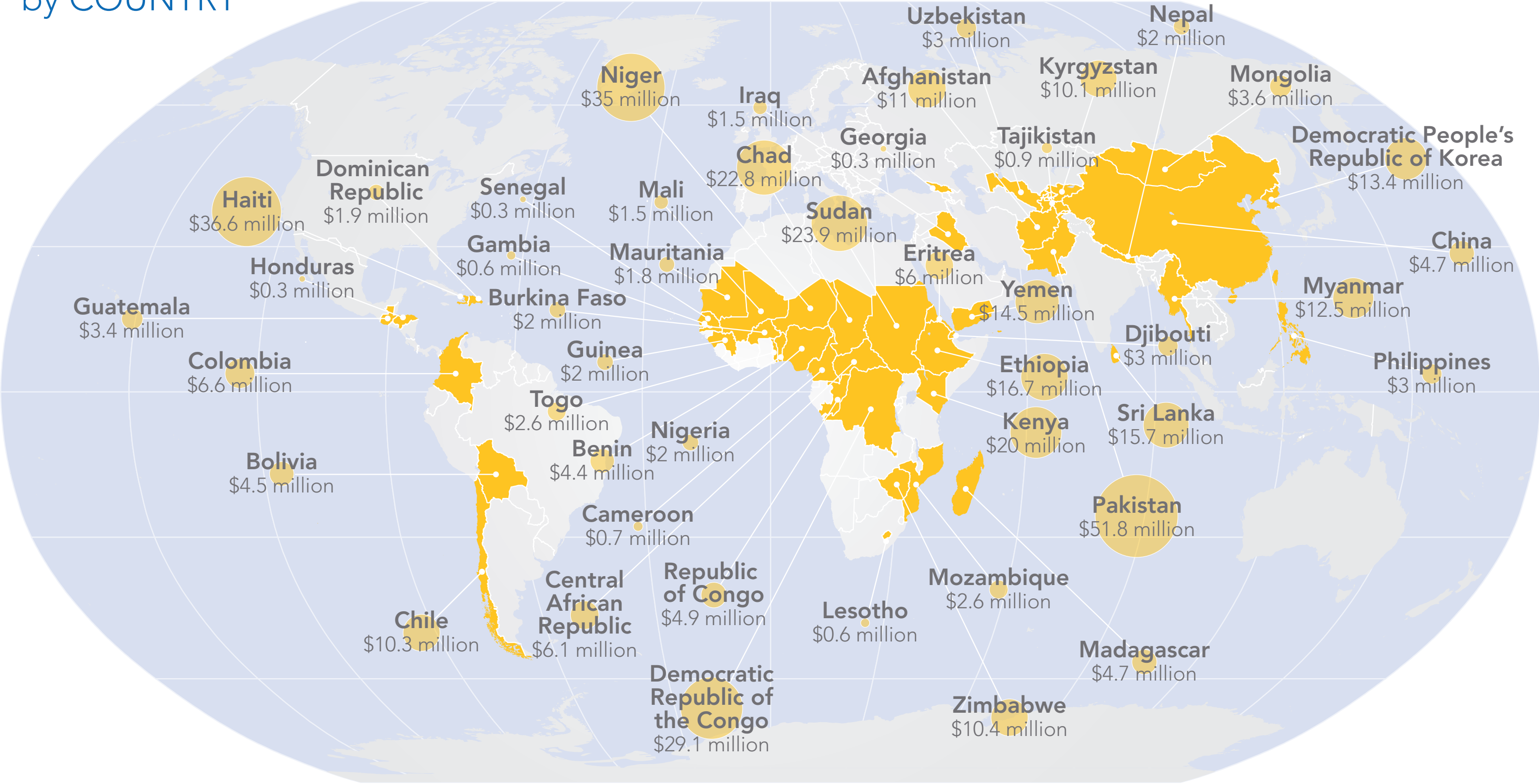
Sector	Rapid Response (\$)	Underfunded (\$)
Food	\$74,044,813	\$17,356,793
Health	\$46,011,372	\$24,317,479
Health & Nutrition	\$18,426,324	\$30,587,869
Shelter & NFI's	\$39,940,730	\$4,580,063
Agriculture	\$23,459,611	\$19,918,646
Multi-Sector	\$23,328,813	\$14,466,349
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$20,106,457	\$10,378,191
Protection	\$14,729,210	\$5,679,590
Support Services	\$4,534,415	\$6,030,565
Economic Security	\$3,231,632	\$5,247,199
Camp Management	\$6,488,089	\$373,568
Mine Action	\$1,250,000	\$501,569
Coordination and Support	\$234,445	

Agency	Total Funding	Underfunded	Rapid Response
WFP	\$87,360,301	\$32,924,648	
UNICEF	\$56,494,369	\$41,992,725	
WHO	\$31,413,723	\$17,457,780	
UNHCR	\$30,624,375	\$15,975,580	
FAO	\$26,586,444	\$18,857,436	
IOM	\$21,872,346	\$3,768,282	
UNFPA	\$4,584,463	\$5,872,390	
UNDP	\$6,929,878	\$1,320,313	
UN Habitat	\$6,250,072	\$146,760	
UNESCO	\$1,279,720	\$211,053	
UNOPS	\$1,462,125	\$146,494	
UNCHR	\$503,061	\$497,296	
OHCHR	\$67,666	\$498,192	
UNAIDS	\$498,192	\$126,300	
UNFEM			
ITU			



# 2010 CERF FUNDING

## by COUNTRY



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## SHIFTING SECTORS

In 2010, some \$276 million was allocated through CERF's rapid-response window. Some 65 per cent of that amount (some \$195 million) was allocated to climate-related emergencies, earthquakes and floods. This percentage is in line with CERF's first three years of operation, when the majority of funding was dedicated to natural disaster response.

CERF funding for conflict-related response dropped to \$81.2 million in 2010. This is in stark contrast to the previous year, when \$251 million went towards conflict-related humanitarian assistance in countries such as Somalia and DRC.

Food aid remained the highest-funded sector, with \$90 million allocated in 2010. But this total was down 10 per cent from the previous two years. This is a reflection on the priorities consistently emerging in areas such as health and nutrition, where CERF-funded programmes have grown steadily over the past three years.

