## Summary

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Stephen O'Brien, has set aside US**$100 million** for the first allocation round in 2017 of the Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Following a detailed analysis of global funding coverage and levels of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs, a document review, and consultations with UN agencies, NGOs and different parts of OCHA, the ERC decided to focus this allocation on the life-saving needs in neglected emergencies affecting nine countries. This includes the needs from the crises in the Lake Chad region affecting Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon; the ongoing displacement crises that affect Uganda and Libya; humanitarian needs caused by continued drought in Somalia and Madagascar; insecurity-related displacement and food insecurity in Mali; and needs arising from food insecurity and high malnutrition in the DPRK.

All of the selected crises are severely underfunded as of end-2016. Globally, the humanitarian funding gap stood at $16.1 billion in mid-2016 and only one humanitarian response plan was more than 50 per cent funded.[1] The humanitarian emergencies selected for this allocation round are among the most poorly funded. The highest-funded among them, Somalia, has only received 44 per cent of its requirements at the time of CERF's analysis in December 2016. All of the selected crises show high levels of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs, as further described below. The following table lists the selected countries with allocation amounts.

**UFE Funding envelope**

| # | Country | Response Plan | Allocation |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Cameroon | HRP | 10 |
| 2 | DPRK | HRP | 6 |
| 3 | Libya | HRP | 6 |
| 4 | Madagascar | Non-HRP | 6 |
| 5 | Mali | HRP | 7 |
| 6 | Niger | HRP | 10 |
| 7 | Nigeria | HRP | 22 |
| 8 | Somalia | HRP | 18 |
| 9 | Uganda | Non-HRP | 15 |
| | **Total** | | **100M** |

The allocation round will help aid agencies address the following humanitarian priorities:

1. **Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon** – Improved access, operational capacity and assessments in Nigeria have exposed massive and severe humanitarian needs in country. Current funding for Nigeria remains limited and financial requirements will more than double in 2017. At the same time, the impact of violence and displacement from Nigeria is increasing in neighbouring Niger and Cameroon that also suffer from low funding.

2. **Somalia, Uganda and Libya** – Somalia continues to face severe drought while Uganda and Libya experience the impact of ongoing displacement either internally or from neighbouring countries. Their funding levels are chronically low and vulnerability levels are high.

3. **DPRK** – DPRK continues to experience funding shortfalls for humanitarian activities. Food insecurity and malnutrition remain high while access to health and nutrition services continues to be limited.

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[1] OCHA: Global Humanitarian Overview 2016, Funding Status, ECOCOC 2016 edition (21 June 2016)

4. **Madagascar** – Food insecurity remains severe in southern Madagascar following continued drought (El Niño) conditions in 2016.

5. **Mali –** Mali continues to experience ongoing insecurity resulting in displacement, as well as food insecurity. Donor attention has waned in recent years while needs are increasing.

The CERF secretariat's data analysis and document review, and consultations with the UN agency Underfunded Emergencies Working Group, an NGO working group on humanitarian financing, and other parts of OCHA highlighted the high levels of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs, and the severe funding shortfalls in the recommended countries.

# Background

CERF was established by General Assembly Resolution 60/124 of 15 December 2005 and is managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The general mandate of CERF is to: 1) promote early action and response to reduce loss of life; 2) enhance response to time-critical humanitarian requirements; and 3) strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises.

To meet these objectives, CERF has two grant windows: rapid response (RR) and underfunded emergencies (UFE). Within an annual fundraising target of $450 million, two-thirds of the Fund is earmarked for rapid response grants. The remaining one-third is set aside for underfunded emergencies and allocated in two rounds per year (first round in January-March and second round in July-September). To maximize the impact of the underfunded window, grants are allocated to a limited number of countries per round.

In December 2016, the ERC set aside $100 million for the UFE 2017 first round. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the process and decisions that led to the country selection and apportionment for the round.

# Key Participants

The ERC manages CERF on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, and decides which countries will receive allocations and how much to provide to each country.

The CERF secretariat, in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), leads the UFE process, compiling and analysing information, consulting with stakeholders and presenting recommendations to the ERC.

The CERF Underfunded Emergencies Working Group (UFEWG) is composed of the headquarter-level CERF focal points of UN agencies, funds and programmes, and OCHA. The UFEWG provides guidance and comments during the CERF underfunded emergencies process, including recommending countries without a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), or similar strategy, for allocations. OCHA was added as a member of the working group in the 2016 second round and contributes to the recommendations.

NGOs were consulted, both to provide inputs on specific emergencies and to provide feedback on the methodology of the analysis. The CERF secretariat, together with ICVA, invited members of an NGO working group on humanitarian financing to a meeting.

Various OCHA entities are consulted during the underfunded emergencies process, including the Coordination and Response Division (CRD) and the Programme Support Branch (PSB). Other parts of OCHA, regional and country offices are consulted as needed.

# Steps for Initial Short-Listing of Countries

As a starting point, all countries with a humanitarian response plan (HRP), regional (refugee) response plan (RRP) or a similar humanitarian strategy were considered, as long as funding for the strategy is tracked in detail on the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).[2] These countries are referred to as 'HRP countries'. The UFEWG recommended an additional

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[2] fts.unocha.org

four countries without an HRP, RRP or similar strategy, the 'non-HRP countries', which were also included in the analysis.

