



TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE

Child protection funding in emergencies

<http://onerresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Protection/CP>

This report was commissioned by the Child Protection Working Group of the Global Protection Cluster. It was written by Sarah Lilley, Johanna MacVeigh, Christine McCormick and Misty Buswell of Save the Children.

The report and a summary briefing are available for download at <http://onerresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Protection/CP>

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), which is one of the areas of responsibility of the Global Protection Cluster, takes responsibility for coordinating the work of the Cluster in the area of child protection. This includes ensuring a more predictable, accountable and effective child protection response in emergency situations by supporting field-level child protection clusters and leading global-level advocacy, standard- and policy-setting, capacity building and development of tools.

The CPWG brings together non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies and other international actors working on an equal basis in line with the Principles of Partnership, endorsed by the Global Humanitarian Platform. Participants include Childfund, Columbia University's Care and Protection of Children in Crisis-Affected Countries Learning Network, the Danish Refugee Council, Heartland Alliance, the International Committee of the Red Cross (observer), the International Displacement Monitoring Centre / Norwegian Refugee Council, the International Rescue Committee, the International Institute for Child Rights and Development, the International Labour Organization, the Keeping Children Safe Coalition, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, War Child Holland, War Child UK, Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, and World Vision International.

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

AoRs	Areas of Responsibility
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAR	Central African Republic
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-based violence
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of a study on child protection financing in emergencies, commissioned by the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) of the Global Protection Cluster. The study was conducted by Save the Children.

The report presents a picture of funding for child protection in emergencies in 2008 and 2009. It builds on and makes comparisons with an earlier study of child protection funding in 2007, also commissioned by the CPWG. The purpose of this second study is to look at the overall trend in funding for child protection in the period 2007–2009 and to identify any key patterns.

The methodology for this study was desk-based research, using data from the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The FTS, managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a global, online, real-time database of humanitarian funding needs and international contributions. The study covers funding for child protection in emergencies relating to the Consolidated Appeals Process (Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals) and pooled funding mechanisms (the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Funds and Emergency Response Funds).

Background

Child protection in emergencies is the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children in emergencies.¹ It covers those preventative and response actions taken to address particular experiences of children during and after an emergency. Child protection is one of five Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) within the protection cluster.² Not all five AoRs are operational in every field-level response, and child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) tend to be the most active. Of the 30 countries where the cluster approach has been implemented, 21 have a specific coordination mechanism for child protection, either a focal point for child protection or a child protection sub-cluster.

The core areas of child protection programmatic activities in emergencies include:

- identification of separated and unaccompanied children;
- provision of interim care as well as family tracing and reunification;
- establishment of child-friendly areas for children;
- gender-based violence interventions for children;
- community messaging to prevent family separation, violence, exploitation and abuse;
- provision of psychosocial support; and
- reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups.

¹ This definition of child protection in emergencies is taken from the draft definitions paper of the Inter-Agency Global Child Protection Working Group, May 2010.

² The five AoRs within the protection sector are: child protection; gender-based violence; rule of law; land, housing and property; and mine action.

These activities require skilled expertise that only child protection practitioners can provide and that are not addressed by other protection actors, highlighting the importance of funding child protection interventions.

For several years, there has been concern within the field of child protection that funding of child protection emergency response work is significantly lower than for other humanitarian sectors. In any emergency situation, children are particularly at risk of significant protection problems related to separation from families, abandonment, physical, psychological and sexual abuse, exploitation and neglect, and lack of access to vital rights and services such as health, shelter and education. The implications of lower levels of funding for child protection are that vital responses by UN humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to these problems are severely reduced, further compromising the protection and survival of children in emergencies.

In 2008, the global CPWG conducted the first review of reported funding for child protection emergency programmes, looking specifically at funding in 2007 provided through the CERF or to projects included in Consolidated or Flash Appeals. While this analysis did not capture all funding for child protection in emergencies, the findings suggested that child protection in emergencies was significantly and consistently underfunded³ in comparison to other humanitarian sectors.⁴ In particular, child protection projects requested through the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) were only 45% funded and through Flash Appeals were only 37% funded.⁵ Strikingly, many organisations requesting funding for child protection projects reported no funding at all. In addition, the analysis revealed that child protection accounted for only a fraction of overall humanitarian funding: accounting for only 1% of total funding across all CAP and Flash Appeals in 2007, and 2% of total CERF funding.

Humanitarian financing mechanisms

Child protection agencies receive funding for humanitarian work from a range of donors, including institutional donors (eg, ECHO, USAID, UK Department for International Development), charitable foundations, private organisations and public appeals. A large proportion of this funding is received by organisations participating in the CAP process (the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) or Flash Appeals). Many of those organisations also apply for funds through global and country-level pooled funding mechanisms: the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); the Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs); and Emergency Response Funds (ERFs). This reports presents analysis of funding linked to all of these processes and mechanisms. Each of these are summarised briefly below.⁶

³ In this context, 'underfunded' is understood to mean the difference between the amount of funds requested through project proposals and the amount of funds received.

⁴ *Child Protection Funding: An Analysis of CERF, FLASH Appeals and CAP in 2007*, CPWG, 2008

⁵ The revised amount requested through the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) CAP was unknown due to the unique way in which DRC requirements are outlined and was therefore not included. The total amount requested under CAP may therefore be even higher.

⁶ For more detailed information on humanitarian funding mechanisms, see the information leaflet produced by the NGOs and Humanitarian Reform Project at <http://www.ngosandhumanitarianreform.org>

The **Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**⁷ is the strategic planning process during which humanitarian partners jointly develop a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) to outline priorities and needs for the emergency response. Attached to the CHAP are the funding requirements to implement the response, outlined for donors to consider. Specific project proposals are considered by donors, who may directly contribute to a project, agency or a pooled fund relating to the appeal. The CAP provides a strategic and efficient way of informing donors of the humanitarian needs to be funded within a certain emergency, and also provides a process for agencies to respond to emergencies and to appeal for funds in a cohesive and coordinated manner. CAPs are usually annual and mainly used in ongoing complex emergencies and have a time span of one year. In addition, mid-year reviews are developed and presented to donors.

The Flash Appeal is like the CAP in that it is a strategic process for planning a coordinated humanitarian response. However, Flash Appeals are issued much more quickly, ideally within the first five days of a new emergency and they usually last for only three to six months. These appeals usually include an immediate analysis of the situation and are revised regularly as more information emerges. Flash Appeals can be succeeded by a CAP if a coordinated response is still needed beyond the initial six months covered. Flash Appeals often work in parallel with CERF (see below), with CERF providing immediate funding for UN agencies.

The CAP and Flash Appeals are not funding mechanisms in themselves; rather they are ways of appealing to the international community for funding and coordinating a response. The CAP and Flash Appeals may include project submissions from local and international NGOs, as well as UN agencies and international organisations (unlike the CERF, as will be explained below).

The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** is a pooled global funding mechanism that provides grant funding for rapid responses and for underfunded emergencies. The CERF also provides loans of up to US\$50 million a year to cover emergency programming while donor contributions are arriving. CERF grant funding and loans can be accessed only by UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). NGOs and international organisations may receive CERF funding only as partners of UN agencies and the IOM. The CERF is managed by OCHA and funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States, private businesses, foundations and individuals. CERF is intended to complement humanitarian planning mechanisms such as CAPs and Flash Appeals. In particular, the CERF provides seed funds to jump-start critical operations and fund life-saving programmes not yet covered by other donors.

Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs) have been set up for DRC, Sudan, Central African Republic and Somalia (in 2010). The CHFs are also pooled funding mechanisms that streamline and channel funding to agreed humanitarian response plans (CAPs, Humanitarian Action Plan in DRC, Work Plan in Sudan). Applications for funding can usually only be made twice a year and are based on projects already submitted during the development of the relevant humanitarian response plan.

⁷ CAP can stand for Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process, depending on context.

Emergency Response Funds (ERFs) (also called Humanitarian Response Funds) are country-level pooled funding mechanisms that provide small to medium-size grants. ERFs are gap-filling funds that aim to respond quickly to unforeseen crises not predicted in a CAP. NGOs, UN agencies and international organisations may submit applications to the ERF on a rolling basis.

Research methodology

The aim of this study is to present a picture of financing for child protection in emergencies in 2008 and 2009, building on the findings of the previous report. More specifically, the main objectives of this study are to:

- provide a detailed picture of financing for child protection work in emergencies in 2008 and 2009, including measurement of the funding requirements and the amount provided in both years;
- identify any differences in funding patterns (or underfunding patterns) of child protection relative to other humanitarian sectors;
- identify any differences in funding patterns (or underfunding patterns) for types of programmatic work within the child protection sector;
- provide a picture of who is requesting funding for child protection humanitarian work (in terms of organisations and geographic locations) and who is providing this funding; and,
- compare child protection funding in emergencies with the findings of the previous report and to look at trends over the period 2007–2009.

The main data source for this study was the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).⁸ The FTS, managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a global, online, real-time database of humanitarian funding needs and international contributions. In addition to providing an overview of sources and total funding received per emergency, the FTS offers a series of records and tables that show, at project level, the amount of funding requested and received.

The research method for this study broadly duplicates the approach used in the previous CPWG report. In summary, the research comprised the following stages:

- Data for projects requested across all emergencies and all sectors in 2008 and 2009 was extracted from the FTS through the generation of custom tables.⁹ The sectors recorded on the FTS are the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) agreed standard sectors that are common across all emergencies and years. Data analysis was undertaken by sector to provide a macro-level picture of humanitarian funding over the period.

⁸ <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=search-customsearch>

⁹ The complete list of sectors is: coordination and support services; protection and human rights/rule of law; shelter and non-food items; water and sanitation; agriculture; food; mine action; economic recovery and infrastructure; safety and security of staff and operations; education; multi-sector; health (and nutrition for CERF); and sector non-specific.

- Data for the protection/humanitarian rights/rule of law¹⁰ sectors was then identified and extracted to form a second dataset. Child protection projects were identified from within the protection sector using a manual process. This consisted of checking the title and project summary of each project for identification of child protection content. Those projects that were identified as child protection projects or containing child protection elements were then marked and copied into a third dataset. The research team also reviewed the 2008 education sector projects to identify child protection projects, but since only a very small number (less than 20) were identified they were not included and the process was not repeated for the 2009 dataset.