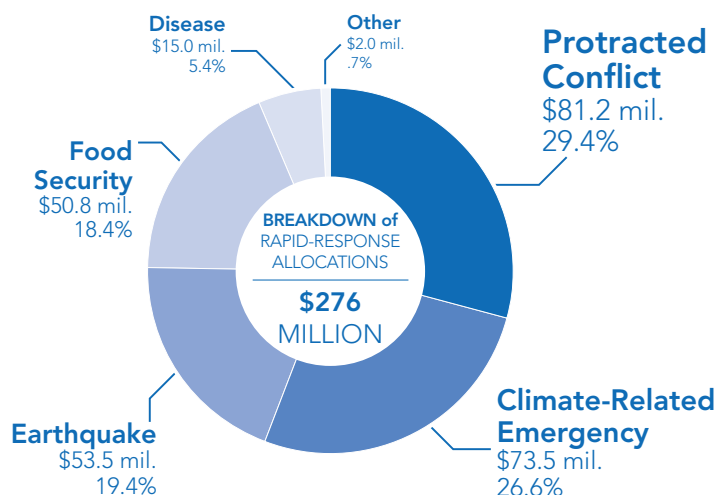
Shelter and agriculture programmes both received 11 per cent of total CERF allocations. This is up from 8.5 per cent in the previous year, which reflects the priorities of targeted populations in Chile, Haiti and Pakistan.

This shift between sectors shows that CERF allocations are needs based, that flexibility is paramount and that the types of programmes that require the most funding will vary each year.

## FAIRNESS IN FUNDING

A third of CERF allocations in 2010 were made through the underfunded window. CERF has a policy of "front loading", i.e. allocating the majority of its underfunded allocations each January to ensure that agencies tackling forgotten emergencies can start their operations without delay. In line with this, CERF distributed approximately \$100 million through the underfunded window in the first round of disbursement. By March, CERF funds had been allocated to 101 important but poorly funded projects in 13 countries, with the highest amounts going to Ethiopia, DRC and Afghanistan.

The second round of disbursements through the underfunded window, completed in September, allocated \$42.6 million across 11 sectors for projects in nine countries. Chad and Yemen received the most in total. The largest contributions for both windows went to the nutrition, food, agriculture and health sectors.



## COORDINATED CONTRIBUTIONS

When the General Assembly launched CERF in 2005, a major focus was on improving donations to flash appeals issued in the immediate aftermath of natural disasters. In the past, many appeals had received too little funding, most of it arriving too late. Five years on, CERF has managed to contribute to nearly every flash appeal within weeks of their launch.

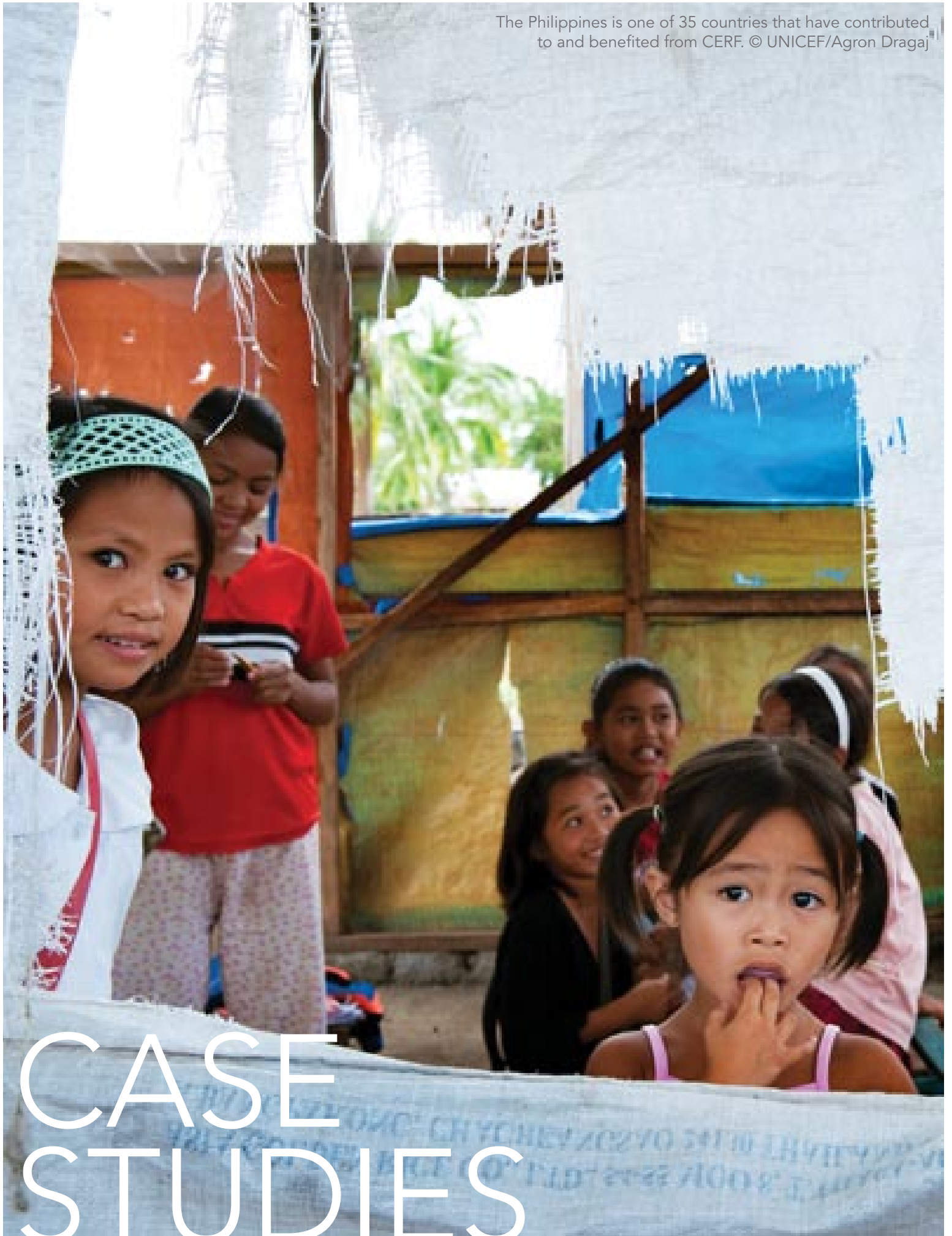
CERF also retains a major role in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), which is the humanitarian community's principal tool for coordination, strategic planning and programming.

By the end of 2010, CERF contributions to flash appeals and CAPs topped \$350 million. This made CERF the sixth-largest source of revenue. A total of \$226.4 million was allocated through 11 different CAPs, \$83.1 million through four flash appeals and \$27.3 million through five other humanitarian appeals.

