

Introduction

1. This note presents the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)'s final decision for the first Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) round of 2025, totalling US\$100M.

Outcome of the Analysis

2. **The CERF secretariat analyzed humanitarian needs, risks, vulnerabilities and funding levels,**¹ complemented by a review of qualitative information, including from consultations with UN agencies in the inter-agency Underfunded Emergencies Working Group (UFEWG)², NGO consortia, IFRC and other parts of OCHA (see [Methodology Note](#)), as well as 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 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 32⁴ countries (including a regional proposal for the Pacific islands) into four 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 significant unmet humanitarian resourcing needs but recently received substantial CERF Rapid Response (RR) allocations⁵ and are therefore not considered as well placed for selection as those in Tiers 1 and 2.
 - **Tier 4:** 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, 2 and 3.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Niger • Somalia • Venezuela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central African Republic (CAR) • Chad • Honduras • Mauritania • South Sudan • Sudan • Zambia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) • Lebanon • Syria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola • Bangladesh • Colombia • Cuba • El Salvador • Eritrea • Guatemala • Guinea-Bissau • Iran • Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria • Pacific islands (regional) • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Uganda • Ukraine • Zimbabwe

Countries with Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRP) or an equivalent appeal shown in **bold*⁶

¹ The CERF secretariat has been monitoring funding levels in the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) since November 2024, but all figures in this document are as of 28 January 2025.

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

³ Ten countries received funding in the second UFE round of 2024: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar and Yemen.

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

⁵ During January and February 2025, CERF disbursed through its RR window \$17 million to DRC, \$10 million to Lebanon, and \$20 million to Syria.

⁶ Bangladesh Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya crisis and oPt Flash Appeal were considered equivalent to HNRPs for this UFE analysis.

ERC Funding Decisions

5. Based on this analysis, and considering the overall envelope of \$100M, the ERC decided to allocate funds to 10 countries (all countries in Tier 1 and 6 countries in Tier 2).

Country*	Amount
Afghanistan	\$19M
CAR	\$6M
Chad	\$12M
Honduras	\$5M
Mauritania	\$4M
Niger	\$7M
Somalia	\$13M
Sudan	\$22M
Venezuela	\$8M
Zambia	\$4M
TOTAL	\$100M

*HNRP countries in **bold**

6. The ERC decided to fast-track the allocation to Sudan to facilitate time-critical response implementation over the lean period to avert the worsening famine.
7. Considering the global underfunding of humanitarian responses including reductions in humanitarian aid budgets by several donors and historically low Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) funding levels, and the relative limited funding available, the country selection includes a balance of very large- and large-scale emergencies, combined with a number of medium- and smaller-scale emergencies where CERF funding can often have relatively greater impact and advocacy value.
8. **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.
9. Annex I provides a summary of each country context along with the rationale for selection. Annex II contains detailed data for each country.

⁷ Funding baseline for HNRP 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 unmet 2024 HNRP funding requirements relative to the unmet funding requirements of all the HNRP countries listed in the scenario.

Annex I - Summary of Country Analysis

Tier 1 – countries in alphabetical order

Afghanistan

[CIRV: 72, 2024 Funding: 52% of \$3.1B]

