

Introduction

1. This note presents the Emergency Relief Coordinator's (ERC) final selection of countries for the second underfunded emergencies (UFE) round of 2022, totaling \$100M, based on the CERF secretariat's analysis.

Outcome of the Analysis

2. The CERF secretariat analyzed humanitarian needs, risks, vulnerabilities and funding levels,¹ complemented by a review of qualitative information, consultations with UN agencies through the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies working group (UFEWG),² NGOs, and other parts of OCHA (see *Methodology Note*), and a consideration of on-going and upcoming CERF allocations.
3. Countries that received an allocation in the previous CERF UFE round were not eligible for consideration in this round unless a majority of UFEWG members make a strong case for an exception³.
4. The CERF secretariat categorized 33 countries (of which 21 have HRPs or equivalent plans) that received varying levels of support from the UFE working group into four tiers reflecting how strongly they emerged as candidates for UFE funding.
 - **Tier 1: Countries that rated highly against most selection criteria.** This tier includes: all HRP countries that received very high support from the inter-agency UFE working group⁴ and have below average funding and/or above average humanitarian needs⁵; all HRP countries that received high support from the working group and have above average humanitarian needs; all non-HRP countries that received very high support from the working group.
 - **Tier 2: Countries that rated highly against several selection criteria.** These emerged as robust candidates, but not as strongly as those in Tier 1. This tier includes: all countries that received very high support from the working group but have slightly above average funding and slightly below average humanitarian needs; all countries that received high support from the working group and have below average funding.
 - **Tier 3: Countries that rated highly against some selection criteria.** These countries have unmet humanitarian resourcing needs that could justify a UFE allocation but are not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2. This tier includes: all countries that received high support from the working group but have well below average humanitarian needs; all countries that received medium support from the working group.
 - **Tier 4: Countries that met few selection criteria.** These countries also have unmet humanitarian needs that could justify an UFE allocation, but are not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1, 2 and 3. This tier includes all countries that received low, very low or no support from the working group.

¹ The CERF secretariat monitoring funding levels in the *Financial Tracking Service (FTS)* from June 2022; all figures in this document are as of 26 August.

² The working group includes FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

³ Thirteen countries received funding in the first UFE round of 2022: Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, DRC, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Niger, Myanmar, Sudan and Syria. An exception was made for Myanmar because a majority of the working group provided a strong justification for its inclusion.

⁴ None = 0 points; Very low = 1-4 points; Low = 5-8 points; Medium = 9-12 points or 8 points and at least 4 votes; High = 13-16 points; Very high = 17-20 points or at least 7 votes.

⁵ Measured using the [CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability \(CIRV\)](#).

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Mali • Myanmar* • Nigeria • South Sudan • Uganda • Yemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Mozambique • Venezuela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria • Burundi • CAR • Colombia • Ethiopia • El Salvador • Eritrea • Sri Lanka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Cuba • Djibouti • DPRK • Guatemala • Iraq • Jordan • Libya • Malawi • oPt • Panama • Sierra Leone • Somalia • Ukraine • Zimbabwe

HRP countries in bold | * Received UFE funding in the last round.

ERC Funding Decisions

5. Based on this analysis, and considering the overall envelope of \$100M, the ERC decided to select 11 countries: all countries in Tiers 1 and 2, and additionally one country from Tier 3, namely Algeria, where a small funding amount will have significant impact. The ERC apportioned the \$100M envelope as follows:

Selected countries and funding envelopes	
Algeria	\$3M
Bangladesh	\$9M
Cameroon	\$6M
Mali	\$7M
Mozambique	\$5M
Myanmar*	\$10M
Nigeria	\$10M
South Sudan	\$14M
Uganda	\$8M
Venezuela	\$8M
Yemen	\$20M
TOTAL	\$100M
<i>Sub-total HRP</i>	<i>\$88M</i>
<i>Sub-total non-HRP</i>	<i>\$12M</i>

HRPs in **bold**; * Received UFE funding in the last round;

