

### Introduction

1. This note presents the Emergency Relief Coordinator's (ERC) final decision for the second Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) round of 2023, of \$125 million.

### Outcome of the Analysis

2. **The CERF secretariat analyzed humanitarian needs, risks, vulnerabilities and funding levels,**<sup>1</sup> complemented by a review of qualitative information, consultations with UN agencies through the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies working group (UFEWG)<sup>2</sup>, NGOs, and other parts of OCHA (see [Methodology Note](#)), and a consideration of ongoing and upcoming CERF allocations. See Annex II for details on the analysis and consultations.
3. **Countries that received an allocation in the previous CERF UFE round were not eligible for consideration in this round unless a very strong case for an exception was made by the UFEWG**<sup>3</sup>. Such an exception was made for Sudan because a majority of the working group provided a strong justification for its inclusion. However, after further consideration Sudan was not ultimately included in this round. Instead, in August, the ERC allocated another \$20 million to Sudan from the Rapid Response window, given the deteriorating situation and time critical needs.
4. **The CERF secretariat categorized 34<sup>4</sup> countries into three tiers** reflecting how strongly they emerged as candidates for UFE funding based on the various dimensions of the analysis, including the level of support from the UFEWG<sup>5</sup>.
  - **Tier 1:** These emerged as very strong candidates for inclusion.
  - **Tier 2:** These countries have significant unmet humanitarian resourcing needs and are strong candidates for funding but are not as well placed for selection as those in Tier 1.
  - **Tier 3:** These countries also have unmet humanitarian needs, and an allocation could be well justified, but they are not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2.

Tier 1		Tier 2	Tier 3	
1. <b>Afghanistan</b>	8. <b>CAR</b>	13. <b>Cameroon</b>	19. Mauritania	27. Jordan
2. <b>Bangladesh</b>	9. Malawi	14. Cote d'Ivoire	20. Nicaragua	28. Libya
3. <b>Burkina Faso</b>	10. <b>Mozambique</b>	15. <b>oPt</b>	21. <b>Guatemala</b>	29. <b>Niger</b>
4. <b>Haiti</b>	11. <b>Venezuela</b>	16. <b>Somalia</b>	22. Armenia	30. <b>Nigeria</b>
5. <b>Mali</b>	12. <b>Yemen</b>	17. <b>South Sudan</b>	23. Ecuador	31. Rwanda
6. <b>Myanmar</b>		18. Zimbabwe	24. <b>El Salvador</b>	32. Tanzania
7. Uganda			25. Iran	33. Burundi
			26. Iraq	34. <b>Ukraine</b>

HRP countries in bold, non-HRP countries in plain text

<sup>1</sup> The CERF secretariat has been monitoring funding levels in the *Financial Tracking Service (FTS)* since May 2023, but all figures in this document are as of 23 August 2023.

<sup>2</sup> Consisting of FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

<sup>3</sup> Twelve countries received funding in the first UFE round of 2023: Chad, Colombia, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria.

<sup>4</sup> Only countries that received some support from the UFEWG have been included in this summary note.

<sup>5</sup> Low = 1-5 points or < 4 votes; Medium = 6-10 points or ≥ 4 votes; High = 11-15 points or ≥ 5 votes; Very high = ≥ 15 points or ≥ 7 votes.

## ERC Funding Decisions

5. **Based on this analysis, and considering the overall envelope of \$125M, the ERC decided to allocate funds to 14 countries.** These include all countries in Tier 1 and a limited number of countries in Tier 2. Of the 6 countries in this tier, the ERC selected Cameroon and oPt on the basis of the low funding, level of support from the UFEWG, their CIRV score, the limited likelihood of additional donor funding in 2023, the fact that they have not received CERF funding in 2023, and the fact that a moderate allocation can have a meaningful impact.