CERF will rarely be the largest contributor to an appeal, but it will always be among the first. Its selection of programmes to fund is based on real-time needs assessments from people on the ground who are closest to the crisis.



The Philippines is one of 35 countries that have contributed to and benefited from CERF. © UNICEF/Agron Dragaj



# CASE STUDIES



# MADAGASCAR

The parched south-east of Madagascar suffers from perennial food security problems and annual cyclones. Malnutrition rates are high, but a continuing political crisis has left foreign aid reduced to only emergency assistance.

This part of the large island in the Indian Ocean is also highly vulnerable to locust attacks; they arrive in swarms and wreak havoc on crops. In one day, a single locust can consume roughly its own weight — about 2 grams. According to FAO, 500,000 locusts, a relatively small part of an average swarm, eat the same amount of food a day as about 2,500 people. The particular type of locust found in southern Madagascar can produce a new generation roughly every two months, and up to four generations during one year.

Beta, a 60-year-old farmer from a small village in the south-east, knows only too well how locusts can destroy crops and livelihoods. Dependent on agriculture and with 18 children to support, Beta saw a massive swarm of locusts descend on his fields in July. He feared the worst.

“We were afraid we would lose all of our crops and our pastures,” he said. “We feared young seedlings would be destroyed and there would not be enough grass for our animals.”

Under normal circumstances, the Government’s Locust Control Centre (CNA) would contain the insects. However, underfunded and unable to adequately monitor locust movements, CNA was caught off-guard by the massive swarms forming in 2010. “The locusts return each year, but during the two last years we’ve seen the big swarms,” Beta observed.

News of a locust plague was devastating for a region already in the throes of poverty. Fortunately, Beta was not alone in sounding the alarm. In July, FAO had warned of an “imminent and severe threat” from an increasing number of locust plagues, requiring “immediate response assistance to prevent a humanitarian disaster”.

CERF responded promptly, providing \$4.7 million to help FAO and CNA contain the outbreak. Experts say the speed with which the money was released was essential. Had funds arrived later, they would have had much less impact.

Alexandre Huynh is FAO’s Emergency and Rehabilitation Operations Coordinator in Madagascar. He explained that there had been no time to waste, and that if a major control campaign had not been set up quickly, infestations could have reached “plague proportions” with disastrous consequences for agriculture. He said: “When there is a locust infestation, Malagasy farmers do not even sow, as they know their harvest will be destroyed.”

Thanks to CERF funds, a locust-control campaign began in September. The funds allowed the timely dispatch of necessary inputs. These included two helicopters and special equipment for survey and control operations; pesticides; communication materials; and international and national expertise.

Beta said: “This year the assistance arrived on time. We are very happy because our crops and pastures were protected. Without that help, we would not have the quality maize crop that you see around you now.”

# MONGOLIA

Mongolia's sprawling steppes were littered with animal carcasses after the 2009/10 *dzud* – a summer drought followed by a winter so cold that a quarter of a million livestock and other animals were dying each week. By spring, carcasses were piled next to most of the *gers* (traditional semi-permanent tents) across half of Mongolia's provinces.

One third of Mongolia's 2.6 million people are almost completely dependent on animal herding for their survival. For them, the *dzud* was catastrophic. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mongolia, this was the worst *dzud* in over two decades. A staggering 8.5 million head of livestock (20 per cent of Mongolia's total livestock reserves) perished.



Humanitarian programmes in Mongolia received CERF funding for the first time in 2010. © UNICEF/Andrew Cullen

Mr. Nyam, a 78-year-old herder from Dundgobi Aimag, central Mongolia, is just one of many nomadic herders who are now destitute. "This year we experienced unprecedented cold weather and heavy snow," he explained. "Last year was extremely dry. We migrated for better pastures, but despite our efforts we had very few livestock left."

Herders were equally desperate in Zuunbayan-Ulaan soum, a neighbouring district. Mr. Buyanbat, a father of four with a pregnant wife, said: "We lost everything we've worked for in the last 15 years."

Ts Tsetsegbadam, Governor of Sant Soum, estimated that the *dzud* had claimed some 135,000 animals in her district. "That's 62.9 per cent of livestock counted at the end of 2009," she explained.

For herders such as Mr. Buyanbat and Mr. Nyam, the immediate impact was the loss of their only source of income and their primary food supply. To add to their worries, the onset of warm weather meant that thousands of thawing and decomposing animal cadavers threatened to pollute their water and soil.

With a CERF allocation of \$1.5 million, Mongolia's National Emergency Management Agency and UNDP launched a cash-for-work programme, in which herders received financial remuneration for removing animal carcasses. Families received immediate income, and longer-term health and environmental risks were greatly reduced.

Akbar Usmani, UNDP Resident Coordinator a.i. in Mongolia, said: "The programme provided critical funds to meet families' basic necessities for life. We are supporting herders with less than 250 animals, and female-headed households and the elderly."

In total, CERF allocated \$3.6 million to people affected by the *dzud* in Mongolia. UNICEF received \$964,000 to provide emergency medical supplies, food and fuel. A total of \$600,000 was allocated to FAO for emergency livestock inputs; WHO received \$226,000 for psychosocial support, medical supplies and communications tools; and \$242,000 was allocated to UNFPA for emergency reproductive health support.

# NIGER

Three-year-old Souréba is visibly emaciated, her skin covered with cracks. A nutritional assessment in her village in Niger indicated that she had severe acute malnutrition. Her mother, Habsatou, who had already lost two of her seven children to malnutrition, immediately took Souréba to a nearby health clinic in Magaria, a small town in the south of the country.

Souréba was one of the 384,000 children in Niger who urgently needed medical treatment in 2010. When she was first screened, the circumference of her upper arm – a measure taken to help determine malnutrition levels – was less than 9 centimetres, barely the size of a bottle cap.

To Habsatou's relief, doctors at the health clinic told her that with the right therapeutic feeding and a week of medical attention, Souréba would recover. That treatment was available with help from UNICEF and CERF funding.



Humanitarian agencies in Niger received \$35 million in CERF support in 2010, the third highest of any country. © UNICEF/Kate Holtz

Severe acute malnutrition in young children is widespread in many parts of the West African Sahel, but rates were particularly high in 2010 as the region confronted a severe food and nutrition crisis. Some 10 million people in Niger, Chad, Mali and Mauritania faced hunger, hundreds of thousands of children were severely malnourished, and huge numbers of livestock perished, bringing a drastic loss of income and security for already impoverished pastoralist communities.

