

### Introduction

1. This note presents the Emergency Relief Coordinator’s decision on the selection of countries and funding envelopes for the first underfunded emergencies (UFE) round of 2022, totaling \$150M, based on the CERF secretariat’s analysis. The analysis is based on an assessment of funding, needs and vulnerability data, and following discussions with IASC partners, including through the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies working group (UFEWG).

### Outcome of the Analysis

2. The CERF secretariat’s assessment was based on quantitative analyses of humanitarian needs, risks, vulnerabilities and funding levels, complemented by a review of qualitative information and consultations including with UN agencies, NGOs, the IFRC and other parts of OCHA (see *Methodology Note*). It also took into consideration on-going and upcoming CERF allocations.
3. Based on its analysis, the CERF secretariat categorized the 37 countries<sup>1</sup> that received varying levels of support from the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies working group into four tiers to support the ERC’s decision-making. The four tiers reflect the CERF’s secretariat’s ranking based on the analysis and the level of support from IASC partners, with Tier 1 representing countries highly recommended for funding, and Tier 4 countries least recommended for funding through this UFE round. While the purpose of this note is to support the ERC’s decision-making, all countries across the four tiers are underfunded and may be considered by the ERC for funding. The 37 countries are presented by tiers in table 2 below with HRP countries marked in bold.
4. The background for the categorization of each country can be found in the country information in Annex I and II.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
1. Angola	11. <b>Myanmar</b>	14. <b>Bangladesh</b>	21. <b>Cameroon</b>
2. <b>Burkina Faso</b>	12. <b>Sudan</b>	15. <b>Burundi</b>	22. Ecuador
3. <b>Chad</b>	13. <b>Syria</b>	16. Eritrea	23. <b>El Salvador</b>
4. <b>DRC</b>		17. <b>Ethiopia</b>	24. <b>Guatemala</b>
5. <b>Haiti</b>		18. <b>Mali</b>	25. <b>Iraq</b>
6. <b>Honduras</b>		19. <b>Mozambique</b>	26. Mauritania
7. Kenya		20. <b>Yemen</b>	27. Nicaragua
8. Lebanon			28. <b>Nigeria</b>
9. Madagascar			29. Sierra Leone
10. <b>Niger</b>			30. <b>Somalia</b>
			31. <b>South Sudan</b>
			32. Tanzania
			33. Turkey
			34. Uganda
			35. <b>Venezuela</b>
			36. Zambia
			37. <b>Zimbabwe</b>

Countries with an HRP or equivalent plan in bold

<sup>1</sup> Of which 24 have Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) or equivalent appeals/plans.

## ERC Funding Decisions

5. Considering the number of countries in Tier 1 and Tier 2, and taking into consideration the scale of humanitarian operations in these countries and the overall amount of funding available of \$150 million, the ERC decided to include all 13 Tier 1 and Tier 2 countries in this UFE round with the following apportionment:

Selected countries and funding envelopes		
1	Angola	\$6M
2	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	\$10M
3	<b>Chad</b>	\$10M
4	<b>DRC</b>	\$23M
5	<b>Haiti</b>	\$8M
6	<b>Honduras</b>	\$5M
7	Kenya	\$6M
8	Lebanon	\$8M
9	Madagascar	\$7M
10	<b>Niger</b>	\$10M
11	<b>Myanmar</b>	\$12M
12	<b>Sudan</b>	\$20M
13	<b>Syria</b>	\$25M
<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>\$150M</b>
<i>Total HRP</i>		<i>\$123M</i>
<i>Total non-HRP</i>		<i>\$27M</i>

Countries with an HRP or equivalent plan in bold

6. The envelopes per country were calculated based on a standard formula<sup>2</sup> to provide a baseline, and then adjusted (i) by taking into consideration on-going CERF projects, large changes in HRP funding requirements in 2022 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.
7. This funding decision included allocations totaling \$123M for the 9 HRPs and \$27M for the 4 non-HRP countries. Country envelopes range in size from \$5M (for Honduras) to \$25M (for the Syrian Arab Republic). Adjustments to the recommended funding envelopes per country were within \$1M from the results of the standard formula for all countries with two exceptions. Myanmar's funding requirements will triple in the 2022 HRP compared to 2021; thus, the ERC decided to adjust the funding envelope from a calculated \$5M to \$12M. Niger's requirements in 2022 will be similar to those of Chad; thus, the ERC allocated the same amount (\$10M) to both countries. (In Honduras, requirements will also increase, but total requirements, at \$143M, will still be lower than in any other recommended country; thus, no adjustment was decided.) To compensate for these increases, the final amounts for Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic are less than the formula-calculated baseline amounts.

