



4th Quarter

October - December

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QUARTERLY REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING UPDATE

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Photo: Adel Yahya/IRIN 2009

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).

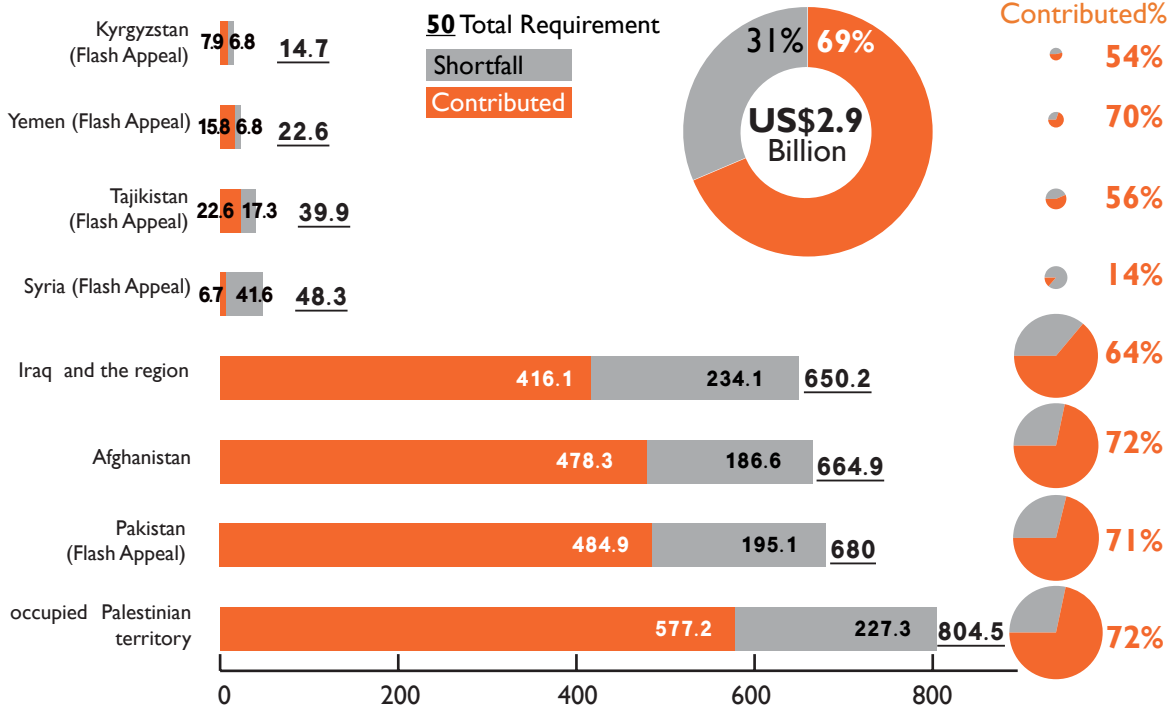
The FTS is a global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid, including that for UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid, and private donations. All FTS data are provided by donors or recipient organisations. Reporting is 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.

Main Findings:

- » Humanitarian requirements in the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia (MENACA) region in 2009 were funded at 67.7 percent, with US\$122 million in the pipeline. The Syria Drought Response Plan 2009 is by far the least funded among the MENACA appeals with only 13.9 percent of the requirements met.
- » During 2009, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided \$36.7 million to countries in the MENACA region out of more than \$397 million allocated worldwide.
- » Pledges and contributions to CERF for 2010 has reached \$424 million.
- » Countries in the MENACA region have given over \$219 million in aid worldwide in 2009. Out of the total assistance reported by these countries, \$9 million (4.3 percent) were given bilaterally to governments of affected countries.
- » The 2010 Consolidated Appeals requirements for the MENACA region total more than \$1.7 billion.

