



4th Quarter

October - December

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.

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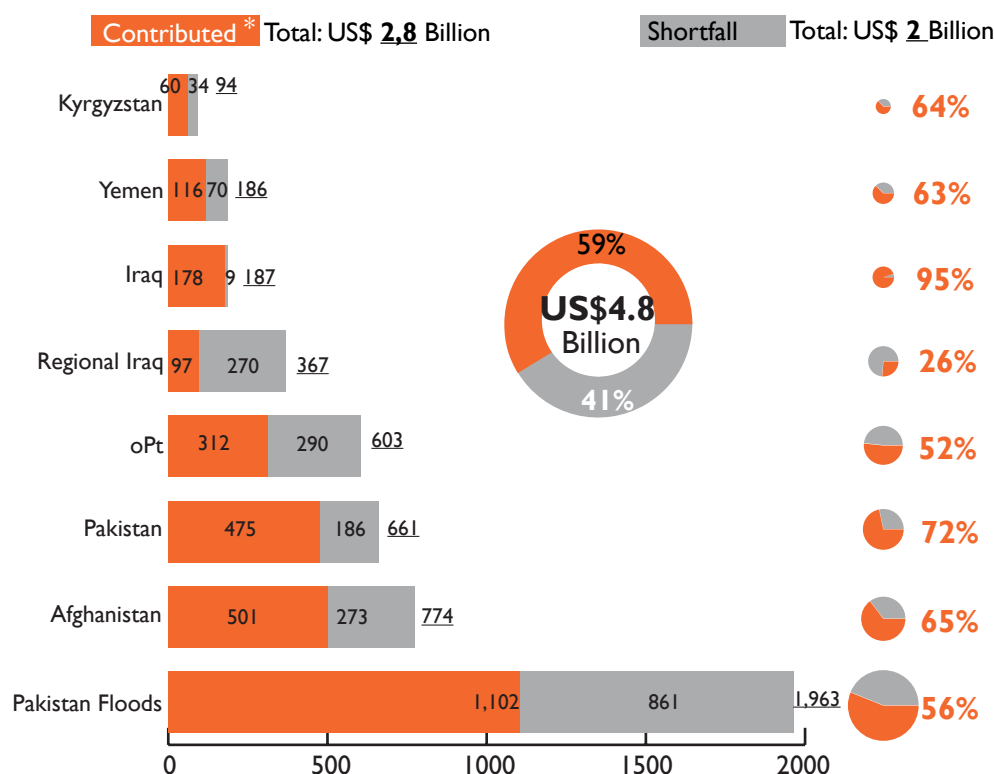
QUARTERLY REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING UPDATE

Photo: Afghanistan: UN Photo/Roger Lemoyne

Main Findings:

- » Countries in the MENACA region gave US\$400 million in humanitarian aid in 2010, as reported to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.
- » At the end of 2010, humanitarian appeals in the MENACA region were 59 per cent funded.
- » With a \$1.5 million allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to Iraq in December 2010, total CERF funding to the MENACA region reached \$93 million in 2010. In turn, countries in the region donated less than \$1 million to the CERF pooled fund mechanism.
- » The global Humanitarian Appeal for 2011 requesting US\$7.4 billion was launched at the end of November 2010. Appeals in the region (Afghanistan, occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen) amounts to a combined \$1.48 billion. The 2010 emergency appeals for Pakistan floods and Kyrgyzstan continue in 2011 and still require funding.

Overall requirements, funding and gaps per appeal fourth quarter-2010 | US\$ million



* Does not include uncommitted pledges

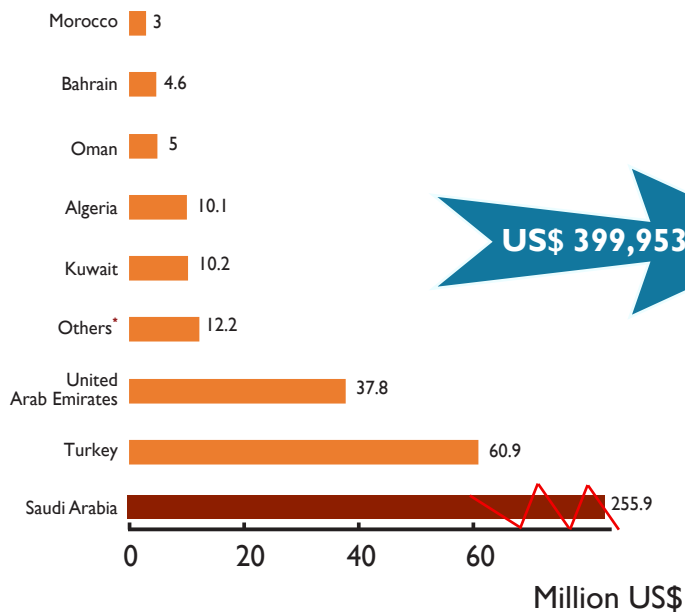
More on the status of appeals on <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>



