

# CERF UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES, 2017, SECOND ROUND

Overview of Decisions, 11 August 2017



## Summary

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Stephen O'Brien, has set aside US\$45 million for the second allocation round in 2017 of the Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The total UFE allocations for the year will amount to \$145 million for 13 countries, inclusive of the first round,<sup>1</sup> approximately one-third of the targeted \$450 million in CERF allocations for 2017. Due to funding challenges by the secretariat, the second UFE round for 2017 began in July rather than May while resources were acquired from donors and resulted in a condensed country selection process as explained later in this document.

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 support on critical humanitarian interventions in four ongoing, conflict and displacement crises. Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Sudan represent some of the world's most protracted crises of fifteen years or longer. These countries are affected by both internal conflict and insecurity in neighbouring countries as well as recurrent natural disasters. The number of people in need of assistance in these four countries is 21.2 million, representing 15 per cent of the 141 million people in need of humanitarian assistance globally in 2017, including internally displaced people, affected host communities, populations fleeing outward and refugees coming in from neighbouring countries.

All of the selected crises are severely underfunded as of mid-2017 with the global funding level for Humanitarian Response Plans at only 33 per cent at the time of analysis in July. Globally, the humanitarian funding gap stood at \$15.4 billion in mid-2017 and only two of 28 humanitarian response plans were more than 50 per cent funded. The humanitarian emergencies selected for this allocation round are among the most poorly funded. The highest-funded among them, Central African Republic, received 30 per cent of its requirements and the lowest funded, Chad, had received 15 per cent funding. 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 (\$ millions)
1	Afghanistan	HRP	10
2	Central African Republic	HRP	10
3	Chad	HRP	11
4	Sudan	HRP	14
	<b>Total</b>		<b>45M</b>

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

- **Afghanistan** – The continued deepening and geographic spread of the conflict has resulted in a 13 per cent increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017, now at 9.3 million people. In 2016, Taliban controlled more territory than at any time since 2002. The numbers of provincial capitals under threat by the Taliban is growing.
- **Central African Republic (CAR)** – Humanitarian needs are unprecedented in magnitude: half the population requires assistance (2.4 mill people) and a fifth of the population is displaced. Due to the reactivation of violence in 2017, humanitarian needs have increased, with multiple, new hotspots emerging across the country, in geographic

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.unocha.org/cerf/sites/default/files/CERF/UFE\\_2017\\_FAR\\_Overview\\_of\\_Decisions.pdf](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/sites/default/files/CERF/UFE_2017_FAR_Overview_of_Decisions.pdf)

areas where people have already been displaced. There is potential for wide-scale violence, with serious consequences for the protection of civilians.

- **Chad** – The Chadian population continues to experience multiple emergencies within its country from internal displacement to refugee inflows to worsening drought. At the same time, Government revenues have dropped by 35 per cent since 2014, resulting in dramatic cuts in basic social services. Meanwhile, large-scale displacements have put pressure on scarce resources and vulnerable host communities.
- **Sudan** - Sudan continues to face significant and protracted humanitarian needs. 4.8 million people are in need of assistance, including 2.3 million IDPs. 3.6 million people face food insecurity, and 2.2 million children face acute malnutrition – including in areas not impacted by conflict. Over 400,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived since December 2013.

## 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 June 2017, the ERC set aside \$45 million for the UFE 2017 second 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)<sup>2</sup> 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.

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).<sup>3</sup> These countries are referred to as 'HRP countries'. The UFEWG recommended

<sup>2</sup> UN agency participants in the UFEWG include: IOM, FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO

<sup>3</sup> fts.unocha.org

additional countries without an HRP, RRP or similar strategy, the 'non-HRP countries', which were also included in the analysis. These details are further explained in the UFE guidance note, which lists countries that are considered and those that are excluded for each round.