As in 2005, Niger was widely presented as the epicentre of the crisis. By mid-2010, failed harvests and rocketing food prices meant nearly half of the country's 15.2 million inhabitants faced hunger. According to UNICEF, the national prevalence of global acute malnutrition in children under age 5 had reached 16.7 per cent — well above emergency thresholds.

As the Government of Niger and its humanitarian partners launched massive humanitarian interventions, CERF allocated over \$35 million — almost 8.5 per cent of its total 2010 funding — to launch and replenish a series of emergency interventions in the country, upping its contributions to key sectors in response to shifting needs and priorities.

By February, through CERF's underfunded window, \$1 million had been allocated to UNICEF for emergency nutrition for 16,500 children under age 5. In May, UNICEF received another \$4.3 million. It was able to target 60,000 children and provide water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for 42,000 people. WHO received \$530,000 for emergency nutrition interventions targeting 20,000 children. CERF allocated \$2 million to FAO to support 280,000 vulnerable pastoralists, providing an extra \$4.2 million to help an additional 640,000 vulnerable pastoralists in May.

WFP received the most funding. It secured an initial allocation of \$3 million to help improve the nutritional status and livelihoods of 125,000 people. However, in May it received an additional \$5 million through CERF's rapid response window to help feed 250,000 people a day and to support logistical operations to maintain the provision of aid. As the situation deteriorated progressively during the year, CERF allocated another \$15 million to WFP to help feed 1.7 million people.

This life-saving support demonstrates that even children as sick as Souréba can be saved if interventions are timely and reliable.

# NIGERIA

Aisha Hajiya was devastated when she lost both of her children to lead poisoning in March 2010. But she was also angry and determined to prevent a similar fate for the other mothers and children in Abare, a tiny village in Zamfara State, northern Nigeria.

Due to her loss and her concern for her community, Aisha threw herself into a lead-poisoning sensitization campaign. She is now a vocal advocate of life-saving prevention and early treatment of lead poisoning. The Behaviour Change Communication materials that she uses were jointly developed by UNICEF and the Zamfara State Government, using a CERF allocation totalling \$818,000. The funding has also helped train Aisha in facilitating dialogue among communities. She has since participated in campaigns targeting women and carers in affected areas across Zamfara State.



Humanitarian agencies in Nigeria received CERF funding for the first time in 2010. © IRIN/Kate Holt

Aisha tells community members that children under age 5 are particularly at risk. Aisha knows this only too well: her oldest child was only 18 months old and her youngest just five months old when they died.

From her own experience, Aisha knew that the first step in saving her community's children was to ensure that parents and caretakers recognized the symptoms of lead poisoning before it was too late. She also wanted to raise awareness of the underlying cause of the sudden outbreak: gold.

Encouraged by record global gold prices, artisan gold miners from Aisha's village and neighbouring villages had increased their home-based operations since the beginning of the year. They were processing increasing amounts of ore from nearby mines and releasing huge quantities of fine lead particles into the air in their communities. While doing this, they unwittingly caused the world's worst recorded outbreak of lead poisoning.

The adverse health effects ranged from death to impaired cognitive and behavioural development that can have life-long consequences. Tens of thousands of people have already been affected in Zamfara and over 400 children have reportedly died from poisoning since the beginning of 2010. Many fear that communities are understating these numbers for fear of a Government ban on lucrative but illegal mining.

As well as helping to disseminate prevention and treatment messages on lead poisoning, CERF also provided a \$1.2 million grant to WHO to provide medical care for the most severe cases among children under age 5. The grant was also used to decontaminate houses and villages. Both actions are critical, as medical treatment alone is ineffective if children are re-exposed to lead when they return to contaminated homes.





# PAKISTAN

Khaistan Jaan is an elderly woman from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in north-west Pakistan. She was forced to flee her home in 2008 as a result of violent conflict along the nearby border with Afghanistan.

But Jaan's return in 2010 was short lived. Heavy monsoon rains in July caused the Indus River to burst its banks, leading to the country's worst floods in living memory. Jaan was uprooted once again.

A single malnourished cow was all that Jaan and her 21 family members managed to salvage from their farm in Swat Valley. They lost their home, their harvest and their prize ox to the deluge. "We've got nothing left," she said.

Jaan's family was not alone. Over 200 of their neighbours were also left homeless, and more than 20 million people – one tenth of the population – were directly affected.

Within 24 hours of the initial flooding, WFP was distributing relief food rations across much of flood-affected Pakistan. CERF helped start and maintain WFP's life-saving operations with a \$12.5 million allocation. By August, WFP had delivered food assistance to 3 million people. That number rose to 6 million in September as more food, staff and equipment arrived.

After the floodwaters receded, WFP and CERF were still there to help. Jaan's family began earning their food by working on WFP-led projects to repair flood-damaged infrastructure and rebuild their community. They spent several hours a day digging irrigation canals and reclaiming the padi fields that had been buried by mudslides.

CERF's assistance saved more than just lives: 55-year-old Nate Amal, a farmer working with Jaan's family on the WFP project, said that working for food helped restore his sense of control over his own destiny. He explained: "I left my home and all my belongings. I felt helpless, but this work makes me feel strong again."

CERF allocated \$42 million to the response in August and September. This helped ensure that timely assistance was provided by agencies including WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO and UNHCR.



The country team in Pakistan have received \$85 million from CERF since 2006, the sixth highest amount received by any country team. © Evan Schneider/UN Photo

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents the approximate Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

# PHILIPPINES

It is not the home she wants, but Bai Puti Iskak tries to make the most of life in the Bagan Elementary School Evacuation Centre. She shares the centre with her family and other residents on Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippines. Fighting between Government forces and the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) broke out in her village in May 2009. Bai Puti was among those forced to flee, along with her husband and 11 children.

Recalling the pitch-black night when mortar shelling began to hit and destroy community facilities and homes, Bai Puti said there had been no time for a planned departure. "We only managed to bring our clothes, leaving our working animals and other important things behind," she said. Some 500 families fled the fighting in her rural community in the west of the island.



Since 2006, humanitarian agencies in the Philippines have received \$20.5 million in funding. Much of this has helped respond to natural disasters.  
© UNICEF/Agron Dragaj

Tens of thousands of families across Central Mindanao have been displaced since peace talks collapsed between the Government and MILF in August 2008. Some 26,600 families continue to live in evacuation centres and other transitional sites in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat provinces.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the main agency dealing with the displaced on Mindanao. Working with over \$747,000 from CERF, IOM and local partners have provided lumber and nipa palm to construct temporary shelters. Families also received essential items, such as cooking equipment, blankets, and hygiene and medical kits.

