



OCHA Regional Office for Central and East Africa

Humanitarian Funding Update

January-March 2009 | 1st Quarter 2009

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

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I. CONSOLIDATED APPEALS PROCESS IN 2009

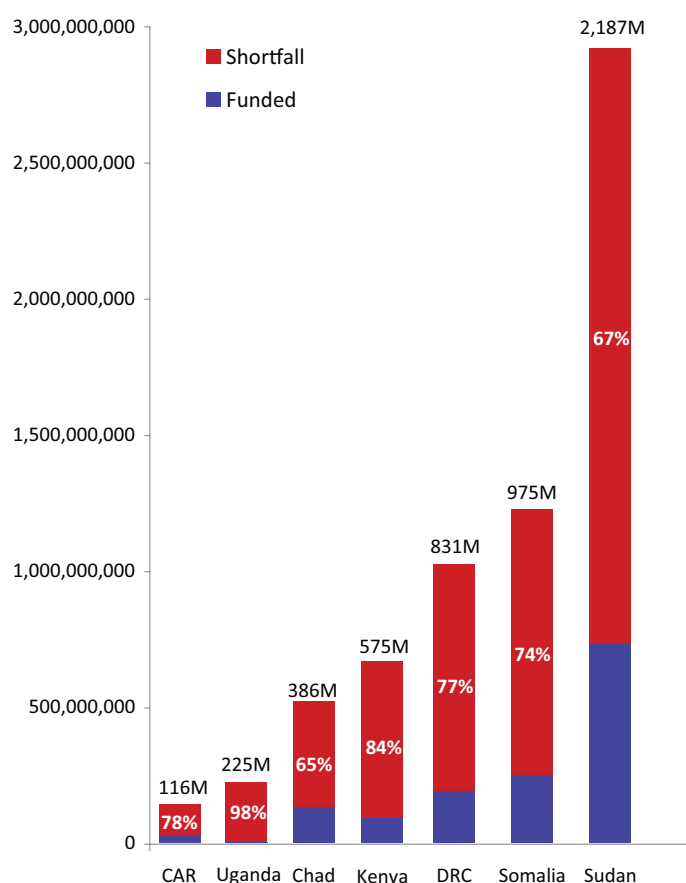
First Quarter CAP Funding Updates

In November 2008, Consolidated Appeals were launched to facilitate emergency response to crises in 31 countries world-wide. The appeals aim to assist 30 million people during the course of 2009. Seven of these appeals seek to respond to emergencies in countries in Central and East Africa. The total requirement for the response strategies outlined in these appeals is US\$ 5.297 billion as of 1 April 2009.

Funding status of 2009 Consolidated Appeals in Central and East Africa (table and graph)

	Requirements	Funding	%
Uganda	225,288,099	3,945,628	2
Kenya	575,806,092	94,908,178	16
CAR	116,214,087	25,816,633	22
DRC	831,005,682	192,227,990	23
Somalia	975,008,577	250,965,543	26
Sudan	2,187,516,834	731,648,832	33
Chad	386,722,805	133,781,397	35
Total	5,297,562,176	1,433,294,201	27