Country	Amount
<b>Afghanistan</b>	\$20M
<b>Bangladesh</b>	\$8M
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	\$9M
<b>Cameroon</b>	\$6M
<b>CAR</b>	\$6.5M
<b>Haiti</b>	\$8M
Malawi	\$4M
<b>Mali</b>	\$8M
<b>Mozambique</b>	\$6.5M
<b>Myanmar</b>	\$9M
<b>oPt</b>	\$6M
Uganda	\$6M
<b>Venezuela</b>	\$8M
<b>Yemen</b>	\$20M
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$125M</b>

HRPs in **bold**;

6. Annex I provides a brief summary of each country context along with the rationale for selection. Annex II contains detailed data for each country.
7. **The envelopes were calculated with a standard funding-based formula<sup>6</sup> and then adjusted** (i) by taking into consideration ongoing CERF projects and other relevant 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.

<sup>6</sup> For HRP countries, 25% of the available envelope 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 shortfall relative to the shortfall of all the HRP countries listed in the scenario

## Annex I – Summary of Country Analysis – Selected Countries Only

### Tier 1 Countries – In alphabetical order

#### Afghanistan

*[CIRV: 66, 2023 Funding: 25% of \$3,227M]*

- **Context:** The humanitarian operating environment is becoming increasingly complex at a time of rising widespread humanitarian needs. As a result of the prohibition on Afghan women working with NGOs and the UN in Afghanistan, the 2023 HRP underwent a reprioritization exercise in May 2023. Humanitarian needs remain extensive and prevalent across all sectors and throughout the country. Afghanistan is also in the grips of a climate change-induced crisis. The continuation of drought has drastically undermined rural livelihoods, while the loss of jobs in cities means there are no safe havens for displaced people. As of April 2023, approximately 17.2 million Afghans, accounting for 40% of the population, are facing significant acute food insecurity, falling into the Crisis or Emergency category (IPC Phase 3 or 4). This includes nearly 3.4 million individuals, approximately 8% of the total, who are experiencing food insecurity at Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels. Underfunding is one of the major challenges impacting partners' capacity to scale up humanitarian response across all clusters.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$3,227M and funded at 25%.
- **Consultations:** Afghanistan received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023 CERF has allocated \$18M via one Rapid Response (RR) allocation in May for famine prevention. In 2022, CERF allocated \$10M via one RR allocation.
- **Rationale:** Afghanistan received very high support from the UFEWG, has below average funding and an above average CIRV score.<sup>7</sup> Afghanistan was also listed as a priority by ICVA and the IFRC.

#### Bangladesh

*[CIRV: 42, 2023 Funding: 30% of \$876M]*

- **Context:** The Rohingya people have faced systematic disenfranchisement, discrimination, and targeted persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State for decades. Persecution has repeatedly driven Rohingya refugees across the border into Bangladesh. Women, girls, and boys, who make up the majority of the Rohingya refugee population, are particularly vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence. As of September 2022, almost one million refugees were registered in Bangladesh, residing in thirty-three extremely congested camps. Furthermore, the Rohingya refugees are extremely vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards, including flooding, landslides, fire outbreak, cyclones, and the adverse impacts of climate change.
- **Funding:** The 2023 Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis Joint Response Plan is budgeted at \$876M and funded at 30%.
- **Consultations:** Bangladesh received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$6M to Bangladesh via two RR allocations (fire in Cox's Bazar in April (\$3M) and Cyclone Mocha response in June (\$3M)). In 2022, CERF allocated \$14M via two allocations (\$5M in RR and \$9M through UFE).
- **Rationale:** Bangladesh received high support from the UFEWG. Bangladesh was also listed as a priority by ICVA. Although Bangladesh has a below-average CIRV score, the score reflects the risks, vulnerabilities and needs for the country as a whole; conditions are considerably worse in the areas hosting Rohingya refugees, which would be the focus of the CERF UFE allocation. Moreover, although Bangladesh has an above-average funding level, it is still only funded at 30%.

