

Introduction

1. This note presents the Acting Emergency Relief Coordinator's (ERC) final decision for the second Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) round of 2024, totalling US\$100M.

Outcome of the Analysis

2. **The CERF secretariat analysed humanitarian needs, risks, vulnerabilities and funding levels**,¹ complemented by a review of qualitative information, including from consultations with UN agencies through the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies Working Group (UFEWG)², NGO consortia, 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 an exceptional situation warranted this**³. No exception was made in this round.
4. **The CERF secretariat categorized 33⁴ 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, and other factors.
 - **Tier 1:** These countries emerged as very strong candidates for inclusion.
 - **Tier 2:** These countries have significant unmet humanitarian resourcing needs and are strong candidates for funding, but they are not as well placed for selection as those in Tier 1.
 - **Tier 3:** These countries have unmet humanitarian resourcing needs and an allocation could be justified, but they are not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso • Haiti • Malawi • Mali • Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Burundi • Cameroon • Ethiopia • Mauritania • Mozambique • South Sudan • Yemen • Zambia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Bangladesh • Brazil • Central African Republic • Colombia • Egypt • Iraq • Kenya • Lesotho 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar • Nicaragua • Nigeria • oPt • Somalia • Tanzania • Uganda • Ukraine • Venezuela • Zimbabwe

*Countries with Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) shown in **bold**⁵

¹ The CERF secretariat has been monitoring funding levels in the *Financial Tracking Service (FTS)* since June 2024, but all figures in this document are as of 11 August 2024.

² Consisting of FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

³ Seven countries received funding in the first UFE round of 2024: Chad, DRC, Honduras, Lebanon, Niger, Sudan and Syria.

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

⁵ Bangladesh Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya crisis and oPt Flash Appeal were considered equivalent to HRP for this UFE analysis.

Acting ERC Funding Decisions

5. Based on this analysis, and considering the overall envelope of \$100M, the Acting ERC decided to allocate funds to 10 countries (all countries in Tier 1 and 5 countries in Tier 2).

Country*	Amount
Burkina Faso	\$10M
Burundi	\$5M
Cameroon	\$7M
Ethiopia	\$15M ⁶
Haiti	\$9M
Malawi	\$4M
Mali	\$11M
Mozambique	\$7M
Myanmar	\$12M
Yemen	\$20M
TOTAL	\$100M

*HRP countries in **bold**

6. In a context of historically low Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) funding levels, and considering the relative limited CERF UFE funding available, the country selection includes a balance of a few large-scale emergencies, combined with a number of medium- and smaller-scale emergencies.
7. **The starting point for determining the country funding envelopes is an initial baseline calculated through a basic standard funding-based formula⁷.** Individual country envelopes are then adjusted as appropriate by taking into consideration a number of other relevant factors emerging from the broader analysis and consultations, such as (i) current and projected humanitarian developments in each country; (ii) relevant funding information, including on-going or potential upcoming CERF allocations; (iii) ensuring meaningful impact on the ground and reasonable transaction costs for field partners engaging in the collective prioritization and application process, and (iv) considering the skewing effect of absolute funding requirements for mega-crises.
8. Annex I provides a brief summary of each country context along with the rationale for selection. Annex II contains detailed data for each country.

⁶ A concurrent CERF rapid response request from the country currently under review would complement this UFE allocation.

⁷ Funding baseline for HRP countries: 25% of the available overall envelope is distributed evenly across all of the selected countries to create a minimum baseline. The remaining 75% is allocated as a proportion of each country's 2024 HRP requirements relative to the requirements of all the HRP countries listed in the scenario.

Annex I - Summary of Country Analysis

Tier 1 Countries in alphabetical order

Burkina Faso

[CIRV: 63, 2024 Funding: 27% of \$935M]

