

Regional Humanitarian Funding Update

Caucasus and Central Asia

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OCHA



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Highlights

- In the second quarter of 2013, countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia receive \$7 million in humanitarian aid
- Sweden and Russia are the largest donors to the region
- In the region, only Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan provide aid between April and June 2013
- Global humanitarian community needs \$13 billion to help 73 million people in 24 countries

Humanitarian funding flows into the region

Donors to the Caucasus and Central Asia, April – June 2013 (in million \$)

Sweden	3
Russia	2
Switzerland	0.8
Norway	0.5
Austria	0.4

Source: FTS fts.unocha.org

In April – June 2013, countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia received a total of \$7 million in humanitarian aid. Contributions from Sweden and Russia comprise 71 per cent of the total aid. During the reporting period, donors provided aid exclusively on a multilateral basis – through the UN agencies and international organizations. Sweden supported activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, while Russia gave \$2 million to the UN Children's Fund in Tajikistan towards improving child and maternal health. Russia and Sweden steadily support the region. In 2006-2012, Russia is the third top donor (following the United States and ECHO), and Sweden is the ninth.

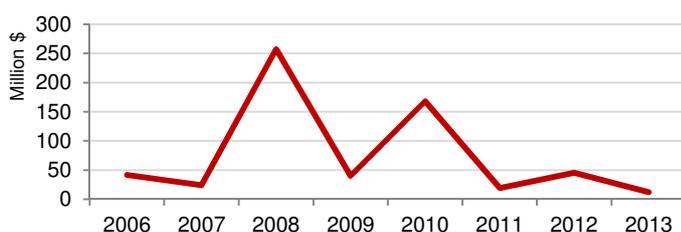
During the second quarter of 2013, Tajikistan is at the top of the aid recipient list with \$3 million secured for interventions in agriculture, health and mine action. In the previous quarter, Kyrgyzstan was the region's biggest aid recipient with \$3.2 million received for food security and disaster risk reduction.

Since the beginning of 2013, the region has received \$12 million in humanitarian aid which is half the amount the region received during the first six months of 2012. A relative spike in donor attention to the region last year was due to the difficult food security situation in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. So far 2013 has been relatively quiet with some seasonal emergencies temporarily disrupting livelihoods in small communities (for more information on the humanitarian situation in the Caucasus and Central Asia, please subscribe to the OCHA Regional Humanitarian Bulletin).



Tajikistan is the region's top aid recipient in Apr-Jun 2013

Humanitarian funding into the Caucasus and Central Asia in 2006 – 2013 (in \$)



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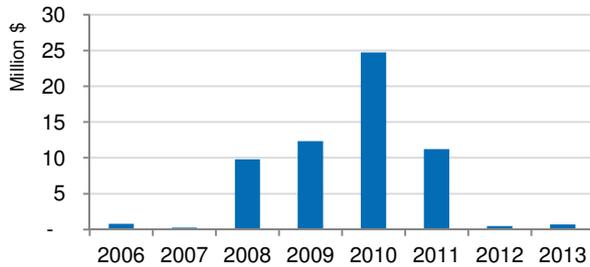
The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

Humanitarian funding flows out of the region

During the reporting period, only Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan provided some aid. Azerbaijan remained loyal to supporting the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), giving \$20,000 in regular contribution. Since 2006, Azerbaijan gave \$90,000 through the CERF to enable timely and adequate response to both forgotten and new sudden-onset crises worldwide.

Kazakhstan's total aid contributions in 2006-2013 (in \$)



In May, Kazakhstan provided in-kind bilateral aid (vegetable oil and buckwheat) to Afghanistan. Kazakhstan also supported relief operations in Lebanon, where over half a million Syrian refugees are in need of humanitarian assistance.

Contributions from Kazakhstan this year so far (\$728,000) exceed the country's total outgoing aid in 2012 (\$495,000) but still remain significantly lower than in 2008-2011.

Kazakhstan's humanitarian activities were at their peak in 2010 when \$24 million were given in response to various

crises. 2010 was extraordinary with some 74 million people in need globally. As of July 2013, 73 million people are in need of assistance but, unlike in 2010, most of the affected are victims of man-made crises.

Although Kazakhstan aspires to become an emerging donor, its contributions are still reactive (in response to major sudden-onset crises) rather than strategic. From all countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia, Kazakhstan remains the largest humanitarian donor.

\$13 billion is needed to help 73 million people in 24 countries



Credit: UNICEF / I.Morooka
Syria – A girl carries her brother at the basement of a building in Homs where families displaced by the conflict have taken refuge.

The global humanitarian community has revised funding requirements for 2013, appealing for \$13 billion to help some 73 million people affected by crises in countries such as Afghanistan, Chad, Haiti, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. It is a significant increase from the beginning of 2013, when the UN and partners were seeking \$8.5 billion to help 51 million people.

The growth in needs is largely attributed to the worsening crisis in Syria, where 6.8 million people within the country are affected and another 1.6 million have become refugees in neighboring countries.

To date, donors have given \$5.1 billion (40 per cent of the required amount) towards humanitarian relief operations worldwide, but more is urgently needed to help people affected by natural and man-made disasters.

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