

Background

In the upcoming 2021 Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) round, CERF will disburse up to \$135 million to underfunded humanitarian operations worldwide. The number of recipient countries will depend on the analysis and the ERC's decision, but will typically include 10-12 countries.

This paper presents the CERF secretariat's initial analysis of needs, risk, vulnerabilities and funding levels. The note will inform the consultations with the Emergency Directors Group and the inter-agency Underfunded Working Group (UFEWG), which will form the basis of a recommendation to the ERC regarding the selection of country contexts to be funded. This paper should be read in conjunction with the CERF's *Methodology Note* for the 2021 Underfunded Emergencies Window.

Overall Analysis

HRP Countries

Countries with an HRP (or similar response plan) constitute the main recipients of CERF UFE funding. As outlined in the *Methodology Note*, the CERF secretariat plots **HRP countries** on a scatterplot using the CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV)¹ and funding data registered in OCHA's *Financial Tracking Service (FTS)*.² The resulting scatterplot can be found on the next page and a table with the underlying data can be found in Annex 1. The analysis of risk, vulnerability and funding will not in itself determine the selection of recipient countries but will instead provide an important quantitative assessment that can support the narrowing down (short-listing) of country contexts, and serve as a baseline for qualitative analysis and consultations.

Some key takeaways from the scatter-plot analysis:

- **Risk Levels.** According to the CERF index for risk and vulnerability (CIRV), the majority of HRP countries received a score between 49 and 66. A total of 15 countries have CIRV scores above the average of 57.
- **Average funding level:** The average funding level across all appeals are only 9 per cent. This low figure likely reflects a combination of factors, including but not limited to, the fact that it is still early in the year and some donors have not yet released all of their contributions for the year, nor is all existing funding necessarily captured in FTS at this point in time. 14 countries have funding levels below the average of 9 per cent. It should also be noted that a number of the countries have received significant funding not mapped against the appeal (see Annex 2 which presents an alternative scatterplot where all recorded funding - inside and outside the appeal - has been included).
- **The upper left quadrant:** Based on the scatterplot, HRP countries can be grouped into 4 categories depending on their location in the scatterplot (see table below). The upper left quadrant of the scatterplot (Category 1) represents humanitarian contexts with low levels of recorded funding and high levels of risk and vulnerability according to the CIRV score, and thus countries that emerge as logical candidates for consideration. 9 countries fall within this category: Afghanistan, Chad, DRC, Haiti,

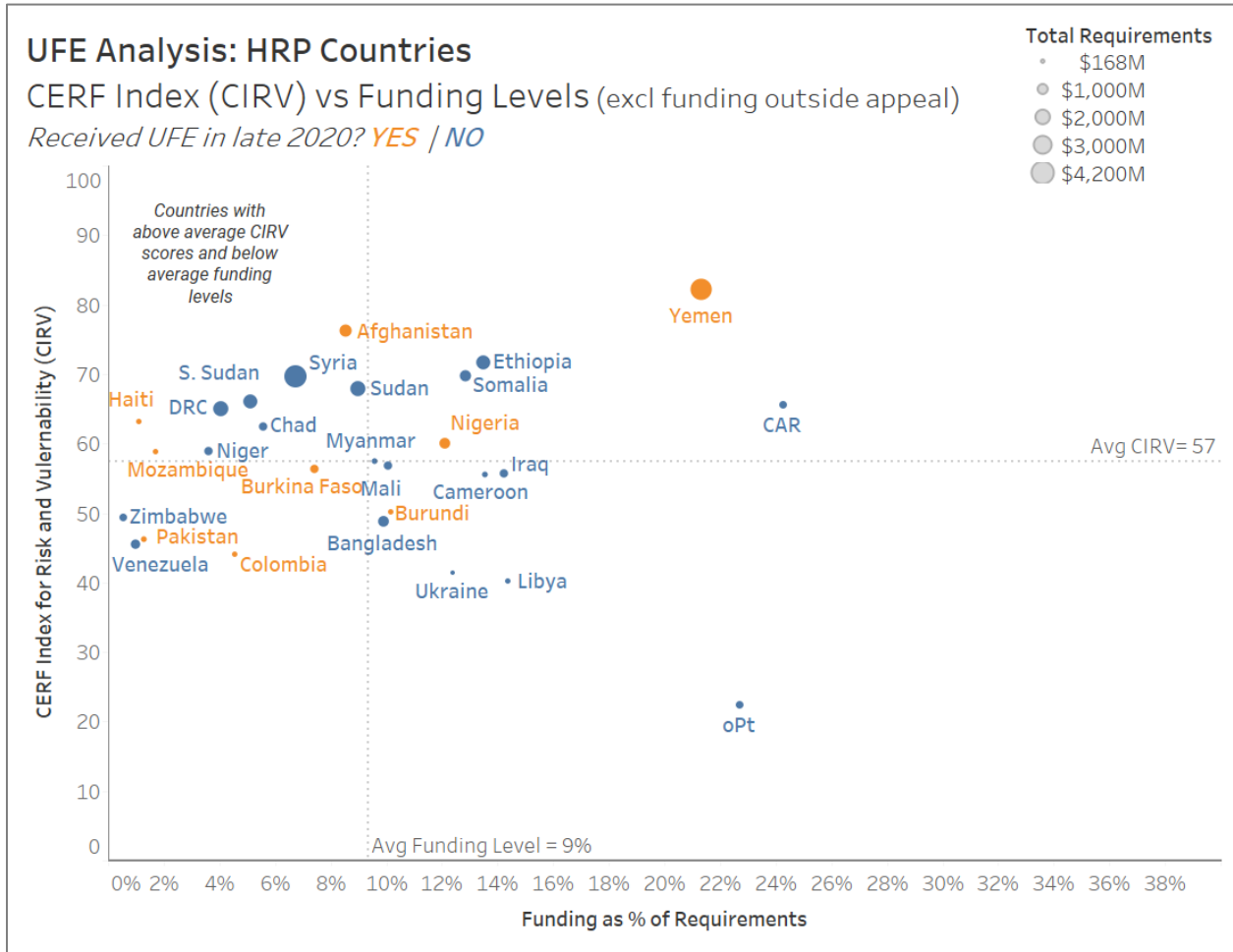
¹ For details on the composition of the CIRV, see the *Methodology Note*.