- **Context:** Burkina Faso remains one of the world's most neglected displacement crisis⁸. The country grapples with an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with 6.3 million people – 27 per cent of the population – requiring humanitarian assistance. Amid growing insecurity, attacks and mass-casualty incidents reported nearly every week, attributed to both state-affiliated forces and non-state-affiliated groups (NSAGs). Conflict dynamics exacerbate the protection needs, but challenges in data collection due to access and operational constraints make it difficult to depict the actual situation. For instance, IPC figures are seen to understate the severity of food insecurity, with unofficial estimates suggesting a figure closer to 3 million instead of 2.3 million people. Furthermore, the provision of aid is highly dependent on air transportation to reach enclave areas besieged by NSAGs and host 1.1 million people. The 2024 HRP aims to support 3.8 million people by addressing their urgent needs in food security, nutrition, health, protection, and other sectors.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$876M and funded at 39%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were increased to \$934M, and currently, it is 27% funded, with \$251M received.
- **Consultations:** Burkina Faso received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$5M under the Rapid Response (RR) window to support communities in hard-to-reach areas due to the ongoing conflict, which is causing a steady deterioration of humanitarian needs also due to extremely limited access for humanitarian assistance.
- **Rationale:** Burkina Faso received unanimous support from the UFEWG, with four WG members indicating it as their top priority, and strong support from NGOs. The country has received below-average funding for two consecutive years, and has an above-average CIRV score.

Haiti

[CIRV: 62, 2024 Funding: 24% of \$674M]

- **Context:** Haiti's crisis has escalated from natural disasters to a complex emergency, characterized by severe access constraints and an urgent need for increased capacities and funding. According to the 2024 HRP, at least 5.5 million people, or half of the Haitian population, require assistance. The situation has worsened significantly since February 2024, due to a sudden surge in violence, resulting in over 578,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), representing a 60 per cent increase since March. An impending hunger crisis threatens 5 million people or half of the country's population, driven by increased gang violence, rising prices, low agricultural production due to below-normal rainfall, and a lack of external support. Despite efforts by partners and the Government, around 8.5 million people were estimated to have insufficient food consumption as of March 2024, with a prevalence rate of 72%⁹. Additionally, a sixfold increase in gender-based violence (GBV) survivors were reported in March compared to the first two months of the year.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$720M and funded at 34%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were reduced to \$674M, and currently, 24% of them are funded, with \$154 million received.
- **Consultations:** Haiti received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$12M under the RR window to address the impacts of the sudden wave of violence erupted on 29 February 2024.
- **Rationale:** Haiti received very high support from the UFEWG, with four WG members indicating it as their top priority. Haiti has received below-average funding for two consecutive years and an average CIRV score.

Malawi

[CIRV: 48, Funding: n/a (non-HRP country)]

⁸Declared by NRC as the world's most neglected displacement crises for the second year in a row: [NRC 2023 The world's most neglected displacement crises report \(June 2024\)](#)

⁹Haiti: WFP VAM Bulletin - Food Security Analysis, April 2024.

- **Context:** Malawi is grappling with a severe El Niño-driven food security crisis. A government assessment revealed that 44 per cent of the national cropping area has been impacted, with an extensive dry spell in February 2024 severely hindering crop development. The country has declared a drought, and maize prices, crucial for Malawian diet, soared during the last lean season due to production shortfalls, with food inflation at 42 per cent in March 2024. Between May and September 2024, approximately 4.2 million people are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This situation will likely deteriorate during the October 2024- March 2025 lean season, with the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) Assessment predicting that 5.7 million people (28 per cent of the population) will be in IPC Phase 3 or above. Nineteen out of the 28 districts and all four major cities in Malawi are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or above) during this period.
- **Funding:** Malawi is a non-HRP country. The Malawi Drought Response Flash Appeal launched in 2024 requires \$136.5M in funding but has received only \$21.8M so far (15.9% funding coverage).
- **Consultations:** Malawi received very high support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In May 2024, CERF allocated \$2M under the RR window to provide life-saving assistance to the communities affected by the drought.
- **Rationale:** Among the non-HRP countries, Malawi received the strongest UFEWG support, with four WG members indicating it as their top priority. Malawi has received limited CERF funding in 2024 and the country's drought Flash Appeal remains underfunded despite the projection for the worsening food security crisis.