2008 - 2009 Appeals: Contribution & shortfall by country | US\$ million



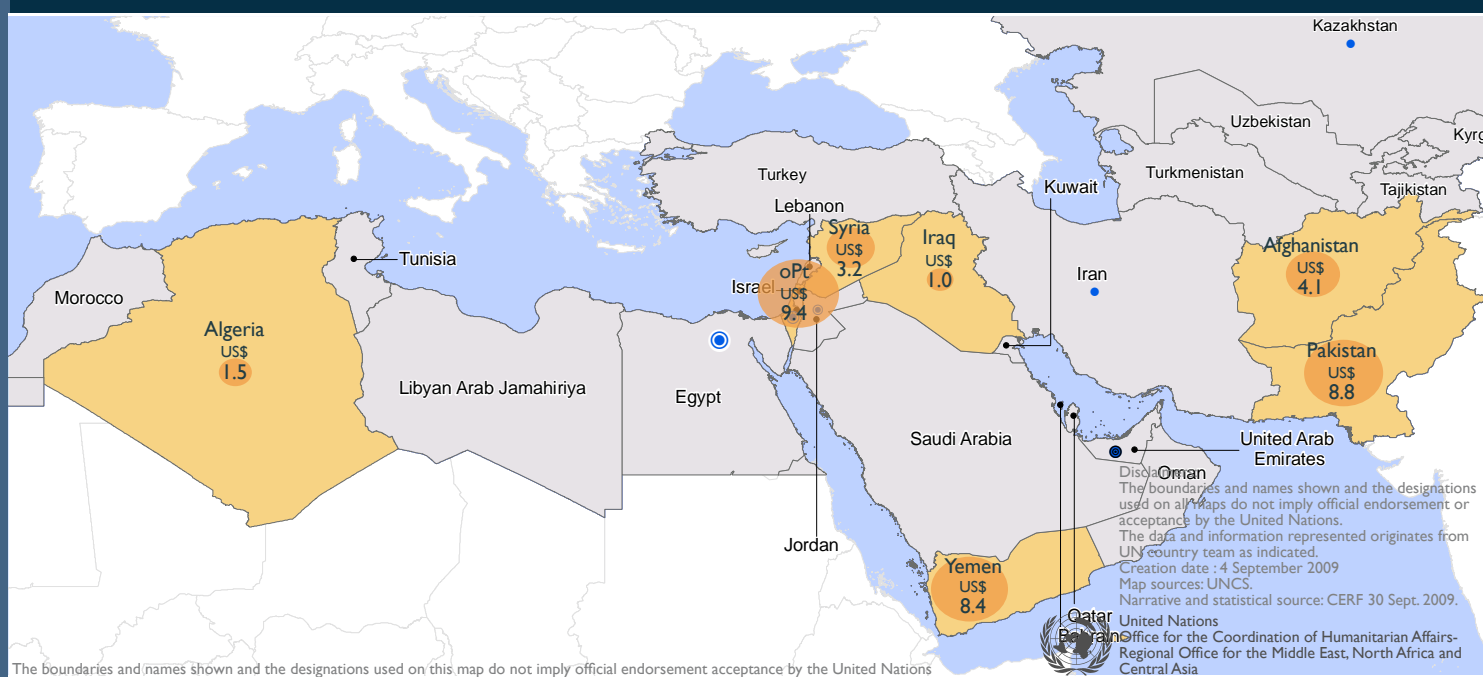
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): January – December 2009

- » The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a stand-by fund established by the United Nations in 2006 to enable more timely and effective assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts.
- » In 2009, CERF provided more than \$397 million worldwide, of which over \$36.7 million (9.25 percent) were given to countries in the MENACA region. The largest CERF recipient was the occupied Palestinian territory which received over \$9 million followed

by Pakistan with \$8.8 million and Yemen with \$8.4 million. Yemen received funds under both the Rapid Response and Under-Funded Emergencies windows.