- **Context:** The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan remains dire, characterized by structural and systemic challenges, including a lack of essential services, a strained economy, climate shocks, and protection concerns, especially for women and girls. These factors have exacerbated food insecurity, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and constrained healthcare services, leading to alarming rates of acute malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant women. The number of districts classified at severity level 4 for malnutrition has surged from 19 in 2024 to 56 in 2025, reflecting the growing scale of the crisis. Underfunding in 2024 severely impacted humanitarian efforts, leaving 3.7 million people without access to primary and secondary healthcare, and preventing 352,000 children under five and 258,000 pregnant and nursing mothers from receiving critical blanket supplementary feeding. Some 300,000 people were left without emergency latrines and bathing shelters, and vital teaching, and learning materials could not be distributed to teachers and schoolchildren. Shelter needs also went unmet for 25,000 earthquake-affected families and 12,700 flood-affected households, leaving them without longer-term support. As water resources continue to dwindle, communities face heightened risks of waterborne diseases. The 2024-2025 La Niña is expected to worsen the water crisis, potentially leading to drought-like conditions and placing additional strain on already fragile rural communities. In 2025, nearly half of its population (22.9 million people) is expected to need humanitarian assistance.
- **Funding:** In 2024, the HNRP was budgeted at \$3.06B, and funded at 52% (\$1.6B). The 2025 HNRP funding requirements were reduced by 21% to \$2.42B.
- **Consultations:** Afghanistan received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, Afghanistan did not receive any CERF allocations. In 2023, CERF allocated \$54M to Afghanistan, including \$33M through the Rapid Response (RR) window and \$21M through the UFE window, making the country the second largest CERF recipient of the year. An OCHA-coordinated Anticipatory Action framework for drought is being developed, with a pre-committed CERF funding of up to \$10M.
- **Rationale:** Afghanistan received the highest support from the UFEWG (with three members recommending it as their top priority) and high support from non-UN partners consulted. The country also received below-average HNRP funding in 2024 and has among the highest CIRV scores.

Niger

[CIRV: 61, 2024 Funding: 51% of \$662M]

- **Context:** Niger is facing a severe and multidimensional humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by conflict and extreme climate events. Close to 900,000 people have been forcibly displaced, with a 12% rise in the number of internally displaced persons over the past year. Unprecedented floods in 2024 affected more than 1.5 million people, devastated infrastructure, worsened food insecurity, reduced the purchasing power of already vulnerable communities, and forced thousands of children out of school. Niger reported over 1,002 cholera cases with 22 deaths across 13 of its 72 health districts in 2024. Significant response gaps persist, particularly in rural areas and in hard-hit regions like Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua, where recovery from the cholera outbreak and floods remains slow. For the period June-August 2025, it is projected that 2.2 million people will face crisis (IPC3) or higher levels of food insecurity.
- **Funding:** In 2024, Niger's HNRP was budgeted at \$662M, and funded at 51% (\$338M). This was down from 70% in 2022. Following a rigorous shock-based scope-setting and targeting, the 2025 HNRP funding requirements were reduced by 42% to \$386.5M.
- **Consultations:** Niger received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$22.6M to Niger: \$12M was disbursed through the RR window, including a \$5M Anticipatory Action allocation for floods in July 2024, while \$10.6M was allocated through the UFE window.

- **Rationale:** Niger received very high support from UFEWG, with four members indicating it as their top priority. It also received below-average HNRP funding in 2024 and has a CIRV score just below average.

Somalia

[CIRV: 75, 2024 Funding 48% of \$1.6B]

- **Context:** Nearly half of Somalia's population (9 million) is affected by conflict, climate shocks, disease outbreaks and displacement that disrupt lives and livelihoods, resulting in humanitarian needs. Floods and droughts often alternate in Somalia, with severe repercussions on agriculture and livestock that are essential for livelihoods and food security, as well as on disease outbreaks and malnutrition. In 2024, the Gu rains (April to June) caused flooding that affected 268,000 people and displaced 81,000 people, followed by reduced rainfall during the Deyr season (October to December), which decreased local food production and availability. Drier-than-usual conditions are expected to persist into 2025, particularly in northeastern, central and southern Somalia, with a risk of stalling or reversing improvements in food security and livestock recovery. Some 4.4 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity (IPC3 and above) between April and June 2025. Some 1.7 million children under the age of 5 are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025, with more than 465,000 projected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition. Compounding these challenges, conflict and insecurity have resulted in further displacement, disrupted agricultural activities, and hindered market access. Somalia has experienced continuous transmission of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera since 2017, with cumulative cases in 2024 surpassing 2023 levels due to limited access to water, sanitation and primary health services. In 2025, an estimated 5.98 million people in Somalia will require humanitarian assistance.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$1.6B and funded at 48% (\$758M). Following rigorous prioritization and boundary-setting, the 2025 HNRP funding requirements were reduced by 10% to \$1.4B.
- **Consultations:** Somalia received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF disbursed \$10M to Somalia through three RR allocations, in response to conflict-induced displacement and a cholera outbreak, and to support early action for drought.
- **Rationale:** Somalia was supported by all members of the UFEWG, including two members recommending the country as their top priority. It also received high support from the consulted non-UN partners. Further, Somalia has a very high CIRV score and received below-average HNRP funding in 2024.