Source: FTS | 1 April 2009

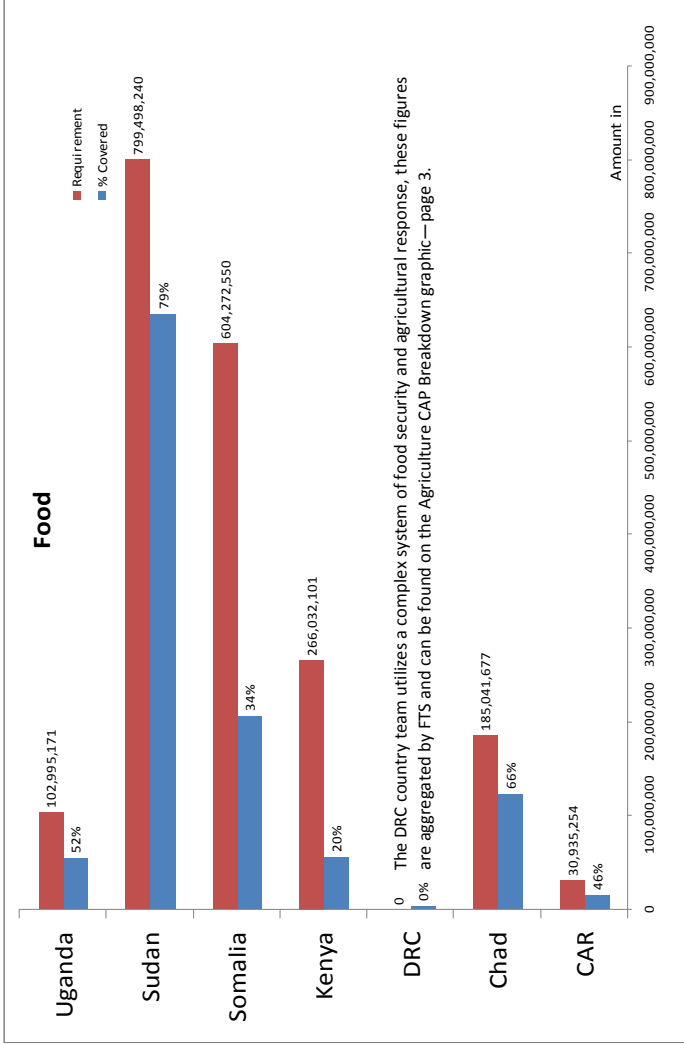


The Regional Humanitarian Funding Update provides a quarterly overview of funding levels and trends in the 18 countries of the Central and East Africa region (CEA) based on data reported to the Financial Tracking System (FTS). The CEA region faces the greatest level of humanitarian need anywhere in the world. Out of the 12 Consolidated Appeals for humanitarian assistance in 2009, 7 were issued in response to emergencies in the CEA region.