Bai Puti said the self-sustenance support she received from IOM made her feel "uplifted and empowered, not always having to depend on external support." The seeds and tools she received allowed her and her neighbours to set up flourishing backyard gardens where they grow their own food.

In total, humanitarian partners in the Philippines received \$3 million to provide assistance to 610,000 people affected by the fighting. As with other CERF-backed operations involving different United Nations agencies, funds have been spread across key sectors on the basis of carefully determined priorities.

UNICEF received \$789,000 for health and nutrition services, provision of clean water and child protection. WFP received \$700,000 for immediate food assistance. More than \$210,000 went to FAO to help restore livelihoods for affected communities and improve food security, while UNFPA received \$147,000 for reproductive health care. Some \$100,000 went to the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to establish an emergency communications system to help NGOs do their work.

While many families were able to return home towards the end of 2010, the security situation in Mindanao remains fragile. Bai Puti is among those staying on at the evacuation centre for now. She acknowledged life is not easy, but has enjoyed taking on new responsibilities and helping those around her. "Since I became a Camp Coordinator, I have been privileged to help affected families," she said.







The \$41 million allocated to the Pakistan flood response was CERF's highest contribution to a single emergency. © David Ohana/OCHA

# CERF MANAGEMENT: CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT

## CERF's IMPACT

Each year, the top United Nations official in a country that used CERF funding is required to report on the fund's impact. An analysis of the 2010 reports shows the following results:

- 97 per cent reported that CERF funds either helped catalyse a rapid intervention and/or enabled a timely intervention.
- 90 per cent reported that CERF funds either helped to implement gender-specific interventions, or helped to incorporate gender-specific needs in project design, implementation and monitoring.
- 70 per cent reported that CERF funds were implemented in close cooperation with host governments.
- 60 per cent reported that CERF funds expanded the number of beneficiaries.
- 53 per cent reported that CERF funds helped improve coordination among United Nations agencies and, in some cases, with NGOs and governments.

The CERF secretariat made significant progress in making the fund's operations more transparent and accountable in 2010. The revised "Secretary-General's Bulletin on CERF" was issued early in the year, establishing a regime for CERF's administration and management. The updated rules now save time in processing applications, meaning funds are released earlier.

The Performance and Accountability Framework was also put into full operation. As part of this framework, independent evaluators carried out four country reviews in 2010. Studying Kenya, evaluators confirmed the added value CERF had brought to United Nations agencies and their activities, filling funding gaps and enabling agencies to leverage funding from other donors. The results of the reviews from Chad, Mauritania and Sri Lanka will be released in early 2011.

An FAO evaluation of the use of CERF funds in eight countries noted how CERF-funded programmes had helped push FAO into responding faster to emergencies. It had also improved coordination among humanitarian partners, while making significant improvements to crisis-affected communities.

The recently expanded CERF Advisory Group met twice in 2010 to review the use of the fund, consider its resource mobilization strategy and discuss preparations for the General Assembly's five-year evaluation of CERF.



Humanitarian partners in Kyrgyzstan received \$10.1 million from CERF in 2010.  
© Michal Przedlacki, Welthungerhilfe

In its push for greater transparency, the CERF secretariat requires country teams using CERF funds to submit annual reports. Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators are required to submit annual reports on behalf of their country teams, explaining how effectively funds were used in the previous year. Posted on the CERF website, these reports have become essential to the CERF secretariat as a source of lessons learned and valuable trend analysis. In 2010, it was noted that room for improvement remains, but also that the quality and timeliness of reporting had progressed significantly. For example, data on cash transfers to NGOs will help CERF to more accurately measure how quickly the funds reach partners.

In 2010, CERF held five trainings for 164 professionals from NGOs and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. CERF also issued additional guidance on the life-saving criteria, underfunded emergency grants and CERF funding for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

The General Assembly's five-year evaluation of CERF presents a major opportunity to take stock of the fund's achievements to date and look at areas where it can improve. Field visits are planned in seven countries in 2011 and there will be nine desk reviews. The evaluation's findings and the management's response will be presented in late 2011. The CERF secretariat will then immediately begin implementing the recommendations.



Since CERF was established in 2006, humanitarian agencies in Niger have received some \$64.5 million from CERF, making them the twelfth highest recipient overall. © UNICEF/Kate Holtz

## THE ADVISORY GROUP

was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide the Secretary-General with periodic policy guidance and expert advice on the use of the fund and its impact.

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

### **Mr. Barges Hamoud Al Barges**

Chairman: The Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society • *Kuwait*

### **Brigadier General Abdullah Muhammad Al-sowaidi**

General Manager/General Coordinator: General Directorate of Civil Defense/ Permanent Emergency Committee • *Qatar*

### **Mr. Osman Nuvit Bektas**

Head: Department of the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management • *Turkey*

### **Ms. Yoka Brandt (Chairperson)**

Director-General: International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs • *Netherlands*

### **Mr. Jon C. Brause**

Deputy Assistant Administrator: United States Agency for International Development (USAID) • *United States*

### **Mr. Marius Daniel Dogeanu**

Head of European Affairs: International Assistance and International Relations, Department of Romanian General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations • *Romania*

### **Mr. Rubem Hofliger Topete**

Director-General: Natural Disaster Fund Coordination, Ministry of the Interior • *Mexico*

### **Mr. Silvano Langa**

Senior Advisor: Minister of the State Administration • *Mozambique*

### **Mr. Mikael Lindvall**

Minister Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires: The Embassy of Sweden in Kigali, Rwanda • *Sweden*

### **Ms. Satu Helinä Lassila**

Senior Advisor: Unit for Humanitarian Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs • *Finland*

### **Mrs. Elena Madrazo**

Director: Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AECID) • *Spain*

### **Ms. Ursula Müller**

Deputy Director-General: External Economic Promotion and Development Policy • *Germany*

### **Ms. Janina Ochojska**

Founder and Head: Polska Akcja Humanitarna • *Poland*

### **Mrs. Luz Amanda Pulido**

Director: Risk Management Department, Ministry of the Interior and Justice • *Colombia*

### **Mr. Koji Tsuruoka**

Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy: Ministry of Foreign Affairs • *Japan*

### **Mr. Milton Rondo Filho**

Coordinator-General: International Actions to Combat Hunger  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs • *Brazil*

### **Mr. Mohameden Ould Zein**

Head of the Mission for the Coordination of Activities: The Commissariat of Food Security • *Mauritania*

### **Mr. Hong Zhu**

Deputy Director-General: Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce • *China*

# CERF in ACTION: GENDER EQUITY

Some 90 per cent of countries that received CERF funding in 2010 reported incorporating the needs of women, girls, men and boys during project design, implementation and monitoring. Below are three examples of how the particular needs of these groups are factored into CERF-supported programmes.