Appeals **excluded** from consideration were the following:

- Countries that received CERF Underfunded Emergency allocations in the 2016 Second Round with implementation of funds ongoing through June 2017: Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Rwanda, Yemen
- Countries with new or upcoming Rapid Response applications: no countries have received rapid response allocations substantial enough to exclude them from this round
- Regional appeals with no country requirements specified: 2016 Sahel Regional Appeal (individual countries, as listed above, can still be considered)

The UFEWG recommended six non-HRP countries (in order of ranking): Madagascar, Uganda, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Republic of Congo, Swaziland.

Thus, a total of 37 emergencies (in 36 countries) were considered for this UFE round, including 23 covered by a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or equivalent response plan, five covered by the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), collectively referred to as 'HRP countries', and six countries without a response plan that were recommended by the UFE working group ('non-HRP countries'): Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, DPR Korea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, the occupied Palestinian territory, Pakistan, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, the Syria refugee response plan (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), Uganda, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.

# Analysis

The analysis is described in detail in a separate document on the methodology for UFE allocations, available on the CERF website.[3]

## Funding Analysis

The objective of the funding analysis is to identify emergencies with the most severe level of underfunding. This is the primary criterion for inclusion in a UFE round.

The data for the funding analysis of HRP countries come from the FTS.[4] The funding data for recommended non-HRP countries are collected from the members of the UFEWG, since they are not fully available on FTS.

In the analysis, available funding for humanitarian programming is compared to funding requirements to calculate the funding level. The funding level of each eligible HRP country and of the recommended non-HRP countries is compared to the global average funding level. The global average funding level can be calculated in different ways. Thus, emergencies whose funding level is below all measures remain in the pool of eligible countries. The range between the lowest and the highest measures represents a grey zone, and emergencies whose funding level falls in the grey zone may remain in the pool of eligible countries. Emergencies with a funding level above all measures are typically not considered, unless there are other, extraordinary reasons.

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[3] cerf.un.org
[4] https://fts.unocha.org/

**Risk and Vulnerability Analysis**

For underfunded emergencies, as defined during the funding analysis, the level of risk and vulnerability is assessed. Data on all aspects of risk, vulnerability and humanitarian needs are combined into a single index, the **CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV)**.[5] CIRV includes six measures that cover the full range of factors influencing the humanitarian situation, which are listed in the index. The six measures are standardized and then weighted according to the scope of information each covers before being included in the CIRV. The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) accounts for 50 per cent of CIRV since it already includes about 50 different measures, and the five other components together account for the remaining 50 per cent.[6]

| CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (CIRV) | |
| --- | --- |
| **50% of CIRV** | **50% of CIRV** |
| **Index for Risk Management (INFORM)**<br><br>Accounts for 1/2 of CIRV<br><br>Includes about 50 indicators<br><br>Based on quantitative data<br><br>Forward-looking (3-5 years)<br><br>Dimensions include conflict, natural disaster, displaced and other vulnerable people, coping capacity | **Projected risk of increase in humanitarian needs**<br>From IASC Alert, Early Warning & Readiness Report<br>Accounts for 1/12 of CIRV<br>Based on qualitative assessments<br>Forward-looking (6 months) |
| | **Food Insecurity**<br>From FEWSNet Food Assistance Outlook Brief, FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System, and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping<br>Accounts for 1/12 of CIRV<br>Based on quantitative data on food insecurity<br>Forward-looking (6 months) |
| | **Prevalence of conflict**<br>From Uppsala Conflict Data Program<br>Accounts for 1/12 of CIRV<br>Based on quantitative data on civil and int'l conflict |
| | **Change in conflict intensity and conflict risk alert**<br>From International Crisis Group<br>Accounts for 1/12 of CIRV<br>Based on qualitative assessment of conflict<br>Conflict risk alerts are forward-looking |
| | **Human rights violations**<br>From Political Terror Scale<br>Accounts for 1/12 of CIRV<br>Based on US State Department, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch reports |

Graph 1 visualizes the funding, risk and vulnerability analysis. The horizontal axis shows the funding level and the vertical axis shows the level of risk and vulnerability on the CERF Index for Risk and Vulnerability (higher scores indicate higher levels of vulnerability). The size of the bubbles indicates absolute funding requirements. Grey bubbles show countries excluded from this UFE round, for the reasons detailed above. The graph shows that, on average, crises with higher levels of vulnerability, as well as larger emergencies, continue to be better funded than crises with smaller appeals and lower levels of vulnerability.

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[5] First introduced for the 2016 first allocation round, see www.unocha.org/cerf/resources/how-apply/underfunded-emergencies-0
[6] Since the Early Warning Project no longer seems to update is assessments of the risk of massive human rights violations (mass killings), this indicator, which was used for the first UFE round in 2016, could not be used for the second round in 2016.