Venezuela

[CIRV: 54, 2024 Funding: 27% of \$617M]

- **Context:** In 2025, 7.9 million people in Venezuela are expected to require humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian efforts will focus on strengthening basic services, supporting livelihoods and building resilience amid ongoing economic challenges. Venezuela faces humanitarian challenges driven by structural bottlenecks to economic growth, political and social challenges, and recurrent climate-related events. Gaps in basic services—healthcare, water, education, and energy—are among the most critical needs for vulnerable people. Social protection, livelihood support and income-generating opportunities remain scarce, especially for women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous communities, people on the move, and LGBTQ+ people. Humanitarian action remains a unique lifeline for people in need. The electoral context in 2024 surfaced operational and access challenges for humanitarian partners. Protection risks—such as emotional and psychological distress, gender-based violence and movement restrictions—have risen. These challenges are expected to persist in 2025 as Venezuela prepares for legislative, regional, and municipal elections. Despite recent growth, the economy remains 70% smaller than its peak in 2013, and the recovery has had limited impact on alleviating the needs of the most vulnerable.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$617M and funded at 27% (\$169M). The 2025 HNRP funding requirements, which have been tightly prioritized, are expected to be slightly lower at \$606 million.
- **Consultations:** Venezuela received **very high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** Venezuela received no funding from CERF in 2024. In 2023, it received \$8.3M under the UFE window.
- **Rationale:** Venezuela received very high support from the UFEWG and high support from the non-UN partners consulted. The country's 2024 HNRP received only 27% of the required funding—making it the least-funded

HNRP globally. Over 75% of this funding came from just two donors, highlighting an urgent need for diversified support.

Tier 2 – recommended countries in alphabetical order

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 four countries have already been identified from Tier 1, and considering the overall envelope of \$100M, it was not feasible to meaningfully include all countries from Tier 2. In determining which countries to include from this Tier, each country was assessed on its own merits and comparatively, with consideration given to how their selection would impact the overall portfolio.

Ultimately, of the seven countries in this tier, CAR, Chad, Honduras, Mauritania, Sudan, and Zambia were included, 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 2025, absence of concurrent CERF allocations, and/or the fact that a moderate allocation can have a meaningful impact.

The following additional considerations, amongst others, informed the final ERC decision. South Sudan, which had a very high CIRV score and received high support from UFEWG, was ultimately not selected, given the country's relatively high and stable HNRP funding levels in recent years and considering the limited overall funding envelope available. CAR, which had a relatively high HNRP funding coverage in 2024, was included considering a sharp drop in the HNRP funding (both in terms of the amount and funding coverage) over the last two years. While Chad and Sudan both had above-average HNRP funding levels in 2024, these two countries' HNRP targets and funding requirements were increased significantly in 2025, reflecting the escalating crisis in Sudan and resulting displacement into Chad. Sudan's CIRV score was the highest of all countries for this round of analysis. Also considering the strong support of UFEWG and other stakeholders consulted for these countries, Chad and Sudan ultimately emerged as the top candidates for the Tier 2 group. The remaining three countries—Honduras, Mauritania and Zambia—all received high support from UFEWG, and are recommended considering the relatively greater impact that CERF funding could bring to these moderate-scale emergencies, which have received limited attention and very low humanitarian funding in recent years.