² At this stage, CERF cannot plot "non-HRP countries" as funding requirements are not available. For this reason, countries that are part of regional response plans or flash appeals are treated as "non-HRP countries". Data as of 20 April 2021. Source: *Financial Tracking Service*; CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV).

Mozambique, Niger, South Sudan, Sudan and Syria. Of these countries, 3 received funding the CERF UFE allocation in late 2020: Afghanistan, Haiti and Mozambique.

HRP countries by scatterplot category³

Category 1 Above average CIRV Below average funding	Category 2 Above average CIRV Above average funding	Category 3 Below average CIRV Below average funding	Category 4 Below average CIRV Above average funding
Afghanistan	CAR	Burkina Faso	Bangladesh
Chad	Ethiopia	Colombia	Burundi
DRC	Nigeria	Pakistan	Cameroon
Haiti	Myanmar	Venezuela	Iraq
Mozambique	Somalia	Zimbabwe	Libya
Niger	Yemen		Mali
South Sudan			oPt
Sudan			Ukraine
Syria			



³ Countries ranked alphabetically in each category

Non- HRP Countries

Typically, the final list of UFE recipient countries each year includes a few “non-HRP” countries that were selected on the basis of inter-agency consultations, informed by an analysis of humanitarian needs and risk and vulnerability.

For countries with ongoing humanitarian operations but without an HRP, funding requirements are not well defined and full data is therefore not available from FTS. As only the CIRV score is available, the “scatterplot” cannot be completed for these countries. However, the CIRV analysis will help inform consultations with the UFEWG to identify priority non-HRP countries to consider for inclusion in the final shortlist of countries. The table in Annex 1 contains the CIRV scores and available funding data for the ten non-HRP countries with the highest CIRV scores. The ten countries have scores ranging between 45.2 and 50.5 out of 100, all below the HRP average of 57. Of these countries, Uganda received funding through the CERF UFE allocation in late 2020, and DPRK, Honduras and Lebanon received funding through the CERF UFE allocation in early 2020.

Ten non-HRP countries with the highest CIRV scores

Country	CIRV Score
Uganda	50.5
Lebanon	50.1
Malawi	48.0
Madagascar	47.6
Eritrea	46.8
Egypt	46.8
Guatemala	46.7
Turkey	46.3
Honduras	45.2
DPRK	45.2

Detailed HRP Country analysis

The list below provides **a non-exhaustive snapshot** of some of the factors driving each HRP country’s CIRV score. The HRP countries are organized according to the four scatterplot categories outlined above.

Category 1: Above average CIRV scores and below average funding levels

Afghanistan *[9% funded with \$109M out of \$1,282M; \$53M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 76.2]*

Some 17 million people are estimated to be acutely food insecure, according to FAO and WFP’s latest early warning report. Of all the countries with an HRP or other response plan/appeal, Afghanistan received the second highest CIRV score, second only to Yemen. In 2021, almost half the population is in humanitarian need due to conflict, climate shocks and COVID-19. The country is facing a food insecurity crisis that has been compounded La Niña weather patterns which may develop into a drought. Afghanistan has the second highest number of people in emergency food insecurity in the world, and nearly half of all children under-five are expected to face acute malnutrition in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic has thrown Afghanistan into an unprecedented health, social and economic crisis. Active conflict and the intentional targeting of humanitarian facilities and staff by parties to the conflict has led to the periodic, prolonged, or permanent closure of critical humanitarian services. In 2021, 18.4 million people (nearly half the population) will require humanitarian assistance to survive while tens of millions will require some form of social

assistance to weather the impact of the pandemic. *Afghanistan has received \$15m from CERF's rapid response window in 2021 and received \$13m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Chad *[6% funded with \$34M out of \$618M; \$63M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 62.4]*