**Graph 1: Funding, requirements, risk and vulnerability analysis for UFE allocation**
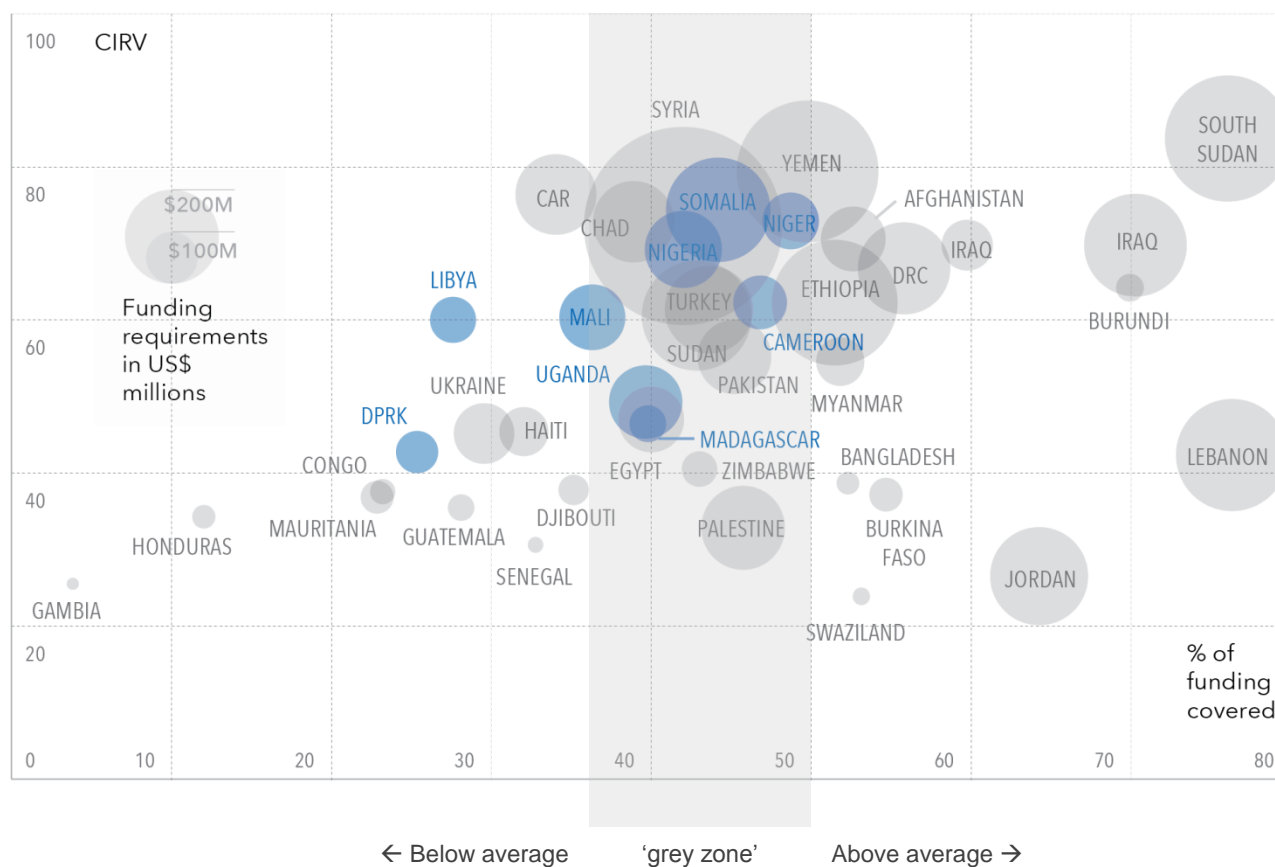


# Recommended Countries

The ERC decided to focus this allocation on the life-saving needs in neglected emergencies affecting nine countries: Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Uganda, Libya, Somalia, Madagascar, Mali and DPRK.   The following pages include infographics on each individual country.

# NIGERIA
## Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations CERF
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The Boko Haram-triggered crisis in north-east Nigeria shows no sign of abating, while escalation of violence in other parts of the country also requires swift humanitarian response. It is projected that in 2017, 8.5 million people in north-east Nigeria's Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States will require humanitarian assistance. Famine-like conditions are forecast for 120,000 people and 5.1 million people in all are expected to be food insecure by mid-2017. Some 450,000 children in the North-East suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

**8.5 million**
people in need

**6.9 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million
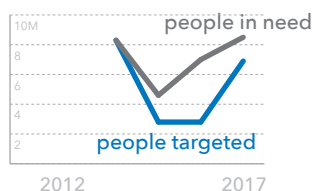


**1.8 million**
internally displaced people[2]

**1,395**
hosted refugees[3]

**814**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**108.8**
under five y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $22 million allocation will focus on the needs of 2.6 million people (IDPs, host communities and returnees) in the North East states Borno, Adamawa and Yobe who are most affected by Boko-Haram related violence. The CERF response will support life-saving interventions in: Food Security and Livelihoods, Protection, WASH, Health, Emergency Shelter/ Non Food Items, Education and Nutrition.

**$22 million**
allocated amount

**2.6 million**
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)



**$1 billion**
2017 funding requirements

Funding requirements

**42% funded**

**FUNDING GAP**

Funding received
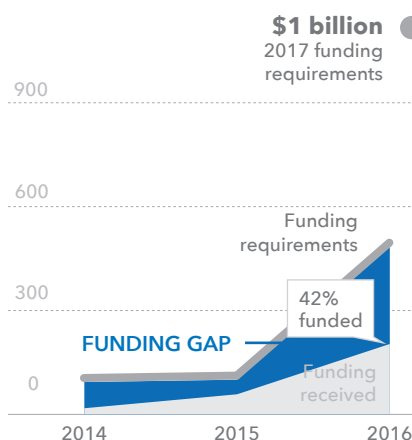
**Vulnerability[7,8]**

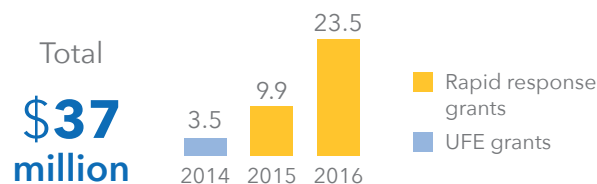| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| **Nigeria** | **69** | **6.3** |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here.