CAR

[CIRV: 63, 2024 Funding: 61% of \$368M]

- **Context:** For over a decade, CAR has been affected by conflict and a presence of armed groups. Violence against civilians and natural disasters continue to drive new displacements. Limited access to basic socio-economic infrastructure and opportunities forces displaced people and host communities to adopt negative coping mechanisms, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and gender-based violence (GBV), which disproportionately affects women and girls. In 2024, CAR faced four new major humanitarian challenges: (1) shifting security dynamics in the southeast, disrupting social cohesion and humanitarian access; (2) rising violence and protection needs in the northwest and northeast due to an influx of refugees and returnees from Sudan and Chad; (3) flooding that impacted over 29,000 people, leading to temporary displacement and spontaneous settlements; and (4) outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases including hepatitis E, Mpox and rabies, exacerbated by climate change in critical hotspots. At the same time, security has improved in some areas, allowing a return or local integration of over 221,000 displaced people. A sharp drop in humanitarian funding since 2022 has led to reduced humanitarian presence in the field, compromising hard-won gains, including progress in GBV prevention and response. The 2025 HNRP in CAR focuses on interventions addressing new shocks and emergencies, moving away from compensating for gaps in basic social services.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$368M and funded at 61% (\$224M). Absolute HNRP funding has halved between 2022 and 2024. The 2025 HNRP funding requirements were reduced by 11% to \$326M.
- **Consultations:** CAR received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** CAR received no funding from CERF in 2024. In 2023, it received \$4M under the RR window and \$7M under the UFE window.

- **Rationale:** CAR received high support from the UFE working group and the consulted non-UN partners. Although it maintained a relatively high level of HNRP funding (61%) in 2024, the country suffered a sharp drop in HNRP funding (both in terms of the amount and funding coverage) in the last two years, from \$444M (96% of HNRP funding requirements) in 2022 to \$226M (61%) in 2024.

Chad

[CIRV: 67, 2024 Funding: 56% of \$1.1B]

- **Context:** Chad is facing a prolonged humanitarian crisis, with nearly 40 per cent of its population in need of humanitarian assistance. Key drivers include climatic hazards, health emergencies and instability due to neighboring conflicts. In 2025, an estimated 7 million people in Chad will need humanitarian assistance, up from 6 million in 2024. This increase reflects flood-related impacts on food security and livelihoods, along with a rising risk of epidemics and disease outbreaks in communities. Due to a deepening food and nutrition crisis, child malnutrition admissions are at alarming levels. Projections show that 3.7 million people could face acute food insecurity during the next lean season (June-September 2025). Since the armed conflict in neighboring Sudan erupted in April 2023, eastern Chad has welcomed 740,000 Sudanese refugees and 222,000 Chadian returnees, with more arrivals from Darfur expected as violence persists. Southern Chad is affected by armed violence from intercommunal conflicts and the security situation in neighboring Central African Republic. In Chad's Lake region, non-state armed groups like Boko Haram continue attacks, prompting further displacements with 221,000 displaced people and 41,500 Chadians returnees.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$1.1B and funded at 56% (\$627M). The 2025 HNRP funding requirements have been increased by 31% to \$1.5B.
- **Consultations:** Chad received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$33.4M to Chad, including \$18M under the RR window, in response to floods (including a \$5 million Anticipatory Action allocation) and an increase in the number of refugees from Sudan, and \$15.4M under the UFE window.
- **Rationale:** Chad received high support from the UFEWG and consulted non-UN partners. The country has an above-average CIRV score. While Chad's 2024 HNRP received above-average funding, its 2025 HNRP has significantly increased scope and funding requirements, underscoring the worsening humanitarian situation and greater needs.