Funding Flows to and from the MENACA Region in 2010

Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Donor

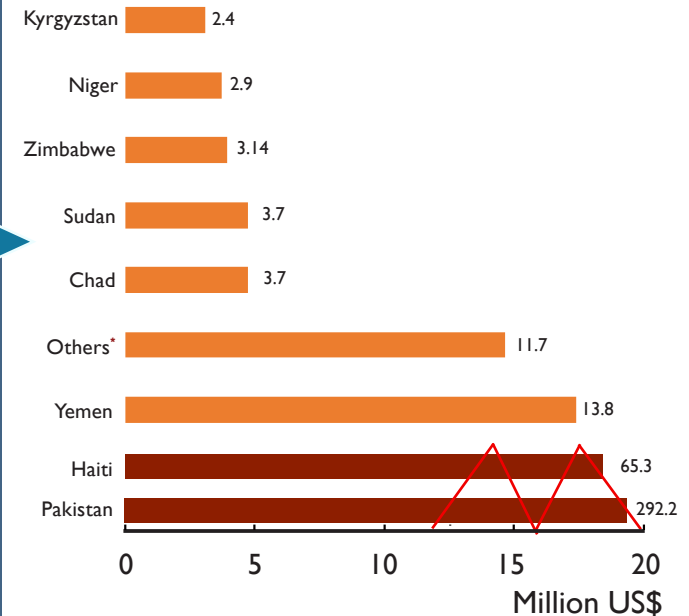
As of 17 January 2011
Amount in Million US\$



Other contributors: Afghanistan, Iraq, Egypt, Qatar, Iran, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Government of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Israel, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Lebanon.

Aid Flows from the MENACA Region by Recipient

As of 17 January 2011
Amount in Million US\$



Other recipients: Palestinian territory occupied, Viet Nam, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Chile, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Serbia, Mongolia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Uganda, Tajikistan, Gambia, Russian Federation, Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Bulgaria, Mauritania, Swaziland, Senegal, Albania, Ethiopia, Moldova, Republic of China, United Republic of Tanzania.

Pakistan and Haiti top beneficiaries in 2010

In a year of mega disasters in Haiti and Pakistan, these two countries received most funding from the region during 2010. Also Yemen benefitted as funding picked up after suffering from very low levels in the beginning of the year (around 5 per cent of requirements several months after the appeal was launched).

However, large pledges have been made in the region, typically at the beginning of major crises, and these commitments continue to be followed up by OCHA.

In absolute figures, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was the largest donor. Pakistan and Haiti were the main beneficiaries of Saudi funding, according to Financial Tracking Service. Not least the large contribution to the Emergency Response Fund in Haiti allowed for flexible, needs-based programming on the ground with a broad range of organizations.

Turkey emerged as the second largest regional humanitarian donor in 2010. Pakistan was by far the main destination country of Turkish aid, receiving more than \$52 million, mostly in bilateral aid. The overall Turkish contribution in 2010, nearly \$69 million, is the second largest contribution the country has made in ten years (the highest was in 2005, when Turkey donated nearly \$79 million to humanitarian relief).

The United Arab Emirates were recorded as the third largest donor in the region with Yemen and Pakistan as the main recipients of aid.

Kuwait's humanitarian funding, as reported to FTS, went to Pakistan and Haiti. A public fundraising campaign in Kuwait reportedly raised \$15.5 million for the affected population in Pakistan. The last donor in the top-5 category, Algeria, donated over \$10 million mainly to humanitarian operations in Zimbabwe and Chad.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): Forth Quarter 2010

In 2010, US\$415 million was allocated from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to 46 countries in the world to support humanitarian action. Allocations in 2010 were above the previous three years' average of \$392 million (2007-2009).

