



2nd Quarter April - June 2010

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The Regional Humanitarian Funding Update provides a quarterly overview of funding levels and trends in the countries of the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia region, mainly based on data reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The 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. All FTS data are provided by donors or recipient organisations. 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. For more information, please visit <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts>

OCHA does not claim that the figures in this Update are fully comprehensive.



Photo:AFP/Ozana Onipko

QUARTERLY REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING UPDATE

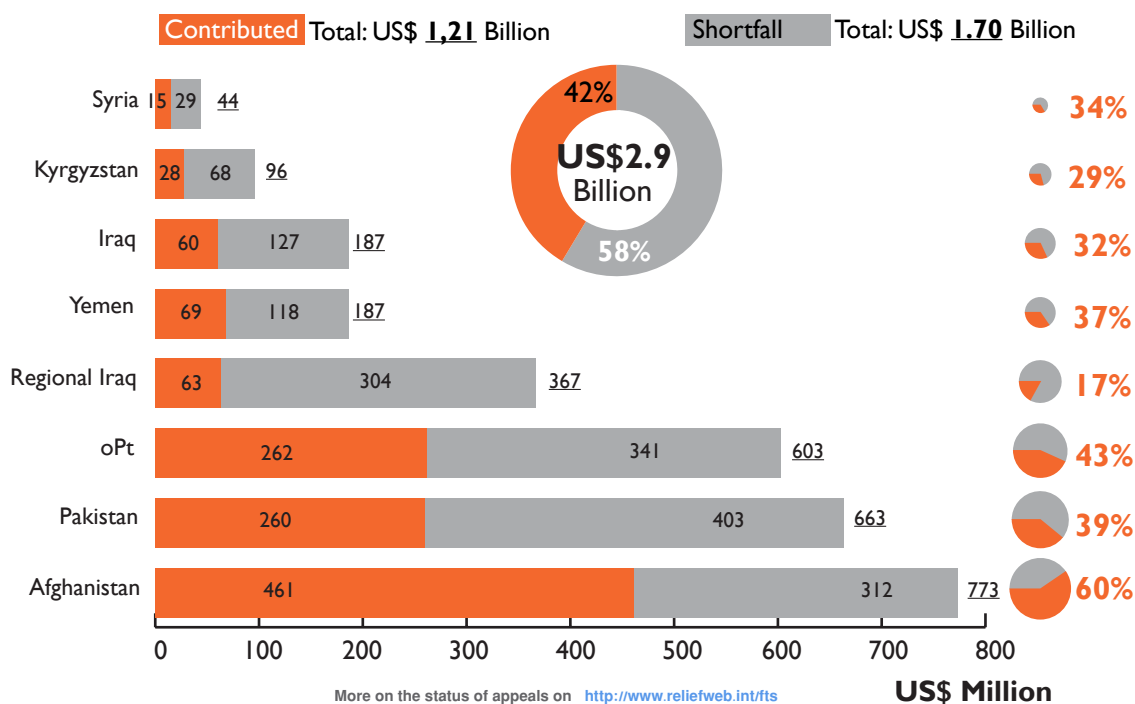
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Main Findings:

- » Combined, the eight humanitarian appeals across the MENACA region were 42 percent funded at the end of the second quarter 2010 following the Mid-Year Review. There are major differences in funding levels, ranging from 17 to 60 percent.
- » Countries in the MENACA region have donated US\$140 million to humanitarian action worldwide in 2010. The largest recipients are Haiti, Pakistan and Yemen. The largest donors are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Algeria.
- » The Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal was launched in June following civil unrest. It was revised upwards by 31 percent in July. The appeal now requests \$96.4 million to respond to humanitarian and early recovery needs.
- » Nearly \$20 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was allocated to Kyrgyzstan, Yemen, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in the second quarter of 2010. Countries in the MENACA region have supported the CERF with nearly \$895,000 so far in 2010. Kuwait has announced a six-fold increase in its yearly contribution to CERF, reaching \$300,000.