Over 1 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 and above during the summer period, due to insecurity, according to the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis. Chad has historically been severely underfunded, and large segments of the population remain highly vulnerable to natural hazards and other shocks. Chad ranks 187th out of 189th on the Human Development Index (2020), with widespread poverty (46.7 per cent) and persistent high levels of inequality. The impact of climate change is increasingly felt, with erratic rainfall and exceptional flooding from July 2020, with an estimated 388,000 people affected across, including in N'Djamena. The Cadre Harmonisé of November 2020 revealed that 4.6 million are food-insecure, including 1.1 million severely affected. According to UNHCR data released in January 2021 there are almost 488,800 refugees in Chad, 236,000 IDPs and 99,760 returnees.

DRC *[4% funded with \$81M out of \$1,984M; \$34M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 65.1]*

FAO and WFO's latest early warning report estimates some 19.6 million people are acutely food insecure – the highest estimated number of food-insecure people worldwide. This figure compares to 15.6 million at the start of 2020. The significant increase is due to a combination of increased insecurity, COVID-19 and an expansion of the IPC food security assessments to more geographical areas. At any given time, there are several serious concurrent disease outbreaks, including Ebola, COVID-19, cholera, measles, malaria and the plague. *DRC has received \$11m from CERF since Dec 2020 including \$4m for Ebola response.*

Haiti *[1% funded with \$3M out of \$236M; \$19M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 63.2]*

The latest IASC early warning horizon-scanning update warned of an escalation of political instability and violent unrest. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Haiti is at a record high. Some 4.6 million people will require urgent support in 2020, more than 40 per cent of the population; A spike in food insecurity a key driver of the increase in needs, but so are health, protection and education. Two in every five Haitians needs urgent food assistance (4.1 million people). Some 2.2 million people need health assistance, and some 3 million children did not have access to school in the first quarter of last year. Malnutrition rates are on the rise. Humanitarians need \$236 million reach 2.1 million most vulnerable people with assistance this year. The Haiti operation is one of the lowest funded in the world. *Haiti received allocations through both CERF underfunded rounds in 2020, including \$5m in the latest round in October.*

Mozambique *[2% funded with \$4M out of \$253M; \$5M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 58.9]*

The humanitarian crisis in Mozambique escalated dramatically in 2020. The number of people internally displaced by the conflict in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces increased from 90,000 in January 2020 to 670,000 people in December 2020. There are significant concerns around food security and nutrition, triggered by the third consecutive drought season in semiarid areas of Gaza, Inhambane, northern Maputo, and southern areas of Manica and Sofala provinces, and exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Kenneth and violence. People have repeatedly fled violence, making them especially vulnerable in the face of a new crisis, and the risk of intimate partner and gender-based violence is increasing. The COVID-19 pandemic poses heightened challenges for Mozambique, with the country's health system severely constrained, and the prevalence of very significant socioeconomic impact in Mozambique. Only half of Mozambicans have access to improved water supply and just one in five use improved sanitation facilities, whilst of 1,643 health centres in the country, some 19 per cent do not have access to water, and 17 per cent do not have sanitation facilities for patients. *Mozambique received \$7m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020*

Niger *[4% funded with \$19M out of \$523M; \$90M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV58.9]*

In 2021, 3.8 million people (or more than 16 per cent of the population) need humanitarian assistance. This is the highest number of people in need registered over the last 5 years. This situation is attributed to persisting insecurity, increased vulnerabilities of the people affected by conflicts and to the growing impact of floods and droughts. Underdevelopment, socioeconomic exclusion, the effect of climate change and

demographic growth remain at the root of many humanitarian issues. Investments in development programming must address the underlying causes of humanitarian crisis. Escalating cross border violence by armed groups from Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria continue to increase the number of refugees and IDPs in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabery, Diffa and Maradi. Urgent attention is required as continued human rights violations, acute protection concerns, and new displacements are expected this year.