<sup>2</sup> 25% of the \$150M is distributed evenly across all of the selected countries to create a minimum baseline for all countries. The remaining 75% is allocated as a proportion of each country's funding gap as of 3 December 2021.

## Annex I - Summary of Country Analysis for Tiers 1 and 2

### Tier 1

The CERF secretariat categorized all countries that received strong support from the UFE working group in Tier 1, namely Angola, Burkina Faso, DRC, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, and Niger.<sup>3</sup> It categorized two further countries that received medium to strong support, had close to or above average CIRV scores and had below average funding levels, namely Chad and Honduras.

Summary of key information for Tier 1 countries (in alphabetical order):

#### Angola

*[CIRV<sup>4</sup>: 43 of 100, 2021 Funding: n/a]*

- **Context:** While Angola does not have an HRP, it is experiencing the worst drought in 40 years. Food insecurity is expected to continue to deteriorate in the affected areas, particularly in the south-western regions. However, the government is reluctant to acknowledge the scale of the crisis and it is unlikely that it will allocate a substantial amount of money to drought response, as this would be tantamount to declaring an emergency.
- **Funding:** Not available.
- **CERF:** In August 2021 CERF allocated \$5M to Angola through the Rapid Response Window for drought response. The country team is considering a new rapid response request.

#### Burkina Faso

*[CIRV: 67, 2021 Funding: 41% of \$608M]*

- **Context:** In 2022, Burkina Faso will continue to confront a multidimensional crisis. Nearly one fifth of the national population now needs humanitarian assistance. Widespread insecurity, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and reduced presence of the State in areas severely impacted by conflict have led to displacement, affected access to basic services and livelihoods, and exacerbated chronic vulnerability to climatic variance.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is only funded at 41%. Following a strict reprioritizing effort, the 2022 HRP aims to reach 3% more people in need (3M) for a slightly reduced budget compared to 2021 (\$561M instead of \$608M).
- **CERF:** In 2021 CERF allocated \$11M to Burkina Faso: \$4M through the Rapid Response Window in July and \$7M through the Underfunded Emergencies Window in September. The HC on 11 December submitted a new rapid response request for \$5M. A drought AA framework will be sent for the ERC's endorsement soon; earliest potential activation would be in spring 2022.

#### Chad

*[CIRV: 65, 2021 Funding: 30% of \$618M]*

- **Context:** Chad continues to be afflicted by prolonged humanitarian crises due to growing insecurity in the country and in neighbouring countries, as well as socioeconomic, health and climate-related challenges in a context of political transition. Due to insecurity in Lac Province, the number of forcibly displaced people in Chad has reached an unprecedented level, with over 1 million refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is funded at 30%.
- **CERF:** In Sep 2021 CERF allocated \$7M to Chad through the Underfunded Emergencies Window. The country team is considering a new rapid response request to assist Cameroonian refugees. A drought AA framework will be finalized in 2022.

<sup>3</sup> The level of UFE Working Group support for each country is informed by a voting and scoring process and ranked according to the following scale: "no to very low", "low", "medium", "medium to strong" and "strong".

<sup>4</sup> CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability.

**DRC***[CIRV: 67, 2021 Funding: 37% of \$1,984M]*

- **Context:** The DRC remains one of the world's most complex and protracted humanitarian crises. Armed conflict continues unabated in the eastern part of the country, particularly in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces, where the Government has declared a state of siege. According to the latest IPC analysis, 27 million people face acute food insecurity – the highest number in the world. Violent conflict, epidemics and natural disasters continue to compound high levels of poverty, weak public infrastructure and basic social services, as well as conflict dynamics over land and mineral resources.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is funded at 37%.
- **CERF:** In 2021 CERF allocated \$36M to DRC, including \$22M in September through the Underfunded Emergencies Window.

**Haiti***[CIRV: 55, 2021 Funding: 28% of \$236M]*

- **Context:** Regularly exposed to natural hazards and the effects of climate change, Haiti faces recurrent socioeconomic and political challenges that are anchored in deep-rooted structural problems. In 2021, the country experienced a profound deterioration of the socioeconomic, political and security context. Compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and a 7.2-magnitude earthquake, humanitarian needs have exacerbated.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is one of the least well-funded, at only 28%. The cost of the 2022 HRP is 58% higher, at \$374M.
- **CERF:** In 2021 CERF allocated \$13M to Haiti through the Rapid Response Window, \$12M of which in response to the earthquake in August.