Mali

[CIRV: 61, 2024 Funding: 20% of \$702M]

- **Context:** Mali's humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate as conflict incidents remain at record-high levels. This is exacerbating the protection crisis at a time when visibility on and capacity for protection have been greatly reduced (due to the loss of key Security Council reporting mandates through MINUSMA and Panel of Experts). In 2024, 7.1 million people across Mali (including 23 per cent of women and 54 per cent of children) require humanitarian assistance, with a critical need for attention to food security. As the March 2024 IPC/CH analysis suggests that 1.37 million people are projected to face IPC/CH3+, of which 121,000 in IPC4 and approximately 2,600 people are suffering famine-like situations (IPC5) in parts of the north and east of the country. Nutrition remains also concerning given the high global acute malnutrition prevalence (+10%), with more than 1.4 million children projected to be acutely malnourished. Conflict will likely generate new displacements, adding to the existing caseload of 354,000 IDPs (as of December 2023), and 66,700 refugees, returnees, stateless persons, and asylum-seekers. Despite the ongoing efforts to avert further deterioration of the crisis, 2.4 million people are at risk of being deprived of access to potable water sources, and 2.5 million children can face acute malnutrition.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$751.5M and funded at 31%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were decreased to \$703M through rigorous prioritization, and currently, it is 20% funded, with \$137M received.
- **Consultations:** Mali received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$11M under the RR window to respond to two simultaneous crises: (i) a sharp deterioration of food insecurity levels and (ii) the arrival of 70,000 refugees, mainly from Burkina Faso.
- **Rationale:** Mali received very high support from the UFEWG, including three WG members indicating it as their top priority, and strong support from NGOs, has the worst funding levels for the last two years among the countries considered, and a CIRV score just below the average.

Myanmar

[CIRV: 73, 2024 Funding: 21% of 994M]

- **Context:** The situation in Myanmar continues to worsen due to escalating fighting and climate-related emergencies, which have led to increased displacement and extreme protection threats across the country. According to the 2024 HRP, more than 18 million people – one-third of the population – require urgent humanitarian assistance. Due to the escalation of conflict since October 2023, the number of people in displacement doubled from 1.6 million to 3.1 million. Moreover, food insecurity is on the rise, with an estimated 12.9 million people being moderately or severely food insecure, and the public health system is dysfunctional in most parts of the country. By the end of 2023, an estimated one-third of school-age children were not enrolled in any form of learning. The 2024 HRP is already heavily prioritized and targets only 5.3 million people out of the 18 million people in need. However, due to low funding, even this prioritized target currently seems unlikely to be reached. A comparison between the first quarters of 2023 and 2024 reveals a concerning decline in the

percentage of the targeted population reached. By the end of March 2024, over 4.3 million people targeted by the HRP had not been reached with any form of assistance.

- **Funding:** The 2024 HRP was budgeted at \$994M, and currently, it is funded at 21%, with \$213M received.
- **Consultations:** Myanmar received the **highest** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, Myanmar has not received any CERF allocations.
- **Rationale:** Myanmar has received below-average funding for two consecutive years and a very high CIRV score. Furthermore, Myanmar received the highest support from both the UFEWG and NGOs. Myanmar has not received any CERF allocations in 2024.

Tier 2 Countries

Tier 2 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 five countries have already been proposed from Tier 1, and considering the overall envelope of \$100M, there was limited scope for including additional countries from Tier 2. In determining whether to include any of the countries from this Tier, the CERF secretariat assessed each country on its own merits and comparatively, and considered how these countries' selection would impact the overall portfolio.

Ultimately, of the nine countries in this tier, the Acting ERC decided to select Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Yemen, on the basis of factors including their low funding coverage, high CIRV scores, level of support from the UFEWG, the limited likelihood of alternative donor funding in 2024, the fact that they have not received CERF funding in 2023, and/or the fact that a moderate allocation can have a meaningful impact.

Recommended Tier 2 countries in alphabetical order

Burundi

[CIRV: 50, 2024 Funding: n/a (non-HRP country)]