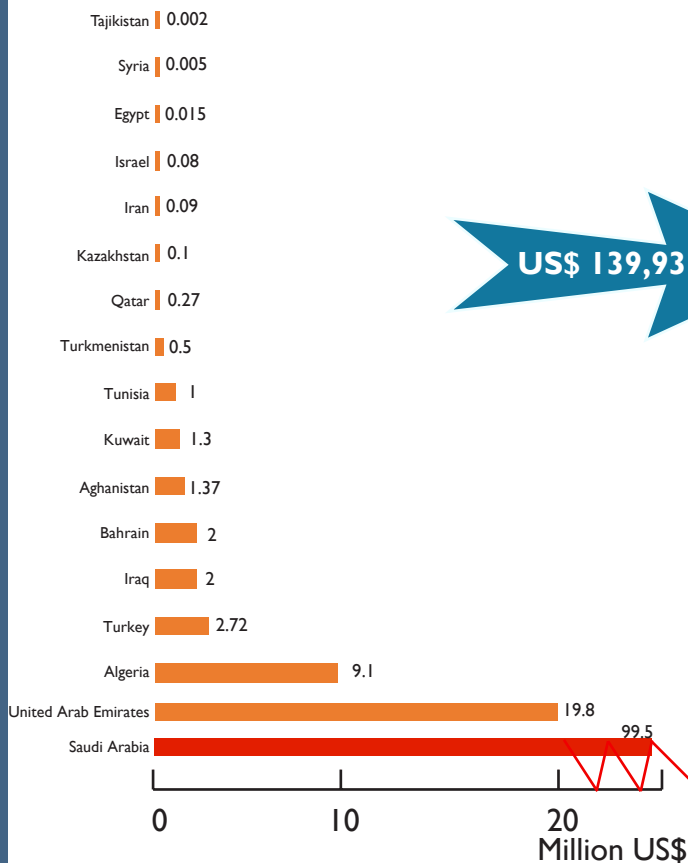
Overall requirements, funding and gaps per appeal at mid-year 2010 | US\$ million



Funding Flows from the MENACA Region in 2010

Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Donor

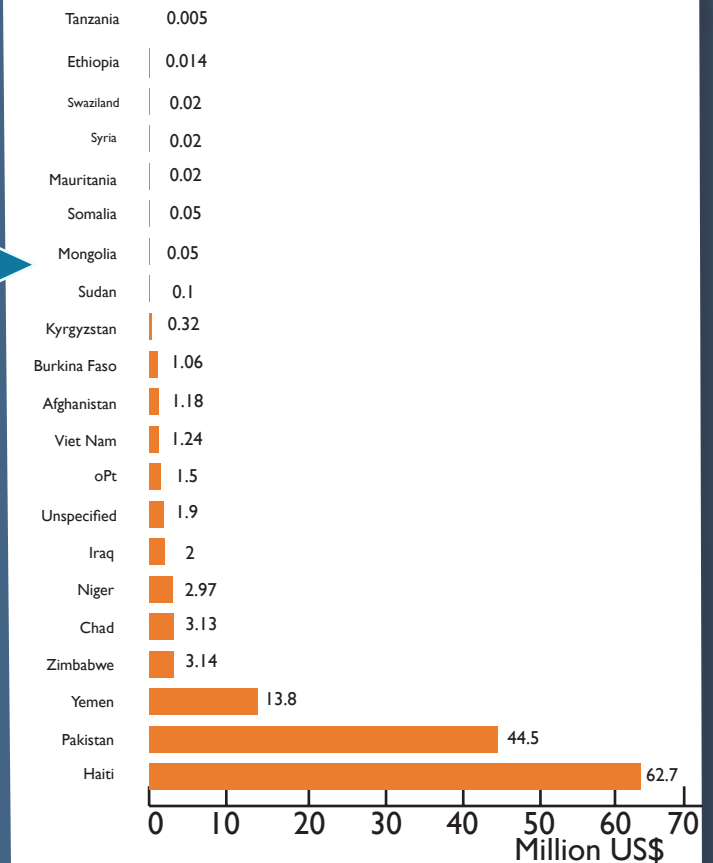
As of 20 July 2010
Amount in Million US\$



US\$ 139,937,595

Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Recipient

As of 20 July 2010
Amount in Million US\$



Funding to Pakistan

Compared to the first quarter of 2010, there is an overall increase of \$60 million in the combined contribution from MENACA countries to humanitarian response worldwide. A significant portion of this increase is due to a disbursement of \$44.4 million from the Saudi Fund for Development towards projects in the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP).