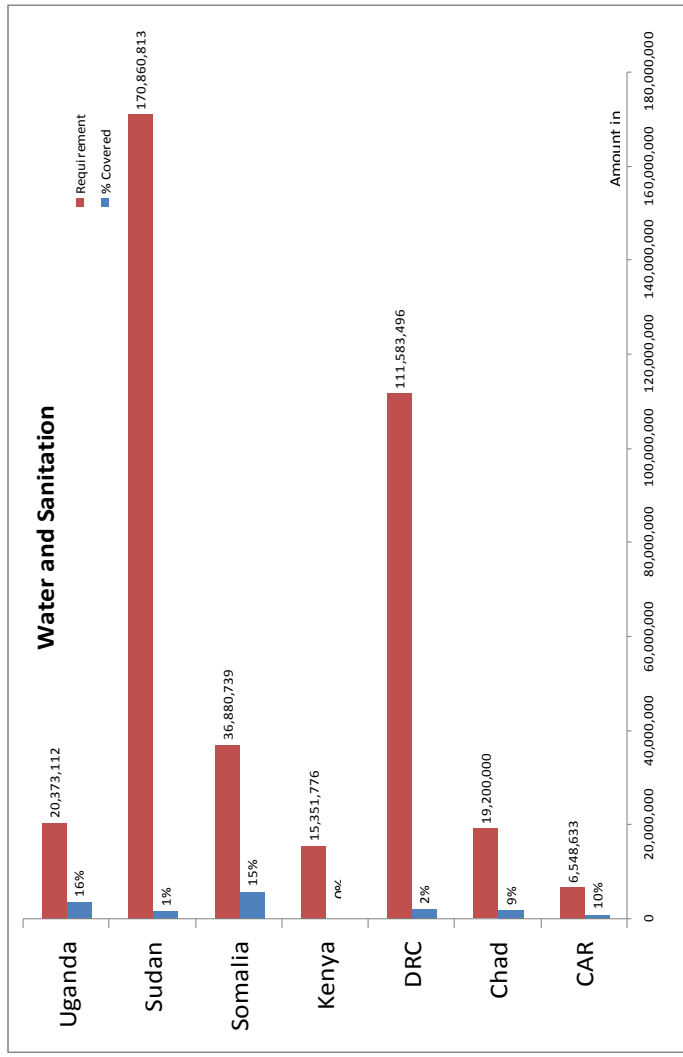
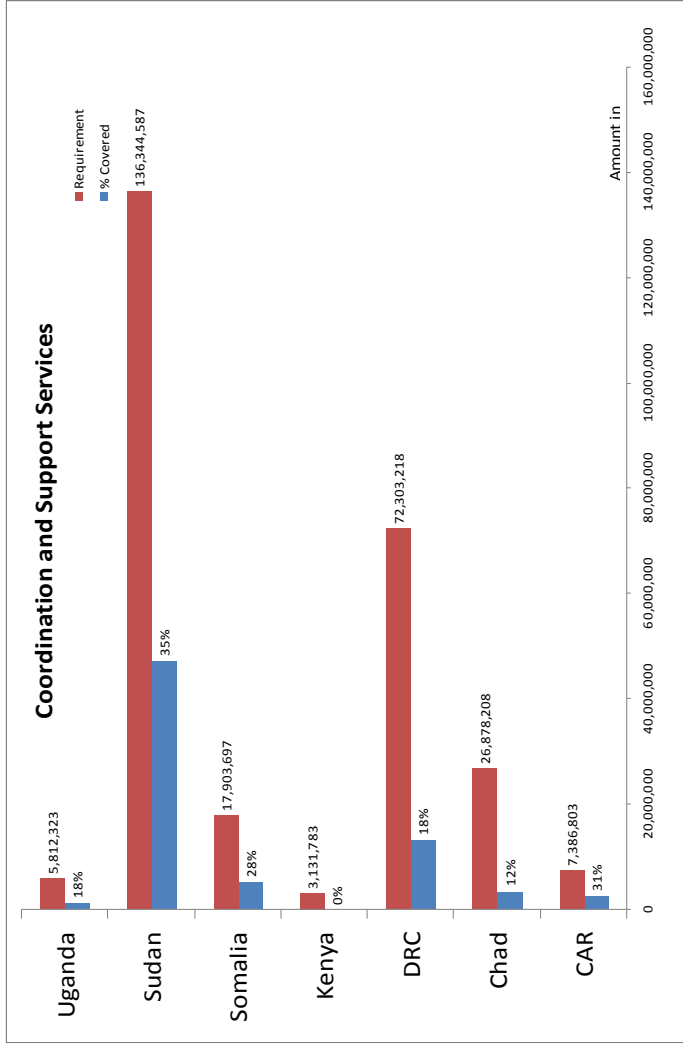
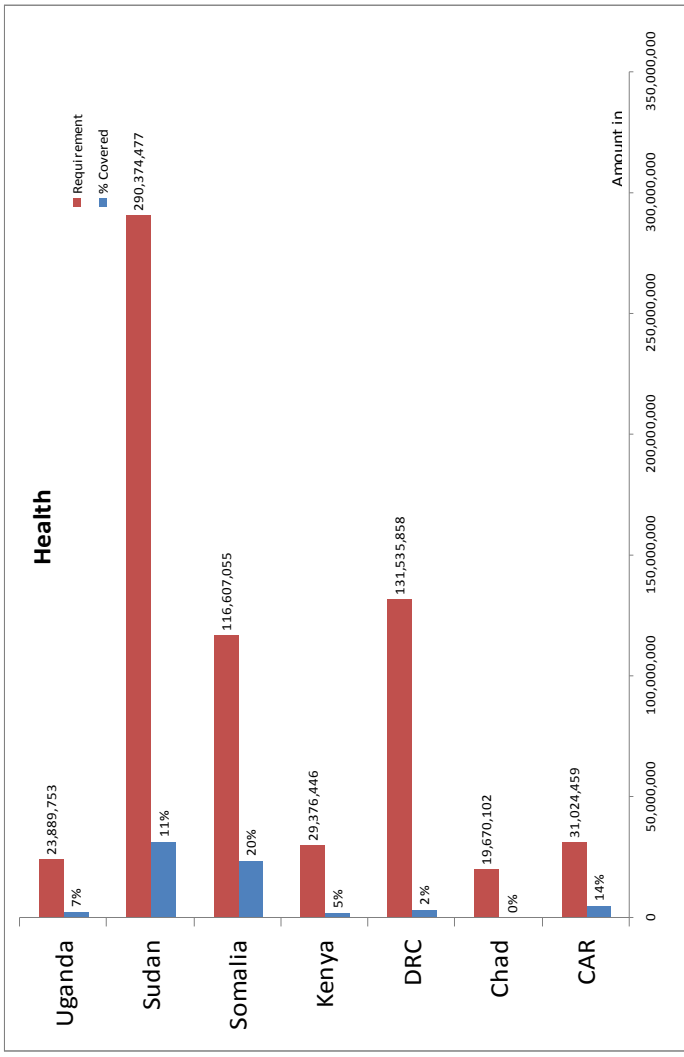
The FTS is a global, real-time database which records all reported international humanitarian aid. FTS is managed by the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). All FTS data are provided by donors or recipient organizations. Unreported contributions are not reflected in the FTS. More information about the data is available at: <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/exception-docs/AboutFTS/data.doc>

