



Children at the WFP, UNICEF-supported Provincial Baby Home in Hamhung City during the Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos' visit to DPRK in late October 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 December 2010. Donors and recipient organizations are encouraged to report latest figures to FTS at [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)

## DISASTER EVENTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2011

Asia and the Pacific continues to live up to its reputation as the world's most natural-disaster-prone region. The International Disaster Database, EM-DAT, reports 89 natural-disaster events in the region in 2011. In terms of the number of events, China (14), Indonesia (6) and the Philippines (22) top the list. However, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand suffered the greatest number of lives lost.

Japan lost 28,500 people in the Great East Japan earthquake and tsunami in March. The number of deaths due to Tropical Storm Washi in the Philippines continues to rise, but is already over 1,000. This is in addition to the 500 people who died in the country's many other storms and flash floods throughout the year. The South-East Asia floods resulted in the deaths of 1,400 people. A total of 944 of those people were in Thailand.

In 2011, the region suffered deadly earthquakes in Japan, Myanmar and New Zealand. In addition, an earthquake in a remote area of the Himalayas affected Bhutan, India and Nepal. OCHA provided assistance in Bhutan, Japan, Myanmar and Nepal.

Australia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Myanmar and Sri Lanka experienced devastating floods. Cambodia, Laos, Thailand

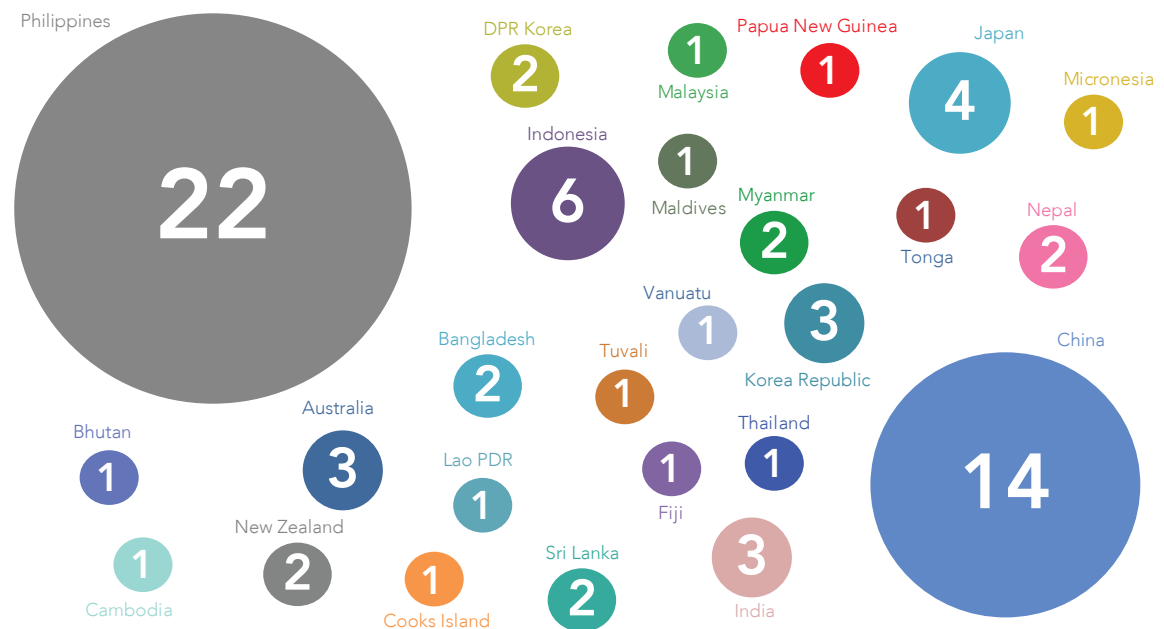
and Vietnam were all affected by the South-East Asia floods. OCHA has provided its expertise or financial support to all the countries affected, except Australia and China.

Tropical storms or typhoons also took their toll on a number of countries, particularly the Philippines which was hit by 10 storms this season. In contrast to the region's many storms, the islands of Tuvalu (population 10,000) and Tokelau (population 1,500) in the Pacific declared a national emergency due to an ongoing drought.

