



Humanitarian Funding Update

2nd and 3rd Quarters 2011

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The **Regional Humanitarian Funding Update** provides an overview of funding levels and trends in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, mainly based on data reported to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

This Update looks at the current funding levels for Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals, as well as trends in allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). It also provides an overview of funding flows from the region.

OCHA does not claim that the figures in this Update are fully comprehensive. All figures in this update are current as of September 2010. Donors and recipient organizations are encouraged to report latest figures to FTS at fts@reliefweb.int

A SNAPSHOT OF EVENTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Between May and September 2011, a number of disasters including floods and storms continued to devastate Asia and the Pacific region.

Floods occurred in China from June onwards, affecting over 36 million people and killing at least 355 people. Despite direct economic losses of nearly US\$6.5 billion, no international assistance was requested.

In the Philippines, heavy rain over eastern and southern Mindanao led to flooding in nine of the 26 provinces, affecting 120,000 families during May and June and leading to a Government request for international assistance.

Bangladesh was also hit by heavy monsoon rains that caused several major rivers to burst their banks, displacing thousands and affecting nearly a million people.

In September, a 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck northeastern India, causing damage to parts of Nepal, China and Bhutan. A total of 108 deaths were reported, with 94 recorded in India, seven in China, six in Nepal, and one in Bhutan.

Following the earthquake, the OCHA

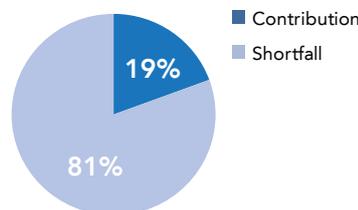
Regional Office supported Bhutan in a joint needs assessment and facilitated a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) application. Over \$1.6 million from the CERF as well as an emergency cash grant of \$50,000 was allocated for rapid response activities in Bhutan.

During June to September, heavy rainfall and storms were reported in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), killing 31 people, causing damage to 3,000 houses and 50,000 hectares of farmland.

While most disasters did not require international assistance, these events still highlight the region's vulnerability to disasters that can affect tens of thousands of people and their livelihoods.

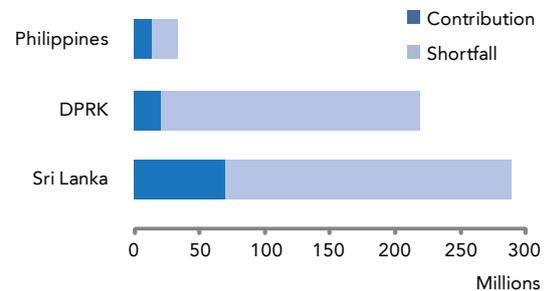
Funding of humanitarian appeals in the region remains relatively low. Sri Lanka's Joint Plan of Assistance, launched in February 2011, is 25 per cent or \$70 million funded and the Philippines' Humanitarian Action Plan for the Conflict-Affected Provinces in Mindanao, launched in February and revised in July this year, has attracted 50 per cent or \$16 million to date. The DPRK's humanitarian requirements of \$219 million for 2011 is \$58 million (26.5 per cent) funded.

Funding Status of Appeals in Asia-Pacific Region in 2011



Total Requirement: \$541 million
Contribution: \$105 million
Shortfall: \$436 million

Contribution and Shortfall by Appeal in 2011



For more information, please contact:

Oliver Lacey-Hall
OCHA ROAP Head
tel: +66 (0)2 288 2425
email: lacey-hall@un.org
<http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (ROAP)
Executive Suite, 2nd, Floor,
UNCC Building, Rajdamnern Nok Ave,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

CERF ALLOCATES \$48 MILLION FOR EMERGENCIES IN ASIA-PACIFIC IN 2011

Between January and September, CERF provided over \$48 million to kick-start life-saving activities and support ongoing humanitarian crises in Bhutan, DPRK, the Philippines, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