This region includes the following countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania and Uganda

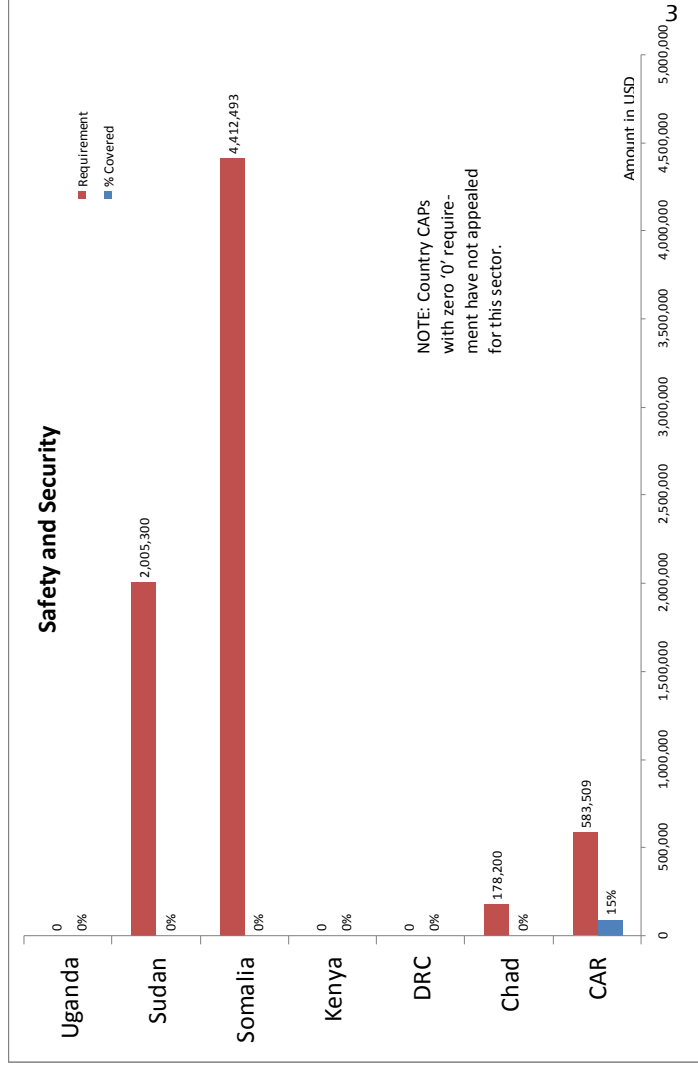
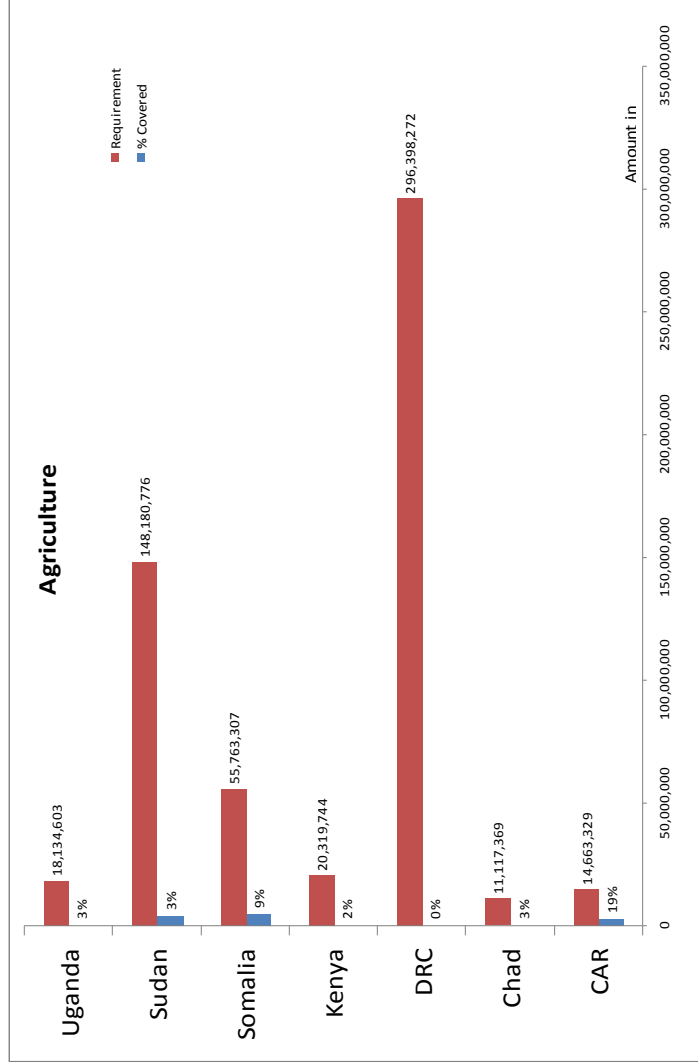