- » Funds or pledged from the countries in the region to CERF in 2009 amount to \$10.7 million. For 2010, total pledges and contributions worldwide are more than \$424 million, of which MENACA countries have pledged over \$500,000. For more information about the CERF, please visit <http://cerf.un.org>

CERF Funding by Country (2009) - Summary (01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009)

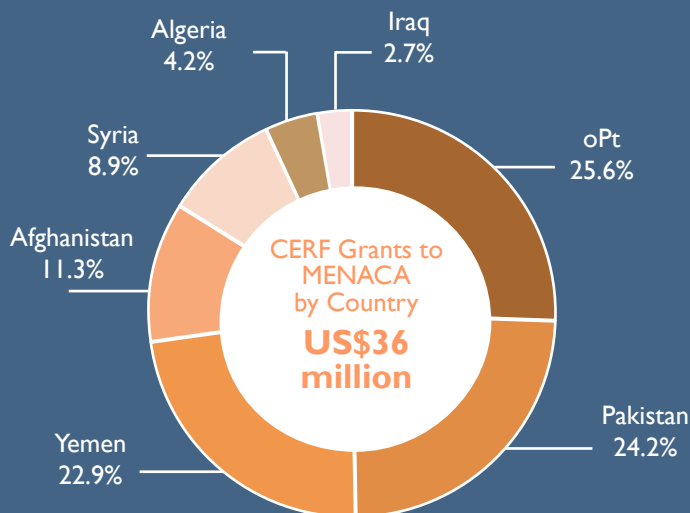


2009 CERF Donors from the Region

Donor	2009 contributions or pledges (US\$)
Qatar	10,050,000
Turkey	200,000
Saudi Arabia	150,000
Kuwait	50,000
Kazakhstan	50,000
Pakistan	15,000
Egypt	15,000
Algeria	10,000
Oman	30,000
Morocco	5,000
Syrian Arab Republic	5,000
Afghanistan	1,500
Abu Dhabi National Energy Company <<TAQA >>	150,000
Red Crescent of UAE	9,982
Total	10,741,482

(*Numbers in red/bold show that pledges have not yet been turned into full contributions).

CERF Funding by Country (2009)



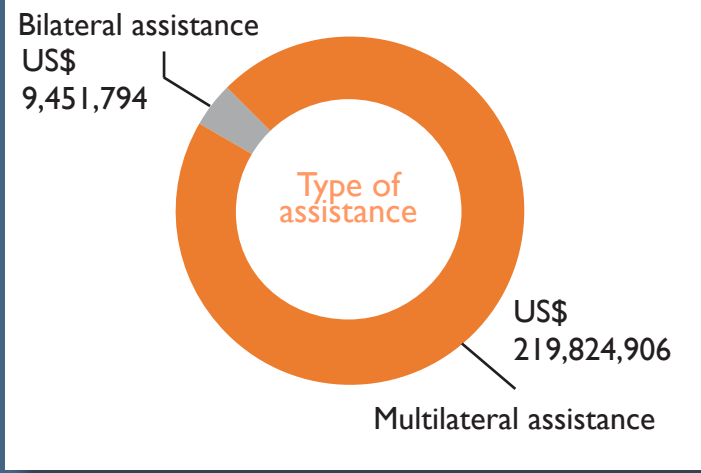
Funding Flows from the MENACA region: January – September 2009

- » Countries in the MENACA region have contributed over \$219 million in aid worldwide in 2009, with \$122 million still in the pipeline. The United Arab Emirates (UAE), together with the charitable organizations based in this country, is the main contributor to humanitarian assistance from the region with more than \$73 million. The UAE is followed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a combined contribution of \$50 million.
- » Most of the assistance, \$204 million (93 percent), was allocated to countries within the region. The occupied Palestinian territory was the main recipient with almost \$100 million followed by Pakistan with almost \$60 million.
- » In September 2009, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced a pledge of \$100 million to the Pakistani Humanitarian Response Plan.

- » Of the total assistance reported by the countries in the MENACA region in 2009, \$9 million (4.3 percent) were given bilaterally to governments of affected countries.