South Sudan [\[5% funded with \\$86M out of \\$1,678M; \\$142M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 66.1\]](#)

South Sudan is facing a major hunger crisis and the highest levels of food insecurity since the country declared independence ten years ago. More than half the population –7.2 million people –will be severely food insecure from April to July 2021 due to conflict, climate emergencies and the economic impact of COVID-19. About 108,000 people will endure catastrophic levels of food insecurity (IPC 5) in South Sudan in the coming months. Conflict, mass displacement, loss of livelihoods, inability to reach healthcare and lack of access to school have resulted in severe levels of malnutrition, outbreaks of preventable diseases and urgent protection needs. Many water points have been destroyed during conflict or submerged by floods, leaving people without access to clean drinking water and increasing their exposure to water-borne diseases. Children bear the brunt of the crisis, as their families struggle to feed and support them, and girls in particular, are losing their childhood, as they face heightened risk of childhood marriage and pregnancy while out of school. Two consecutive years of severe flooding has further contributed to extreme levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, and displacement, and the population is highly vulnerable to epidemic diseases, due to low immunisation coverage, a weak health system and poor hygiene and sanitation. *South Sudan has received \$17m from CERF's rapid response window since Dec 2020.*

Sudan [\[9% funded with \\$174M out of \\$1,940M; \\$98M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 67.9\]](#)

Sudan continues to face significant and protracted humanitarian needs. Over 13 million people are in need, including some 2.5m IDPs and 1.1m refugees. Malnutrition is extremely high, including in non-conflict-affected areas. The economic crisis and Covid-19 are increasing health challenges. Intercommunal conflict has already displaced well over 100,000 people in 2021. According to UNHCR, Sudan is hosting over 840,000 refugees from South Sudan. Sudan estimates they are hosting far more. *Sudan has received \$5m from CERF's rapid response window in 2021.*

Syria [\[7% funded with \\$282M out of \\$4,200M; \\$0 recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 69.7\]](#)

The severity of the crisis is ranked highest worldwide according to the INFORM Severity Index. Ten years into the Syria crisis, humanitarian needs are reaching unseen levels, with an estimated 13.4 million people across Syria needing some form of humanitarian assistance, an almost a 20 per cent increase compared to one year ago. The deterioration of the economic situation has further exacerbated the situation, whilst the impact of conflict continues to drive of need in some areas, and COVID-19 threatens to further impact vulnerable populations. With civilians having borne the brunt of the violence, and widespread disregard for international humanitarian law and human rights, protection must remain at the centre of humanitarian action in Syria. Amid growing needs across Syria, the crisis has left specific groups especially vulnerable. Women comprise more than half of all people in need in Syria (6.87 million, 51 per cent) and more than six million children require assistance. Over 3.3 million persons with disabilities need support. Some 6.7 million people are displaced from their homes inside Syria, many of whom have moved multiple times.

Category 2: Above average CIRV scores and above average funding levels

CAR [\[24% funded with \\$108M out of \\$445M; \\$36M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 65.5\]](#)

Roughly one-third of the population is displaced. The International Crisis Group has repeatedly warned of a deterioration in the situation and conflict risks in the last 6 months. The HRP is the best funded comparatively. A further deterioration of the humanitarian situation across sectors is due to a series of aggravating factors, with now 2.8 million people in need of assistance and protection (57 per cent of the population) and a 12 per cent increase in the number of people in severe need (the worse acute severity recorded in the past 5 years). About one in four Central Africans is displaced inside the country or in neighboring countries. Returns remain limited in scale and we saw a downward trend this year, despite an

important progress on durable solutions. Insecurity and lack of services represent key impediments to durable solutions. *CAR has received \$8m from CERF's rapid response window in 2021.*

Ethiopia [13% funded with \$227M out of \$1,685M; \$0 indicated outside the appeal. CIRV 71.7]

Ongoing conflict, desert locust invasion, recurrent climatic shocks such as floods and droughts, and socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 are the key drivers of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. Armed conflict and community violence remains a critical concern. 2.7 million people are currently internally displaced, and Ethiopia is also experiencing its worst desert locust outbreak in 25 years, which exacerbates an already alarming food security and nutrition situation. Frequent flash floods and droughts, together with measles and cholera outbreaks, place people at further risk. According to the HNO, 23.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. 2.7 million people in need are IDPs, 1.3 million returning IDPs and 19.5 million people among the general population. *Ethiopia has received \$33m from CERF since Dec 2020, including \$20m for anticipatory action for drought.*

Nigeria [12% funded with \$122M out of \$1,006M; \$81M indicated outside the appeal. CIRV 60.1]

The humanitarian crisis in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states remains one of the ten most severe in the world today. Since the start of the conflict in 2009, over 36,000 people have been killed in the BAY states and thousands of women and children abducted. ICRC indicates that the crisis has recorded the highest number of missing persons globally. Recent months have also seen a ten per cent increase in food insecurity, rising from 2.7 million people to 3 million people. The number of IDPs in the North-East is estimated at 1.8 million; 80 per cent are located in Borno, the epicentre of the crisis. One in four of the IDPs are under five and 80 per cent are women and children. Overcrowding and lack of food, water and basic services in IDP camps are forcing over 1.6 million people to return to their areas of origin. Some 5.8 million civilians need protection services as conflict-related incidents continue to be reported. *Nigeria has received \$15m from CERF's rapid response window since Dec 2020, and received \$13m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020..*

Myanmar [10% funded with \$26M out of \$276M; \$42M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 57.4]

There is an ongoing crisis for the Rohingya who remain in Myanmar, driving a refugee crisis in Bangladesh. Addressing the root causes of violence and discrimination in Rakhine is critical. The Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations provide the best blueprint for action in the regard. All parties to conflict in Myanmar must uphold their obligations under IHL, in particular to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian access and allow those affected, including displaced people, to access basic services. Ongoing conflict in Rakhine between the Government and the Arakan Army is deeply concerning. Humanitarian access across Myanmar has deteriorated significantly in recent years. The situation in Kachin and Shan is deeply concerning and must not be forgotten. Violence in Shan continues to drive displacement. Mass protests continue following the February coup.