Despite the high number of disasters in the region, the number of flash appeals is low. This reflects increasing regional and national disaster management capacity in Asia. An emergency appeal was launched for Sri Lanka in January in response to floods. An appeal was launched for Mindanao in the Philippines in response to Tropical Storm Washi on 22 December. The Philippines was the only Asia-Pacific country to take part in the 2012 Consolidated Appeals Launch in December in Geneva.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, undertook three missions to the region in 2011. She visited Australia, China, DPRK, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea.

### Number of Disasters by Country in the Asia-Pacific Region in 2011



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## CERF ALLOCATES \$55 MILLION FOR EMERGENCIES IN ASIA-PACIFIC IN 2011

Just over US\$55 million has been allocated from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for emergencies in the Asia-Pacific region in 2011.

This amount accounts for 13.5 per cent of the total allocated worldwide. This is similar to the amount the region received in 2010 (\$55 million). CERF grants were used to kick start life-saving interventions in Bhutan, Cambodia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, while also maintaining operations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). CERF also supported the continuation of core programmes in underfunded crises in DPRK, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. For a second year, Sri Lanka was the region's largest recipient. It received \$16 million for humanitarian needs in the north of the country, and for the floods in the first quarter of the year.

A growing number of countries in Asia and the Pacific are supporting CERF financially. This year, 18 countries (up from 13 in 2010) in the Asia-Pacific region committed \$22.6 million to CERF, or 5 per cent of the \$428 million that was committed

globally. This represents an 18 per cent increase over what Asia-Pacific countries committed to CERF in 2010 (\$19 million). Australia continues to be the region's largest CERF donor in 2011, committing just under \$14 million. It ranks as eighth largest donor to the CERF.

Despite the uncertain economic climate, the global community expressed its continued commitment to CERF in 2011 by providing more than \$450 million in funding. Also in 2011, CERF provided more than \$400 million to support humanitarian activities in 44 countries and territories.

Since its launch in 2006, CERF has enabled life-saving and immediate help for millions of people in some 85 countries and territories with \$2.2 billion in aid. CERF has an annual funding target of \$450 million.

### Contributions to CERF from Asia-Pacific Region in 2011

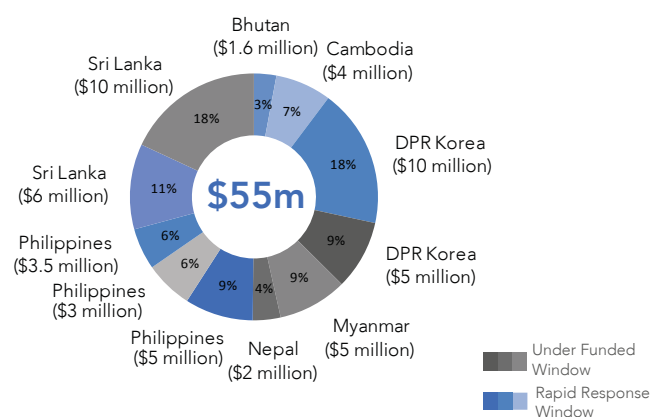
No.	Country	Contribution (US\$)
1	Australia	13,906,200
2	Japan	3,000,000
3	Republic of Korea	3,000,000
4	New Zealand	1,478,975
5	China	500,000
6	India	500,000
7	Indonesia	175,000
8	Malaysia	100,000
9	Borneo Darussalam	50,000
10	Singapore	50,000
11	Bangladesh	10,000
12	Myanmar	10,000
13	Philippines	10,000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

### \$375 MILLION PLEDGED FOR 2012

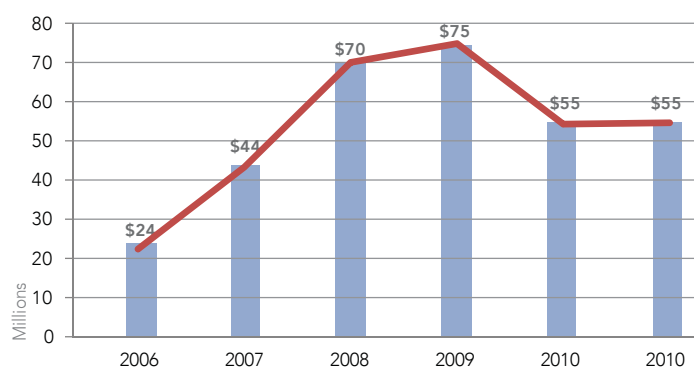
At the December High-Level Conference on CERF in New York, more than 40 donors pledged \$375 million to CERF for 2012. The fund now counts 126 Member States and observers as donors. CERF also enjoys significant support from private-sector partners, including corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and individuals. The fund has raised \$2.8 billion since 2006. This broad level of support is an important measure of CERF's success. Well into its fifth year of operation, CERF is an established and critical part of the humanitarian response system.