<sup>7</sup> As of 23 August 2023, the average funding level for eligible HRPs was 29% and the average CIRV score was 59.

## Burkina Faso

*[CIRV: 61, 2023 Funding: 30% of \$877M]*

- **Context:** 4.7 million people are in need of humanitarian aid (20% of the population) and 1.9 million people have moved within the country as of December 31, 2022. Needs of affected people have increased both in terms of severity and geographical scale compared to 2022. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely persist in Soum, Oudalan, and Yagha, where many municipalities remain blockaded, and households have very few food and income sources. There is risk that Famine (IPC Phase 5) could occur in Djibo commune in Soum if an increase in conflict further restricts already low levels of crop cultivation, humanitarian aid, and market supply deliveries. The humanitarian community is prioritizing its interventions in 2023 to target 3.1 million people who experience acute and urgent needs across 127 municipalities.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$877M and funded at 30%.
- **Consultations:** Burkina Faso received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023 CERF has allocated \$9M via a RR allocation in May for famine prevention. In 2022, CERF allocated \$16M via two allocations (\$6M RR and \$10M UFE).
- **Rationale:** Burkina Faso received very high support from the UFEWG, has an above average CIRV score and slightly above average funding, but its HRP is nevertheless severely underfunded at only 30%. Burkina Faso was also listed as a priority by ICVA.

## CAR

*[CIRV: 66, 2023 Funding: 35% of \$533M]*

- **Context:** The humanitarian context is becoming more complex: the northeast has been impacted by the Sudanese crisis and the arrival of asylum-seekers from Sudan, while the northwest is impacted by the situation in Chad. Asylum seekers have sought refuge in some of the most vulnerable regions. A further spill-over effect from Sudan is possible, which could lead to further instability. Half a million people are displaced, and 3 million people currently do not have enough to eat. Serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law continue to occur. In 2023, 3.4 million people (56% of the population) are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, representing a 10% increase compared to 2022.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$533M and funded at 35%.
- **Consultations:** CAR received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$4M to CAR via one RR allocation (in July for Sudanese refugees). In 2022, CERF allocated \$15M via a RR allocation.
- **Rationale:** CAR received very high support from the UFEWG and has an above average CIRV score. CAR was also listed as a priority by ICVA. While CAR has an above-average funding level, its HRP is nevertheless severely underfunded at only 35%.

## Haiti

*[CIRV: 59, 2023 Funding: 26% of \$720M]*

- **Context:** The crisis in Haiti due to gang violence has worsened in recent months, displacing over 194,000 persons mostly in metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. Famine-like conditions were observed in the capital for the first time in the nation's recent history. Since the launch of the HRP, an IASC System-Wide Scale-up was activated in April. More than 5.2 million Haitians, nearly half of the population, are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, a number that has doubled in five years. A climate of fear now reigns across the country, particularly in Port-au-Prince where the presence and influence of gangs continues to grow and results in acts of extreme violence and brutality, including gang rapes, the use of children in their operations, and attacks on medical and educational personnel and infrastructure. Food insecurity is also particularly alarming, with Haiti having one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world relative to its population, experiencing catastrophic levels of food insecurity with life-threatening severe acute malnutrition. The HRP's two strategic objectives are: to assist 3.2 million people with multi-sectoral assistance to reduce their vulnerability, cover their basic needs and improve their living conditions within a protective environment; and to deploy efforts to strengthen the resilience of populations to shocks and the capacities of national institutions to respond to natural disasters.

- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP<sup>8</sup> is budgeted at \$720M and funded at 26%.
- **Consultations:** Haiti received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$18M to Haiti via two RR allocations (\$9 million in May for famine prevention and another \$9 million in early July in support of IASC scale up priorities). In 2022, CERF allocated \$20M to Haiti via three allocations (\$12M for two RR allocations and \$8M through UFE).
- **Rationale:** Haiti received very high support from the UFEWG, has below average funding and an average CIRV score.