6. The envelopes were calculated based on a standard formula⁶ and then adjusted (i) by taking into consideration on-going CERF projects and other factors; (ii) to ensure meaningful impact on the ground; and (iii) to ensure reasonable transaction costs for field partners engaging in the collective prioritization and application process. The proposed allocations range from \$3M for Algeria to \$20M for Yemen.
7. Adjustments to the funding envelopes per country were within \$1.5M from the results of the standard formula for all countries with one exception. The allocation for Yemen was reduced from \$25.2M to \$20M for a number of reasons: the baseline calculation for Yemen represented over 25% of the overall amount available; Yemen has already received \$40M from CERF in 2022 (the 2nd highest of any country); minor adjustments in the allocation size pale in comparison to the scale of needs in Yemen which are in excess of \$2.4 billion. This adjustment enabled CERF to increase the amounts for other countries to ensure even more impactful allocations, while still ensuring that Yemen received the largest allocation this round.

⁶ 25% of the \$100M is distributed evenly across all of the selected countries to create a baseline. The remaining 75% is allocated as a proportion of each country's funding gap as of 26 August 2022.

Annex I - Summary of Country Analysis

Tier 1

This tier includes:

- ✓ all HRP countries that received very high support from the inter-agency UFE working group and have either below average funding and/or above average humanitarian needs; and
- ✓ all HRP countries that received high support from the working group and have above average humanitarian needs; and
- ✓ all non-HRP countries that received very high support from the working group.

CAMEROON

[CIRV⁷: 56, 2022 Funding⁸: 26% of \$376M]

- **Context:** Nine out of ten regions of Cameroon continue to be impacted by three complex humanitarian crises: the Lake Chad basin conflict, the North-West and South-West crisis and the Central African Republic refugee crisis. Humanitarian needs are compounded by structural development weaknesses and chronic vulnerabilities that further challenge the long-term recovery of the affected people. Despite the response efforts deployed, the severity of humanitarian needs in Cameroon keeps growing due to the prolonged crises, insecurity and displacement, the impact of COVID-19 as well as climate-related effects.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is only funded at 26%
- **Consultations:** Cameroon received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** CERF allocated \$2M in May 2022 to Cameroon through the Rapid Response Window in response to an outbreak of cholera.
- **Rationale:** It received very high support from the UFE working group, has below average funding and an average CIRV score. It was also listed as a priority by the NGO consortium ICVA.⁹

MALI

[CIRV: 64, 2022 Funding: 27% of \$686M]

- **Context:** The humanitarian crisis in Mali has worsened due to an increase in and expansion of intercommunal violence and attacks by non-State armed groups (NSAGs). Uncertainty of the political transition also leaves the State with weakened capacity to meet people's basic needs. Over 90 per cent of the rural population lives in a conflict area or in fear that the conflict will spread to their locality. The use of improvised explosive devices, the destruction of communication antennas, bridges and roads, the encirclement of villages and markets by NSAGs, and counter-insurgency military operations are hindering populations' access to services and livelihoods and preventing the mobility of personnel and humanitarian commodities.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 27%.
- **Consultations:** It received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** CERF has allocated \$22M in 2022 to Mali through the Rapid Response Window in response to food insecurity and violence.
- **Rationale:** Mali received very high support from the UFE working group. Its HRP is funded below average and its CIRV score is higher than the average. It was also listed as the highest priority country by ICVA.

MYANMAR

[CIRV: 54, 2022 Funding: 17% of \$826M]

- **Context:** The people of Myanmar are facing an unprecedented political, human rights and humanitarian crisis, with needs escalating dramatically since the military takeover and a severe COVID-19 third wave in 2021. This has generated new needs in new areas with increased displacement due to the spread of conflict. The military takeover and the large-scale civil disobedience movement that followed have heavily

⁷ CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability.

⁸ All funding data from the *Financial Tracking Services* as of 26 August 2022.

⁹ The International Council of Voluntary Agencies includes among others the Action Contre la Faim, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes and World Vision International.

impacted the already fragile public service sector, further restricting the access of people in need to basic services. The twin crises of COVID-19 and the military takeover have also deepened pre-existing needs among already vulnerable groups. New needs have also been identified as a result of the new national frame of analysis that uses food insecurity as a measure to vulnerability.

- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is only funded at 17%.
- **Consultations:** For this UFE round, countries that received an allocation in the previous UFE round were not *a priori* eligible for funding unless a majority of UFEWG members recommends an exception. Myanmar received UFE funding in the first round of 2022. However, seven out of eight members of the UFE working group nominated it to be included in the second round as well due to high humanitarian needs caused by armed conflict, food insecurity, internal displacement and very low funding. Myanmar received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** Myanmar received \$12M from CERF through the first UFE round of 2022.
- **Rationale:** It received very high support from the UFE working group and is one of the least funded HRPs. It was also listed as a priority by ICVA.

NIGERIA

[CIRV: 67, 2022 Funding: 42% of 1,127M]

- **Context:** Twelve years into the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, the needs are as severe and large-scale as ever. The crisis continues unabated and affected people's living conditions are not improving; they still live with great unpredictability, privation far beyond chronic poverty, and daily threats to their health and safety. Crude mortality rates among people arriving from some inaccessible areas are at war-time levels. 1.74 million children under 5 are projected to be acutely malnourished including 614,000 children with severe acute malnutrition. As attacks by NSAGs continue at scale, peace or true stabilization across most of the conflict-affected zones is not yet in sight.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 42%.
- **Consultations:** Nigeria received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** CERF allocated \$15M in May 2022 to Nigeria through the Rapid Response Window in response to food insecurity.
- **Rationale:** It received very high support from the UFE working group and has above average humanitarian needs with one of the highest CIRV scores. It was also listed as a priority country by ICVA.

SOUTH SUDAN

[CIRV: 69, 2022 Funding: 34% of \$1,700M]

- **Context:** People in South Sudan continue to face the multiple compounding shocks of continued food insecurity, macroeconomic shocks, three consecutive years of flooding, disease outbreaks, increased sub-national violence, and threats and attacks on humanitarian workers and assets, resulting in an overall protection crisis.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 34%.
- **Consultations:** South Sudan received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** In 2022 CERF has allocated \$40M to South Sudan through the Rapid Response Window in response to drought, conflict, and floods.
- **Rationale:** South Sudan received very high support from the UFE working group and has below average funding. It has one of the highest CIRV scores. It was also listed as a priority by ICVA.

UGANDA

[CIRV: 49, 2022 Funding: 25% of \$804M]

- **Context:** Uganda is one of the largest refugee hosting countries in Africa, offering a safe haven for 1.5 million refugees who fled violence especially in the DRC and South Sudan. In addition, drought and floods have led to increasing food insecurity in the northeast of the country,
- **Funding:** While Uganda does not have an HRP tracked by FTS, the \$804M inter-agency refugee response plan is funded at 25%.
- **Consultations:** Uganda received very high support from the UFE working group.

- **CERF:** CERF allocated \$4M in June 2022 to Uganda through the Rapid Response Window specifically for the drought in Karamoja region.
- **Rationale:** Uganda received very high support from the UFE working group as the only country to reach 18 points. Its CIRV score is fairly high compared to other non-HRP countries.

YEMEN

[CIRV: 68, 2022 Funding: 42% of \$4,272M]

- **Context:** The crisis in Yemen remains extremely severe, with over 20.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The crisis is fuelled by conflict and is further exacerbated by the economy's decline, natural hazards such as floods or drought, and epidemics, notably COVID-19. Though Yemen had pre-existing vulnerabilities, the conflict's increasingly protracted nature has resulted in economic collapse, increased poverty and the breakdown of national social-protection systems and community safety nets. Millions of people can no longer meet their basic needs, and have limited social capital and protection mechanisms.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 42%.
- **Consultations:** Yemen received high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** In 2022 CERF has allocated \$40M to Yemen through the Rapid Response Window in response to food insecurity and violence.
- **Rationale:** Yemen received high support from the UFE working group. While the funding is slightly above average at 42%, the funding shortfall is nevertheless almost \$2.5B and its CIRV score is among the highest.

Tier 2

These countries emerged as robust candidates, but not as strongly as those in Tier 1. This tier includes:

- ✓ all countries that received very high support from the working group but have slightly above average funding and slightly below average humanitarian needs; and
- ✓ all countries that received high support from the working group and have below average funding.