**Honduras***[CIRV: 45, 2021 Funding: 26% of \$79M]*

- **Context:** The pandemic and Hurricanes Eta and Iota worsened long-standing multidimensional humanitarian conditions in Honduras and significantly weakened the State's and communities' coping capacity. Poverty and violence are rising, while access to basic services is shrinking. Increasing trends towards protracted droughts linked to El Niño, as well as increasingly heavy rains from tropical storm activity, have had devastating effects on health, food security and livelihoods.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is one of the least funded, at only 26% according to FTS. The cost of the 2022 HRP is expected to increase by 81% (to \$143M).
- **CERF:** In 2021 CERF did not allocate funding to Honduras.

**Lebanon***[CIRV: 43, 2021 Funding: n/a – new \$221M ERP in 2022]*

- **Context:** Lebanon is facing the impacts of economic and financial collapse, COVID-19, the Beirut Port explosions and the Syrian crisis. In addition, political deadlock fuels popular protests and hampers meaningful reform and recovery efforts. In this context, the situation of ordinary people in Lebanon is worsening day by day.
- **Funding:** The 2022 Emergency Response Plan is envisaged as a time-bound exceptional response to the current situation and is budgeted at \$221M.
- **CERF:** In September 2021 CERF allocated \$4M to Lebanon through the Rapid Response Window in response to the fuel crisis.

**Kenya***[CIRV: 56, 2021 Funding: n/a]*

- **Context:** Three consecutive poor rainy seasons in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya have exhausted families' coping capacities and left more than 2.9 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The situation is expected to deteriorate in 2022.
- **Funding:** The Flash Appeal is only 19% funded (\$26.6M of \$139.5M).

- **CERF:** In October 2021 CERF allocated \$5M through the Rapid Response Window to Kenya for drought response.

## Madagascar

*[CIRV: 51, 2021 Funding: n/a]*

- **Context:** Back-to-back droughts buffeted the Grand Sud of Madagascar during the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 rainy seasons, leaving at least 1.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance until May 2022. These consecutive droughts have severely impacted lives and livelihoods. While 28,000 people were expected to face catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5), an upscale in humanitarian assistance has avoided this for now.
- **Funding:** The Flash Appeal is currently funded at 73%.
- **CERF:** In September 2021 CERF allocated \$8M to Madagascar through the Underfunded Emergencies Window.

## Niger

*[CIRV: 57, 2021 Funding: 41% of \$523M]*

- **Context:** Niger faces a broad range of complex humanitarian needs linked to escalating conflict-related violence, climate-related disasters and socioeconomic challenges. Violence related to the activities of armed actors in the country and in neighbouring areas has led to severe protection concerns and aggravated chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is only funded at 41%. The HRP prioritization exercise resulted in a slight decline in the total requirements for 2022, from \$523M to \$475M.
- **CERF:** In October 2021 CERF allocated \$8.5M to Niger through the Rapid Response Window. The country team is considering a new rapid response request to respond to food insecurity. A drought AA framework is about to be finalized.

## Tier 2

The CERF secretariat categorized three countries as Tier 2: Myanmar, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic received only medium support from the UFE working group, but both have an above average CIRV score and below average funding. While Myanmar has above average funding levels, it received medium to strong support from the UFE working group. Additionally, Myanmar's HRP is tripling in size in 2022 – more than any other HRP.

Summary of key information for Tier 2 countries (in alphabetical order):

## Myanmar

*[CIRV: 50, 2021 Funding: 73% of \$276M]*

- **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 twin crises of COVID-19 and the military takeover have also deepened pre-existing needs among already vulnerable groups, including stateless Rohingya people and long-displaced people in the country's north-east.
- **Funding:** While the 2021 HRP is one of the best funded at 73%, the cost of the 2022 HRP is expected to be three times higher (\$826M compared to \$277M) – the highest increase of any HRP.
- **CERF:** In October 2021 CERF allocated \$10M to Myanmar through the Rapid Response Window in response to new displacement.

## Sudan

*[CIRV: 76, 2021 Funding: 36% of \$1,940M]*

- **Context:** Continuing economic crisis, including high inflation, resulted in elevated levels of food insecurity, while hundreds of thousands of displaced people in Darfur and other parts of the country remain in protracted displacement needing specific assistance, including protection. Over the past

year, parts of the country – including in Darfur and South Kordofan – witnessed increased insecurity and localized violence.

- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is funded at 36%.
- **CERF:** In April 2021 CERF allocated \$5M to Sudan through the Rapid Response Window in response to intercommunal violence in Darfur.