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$48 million**
since 2006

**Allocations to Nigeria since onset of Lake Chad crisis[6]** in US$ million

Total
**$37 million**



Rapid response grants
UFE grants

# SOMALIA

Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Humanitarian needs are increasing and acute vulnerability levels remain high due to conflict, displacement, poor basic services, food insecurity, malnutrition and climatic variability. Severe drought is affecting various parts of the country and forecasts indicate the situation will deteriorate further in 2017 especially if the upcoming rains perform poorly as currently forecast. Crop and pasture losses are widespread, and water shortages common while water levels in major rivers are already below normal. Five million people require humanitarian assistance, including more than 300,000 malnourished children.

**5 million**
people in need[1]

**3.9 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million



people in need
people targeted

2013    2015    2017
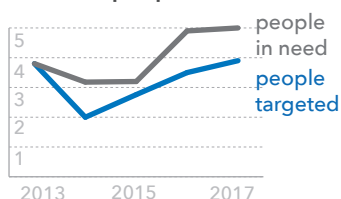
**1.1 million**
internally displaced people[2]

**19,000**
hosted refugees[3]

**732**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**146**
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

An $18 million allocation will focus on the needs of 500,000 people in areas experiencing extreme and severe drought conditions in Puntland, Somaliland and South-Central Somalia through provision of nutrition services, food assistance, shelter, water and hygiene services. The CERF supported response will be closely aligned with funds from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), ensuring complementarity and the best value-for-money, and through this maximizing the impact of

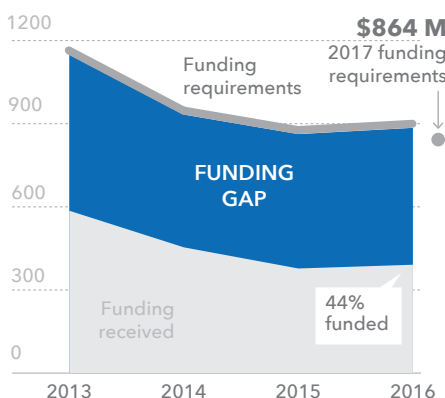**$18 million**
allocated amount

**1.3 million**
people targeted by CERF

limited resources available to save lives and ensure protection for the most vulnerable people in Somalia affected by drought.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
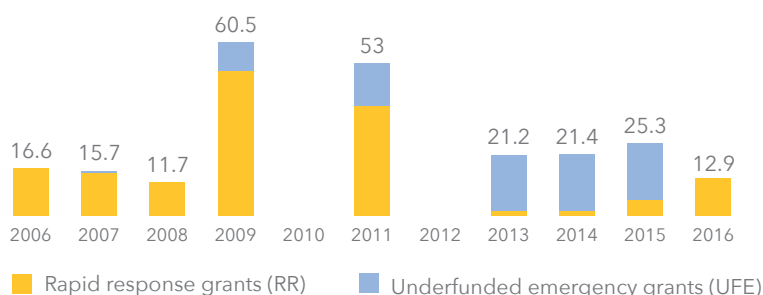(at the time of analysis November 2016)



**$864 M**
2017 funding requirements

Funding requirements

FUNDING GAP

Funding received

44% funded

1200
900
600
300
0

2013    2014    2015    2016

**Vulnerability[7,8]**

| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here.

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$238 million**

**CERF funding to Somalia by year[6]** (in US$ million)



| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.6 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 60.5 | | 53 | | 21.2 | 21.4 | 25.3 | 12.9 |

■ Rapid response grants (RR)    ■ Underfunded emergency grants (UFE)

# UGANDA
Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations **CERF** SAVING LIVES TOGETHER
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Uganda serves as a haven for refugees from DRC, South Sudan and Burundi. There are currently 865,385 refugees in Uganda; of which 673,753 are from South Sudan. This unprecedented mass influx puts enormous pressure on the country's resources, in particular on land, basic service delivery systems and on the ability to maintain Uganda's good practice refugee policy. Furthermore, the situation of the 390,000 people considered as food insecure is expected to deteriorate due to below-average rainfall.

**1.5 million**
people in need[1]

**1.1 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million



2 — people in need
1 — people targeted
2016    2017
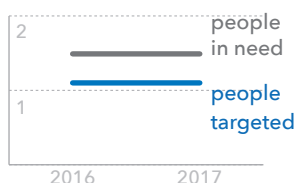
**30,000**
internally displaced people[2]

**865,385**
hosted refugees[3]

**343**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**54.6**
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $15 million allocation will focus on the needs of nearly 882,000 people, among those 678,119 South Sudanese refugees and 203,436 Ugandan host community members. Assistance will be provided through protection services (primarily for children, women and girls), food aid, health and nutrition interventions, and emergency shelter. The response will focus on the Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani and Kiryandongo districts where refugee settlements were established in 2016 and reception of new refugees continues.
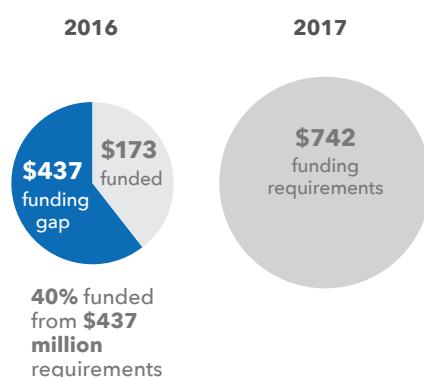
**$15** million
allocated amount