- The dataset of child protection projects was then reviewed a second time to classify each project into a sub-theme of child protection work. Consultation between various agencies (International Rescue Committee, UNICEF, Save the Children and War Child) for this research resulted in a slightly amended system for classification than that used for the 2008 CPWG report.¹¹ This took into account various conceptual developments within the area of child protection, most notably in the field of building child protection systems through emergency response. In this study, each project was classified into one or more of the following programme categories:
 - coordination (eg, child protection sub-cluster)
 - psychosocial support for children
 - child-friendly spaces
 - children associated with armed forces and armed groups
 - protection and support to separated and unaccompanied children (eg, prevention of separation, alternative care, family reunification and reintegration)
 - trafficking, migration and child labour
 - birth registration
 - gender-based violence against children and women
 - general child protection monitoring and reporting
 - monitoring and reporting on grave violations
 - general systems building to address a broad range of protection concerns arising from the emergency
 - capacity building including training
 - strengthening social welfare systems
 - advocacy and communication
 - strengthening community-based child protection
 - child justice including those targeting police and military actors
 - mine risk education
 - peace building
 - unspecified child protection.

Detailed analysis of the child protection projects was then undertaken. Throughout this paper the data analysis is presented with key tables and figures located as close as possible to the appropriate text. Where relevant, and for ease of reference,

¹⁰ In this report, the protection/humanitarian rights/rule of law sector will be referred to as the 'protection sector', in line with commonly used humanitarian terminology.

¹¹ See Annex 1 for the classification system used in the 2008 CPWG report.

additional tables are presented at the end of the report. Since allocations provided through the CERF are also included in the CAPs and Flash Appeals, they are not added together in the data presented since that would be double-counting. However, the CERF was analysed separately to explore what proportion of CERF funding was targeted at child protection.

Limitations

A significant limitation of the study was the sole use of the FTS as the data source for financing information. Although the FTS is the most comprehensive public data source on humanitarian funding available, it does have limitations. First, the FTS is a recording service that is only as good as the data posted and reported on it. Reporting on the FTS is done so on a voluntary basis and relies on donors and recipient organisations reporting donations and requests, checking the information online and keeping it up to date. It is likely, therefore, that the FTS is not comprehensive and does not represent all humanitarian funding available. This is particularly the case for funding received through public support and private organisations, which is reported to a lesser degree on the FTS than multilateral funding.

Second, child protection is not currently a category that is flagged in FTS. Therefore, in order to isolate the child protection projects for analysis, the researcher had to mine through all the protection sector project sheets and FTS data entries. Identification of child protection projects therefore relied on the quality and quantity of information included (both directly on the FTS system as well as within the project sheets). While there was a very clear framework within which to determine if a project constituted a child protection project, some individual subjectivity can only be expected. In order to check the potential scale of this subjectivity, all protection projects were assessed by a second reviewer and child protection projects identified. This showed 90% agreement on identification of child protection projects. However, as the data analysis underlying the 2008 CPWG report was conducted by a different team of researchers it is likely that there is some variation in identification of child protection projects across years. Comparisons between findings from the 2007 data, and the 2008 and 2009 data should therefore be treated with some caution.

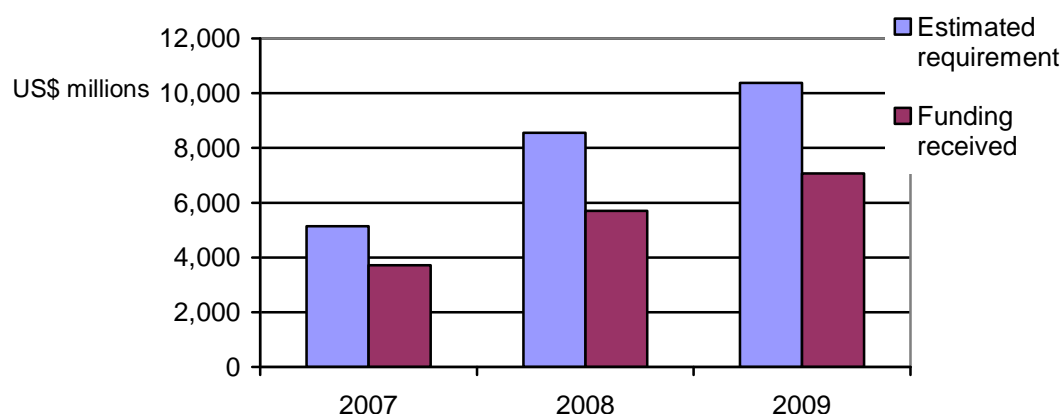
The data analysis is also constrained by gaps in reporting on the FTS for appeals relating to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The amount of funding requested across projects is not recorded on the FTS for DRC for 2008 or 2009 because the DRC CAP uses a different methodology based on strategic objectives, thresholds and budget estimations by cluster and province. All analysis presented in this paper regarding the funding requirement for child protection therefore excludes DRC.

2. A picture of child protection funding 2007–2009

Overall humanitarian funding is increasing year on year

Total funding for humanitarian programmes outlined in Consolidated and Flash Appeals, as reported on the FTS, almost doubled between 2007 and 2009, increasing from \$3.7 billion in 2007¹² to \$7.1 billion in 2009.¹³ Over the 2007–2009 period, funding increased by 53% in 2008 and 24% in 2009. The funding requirement has also grown significantly, rising from \$5.1 billion in 2007 to \$10.4 billion in 2009.

Figure 1: Total requirement and funding across all sectors, US\$ millions, 2007, 2008 and 2009



An exception to the general upward trend is CERF funding, which increased by 22% between 2007 and 2008 (rising from \$351 million in 2007 to \$429 million in 2008) but fell by 7% in 2009 (falling to \$397 million).¹⁴ This fluctuation is mostly a reflection of the amount of funding received by the CERF (\$453m in 2008, compared to \$391m in 2009¹⁵).

Although overall humanitarian funding increased over the 2007–2009 period, the number of CAPs and Flash Appeals fell from 30 appeals in 2007¹⁶ to 23 appeals in 2008¹⁷ and 24 appeals in 2009.¹⁸ This is largely due to the unusual number of natural disaster appeals in 2007.

Table 1: Number of humanitarian appeals, 2007–2009

	CAPS frequency	Flash Appeals frequency
2007	15	15
2008	12	11
2009	15	9

¹² http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r30_y2007_1005121025.pdf

¹³ http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r30_y2009_1005121025.pdf

¹⁴ <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/CERFFigures/tabid/1924/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

¹⁵ Source: CERF team at OCHA

¹⁶ http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r21_y2007_asof_1005121025.pdf

¹⁷ http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r21_y2008_asof_1005121025.pdf

¹⁸ http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r21_y2009_asof_1005121025.pdf

Child protection is included in most humanitarian responses

In 2009 child protection projects were included in all CAP and Flash Appeals. In 2008, they were requested in all but one CAP (Liberia) and all but two Flash Appeals (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). By comparison, they were only included in 23 out of 30 appeals in 2007.

Overall, around 5% of total project requests across all sectors in 2008 and 2009 were for child protection work. The health sector accounted for the largest number of project requests, comprising around a quarter of all projects requested in 2008 and 2009 as reported on the FTS.

A significant proportion of the projects requested under the protection sector were for child protection. In 2009, 38% of all projects requested under the protection sector were child protection (either they were exclusively child protection projects or had significant child protection components), a fall from 2008 when 53% of projects requested under protection were for child protection. This demonstrates that child protection comprises a large part of the programming for the protection sector and in some years even constitutes the majority of the requests.

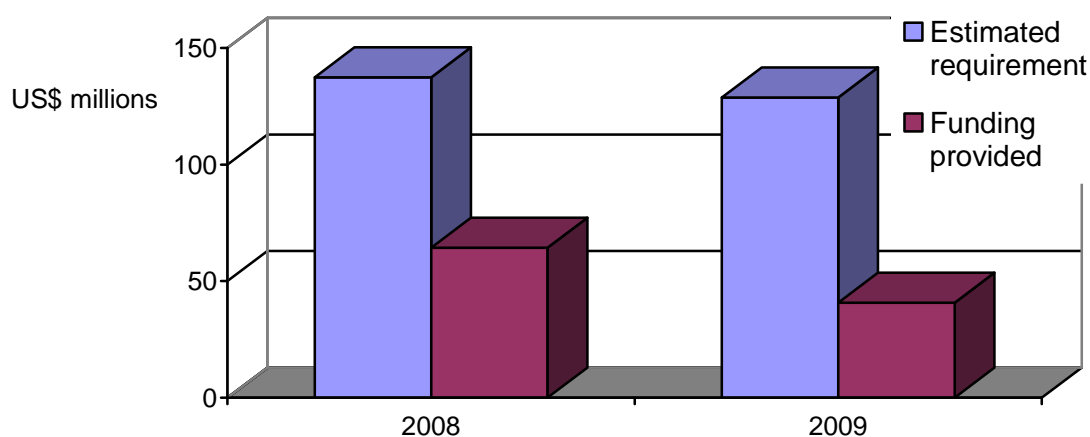
Table 2: Number of project requests by sector, 2008 and 2009

Humanitarian sector	Number of project requests by sector		Number of project requests by sector as a percentage of total number of project requests	
	2008 frequency	2009 frequency	2008 %	2009 %
Safety and security of staff and operations	9	14	–	–
Mine action	49	37	1%	1%
Multi-sector	82	128	2%	3%
Sector not specified	106	83	3%	2%
Food	181	156	5%	4%
Protection (non-child protection)	200	346	5%	8%
Child protection	224	215	6%	5%
Shelter and non-food items	268	282	7%	7%
Coordination and support services	304	184	8%	4%
Economic recovery and infrastructure	308	205	8%	5%
Education	319	399	8%	9%
Water and sanitation	500	575	13%	13%
Agriculture	504	549	13%	13%
Health	894	1,089	22%	26%
N (total project requests)	3,948 projects	4,262 projects		

Child protection funding increased from 2007 to 2008 but fell in 2009

Although humanitarian funding overall is growing, the same consistent trend is not seen in the child protection sector. While funding for child protection nearly doubled between 2007 and 2008 (rising from \$30.5 million in 2007 to \$64.3 million in 2008), it fell by 37% between 2008 and 2009 (falling to \$40.8 million in 2009). Part of this fall is explained by a decrease in the number of project requests and estimated funding requirement for child protection between the two years. Between 2008 and 2009, the number of projects requested for child protection, as reported on the FTS, fell by 4% and the estimated requirement for child protection fell by 6%. This decrease in demand for child protection funding does not account for all of the fall, however, and it is not clear why child protection funding has decreased in this way.