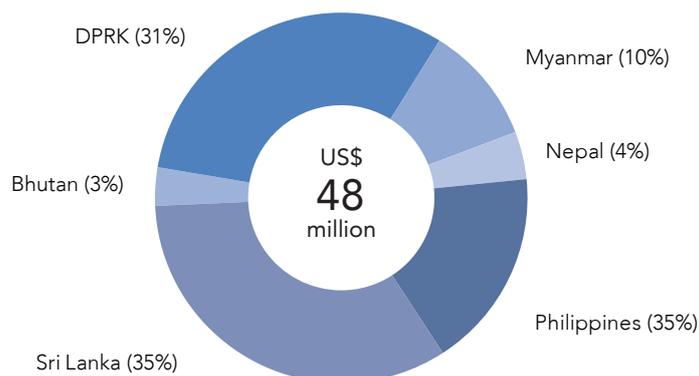
CERF also allocated \$12.5 million through the underfunded emergency window to support the emergencies in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Nepal and Myanmar. The amount accounts for 21 per cent of the \$60 million that CERF allocated worldwide to support ongoing humanitarian operations. Having received \$5 million, Sri Lanka was the largest recipient in the region.

The global contribution to CERF so far in 2011 amounts to over \$406 million, which represents an 18 per cent increase from the worldwide contribution in 2009 (\$345 million). In the Asia-Pacific region, sixteen countries have committed \$22.8 million or 6 per cent of the worldwide contribution. This is an increase from the same time last year when 13 countries contributed nearly \$19 million. Australia remains the largest CERF donor in the region, committing nearly \$14 million.

Since 2006, the CERF has provided nearly \$2 billion for over 1,700 projects in more than 80 countries and territories across Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. CERF money has been used to kick-start life-saving inter-

ventions in rapid onset crises or rapidly deteriorating conditions in an existing emergency, and to support the humanitarian response efforts in underfunded emergencies around the world.

**CERF Allocations
to the Asia-Pacific Region
in 2011**



Contributions to CERF from Asia-Pacific Region in 2011

No.	Country	Contribution (US\$)
1	Australia	13,906,200
2	Japan	3,000,000
3	Republic of Korea	3,000,000
4	New Zealand	1,478,975
5	China	500,000
6	India	500,000
7	Indonesia	175,000
8	Malaysia	100,000
9	Borneo Darussalam	50,000
10	Singapore	50,000
11	Bangladesh	10,000
12	Myanmar	10,000
13	Sri Lanka	10,000
14	Viet Nam	10,000
15	Lao PDR	3,000
	Total	22,804,675

For more information on the Central Emergency Response Fund, please visit cerf.un.org

The Five-Year Evaluation of the CERF

The five-year evaluation of the CERF was completed in July, marking a major milestone for the Fund. The evaluation provides a positive assessment of the CERF's first five years overall and also identifies areas for improvement. Its recommendations will help the Fund to become even more effective and accountable. A management response plan has been developed by the CERF Secretariat to chart the way forward.

The evaluation found that the CERF had strengthened humanitarian coordination, and that agencies were more likely to work in collaborative and inclusive ways when funding was made available from the CERF. The CERF has improved the predictability of humanitarian financing, both for new emergencies and for chronic, underfunded emergencies.

The CERF's rapid response window in particular was found to be one of the fastest funding mechanisms available, and had become increasingly quick during its first five years.

Further, the CERF has helped improve humanitarian response, in particular by supporting less well-funded common services. A notable example is CERF's funding to transport and communications, which often receive low donor attention, in spite of their critical nature in operations.

The full report from the five-year evaluation and the management response plan are available on the CERF website (<http://cerf.un.org>).