**882,000**
people targeted by CERF

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
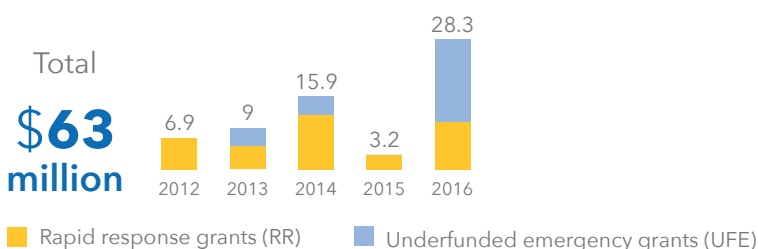(at the time of analysis November 2016)

**2016**

$437 funding gap
$173 funded

**2017**

$742 funding requirements

**40%** funded from **$437 million** requirements

### Vulnerability[7,8]

| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| **Uganda** | **49** | **5.9** |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here.

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$83 million**
since 2006

**Allocations to Uganda since onset of refugee related emergency 2012[6]** (in US$ million)

Total
**$63 million**



6.9 — 2012
9 — 2013
15.9 — 2014
3.2 — 2015
28.3 — 2016

■ Rapid response grants (RR)    ■ Underfunded emergency grants (UFE)

# CAMEROON
## Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Cameroon continues to face a three-pronged crisis with 2.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Boko Haram-related violence has displaced around 200,000 Cameroonians internally and led to an influx of approximately 87,000 Nigerians and 276,400 Central African refugees into different regions of the country. Some 2.6 million people are severely food insecure at crisis or emergency levels.

**2.9 million**
people in need[1]

**1.2 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 | |
| 6 | |
| 4 | people in need |
| 2 | people targeted |
| | 2014 2015 2016 2017 |
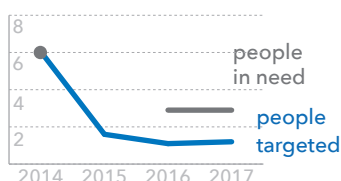
**199,000**
internally displaced people[2]

**368,000**
hosted refugees[3]

**596**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**87.9**
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $10 million allocation will focus on the needs of 308,000 people (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host populations) in the Far North Region who are affected by Boko-Haram related violence. The CERF response will focus on life-saving interventions in the food security and protection sectors, access to health services and provision of hygiene items.
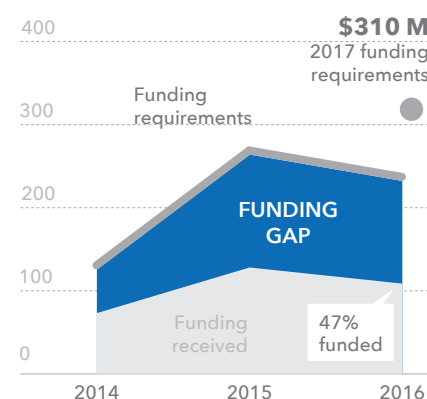
**$10 million**
allocated amount

**308,000**
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)

**$310 M**
2017 funding requirements

Funding requirements

FUNDING GAP

Funding received

47% funded

2014    2015    2016

**Vulnerability[7,8]**

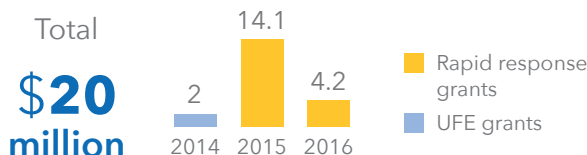| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| **Cameroon** | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here.

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

**TOTAL**
**$59 million**
since 2006

**Allocations to Cameroon since onset of Lake Chad crisis[6]** in US$ million

Total
**$20 million**

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 14.1 | 4.2 |

Rapid response grants
UFE grants

# NIGER
Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Niger remains in a cycle of chronic humanitarian crisis. The Boko Haram driven conflict in the Diffa region has aggravated the vulnerability of many people who were already living on the edge of survival before the crisis broke out. Approximately 1.9 million people in Niger will need humanitarian assistance in 2017, including 1.5 million in the nutrition sector and 1.3 million in the food security sector.
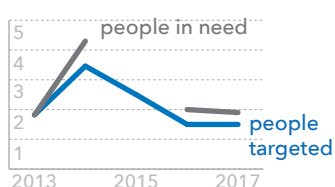
**1.9 million**
people in need[1]