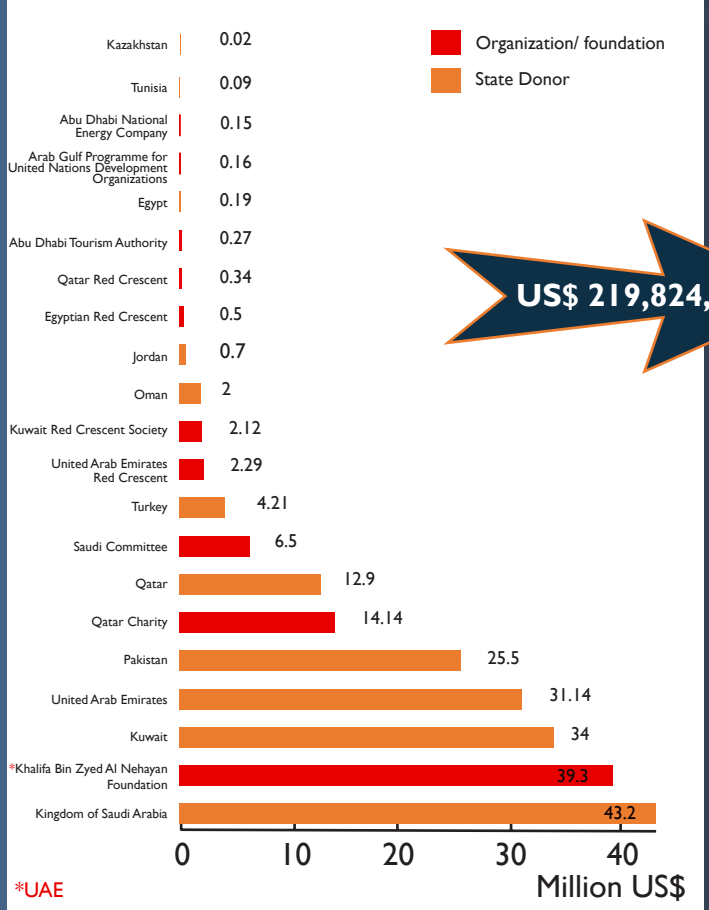
Funding from MENACA Region by Type of Assistance

Source: Financial Tracking System, 2009
Amount in US\$



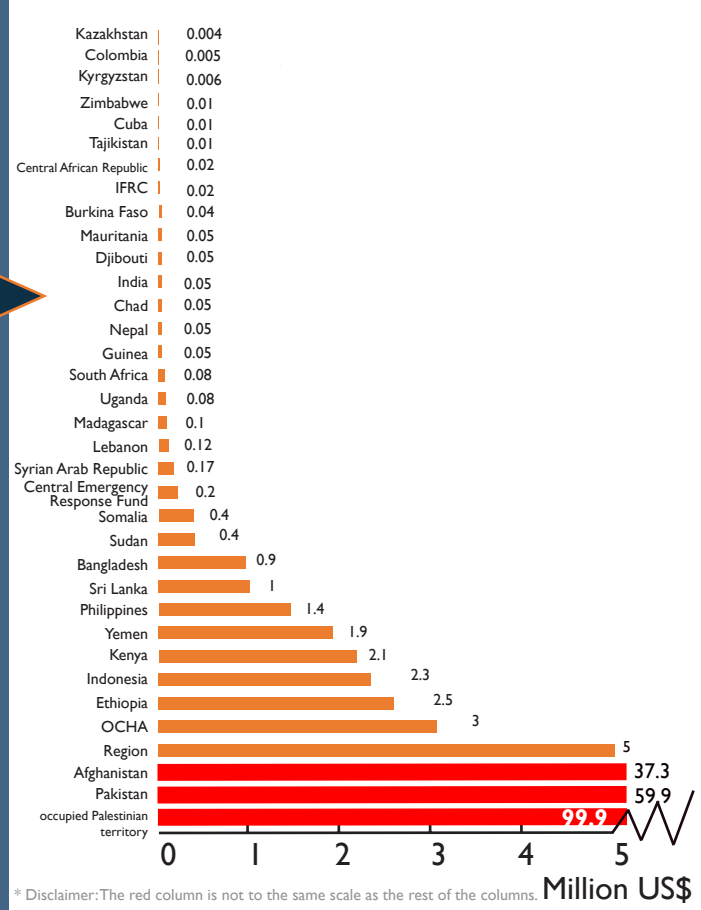
Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Donor 2009

As of 6 January 2010
Amount in Million US\$



Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Recipient

As of 6 January 2010
Amount in Million US\$




Humanitarian Appeals in 2010

The 2010 Humanitarian Appeals were launched in Geneva on 30 November 2009. They call for a combined \$7.1 billion to provide urgent humanitarian aid to 48 million people around the world.