With the disbursement of these funds, Saudi Arabia is currently the second biggest contributor (17 percent of total funding) to the PHRP 2010 after the United States (32 percent).

The PHRP has been revised in July and the humanitarian community is now seeking \$663 million until the end of the year. This means a further \$402 million is required in addition to the \$260 million already received. The PHRP is thus funded at 39 percent.

The revised PHRP has 169 projects proposed by eleven Clusters plus Coordination. Sixty-three percent of the proposed projects are for immediate relief assistance, 19 percent for the restoration of critical services and 18 percent for a combination of the two.

Among the achievements so far in 2010, the humanitarian community in Pakistan highlights that safe drinking water



Photo: Abdul Majeed Goraya/IRIN

Internally displaced people and their children who have returned home face tough times in Pakistan. Based on government information, there are 1.3 million IDPs in the country, living either in rented accommodation, in camps or with host families.

has been provided to 1.3 million people and 76,628 metric tonnes of food distributed. There has also been half a million consultations at health centres and 320,000 children have been screened, and 20,000 treated, for malnutrition. In addition, 130 temporary schools have been set up for IDPs in camps and host areas and 6,500 temporary shelters constructed.

Mid-Year Review

In **Yemen**, the overall situation remains volatile. Implementation of the 11 February ceasefire is slow. Violations are reported in the northern governorates, and the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is stymied. At the same time, separatist tensions continue to prevail in the south. Humanitarian partners are concerned that, apart from the conflict, general extreme vulnerability is prevailing in many parts of the country which crosses the line into acute humanitarian need. The Yemen Consolidated Appeal was revised upwards by three percent during the Mid-Year Review and is currently funded at 37 percent.

The **Syria Drought Response Plan (SDRP)** was launched in July 2009 and ended in June 2010, but the adverse effects of inadequate rainfall continue for the fifth consecutive year in the north. However, a new emergency appeal is not envisaged. Instead, agencies are developing strategies to address remaining emergency needs and build the resilience of populations over the longer term, as part of drought mitigation and climate change adaptation programmes. Donors are encouraged to support these initiatives.

The **Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan (IHAP)** was revised downwards by three percent. The requirements in the IHAP stand at \$187 million and there are today \$60 million available for the response. Of the total amount, only \$24 million has been received from donors this year; \$36 million is carry-over from 2009. Significant other funding (\$33.5 million) has been received for activities not included in the IHAP. Meanwhile, the

Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees is only 17 percent funded. The appeal covers 12 countries hosting Iraqi refugees: Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and the six Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Approximately \$160 million in additional funding is available for both Iraq and the region and will be allocated throughout the year.

The appeal for the **occupied Palestinian territories (oPt)** was revised downwards by nine percent to \$603 million. The revision is not an indication of diminished needs but rather what organizations realistically believe is achievable within the life-time of the appeal which runs till the end of the year.

The **Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan** was revised downwards by 11 percent. The level of reported contributions increased significantly during the Mid-Year Review, and 60 percent of requirements are currently covered. Critical underfunding persists, however, in the sectors of Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The **Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (PHRP)**, which was originally for seven months, has recently been reviewed and extended until the end of the year.

The **Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal**, launched 18 June, was revised upwards 31 percent. Shelter, Food Security and Protection are the main sectors in the revised appeal.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): Second Quarter 2010