**1.5 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million

people in need

people targeted

2013   2015   2017

**121,391**
internally displaced people[2]

**105,491**
hosted refugees[3]

**553**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**95.5**
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $10 million allocation will focus on the needs of 250,000 people related to food insecurity including agriculture, access to basic social services (education, health, WASH), protection and logistics. The response will target the most vulnerable people among those affected in order to save lives primarily in the regions of Diffa, Tillabery, Tahoua and Maradi.
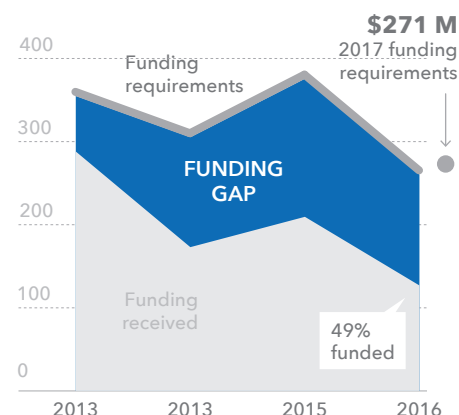
**$10 million**
allocated amount

**250,000**
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level**[9] in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)

**$271 M**
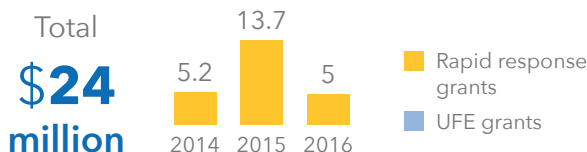2017 funding requirements

Funding requirements

FUNDING GAP

Funding received

49% funded

400
300
200
100
0

2013   2013   2015   2016

**Vulnerability**[7,8]

| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| **Niger** | **73** | **7.3** |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here.

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$151 million**
since 2006

**Allocations to Niger since onset of Lake Chad crisis**[6] in US$ million

Total
**$24 million**

5.2   13.7   5
2014   2015   2016

Rapid response grants
UFE grants

**Creation date: 25 January 2017**   **Data sources:** [1]People in Need: Global Humanitarian Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan, [2]IDPs: Government of Niger, [3]Hosted refugees: Government of Niger, [4]Maternal Mortality: UNFPA, per 100,000 live births, [5]U5 Mortality: INFORM, per 1,000 live births, [6]CERF secretariat at the time of analysis, [7]CIRV: CERF secretariat, [8]INFORM: www.inform-index.org, [9]FTS and UN agencies, as of November 2016
**Feedback:** cerf@un.org   www.unocha.org/cerf   www.reliefweb.int

# MALI
## Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations
**CERF**
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Insecurity in Mali is likely to persist in northern and central parts of the country . An estimated 3.7 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2017. 3,53 million people will be food insecure, of which 485,600 need immediate food assistance. It is projected that 850,000 people will need nutrition assistance, of whom 442,000 children under 5 years of age will suffer from global acute malnutrition.
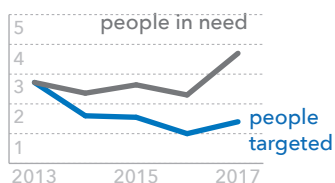
**3.7 million**
people in need[1]

**1.4 million**
people targeted overall[1]

**People in need and targeted**
in million


people in need
people targeted

**37,000**
internally displaced people[2]

**17,500**
hosted refugees[3]

**587**
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

**114.7**
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $7 million allocation will focus on the needs of some 40,000 people in areas affected by conflict and violence in the north and centre of Mali. The CERF response will provide life-saving support to communities experiencing high levels of food insecurity or malnutrition and those who are struggling to access basic social services, shelter and protection. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable people in Timbuktu, Gao, Ménaka, Kidal, Mopti and Ségou.
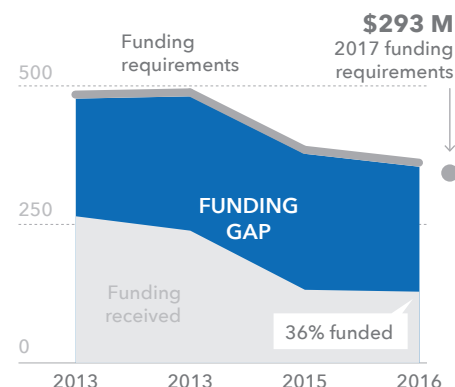
**$7 million**
allocated amount

**40,000**
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)



Funding requirements

**$293 M**
2017 funding requirements

FUNDING GAP

Funding received

36% funded

2013   2013   2015   2016

**Vulnerability[7,8]**

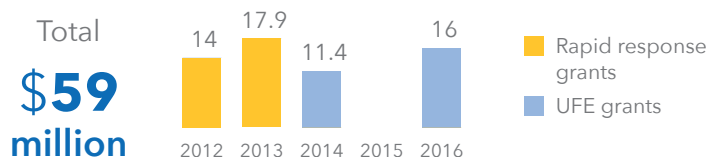| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| **Mali** | **60** | **6.1** |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$67 million**
since 2006

**CERF funding to Mali due to conflict related emergency[6]** in US$ million

Total
**$59 million**



| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 17.9 | 11.4 | | 16 |

Rapid response grants
UFE grants

# DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations
CERF
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has experienced widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. Approximately 70 per cent of the population - 18 million of 24.9 million people - is considered food insecure and unable to access an adequate and diverse nutritious diet. 60 per cent of the population has inadequate access to essential health services, including vaccines and 1.7 million children are at risk of deadly childhood diseases. In addition to persistent humanitarian needs, DPRK faces recurring natural hazards, such as floods and droughts.