BANGLADESH

[CIRV: 48, 2022 Funding: 25% of \$881M]

- **Context:** Bangladesh has generously provided safety to Rohingya refugees from Myanmar for several years, most notably in the aftermath of the events of August 2017. Moving into the fifth year of the crisis in the neighbouring country, the Government of Bangladesh and the humanitarian community are providing critical support in an increasingly resource-strained environment. The humanitarian community is committed to supporting Bangladesh in leading the humanitarian response for over 900,000 Rohingya refugees until conditions allow for their return to Myanmar in a safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable manner.
- **Funding:** The 2022 Rohingya Refugee Crisis JRP is funded at 25%.
- **Consultations:** Bangladesh received high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** CERF allocated \$5M in July 2022 to Bangladesh through the Rapid Response Window in response to floods.
- **Rationale:** Bangladesh received high support from the UFE working group and has below average funding. While its CIRV score is below average, this score applies to the whole country and is not indicative of the high humanitarian needs amongst Rohingya refugee population and host communities.

MOZAMBIQUE

[CIRV: 55, 2022 Funding: 43% of \$389M]

- **Context:** The conflict in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province continued to escalate in the first half of 2021, before intervention by foreign forces from July. The attack by NSAGs and clashes with security in Palma District, which began in late March, forced more than 100,000 people to flee. The intervention of foreign forces led to a lull in large-scale attacks. However, confrontations between NSAGs and security forces displaced thousands of people. The armed conflict has heightened food insecurity

and malnutrition, with families forced to abandon their homes and fields, and erratic rainfall in some parts of the region has compounded crop losses. In the three northern provinces more than 900,000 people are severely food insecure.

- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 43%.
- **Consultations:** Mozambique received very high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** CERF allocated \$4M in April 2022 to Mozambique through the Rapid Response Window in response to Tropical Cyclone Gombe. Another \$5M were allocated in August due to increasing displacement.
- **Rationale:** Mozambique received very high support from the UFE working group and is the only country to have received votes from all members. While the funding is slightly above average at 43%, working group members highlighted the need for additional resources to respond to the displacement crisis in the country, disruptions in essential services and shortfalls in key sectors (e.g. protection, food security).

VENEZUELA

[CIRV: 46, 2022 Funding: 13% of \$795M]

- **Context:** Prolonged and significant economic contraction, chronic inflation with episodes of hyperinflation, political polarization and localized violence remain key drivers of humanitarian needs in Venezuela. In 2021, a modest recovery in oil production and a series of liberalizing economic measures have slightly improved economic performance and helped curb inflation. However, the continued economic contraction and the impact of broad sectoral sanctions continue to impact the provision of essential services such as health care, water and sanitation, education and domestic gas, fuel and electricity supply.
- **Funding:** The 2022 HRP is funded at 13%.
- **Consultations:** Venezuela received high support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** No CERF funding in 2022.
- **Rationale:** Venezuela received high support from the UFE working group and its HRP is among the most poorly funded.

Tier 3

These countries have significant unmet humanitarian resourcing needs, but are not as strong candidates for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2 based on a variety of factors including their funding levels, the levels of humanitarian needs, the levels of support from the working group, and/or the amount of Rapid Response funding that CERF has already allocated since January 2022.

This tier includes:

- ✓ all countries that received high support from the working group but well below average humanitarian needs; and
- ✓ all countries that received medium support from the working group.

In determining whether to include countries from this Tier in the scenario, the CERF secretariat assessed each country on its own merits *and* assessed how each country's selection would impact the size of the potential UFE allocations for the Tier 1 and 2 countries. Given that Tiers 1 and 2 comprise 10 countries, and considering that the overall envelope is only \$100M, there was limited scope for including additional countries from Tier 3 unless funding needs were relatively small. Consequently, of the 8 countries in this tier, the ERC accepted the CERF secretariat's recommendation to include Algeria for the following non-exhaustive list of reasons:

- A small UFE allocation for a small humanitarian operation in a country likely Algeria will likely have a more meaningful impact than a small UFE allocation in a much bigger humanitarian operation.
- The main agencies supporting the Sahrawi refugees made a strong case for inclusion as the humanitarian situation has significantly deteriorated in first half of 2022 due to rising food prices and underfunding of humanitarian programmes. For instance, monthly food rations for refugees were recently cut by 75%.