Somalia [13% funded with \$140M out of \$1,092M; \$99M indicated outside the appeal. CIRV 69.8]

The International Crisis Group has repeatedly warned of a deterioration in the situation and conflict risks in the last 6 months. The country is ranked highest on the latest INFORM Risk Index, as a result of its exposure to man-made and natural hazards, the high levels of vulnerability and the lack of coping capacity. The crisis in Somalia continues to be one of the most complex, fragile and protracted in the world due to the confluence of recurrent climate shocks, armed conflict and insecurity, combined with political and socioeconomic factors, and the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Most parts of the country are facing critical water shortages, with more than 50 districts facing moderate to severe drought conditions. Food insecurity levels are concerning. Without humanitarian assistance, 2.7 million Somalis will likely face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and June 2021. The unprecedented Desert Locust upsurge further deepened overall food insecurity within the country, affecting around 685,000 Somalis, whilst Gender-based violence has been on the increase amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Three months into the year, funding levels are alarmingly low. *Somalia has received \$27m from CERF in 2021, including \$20m for anticipatory action for drought.*

Yemen [\[21% funded with \\$822M out of \\$3,853M; \\$168M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 82.2\]](#)

The IASC has warned of a continued escalation in violence. According to the latest FEWSNET projections, over 15 million people will be food insecure in the next 6 months, with widespread IPC Phase 3 outcomes expected. The country received the highest CIRV score globally. The humanitarian situation in Yemen has never been worse. Famine-like conditions have returned. By June 2021, 5 million Yemenis are expected to be in IPC4 conditions, and nearly 50,000 people will be essentially starving (IPC5 conditions). Economic decline is accelerating as a result of COVID-19 and other challenges, which is intensifying needs across sectors. These trends coincide with escalating conflict in several areas and sharp cuts to donor funding for Yemen. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview was launched on 21 February, which estimates that 20.7 million people need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2021, 12.1 million of whom are in acute need. *Yemen has received \$70m from CERF's rapid response window since Dec 2020 and received \$35m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Category 3: Below average CIRV scores and below average funding levels**Burkina Faso** [\[7% funded with \\$45M out of \\$608M; \\$35M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 56.3\]](#)

Initial HRP projections for 2021 indicate that 3.5 million people will require life-saving humanitarian assistance and support to maintain basic living conditions (2.2 million in January 2020). \$608 million will be required for the response in 2021 (a 43 per cent increase over mid-2020, largely due to larger target figures and increasing unit costs, including due to COVID-19 related measures) 2.7 million people are facing critical food shortages - twice as many as at the same time last year. Burkina Faso was one of four countries considered to be at potential risk of famine in the "Early Warning Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity Hotspots" issued by WFP/FAO on 6th November. In 2020, the number of people struggling to access primary health care doubled. The displacement crisis, as well as ongoing outbreaks of COVID-19, polio and measles, create further challenges for epidemic control measures and increase the risk of the disease spreading to new areas. *Burkina Faso has received \$6m from CERF's rapid response window since Dec 2020 and received \$6m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Colombia [\[5% funded with \\$8M out of \\$174M; \\$50M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 44.0\]](#)

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the most vulnerable populations in Colombia, aggravating the impact of the armed conflict, natural disasters and large mixed migration movements. As a result, the number of people in need has increased from 5.1 million in 2019 to 6.7 million by end of 2020. Despite the 2016 peace agreement which brought a period of peace unseen in decades, many indicators – including the use of IEDs, displacement, attacks against civilians - occur regularly in parts of the country. Armed groups have used the situation produced by COVID-19 to expand their territorial presence, leading to a spike in hostilities, massacres, forced confinement, homicides, access restrictions and child recruitment. Food security is a major concern. Recent WFP assessment data estimates more than 26 million Colombians (half of the population) to be food insecure. Of those, 3.5 million are severely food insecure and require urgent, lifesaving assistance. *Colombia received \$5m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Pakistan [\[1% funded with \\$4M out of \\$285M; \\$0 recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 46.1\]](#)

