



OCHA Regional Office for Central and East Africa

Humanitarian Funding Update

1st Quarter 2007

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

The Regional Humanitarian Funding Update provides a quarterly overview of funding levels and trends in the 14 countries in the Central and East Africa region (CEA)¹ based on data reported to the Financial Tracking System (FTS²).

The CEA region faces the greatest humanitarian need anywhere in the world. Out of 15 Consolidated Humanitarian Appeals launched in the world for 2007, nine are from countries in the region. This represents 75 per cent of global humanitarian requirements.

This first issue looks at trends in the Consolidated Appeals; allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as well as the outcome of the Humanitarian Financing Workshop in Addis Ababa in January 2007.

I. The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) in Central and East Africa

In November 2006, Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals were launched to facilitate emergency response to crises in over 29 countries world-wide. The appeals cover the activities of 140 organisations and aim to assist 27 million people during the course of 2007. Nine of these appeals seek to respond to emergencies in eleven countries in the CEA region. The total requirement for the response strategies outlined in these appeals is USD\$³ 3.015 billion as of 19 April.

2007 Consolidated Appeals in the CEA region

	Requirements \$	Funding \$	% covered
Burundi	130,110,406	35,286,918	27
Central African Republic	54,490,366	16,629,301	31
Chad	174,418,637	61,896,949	35
Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Action Plan	686,591,107	29,615,574	4
Great Lakes	88,051,014	18,095,985	21
Republic of Congo	22,920,010	4,599,215	20
Somalia	262,354,615	88,179,686	34
Sudan Work Plan	1,258,721,955	434,288,469	35
Uganda	337,378,908	98,457,779	29
Total	3,015,037,018	787,049,876	26

Source: FTS, April 2007

To date the FTS has recorded a total of over \$908.6 million dollars in contributions to humanitarian response in the region for 2007⁴ (both CAP and non-CAP funding), of which \$ 787 million has been contributed through Consolidated Appeals. An additional total amount of \$ 420.6 million has also been pledged to the region (see endnotes⁵). The tables below show the ten highest

contributing donors to humanitarian response in the CEA region in 2007 through the CAPs and overall. The ten donors contributing most to CAPs in the region also largely represent the ten donors contributing the highest amounts to humanitarian response overall to the region. This trend demonstrates the continued preference to fund within the appeals framework.

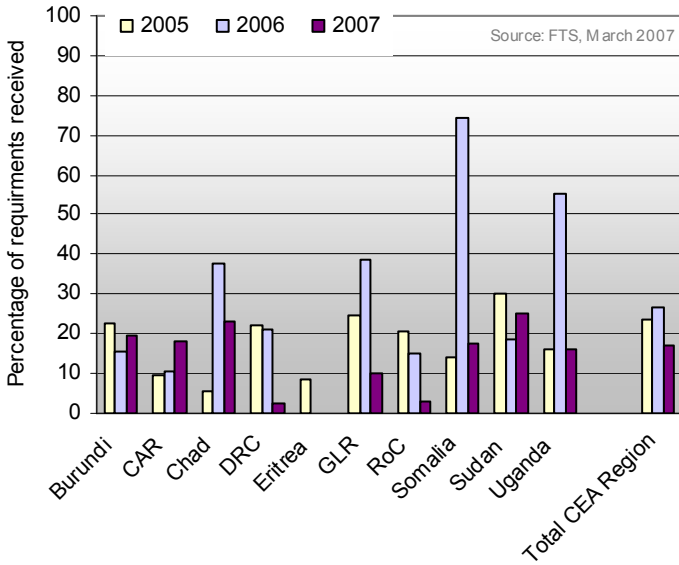
<i>Ten highest contributing donors to CAPs in CEA Region – percentage of all commitments, (as of 19/04/07)</i>		<i>Ten highest contributing donors to the CEA region in 2007- CAP and non CAP funding as percentage of all contributions (as of 19th April)</i>	
United States	49.10%	United States	47.2%
Canada	6.48%	Netherlands	6.52%
Netherlands	6.40%	Canada	6.10%
Sweden	5.90%	Sweden	5.58%
CERF ⁶	5.50%	CERF	5.56%
Japan	4.04%	Japan	3.50%
Ireland	3.41%	UK	2.94%
UK	2.26%	Ireland	2.91%
Norway	1.19%	Germany	2.20%
Germany	0.95%	Denmark	1.23%

Source: FTS, April 2007

Timeliness of Funding

It has long been recognised that funding commitments made early in the cycle lead to earlier humanitarian action and in turn contribute to a more effective and cost efficient response. Despite a growing trend toward improved timeliness of funding at global level, developments in the CEA region reflect a less clear picture. Improvements in timeliness of funding were seen in 2006 but have been followed by a relative decline in 2007. Funds received before the 31 March 2007 for the nine consolidated appeals in the region represent 17% of total requirements, showing a decrease from 26% in 2006 and 24% in 2005. The graph below illustrates funding received for Consolidated Appeals prior to 31 March as a percentage of original⁷ requirements.