### 13 million
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million



people targeted

### 10.5 million
people undernourished[2]

### 5 million
people without access to clean water[3]

### 82
maternal mortality
(per 100,000 live births)[4]

### 24.9
under 5 y.o. mortality
(per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $6 million allocation will focus on the needs of 869,000 people with the goal of reducing maternal and under five child mortality and morbidity through life-saving interventions in food security, nutrition and health sectors. The response will focus on seven particularly vulnerable provinces North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, Ryanggang, North Pyongan, South Pyongan, South Hwanghae, North Hwanghae.
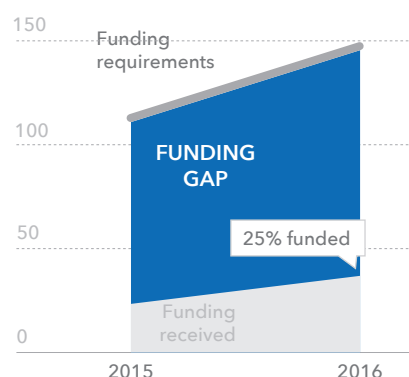
### $6 million
allocated amount

### 869,000
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)



Funding requirements

FUNDING GAP

25% funded

Funding received

**Vulnerability[7,8]**

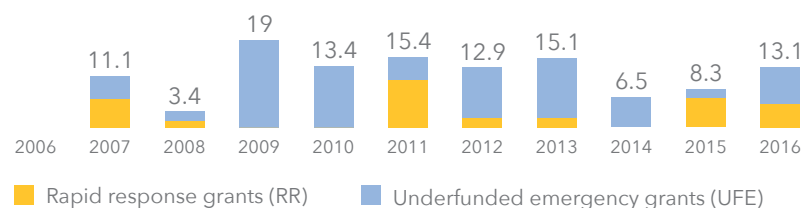| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

### TOTAL $118 million
since 2006

**Allocations to DPRK since 2006[6]** (in US$ million)



| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11.1 | 3.4 | 19 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 12.9 | 15.1 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 13.1 |

■ Rapid response grants (RR)    ■ Underfunded emergency grants (UFE)

# LIBYA
## Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations **CERF**
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Conflict, insecurity, political instability and a collapsing economy will continue to affect Libya in 2017. Vulnerable people have little or no access to life-saving health care, essential medicines, food, clean and safe drinking water, shelter and education. Meanwhile landmines, explosive hazards, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons impede safety and security in Sirte, Benghazi and other locations across the country. Currently 1.3 million Libyans, refugees, migrants and asylum seekers urgently need humanitarian assistance.
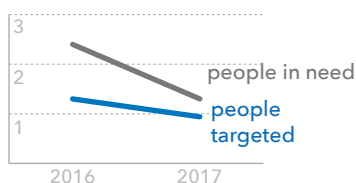
**1.3 million**
people in need[1]

**940,000**
people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people** in million



people in need
people targeted

2016    2017

**348,372**
internally displaced people[2]

**9,305**
hosted refugees[3]

**9**
maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)[4]

**13.4**
under 5 y.o. mortality (per 1,000 live births)[5]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $6 million allocation will focus on improving the health status of 190,000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable non-displaced Libyans through mobile clinics, psychological services for children, provision of water sanitation and hygiene items, food assistance as well as targeted multi-sectoral interventions. The response will focus on the Sebha, Ubari and Ben Ghazi areas, which have been most affected by conflict.
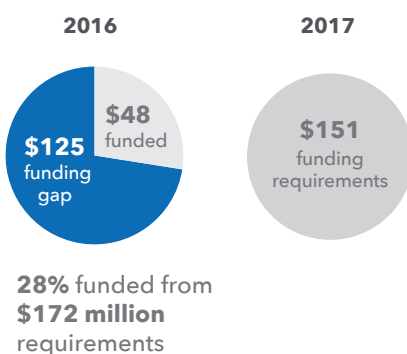
**$6 million**
allocated amount

**190,000**
people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level[9]** in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)

**2016**
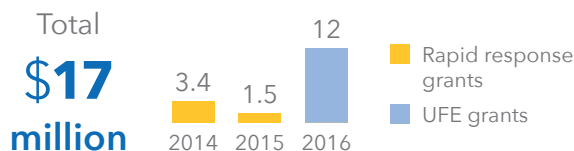$48 funded
$125 funding gap

**2017**
$151 funding requirements

**28%** funded from **$172 million** requirements

**Vulnerability[7,8]**

| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| Madagascar | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$18 million**
since 2006

**CERF funding to Libya due to conflict related emergency[6]** in US$ million

Total
**$17 million**

3.4  2014
1.5  2015
12   2016

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# MADAGASCAR

Underfunded Emergencies (UFE): 2017 first allocation round

United Nations CERF
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## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Madagascar was severely affected by two successive years of drought, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. Grand Sud is the country's poorest region with 91% of the population living with less than USD 2 per day. In the worst-affected areas, a large proportion of families are adopting extreme coping mechanisms, including the sale of productive assets and land, consumption of cactus or seed as food and migration of whole families. The most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification assessment, conducted between September and October 2016, indicates that 850,000 people are currently in need of urgent assistance.
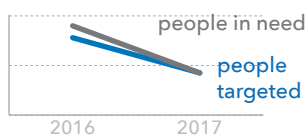
**1.14 million** people in need[1]