Member States including Afghanistan, Australia, Brazil,

### CERF Allocations to Emergencies in the Region



### CERF Allocations to the Asia-Pacific Region Since 2006



Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom announced increases to their 2012 pledges. They contributed to a \$16 million increase in total pledges compared with those for 2011. Denmark announced that it will double its contribution to nearly \$18 million, making it one of the largest donors.

There are now 41 countries that are both contributors to and recipients of the fund. Recent contributions from recipient countries amount to nearly \$950,000. These countries include Benin, China, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

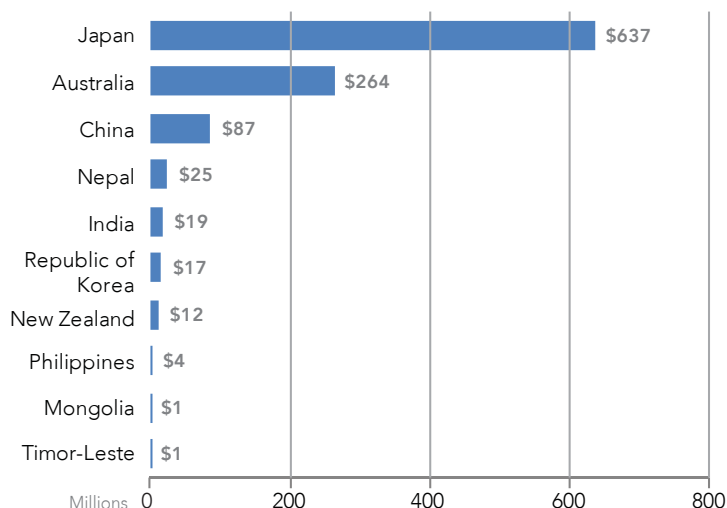
## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO AND FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region have provided more than \$1 billion in humanitarian funding in 2011, according to information reported to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service. This represents approximately 9 per cent of contributions reported globally. Japan has been the largest contributor of funding in the region (\$637 million), followed by Australia (\$264 million) and China (\$87 million). In 2010, Japan (\$865 million), Australia (\$286 million) and China (\$38 million) were also the top three

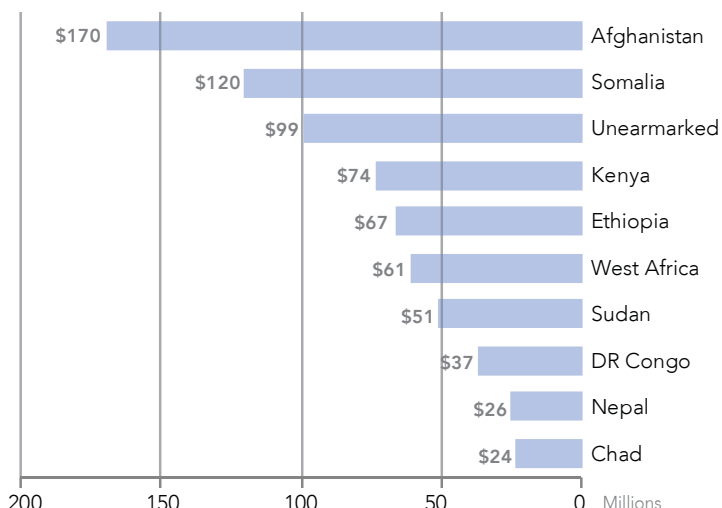
contributors. Afghanistan and Somalia are the top recipients of humanitarian aid from the region.

Asia has received almost \$1.3 billion in humanitarian aid this year, which is double what the region received in 2010 (\$600 million). Japan received the most assistance (\$720 million) following the earthquake and tsunami in March. Most of this was from private and business donors. The other two top recipients of humanitarian funds were Sri Lanka (\$170 million) and DPRK (\$97 million).