- **Context:** Humanitarian needs remain high in Burundi, with 1.2 million people facing food insecurity (IPC3+) and some 600,400 people in need of assistance. Climate-related emergencies continue to affect the country, particularly due to El Niño-induced torrential rains, floods and landslides, which have affected more than 290,000 people and displaced over 47,000 since September 2023. In parallel, multiple epidemics continue to impact Burundi, with over 2 million cases of malaria and an increase of over 13 per cent of cholera cases reported as of May¹⁰. Furthermore, an increased influx of returnees, mainly from Tanzania and DRC, is putting additional pressure on depleted resources for humanitarian assistance and basic social services. These multifaceted needs come in the middle of a pre-electoral year in the context of fragile regional dynamics, including the deteriorating conflict in the DRC and the closure of the border with Rwanda.¹¹
- **Funding:** Burundi is a non-HRP country in 2024. The country's 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$237M and received a below-average 38% funding. In 2024, Burundi launched a flood response plan with funding requirements of \$26M, but it has received only \$6M (24% funding coverage).
- **Consultations:** Burundi received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF has allocated \$2.5M under the RR window in June in response to the El Niño-induced floods.
- **Rationale:** Burundi received high support from the UFEWG and was a top priority for three WG members. The country suffers from underfunding, including for the flood and refugee response.

Cameroon

[CIRV: 60, 2024 Funding: 27% of \$371M]

- **Context:** Cameroon is struggling with chronic underfunding, threatening to discontinue critical projects in crisis-affected regions under the 2024 HRP that aim to reach 2.3 million people out of the 3.4 million in need of

¹⁰ UNICEF Burundi Flash Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2, May 2024.

¹¹ UNHCR Burundi Operational Overview - 31 May 2024.

humanitarian assistance. Protection activities face a critical funding gap of \$41M, which has led to increased protection risks for 1.4 million affected people. Women and girls are feared to be exposed to exploitation and abuse, and about 10,000 GBV survivors may not have access to life-saving services. Furthermore, over 18,000 children may be left without alternative care. In parallel, about 400,000 children under age five are expected to suffer acute malnutrition, with lack of access to nutrition services potentially costing the lives of over 105,000 children. In the health sector, more than 777,300 people, including 11,000 persons with disabilities and 12,000 older people, may not receive essential health care, exposing them to death and severe disabilities. The lack of health interventions will provoke a surge in morbidity amongst the more than 1 million IDPs due to the rise of diseases. Food insecurity continues to exacerbate due to the increase in prices of food items, leading to over 1 million people potentially having to resort to negative coping mechanisms to meet their food needs, triggering tensions in areas hosting refugees.

- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$407M and funded at 35%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were decreased to \$371M, and currently, it is 27% funded, with \$103M received.
- **Consultations:** Cameroon received **Moderate** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, Cameroon has not received CERF allocations.
- **Rationale:** Cameroon stands out as a neglected crisis, with chronic below-average underfunding. The CIRV and funding analysis positions it as a country that is well placed for further support, especially from the UFE window. Donors have indicated they would not be providing additional funding to the 2024 HRP and CERF has not allocated any funding to the country in 2024. It received moderate support from the UFEWG.

Ethiopia

[CIRV: 75, 2024 Funding: 18% of \$3.2B]

- **Context:** Ethiopia continues to be impacted by natural shocks and stresses, conflict-related dynamics that are worsening the security situation in Amhara and Oromia regions, and also several health emergencies that increase the vulnerability of affected populations. The March to May rains have caused flooding, impacting hundreds of thousands across several regions. In the Somali Region, heavy rains in early May caused flooding, affecting 247,000 people and displacing at least 51,000 people across 13 districts. Up to 500,000 individuals could be displaced. Furthermore, food insecurity and malnutrition have been exacerbated by the critical humanitarian situation in the country, with over 15.8 million people found to be food insecure. Malnutrition is worsening among over 350,000 IDPs and returnees in hard-to-reach areas of Western Oromia due to severe food insecurity. In parallel, there is a need to scale up the public health response as a cholera outbreak continues to spread in 78 districts across eight regions of the country, with more than 46,800 cases reported as of 21 May. Moreover, measles cases continue to worsen due to low immunization rates, while Malaria cases have reached highest level in seven years. The need for GBV interventions is also critical, as 7.2 million people require support, of which 3.2 million are children. Despite the escalating humanitarian needs, the 2024 HRP for Ethiopia is significantly underfunded, with only 18 per cent of the required \$3.2 billion received, leaving a substantial gap of \$2.7 billion. Persistent food insecurity is expected due to armed conflict, communal violence, localized crop production shortfalls, and climatic shocks, highlighting the urgent need for increased humanitarian funding.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$4B and funded at 37%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were decreased to \$3.2B, and currently, it is 18% funded, with \$568M received.
- **Consultations:** Ethiopia received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$17M under the RR window to address the impacts of the drought.
- **Rationale:** Ethiopia has the second highest CIRV score, has the lowest funding coverage among large operations, and received high support from the UFEWG and medium support from NGOs. A concurrent CERF rapid response request from the country currently under review would complement this UFE allocation.