The overall 2010 Humanitarian Appeal is the biggest Appeal launched since the creation of the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in 1991. It comprises 12 consolidated appeals, three of which are for countries and territories in the region: Afghanistan, the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen.

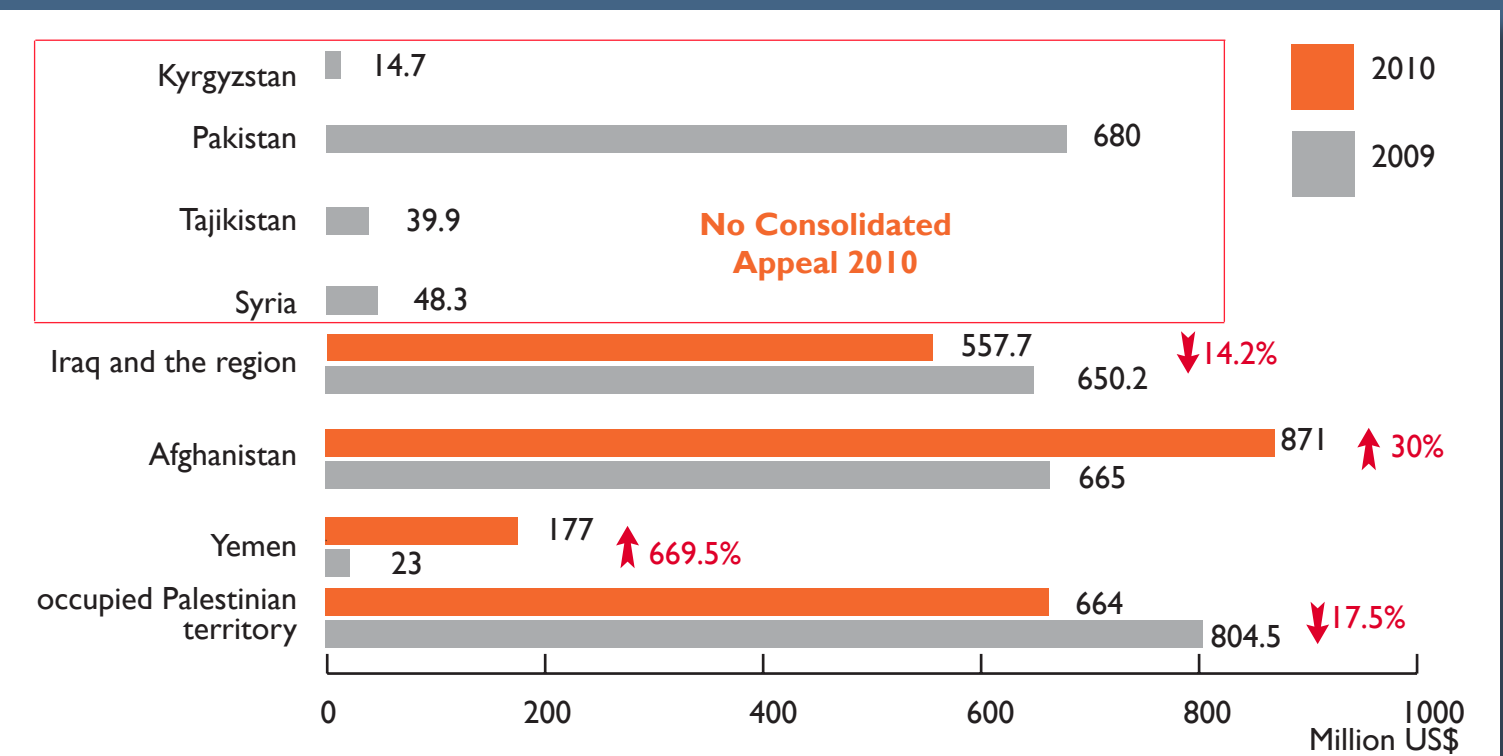
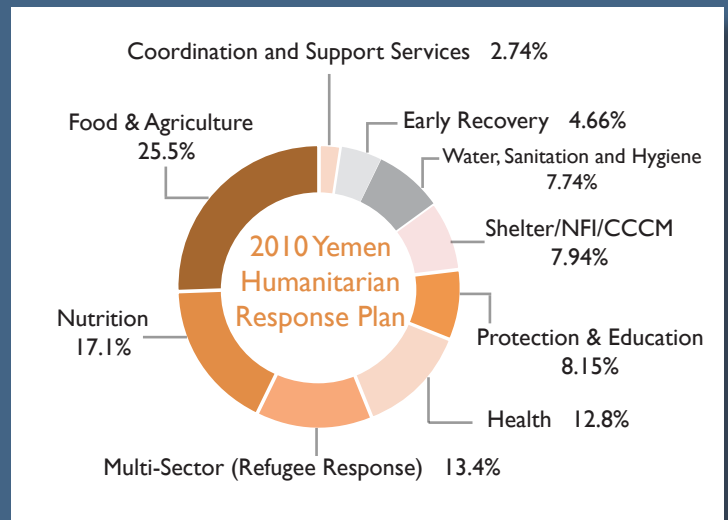
The requirements for these three countries make up 24 percent (\$1.712 billion) of the global Humanitarian Appeal requirements for 2010; the largest request is for Afghanistan with \$871 million followed by the occupied Palestinian territory with \$664 million.