## Malawi

[CIRV: 46, 2023 Funding: n/a]

- **Context:** Malawians are still recovering from the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Freddy (March 2023), which caused devastating floods and mudslides, affecting over 2.2 million people. At least 1.3 million people require urgent food and livelihoods support following the impact of the flooding on agriculture, livestock and household food stocks. More than 200,000 hectares of agricultural land were impacted and over 1.4 million livestock were affected, exacerbating food insecurity in the affected districts when more than 2 million people in southern Malawi were already facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity. Freddy also caused major damage to health facilities and affected access to safe water and sanitation. Malawi is facing its deadliest cholera outbreak in recorded history and its largest in the last two decades, leaving 4.8 million people in need of assistance.
- **Funding:** Malawi is a non-HRP country. The \$115M cholera and floods Flash Appeal, which runs through June 2023, was only funded at 31%. Additionally, members of the UFEWG provided data on their operational requirements and shortfalls.<sup>9</sup>
- **Consultations:** Malawi received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$10M to Malawi through two RR allocations (for responding to Cyclone Freddy (\$5.5M) and cholera (\$4.3M) respectively, both in March). In 2022, CERF allocated \$4M via two RR allocations (cholera and floods).
- **Rationale:** Malawi received very high support from the UFEWG. Additionally, Malawi was listed as a priority by the IFRC.

## Mali

[CIRV: 59, 2023 Funding: 21% of \$751M]

- **Context:** Mali has witnessed a marked deterioration in the security situation in recent months, and an extension of the conflict to southern Mali. Armed groups have intensified their activities with negative impacts on civilian populations. Persistent insecurity has triggered major movements of populations contributing to an increase in humanitarian needs across all sectors: more than 422,000 people have been displaced within the country, mainly children and women. Food insecurity and malnutrition continue to affect millions of people - an estimated 1.2 million people are already in need of food assistance during the current lean season. It is estimated that nearly 1.5 million children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. Humanitarian access will likely be further challenged by the termination of the peacekeeping operation.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$751M and funded at 21%.
- **Consultations:** Mali received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023 CERF has allocated \$7M via one Rapid Response allocation in May for famine prevention. In 2022, CERF allocated \$29M via four allocations (\$22M across three RR allocations and \$7M for UFE).
- **Rationale:** Mali received very high support from the UFEWG, has below average funding and an average CIRV score. Mali was also listed as a priority by ICVA.

<sup>8</sup> The requirements for Haiti's HRP are likely to increase in 2024 due to the IASC scale-up.

<sup>9</sup> Four members of the UFEWG provided funding data: FAO, IOM, UNHCR, and WFP (indicating that only 18% of their operational requirements of \$198M for 2023 had been met).

## Mozambique

*[CIRV: 55, 2023 Funding: 30% of \$513M]*

- **Context:** According to IOM's latest displacement tracking matrix in 2023, close to a million people remain displaced in Cabo Delgado. Displacement is placing a heavy burden on host communities who, living just above self-subsistence, have been sharing their scant resources with displaced people in solidarity. As people continue to be displaced, solidarity is reaching breaking point and tensions among communities are increasing. The violence against civilians has generated a complex protection crisis where civilians continue to be killed, and subjected to sexual violence, abductions, enforced disappearances, with destruction of property including schools, health centres and places of worship.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$513M and funded at 30%.
- **Consultations:** Mozambique received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$10M via one Rapid Response allocation for responding to multiple emergencies (including cholera, Tropical Storm Freddy, and floods). In 2022, CERF allocated \$9M via two RR allocations.
- **Rationale:** Mozambique received very high support from the UFEWG. Mozambique's CIRV score is only slightly below average at 55. While Mozambique has an above average funding level, its HRP is nevertheless severely underfunded at only 30%.