Honduras

[CIRV: 48, 2024 Funding: 31% of \$203M]

- **Context:** Honduras continues to face a complex humanitarian crisis in 2025, driven by intersecting challenges. Climate shocks, including both droughts and above-average rainfall from the 2024 hurricane season, have exacerbated food insecurity. Widespread violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and forced displacement, continues to disrupt communities, leaving over 247,000 people internally displaced and overwhelming already strained protection services. A national health emergency—declared in response to a severe dengue outbreak and rising malaria cases—has further stretched the under-resourced healthcare system. With 162,092 cases and 192 deaths as of October 2024, the disease spread rapidly, particularly in regions with high migrant traffic. Despite coordinated efforts by the National Humanitarian Forum and international partners, funding shortfalls remain a critical barrier, particularly in GBV services, where only 1.8% of the required funding was met in 2024. Without sustained financial support critical humanitarian interventions remain at risk, leaving vulnerable populations without essential protection, health services, and food assistance. The consequences of inaction will further exacerbate displacement, food insecurity, and preventable deaths.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$203M and funded at 31% (\$63M). Due to the prioritized shock-based and geographic focus, the 2025 HNRP funding requirements have been reduced by 32% to \$138M.
- **Consultations:** Honduras received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$6.4M to Honduras through the first round of UFE in 2024.
- **Rationale:** Honduras' HNRP was among the least-funded globally in 2022 and 2023. Honduras received high UFEWG support and moderate support from non-UN partners consulted.

Mauritania

[CIRV: 42, 2024 Funding: n/a (non-HNRP country)]

- **Context:** The worsening security situation in Mali has forced thousands of Malian refugees and returning Mauritians into Mauritania, placing immense strain on the country's already fragile humanitarian landscape. With 89% of the 280,222 refugees concentrated in the Hodh Chargui region, urgent action is needed to prevent a deepening crisis. The Mbera refugee camp, originally designed for 70,000 people, is now overcrowded with 115,150 residents, while an additional 147,598 refugees have settled in surrounding villages with minimal support. Women and children, who constitute the majority of both in camp (83%) and out-of-camp populations (79%), face severe protection risks, including gender-based violence and inadequate access to health services. The arrival of refugees is straining already scarce natural resources, especially water and livestock feed, fueling tensions between host communities and displaced populations. The country's already high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity are exacerbated by recurrent droughts and floods that undermine livelihoods. Between June and August 2025, an estimated 32,000 people are projected to face emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC4), a 285% increase from 2024. If no immediate action is taken, food insecurity in Mauritania will rise from 3.7% of the population (185,897 people in two wilayas) in October-December 2024 to 7% (374,750 people across 12 wilayas) by mid-2025. Despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, critical gaps remain unmet. Support is urgently required to scale up humanitarian assistance, strengthen climate resilience, and create economic opportunities for refugees, returnees and host communities. Without immediate and sustained interventions, the situation risks further destabilization, deepening vulnerabilities across the region. For 2025, a total of \$152 million is needed to meet the most pressing needs in the Hodh Chargui region, particularly in food insecurity, health, water supplies and emergency shelter.
- **Funding:** Mauritania is a non-HNRP country. In 2024, Mauritania received \$42M in humanitarian funding outside coordinated plans.
- **Consultations:** Mauritania received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** CERF disbursed \$6M to Mauritania under the RR window through two allocations of \$3M each in February and August 2024 to respond to the urgent needs of the Malian refugees and host communities.
- **Rationale:** Mauritania received high support from the UFEWG and was a top priority for two members. The country suffers from underfunding for the refugee response and a food security and nutrition crisis.