Figure 2: Estimated funding requirements and funding for child protection, US\$ millions, 2008 and 2009



For CERF funding specifically, a different pattern is observed: CERF funding for child protection fell from \$6.5 million in 2007 to \$3.2 million in 2008, and then fell again to \$2.9 million in 2009. This goes against the trend of overall CERF funding, which increased dramatically in 2008 and then decreased in 2009.

3. The extent and nature of underfunding of the child protection sector

Child protection is one of the least funded sectors

While the level of humanitarian funding overall is increasing, underfunding of emergency responses remains an unfortunate yet common reality. In this context, underfunding is defined as the difference between the amount of funds requested through project proposals and the amount of funds received. In 2008 and 2009, 67% and 68% respectively of total estimated requirements reported on the FTS across all sectors were funded, leaving around a third unfunded. For the CAPs and Flash Appeals specifically, the level of funding has been at 72% between 2007 and 2009, leaving 28% unfunded each year.

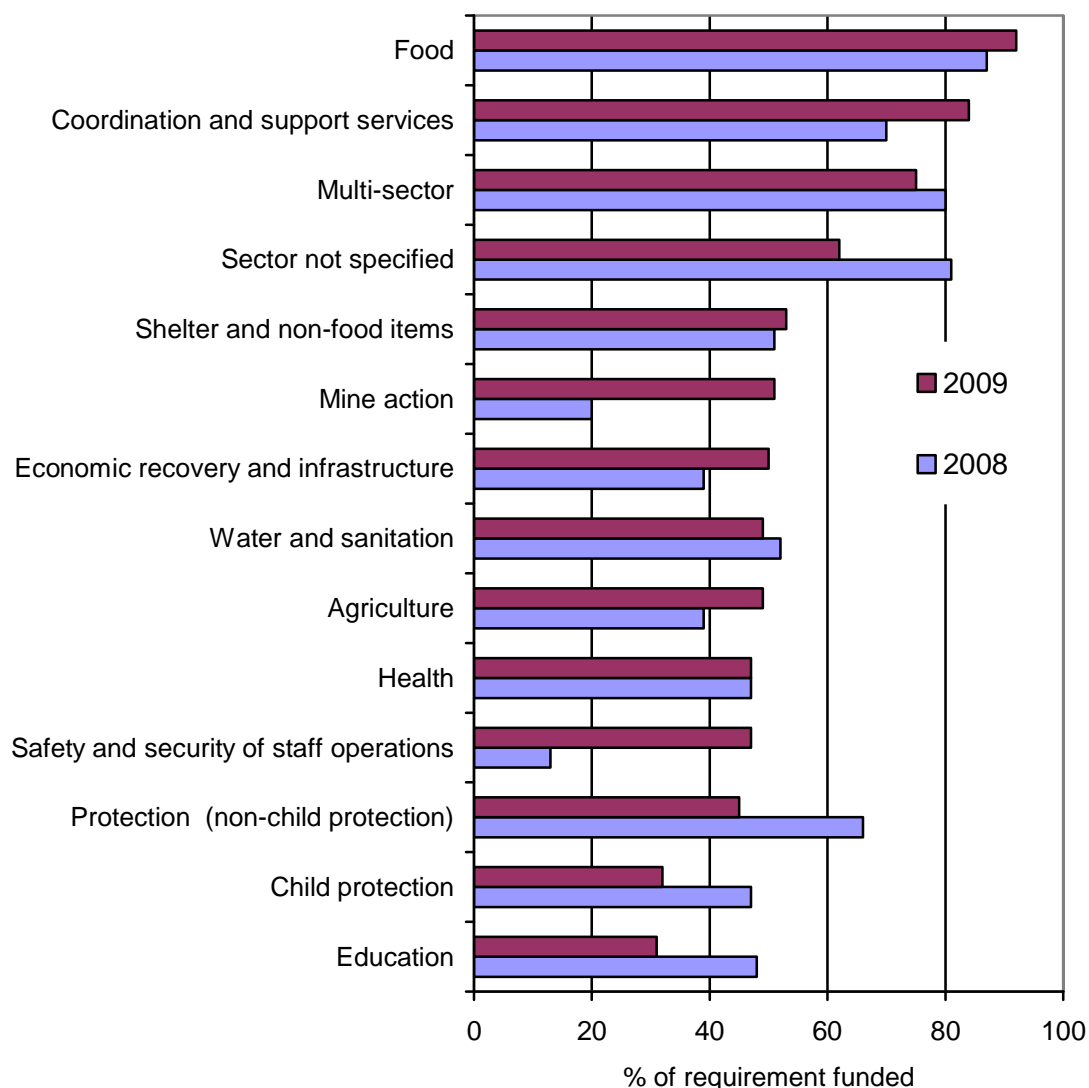
Across 2008 and 2009, the food sector was the best funded of all sectors. In 2008, safety and security of staff and operations was the least funded sector. In 2009, the education sector was the least funded sector, with only 32% of the total requirement for education projects funded. For the protection sector overall (including child protection), the level of underfunding is significant and above average of all the sectors, with only 37% of estimated total requirements funded in 2007, 58% funded in 2008 and 42% funded in 2009.¹⁹

Child protection is one of the least funded sectors, however, and was particularly underfunded in 2009. In 2009 only 32% of estimated total requirements were funded. In 2008, 47% of the total requirement was funded compared to 44% in 2007.

Looked at from another perspective, child protection accounted for only 1.1% of all funding provided, as recorded on the FTS in 2008, and 0.7% in 2009, even though it comprised 1.6% of the estimated requirements in 2008 and 1.5% of the requirements in 2009. If situated as a sector in its own right, child protection would have the second highest level of underfunding in 2009 after the education sector.

¹⁹ http://fts.unocha.org/reports/daily/ocha_r30_y2009_1005121025.pdf

Figure 3: Proportion of total estimated requirement funded by sector, %, 2008 and 2009



The underfunding of child protection is hidden

The level of underfunding for child protection appears to be more pronounced than for other non-child protection areas of protection. In 2009, 32% of the total requirement for child protection was funded, compared to 45% of the total requirement for non-child protection areas of protection. Since publicly available data presents the protection sector as a whole, the relative underfunding of child protection is not discernable. This highlights the importance of identifying child protection as a separate sector in appeal and donor systems so that it can be clearly tracked and underfunding identified.

Table 3: Level of underfunding across all sectors, protection sector and child protection, %, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Year	% of requirement funded		
	All sectors	Protection (non-child protection)	Child protection
2007 ²⁰	72%	-	44%
2008	67%	66%	47%
2009	68%	45%	32%

The level of underfunding of child protection is particularly important since it constitutes such a significant part of the protection sector. While child protection accounted for 41% of the total protection estimated requirement in 2008, and a quarter in 2009, it accounted for only 33% of the funding provided in 2008 and 19% of funding provided in 2009.

Table 4: Child protection project requests, requirement and funding as proportion of protection sector, %, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
Number of child protection projects as % of total number of protection projects	53%	38%
Requirements for child protection projects as % of total protection project requirements	41%	25%
Proportion of total protection sector funding for child protection	33%	19%

As well as child protection projects being less well funded than other areas of protection, a second explanation for the disparity between the relative number of project requests for child protection and the relative funding received in relation to other areas of protection is that child protection projects are smaller in absolute value than other protection projects. In 2009, the average (mean) child protection project request was \$598,811 compared to \$1,130,603 for projects in other areas of protection.²¹ This was a slight decrease from 2008, when the average (mean) project request for child protection projects was \$613,539.

It is not possible from this analysis to say whether the smaller size of child protection projects is of note. Possible explanations are that practitioner aspirations may be too low, donor expectations may promote smaller budgets, or the nature of child protection interventions means that costs are lower. This is an area for further research.

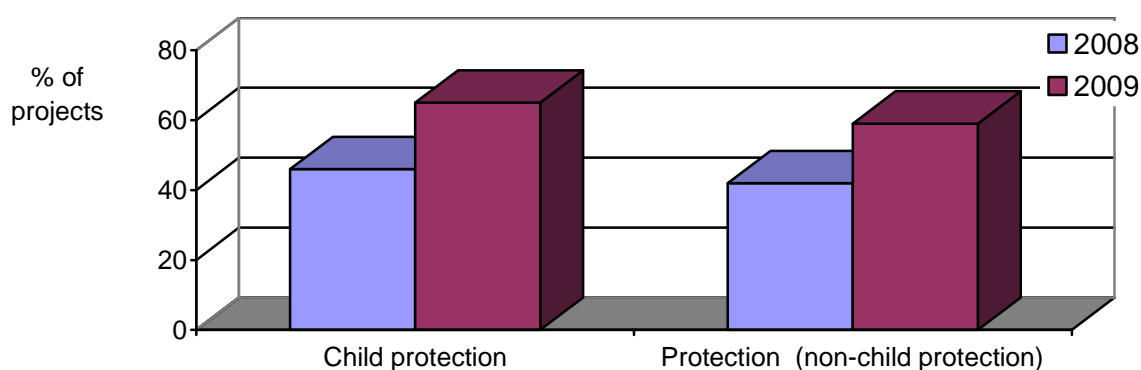
²⁰ In 2007, 44% of total requests for child protection were funded. The comparative analysis for other areas of protection was not undertaken in the 2007 data review.

²¹ This analysis does not include project requests made for the DRC, as this data is not available on the FTS.

Many child protection projects are less than 50% funded

In 2009, nearly two-thirds of child protection projects received zero funding, as reported on the FTS. This was a deterioration of the funding situation from 2008, when just under half of child protection projects were reported on the FTS to be completely unfunded. Across 2008 and 2009, a higher proportion of child protection projects received no funding as compared with other areas of the protection sector. It should be noted again that the FTS does not capture all funding in the humanitarian sector, just the funding that is reported. It is very likely that there is missing data. It is impossible to derive from the FTS figures whether some of the 'unfunded' projects did in fact take place with support from non-earmarked funds or other funding sources. However, under-reporting and missing data are likely to be factors in all years and across all sectors, so for comparison purposes and establishing trends, the information provided in the FTS remains the best source of data available.