Over 3 million people in severe acute food insecurity and 40 million facing some form of food insecurity. Some 12 million children are malnourished and stunted. 17 million children under-five at risk of missing out on immunization and 7 million pregnant women unable to access antenatal and postnatal care. An estimated 28 per cent of women in Pakistan between 15 and 49 years old have experienced some form of physical violence, of whom 80 per cent have experienced domestic violence by their husband or a family member. Monsoon rains and flooding have hit much of the country with 2.4 million people severely affected in Sindh province including an estimated 1.8 million displaced. The worst desert locust infestation in 27 years is ongoing with Government declaring a national emergency in January 2020. *Pakistan received \$6m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Venezuela [\[Less than 1% funded with \\$8M out of \\$763M; \\$0 recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 45.6\]](#)

The socio-economic impact of the pandemic, falling global oil prices and decreased remittances are exacerbating humanitarian needs and are likely to lead to a further increase in poverty rates. There is a real risk that, under current conditions, the number of severely food-insecure people (2.4 million were identified by WFP in 2019) will increase significantly. Partners report an increase in GBV and violence against children in the context of the pandemic and socio-economic hardship. The pandemic is placing enormous strain on the health system. Limited existing resources are being redirected from essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health and vaccination programmes, to the COVID-19 response. This has exacerbated pre-existing challenges in the health sector. Over 139,000 Venezuelan migrants have returned from neighbouring countries since mid-March - most due to losing their livelihoods in the context of COVID-19. Since September, an increasing number of Venezuelans crossing into Colombia through irregular routes is being reported.

Zimbabwe [\[Less than 1% funded with \\$3M out of \\$507M; \\$1M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 49.4\]](#)

According to the *Financial Tracking Service*, the HRP has the lowest funding level. The complex crisis within the country is compounded by the regional food security crisis. Close to 2 million people are living with chronic non-communicable diseases, while 1.2 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. A total of 10,808 migrants have been received in Zimbabwe from 56 Countries since the promulgation of COVID-19 restrictions in March 2020. The National GBV Hotline recorded a significant increase in GBV calls compared to pre-lockdown. It is expected this may result in another HIV infection spike. The pandemic has increased exposure to economic shocks (mostly loss of livelihoods activities) especially for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban settings. Given the projections of an upsurge in the number of cases, the impacts of the pandemic on the livelihoods of the vulnerable populations will continue to be felt for a longer period. There are more than 4.3 million people severely food insecure in rural areas in Zimbabwe, according to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. In addition, 2.2 million people in urban areas, are “cereal food insecure”, according to the most recent Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) analysis.

Category 4: Below average CIRV scores and above average funding levels**Bangladesh** [\[10% funded with \\$94M out of \\$954M; \\$0 recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 48.8\]](#)

The refugee crisis remains large and needs acute: According to UNHCR, more than 745,000 Rohingya have fled Myanmar for Bangladesh since 25 August 2017. More than 630,000 refugees are staying in the Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site – a merging of several pre-existing makeshift settlements and adjacent land allocated by the Government. The KBE site lacks adequate infrastructure or access, and has extremely challenging topography. Congestion heightens risks of fire, disease outbreak (including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea), security concerns, as well as grave protection and mental health risks. Overall, there are 910,000 refugees in Cox’s Bazar, with over 17,500 new arrivals reported since 1 January 2018. Monsoonal flooding and associated impacts affected more than 7.6 million people across Bangladesh during 2019, with more than 307,000 displaced. The collapse of a number of embankments resulted in a much higher level of acute damage and a changed pattern of flooding from previous years. Access to education was extremely limited for 400,000 children in 2,500 Government primary schools which were either damaged or used as flood shelters. At least 119 people died as a direct result of monsoon impacts. According to the International Crisis Group’s *CrisisWatch*, the country continues to face election-related violence. *Bangladesh has received \$14m from CERF’s rapid response window in 2021.*

Burundi [\[10% funded with \\$20M out of \\$195M; \\$2M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 50.2\]](#)

The INFORM Severity Index highlights a deterioration of the complex crisis in Burundi. Humanitarian needs persist and have steadily increased since early 2020 after a one-year decline. Up to 2.7 million people or nearly 25 per cent of the population could be in crisis and emergency phases of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). This is one million more than last year. An overall increase of internal displacement of up by 21 per cent since December 2019 was also observed, and a further increase in needs is expected due to a dry season in eastern Africa. Protection issues are widespread and pervasive, notably

gender-based violence, however due to the suspension of activities of many national and international human rights organizations, obtaining reliable data on the possible violations remains challenging. Since December 2019, the number of people displaced by natural disasters increased by 20 per cent in 2020, which equates to roughly 40,000 out of 131,000 total IDPs. These disasters have also caused extensive damage to agricultural production and infrastructure (roads, bridges, and schools) that has triggered a harsh lean season for most of these vulnerable people. Food, shelter, and access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) continue to be the most urgent needs. *Burundi received \$5m under the last CERF underfunded round in October 2020.*

Cameroon *[14% funded with \$49M out of \$362M; \$22M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 55.5]*

Humanitarian needs in Cameroon have never been higher. Since the last revision of the HRP (July 2020), around 6.2 million people – a quarter of the population – need emergency assistance, representing a 70 percent increase of the people in need of humanitarian assistance compared to 4.3 million people in need in 2019 and an increase of 2.3 million in comparison to the 2020 HRP prior to COVID, where 3.9 M people were found to be in need.