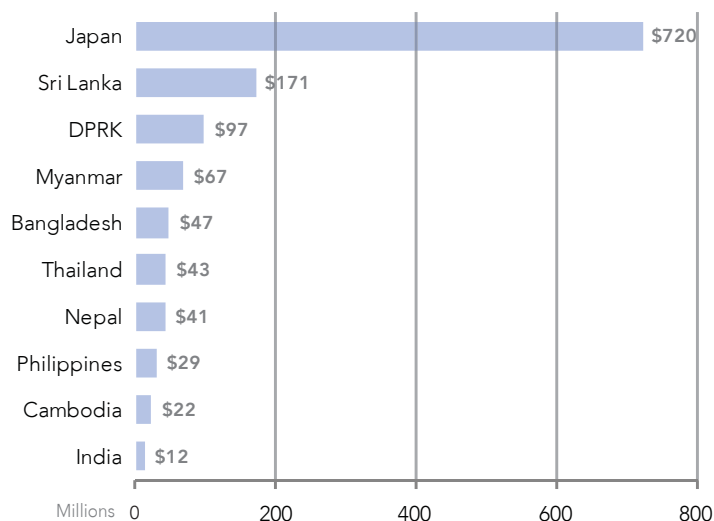
Top 10 Asia-Pacific Aid Providing Countries



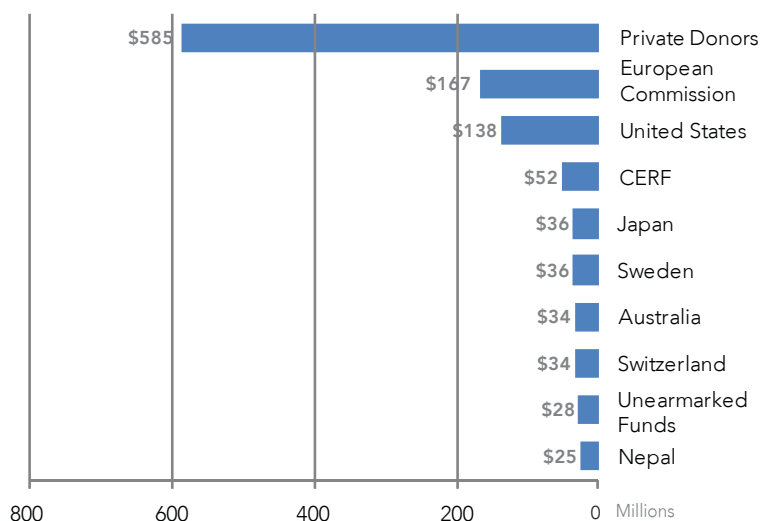
Top 10 Recipients of Funds Provided by Asia-Pacific Globally



Top 10 Recipient Countries in Asia and the Pacific



Top 10 Aid Providing Countries to Emergencies in Asia and the Pacific



**23** countries in the Asia-Pacific provided funds to **64** countries worldwide in **2011**

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

## GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FUNDING IN 2012

2012 is set to be another major year for humanitarian needs. At the December 2011 launch of the 2012 Consolidated Appeals in Geneva, appeals for 16 major humanitarian crises around the world were unveiled. Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, called for \$7.7 billion to help 51 million people in 2012. The 2012 appeal is the largest launched since the establishment of the Consolidated Appeal Process in 1991. It comprises appeals for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, the occupied Palestinian territory, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