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO AND FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

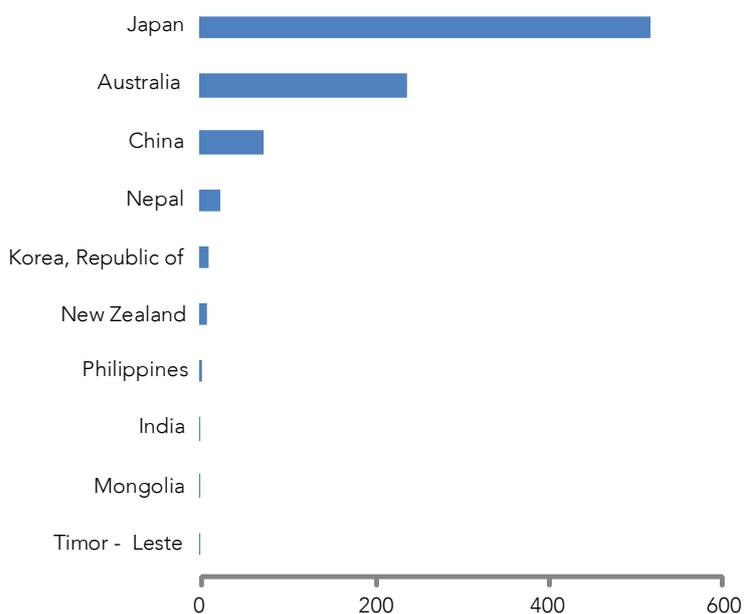
Assistance-providing countries in Asia and the Pacific have allocated about \$890 million so far in 2011 according to information reported to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). As of 8 September 2011, Japan is the largest contributor of humanitarian funding in the region (\$510 million), followed by Australia (\$218 million). Afghanistan has so far been the top destination for funds from the Asia-Pacific region, having received more than \$132 million (16 per cent of the total).

als and organizations around the world have provided the largest amount, having contributed more than \$584 million to the Japan earthquake and tsunami emergency and pledged over \$400 million.

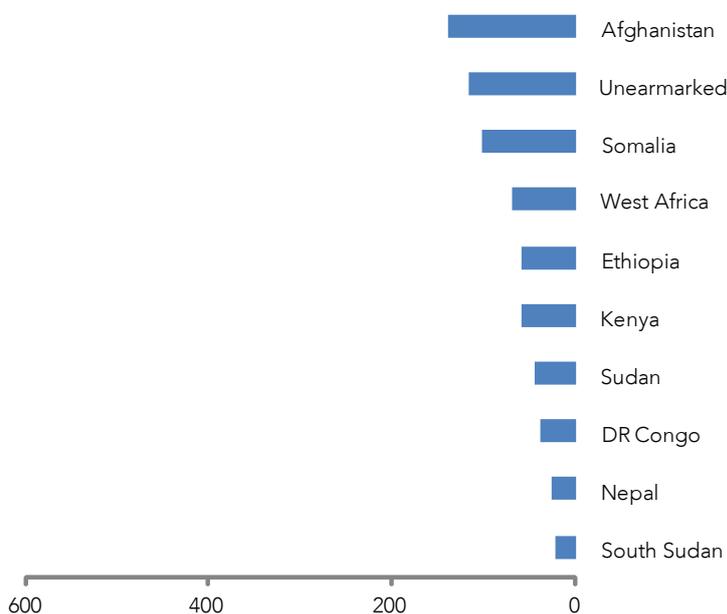
The second largest amount of funds came from the European Commission (\$140 million), followed by the United States (\$130 million). Japan has by far been the top destination of humanitarian funds allocated to the Asia-Pacific region, having received \$720 million, followed by Sri Lanka (\$146 million) and Myanmar (\$60 million).