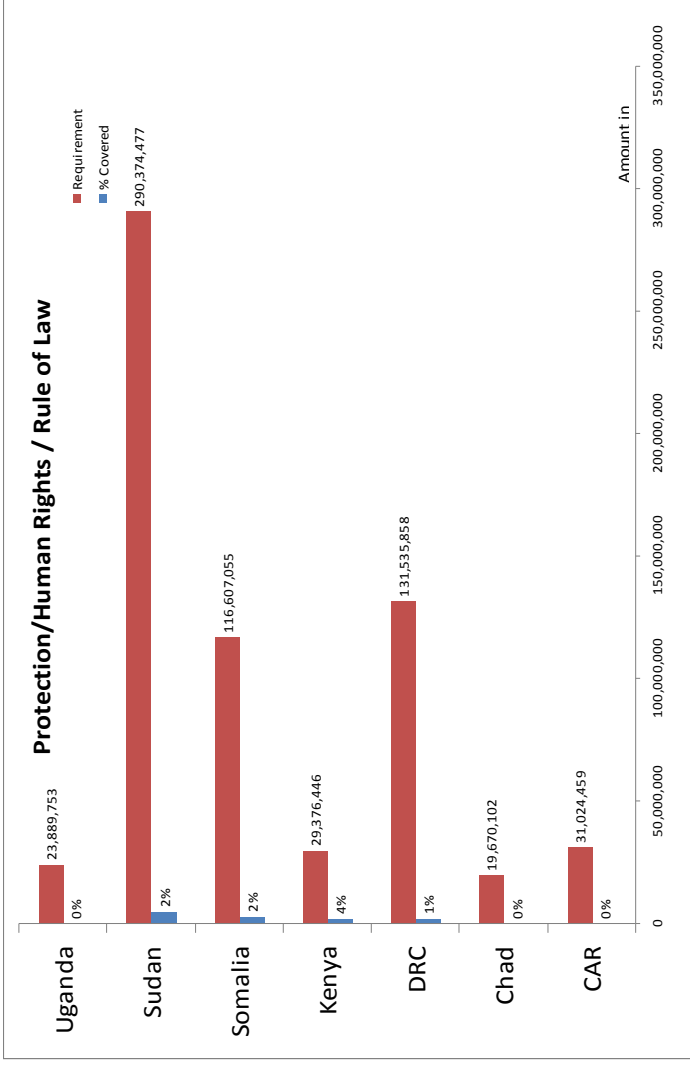
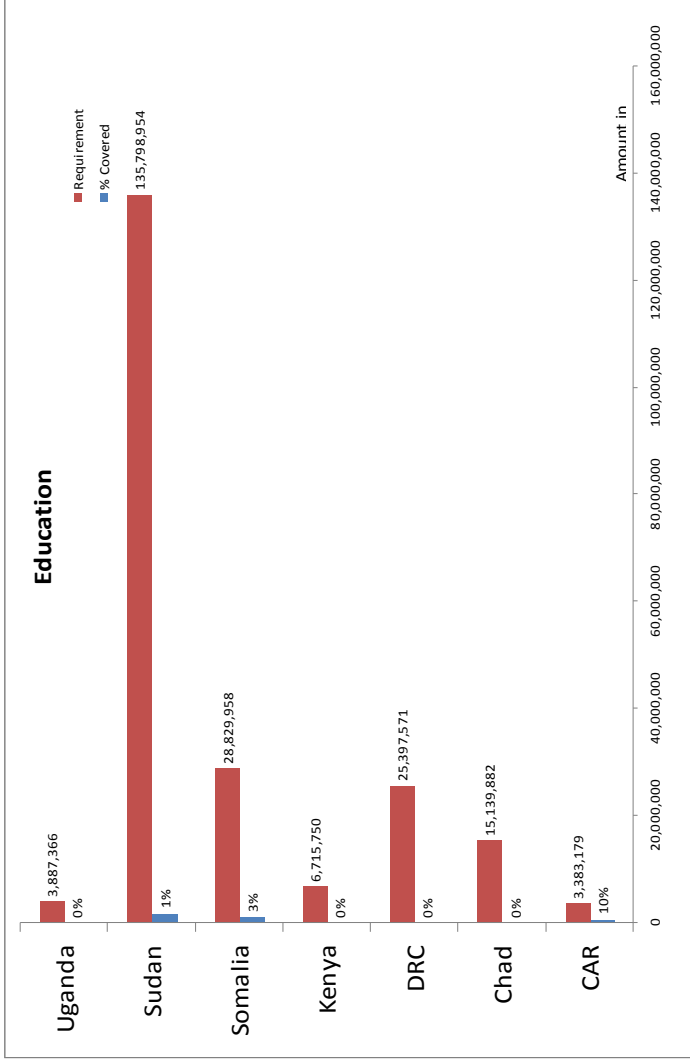
First Quarter 2009: CAP Sector Breakdown for Central and East Africa (1 Jan — 31 Mar 2009) generated from FTS