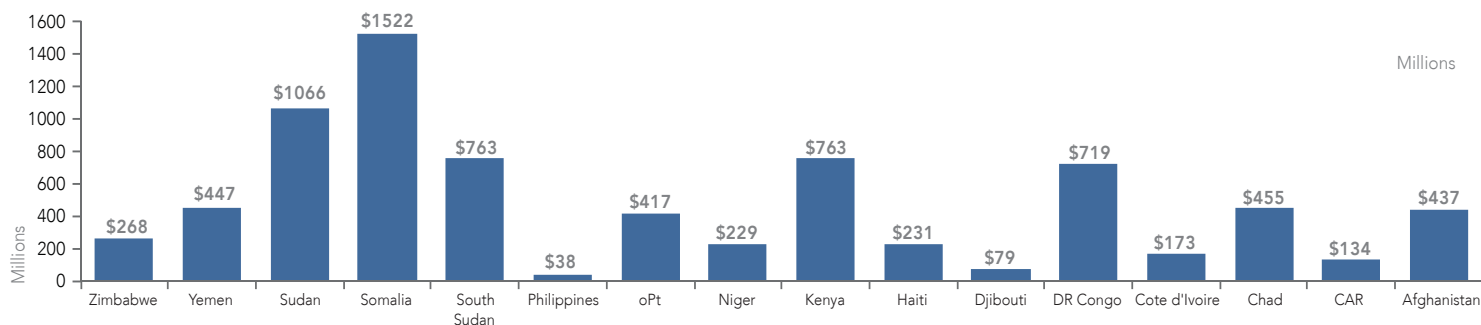
Humanitarian appeal funding has shown a moderate decline in 2011 compared to the average over the last five years. Funding for consolidated and flash appeals is the same in proportion to requirements as one year ago (59 per cent). Unmet requirements are \$3.6 billion. This is less than the final unmet requirements of 2010, but still well



Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos and European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva at the CAP briefing in Geneva

above the level of previous years. Yemen and Somalia are the crises with the most significantly increased funding requirements for 2012. The Horn of Africa crisis, the highest-profile crisis of 2011, will continue to be a major concern into 2012.

### 2012 Consolidated Appeals: Requirements



## PHILIPPINES

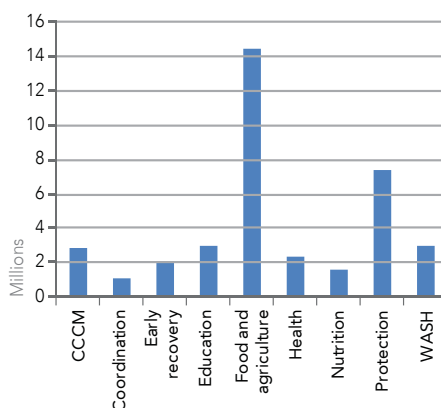
### Humanitarian Action Plan for Conflict and Disaster Affected Mindanao

The humanitarian community in the Philippines has launched its 2012 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for Mindanao for \$38 million. The Plan estimates that 680,000 people in central Mindanao are in urgent need of humanitarian aid, with new displacements continuing due to sporadic armed fighting and the compounding effects of severe flooding caused by heavy seasonal rains.

The appeal is part of the United Nations ongoing efforts to provide emergency relief, protection and livelihood support to those in Mindanao affected by conflict and natural disasters.

The 2012 HAP seeks funds for 30 projects to cover the next 12 months. Eight UN agencies, an international organization and 10 NGOs have proposed these projects in partnership with Government counterparts and more than 50 aid organizations.

### Fund Requirements by Cluster



As of mid-December, the 2011 HAP had received 54 per cent of the required support (\$18 million out of the \$33 million requested). Slow and poorly balanced funding against clearly articulated priorities has been a major concern in all sectors, particularly Early Recovery which received no funding.

### Tropical Storm Washi

On 21 December, the UN and humanitarian partners called for US\$28.6 million to support the Government of the Philippines to respond to the serious humanitarian needs caused by the devastating Tropical Storm Washi (locally known as Sendong) in Northern Mindanao.

The Emergency Revision of the Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2012

aims to provide clean water for drinking and bathing, food, emergency shelter, and essential household items to 471,000 of the worst-affected people in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities for three months. Debris clearing to reduce health risks and logistics services that ensure uninterrupted delivery of life-saving programmes is also a priority.

Flash Appeal calls for  
**\$28.6 million**  
 to meet the humanitarian needs

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The harvest has improved in DPRK, but serious nutrition-related concerns persist.

In the last quarter of 2011, funding for DPRK has improved slightly. The humanitarian requirements of \$219 million are now 37 per cent funded (\$74.6 million), compared with 26.5 per cent at the start of October.

The main donors have been CERF (\$15 million), the European Commission (\$12 million), Australia (\$7 million) and Switzerland (\$5 million). This year there have also been some first-time donations through Russian Federation (\$5 million), Brazil (\$4 million), China (\$1 million), India (\$1 million).

The latest FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment indicates an improvement in the main annual harvest for DPRK compared with 2010. However, the assessment highlights ongoing concerns over the nutrition situation, particularly among young children.