## KYRGYZSTAN

In the spring and early summer of 2010, hundreds of thousands of people were displaced by inter-ethnic violence. CERF provided over \$10 million to meet humanitarian needs. According to the report of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan: "The funding has enabled early response to rape in the affected area, before regular funding of other agencies or additional funding mobilized. CERF funds allowed for the staffing of crisis centres with medical professionals, and the formation of mobile teams to provide medical assistance to the rape survivors."

## MONGOLIA

In early 2010, a blizzard killed over 2.7 million animals in Mongolia. The remaining carcasses posed a serious risk to human and environmental health. In response, CERF supported a cash-for-work project for removing the carcasses. The UNDP project was designed to include women by reserving less physically demanding work for women and people with limited physical capacities. The project also drew attention to the crisis in Mongolia as it was covered by the *New York Times* and BBC.

## YEMEN

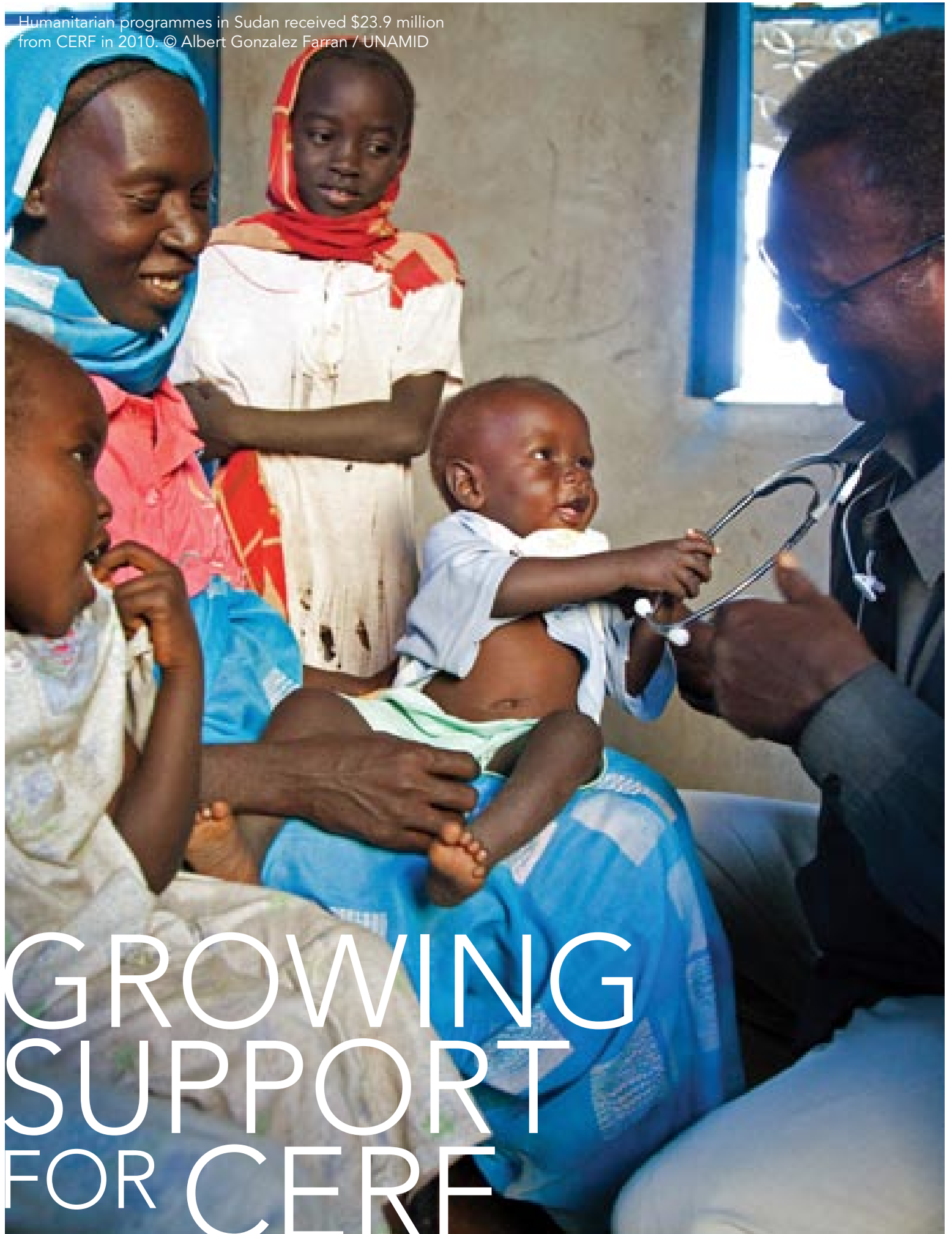
Without culturally acceptable clothing, women in Yemen cannot leave their houses to seek food or other life-saving necessities. The lack of a change of dress or the inability to wash clothes can result in higher prevalence of skin and gender-specific diseases. When this issue was identified among women IDPs in camps, CERF funds were rapidly reprogrammed to allow IOM to provide women with appropriate clothing and essential hygiene products. As a result, female IDPs were able to access humanitarian services and reduce their exposure to harassment and exploitation.



Humanitarian agencies in Yemen used \$14.5 million in CERF funding to bolster their efforts in 2010. © UNICEF/Truls Brekke



Humanitarian programmes in Sudan received \$23.9 million from CERF in 2010. © Albert Gonzalez Farran / UNAMID



GROWING  
SUPPORT  
FOR CERF



Funding for CERF has held up well despite extremely volatile economic conditions worldwide. While contributions dropped from \$453 million in 2008 to \$392 million in 2009, they rebounded to \$428.7 million in 2010. This is the second-highest amount raised for CERF in a single year.

These positive results can be attributed to several factors. Current donors include several countries that have returned to the fold, including the United States. There have also been important newcomers, including Russia, Singapore and CAR. This means that almost two thirds (122) of the 192 General Assembly Member States have donated to CERF since it was established in 2005.