The DRC country team utilizes a complex system of food security and agricultural response, these figures are aggregated by FTS and can be found on the Agriculture CAP Breakdown graphic—page 3.



First Quarter 2009: CAP Sector Break down for Central and East Africa (1 Jan — 31 Mar 2009) generated from FTS



Focus on Kenya: Poor rains, food shortages and high commodity prices deepen food and livelihood insecurity

The humanitarian situation has deteriorated since the development of the 2009 Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) for **Kenya**. According to UN agencies and NGOs, poor rains, food shortages and high commodity prices have deepened food and livelihood insecurity across many parts of the country. These factors have been summarized in the revision of total humanitarian requirements in 2009 from US\$ 350 to \$575 million, an 18% increase. This increase in requirements can be mainly attributed to four clusters: early recovery and food security (+67%), food (+53%), nutrition (+94%) and multi-sector (refugees) (+55%). The revised EHRP includes 28 new projects and 38 revised projects; four projects have been withdrawn or merged with existing projects. More than 70 projects remain unchanged.

For more information see: <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=12540&Page=1744>

II. CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

First Allocation for 2009 from the Under-Funded Window

On 6 February 2009, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) allocated \$75 million from CERF to under-funded emergencies in 14 countries around the world. The allocations are based on a combination of humanitarian needs, combined with an analysis of the funding levels for humanitarian programmes. This allocation includes \$ 26 million or 35% dedicated to life-saving initiatives in 5 countries in Central and East Africa.