### **Syrian Arab Republic**

*[CIRV: 69, 2021 Funding: 45% of \$4,224M]*

- **Context:** A decade into the crisis, factors driving humanitarian needs among Syria's population have multiplied. During the second half of 2021 hostilities have re-intensified along front lines in northern and southern Syria, triggering new displacements and destruction as well as continued violations of IHL and IHRL. At the same time, the long-standing needs of an estimated 6.9 million IDPs remain staggering, particularly for the over 2 million people in 1,760 informal settlements and planned camps, often hosted in inadequate shelters and with limited access to basic services. Basic service delivery across the Syrian Arab Republic continues to be vastly inadequate and hampered by damaged infrastructure, lack of critical supplies and, increasingly, financial unaffordability.
- **Funding:** The 2021 HRP is funded at 45%.
- **CERF:** In September 2021 CERF allocated \$22M to the Syrian Arab Republic through the Underfunded Emergencies Window.

## Annex II - Summary of key data

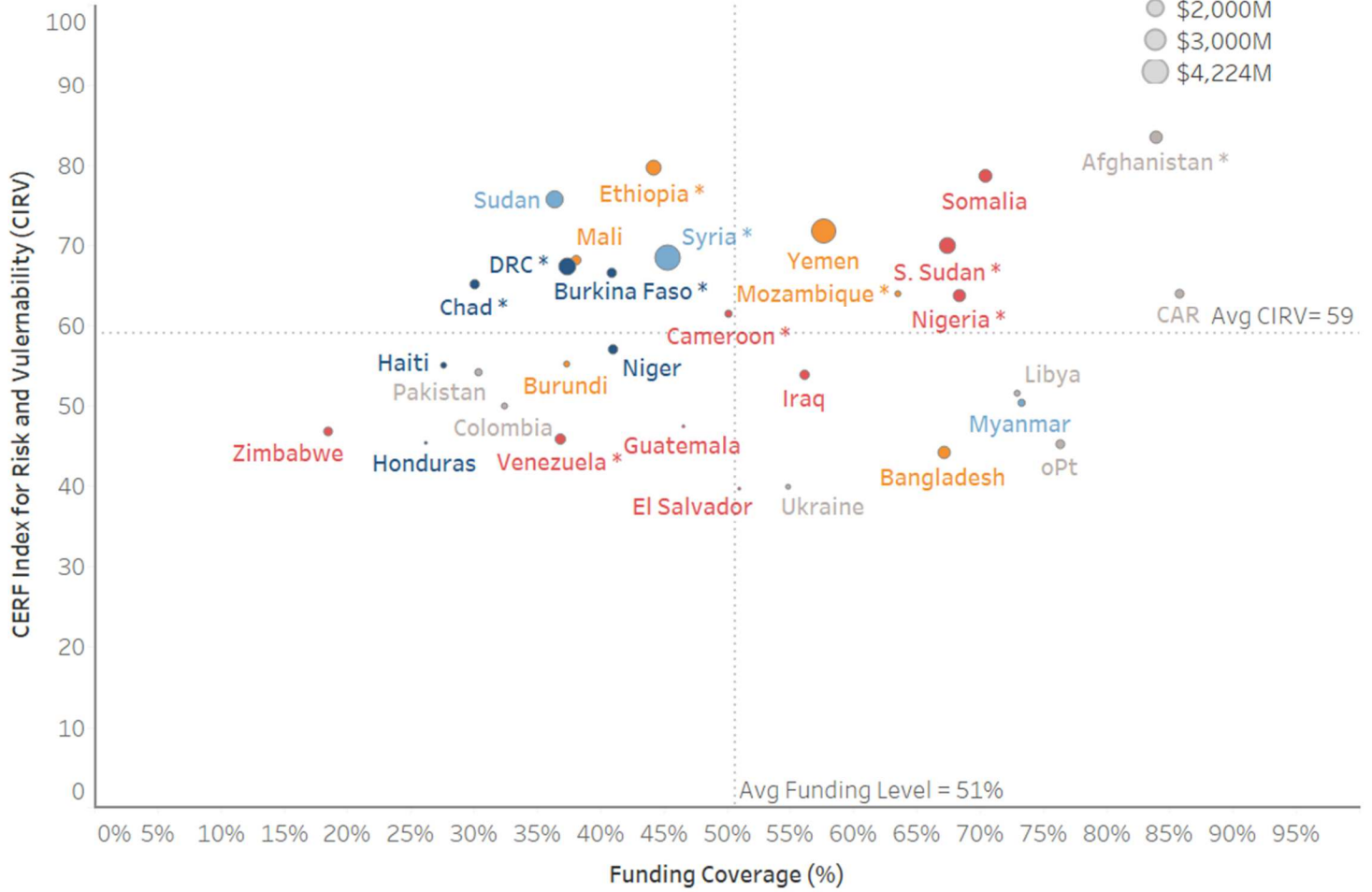
	2021 Funding			2022		CIRV	UFEWG support *	CERF 2021	
	Required	Received	Coverage	People Targeted	Funding Requirements			TOTAL	...of which UFE
<b>Tier 1</b>									
Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	M-S	\$5M	
Burkina Faso	\$608M	\$249M	41%	3.0M	\$561M (↓-8%)	67	S	\$11M	\$7M
Chad	\$618M	\$186M	30%	3.5M	\$500M (↓-19%)	65	M-S	\$7M	\$7M
DRC	\$1,984M	\$742M	37%	8.8M	\$1,880M (↓-5%)	67	S	\$35.8M	\$22.1M
Haiti	\$236M	\$65M	28%	2.5M	\$374M (↑+58%)	55	S	\$12.9M	
Honduras	\$79M	\$21M	26%	1.8M	\$143M (↑+81%)	45	M-S		
Kenya	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	S	\$5M	
Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7M	\$221M (ERP)	43	S	\$4M	
Madagascar	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3M	\$65M (Flash)	51	S	\$8M	\$8M
Niger	\$523M	\$215M	41%	2.1M	\$475M (↓-9%)	57	S	\$8.5M	
<b>Tier 2</b>									
Myanmar	\$276M	\$203M	73%	6.2M	\$826M (↑+199%)	50	M-S	\$10M	
Sudan	\$1,940M	\$706M	36%	10.9M	\$1,900M (=)	76	M	\$5M	
Syrian Arab Republic	\$4,224M	\$1,913M	45%	12.0M	\$4,200M (=)	69	M	\$22M	\$22M