Percentage of requirements committed during first quarter of appeal year



Funding trends in the CEA region by Sector: mean values for funding per sector within CAPs for the CEA Region

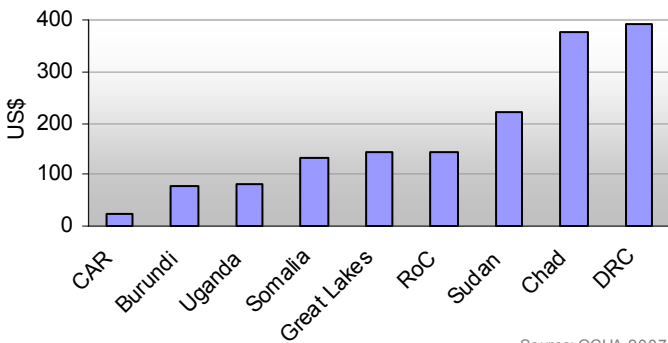
	% of requirements funded (as mean value of all CAPs in CEA region)		
	2004	2005	2006
Food	83	72	91
Multi-Sector	84	64	63
Coordination & Support services	87	53	47
Agriculture	33	46	47
Water and Sanitation	41	40	42
Protection	43	32	27
Health	30	23	30
Mine Action	35	29	18
Security	45	0	20
Shelter and Non-Food Items	10	39	18
Education	27	20	16
Economic Recovery & Infrastructure	33	17	25

Source: FTS, March 2007

Requirements per beneficiary in 2007 in the CEA Region

Whilst per beneficiary figures within CAPs need to be treated with great caution - there is no way of determining overlap between projects and because there is no standard definition of a 'beneficiary' - the graph below illustrates the variation in requirements between appeals. In the CEA region, the range of the per beneficiary amounts (\$25- \$393) is striking and represents the largest variation globally.

Funding requirements per beneficiary

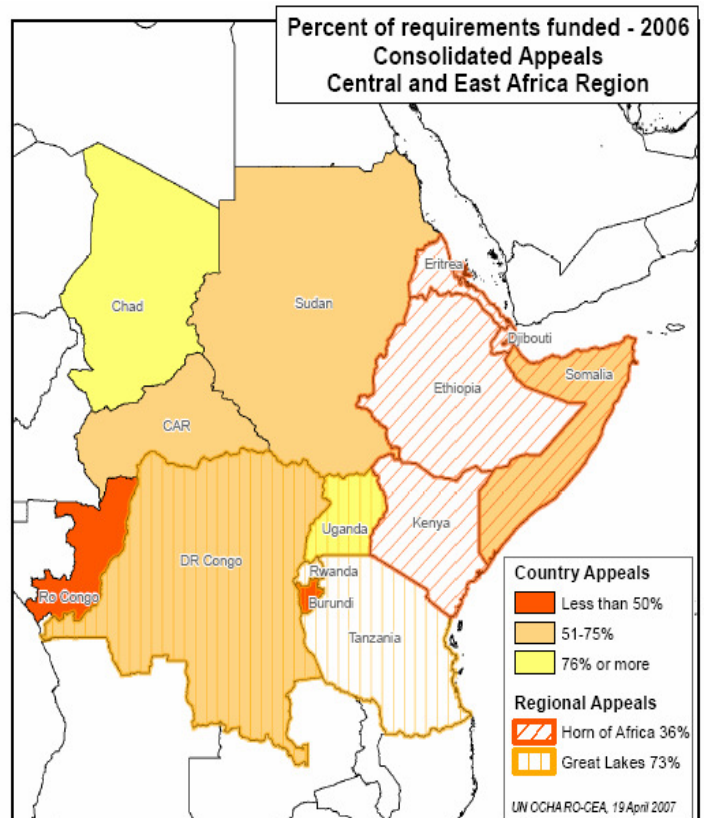


Source: OCHA 2007

Funding by sector

A global review of funding in 2006 indicated that major discrepancies in funding levels between sectors continue to exist. In 2006, the level of funds obtained within the Consolidated Appeals ranged between 89% for food and 15% for mine action. Sectors receiving less than 30% funding also included Water and Sanitation, Health, Agriculture, and Education. These trends are mirrored in the CEA Region.

The table and map illustrate the extent of variation in funding levels as a proportion of the total requirements of each of the consolidated appeals. Overall in 2006, the CAPs in the region were 63% funded, just slightly below the global level of 67% achieved worldwide. The CAPs for Uganda, Chad, the Great Lakes Region, were proportionally the best covered in the region with above 70% of requirements met. At the other end of the range, the appeals for Burundi and the Horn of Africa received less than half of the total requirements with Burundi standing at 45% funded and the Horn of Africa standing at 36%.



