



## Donor Report

**Emergency Response Fund 2017**



## Emergency Response Fund

In 2017, the world continued to witness the trend of ever-increasing humanitarian needs due to natural disasters and protracted crises, each seeming to last longer and longer. An organization's ability to respond to humanitarian disasters in a timely and effective manner is critical to alleviating human suffering. A key component to CARE's ability to respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs is through the availability of start-up funding - CARE's **Emergency Response Fund (ERF)**.

This pooled fund allows for *immediate* support ensuring quicker responses and greater effectiveness. Our country offices consistently report the benefit of using the ERF to ensure they can respond early and scale up their response capacity.

The ERF also gives support to underfunded low-profile emergencies with limited public interest or little media coverage. It enables them to quickly establish strategic partnerships and demonstrates that CARE is willing to act in the absence of other funding.

It's a sad reality that the coming decades will see a rise in the impact and frequency of humanitarian crises. Population growth, political fragility, conflict, climate change, environmental degradation and urbanization – all of these factors create new challenges that international agencies must be ready to address.

CARE relies on more than 70 years of development and humanitarian experience to help families prepare for future disasters – be it drought in the Horn of Africa or a typhoon in Southeast Asia. CARE strengthens the capacity of the poorest communities to manage growing risks, identify underlying causes of vulnerability and build resilience in the face of a changing world.

Because the Emergency Relief Fund is not restricted to any one program or country, support of this fund allowed us to quickly direct resources when emergencies occurred, saving more lives.



### CARE Canada's Emergency Scope

Whether helping prepare for disaster, responding to a famine or supporting refugees fleeing from conflict, CARE's experienced emergency team ensures people have enough food to eat, clean water and proper sanitation, a roof over their heads, safety from violence, and access to basic health services.

**Preparing in advance** – Our teams are on the ground right now working to prepare the most vulnerable communities should an emergency arise.

**Immediate response and long-term recovery** – CARE is among the first to arrive and the last to leave, helping communities recover and rebuild when disaster strikes. We also work with refugees, ensuring they have what they need not only to survive but to live in dignity.

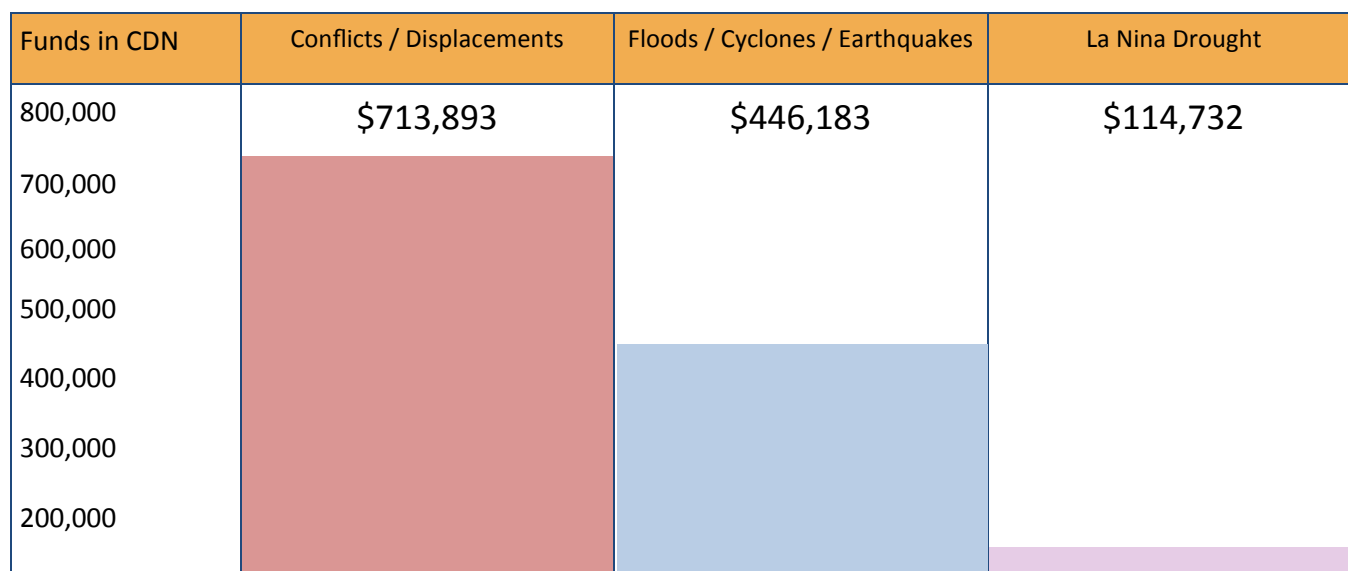
**A special focus on women and girls** – Our response includes programming to meet the basic needs of women, men, girls and boys but, recognizing the particular vulnerability of women and girls in emergencies, we also take specific measures to ensure that their unique needs are met.