In terms of funds allocated in the region, private individu-

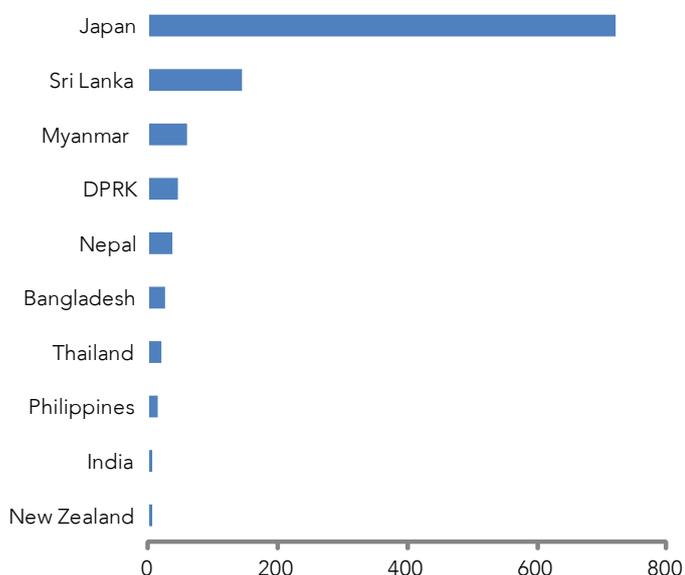
Top 10 Asia-Pacific Aid Providing Countries



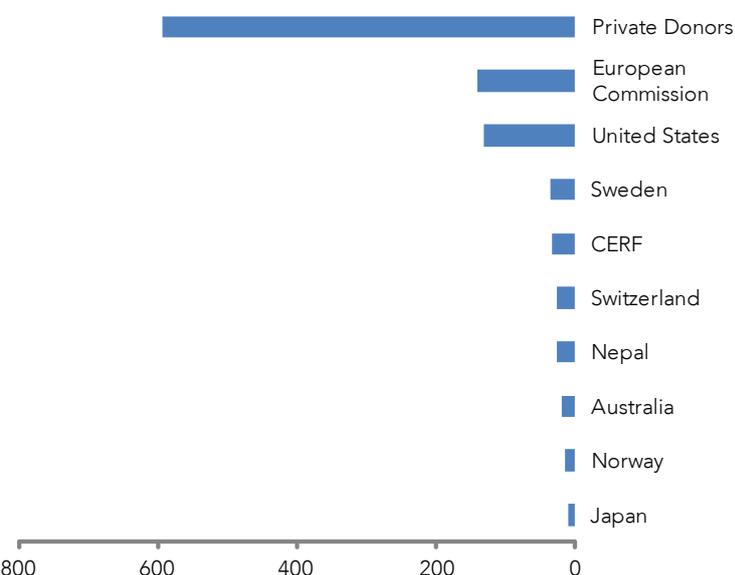
Top 10 Recipients of Funds Provided by Asia-Pacific Globally



Top Recipient Emergencies in Asia and the Pacific



Top Aid Providing Countries to Emergencies in Asia and the Pacific



For more information on humanitarian funding in the Asia-Pacific region, please visit Financial Tracking Service (FTS) at fts.unocha.org

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC COME TO THE AID OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

Five countries in Asia and the Pacific have donated almost 18 per cent of the total amount of emergency aid provided to date to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

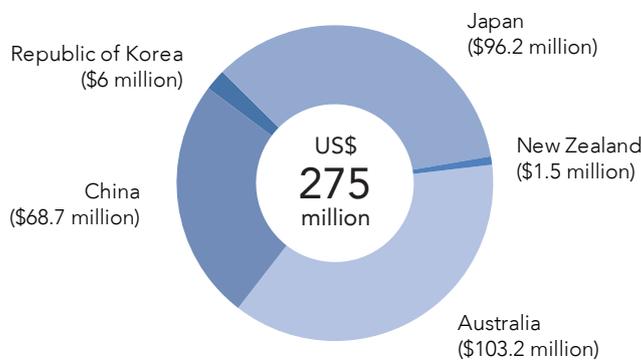
As of September 2011, Australia, Japan, China, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand have provided \$275 million to the four affected countries - Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

The number of people in need in the Horn of Africa due to drought, famine and conflict has grown from 12.4 million to 13.3 million. Of the \$2.4 billion in assistance requested by the United Nations and its partners, \$1.5 billion has been received and a sizeable portion is from Asia and the Pacific.



Children and adults queue to register for aid, at early morning in the Ifo refugee camp in North Eastern Province, near the Kenya-Somalia border

Contribution by Country



In terms of country contributions, Australia, Japan and China all fall within the top ten donors for this emergency.