Figure 4: Proportion of projects completely unfunded by sector, %, 2008 and 2009



Despite the limitations of the data, it is concerning that in 2009 the majority of child protection projects were not funded, as reported on the FTS. Furthermore, the FTS data also shows that when projects receive some funding, it is often at a very low level relative to the estimated requirement. In 2009, of the 75 child protection projects that received some funding, a third (24 projects) were funded at 50% or less of the project requirement, as reported on the FTS. Therefore, taking into account projects that were completely unfunded, in 2009 76% of child protection project requests received less than half of the funding requested. This was a significant deterioration from 2008, when 64% of child protection projects received less than half of the funding requested. Other areas of protection had a slightly more favourable pattern of underfunding, although still significant.

Table 5: Distribution of funding across child protection projects and other areas of the protection sector, 2008 and 2009

Proportion of estimated project requirement funded	2008		2009	
	Child protection	Protection (non-child protection)	Child protection	Protection (non-child protection)
No funding	46%	42%	65%	59%
1–25%	12%	9%	4%	2%
26–50%	6%	7%	7%	3%
51–75%	8%	7%	4%	10%
76–100%	13%	16%	7%	10%
100%+	6%	12%	5%	3%
No requirement recorded ²²	9%	7%	8%	13%
N (total project requests)	224 projects	200 projects	215 projects	346 projects

Significant underfunding may negatively affect the quality or scale of child protection projects.

The partial funding of child protection projects and the severe underfunding of the child protection sector in general is of concern. If many projects receive less than half of what they request, it suggests that in some cases either the quality or coverage of child protection responses will suffer. For an example of this, see the case study from Kenya below. Since child protection projects have smaller budgets on average than other sectors, this impact could be exacerbated.

Although most child protection agencies work to similar standards, the child protection sector has yet to agree interagency minimum standards for humanitarian responses, such as appropriate staffing numbers and ratios for key emergency child protection work. This is a significant gap since without minimum standards there is little to ensure that where projects are underfunded they are implemented only at a scale where quality can be ensured. The development of minimum standards for child protection would also be a valuable tool for highlighting where critical child protection needs are not being met.

²² Requirements for funding of projects in the DRC were not recorded on the FTS for 2008 and 2009.

The impact of insufficient funding on essential child protection programmes in Dadaab, Kenya

Save the Children has been running a child protection programme in the Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya since late 2006. It includes child-friendly spaces, children's clubs, child welfare committees and a foster parents association. The children assisted through this programme include unaccompanied minors, child survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and children at risk of trafficking and the worst forms of child labour.

In order to reach 24,000 vulnerable children, the programme requirements are roughly US\$2 million per year. No single donor has come forward to fund the entire programme; instead, three separate donors provide funding for different elements of the programme. Funding has only ever been given in yearly or part-yearly increments and new project proposals must be submitted every year, making planning and sustainability a challenge and reporting laborious.

The case management element of the programme has been particularly difficult to fund, despite the fact that it provides direct assistance to some 1,750 children who are at risk of or survivors of rape, the worst forms of child labour, forced early marriage, trafficking and violence. In 2010, Save the Children was given two months' notice by its donor that funding for case management would be cut by two-thirds due to a change in funding priorities. This meant that two-thirds of the staff providing essential support to children would be cut. As a result of these staff cuts, activities such as counselling children who have suffered abuses, sensitisation and mediation with parents and communities, referrals to ensure that the basic needs of unaccompanied and other vulnerable children for shelter and schooling are met, and screening of and support for foster parents would be drastically reduced.

Save the Children was faced with a choice of trying to continue the same programme with reduced funding, or reducing the number of children they could assist by two-thirds. If the programme continued with reduced funding the same number of children would still come for assistance, but the level of quality care and follow-up required could not be ensured. Save the Children finally decided to continue the same level of activities but instead reduce the life span of the programme from 12 to four months. If no additional funds are found at the end of the four months, the case management element of the programme will be eliminated and children living in the camp will no longer have a place they can turn to when they are at risk of being sexually abused, being forced into marriage or harmful labour, or experiencing physical abuse.

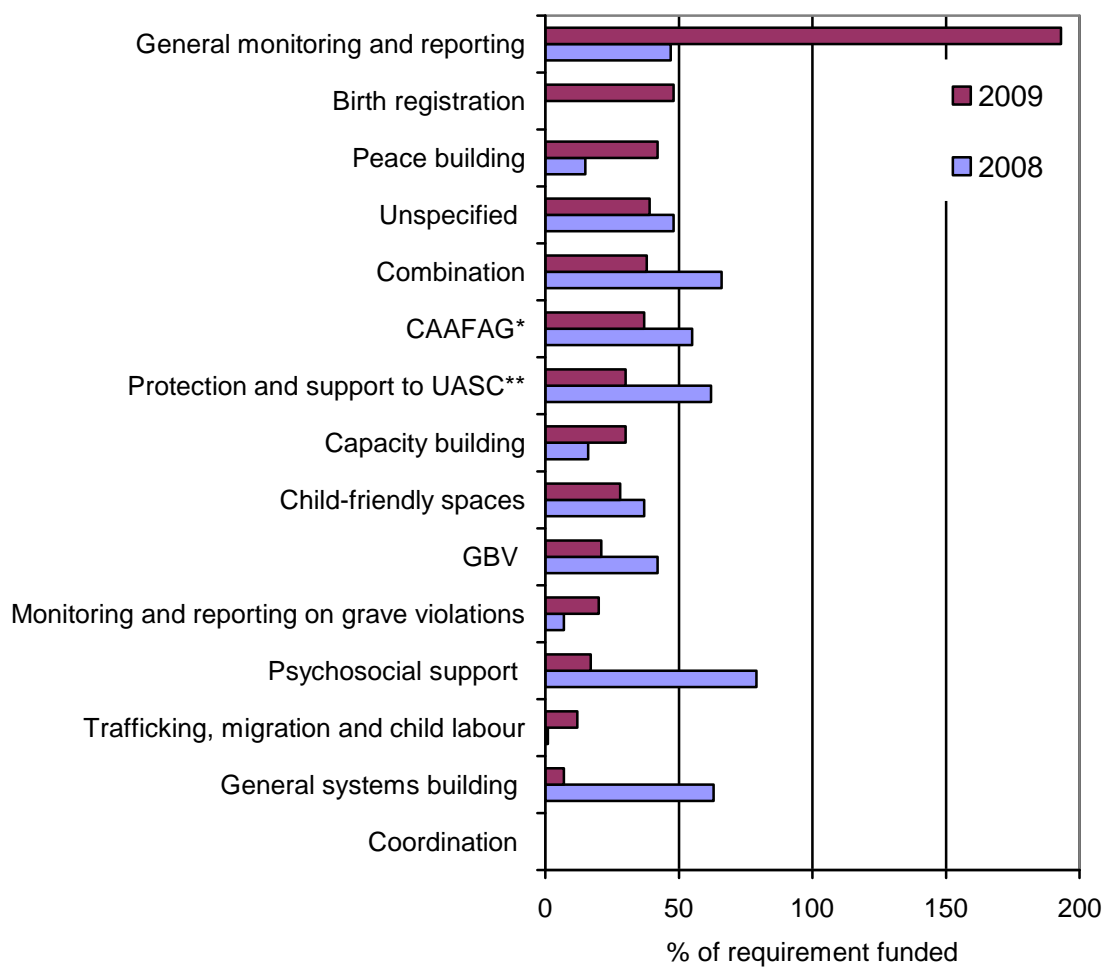
Some programmatic areas of child protection are particularly underfunded

In order to explore which programmatic areas within the child protection sector were funded, an analysis was undertaken to identify and code each project according to a classification of programmatic areas. Since the level of detail contained in project documents varied considerably, it was challenging to code some projects. Therefore, the analysis by programmatic area should be treated as a broad estimate.

Across 2008 and 2009, the most commonly requested types of child protection project were those that contained a combination of different programmatic areas, gender-based violence projects and projects that involved capacity building of different actors in the child protection system (such as community-based mechanisms, police, social workers, etc). The programmatic areas that were least reflected in the projects requested were mine action, birth registration programmes, coordination (including the child protection sub-cluster) and peace building. In 2009, projects relating to monitoring and reporting grave violations and general child protection monitoring were also very scarce, with only two projects requested across both areas. This was a decrease from 2008, when 19 projects were requested across these areas.

In terms of funding received for different programmatic areas, the pattern was different from that of project requests. Many gender-based violence (GBV) projects with a focus on children were requested, yet in 2009, for example, just over 20% of the total estimated requirement for these GBV projects was funded. Trafficking, migration and child labour were particularly underfunded areas of child protection in 2008 and 2009. Although over 21 project requests were made over the two years in these programmatic areas, only four projects received funding. It is not possible from this analysis to determine why these areas of child protection attract less funding relative to other areas. However, it is of note since they are important responses for protecting children in emergencies.