The 2010 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) is the first consolidated humanitarian appeal for the country. Total requirements of the YHRP are \$177 million. It aims at providing life- and livelihood-saving humanitarian assistance to some 1.6 million vulnerable people in Yemen. The targeted population include some 1.3 million food insecure people, an estimated 200,000 displaced from the Sa'ada conflict in the north and over 162,000 Somali refugees. See chart. 

The 2010 Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan (IHAP) is a continuation of the inter-agency consolidated appeal process launched for Iraq in 2008 and expanded to Iraq and the Region in 2009. The IHAP is a joint humanitarian

strategy for Iraq in 2010, and is not characterized as a consolidated appeal per se, as it is not accompanied by detailed project proposals. However, similar to the consolidated appeals, it is intended to facilitate fund-raising for humanitarian action.

The humanitarian response provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to internally displaced people, refugees, returnees and stateless people inside Iraq is further specified in the UNHCR Global Appeal, in full coordination with the present IHAP. Humanitarian response for refugees outside Iraq is contained in the Regional Response Plan for Iraqi Refugees (RRP) amounting to \$364 million the successor to former Pillar II of the 2009 Iraq and the Region CAP. The RRP will be available at www.humanitarianappeal.net.



Syria Flash Appeal

Syria has been affected by drought since 2006. While the 2007-2008 droughts were severe and had a wider geographical reach, the inadequate rainfall during the 2009 growing season is exacerbating the impact of previous droughts. The Government of Syria and UN agencies estimate that some 1.3 million inhabitants of eastern Syria have been affected, out of whom 803,000 have lost almost all of their livelihoods and face extreme hardship. Results from a UN Needs Assessment conducted in May 2009 suggest that up to 80 percent of those severely affected live on a diet that provides them with only half of their caloric and protein requirements. These families are not able to sustain or restore their livelihood without emergency support including food aid, farming inputs and animal feeds, supplemented by other types of assistance. One of the most visible consequences of the prolonged drought is a dramatic increase in the already substantial migration out of the affected areas during 2009, triggered by loss of livelihoods and lack of income to buy food.

In order to address this situation, the humanitarian community on 11 August 2009 launched the Syria Drought Response Plan (SDRP), in consultation with the Government. The initial requirement was \$53 million. In December 2009, WFP revised its requirements downwards from \$27 million to \$22 million, thus



reducing the SDRP total requirements to \$48 million. A mid-term review is currently being undertaken.

This year, the rainy season started with promising rainfall, yet the allocated funds within SDRP for agriculture are still insufficient covering only 14 percent of the total requirement. Owing to the current funding levels, UN agencies agreed early December 2009 to concentrate their activities in the areas most affected by the drought.

Requirements and funds per Sector | US\$ million