## Myanmar

*[CIRV: 67, 2023 Funding: 25% of \$887M]*

- **Context:** The people of Myanmar entered 2023 facing an unprecedented political, socioeconomic, human rights and humanitarian crisis with residual needs persisting from previous years, and new needs flowing from security and conflict dynamics since the military takeover in 2021. Almost half the population is thought to be living in poverty in 2023 and the number of people on the move as a result of conflict and depleted coping capacities, stood at 1.5 million at the start of 2023. The 2023 HRP, which targets 5.2 million people, focuses predominantly on people in need in rural areas, aiming to alleviate suffering for people facing acute vulnerabilities such as mental and physical disability; those using emergency coping strategies; internally displaced people and returnees; and those living in households headed by women, children, or the elderly with an emphasis on addressing food insecurity, reinforcing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; preventing and responding to gender-based violence; strengthening gender, mental health and psychosocial support; and promoting and delivering on disability inclusion.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$887M and funded at 25%.
- **Consultations:** Myanmar received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023 CERF has allocated \$10M to Myanmar via one RR allocation (in June for cyclone Mocha response). In 2022, CERF allocated \$22M via two UFE allocations (Myanmar was exceptionally considered in both UFE rounds in 2022 given the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the very strong UFEWG support)
- **Rationale:** Myanmar received very high support from the UFEWG, has below average funding and an above average CIRV score. Myanmar was also listed as a priority by ICVA.

## Uganda

*[CIRV: 53, 2023 Funding: n/a]*

- **Context:** Uganda is Africa's largest refugee-hosting country, with nearly 1.5 million refugees located across 13 districts. Refugees from the DRC are the second largest population in Uganda, numbering over half a million. Such a large presence of refugees has exacerbated the economic, environmental and development challenges faced by the host communities. In 2023, refugees from the DRC are continuing to cross to Uganda due to ongoing instability in North Kivu and Ituri provinces. Funding for Uganda's refugee plan has dwindled in the past years, and it is now considered one of the world's most underfunded refugee situations. The capacity of partners to provide lifesaving support to new arrivals and basic assistance to refugees has diminished; this has manifested as significant reductions in food rations, cuts in the distribution of hygiene kits and soap, and undue strains on public services (water and sanitation, healthcare, and education) in settlements. Partners continue to prioritize the delivery of



essential services, but more involvement and support from development actors, as agreed through the Global Compact on Refugees, is needed. Humanitarian needs for other communities in Uganda are also rising due to the successive droughts since 2020. Low household purchasing power, disease outbreaks and localized conflict have further exacerbated conditions.

- **Funding:** Uganda is a non-HRP country, and so funding requirements and contributions are not tracked in the same way on FTS as for HRP countries. That said, the inter-agency Refugee Response Plan is budgeted at \$846M for 2023, and as of 11 August was only funded at 18%. Additionally, members of the UFEWG, provided data on their operational requirements and shortfalls (covering the refugee response, and humanitarian operations elsewhere in the country).<sup>10</sup>
- **Consultations:** Uganda received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** CERF has not allocated any funds to Uganda in 2023. In 2022, CERF allocated \$15M via three allocations (\$7M for two RR allocations, for Ebola and the drought response, and \$8M through UFE against underfunded refugee needs).
- **Rationale:** Uganda received very high support from the UFEWG and humanitarian operations remain critically underfunded.

## Venezuela

*[CIRV: 49, 2023 Funding: 18% of \$720M]*

- **Context:** Humanitarian needs remain high with 7.7 million people in need of assistance (equivalent to 27% of the population). Despite some signs of stabilization in 2022, the economy remains a quarter of its size of 2013. According to the HRP, progress is being made through a more focused response at the municipal level, integrating capacity building and resilience as a way of working, promoting gender equality, localisation and the humanitarian-development nexus to leave no one behind. There are currently six priority areas for humanitarian assistance in Venezuela: population health; nutrition and food security; access to basic services; access to education; protection risks; and human mobility.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$720M and funded at 18%.
- **Consultations:** Venezuela received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has not allocated any funds to Venezuela. In 2022, CERF allocated \$8M to Venezuela in UFE funding.
- **Rationale:** Venezuela received high support from the UFEWG, and has the least well-funded HRP at only 18%.