Iraq *[14% funded with \$86M out of \$607M; \$114M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 55.7]*

The humanitarian context in Iraq remains fragile, characterized by a post-conflict environment with protracted, widespread internal displacement; eroded social cohesion; destroyed housing, services and livelihoods; increased protection risks; and incomplete recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation. While the overall number of people affected by the ISIL crisis has not changed substantially since 2017, the acute need of internally displaced people and returnees increased over the past year due to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and the domestic financial crisis. Some 2.4 million people are now in acute need, compared to 1.8 million people last year.

Libya *[14% funded with \$27M out of \$189M; \$16M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 40.2]*

Of all the countries with an HRP or other response plan/appeal, Libya received the second lowest CIRV score, second only to oPt. About 1.3 million people, almost 20 per cent of the population, are estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance this year, up from 900,000 in 2020. The largest increases include returnees and non-displaced people, a reflection of the impact of COVID-19 and related socio-economic impacts particularly on access to services and livelihoods. Key humanitarian needs in Libya are linked to protection, access to critical services such as healthcare and education, and safe drinking water and sanitation, and access to basic household goods and commodities, including food and essential household items.

Mali *[10% funded with \$57M out of \$563M; \$65M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 56.9]*

The crisis in Mali continues to worsen. Violence and insecurity have spread from the north to the central regions and across the border into Niger and Burkina Faso. While instability in the north is mainly driven by an armed insurgency, the central regions are experiencing a rise in social unrest, banditry, and intercommunal violence. Communities face increasing attacks and insecurity is disrupting basic social services - including schools and health centers – many of which are forced to shut down. Food insecurity is rising, and 950,000 food insecure people need emergency assistance (increase of 200 per cent compared to 2019). Healthcare access for IDPs is extremely limited (23 per cent health center not functional in conflict affected areas). Lack of healthcare could lead to 19 per cent increase in infant mortality and a 15 per cent increase in maternal mortality over the next 12 months.

oPt *[23% funded with \$95M out of \$418M; \$47M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 22.4]*

The occupied Palestinian territory received the lowest CIRV score, while the HRP is the second best funded comparatively (though the level of funding is still only 23 per cent). The HRP was released 15 December, seeking US\$418 million to help 1.8 million vulnerable people. Some 2.45 million people are identified as in need. While this figure remains unchanged from last year, some 346,000 Palestinians have slipped from moderate to severe need, due to the COVID-19 outbreak and fiscal standoff with Israel (refusal of some US\$1.1BN in tax clearance revenues that Israel collects on its behalf). Seventy per cent of the HRP funds

required will target Gaza, where the situation remains fragile due to the blockade, recurrent escalations of hostilities, a chronic electricity deficit, and shortages in specialized medical staff, drugs, and equipment.

Ukraine

[12% funded with \$21M out of \$168M; \$42M recorded outside the appeal. CIRV 41.4]

The conflict in eastern Ukraine is still active, affecting the lives of 3.4 million people who need humanitarian assistance and protection, while hostilities and landmine contamination continue to kill and maim civilians. Thousands of people are still living in the areas close to the “contact line” under direct threat of shelling. Shelling and small-arms fire regularly damage thousands of homes and critical infrastructure, such as hospitals, schools, roads, and basic services – such as electricity, gas and water supply systems – are frequently disrupted or in some cases unavailable.

Annex 1: Overall CIRV Score Ranking and Funding Data

This table ranks countries by CIRV score for i) all countries with an HRP or other response plan/appeal and ii) the top 10 “non-HRP” countries by CIRV score.⁴ Non-HRP countries highlighted in blue.

