

2017 UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES

CERF Underfunded Emergencies Window: 2017 second allocation round



United Nations
CERF
Central
Emergency
Response
Fund



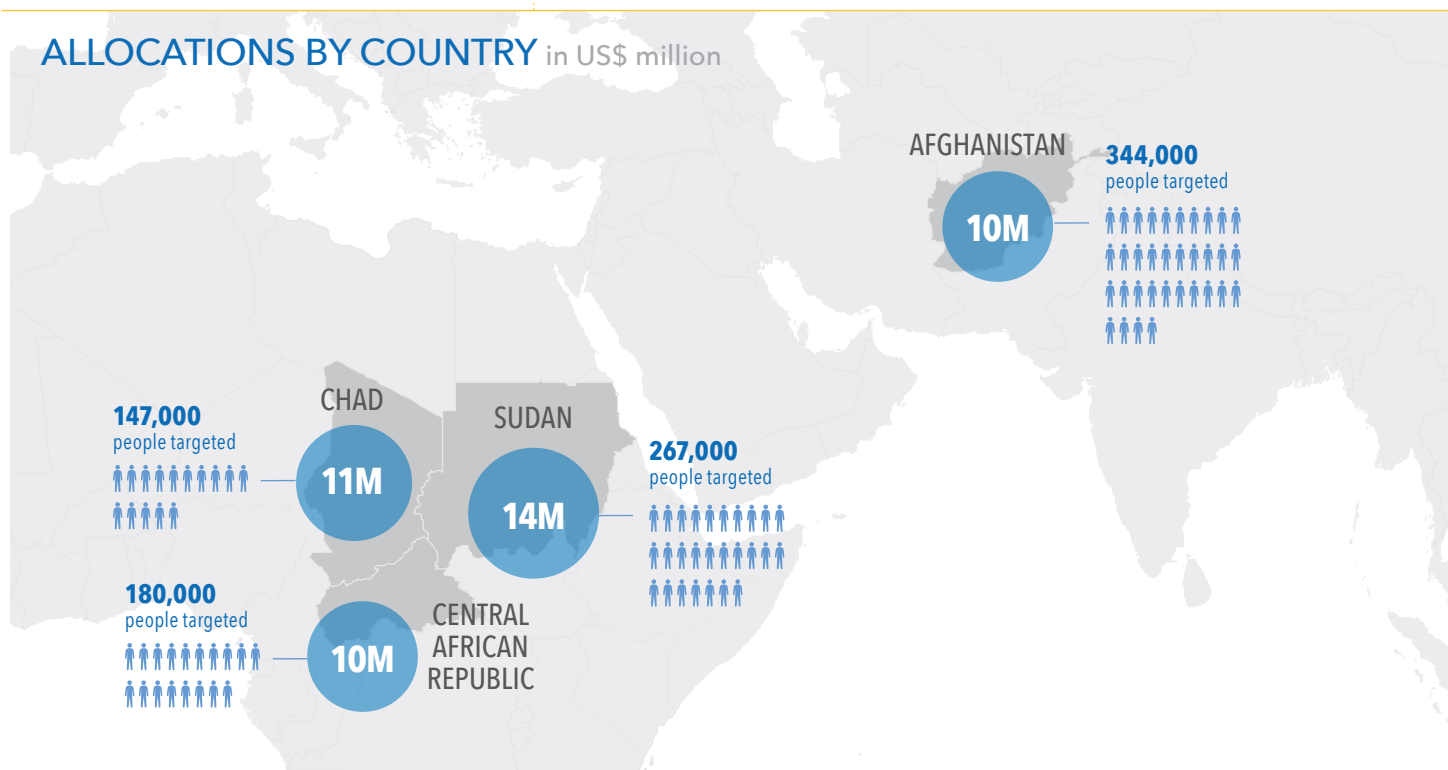
\$45 million
to strengthen
humanitarian
response in
neglected crises



938,000
people targeted

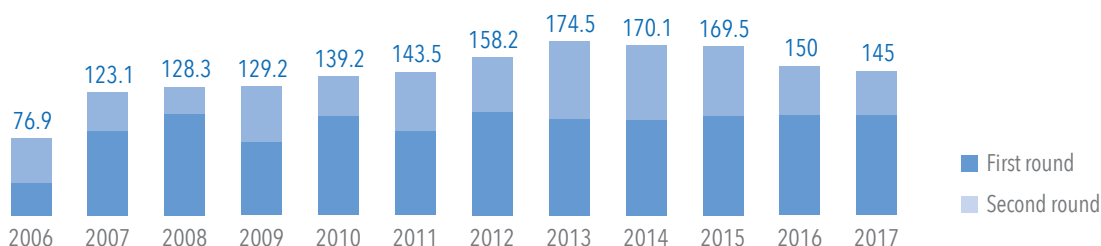
The Emergency Relief Coordinator has allocated \$45 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the 2017 second underfunded emergencies round to assist vulnerable people in four neglected crises. The funds will support life-saving relief operations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Sudan, where humanitarian suffering is alarmingly high, but available resources are critically low. As some of the world's most protracted crises, these countries are affected by both internal conflict and insecurity in neighbouring countries as well as recurrent natural disasters. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in these countries is 21.2 million, which includes the internally displaced, affected host communities, refugee inflows and outflows.

ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY in US\$ million



Underfunded
Emergencies Total

\$1.7 billion
has been allocated
since 2006



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 18 September 2017 Sources: UNCS, CERF, Humanitarian Response Plan Feedback: cerf@un.org www.unocha.org/cerf www.reliefweb.int

METHODOLOGY

CERF Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 second allocation round

The Central Emergency Response Fund's (CERF) underfunded emergencies (UFE) grants are allocated twice a year to the least funded protracted emergencies with the highest levels of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs. The Emergency Relief Coordinator selects countries that will receive CERF support for life-saving humanitarian action based on a rigorous analysis and an inclusive consultation process. Qualitative and contextual information was collected during a consultation process with UN agencies, NGOs and different divisions of OCHA, as well as from a desk review. The analysis of funding levels and humanitarian needs relies on quantitative data from established data sources.

Due to the delayed start of the round, resulting in a shorter timeframe, an abridged process was utilized whereby members of the working group comprised of eight UN agencies¹ and OCHA (the UFEWG) were responsible for each nominating six countries based on eligibility earlier determined. Following the nominations, CERF conducted

a funding, risk and vulnerability analysis of only those countries² with a majority number of nominations (at least five) by the nine members of the UFEWG. The data for the funding analysis of HRP countries come from the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) accounted for 100 per cent of the risk and vulnerability analysis and includes about 60 different measures.³ The IASC Early Warning, Early Action Report provided additional consideration for those countries identified in the report.

1 FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO

2 Including those countries with and without Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP).

3 The CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV), a trend analysis with several indices, used in previous UFE rounds, given the time needed for this process.,

RISK AND VULNERABILITY IN UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES

	Allocation in US\$M	INFORM 1-10	Funding coverage %	Funding requirements US\$ million
SUDAN	14	7.0	18.8%	804.0
CHAD	11	7.7	24.7%	588.6
AFGHANISTAN	10	7.8	27.5%	550.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	10	8.4	23.8%	497.3

FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

Scatter plot showing funding (% of funding covered) versus risk and vulnerability analysis.