Sudan

[CIRV: 81, 2024 Funding: 65% of \$2.7B]

- **Context:** Sudan is experiencing one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. More than 12.5 million people are estimated to have been displaced since April 2023, including more than 3.4 million people who have fled into neighbouring countries. Famine conditions have been identified in five locations inside Sudan (three displacement camps in North Darfur State and areas in the eastern Nuba Mountains) and are projected to spread into five other locations in North Darfur by May 2025. A further 17 locations are at risk. Sudan is now the only place in the world where famine has been declared, and this is just the fourth such classification in the past 15 years. More broadly, around half of the population – 24.6 million people – are facing acute hunger (IPC3 or higher), including more than 600,000 people experiencing catastrophic conditions (IPC5). Food insecurity may further deteriorate when the lean season begins in June. Civilians across much of the country continue to be severely affected by the conflict. Shelling and airstrikes continue to kill and injure civilians and damage and destroy civilian infrastructure, with intense fighting ongoing in several parts of the country including North Darfur, Khartoum and South Kordofan. Hospitals have frequently been struck, leaving the country's healthcare system in tatters. More than 90 per cent of school-age children are estimated to have been cut off from formal education. Women and girls are facing relentless patterns of sexual and gender-based violence. In addition to conflict, climate shocks—including heavy rains and flooding—and disease outbreaks like cholera, malaria, and measles, are exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. 2024 was also the deadliest year on record for humanitarian workers in Sudan. The 2025 HNRP aims to provide 20.9 million out of 30.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance with urgent life-saving support and services.
- **Funding:** The 2024 HNRP was budgeted at \$2.7B and funded at 65% (\$1.7B). The 2025 HNRP funding requirements have been increased by 54% to \$4.1B.
- **Consultations:** Sudan received **very high** support from the UFEWG.

- **CERF:** In 2024, Sudan received \$66.2M in CERF allocations, making the country the largest CERF recipient for the second consecutive year. This included a \$15M RR allocation in February to get ahead of worsening food insecurity, \$26M allocated in April under the UFE window to address food and protection needs, and another \$25M RR allocation in November for people facing famine or at risk of famine.
- **Rationale:** Sudan received very high support from the UFEWG (with five out of eight members indicating it as their top priority) and non-UN partners. The country has the highest CIRV score of all countries. While Sudan's 2024 HNRP received above-average funding, its 2025 HNRP has significantly increased scope and funding requirements, underscoring the worsening humanitarian situation and greater needs.

Zambia

[CIRV: 46, 2024 Funding: n/a (non-HNRP country)]

- **Context:** Zambia is experiencing the driest agricultural season in more than 40 years. Over 9 million people in 84 out of the 117 districts are affected by the drought according to the Government crop assessment data. Occurrences of pest infestations, including outbreaks of fall army worms and locusts, and diseases such as the cassava brown streak, also impacted the seasonal crop performance. Consecutive poor harvests have devastated subsistence farmers, cutting off food and income sources and triggering widespread hunger and malnutrition. Between October 2024 and March 2025, 5.8 million people, 33% of the assessed population, are projected to face food insecurity (IPC3+). This includes 236,000 people in IPC 4, representing almost a 200% increment in one year. Reduced access to food, due to the failed harvest and rising commodity prices, is also expected to increase the prevalence of malnutrition in Zambia, a country with one of the highest rates of malnutrition and stunting in sub-Saharan Africa. Limited access to safe water sources has worsened conditions, leading to poor sanitation and increasing disease risks, including cholera outbreaks. These concurrent crises have placed immense strain on Zambia's resources, necessitating comprehensive interventions.
- **Funding:** Zambia is a non-HNRP country. In 2024, Zambia's Flash Appeal for drought response, budgeted at \$228M, received only 17% of its total funding requirement. The Zambia chapter of the DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), budgeted at \$32M, was funded at 30%.
- **Consultations:** Zambia received **high** support from the UFEWG.
- **CERF:** In 2024, CERF allocated \$8M to Zambia, all through the RR window, including \$2.5M for the cholera response in February and \$5.5M for the drought response in May.
- **Rationale:** Zambia received high support from the UFEWG. The country suffers from critical underfunding of its drought response amid a worsening food security crisis linked to malnutrition and health emergencies.