## Allocations of Emergency Funds in 2017

During 2017, twenty requests for funds from the Emergency Relief Fund were approved, totalling \$1,274,808 with an average allocation of \$63,740.

This past year has seen an increased number of countries in conflicts prompting massive displacements and livelihood disruptions. More of these types of crisis were covered this year as compared to 2016 where the majority of response was centered around the El Nino drought crisis.

Additionally, there were severe cyclones (Madagascar, Mozambique), typhoons (Philippines), hurricanes (Cuba), tropical storms (Vanuatu) and heavy rains (Peru, Sri Lanka, Malawi).



### Conflicts and Displacements

56% of the ERF was used to support responses to conflicts in Iraq, DR Congo, South Sudan, Lake Chad, the South Sudanese refugee influx into Uganda, and the Berm and Aleppo crisis in Syria.

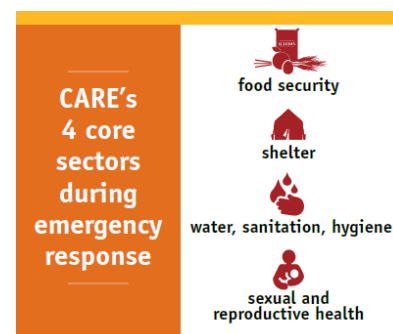
### Floods, Cyclones and Earthquakes

35% of the ERF was used to support responses to floods and cyclones/hurricanes in Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines, Vanuatu, and Cuba.

### La Nina Drought

9% of the ERF was used to respond to drought. Last year, El Nino affected countries across three continents and is now followed by La Nina in the Horn of Africa, severely affecting Somalia and parts of Ethiopia and Kenya.

A response still continues around the affects of El Nino in Timor Leste.



## Year in Review

When a crisis hits a country where CARE has on-going programming but additional funding is unavailable, CARE offices strive to continue their humanitarian efforts by requesting assistance from the Emergency Relief Fund. This past year had many challenges but thanks to generous support from donors to this fund pool, we were able to provide life-saving assistance. Below are a few highlights.

### Natural Disasters

The ERF was allocated to quickly launch lifesaving responses in a number of rapid onset humanitarian crises, including floods, drought and hurricanes - floods in Sri Lanka, Peru and Malawi; Cyclones Enawo in Madagascar and Dineo in Mozambique; Typhoons Nok-Ten and Haima in the Philippines; and Hurricane Mathew in Cuba.

In **Timor Leste**, the ERF was allocated to enhance the nutrition of pregnant and nursing women and children in communities heavily impacted by the 2015/2016 El Nino drought.

**Somalia** is affected by the most severe and persistent droughts to have been experienced in memory. In view of the scale of the crisis, ERF funds were allocated to expand the geographical coverage and scale-up of existing CARE humanitarian operations. The number of people being helped increased from **180,000** beneficiaries before the ERF funding to **464,925** beneficiaries after additional funding.

### Conflicts (complex emergencies)

The ERF was also used to assist in non-natural disasters, assisting those caught in and affected by man-made conflicts.

**Iraq/Mosul Conflicts:** Following the West Mosul offensive by the Iraqi Security Forces, the upsurge in internally displaced people greatly increased the number of people in need of life-saving interventions. An ERF was allocated to provide safe access to drinking water and to minimize risks of water and sanitation-related diseases for **6,000** conflict-affected persons living in or fleeing from West-Mosul.

**Uganda Refugee Influx from South Sudan:** By the end of 2016, Uganda was hosting **410,283** South Sudan refugees in need of humanitarian assistance. The ERF was allocated to increase access to and use of clean safe water; provide adequate hygiene and sanitation services for persons with special needs; to promote psychosocial programming among refugees, host community and partners; and, to scale-up shelter intervention for the safety and dignity of refugees with special needs.