## Yemen

*[CIRV: 68, 2023 Funding: 31% of \$4,344M]*

- **Context:** Across the country, an estimated 21.6 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services in Yemen in 2023 – approximately 66% of the total population. Protection needs in particular remain prevalent, with some 17.7 million people estimated to need protection services in 2023 while an estimated 15.4 million people need water, sanitation and hygiene assistance and services; 7.5 million people, many of whom are in diverse displacement settings, live in inadequate shelter conditions; 4.5 million people had been displaced by the end of 2022. The food security crisis in Yemen is critical, with at least 3.3 million people in IPC phase 3+ (2.5 million in IPC 3 and 0.8 million in IPC 4) as of May 2023. The situation is expected to deteriorate, primarily due to factors such as access constraints. Current projections indicate that the situation will worsen significantly by the end of December 2023, estimating that a minimum of 3.9 million people will be categorized in IPC phase 3+ (2.8 million in IPC 3 and 1.1 million in IPC 4).
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$4,344M and funded at 31%.
- **Consultations:** Yemen received **very high** support from the UFEWG.

<sup>10</sup> Four members of the UFEWG provided funding data: FAO, IOM, UNHCR, and WFP (indicating that only 24% of their operational requirements of \$583M for 2023 had been met).

- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated \$18M via an RR allocation for famine prevention in May. In 2022, CERF allocated a total of \$60M via two RR allocations of \$20M each, and one \$20M UFE allocation.
- **Rationale:** Yemen received very high support from the UFEWG and has an above average CIRV score. While Yemen has an above average funding level, its HRP is nevertheless severely underfunded at only 31%. Yemen was also listed as a priority by ICVA and the IFRC.

## Tier 2 Selected Countries

These countries have significant unmet humanitarian resourcing needs, but are not as strong candidates for selection as those in Tier 1 based on a variety of factors including their funding levels, the levels of humanitarian needs, the levels of support from the UFEWG, and/or the amount of CERF funding previously allocated.

Given that 12 countries have already been proposed from Tier 1, and considering the overall envelope of \$125M, there was limited scope for including additional countries from Tier 2 unless funding needs are relatively small. In determining whether to include any of the countries from this Tier, 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 countries.

Ultimately, of the 6 countries in this tier, the ERC decided to select Cameroon and oPt on the basis of the low funding, level of support from the UFEWG, their CIRV score, the limited likelihood of alternative donor funding in 2023, the fact that they have not received CERF funding in 2023, and the fact that a moderate allocation can have a meaningful impact.

### **Cameroon**

*[CIRV: 54, 2023 Funding: 20% of \$407M]*

- **Context:** Three complex humanitarian crises, including the Lake Chad basin conflict, the North-West and South-West (NWSW) crisis, and the Central African Republic (CAR) refugee crisis, persistently affect nine of Cameroon's ten regions. This year, the need for humanitarian assistance and protection reaches a critical point, with one out of every six Cameroonians requiring support, totalling around 4.7 million individuals. The projection for 2023 suggests that over 3.2 million people will face acute food insecurity. There are over 2 million people on the move as internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, or refugees. Humanitarian needs are compounded by structural development weaknesses and chronic vulnerabilities that further challenge the long-term recovery of affected people. The 2023 HRP targets 2.7 million people of whom 23% are women, 55% are children, and 15% are people with disabilities. Out of the 9 sectors targeted by the HRP, food security, protection, and refugee assistance account for 61% of the overall requirements.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$407M and funded at 20%.
- **Consultations:** Cameroon received **medium** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** So far in 2023, CERF has allocated no funds to Cameroon. In 2022, CERF allocated \$1.7M via RR for cholera response and \$6M via UFE.
- **Rationale:** Cameroon received medium support from the UFEWG, but is the second least funded HRP country. Its CIRV score, while slightly below average, is still high at 55. Cameroon was also listed as a priority by ICVA.