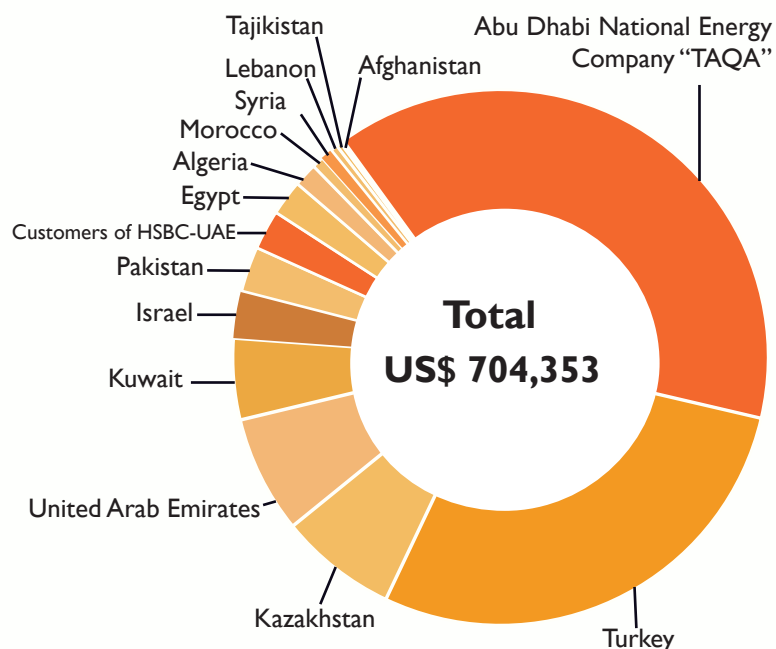
Countries in the MENACA region with both protracted complex emergencies and frequent natural disasters received \$93 million in 2010. Notably Pakistan received substantial support (nearly \$52 million) from CERF not least due to the disastrous flooding that submerged the country in August.

Also countries in Central Asia benefitted from CERF support, albeit with relatively modest amounts, in mid-2010. 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.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, an allocation of \$1.5 million was granted to Iraq for re-establishment of the World Food Programme/UN Humanitarian Air Service operations. The project will improve access to air transport for all humanitarian and development actors in Iraq, on a cost recovery basis, as the currently available air service in Iraq does not adequately serve the needs of implementing organizations.

Countries and corporate donors in the MENACA region had at the end of 2010 paid more than \$700,000 to the CERF.