	HRP/ Non-HRP	CIRV	Total Requirement s (2021)	Funding received (2021) ⁵					Funding (2020)		
				Only towards/ through the plan ⁶		Only outside the plan	Towards & outside the plan		Require ments	Funding received towards the plan	%
				Amount	%	Amount	Amount	%			
Yemen	Yes	82.2	\$3,853M	\$822M	21%	\$168M	\$991M	26%	\$3,383M	\$1,948M	58%
Afghanistan	Yes	76.2	\$1,282M	\$109M	9%	\$53M	\$163M	13%	\$1,131M	\$583M	52%
Ethiopia	Yes	71.7	\$1,685M	\$227M	13%	\$0M	\$227M	13%	\$1,251M	\$731M	58%
Somalia	Yes	69.8	\$1,092M	\$140M	13%	\$99M	\$240M	22%	\$1,010M	\$797M	79%
Syria	Yes	69.7	\$4,200M	\$282M	7%	\$0M	\$282M	7%	\$3,818M	\$2,224M	58%
Sudan	Yes	67.9	\$1940M	\$174M	9%	\$98M	\$272M	14%	\$1,633M	\$868M	53%
S. Sudan	Yes	66.1	\$1678M	\$86M	5%	\$142M	\$228M	14%	\$1,900M	\$1,229M	65%
CAR	Yes	65.5	\$445M	\$108M	24%	\$36M	\$143M	32%	\$554M	\$383M	69%
DRC	Yes	65.1	\$1984M	\$81M	4%	\$34M	\$114M	6%	\$2,069M	\$824M	40%
Haiti	Yes	63.2	\$236M	\$3M	1%	\$19M	\$22M	9%	\$472M	\$156M	33%
Chad	Yes	62.4	\$618M	\$34M	6%	\$63M	\$97M	16%	\$665M	\$290M	44%
Nigeria	Yes	60.1	\$1006M	\$122M	12%	\$81M	\$203M	20%	\$1,080M	\$627M	58%
Niger	Yes	58.9	\$523M	\$19M	4%	\$90M	\$109M	21%	\$516M	\$382M	74%
Mozambique	Yes	58.9	\$253M	\$4M	2%	\$5M	\$10M	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myanmar	Yes	57.4	\$276M	\$26M	10%	\$42M	\$68M	25%	\$275M	\$186M	68%
Mali	Yes	56.9	\$563M	\$57M	10%	\$65M	\$121M	21%	\$474M	\$226M	48%
Burkina Faso	Yes	56.3	\$608M	\$45M	7%	\$35M	\$80M	13%	\$424M	\$256M	60%
Iraq	Yes	55.7	\$607M	\$86M	14%	\$114M	\$200M	33%	\$662M	\$614M	93%
Cameroon	Yes	55.5	\$362M	\$49M	14%	\$22M	\$71M	20%	\$391M	\$192M	49%
Uganda	No	50.5	N/A	-	N/A	\$104M	\$104M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴ For the purposes of this analysis, countries with a flash appeal are not considered “HRP” countries.

⁵ Financial Tracking Service, as of 20 April 2021

⁶ Funding towards regional plans and/or flash appeals are tracked for some of the non-HRP countries: Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey – Syrian Refugee Response and Resilience Plans (3RP); Madagascar – Madagascar’s Grand Sud Flash Appeal 2021; Honduras – Honduras Flash Appeal 2020-2021.

Burundi	Yes	50.2	\$195M	\$20M	10%	\$2M	\$21M	11%	\$198M	\$88M	45%
Lebanon	No	50.1	N/A	\$207M	N/A	\$128M	\$335M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zimbabwe	Yes	49.4	\$507M	\$3M	1%	\$1M	\$4M	1%	\$801M	\$209M	26%
Bangladesh	Yes ⁷	48.8	\$954M	\$94M	10%	\$M	\$94M	10%	\$1,058M	\$625M	59%
Malawi	No	48.0	N/A	-	N/A	\$8M	\$8M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madagascar	No	47.6	N/A	\$18M	N/A	\$2M	\$20M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eritrea	No	46.8	N/A	-	N/A	\$0M	\$0M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egypt	No	46.8	N/A	\$24M	N/A	\$10M	\$34M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	No	46.7	N/A	-	N/A	\$3M	\$3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey	No	46.3	N/A	\$151M	N/A	\$158M	\$309M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pakistan	Yes	46.1	\$286M	\$4M	1%	\$M	\$4M	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Venezuela	Yes	45.6	\$763M	\$8M	1%	\$M	\$8M	1%	\$763M	\$173M	23%
Honduras	No	45.2	N/A	\$50M	N/A	\$2M	\$52M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DPRK	No	45.2	N/A	-	N/A	\$7M	\$7M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colombia	Yes	44.0	\$174M	\$8M	5%	\$50M	\$58M	33%	\$210M	\$30M	14%
Ukraine	Yes	41.4	\$168M	\$21M	12%	\$42M	\$63M	37%	\$205M	\$124M	61%
Libya	Yes	40.2	\$189M	\$27M	14%	\$16M	\$43M	23%	\$130M	\$120M	92%
oPt	Yes	22.4	\$418M	\$95M	23%	\$47M	\$142M	34%	\$420M	\$295M	70%

⁷ Bangladesh: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan 2021.

Annex 2: Scatterplot analysis – funding levels inside & outside the HRP

A number of the HRP countries have significant funded recorded outside the appeal, some of which may ultimately link to HRP activities. The below scatterplot illustrates the impact of including funding recorded outside the appeal against the funding requirements for each country. The result is that the average funding level shifts from 9% to 17%, with many countries shifting to the right (i.e. higher funding levels) compared to the scatterplot on page 1. For instance, Colombia shifts the most, from 5% funded to 33% funded.