Mozambique

[CIRV: 59, 2024 Funding: 30% of \$413M]

- **Context:** The humanitarian situation in Mozambique is expected to continue deteriorating due to conflict-induced displacement and climate-related emergencies. In northern Mozambique, the security situation is concerning as over 132,000 people have been displaced in 2024, with fears that it will worsen. This has also impacted humanitarian operations, with access constraints affecting supply routes, increasing the cost of operations and the vulnerability of more than 500,000 IDPs with limited access to livelihoods and over 600,000 returnees. In

parallel, El Niño-induced drought has caused a spike in food insecurity despite the start of the harvest season. Early estimates indicate that the number of people in IPC3+ may increase to 4.7 million (from 3.3 million). The upcoming La Niña (more than 60 percent probability) is projected to lead to floods in areas currently affected by drought and increased cyclone activity, likely exacerbating humanitarian needs.

- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$513M and funded at 41%. Due to prioritization, the HRP requirements decreased to \$413M in 2024, and it is currently funded at 30%, with \$122M received.
- **Consultations:** Mozambique received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** Mozambique received two CERF allocations (\$7.5M) in 2024 through the RR window. In January a \$1.5M allocation was provided to respond to a cholera outbreak followed by a \$6M allocation in April to respond to the displacement triggered by the escalation of conflict.
- **Rationale:** Mozambique received high support from the UFEWG, a CIRV score below average, and below-average funding (based on the 2023-2024 funding analysis), with a projected deterioration in the food security situation in the coming months.

Yemen

[CIRV: 73, 2024 Funding: 27% of 2.7B]

- **Context:** The security situation in Yemen is expected to remain volatile. The prolonged instability is exacerbating the country's economic crisis. Humanitarian assistance is becoming increasingly unpredictable due to high access constraints, with several operations paused or significantly delayed in areas controlled by Houthi de facto authorities since December 2023, leading to worsening food consumption. Acute food insecurity is projected to deteriorate, with approximately 19 million people – 60 per cent of the population – estimated to be in Crisis or worse levels (IPC3+) as of June 2024, the second-highest prevalence of IPC3+ globally after oPt. Linked to this, malnutrition is expected to worsen, with 2.4 million children projected to be acutely malnourished in 2024, a 9% increase from 2023. Furthermore, above-average rainfall from June to August is causing displacement, damaging infrastructure, and disrupting essential services in flood-prone areas.
- **Funding:** The 2023 HRP was budgeted at \$4.3B and funded at 41%. In 2024, the HRP requirements were reduced to \$2.7B and are currently 27% funded, with \$738 million received.
- **Consultations:** Yemen received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In March 2024, CERF allocated \$7M under the RR window to support WFP to restart food distributions to tackle urgent food security challenges, reduce malnutrition rates, and address the long-term effects of food insecurity on livelihoods.
- **Rationale:** Yemen received very high support from the UFEWG, has a very high CIRV score, and has received below-average funding for two consecutive years.

Tier 3 countries: not recommended given the funding limitations

These countries also have unmet humanitarian needs but are not as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2 based on a variety of factors including the level of support from the UFEWG, above-average funding levels, relatively lower CIRV scores, and/or the amount of CERF funding previously allocated.

Annex II - Summary of countries with UFEWG support (organized by Tier and listed alphabetically)