Figure 5: Proportion of requirement funded by child protection programmatic area, %, 2008 and 2009



* CAAFAG: Children associated with armed forces and armed groups

** UASC: unaccompanied and separated children

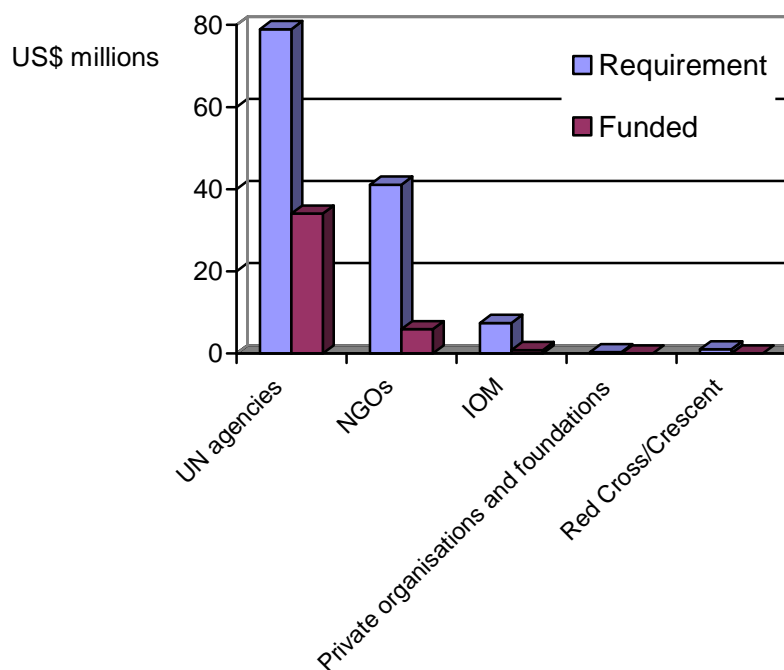
4. Recipients and donors of child protection funding

UN agencies were the largest recipient of funds for child protection

UN agencies were the biggest recipients of child protection funding in 2008 and 2009. UN agencies accounted for 70% of funds received for child protection in 2008 and for over 80% in 2009. NGOs were the second largest recipient, accounting for over a quarter of funds received in 2008 and 15% of funds in 2009. IOM accounted for just under 2% of funds received in both years.

UN agencies had a slightly higher success rate in terms of the proportion of requirement funded; 51% of UN agencies project requests received some funding in 2009, compared to just 23% of NGO project requests. In 2008 the difference was smaller, with 60% of UN agencies project requests receiving some funding, compared to 53% of NGO projects.

Figure 6: Estimated requirement and funding by requesting organisation, US\$ millions, 2009



Overall, UNICEF made the largest number of project requests for a single agency, accounting for 27% of all requests in 2008 and 33% in 2009. In terms of funding received, UNICEF was also the major recipient of child protection funding, accounting for 60% of all child protection funding in 2008 and 80% in 2009. Save the Children was the second largest requester of funds for child protection, accounting for 13% of project requests in 2008 and 17% in 2009.

This analysis was unable, however, to identify and explore the funding subsequently provided by UN agencies to partner NGOs, since this was not recorded on the FTS. In an emergency response, however, this funding flow is critical and highly common, as NGO agencies are usually involved in direct implementation.

Sudan was the biggest recipient of child protection funding across all destination countries in 2008 and 2009

Nearly half of the CAPs and Flash Appeals in 2008 and 2009 were for humanitarian responses in Africa. Sudan was the biggest recipient of child protection funding across both years, accounting for 20% of funding provided in 2008 and 26% of funding provided in 2009. Despite being the largest funding destination, the estimated requirement for Sudan in both years was severely underfunded. In 2009, only 29% of the estimated requirement for child protection work was funded, a decrease from 44% in 2008.

In 2009, Iraq, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic were also significant destination countries for child protection funding and, together with Sudan, accounted for over 50% of total child protection funding provided. In 2008 the top destination countries for child protection funding after Sudan were Myanmar, Uganda and Central African Republic.

The US government was the biggest donor to child protection in 2009

Bilateral government donors were the biggest source of funding for child protection in 2008 and 2009. Governments accounted for 50% of funds provided in 2008 and 70% of child protection funding in 2009. The humanitarian pooled funding mechanisms also provided a significant amount of child protection funding. Between them, the Common Humanitarian Funds (Central African Republic, DRC Humanitarian Action Plan and Sudan Work Plan), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Emergency Response Funds (Somalia 2008 and Occupied Palestinian Territories 2008) accounted for 17% of total child protection funding in 2008 and 16% in 2009. The category 'other donors' contains funding for which the donor is not recorded accurately on the FTS.

Funding for child protection fell across all donors between 2008 and 2009.²³ Funding from government donors decreased by 6% between 2008 and 2009, while funding through the pooled mechanisms fell more significantly. In particular, funds through the Sudan Work Plan halved between 2008 and 2009. The amount of funding provided by 'other donors' decreased dramatically over the period but it is hard to interpret this as it is likely to be the result of better reporting of the donor field in the FTS.

²³ There is a small difference in the total funding for child protection by donor recorded on the FTS. The data for the analysis of donors is drawn from the donor custom tables, while the data for all other analyses is drawn from project custom tables.

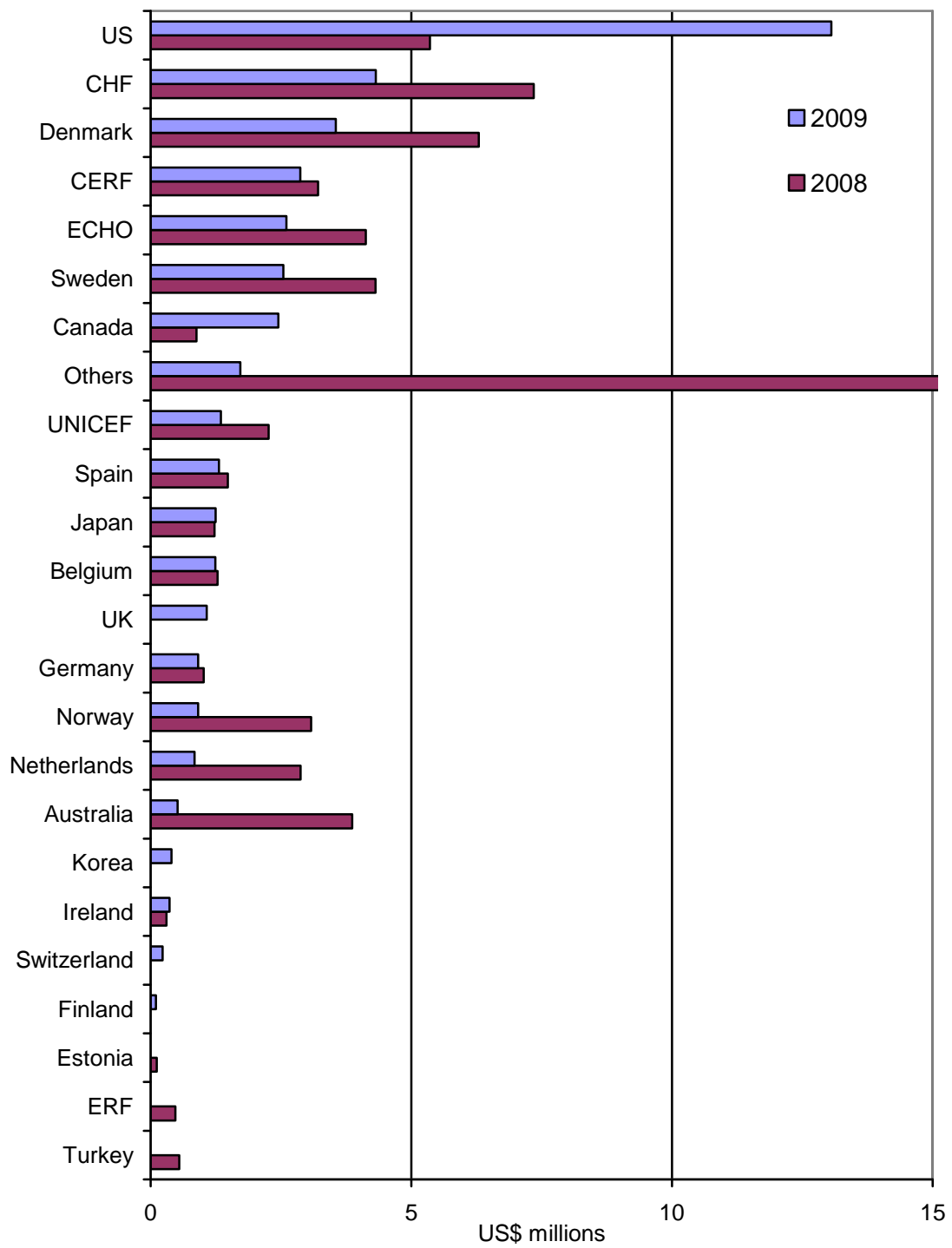
Table 6: Child protection funding by type of donor, US\$ millions, 2008 and 2009

Donor type	2008 US\$ millions	2009 US\$ millions
Government funding	32.64	30.75
Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), of which:	7.35	4.32
Central African Republic	0.27	0.21
DRC Humanitarian Action Plan	2.97	1.97
Sudan Work Plan	4.12	2.14
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3.21	2.87
European Commission	4.13	2.60
Emergency Response Fund (ERF) of which:	0.47	0
Occupied Palestinian Territories		
Somalia	0.24	
	0.24	
Other donors	17.44	3.07
Total	65.24	43.61

The largest single donor to child protection in 2009 as recorded on the FTS was the US government, accounting for just over US\$13 million and nearly a third of overall funding. The Common Humanitarian Fund was the second biggest donor in 2009. It provided US\$4.3 million, just under 10% of the overall funding for child protection.

One observation from this analysis is that over the last two years the largest donors to child protection have not been the same as the largest donors to humanitarian appeals overall. While this demonstrates a positive commitment to child protection from the institutional donors shown in Figure 8, it also implies that a number of the largest institutional donors to humanitarian appeals are not funding child protection, or are funding it to only a very low level. For example, the UK government, which is a major humanitarian donor, is not reported on the FTS as directly funding child protection projects in any appeals at all in 2008 and only at a low level in 2009. It is the case, however, that donors including the UK government fund global initiatives that support child protection field operations that are not reported on the FTS, such as rapid response teams and the global child protection coordinator position.

Figure 7: Child protection funding by donor, US\$ millions, 2008 and 2009



5. Consolidated Appeals Process and Flash Appeals

The CAP and Flash Appeals are strategic processes for coordinating humanitarian responses and appealing to the international community for funding. Previous sections of this report have presented analysis of all of the data on the FTS, aggregating reported child protection funding relating to the CAP, Flash Appeals, and pooled funding mechanisms (CERF, CHF, ERF). This section extracts and analyses funding relating to the CAP and Flash Appeals separately to show how these important strategic processes support child protection work in emergencies. Funding through the CERF is analysed separately in Section 6.