<b>Tier 3</b>									
Bangladesh	\$943M	\$634M	67%	1.4M	\$875M (↓-7%)	44	M-S	\$14M	
Burundi	\$195M	\$73M	37%	0.9M	\$183M (↓-6%)	55	L	\$1.5M	
Eritrea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	L		
Ethiopia	\$1,488	\$657M	44%	22.3M	\$2,750M (↑+85%)	80	M	\$57.8M	\$13M
Mali	\$563M	\$215M	38%	4.8M	\$576M (↑+2%)	68	N-L	\$0.8M	
Mozambique	\$254M	\$161M	64%	1.2M	\$389M (↑+53%)	64	M-S	\$10.5M	\$5.5M
Yemen	\$3,853M	\$2,224M	58%	16.0M	\$3,850M (=)	72	M-S	\$40M	
<b>Tier 4</b>									
Cameroon	\$362M	\$181M	50%	2.7M	\$372M (↑+3%)	61	L	\$5M	\$5M
Ecuador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	N-L		
El Salvador	\$42M	\$21M	51%	0.9M	\$114M (↑+171%)	40	N-L		
Guatemala	\$56M	\$26M	47%	1.7M	\$154M (↑+175%)	47	N-L		
Iraq	\$607M	\$341M	56%	1M	\$411M (↓-32%)	54	N-L		
Mauritania	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	L		
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	M		
Nigeria	\$1,006M	\$688M	68%	5.4M	\$1,100M (↑+9%)	64	L	\$18.5M	\$12.5M
Sierra Leone	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	N-L	\$0.9M	
Somalia	\$1,092M	\$770M	71%	5.5M	\$1,500M (↑+37%)	79	L	\$52M	
South Sudan	\$1,678	\$1,132M	68%	6.7M	\$1,670M (=)	70	M	\$35.4M	\$12.4M
Tanzania	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	L		
Turkey	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	N-L		
Uganda	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	M-S		
Venezuela	\$708M	\$261M	37%	4.5M	\$708M (=)	46	L	\$8M	\$8M
Zambia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	N-L		
Zimbabwe	\$507M	\$94M	19%	n/a	n/a	47	N-L		

\*Levels of support from the UFE working group

- N-L: no to low support (1 agency or less)
- L: low support (2-3 agencies)
- M: medium support (4-5 agencies, but max 10 pts)
- M-S: medium to strong support (5 agencies and max 11pts or 6 and max 10pts)
- S: strong support (12pts+)
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# CERF Index (CIRV) vs Funding Levels (excl funding outside appeal)

Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Tier 4



Source: Financial Tracking Service as of 3 December

\* Received UFE in 2021