Tier 3 and Tier 4 - 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-HNRP)	2024 HNRP Funding		2025 HNRP Funding		CIRV	UFE Working Group	CERF Funding	
		Required	Received**	Required	Change			UFEWG support ⁸	2024
Tier 1	Afghanistan	\$3.1B	\$1.6B (52%)	\$2.4B	-21%	72	Very High	\$0	\$0
	Niger	\$662M	\$333M (51%)	\$387M	-42%	61	Very High	\$23M	\$0
	Somalia	\$1.6B	\$758M (48%)	\$1.4B	-10%	75	High	\$10M	\$0
	Venezuela	\$617M	\$169M (27%)	\$617M	0%	54	Very High	\$0	\$0
Tier 2	CAR	\$368M	\$224M (61%)	\$326M	-11%	63	High	\$0	\$0
	Chad	\$1.1B	\$627M (56%)	\$1.5B	+31%	67	High	\$33M	\$0
	Honduras	\$203M	\$63M (31%)	\$138M	-32%	48	High	\$6M	\$0
	Mauritania*	-	-	-	-	42	High	\$6M	\$0
	South Sudan	\$1.8B	\$1.2B (68%)	\$1.7B	-7%	78	High	\$20M	\$0
	Sudan	\$2.7B	\$1.8B (65%)	\$4.2B	+54%	81	Very High	\$66M	\$0
	Zambia*	-	-	-	-	46	High	\$8M	\$0
Tier 3	DRC	\$2.6B	\$1.3B (51%)	\$2.5B	-2%	66	Very High	\$37M	\$17M
	Lebanon*	-	-	-	-	67	Very High	\$19M	\$10M
	Syria	\$4.1B	\$1.4B (34%)	\$4.1B	0%	70	Medium	\$41M ¹¹	\$0
Tier 4	Angola*	-	-	-	-	38	Moderate	\$3M	\$0
	Bangladesh	\$852M	\$548M (64%)	\$901M	+6%	62	Medium	\$18M	\$0
	Colombia	\$332M	\$196M (59%)	\$342M	+3%	51	Medium	\$0	\$4M
	Rep Congo*	-	-	-	-	37	Moderate	\$4M	\$0
	Cuba*	-	-	-	-	13	Medium	\$9.5M	\$0
	El Salvador	\$87M	\$25M (29%)	\$67M	-23%	41	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Eritrea*	-	-	-	-	36	Moderate	\$5.5M	\$0
	Guatemala	\$125M	\$65M (52%)	\$101M	-19%	46	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Guinea-Bissau*	-	-	-	-	21	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Iran*	-	-	-	-	46	Medium	\$0	\$0
	Kenya*	-	-	-	-	59	Moderate	\$3M	\$0
	Nigeria	\$927M	\$538M (58%)	\$900M	-3%	61	Moderate	\$16M	\$0
	oPt	\$3.4B	\$2.5B (74%)	\$4.1B	+19%	65	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Pacific Islands*	-	-	-	-	n/a	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Pakistan*	-	-	-	-	58	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Papua New Guinea*	-	-	-	-	34	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Philippines*	-	-	-	-	38	Medium	\$11M	\$0
	Tanzania*	-	-	-	-	49	Moderate	\$0	\$0
	Uganda*	-	-	-	-	51	Medium	\$0	\$0
	Ukraine	\$3.1B	\$2.3B (73%)	\$2.6B	-15%	59	Moderate	\$0	\$0
Zimbabwe*	-	-	-	-	48	Moderate	\$3M	\$0	

* Non-HNRP countries in 2024 and 2025. Bangladesh Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya crisis and oPt Flash Appeal were considered equivalent to HNRPs for this UFE analysis.

** As of 4 February 2025.

⁸ Moderate = 1-5 points; Medium = 6-10 points; High = 11-15 points; Very High ≥ 16 points