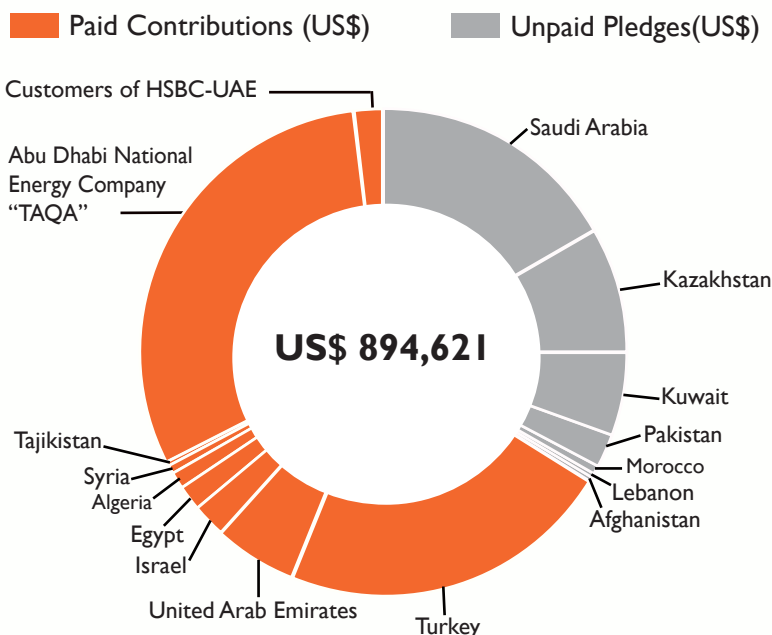
During the second quarter of 2010, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated nearly \$20 million to countries in the MENACA region. New CERF funding went to Kyrgyzstan (\$9.1 million), Yemen (\$7 million), Tajikistan (\$941,000) and Uzbekistan (\$902,000). The allocation to Kyrgyzstan came in the wake of the civil unrest in June that displaced some 300,000 people and sent 75,000 over the border to Uzbekistan as refugees.

The funds helped kick-start projects in the Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal that was launched 18 June for \$73 million and revised upwards to in July to \$96.4 million (see page 4).

CERF funds to Yemen supported projects in the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan which was revised three percent upwards at the Mid-Year Review to \$187 million. This is the second CERF allocation this year to Yemen which received \$7 million in January as part of the CERF's under-funded window allocation.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan received close to \$1 million each for emergency polio immunization, treatment and surveillance for a combined six million children in the two countries. On 21 April 2010, seven cases of the wild poliovirus were confirmed in Tajikistan and by 14 June there were 616 acute cases, mostly in the south-western districts and the capital Dushanbe. Of these, 239 cases were confirmed as polio and eleven people died of the disease. The funds are administered by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the two countries.

Countries in the MENACA region have supported the CERF with \$894,621 at the end of the second quarter. In July, Kuwait announced that it will increase its yearly contribution from \$50,000 to \$300,000 which will provide predictable funds to the mechanism. This is highly appreciated by OCHA.



Kyrgyzstan revised Flash Appeal to assist 400,000 People



Photo:AFP/Ozana Onipko

Humanitarian partners in Kyrgyzstan launched a revised Flash Appeal on 27 July for humanitarian assistance in the southern regions of the country, where violence in June affected 400,000 people. The original Flash Appeal that sought \$73 million now requires \$96.4 million.

The Flash Appeal in June was launched to mobilize life-saving assistance. Access was however extremely limited due to violence and insecurity. In late June, the security situation improved enough to allow humanitarian staff and operations on the ground to scale up. Aid workers have since conducted rapid needs assessments in key areas and the revised Flash Appeal is based on the assessment findings in areas such as education, food security, agriculture, health, protection, community restoration and shelter. Projects and programmes have been calibrated to deliver humanitarian relief based on assessed needs.

Ensuring the protection and well-being of the 400,000 people who have been directly affected by violence continues to be the priority of humanitarian partners. These people include 375,000 people who have experienced displacement internally or across the border. Seventy-five thousand people are still displaced, half of them because their houses have been destroyed or badly damaged. Others have not returned home because they fear for their safety. A rapid assessment has indicated worrying levels of food insecurity among the affected population, especially among internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are not staying with host families.

In the revised Flash Appeal, priority is given to those interventions that must be carried out between now and the end of the year, especially in the areas of protection and shelter. "People in the south need to feel safe again in order to move on to recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation. It is equally important to ensure that

people whose houses have been destroyed or damaged have durable shelter before the onset of winter. We are working with the authorities to find solutions," said Neal Walker, United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan, at the launch of the revised Flash Appeal.

Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (June - December 2010)

Total Funding per Donor as of July