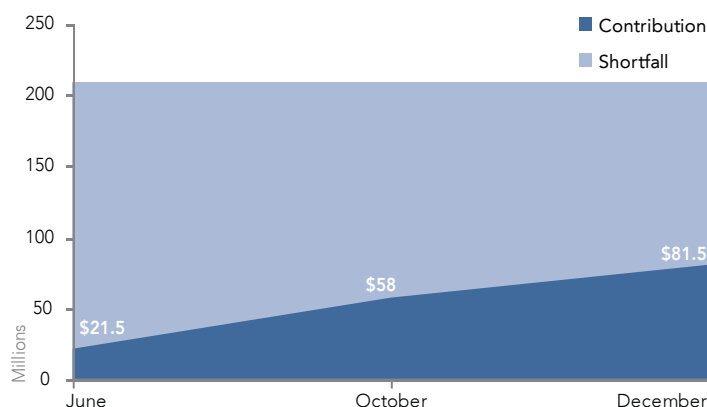
The assessment estimates that while harvests are expected to increase by about 8.5 per cent over last year, the country will still have a cereal import requirement of 739,000 metric tons. With planned Government imports for the year at 325,000 tons, there remains an uncovered cereal deficit of 414,000 tons. The report concludes that nearly 3 million people will continue to require food assistance in 2012.

In late October, the Emergency Relief Coordinator travelled to DPRK to assess the humanitarian situation. More than 6 million people require food aid and there is increasing malnutrition among children.

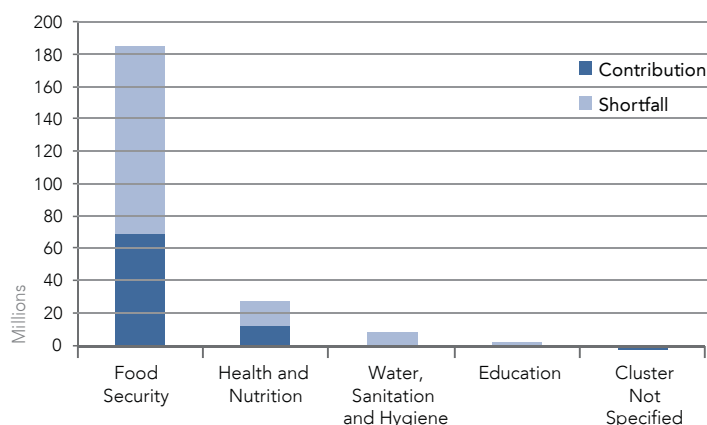
Ms. Amos's five-day mission included field visits to two hospitals, an orphanage, a local market and communal farm, and a Government public-distribution centre. After the visit, Ms. Amos called for more financial support, but also for creative solutions.

She said: "This crisis is caused primarily by a complex mix

Funds and Unmet Requirements Since June 2011



Funds and Unmet Requirements by Cluster



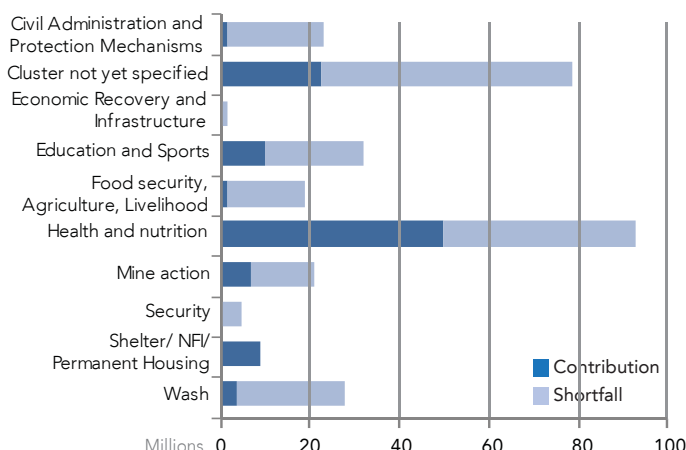
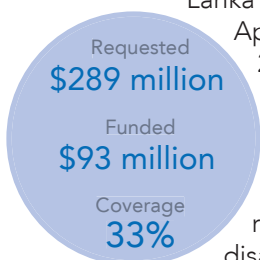
of chronic poverty and underdevelopment, in addition to natural disasters. Agricultural production is constrained by soil degradation, difficult weather conditions and very limited mechanization. DPRK does not have enough arable land to produce all the food it needs, and will not be self-sufficient for the foreseeable future."