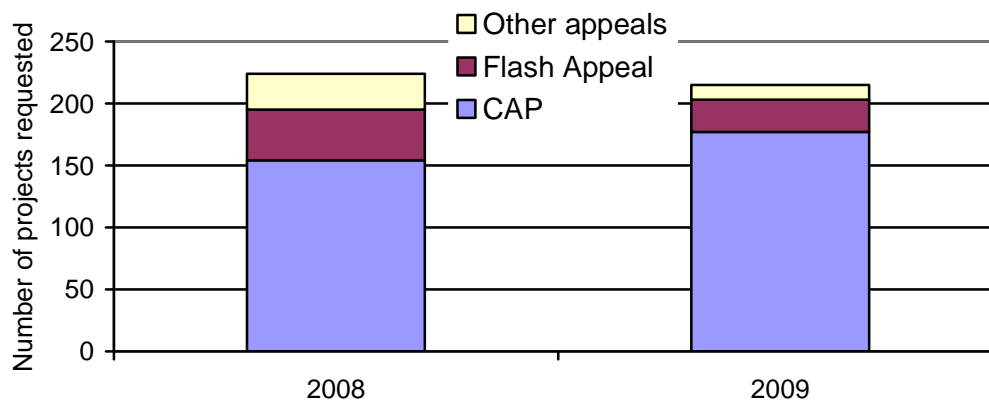
An important difference between the CAP and Flash Appeals is that the CAPs are mainly focused on ongoing complex emergencies, while Flash Appeals are responses to sudden onset emergencies such as natural disasters. Analysing child protection funding relating to the CAP and Flash Appeals separately therefore provides some insight into the type of emergency context. There were 12 CAPs in 2008 and 15 in 2009. There were 11 Flash Appeals in 2008 and eight in 2009.

Table 7: CAP and Flash Appeals 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
CAP	Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Iraq, Liberia, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, West Africa, Zimbabwe	Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Iraq, Kenya, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, West Africa, Zimbabwe
Flash Appeals	Bolivia, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Myanmar, Southern Africa region, Tajikistan, Yemen	Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Indonesia West Sumatra, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Namibia, Philippines, Yemen
Total	12 CAP and 11 Flash Appeals	15 CAP and 9 Flash Appeals

Child protection projects were requested under all CAP and Flash Appeals in 2009. In 2008, they were requested in all but one CAP (Liberia) and all but two Flash Appeals (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). The majority of child protection projects requested were relating to CAPs in both 2008 and 2009.

Figure 8: Number of child protection projects requested relating to type of appeal, 2008 and 2009



Most of the funding requested and received for child protection projects in emergencies in 2008 and 2009 related to the CAP. In 2008, around two-thirds of child protection funding was for projects relating to the CAP and in 2009 this increased to over 90% of funding.

Table 8: Child protection funding requirements and funding provided, by type of appeal, 2008 and 2009

Type of appeal	Estimated funding requirement US\$ millions	Funding provided US\$ millions	Estimated funding requirement US\$ millions	Funding provided US\$ millions
	2008		2009	
	CAP	100.21	43.71	116.50
Flash Appeals	25.47	14.48	8.93	1.95
Other appeals	11.75	6.13	3.32	0.99
Total	137.43	64.32	128.75	40.78

The level of underfunding by type of appeal fluctuated between 2008 and 2009. In 2008, child protection projects relating to Flash Appeals were the best funded but in 2009 projects relating to CAPs were the best funded. The level of underfunding of child protection projects was strikingly high, however, for projects relating to Flash Appeals in 2009: only 22% of the estimated requirement for child protection work was funded.

Table 9: Distribution of funding across child protection projects by type of appeal, 2008 and 2009

Type of appeal	% requirement funded 2008	% requirement funded 2009
CAP	45%	32%
Flash Appeals	57%	22%
Other appeals	52%	30%

6. CERF funding for child protection

CERF funding for child protection has fallen over the last three years

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a pooled funding mechanism that provides grant funding for rapid responses and for underfunded emergencies. CERF is an important funding source for child protection work and complements other humanitarian funding, in particular providing seed funds to jump-start critical operations and fund life-saving programmes not yet covered by other donors. CERF funding is included in all analyses in the previous sections of this report. This section extracts and analyses the CERF funding separately to show how this important funding mechanism is supporting child protection work in emergencies.

Across all humanitarian sectors, the allocation of CERF funding increased by 22% between 2007 and 2008 (rising from \$351 million in 2007 to \$429 million in 2008) but fell by 7% in 2009 (falling to \$397 million).²⁴ This is a reflection of the amount of funding received by the CERF (\$453m in 2008 compared to \$391m in 2009). However, as reported on the FTS, CERF funding for the protection sector overall went against the trend of overall CERF funding during the period.

Table 10: CERF funding across sectors, US\$ millions, 2007, 2008 and 2009

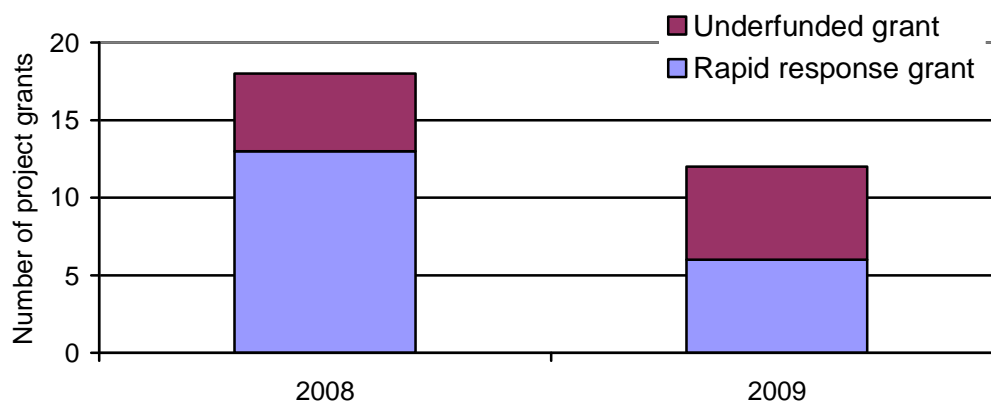
	CERF funding, US\$ millions		
	2007	2008	2009
Total all sectors	351	429	397
Protection sector	21	11	17
Child protection	6.5	3.2	2.9

CERF accounted for 5% of child protection funding in 2008 and nearly 7% in 2009. In absolute terms, CERF funding for child protection fell from \$6.5 million in 2007 to \$3.2 million in 2008, and then fell again to \$2.9 million in 2009. It is difficult to draw conclusions on child protection funding through CERF as information about which CERF projects were proposed and rejected is not published. In addition, decisions about which projects are initially prioritised and selected is made at country level by the Resident Coordinator or Humanitarian Coordinator for proposal to the CERF for final approval.

In 2009, CERF provided funding to 12 child protection projects, a slight decrease from the 18 child protection projects funded in 2008. In 2008 the majority of projects funded were through CERF rapid response grants, while in 2009 50% were rapid response grants and 50% underfunded grants. (Rapid response grants aim to provide seed funds to jump-start critical operations and underfunded grants aim to fund life-saving programmes not yet covered by other donors.)

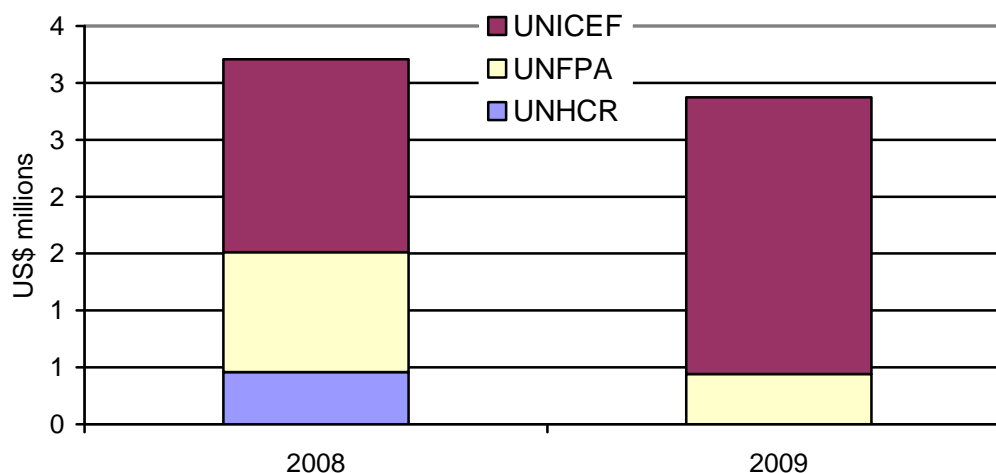
²⁴ <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/CERFFigures/tabid/1924/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Figure 9: Number of child protection projects funded by type of CERF grant, 2008 and 2009



CERF grant funding and loans can only be accessed by UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). NGOs and international organisations may receive CERF funding only as partners of UN agencies and the IOM. UNICEF accounted for the bulk of CERF funding for child protection in 2008 and 2009. Further research is needed to determine how much of these funds were subsequently passed onto NGOs for direct implementation of project work.