**Lake Chad Basin Crisis:** Conflicts and insecurity related to Boko Haram insurgency has caused massive displacement of people, both within Nigeria and fleeing Nigeria. About **700,000** Nigerians have crossed the border into Niger, Chad and Cameroon. Over **10 million** people across the Lake Chad Basin continue to require humanitarian assistance.

**South Sudan Conflicts and Displacement:** The humanitarian crisis deepened in 2017 and spread, affecting people in previously considered stable areas and exhausting the coping capacity of those already impacted. Nearly **7.5 million** people are in need of humanitarian assistance (food, livelihoods, etc.).

**DR Congo Conflicts and Displacement:** Since August 2016, armed clashes have taken place in Kasai and Kasai-Central affecting more than **1.27 million** people and resulting in massive displacements of civilians. The ERF was allocated to enable the country office to establish a presence in the affected province and start-up humanitarian operations to meet the immediate needs of the most affected population, mainly women and children.

“The ERF enables us to be on the ground, responding quicker to emergencies before other funding comes. Faster responses save lives. In Bangladesh, for example, quickly ensuring refugees had access to clean water reduced the spread of cholera and disease.”

~ Kevin Dunbar, Director, Global Programs & Impact, CARE Canada

**Somalia Drought:** ERF funds were allocated to scale-up humanitarian operations in light of the growing crisis, allowing us to expand support and increase the number assisted from **180,121** people in January 2017 to **320,000** people by the end of June 2017. The assistance centered around nutrition, water & sanitation, hygiene, and the protection of livelihoods to drought affected populations.

**Uganda refugee influx from South Sudan:** The massive influx of refugees into Uganda following the renewed fighting in South Sudan overstretched the capacity of both the host government and the humanitarian community to respond adequately. CARE Uganda reviewed its response strategy and pushed to expand its operations to new settlement camps. Two ERF allocations were approved to support their scale-up plan. CARE has been working in Rhino camp since 2014 with limited funding, assisting **24,053** with water and sanitation in November 2016. With the support of the ERF funds, and subsequent funding secured from other donors, CARE Uganda reached **52,620 refugees** in June 2017 with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance, maternal health, psychosocial and shelter support.

**Philippines Typhoon Nock Ten:** The Philippines did not ask for international support and as a result there was limited funding available for the typhoon affected population. An ERF was allocated to cover gaps, specifically to provide households with shelter repair materials, enabling them to rebuild their houses faster, using safer and more durable methods. **1,110 people** in two communities were served through this fund allocation. The response prioritized families that were hardest hit yet had no capacity to recover - specifically single and or female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Other community members gained knowledge on building back safer through community trainings even if they had not been selected to become project beneficiaries.

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Friends embrace in Chamishku camp for displaced people in the Kurdistan Region of Northern Iraq which shelters 26,736 people.

## 2017 Response Statistics Snapshot

CARE responded to a number of emergencies in 2017. Below is a list of some of the support given and the number of people assisted.

Country	Emergency type	# affected	CARE beneficiaries reached cumulatively	Response type
Horn of Africa (Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia)	La Nina drought	18,000,000	2,000,000	Water, sanitation, food
Yemen	Conflict	20,700,000	1,722,943	Food, water, sanitation
South Sudan	Conflict / food crisis	7,600,000	508,019	Food, livelihoods, nutrition, health, psychosocial assistance
Greece	Refugees	45,000	13,062	Shelter, water, sanitation, health,
Serbia/ Croatia	Refugees	549,201	231,500	Food, shelter water, sanitation
Peru	Floods	1,661,103	7,200	Water, sanitation
Malawi	Floods	50,000	6,831	Food, livelihoods, shelter
Mozambique	Cyclone Dineo	550,691	25,605	Shelter, water, sanitation, education, health
Lake Chad Basin (Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon)	Drought	16,926,000	400,953	Food, security, water, sanitation, shelter, sexual & reproductive health services
Iraq	Conflict	11,000,000	248,056	Shelter, water, sanitation, sexual & reproductive health services
Syria	Conflict	13,500,000	2, 707,079	Food, security, livelihoods, water, sanitation, support to medical facilities, psychosocial
Bangladesh	Myanmar Refugees	607,000	126,040	Food, shelter, sanitation, water, nutrition, gender-based violence assistance
Nepal, India, Bangladesh	Monsoon floods	39,917,432	41,122	Water, sanitation, food, shelter
Sierra Leone	Mudslide	6,714	1,831	Food, water, sanitation, shelter
Vanuatu	Cyclone Donna	10,000	1,000	Water, sanitation, food, shelter
Uganda	Refugees	1,011,623	113,241	Shelter, sexual & reproductive health services, livelihoods
Sudan	Refugees	454,660	66,227	Nutrition, water, sanitation, health, livelihoods