## SRI LANKA

### Joint Plan of Assistance to Support northern Sri Lanka Recovery

The Joint Plan of Assistance to support Northern Sri Lanka ends at the close of 2011. The Appeal was launched on 1 February 2011 to support the returnees in the north to recover and to rebuild their lives.

It also included a flash appeal to raise emergency funds for the flood disaster that hit eastern and central Sri Lanka in January 2011. The Plan of Assistance received \$93 million of the \$289 million requested.



## Humanitarian Partnership Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region

### Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity

The fourth Regional Humanitarian Partnerships Workshop was held in Shanghai in October. It brought together 100 participants from 16 countries. The participants acknowledged the need to better understand where and how Member States, the private sector, and national and international humanitarian organizations can collaborate to ensure optimal preparedness and response to disasters. Over the next two years, OCHA is committed to work with partners to address the following recommendations:

1. Development of draft guidelines for the humanitarian community and Member States in the Asia-Pacific region that will accelerate action on preparedness for response. The guidelines will also include agreed-upon standard preparedness procedures.
2. Preparation of a handbook for national disaster managers in the Asia-Pacific region that guides the interaction between national, regional and international humanitarian response staff and disaster managers.

3. The reference guidelines will include a section on available capacities and mechanisms for the use of technologies to support disaster preparedness and response.
4. Development of a region-specific strategy for the humanitarian community and Member States in the Asia-Pacific region to enhance engagement with the private sector in support of disaster preparedness and response.

To ensure these recommendations are addressed, OCHA will draw on participants' expertise to produce four papers by the end of the first quarter of 2012. They will be based on consultations and online discussions with participants and other humanitarian partners. With support from Member States in the Asia-Pacific region, OCHA will facilitate four smaller workshops in the second and fourth quarter that will focus on implementing the recommendations.

### Asia-Pacific Information Management

In November 2011, the OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific brought together representatives of national statistical offices and national mapping agencies from 15 countries across the Asia-Pacific region for the first time. The 30 Government senior statisticians focused on "strengthening the role of national statistical and mapping agencies in disaster response and response preparedness".

The participants were selected from countries that have high exposure to hazards, with relatively high vulnerability and low capacity such as Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

The workshop had four main objectives:

- 1) Create a community of practice.
- 2) Share knowledge and experiences.
- 3) Understand the disaster management context.
- 4) Draft a Statement of Practice that describes how the community of national statistical and mapping agencies can directly participate in disaster management.

Additional practical outputs included creating an inventory of datasets in the region. As a next step, OCHA will work with participants to design a standardized humanitarian dataset that they would maintain on behalf of the national disaster management com-

munity. The dataset would be made available freely to humanitarian agencies.

These specialized agencies are key resource in this region but rarely play a formal part in their respective national disaster management mechanisms. Yet they have expertise and capacity in a range of fields that could make preparedness stronger and responses more effective. They are the national custodians of operational datasets, but also have expertise in areas such as hazard mapping, secondary data reviews, needs assessments, information management, data analysis and operational support.

### OCHA in Asia and the Pacific in 2012

OCHA in 2012 will increase its presence in Asia-Pacific. OCHA will provide an advisor to the Resident Coordinator's office in Bangladesh. The Kobe office in Japan will be reconfigured.

OCHA is expanding its partnership with Japan to improve disaster preparedness worldwide. The Kobe office will work at understanding how the international system can benefit from the national experience and expertise that has Japan gathered in responding to natural disasters and in building resilience of local communities. It will also play an important role raising awareness about how the United Nations responds to humanitarian crises amongst the people of Japan.

In Bangladesh, a senior humanitarian affairs officer will play an advisory role to the Resident Coordinator, focusing on supporting improved humanitarian coordination mechanisms and structure, strengthening links with relevant government line ministries and specifically the Ministry of Food Security and Disaster Management.

OCHA's ongoing operations in Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Thailand will continue to focus on building capacity for preparedness and response with national, regional and international actors to ensure the most effective response to the region's disasters.

# We wish you all a Happy New Year!