Individual donations from some countries have increased significantly, including those from Belgium, China, Denmark and Japan. The United States doubled its previous contribution. Norway and Sweden were the highest and second-highest donors in 2010. The United Kingdom remained the top supporter overall, having contributed more than \$422 million of the total \$2.3 billion pledged since CERF was founded.

Contributions from private organizations and individuals rose to all-time highs. This was mainly due to CERF's role in high-profile crises, such as the Haiti earthquake and the floods in Pakistan. Donations from private corporations increased almost tenfold from 2009 to \$4.4 million in 2010. Among the more prominent corporate backers were global securities and investment banking operator Jefferies and Company, the leading German chemical company BASF and the Abu Dhabi national energy company TAQA. Together these three entities contributed over \$2 million.

Through the UN Foundation, CERF has received support from a number of recording artists and actors, including Sean 'P. Diddy' Combs, Lupe Fiasco, Kanye West and Erykah Badu, all of whom have lent their celebrity status to public fund-raising efforts. As part of this innovative partnership, CERF was able to mobilize funding through online platforms and mobile phone text messaging. The \$640,000 received in contributions from individuals in 2010 is more than 10 times the amount donated by the public in 2009.



Humanitarian agencies in Benin received CERF funding for the first time in 2010. © UNHCR/H.M. Gologo



# ANNEXES



In response to massive flooding in Benin, CERF allocated \$4.4 million to boost the humanitarian response.  
© UNICEF/Olivier Asselin

## Annex 1: Contributions for 2010

Donors	Allocation (\$US)
Afghanistan	\$1,500.00
Algeria	\$10,000.00
Andorra	\$46,527.00
Antigua & Barbuda	\$5,000.00
Argentina	\$50,000.00
Armenia, Republic of	\$5,000.00
Australia	\$10,986,000.00
Austria	\$548,400.00
Bangladesh	\$5,000.00
Belgium	\$8,387,538.32
Bhutan	\$1,500.00
Brazil	\$200,000.00
Canada	\$37,328,450.04
Central African Republic	\$197,238.66
Chile	\$30,000.00
China	\$1,500,000.00
Colombia	\$30,000.00
Costa Rica	\$9,642.91
Croatia	\$25,000.00
Cyprus	\$30,000.00
Denmark	\$11,135,477.69
Djibouti	\$4,000.00
Egypt	\$15,000.00
Estonia	\$74,057.00
Finland	\$8,079,000.00
France	\$657,250.00
Georgia	\$2,000.00
Germany	\$21,735,000.00
Greece	\$500,000.00
Iceland	\$100,000.00
India	\$500,000.00
Indonesia	\$150,000.00
Ireland	\$5,099,972.00
Israel	\$20,000.00

Donors	Allocation (\$US)
Italy	\$1,502,270.00
Japan	\$2,000,000.00
Kazakhstan	\$50,000.00
Korea, Republic of	\$3,000,000.00
Kuwait	\$34,600.00
Latvia	\$20,672.55
Liechtenstein	\$235,072.87
Luxembourg	\$5,775,000.00
Madagascar	\$2,000.00
Mexico	\$150,000.00
Moldova	\$10,000.00
Monaco	\$134,778.33
Montenegro	\$5,000.00
Morocco	\$5,000.00
Mozambique	\$4,000.00
Myanmar	\$10,000.00
Namibia	\$2,000.00
Netherlands	\$54,984,000.00
New Zealand	\$1,000,000.00
Norway	\$65,483,534.81
Pakistan	\$19,170.67
Panama	\$5,000.00
Philippines	\$10,000.00
Poland	\$250,000.00
Portugal	\$286,000.00
Romania	\$136,900.00
Russian Federation	\$2,000,000.00
San Marino	\$100,000.00
Singapore	\$30,000.00
Slovenia	\$13,617.00
South Africa	\$263,540.00
Spain	\$39,585,000.00
Sri Lanka	\$10,000.00
St. Lucia	\$1,000.00

## Annex 1: Contributions for 2010 (continued)

Donors	Allocation (\$US)
Sweden	\$64,369,547.93
Switzerland	\$4,568,942.57
Syrian Arab Republic	\$5,000.00
Tajikistan	\$2,000.00
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	\$5,000.00
Trinidad and Tobago	\$20,000.00
Turkey	\$200,000.00
Ukraine	\$503,310.34
United Arab Emirates	\$50,000.00
United Kingdom	\$60,005,700.00
United States	\$10,000,000.00
<b>Total of Member States</b>	<b>\$424,314,710.69</b>

Observer	
Holy See*	\$5,000.00
Malta, Sovereign Military Order of	\$5,000.00
<b>Total of observers</b>	<b>\$10,000.00</b>

\* Observer mission to United Nations General Assembly

Private Donors	
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company "TAQA"	\$272,257.01
Alexander Bodini Foundation	\$20,000.00
Baha'I International (National Spiritual Assembly)	\$20,000.00
BASF (Germany and South-East Asia)	\$761,031.51
Bilkent Holding AS	\$10,000.00
Chung Te Buddhist Association of New York, Inc	\$41,771.22
Daystar Christian Centre	\$20,000.00
ENDESA Peru	\$12,947.90
ENDESA Spain	\$55,051.88
GMC Services	\$20,000.00
HSBC Bank Middle East Limited	\$16,825.35
Korean and Overseas fans of Kim Hyun Joong	\$19,293.00
Latin American Benevolent Foundation	\$25,000.00
Private donations outside United Nations Foundation (under \$10,000)	\$89,647.53
Skanska USA Building Inc	\$50,000.00
World Mission Society Church of God	\$100,000.00
United Islamic Center	\$20,000.00
United Nations Spouses Bazaar	\$35,113.43
Jefferies and Company	\$1,000,000.00
Pricewaterhouse Coopers	\$200,000.00
Western Union	\$150,000.00
United Nations Foundation core fund	\$250,000.00
Private donations through UNF	\$1,172,884.00
<b>Total of private donors</b>	<b>\$4,361,822.83</b>
<b>Total of all donors</b>	<b>\$428,686,533.52</b>

## Annex 2: 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

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
Malaysia	\$350,000
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

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
Moldova	\$20,000
Bangladesh	\$15,000
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
Sovereign Military Order of Malta*	\$5,000
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

Member States and Observers	Pledges and Contributions (US\$)
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
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$1,957,504,825</b>

\* As at 17 February 2011 \*\* 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.