Country	# People in need	CARE beneficiaries reached in 2017 only	Response type
Turkey	3,106,932	16,000	Food, livelihood, water, sanitation
Jordan	723,817	80,015	Camp management, livelihood recovery
Mali	3,700,000	37,620	Food, livelihood, nutrition, sexual & reproductive health assistance
Sudan	4,800,000	443,092	Water, sanitation, nutrition, food, livelihoods
Afghanistan	9,300,000	5,483	Shelter, food, water, sanitation
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2,000,000	200,000	Food, health

Emergency Relief Fund allocations in Somalia supported on-going efforts, achieving great impact. More than 400,000 people were assisted in the span of a few months.



The delivery of water and hygiene kits to those affected by severe flooding in Peru.

## Testimonials

"My house was destroyed during the cyclone but I repaired it with the help of my sisters and the technician from CARE, who helped us put up a plastic sheeting on the roof. Since the cyclone, my main concern is food as I am pregnant and a bit unwell, and cannot work. I am on my own to take care of my three children." said Elisienne.

Cyclone Enawo hit the northeastern region of Madagascar on March 7, 2017 when its intensity was at its highest. Its violent winds caused massive destruction of housings, crops and major infrastructures. The cyclone affected over 400,000 people, including 236,456 in the district of Antalaha, the region where most of the damaged houses are located.

During the days and weeks that followed the cyclone, CARE, along other humanitarian organizations, provided plastic sheeting and fastenings to help the families shield themselves from the rain, wind and sun. In partnership with USAID and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), CARE was able to help thousands of women, men, boys and girls find temporary shelter in the immediate wake of the devastating cyclone.



The CARE team is now addressing the humanitarian needs in the Northeast of Madagascar. We are working with affected populations to support their priorities - helping them replant their fields, restore their livelihoods and rebuild their housing.

## THANK YOU

Public support, both in donations and media attention, helped the global humanitarian community avert famines in South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia last year!



There are thousands of unaccompanied children arriving in Uganda. Many of these children, such as this young boy photographed in July of 2017, have either lost their parents in the conflict or were separated during their journey.

Over the past year there has been nearly a million refugees from South Sudan flowing into northern Uganda, driven from their homes by violence. Uganda is amongst several other countries suffering from an unprecedented global hunger crisis. Eight of the world's largest development charities (including CARE) are joining forces to raise awareness and support.





On August 15th 2017, Freetown in Sierra Leone was devastated by flooding and mudslides.

CARE responded with food, water, sanitation and shelter provisions.

As a result of the floods caused by the continuous rainfall in 2017, many Nepalese villages were submerged, compelling people to flee their homes and seek residence in safe places.

Right, is a picture of relief material being transported via oxcarts in from the CARE Nepal Office, Kathmandu.



The ravages of violent conflict, extreme poverty, and climate change are affecting more than 17 million people across the Lake Chad Basin. Spanning north eastern Nigeria, Cameroon's Far North, south eastern Niger and western Chad, this is one of Africa's biggest humanitarian crises. Lake Chad, once the source of livelihoods for generations has shrunk to one tenth of its original size.

Since 2015, the violent conflict originating in Nigeria has spilled across the border, forcing more than 118,000 from their homes – people like Amina, left. CARE provided her with a new shelter which protects her from the heat of the dry season, the winds of the cooler season, and the rains during the wet season. The structures are expected to last between eight and nine years.



A special thank you  
to YOU, our generous donors,  
who support our critical work in  
emergencies and delivering  
humanitarian aid!

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CARE Canada helps communities develop sustainable strategies and strengthen capacities to better respond to crises as they occur. Emergency preparedness saves lives, mitigates the impacts of disaster and helps people recover more quickly.