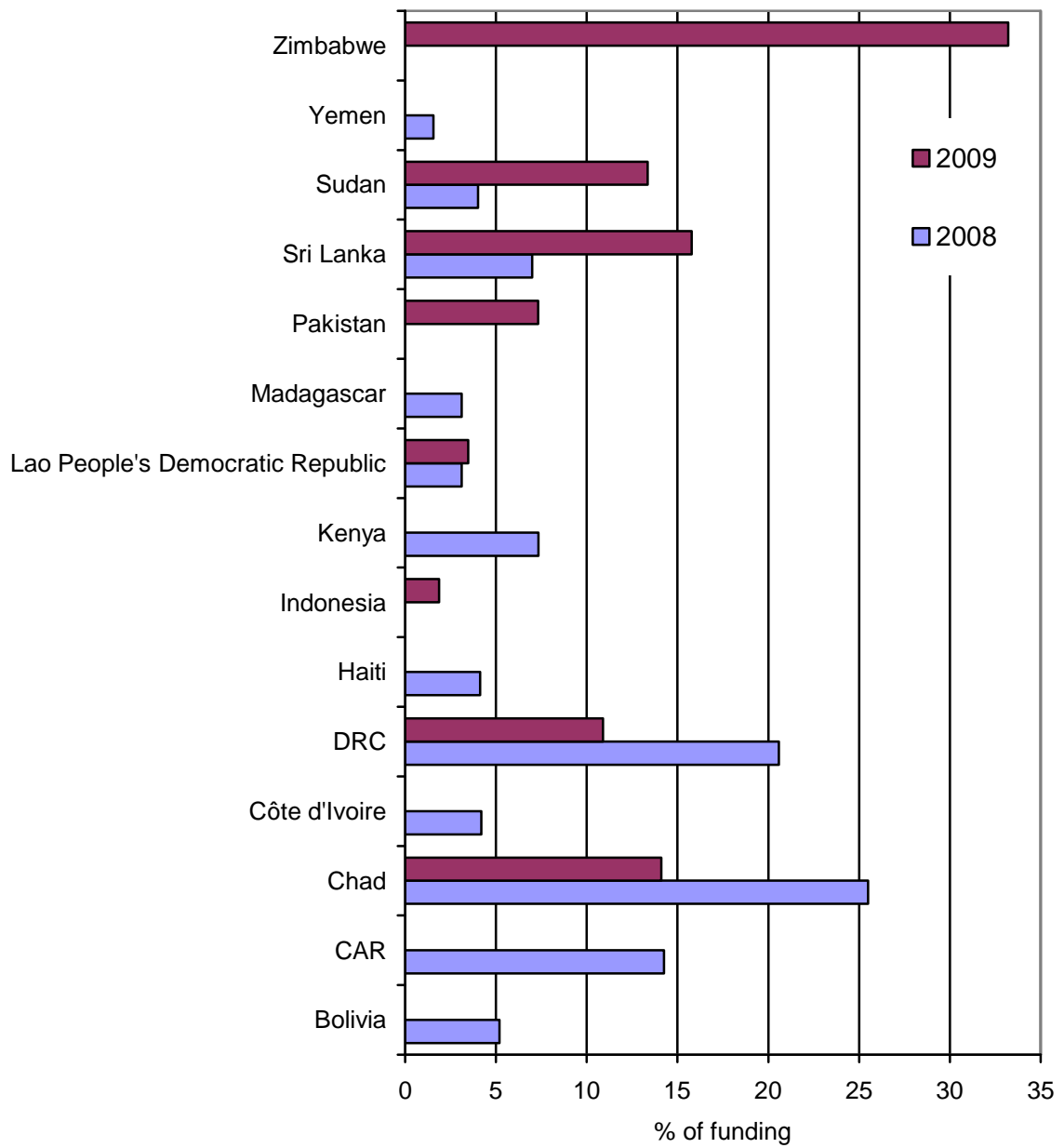
Figure 10: CERF funding for child protection by recipient organisation, US\$ millions, 2008 and 2009



UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

CERF funding for child protection in 2009 was distributed across eight recipient countries, with Zimbabwe the largest recipient. In 2008, child protection CERF funding was distributed across 12 countries, of which Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic between them accounted for 60% of total funding.

Figure 11: Proportion of CERF funding for child protection by destination country, %, 2008 and 2009



7. Conclusions and recommendations

The findings of this research suggest that humanitarian funding of child protection between 2007 and 2009 has been inconsistent, despite significant requests and requirements made for child protection programmatic work. In addition, the analysis shows that the child protection sector is underfunded relative to the majority of other sectors and relative to the protection sector in which it is located. There are also characteristics of child protection funding that require further research, including the small absolute value of child protection projects relative to other programmatic areas of the protection sector. The following recommendations are made in light of these findings and in response to the methodological challenges faced in undertaking this analysis.

In order to enable provision of high-quality child protection responses in emergencies, **donors** should:

- fund child protection responses in emergencies, since currently most of the largest humanitarian donors are not funding child protection or only funding it to a very low level;
- prioritise funding the full requirements of child protection projects rather than spreading funds across several projects, which are then only partially funded, since one of the effects of partial funding is that projects may remain underfunded and quality or coverage may fall;
- coordinate their funding for child protection so that the child protection sector is not disproportionately underfunded;
- identify child protection as a separately coded sector in their systems to enable clear tracking of child protection funding, as it is currently difficult to assess the overall level of commitment to child protection.

In order to improve the transparency and ease of tracking child protection funding, **OCHA, through the CAP section and the CERF Secretariat**,²⁵ should:

- develop a coding system that allows each of the five areas of responsibility of the protection sector to be separately identified in the FTS, so that requirements and funding for child protection projects are clearly visible and extractable;
- ensure that all NGOs at field level are aware of the appeals process and the importance of engaging in the appeals process;
- ensure that the process of applying for and receiving CERF funds is transparent and that a system is developed for tracking and making public the total number of CERF applications, including those that have not been accepted for funding.

There are several issues that the **child protection sector** should address to make itself more attractive to donors so that emergency child protection programmes are funded and resourced adequately enough to address the urgent needs of children:

²⁵ The CAP section within OCHA is responsible for managing the appeals process and FTS.

- The sector should agree and adopt interagency minimum standards for child protection in emergencies to ensure quality programming at all levels of funding.
- All agencies in the sector should include all child protection projects in the appeals and report funding received on the FTS to ensure an accurate representation of child protection requirements and funding. They should also adopt a standardised terminology for key child protection interventions in funding proposals to ensure clearer tracking of funding.
- Field-level child protection sub-clusters should ensure, together with Protection Clusters and OCHA at field level, that child protection projects are clearly visible in and extractable from the response plans of CAPs and Flash Appeals to enable tracking and ensure the issues and needs are clearly outlined.
- The sector should conduct further research to identify whether the smaller size of child protection budgets is a reflection of lower costs or if it is due to other reasons such as low level of ambition among practitioners or constraints created by donor expectations. This research should include an analysis of cost effectiveness compared to other areas of protection and the education sector. It might also be of benefit to look separately at donors' perceptions of child protection within the humanitarian sector to understand why some donors do not fund child protection and to encourage donors to increase funding to emergency child protection work.

References

Child Protection Funding: An Analysis of CERF, Flash Appeals and CAP in 2007, CPWG briefing paper, 2008

Child Protection in Emergencies Definitions Paper, draft, CPWG briefing paper, 2010

Financial Tracking Service information

<http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=search-customsearch>

Central Emergency Response Fund information

<http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/CERFHome/tabid/1705/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Annex 1: 2008 CPWG research child protection classification system

- Psychosocial support for children
- Birth registration
- Children associated with armed forces and armed groups
- Protection and support to separated (unaccompanied children) and other vulnerable children (ie, prevention of separation, alternative care, family reunification and reintegration)
- Trafficking, migration and child labour
- GBV (gender-based violence) against children
- Child rights monitoring and reporting
- Unspecified child protection
- Child protection capacity building
- Child justice
- Support to child protection networks and coordination mechanisms
- Child rights awareness
- Disabled children
- Rapid assessment for child protection
- Child-friendly spaces

Annex 2: Data tables

Table 11: Project requests by sector, 2008 and 2009

Humanitarian sector	Number of project requests by sector		Number of project requests by sector as a percentage of total number of project requests	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Safety and security of staff and operations	9	14	-	-
Mine action	49	37	1%	1%
Multi-sector	82	128	2%	3%
Sector not specified	106	83	3%	2%
Food	181	156	5%	4%
Shelter and non-food items	268	282	7%	7%
Coordination and support services	304	184	8%	4%
Economic recovery and infrastructure	308	205	8%	5%
Education	319	399	8%	9%
Protection	424	561	11%	13%
Water and sanitation	500	575	13%	13%
Agriculture	504	549	13%	13%
Health	894	1,089	22%	26%
N (total project requests)	3,948 projects	4,262 projects		

Table 12: Estimated funding requirement and funding provided by humanitarian sector, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Humanitarian sector	Estimated total funding requirement US\$	Funding provided US\$	Estimated total funding requirement US\$	Funding provided US\$
	2008		2009	
Safety and security of staff and operations	6,420,590	803,272	13,671,657	6,414,410
Mine action	81,863,920	16,136,968	204,339,604	104,674,394
Agriculture	735,850,708	288,978,437	632,194,843	311,251,710
Economic recovery and infrastructure	590,746,165	230,005,628	485,897,500	244,781,329
Health	935,244,809	435,801,377	151,917,473	542,879,480
Education	340,720,441	165,028,483	469,290,344	144,676,827
Shelter and non-food items	388,289,521	197,653,678	772,833,365	410,181,215
Water and sanitation	508,677,693	262,723,556	649,643,117	316,160,044
Protection	331,950,332	192,259,164	519,933,166	217,713,896
Coordination and support services	475,378,126	332,880,117	468,396,639	393,716,376
Multi-sector	290,408,294	232,665,824	620,895,404	466,722,423
Sector not specified	411,297,186	335,197,021	494,845,634	306,703,749
Food	3,461,028,608	3,008,790,414	3,896,740,942	3,598,840,902
Total	8,557,876,393	5,698,923,939	9,380,599,688	7,064,716,755

Table 13: Proportion of total estimated requirement funded by sector, %, 2008 and 2009

Humanitarian sector	Proportion of total requirement funded %	
	2008	2009
Safety and security of staff and operations	13%	47%
Mine action	20%	51%
Agriculture	39%	49%
Economic recovery and infrastructure	39%	50%
Health	47%	47%
Child Protection	47%	32%
Education	48%	31%
Shelter and non-food items	51%	53%
Water and sanitation	52%	49%
Protection (non-child protection)	66%	45%
Coordination and support services	70%	84%
Multi-sector	80%	75%
Sector not specified	81%	62%
Food	87%	92%
All sectors	67%	68%

Table 14: Number of project requests, estimated requirement and funding provided for protection sector and child protection, 2008 and 2009

Protection and human rights of law sector	2008	2009
Total number of project requests: of which child protection	424 224	561 215
Total requirement across all projects, US\$: of which child protection	331,950,332 137,432,938	519,933,166 128,744,408
Total funding across all projects, US\$: of which child protection	192,259,164 64,318,028	217,713,896 40,783,806

Table 15: Distribution of funding level across projects for child protection and protection, 2008 and 2009

	Child protection	Protection (non-child protection)	Child protection	Protection (non-child protection)
	2008		2009	
No funding	46%	42%	65%	59%
1-25%	12%	9%	4%	2%
26-50%	6%	7%	7%	3%
51-75%	8%	7%	4%	10%
76-100%	13%	16%	7%	10%
100%+	6%	12%	5%	3%
No request recorded	9%	7%	8%	13%
N (total project requests)	224 projects	200 projects	215 projects	346 projects