## Annex 3: 2010 Total Allocations by Country

Country	TOTAL
Pakistan	\$51,832,831
Haiti	\$36,564,849
Niger	\$35,015,440
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$29,126,626
Sudan	\$23,856,917
Chad	\$22,839,556
Kenya	\$20,029,976
Ethiopia	\$16,690,193
Sri Lanka	\$15,690,704
Yemen	\$14,539,112
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	\$13,440,519
Myanmar	\$12,455,835
Afghanistan	\$11,019,952
Zimbabwe	\$10,439,418
Chile	\$10,283,575
Kyrgyzstan	\$10,076,490
Colombia	\$6,607,366
Central African Republic	\$6,099,478
Eritrea	\$5,972,098
Republic of Congo	\$4,888,290
Madagascar	\$4,725,398
China	\$4,719,705
Bolivia	\$4,489,065

Country	TOTAL
Benin	\$4,390,369
Mongolia	\$3,556,532
Guatemala	\$3,376,068
Djibouti	\$2,999,757
Philippines	\$2,997,112
Uzbekistan	\$2,981,631
Mozambique	\$2,624,107
Togo	\$2,613,675
Nepal	\$2,000,031
Nigeria	\$1,999,202
Guinea	\$1,971,425
Burkina Faso	\$1,966,070
Dominican Republic	\$1,941,576
Mauritania	\$1,751,722
Mali	\$1,503,989
Iraq	\$1,500,000
Tajikistan	\$941,309
Cameroon	\$652,684
Lesotho	\$645,959
Gambia	\$563,955
Georgia	\$293,394
Honduras	\$281,597
Senegal	\$268,235
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$415,223,792</b>

## Annex 4: 2010 Rapid-Response Allocations by Country

Country	Allocation (\$US)	Country	Allocation (\$US)
Pakistan	\$51,832,831	Benin	\$4,390,369
Haiti	\$36,564,849	Mongolia	\$3,556,532
Niger	\$29,015,516	Guatemala	\$3,376,068
Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$5,090,973	Uzbekistan	\$2,981,631
Sudan	\$23,856,917	Mozambique	\$2,624,107
Chad	\$7,774,525	Togo	\$2,613,675
Kenya	\$10,048,510	Nigeria	\$1,999,202
Sri Lanka	\$15,690,704	Burkina Faso	\$1,966,070
Yemen	\$375,926	Dominican Republic	\$1,941,576
Myanmar	\$8,468,653	Mauritania	\$1,751,722
Zimbabwe	\$10,439,418	Mali	\$1,503,989
Chile	\$10,283,575	Iraq	\$1,500,000
Kyrgyzstan	\$10,076,490	Tajikistan	\$941,309
Colombia	\$3,640,647	Cameroon	\$652,684
Central African Republic	\$3,102,465	Lesotho	\$645,959
Republic of Congo	\$2,004,794	Gambia	\$563,955
Madagascar	\$4,725,398	Georgia	\$293,394
China	\$4,719,705	Honduras	\$281,597
Bolivia	\$4,489,065	Senegal	\$268,235
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$276,053,035</b>



## Annex 5: 2010 Underfunded Emergency Allocations by Country

Country	Allocation (\$US)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	\$24,035,653
Ethiopia	\$16,690,193
Chad	\$15,065,031
Yemen	\$14,163,186
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	\$13,440,519
Afghanistan	\$11,019,952
Kenya	\$9,981,466
Niger	\$5,999,924

Country	Allocation (\$US)
Eritrea	\$5,972,098
Myanmar	\$3,987,182
Djibouti	\$2,999,757
Central African Republic (CAR)	\$2,997,013
Philippines	\$2,997,112
Colombia	\$2,966,719
Republic of Congo (RoC)	\$2,883,496
Nepal	\$2,000,031
Guinea	\$1,971,425
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$139,170,757</b>

UNDERFUNDED ROUND 1 2010			
	Recipient Countries	Approved Amount (in US\$)	% of Total Allocated Funds
CAP Countries	DRC	\$15,922,571	16.5%
	Afghanistan	\$11,019,952	11.4%
	Kenya	\$9,981,466	10.3%
	Chad	\$7,063,642	7.3%
	Niger	\$5,999,924	6.2%
	Guinea	\$1,971,425	2.0%
	<b>CAP Total</b>	<b>\$51,958,980</b>	<b>53.8%</b>
Non-CAP Countries	Ethiopia	\$16,690,193	17.3%
	DPRK	\$7,990,534	8.3%
	Yemen	\$6,996,528	7.2%
	Myanmar	\$3,987,182	4.1%
	Colombia	\$2,966,719	3.1%
	Philippines	\$2,997,112	3.1%
	Eritrea	\$2,995,242	3.1%
	<b>Non-CAP Total</b>	<b>\$44,623,510</b>	<b>46.2%</b>
		<b>\$96,582,490</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

UNDERFUNDED ROUND 2 2010			
	Recipient Countries	Approved Amount (in US\$)	% of Total Allocated Funds
CAP Countries	CAR	\$2,997,013	7.0%
	Chad	\$8,001,389	18.8%
	DRC	\$8,113,082	19.1%
	RoC	\$2,883,496	6.8%
	Yemen	\$7,166,658	16.8%
	<b>CAP Total</b>	<b>\$29,161,638</b>	<b>68.5%</b>
Non-CAP Countries	Djibouti	\$2,999,757	7.0%
	DPRK	\$5,449,985	12.8%
	Eritrea	\$2,976,856	7.0%
	Nepal	\$2,000,031	4.7%
	<b>Non-CAP Total</b>	<b>\$13,426,629</b>	<b>31.5%</b>
		<b>\$42,588,267</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Annex 6: CERF Contribution to Appeals in 2010

2010 Appeal		CERF Funding US\$ Millions	Impact of CERF funds on appeal requirements
CAPs	Republic of Congo	7.8	13%
	Yemen	15.3	8%
	Somalia	33.2	6%
	West Africa	46.7	6%
	Central African Republic	6.1	4%
	Chad	22.8	4%
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	29.1	4%
	Kenya	20.0	3%
	Zimbabwe	10.4	2%
	Afghanistan	11.0	1%
	Sudan	23.9	1%
Flash Appeals	Guatemala	3.4	20%
	Haiti	38.5	3%
	Kyrgyzstan	11.2	12%
	Pakistan	30.0	2%
Other Appeals	Burkina Faso	2.0	14%
	Mongolia	.6	3%
	Nepal	1.0	1%
	Pakistan	9.9	1%
	Sri Lanka	13.8	5%

## Annex 7: Acronyms

CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERFs	Emergency Response Funds
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
RC	Resident Coordinator
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



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