ALGERIA*[CIRV: 29, 2022 Funding: n/a]*

- **Context:** Algeria has hosted Sahrawi refugees for more than four decades with support from the international community. However, the COVID-19 pandemic, a global rise in food and fuel prices, and impacts of the war in Ukraine have led to increasing food insecurity and malnutrition in the refugee camps.
- **Funding:** Not available.
- **Consultations:** Algeria received medium support from the UFE working group.
- **CERF:** No CERF funding in 2022.
- **Rationale:** Algeria received medium support from the UFE working group. While its CIRV score is lower compared to many other non-HRP countries, the CIRV score reflects the situation for the whole country, whereas a CERF allocation would specifically focus on Sahrawi refugees in the country.

Tier 4

These countries also have unmet humanitarian needs but were not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1, 2 and 3 based on a variety of factors including above average funding levels, below average levels of humanitarian needs, limited support from the working group, and/or the amount of Rapid Response funding that CERF has already allocated since January 2022.

Annex II - Summary of countries with UFEWG support by category

	Country (* = non-HRP)	2022 Funding (as of 26 Aug)			CIRV	UFEWG Support ¹⁰	Funding since Jan 2022	
		People Targeted	Req.	%			CERF	CBPF
Tier 1	Cameroon	2.6M	\$376M	26%	56	V. high	\$2M	
	Mali	5.3M	\$686M	27%	64	V. high	\$22M	
	Myanmar	6.2M	\$826M	17%	54	V. high	\$12M	<\$1M
	Nigeria	5.5M	\$1,127M	42%	67	V. high	\$15M	
	South Sudan	6.8M	\$1,700M	34%	69	V. high	\$40M	\$13M
	Uganda	4.1M ¹¹	\$804M	25%	49	V. high	\$4M	
	Yemen	17.9M	\$4,272M	42%	68	High	\$40M	\$4M
Tier 2	Mozambique	1.2M	\$389M	43%	55	V. High	\$9M	
	Bangladesh	1.46M	\$881M	25%	48	High	\$5M	
	Venezuela	5.2M	\$795M	13%	46	High	-	\$3M
Tier 3	Sri Lanka*	-	-	n/a	23	High	\$5M	
	Colombia	1.6M	\$283M	23%	44	Medium	\$5M	
	Eritrea*	-	-	n/a	46	Medium	\$4M	
	CAR	2.0M	\$461M	65%	62	Medium	\$15M	\$10M
	Burundi	0.95M	\$182M	14%	48	Medium	\$1M	
	El Salvador	0.9M	\$114M	13%	42	Medium	-	
	Algeria*	-	-	n/a	29	Medium	-	
	Ethiopia	20M	\$3,085M	31%	71	Medium	\$12M	
Tier 4	Zimbabwe*	-	-	n/a	59	Low	-	
	oPt	1.6M	\$510M	31%	42	Low	-	\$6M
	Guatemala	1.7M	\$154	19%	47	Low	-	
	Jordan*	-	-	n/a	44	V. Low	-	<\$1M
	Djibouti*	-	-	n/a	37	V. Low	\$2M	
	Afghanistan	22.1M	\$4,442M	42%	66	V. Low	\$10M	\$75M
	Cuba*	-	-	n/a	12	V. Low	-	
	Libya	0.4M	\$114M	75%	49	V. Low	-	
	Sierra Leone*	-	-	n/a	39	V. Low	-	
	Somalia	5.5M	\$1,458M	67%	75	V. Low	\$41M	\$54M
	DPRK*	-	-	n/a	47	V. Low	-	
	Iraq	0.99M	\$400M	32%	54	V. Low	-	\$6M
	Malawi*	-	-	n/a	46	V. Low	\$3M	
Panama*	-	-	n/a	38	V. Low	-		
	Ukraine	11.5M	\$4,293M	57%	56	None	\$61M	\$90M

¹⁰ None = 0 points; Very low = 1-4 points; Low = 5-8 points; Medium = 9-12 points or 8 points and at least 4 votes; High = 13-16 points; Very high = 17-20 points or at least 7 votes.

¹¹ UNHCR, *Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (2022-2025)* – 1.5M refugees and asylum seekers and 2.6M host community members.