**850,000** people targeted overall[1]

**Affected people*** in million

people in need
people targeted

2016    2017

*2017 figures are from Madagascar Grand Sud SRP October 2016

**47%** stunting rate[1]

**91%** poverty rate[1]

**478** maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)[1]

**62** child mortality (per 1,000 live births)[1]

## CERF RESPONSE

A $6 million allocation will focus on the needs of 850,000 food insecure people in the IPC emergency and crisis phase in the Great South region of Madagascar. Assistance will be provided through food distributions, fostering access to health services, protection services and support of treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.
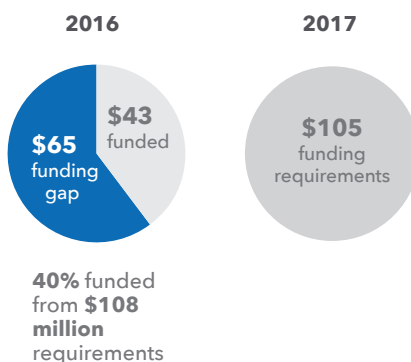
**$6** million allocated amount

**850,000** people targeted by CERF.

## FUNDING AND VULNERABILITY

**Funding level**[2] in US$ million
(at the time of analysis November 2016)

**2016**
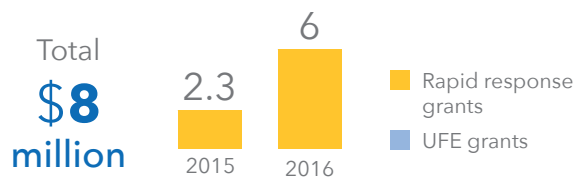$65 funding gap
$43 funded

**2017**
$105 funding requirements

**40%** funded from **$108 million** requirements

**Vulnerability**[3,4]

| | CIRV (1-100) | INFORM (1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Somalia | 74 | 9.2 |
| Niger | 73 | 7.3 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 6.3 |
| Cameroon | 62 | 6.2 |
| Mali | 60 | 6.1 |
| Libya | 60 | 6.2 |
| Uganda | 49 | 5.9 |
| **Madagascar** | 46 | 5 |
| DPRK | 43 | 5.6 |

For more information on vulnerability, read here

## CERF FUNDING HISTORY

TOTAL
**$45 million** since 2006

**Allocations to Madagascar since onset of drought related emergency**[5] in US$ million

Total **$8 million**

2.3
2015

6
2016

Rapid response grants
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# Non-Recommended Countries

All humanitarian emergencies are underfunded and the amount that will be available for this allocation round, $100 million, is small compared to global needs. Thus, there were no easy choices in recommending the countries listed above and excluding others that also face funding gaps and high levels of needs.

| # | Country | Response Plan | # | Country | Response Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Afghanistan | HRP | 16 | Lebanon | Syria 3RP |
| 2 | Bangladesh | non-HRP/RRP | 17 | Mauritania | HRP |
| 3 | Burkina Faso | HRP | 18 | Myanmar | HRP |
| 4 | Burundi | HRP | 19 | Pakistan | other plan |
| 5 | Republic of Congo | non-HRP/RRP | 20 | oPt | HRP |
| 6 | Djibouti | HRP | 21 | Senegal | HRP |
| 7 | Egypt | Syria 3RP | 22 | South Sudan | HRP |
| 8 | Ethiopia | non-HRP/RRP, HRD | 23 | Sudan | HRP |
| 9 | Gambia | HRP | 24 | Swaziland | non-HRP |
| 10 | Guatemala | HRP | 25 | Syria | HRP |
| 11 | Haiti | HRP | 26 | Turkey | Syria 3RP |
| 12 | Honduras | HRP | 27 | Ukraine | HRP |
| 13 | Iraq | HRP | 28 | Zimbabwe | HRP |
| 14 | Iraq | Syria 3RP | | | |
| 15 | Jordan | Syria 3RP | | | |

The following countries/emergencies were not recommended because, at the time of analysis, their funding level (or estimated funding level, in some cases) was above average levels: Lebanon (76%), South Sudan (76%), Iraq-HRP (70%), Burundi (70%), Jordan (64%), Iraq-3RP (60%), Burkina Faso (55%), Swaziland (53%), Afghanistan (53%), Bangladesh (52%), Myanmar (52%) and Ethiopia (51% according to UN agencies, 66% for the HRD). Although Zimbabwe's HRP was only 40 per cent funded, the country's component in the RIASCO Action Plan for Southern Africa was 69 per cent funded.

Another group of countries, even though their funding level was low, was not recommended because the level of humanitarian needs, as measured by the CIRV index, was lower than in those recommended: Gambia (25 out of 100 on CIRV), Senegal (31), Honduras (34), Guatemala (35), Mauritania (37) and Djibouti (38). In addition, all of these countries except Djibouti will not have an HRP in 2017.

Among the remaining countries, with high levels of both underfunding and humanitarian needs, the decision became even more difficult. The inclusion of Syria (with an appeal of $3.4 billion in 2017), would have meant only a small share of funding requirements would be covered even with a very large funding envelope and would not leave much room for other emergencies. Furthermore, CERF's rapid response window could provide support if access improves and opportunities for additional humanitarian action arise.

Ukraine and Haiti also score lower on the CIRV index than all recommended countries except Madagascar. Neither country received much support from UN agencies or NGOs during the consultations.

While Turkey, Sudan and Pakistan score higher, comparable to Libya, Mali and Cameroon, these countries received little support during the consultations. Another factor for not recommending Turkey and Egypt was that the refugee component of the Syria 3RP overall seems to be comparatively well funded. All countries should be closely considered for future rounds.