**oPt***[CIRV: 55, 2023 Funding: 33% of \$502M]*

- **Context:** The occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is a complex and challenging environment characterized by a protracted political crisis and conflict due to 55 years of military occupation. This crisis is exacerbated by non-compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law, and recurrent escalations of hostilities. The absence of livelihood opportunities has led to aid dependency and negative coping strategies of some 2.1 million people who are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. The 2023 HRP targets 1.6 million people of whom 49% are women, 50% are children, and 21% are people with disabilities. The HRP focuses on 8 sectors with Food Security, Health, and Protection representing 73% of the total requirement.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP is budgeted at \$502M and funded at 33%.
- **Consultations:** oPt received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** CERF last allocated funding to oPt in May 2021.
- **Rationale:** oPt received high support from the UFEWG and its HRP, while above average, is still severely underfunded at 33%. The CIRV score is slightly below average at 55.

## Annex II - Summary of countries with UFEWG support by category

Tier	Country	2023 HRP Funding		CIRV	UFEWG support <sup>11</sup>	CERF Funding	
		HRP Req.	Received**			2023**	2022
Tier 1	Afghanistan	\$3,227M	25%	66	V. high	\$18M	\$10M
	Bangladesh	\$876M	30%	42	High	\$6M	\$14M
	Burkina Faso	\$877M	30%	61	V. high	\$9M	\$16M
	CAR	\$533M	35%	66	V. high	\$4M	\$15M
	Haiti	\$720M	26%	59	V. high	\$18M	\$20M
	Mali	\$751M	21%	59	V. high	\$7M	\$29M
	Malawi*	n/a	n/a	46	V. high	\$10M	\$4M
	Myanmar	\$887M	25%	67	V. high	\$10M	\$22M
	Mozambique	\$513M	30%	55	V. high	\$10M	\$14M
	Uganda*	\$846M	18% <sup>12</sup>	53	V. high		\$15M
	Venezuela	\$720M	18%	49	High		\$8M
	Yemen	\$4,344M	31%	68	V. high	\$18M	\$60M
Tier 2	Cameroon	\$407M	20%	54	Medium		\$7.7M
	Cote d'Ivoire*	n/a	n/a	24	High		
	oPt	\$502M	33%	55	High		
	Somalia	\$2,599M	33%	78	High	\$18M	\$48M
	South Sudan	\$1,699M	45%	68	High	\$24M	\$54M
	Zimbabwe*	n/a	n/a	54	High	\$1M	\$2M
Tier 3	Armenia*	n/a	n/a	24	Low		
	Burundi	\$237M	25%	49	None		\$5M
	Ecuador*	n/a	n/a	35	Low		
	El Salvador	\$98M	23%	51	Low		
	Guatemala	\$126M	22%	58	Low		
	Iran*	n/a	n/a	42	Low	\$1M	
	Iraq*	n/a	n/a	48	Low		
	Jordan*	n/a	n/a	33	Low		
	Libya*	n/a	n/a	49	Low		
	Mauritania*	n/a	n/a	43	Medium		\$4M
	Nicaragua*	n/a	n/a	45	Medium		
	Niger	\$584M	39%	60	Low		\$28M
	Nigeria	\$1,311M	34%	59	Low	\$9M	\$30M
	Rwanda*	n/a	n/a	33	Low		
	Tanzania*	n/a	n/a	43	Low		
	Ukraine	\$3,946M	\$44%	55	None		\$60M

\* Non-HRP, \*\* As of 23 August 2023

<sup>11</sup> Low = 1-5 points or < 4 votes; Medium = 6-10 points or ≥ 4 votes; High = 11-15 points or ≥ 5 votes; Very high = ≥ 15 points or ≥ 7 votes.

<sup>12</sup> As of 11 August 2023.