2009 CERF funding through the underfunded window

Country	First round allocation
Burundi	2 million
Eritrea	2 million
Djibouti	2 million
Somalia	10 million
Ethiopia	10 million
Total	26 million

This allocation is the first of two grant decisions for 2009 for CERF's window for under-funded emergencies and the seventh of its kind since March 2006. The second round will be in July.

Source: CERF Secretariat, 31 March 2009

2009 Contributions to CERF: Pledges from non-traditional donors

For 2009, about \$380 million was pledged at the annual high-level pledging conference on CERF on 4 December 2008. The high-level conference was successful despite the gloomy world economic outlook. In broadening the donor base, 10 new Member States pledged funding. From the CEA region, Kenya is among the new supporters to the CERF with a contribution of US\$ 10,000.

New CERF contributors for 2009

Country	Contribution
Oman	\$30,000
Kenya	\$10,000
Vietnam	\$10,000
Laos	\$3,000
Mozambique	\$2,000
Samoa	\$2,000
Benin	\$1,500
Afghanistan	\$1,440
Timor-Leste	\$1,200
St Lucia	\$1,000

Source: <http://www.cerf.un.org>

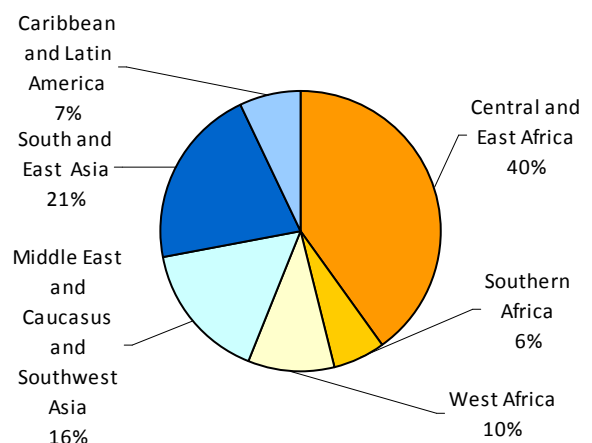
Since the Fund's inception, 104 governments have contributed to the CERF, 22 nations have both contributed to and received assistance from the CERF, demonstrating the 'for all, by all' nature of the Fund.

(CERF News, January 2009)

Overview of 2008 Allocations

In 2008, the CERF received \$447.3 million for the grant component of the CERF including both rapid response and under-funded windows. From these contributions, 55 countries benefited with approximately 56% of funding being provided to Africa.

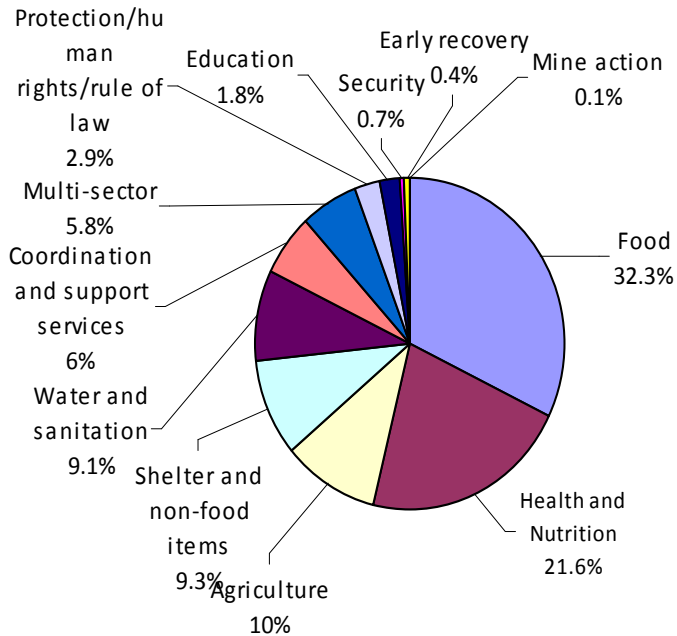
CERF Allocations by Region



Source: <http://www.cerf.un.org>

Among the three top funded sectors in Africa were food with 32.3%, health and nutrition 21.6% and agriculture 10%. These were also the highest funded sectors in 2006 and 2007.