Table 16: Number of project requests by area of child protection programming, 2008 and 2009

Area of child protection programming	Total number of project requests	
	2008	2009
Monitoring and reporting on grave violations	13	1
General child protection monitoring and reporting	6	1
Mine risk education	0	1
Birth registration	0	2
General systems building	10	3
Coordination (child protection sub-cluster)	1	3
Peace building	1	4
Protection and support for unaccompanied and separated children (ie, prevention of separation, alternative care, family reunification and reintegration)	20	8
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups	18	9
Psychosocial support for children	12	9
Trafficking, migration and child labour	11	11
Child-friendly spaces	9	16
Unspecified child protection	13	21
Gender-based violence against children and women	57	35
Capacity building including strengthening social welfare systems, advocacy and communication, strengthening community-based child protection and child justice including police and military	22	43
Combination of above categories	31	48
Total number of projects	224	215

Table 17: Total estimated funding requirement and funding provided by area of child protection programming, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Area of child protection programming	Estimated funding requirement US\$	% of requirement funded	Estimated funding requirement US\$	% of requirement funded
	2008		2009	
Coordination (child protection sub-cluster)	230,000	0	1,934,267	0
Monitoring and reporting on grave violations	10,361,573	7	368,893	20
Psychosocial support for children	5,073,240	79	2,905,475	17
Birth registration	0	0	450,000	48
General systems building	5,995,490	63	3,014,711	7
Peace building	126,000	15	1,331,849	42
Mine risk education	0	0	0	0
Trafficking, migration and child labour	5,283,552	1	6,927,737	12
Protection and support for unaccompanied and separated children (ie, prevention of separation, alternative care, family reunification and reintegration)	8,604,551	62	3,492,700	30
General child protection monitoring and reporting	1,179,181	47	805,175	193
Child-friendly spaces	3,019,828	37	7,204,300	28
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups	9,481,402	55	6,235,400	37
Unspecified child protection	9,331,900	48	6,840,500	39
Gender-based violence against children and women	27,998,075	42	18,456,732	21
Capacity building including strengthening social welfare systems, advocacy and communication, strengthening community-based child protection and child justice including police and military	12,760,479	16	25,070,232	30
Combination of above categories	37,987,667	66	43,706,437	38

Table 18: Total number of project requests by recipient country, 2008 and 2009

Country	Number of project requests 2008	Number of project requests 2009
Afghanistan	0	7
Angola	0	1
Bolivia	3	0
Burkina Faso	0	1
Central African Republic	4	3
Chad	8	2
DRC	27	9
Côte d'Ivoire	8	2
El Salvador	0	1
Georgia	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	1
Haiti	3	0
Honduras	1	0
Indonesia	0	6
Iraq	4	4
Jordan	0	1
Kenya	19	12
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1
Lebanon	0	2
Liberia	0	1
Madagascar	2	1
Myanmar	6	0
Namibia	0	3
Nepal	17	11
Pakistan	0	2
Occupied Palestinian Territories	8	17
Philippines	0	6
West Africa region	7	3
Somalia	9	7
Southern Africa region	4	0
Sri Lanka	4	5
Sudan	50	53
Syrian Arab Republic	0	10
Timor-Leste	7	0
Togo	0	1
Uganda	21	22
Yemen	2	7
Zimbabwe	8	13
Total number of projects	224	215

Table 19: Total estimated funding requirement and funding provided by recipient country for child protection, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Country	Requirement US\$	Funding US\$	Requirement US\$	Funding US\$
	2008		2009	
Afghanistan	–	–	2,856,837	1,556,530
Angola	–	–	139,100	0
Bolivia	626,535	558,832	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	680,000	0
Central African Republic	6,153,306	5,827,770	2,176,900	473,980
Chad	5,625,390	3,090,823	2,820,000	1449,520
DRC	10,261,573	4,136,274	Missing data	3,079,624
Côte d'Ivoire	1,675,786	819,967	574,700	472,839
El Salvador	–	–	200,000	0
Georgia	1,500,000	1,190,133	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	395,000	0
Haiti	1,060,000	132,680	–	–
Honduras	40,000	0	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	1,981,000	53,500
Iraq	7,024,708	4,425,640	8,333,776	7,014,186
Jordan	–	–	238,900	95,000
Kenya	3,794,081	2,828,836	6,699,675	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	249,724	111,724	170,000	99,831
Lebanon	–	–	429,053	0
Liberia	–	–	1,171,000	0
Madagascar	300,000	171,629	643,500	672,050
Myanmar	16,848,700	9,543,752	–	–
Namibia	–	–	195,000	0
Nepal	6,698,844	3,628,221	3,177,906	993,722
Pakistan	–	–	494,000	0
Occupied Palestinian Territories	4,627,991	1,255,669	8,343,871	919,191
Philippines	–	–	4,039,500	475,691
West Africa region	4,454,100	307,489	2,005,750	0
Somalia	6,279,305	2,190,942	12,081,811	1,984,105
Southern Africa region	1,072,000	0	–	–
Sri Lanka	3,851,300	2,227,577	6,382,814	3,659,162
Sudan	29,421,171	12,922,538	36,700,876	10,747,923
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	6,312,520	3,202,560
Timor-Leste	947,250	151,881	–	–
Togo	–	–	224,700	0
Uganda	18,700,754	7,442,531	10,321,319	1,377,478
Yemen	231,000	50,000	1,020,000	650,000
Zimbabwe	5,989,420	1,295,120	7,934,900	1,806,914

Table 20: Number of project requests by type of requesting organisation, 2008 and 2009

Type of organisation	Number of project requests 2008	Number of project requests 2009
IOM	7	11
NGO	90	107
Other	10	–
Private organisations and foundations	1	2
Red Cross/Red Crescent	1	1
UN agencies	115	94
Total	224	215

Table 21: Total estimated funding requirement and funding provided by type of requesting organisation, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Type of organisation	Estimated requirement US\$	Funding US\$	Estimated requirement US\$	Funding US\$
	2008		2009	
IOM	4,125,660	987,410	7,418,182	810,130
NGO	39,947,971	17,958,590	41,086,377	5,919,693
Other	10,261,573	0	–	–
Private organisations and foundations	90,000	70,000	287,200	0
Red Cross/Red Crescent	0	310,894	981,374	0
UN agencies	83,007,734	44,991,134	78,971,275	34,053,983
Total	137,432,938	64,318,028	128,744,408	40,783,806

Table 22: Proportion of projects requested that received zero funding and proportion of total requirement funded by type of requesting organisation, 2008 and 2009

Type of organisation	% requested projects that were not funded	% total requirement funded	% requested projects that were not funded	% total requirement funded
	2008		2009	
IOM	85%	24%	82%	11%
NGO	47%	43%	77%	14%
Private organisations and foundations	0%	56%	100%	0%
Red Cross/Red Crescent	100%	–	100%	0%
UN agencies	40%	54%	49%	43%
Other	100%	0%	–	–

Table 23: Funding provided for child protection by donor, US\$ 2008 and 2009

Donor	Funding provided US\$	
	2008	2009
Others	15,184,687	1,722,213
Common Humanitarian Fund	7,348,816	4,321,403
Denmark	6,292,866	3,551,285
US	5,357,109	13,055,829
Sweden	4,313,989	2,545,521
Australia	3,867,626	517,236
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	4,126,180	2,602,519
Norway	3,078,790	911,161
CERF	3,208,972	2,872,469
Netherlands	2,875,396	839,190
UNICEF National Committees (Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, UK, USA)	2,121,377	1,138,477
Germany	1,019,000	911,532
Japan	1,224,806	1,244,465
Spain	1,479,920	1,312,340
Belgium	1,280,709	1,242,530
Turkey	550,000	0
Canada	879,027	2,452,073
Emergency Response Fund (OCHA)	474,012	0
Ireland	303,539	363,372
Finland	0	100,000
Estonia	117,597	0
Korea, Republic of	0	400,000
Switzerland	0	228,771
UK	0	1,074,479

Annex 3: CERF Data Tables

Table 24: Total CERF funding by sector, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Sector	Total funding per sector US\$	
	2008	2009
Coordination and support services	–	497,550
Coordination and support services – Telecom and Data	1,318,558	604,497
Economic recovery and infrastructure	1,800,000	1,078,270
Mine action	502,877	1,284,400
Safety and security of staff and operations	3,202,488	2,325,587
Child protection	3,208,972	2,872,469
Education	7,792,412	5,181,375
Coordination and support services – UN Humanitarian Air Service	12,543,987	5,864,737
Protection (non-child protection)	7,588,720	13,770,537
Coordination and support services – Logistics	10,267,536	14,654,115
Multi-sector	27,712,996	16,538,941
Shelter and non-food items	40,576,128	32,061,193
Agriculture	43,756,447	33,483,732
Health – nutrition	42,422,275	38,689,490
Water and sanitation	37,994,590	45,467,676
Health	50,653,952	57,189,540
Food	137,482,557	125,828,000
Total	428,824,495	397,392,109

Table 25: CERF funding for child protection by recipient agency, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Appealing agency	Funded US\$	% of total funded	Funded US\$	% of total funded
	2008		2009	
United Nations Children's Fund	1,695,540	53%	2,432,494	86%
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	457,425	14%	439,975	14%
United Nations Population Fund	1,056,007	33%	-	-
Total	3,208,972		2,872,469	

Table 26: CERF funding for child protection by destination country, US\$, 2008 and 2009

Country	2008		2009	
	Number of child protection projects funded	Funds received US\$	Number of child protection projects funded	Funds received US\$
Bolivia	1	166,920	–	–
CAR	1	457,425	–	–
Chad	3	818,188	1	404,888
Côte d'Ivoire	1	134,820	–	–
DRC	2	660,287	1	312,721
Haiti	2	132,680	1	–
Indonesia	–	–	1	53,500
Kenya	2	235,400	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	99,724	1	99,831
Madagascar	1	100,000	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	1	210,523
Sri Lanka	1	224,700	2	453,300
Sudan	1	128,828	1	383,722
Yemen	1	50,000	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	4	953,984
Total	17	3,208,972	13	2,872,469