In addition to country donations, there have also been significant donations from the Red Cross Society in China (\$1.2 million) and the UNICEF National Committee in Japan (\$3.4 million).

In Somalia alone, 4 million people are in crisis and people are dying every day due to the famine in the southern regions; most of them children. Hundreds of thousands face starvation, with consequences for the entire region.

SRI LANKA

Joint Plan of Assistance to Support Northern Sri Lanka Recovery

The Joint Plan of Assistance (JPA) for the Northern Province, which was launched on 1 February 2011 to support the returnees in the north to recover and rebuild their lives, remains underfunded, having received only \$70 million or 25 per cent of the total requirement of \$289 million.

The JPA focuses on meeting immediate needs while linking interventions to the early and medium-term recovery efforts, such as building shelters and homes, supporting agriculture, food security and livelihood recovery.

The plan also pays attention to improving health and nutrition, clearing mines to support continued resettlement, education initiatives, water and sanitation strategies and strengthening of civil administration and national protection mechanisms.

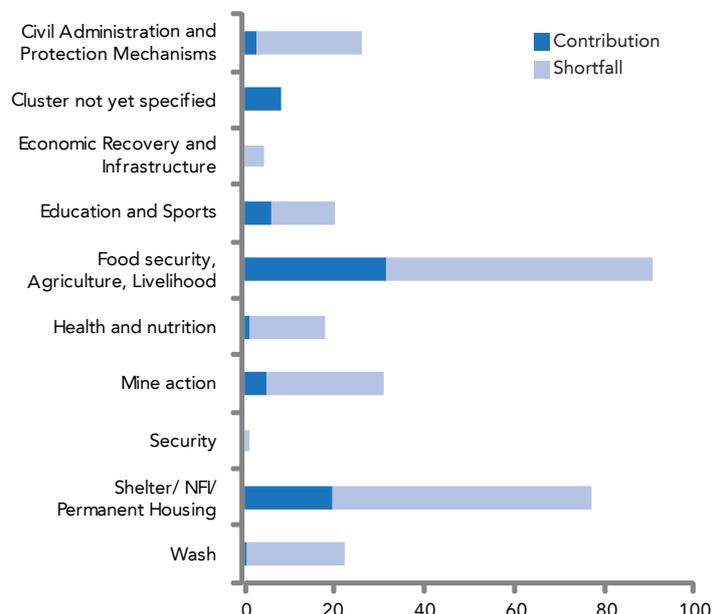
Requested
US\$ 289 million

Funded
\$ 70 million

Coverage
25%

The Joint Plan of Assistance to Support Northern Sri Lanka Recovery will run until the end of 2011.

Funds and Unmet Requirements by Cluster



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Revised Humanitarian Requirements for 2011

Six months after the revised request of \$219 million to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the DPRK, humanitarian requirements remain significantly short of what is needed. To date, only \$58 million (26.5 per cent of the total requirement) has been received, with CERF being the main provider of funds.

The appeal was first developed at the start of 2011 and initially called for assistance amounting to over \$82 million. It was later revised to \$219 million to respond to key humanitarian priorities.

Despite the severe food security situation in DPRK, the food sector has been funded 30 per cent of its total requirements, while health and nutrition sector is only 21 per cent funded to date. The education and WASH sectors remain completely unfunded.