CERF Allocations to Africa by Sector



Source: <http://www.cerf.un.org>

Additional funding for countries experiencing the effects of natural disasters and/or other factors was provided through a reserve of \$100 million, which was set aside by the ERC within existing rapid response resources for essential humanitarian needs stemming from the unprecedented rise in food prices. The largest country allocation was provided to **Ethiopia** (approx. \$20 million).

Central and East Africa CERF Allocations for 2008

Country	Rapid Response Allocations	Under funded Allocations
Burundi	1,600,013	3,587,934
Cameroon	4,720,260	2,000,006
CAR	3,387,014	0
Chad	5,507,547	6,766,433
Congo	0	2,011,654
DRC	3,000,022	38,106,996
Djibouti	5,580,667	0
Eritrea	2,996,242	0
Ethiopia	21,876,887	9,651,153
Kenya	19,563,931	6,406,348
Somalia	11,721,943	0
Sudan	15,936,390	0
Tanzania	499,958	0
Uganda	5,681,929	0
TOTAL	102,072,803	68,530,524

Source: <http://www.cerf.un.org>

III. OTHER FUNDING NEWS

Focus on Somalia: Impact of Global Economic Downturn on Remittances in the Horn of Africa

For the first time in over a decade remittances to sub-Saharan Africa are expected to fall in 2009 in response to the global financial crisis. According to the World Bank's latest Migration and Development Brief (11 Nov 2008), remittance income in developing countries will decline by about 1 percent from 2008 to 2009, "a worst-case scenario would bring them down by as much as 6 percent." Remittances to sub-Saharan Africa had been rising steadily since 1995, increasing by 11 percent between 2006 and 2007.

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/MD_Brief8.pdf



UNICEF/Nicolas Ysenburg

In **Somalia**, a decline in remittance inflows has resulted largely due to an increase in unemployment among the Somali Diaspora in Europe and North America. This may contribute to a further deterioration in food security among urban populations in **Somalia**, according to *Somalia Food Security Update* (FEWS NET, March 2009). Remittances from the Diaspora normally rise during times of drought and conflict and have an important economic impact, as they generate positive multiplier effects while stimulating various sectors of the local economy. They also play a very important role by helping to smooth consumption within affected households and create a buffer against the negative effects of shocks, like the sale of breeding animals and other productive assets for food purchases.

According to the FEWSNET report, *Hawala* (remittance) companies confirm a drop in remittance inflows. For instance, one of the leading *Hawala* companies, with many branches in south and central **Somalia**, confirmed a 10 percent drop in remittance inflows during February 2009.

Additionally, the FSAU-led post-*deyr* analysis revealed that the average cost of the minimum basket (food and non-food essentials) in urban centers has already increased 160-200 percent during the last twelve months. Since remittances are an important source of income for large numbers of urban dwellers in **Somalia**, its decline, could have a negative effect on food security.

FOR http://v4.fews.net/docs/Publications/somalia_2009_03_final.pdf

Focus on Agriculture: EU €1 Billion "Food Facility" for Developing Countries

On 30th March 2009, the European Commission adopted a € 314 million package of projects to support agriculture and improve the food security situation in 23 developing countries across the globe. This is the first financing decision in the framework of the € 1 billion over 3 years Food Facility which was adopted at the end of last year as a response to the growing food security problems faced by many developing countries.

For Central and East Africa the current financing decision by the commission provides support to projects and programmes in 10 out of the 23 countries targeted globally. These are Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sao Tomé et Principe, Somalia and Tanzania receiving a total of € 217.9 million. The funds will be channelled through Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Bank and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

EU Food Facility – Overview of Programming

Target Country	Indicative Allocation (€ million)
Burundi	13.4
CAR	10.0
DRC	40.6
Eritrea	12.8
Ethiopia	45.4
Kenya	31.2
Rwanda	15.6
Sao Tomé e Principe	2.1
Somalia	14.4
Tanzania	32.4
Total	217.9

Source: ECHO 30 March 2009

For more information see:

http://ec.europa.eu/development/index_en.cfm

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?refer->

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Disclaimer: The information in this document are consolidated from public reports and the FTS and are subject to availability of current data reported by donors and recipient organisations. These data do not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified.

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