Tier	Country (*non-HRP)	2024 HRP Funding**		2023 HRP Funding**		CIRV	UFEWG support ¹²	CERF Funding**	
		HRP Req.	Received	HRP Req.	Received			2024	2023
Tier 1	Burkina Faso	\$ 934.6 M	\$ 255.6 M (27%)	\$ 876.7 M	\$ 337.3 M (39%)	63	Very High	\$5M	\$18.7M
	Haiti	\$ 673.8 M	\$ 162.5 M (24%)	\$ 719.9 M	\$ 244.3 M (34%)	62	High	\$12M	\$26.3M
	Malawi*	-	-	-	-	48	High	\$2M	\$13.8M
	Mali	\$ 701.6 M	\$ 139.2 M (20%)	\$ 751.5 M	\$ 233 M (31%)	61	Very High	\$11M	\$15M
	Myanmar	\$ 993.5 M	\$ 213.5 M (21%)	\$ 886.7 M	\$ 392.4 M (45%)	73	Very High	\$0	\$26.4M
Tier 2	Afghanistan	\$ 3.1 B	\$ 768.6 M (25%)	\$ 3.2 B	\$ 1.7 B (51%)	74	High	\$0	\$53.6M
	Burundi*	-	-	\$ 237.2 M	\$ 89.5 M (38%)	50	High	\$3M	\$0M
	Cameroon	\$ 371.4 M	\$ 98.9 M (27%)	\$ 407.3 M	\$ 143 M (35%)	60	Moderate	\$0	\$6.5M
	Ethiopia	\$ 3.2 B	\$ 568.2 M (18%)	\$ 4 B	\$ 1.5 B (27%)	75	High	\$17M	\$43.5M
	Mauritania*	-	-	-	-	40	High	\$3M	\$0M
	Mozambique	\$ 413.4 M	\$ 122.3 M (30%)	\$ 512.9 M	\$ 209.6 M (41%)	59	High	\$8M	\$16.8M
	South Sudan	\$ 1.8 B	\$ 561.8 M (31%)	\$ 2.1 B	\$ 1.1 B (55%)	79	Very High	\$10M	\$34M
	Yemen	\$ 2.7B	\$ 738 M (27%)	\$ 4.3 B	\$ 1.8 B (41%)	73	High	\$7M	\$38M
	Zambia*	-	-	-	-	54	High	\$8M	\$0M
Tier 3	Armenia*	-	-	-	-	28	Moderate	\$0M	\$4M
	Bangladesh	\$ 852.4 M	\$ 287.2 M (34%)	\$ 875.9 M	\$ 577.9 M (66%)	63	Moderate	\$13.6M	\$18M
	Brazil*	-	-	-	-	42	Moderate	\$0M	\$0M
	Central African Republic	\$ 367.8 M	\$ 141.1 M (38%)	\$ 533.3 M	\$ 348.2 M (65%)	58	Medium	\$0M	\$11M
	Colombia	\$ 332 M	\$ 109 M (33%)	\$ 283.3 M	\$ 114.6 M (40%)	47	Moderate	\$0M	\$6.5M
	Egypt*	-	-	-	-	52	Medium	\$0M	\$5.8M
	Iraq*	-	-	-	-	49	Medium	\$0M	\$0M
	Kenya*	-	-	-	-	61	Moderate	\$3M	\$8M
	Lesotho*	-	-	-	-	45	Moderate	\$0M	\$0M
	Madagascar*	-	-	-	-	53	Moderate	\$3M	\$12.5M
	Nicaragua*	-	-	-	-	27	Moderate	\$0M	\$2M
	Nigeria	\$ 926.5 M	\$ 241 M (26%)	\$ 1.3 B	\$ 585.1 M (45%)	59	Medium	\$11M	\$9M
	oPt	\$ 3.4 B	\$ 1.6 B (47%)	\$ 376.7 M	\$ 377.9 M (100%)	55	Moderate	\$0M	\$18.7M
	Somalia	\$ 1.6 B	\$ 507.3 M (32%)	\$ 2.6 B	\$ 1.2 B (46%)	73	Moderate	\$2M	\$28M
	Tanzania*	-	-	-	-	52	Moderate	\$0M	\$0M
	Uganda*	-	-	-	-	53	Medium	\$0M	\$6.5M
	Ukraine	\$ 3.1 B	\$ 1.2 B (38%)	\$ 3.9 B	\$ 2.9 B (73%)	56	Medium	\$0M	\$0M
	Venezuela	\$ 617 M	\$ 100.6 M (16%)	\$ 719.6 M	\$ 393 M (55%)	47	Medium	\$0M	\$8.3M
	Zimbabwe*	-	-	-	-	48	Moderate	\$3M	\$6M

* Non-HRP countries in 2024. ** As of 11 August 2024

¹² Moderate = 1-5 points; Medium = 6-10 points; High = 11-15 points; Very high = ≥ 16 points.