MENACA contributions to CERF in 2010



OCHA Donor ranking top 15



Thank You

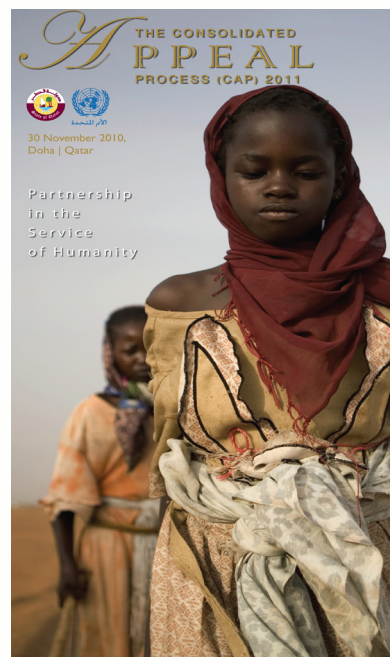
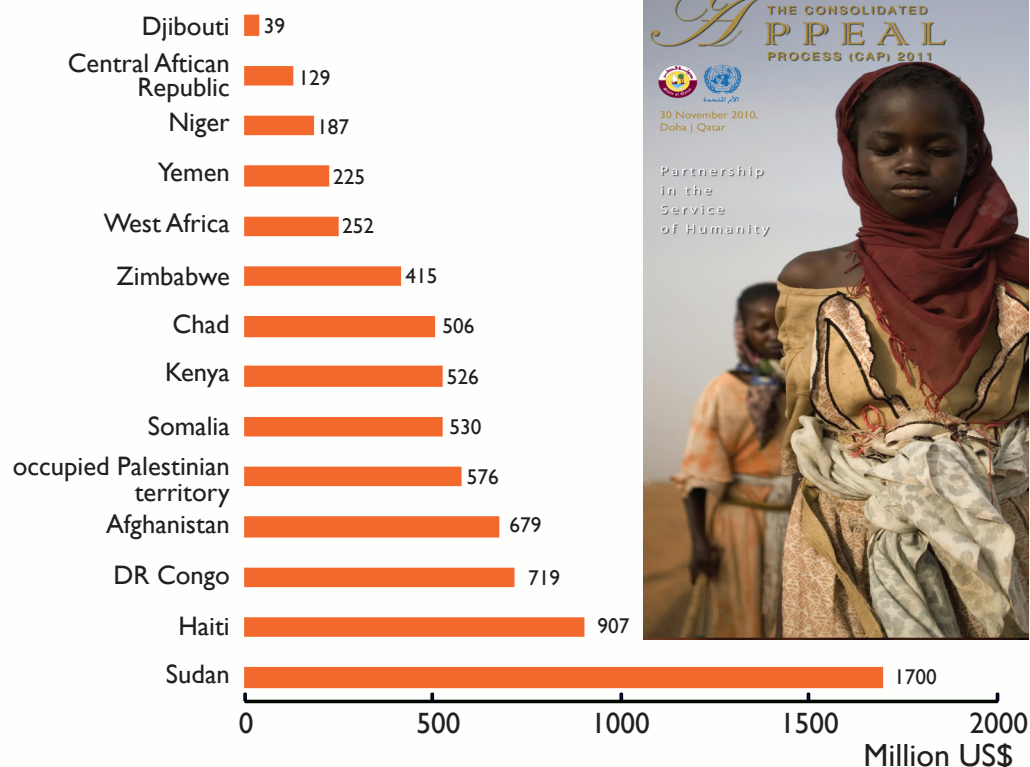
OCHA worldwide was financially supported by 42 countries in 2010 (see graphic). The Regional Office in Cairo including its Central Asia sub-office in Almaty was directly supported by Azerbaijan, Canada, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. OCHA ROMENACA thanks its donors for their generous support in 2010 and invites existing and potential donors to support the core functions of the Regional Office in 2011: Humanitarian coordination support, disaster preparedness, emergency response in the region, advocacy and resource mobilization, and information management services.

Humanitarian Appeal 2011

The Global Humanitarian Appeal 2011 was launched regionally in Doha, Qatar, on 30 November 2010 requesting a combined \$7.4 billion.

Three Consolidated Appeals will be active in the MENACA region in 2011: Afghanistan, occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen which request a combined \$1.48 billion.

Flash appeals in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan continue into 2011, but there are no Consolidated Appeals as such. Combined, all the appeals in the MENACA region make up more than one third of global humanitarian funding requirements in 2011.



Extracts from the CAP 2011

Afghanistan and its people continue to suffer from ongoing if not escalating violent conflict, leading to an increase in humanitarian need for its chronically vulnerable rural population. Natural disasters, extreme weather and limited infrastructure further limit effective recovery or development, reinforcing dependence upon emergency assistance. This complex combination of violent conflict and natural disaster leaves an estimated 7.8 million people in need of food assistance in 2011, and a further one million need emergency agricultural assistance. An estimated 68 per cent of the Afghan population has no access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Humanitarian actors must also ensure emergency assistance and protection for the estimated 440,647 internally displaced people (IDPs), 60 per cent of whom fled due to conflict.

In the **occupied Palestinian territory**, entrenched vulnerability remains a reality. Indeed, the situation by the end of 2010 was characterized by on-going political stalemate, regular exposure to violence, continuing restrictions on access and movement and persistent human rights violations, all factors leading to a protracted humanitarian situation. Macro-economic improvements conceal vast disparities on the ground, with increasing exposure to chronic poverty for many, and great concerns over longer-term prospects. They also fail to alleviate the protection crisis faced by most Palestinians, for whom few rights are secure.

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 133 out of 182 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. The poverty rate has increased from 35 per cent in 2006 to an estimated 43 per cent today, partly due to drastic food and fuel price increases. The population is vulnerable with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, Yemen has suffered from internal conflicts and clashes for several years, resulting in severe disruptions of services, lack of security for the population and a large number of IDPs.