UN OCHA RO-CEA, 19 April 2007

Percentage of 2006 CAP requirements met

	% requirements met
Uganda	90
Chad	81
Great Lakes Region	73
Sudan Work Plan	66
Central Africa Republic	63
Somalia	58
Democratic Republic of the Congo Action Plan	51
Burundi	45
Horn of Africa	36
Total	63

Source: FTS, April 2007

www.humanitarianappeal.net

www.reliefweb.int/fts

II. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in Central and East Africa

CERF allocations to countries in the CEA region

	2006		2007	
	Funds disbursed \$	% of funding allocated globally	Funds disbursed to date (16 th April 2007) \$	% of funding allocated globally to date
DRC	38,000,000	14.65	31,104,188	21.75
Sudan	35,519,099	13.70	4,680,000	3.27
Kenya	27,186,918	10.48	N/A	N/A
Somalia	16,609,055	6.41	3,591,540	2.51
Ethiopia	9,972,986	3.85	4,030,451	2.82
Chad	9,421,065	3.63	7,280,842	5.09
Eritrea	5,885,305	2.27	2,000,000	1.40
Central African Republic	5,693,364	2.20	4,478,703	3.13
Burundi	4,069,847	1.57	8,500,000	5.94
Republic of Congo	2,000,000	0.77	881,701	0.62
Djibouti	1,905,355	0.73	-	-
Uganda	-	-	7,000,000	4.89
Total CEA Region	156,262,994	60.26	73,547,425	51.42

Source: CERF Secretariat, April 2007

Since the launch of the Central CERF on 9 March 2006, a total of \$ 402.3 million has been contributed to critical humanitarian response activities around the world through the Rapid Response and Under Funded Emergencies windows. Approximately \$ 230 million of this amount has been allocated to humanitarian operations in countries in the CEA region. The funds have been used to undertake priority humanitarian interventions in response to a number of different crises in the region and have helped to support programmes in health, food security, water and sanitation, refugee and IDP assistance and logistical support to emergency operations in 12 countries in the region (see below).

First allocation for 2007 from the under-funded window

On 7 February, the Acting UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Margareta Wahlstrom announced a total allocation of \$ 85 million from the CERF to under-funded emergency response programmes in 15 countries around the world. This provision within the CERF aims to help redress imbalances in the global distribution of aid. Out of this contribution, \$ 64.4 million or 76% has been allocated to life-saving initiatives in 7 countries in Central and East Africa⁸.

The allocation is the first of two grant decisions for 2007 from the CERF's window for under-funded emergencies and is the third of its kind since March 2006. Of the inter-agency appeals launched in 2006 for emergency response in the region – specifically in Burundi, CAR, DRC, Somalia and Sudan - funding received as a proportion of total requirements averaged 54%. This was well below the global funding level of 67%.

Summary of CERF via the under-funded window, February 2007

Country	CERF funding allocated
Burundi	8.5 m
Central African Republic	4.5 m
DRC	36.6 m
Eritrea	2 m
Ethiopia	6 m
Somalia	1 m
Sudan	6 m
Total	64.6 m

Source: CERF Secretariat, February 2007

<http://ochaonline2.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline2.un.org/cerf>

III. Humanitarian Financing Workshop, Addis Ababa

On 9 and 10 January, OCHA Ethiopia held a workshop to discuss humanitarian financing trends and to review new funding mechanisms. The Objective of the workshop was to bring key humanitarian partners together – donors, UN agencies and NGOs – from a number of countries and headquarters to exchange lessons learned and best practice in relation to humanitarian financing tools. In particular the workshop focused on Emergency Response Funds (ERF), the CERF and common/pooled funds.

The workshop followed an OCHA commissioned report by Development Initiatives reviewing ERFs using case studies in Angola, DRC, Indonesia, Liberia and Somalia. The workshop report outlines a number of practical recommendations in relation to these financing tools.

www.ocha-eth.org

ENDNOTES

1. Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
2. 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 organisations. 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>
3. All amounts shown in US\$
4. As of 19th April
5. Summary table of Pledges to the CEA Region

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	\$ 345.5 m
Sweden	\$ 44.8 m
Ireland	\$ 11.0 m
Netherlands	\$ 7.2 m
USA	\$ 6.5 m
Canada	\$ 1.7 m
Norway	\$ 1.6 m
Luxemburg	\$ 0.6 m
Italy	\$ 0.5m
Greece	\$ 0.5m

6. CERF stands for Central Emergency Response Fund. The fund comprises contributions donated by over 55 donor governments, organisations and individuals. For more information on the CERF see <http://cerf.un.org>
7. Some appeals were revised either at the mid year review or at other times to reflect changes in need.
8. Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan

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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