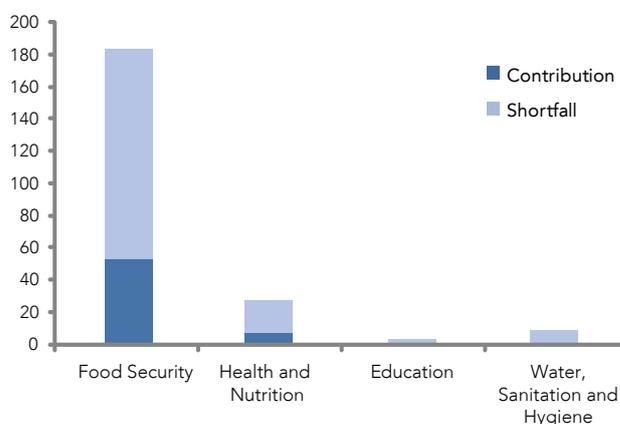
The current funding shortfalls are affecting the ability of the humanitarian community in DPRK to deliver assistance and meet the basic needs of the people. Despite the urgent needs for food and nutrition assistance, agricultural support, and health interventions, agencies have had to downsize their operations due to the lack of funding. Some vulnerable groups are no longer receiving international assistance.

Additionally, the recent heavy rains and floods in the southern areas during June-September have created more challenges as nearly 50,000 hectares of arable land have been damaged and crops destroyed.



Emergency Relief Coordinator/ Under Secretary-General Valerie Amos meet students at the WFP, UNICEF-supported Provincial Boarding School in Hamhung City, DPRK, during her mission in October

Funds and Unmet Requirements by Cluster



PHILIPPINES

Humanitarian Action Plan for the Conflict-Affected Provinces in Mindanao

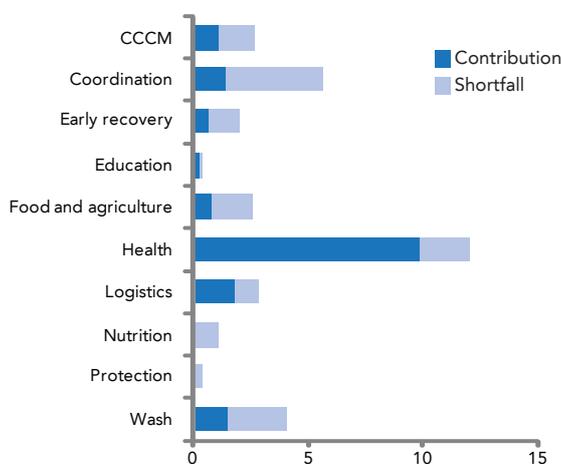
The Humanitarian Action Plan has attracted about \$16 million or 51 per cent of the total requirements of \$33 million to support IDPs returning to Mindanao.

Conflicts between the Moro insurgencies and the Government have resulted in continuous displacements since 2000, when the most serious displacement of around one million people took place in Mindanao.

Furthermore, an unusually heavy rainy season which caused extensive flooding in Central Mindanao has had severe consequences for the population.

Even though IDPs have been returning to their places of origin since 2009, most of them remain in camps. While the focus is on assistance in return sites, there are people who

Funds and Unmet Requirements by Cluster



remain displaced either by choice or because they are unable to return due to security and safety concerns, lack of access to basic services, and lack of resources to rebuild damaged houses and livelihoods.

The Humanitarian Action Plan for Conflict-Affected Provinces of Mindanao (HAP) was launched in February 2011 with the aim of delivering

Requested
US\$ 33 million

Funded
\$ 16 million

Coverage
51%

effective coordinated assistance to those in need, seeking over \$34 million. The requirements have been revised downwards by \$1 million during the mid-year review in July.

OCHA'S ASIA-PACIFIC PRESENCE



OCHA relies on voluntary contributions for 95 per cent of its budgetary requirements. OCHA depends on donor support so it can continue to deliver improved humanitarian action in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Tracking humanitarian funding

OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is a global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid, including that for UN Agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid, and private donations.

FTS features a special focus on Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals because they cover the major humanitarian crisis and because their funding requirements are well defined - which allows FTS to indicate to what extent populations in crisis receive humanitarian aid in proportion to needs.

All FTS data are provided by donors or recipient organizations. Reporting is easy

and it provides visibility for everyone. More importantly, a well-defined picture of needs and gaps contributes to a more coordinated approach to humanitarian assistance and helps to identify where funding gaps exist.

FTS offers a series of standard tables that show humanitarian aid flows in various formats tables on demand.