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

- Nine countries that received CERF Underfunded Emergency allocations in the 2017 First Round with implementation of funds ongoing through December 2017: Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda
- Nine countries with funding reported on FTS of 33% (the global average) or higher as of 30 June: Burundi, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan and Syria 3RP (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey)

The nine UN agencies of the UFEWG were each asked to nominate six eligible HRP and non-HRP countries and to provide a concise rationale for each nomination. Countries that received a majority UFEWG member's nominations at five or more were included for further consideration by CERF.

After three rounds of nominations, with the UFEWG initially identifying 19 countries, some 11 countries were considered. Of this, six countries were put forward to CERF with the majority five nominations required. Table 1 on the following page presents the countries in order of priority rank based on the UFEWG number of nominations.

Twenty-seven countries are included in the analysis including those eligible and excluded:

- Sixteen eligible countries with HRPs or equivalent response plans in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Democratic People's Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mauritania, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen;
- Two eligible countries without HRPs or equivalent response plans in Rwanda and Tanzania (as these are non-HRP countries, the funding and requirements represent only the number of one or two agencies that nominated the countries)
- Nine countries that are excluded from this UFE round because their funding was at or higher than the 33% global funding average as of 30 June are marked by yellow bubbles and are only shown for comparison: Burundi, Iraq, Myanmar, South Sudan and for the Syria 3RP – Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.
- The Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (Syria 3RP) was excluded from UFE 2017-2 consideration as it was funded at 38%. Per country in the Syria 3RP, funding varied: Egypt – 22% funded of required \$129.7 million; Iraq – 39% funding of \$228 million; Jordan – 24% funded of \$1,197 million; Lebanon – 19% of \$2,170 million; and Turkey – 34% of \$1,690 million. The countries with less than 33% funding – Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon – were still excluded given there is some \$2.28 billion additionally available for the emergency but data is not provided for analysis (including \$685 million in funds reported for the Syria 3RP not to a specific country but regional and \$1.6 billion reported as funding outside the response plan).

## Analysis

The analysis is described in detail in a separate document on the methodology for UFE allocations, available on the CERF website.<sup>4</sup>

### 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> [cerf.un.org](http://cerf.un.org)

<sup>5</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/>

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.

## Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

For underfunded emergencies, as defined during the funding analysis, the level of risk, vulnerability and severity of humanitarian needs is assessed. The Index for Risk Management (INFORM) accounts for 100 per cent of this analysis since it already includes about 50 different measures. The IASC Early Warning, Early Action Report provides additional consideration for those countries identified in the report.

The two measures included are:

1. The **Index for Risk Management (INFORM)**,<sup>6</sup> a collaboration of the former IASC Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission, is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It indicates risk three years into the future but cannot predict individual crises. INFORM has three dimensions: hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity. Each dimension encompasses different categories, which are user-driven concepts related to the needs of humanitarian and resilience actors. For each category, several indicators may be included. Categories cover natural hazards, conflict, socio-economic factors including aid dependency, vulnerable groups including due to health conditions or food insecurity, and measures about the quality of institutional capacity and infrastructure. INFORM includes about 50 different indicators, which are listed in the annex, and ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating a higher risk.
2. The **IASC Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness Report**,<sup>7</sup> from the IASC Reference Group on Early Warning and Preparedness, lists countries with serious risks of strategic operational concern or with a high probability of increasing humanitarian needs. These countries are identified by the IASC Emergency Directors Group and an analysis working group, and are categorized as having one of five levels of seriousness: very low, low, moderate, high or very high. Each country is assigned one or several of three risk types: conflict, flood or drought. The IASC Early Warning Report assesses the risk half a year into the future. As it is based on qualitative assessments rather than a quantitative analysis, it complements INFORM and other measures. Level 3 emergencies<sup>8</sup> are not included in the report because they are considered already to be at the highest level of seriousness. For the analysis, the seriousness levels are translated into an indicator, with very low at 1 and very high at 5. Level 3 emergencies are also assigned a score of 5.

The graph on the following page 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 Index for Risk Management - INFORM (higher scores indicate higher levels of vulnerability). The size of the bubbles indicates absolute funding requirements in 2017. 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.

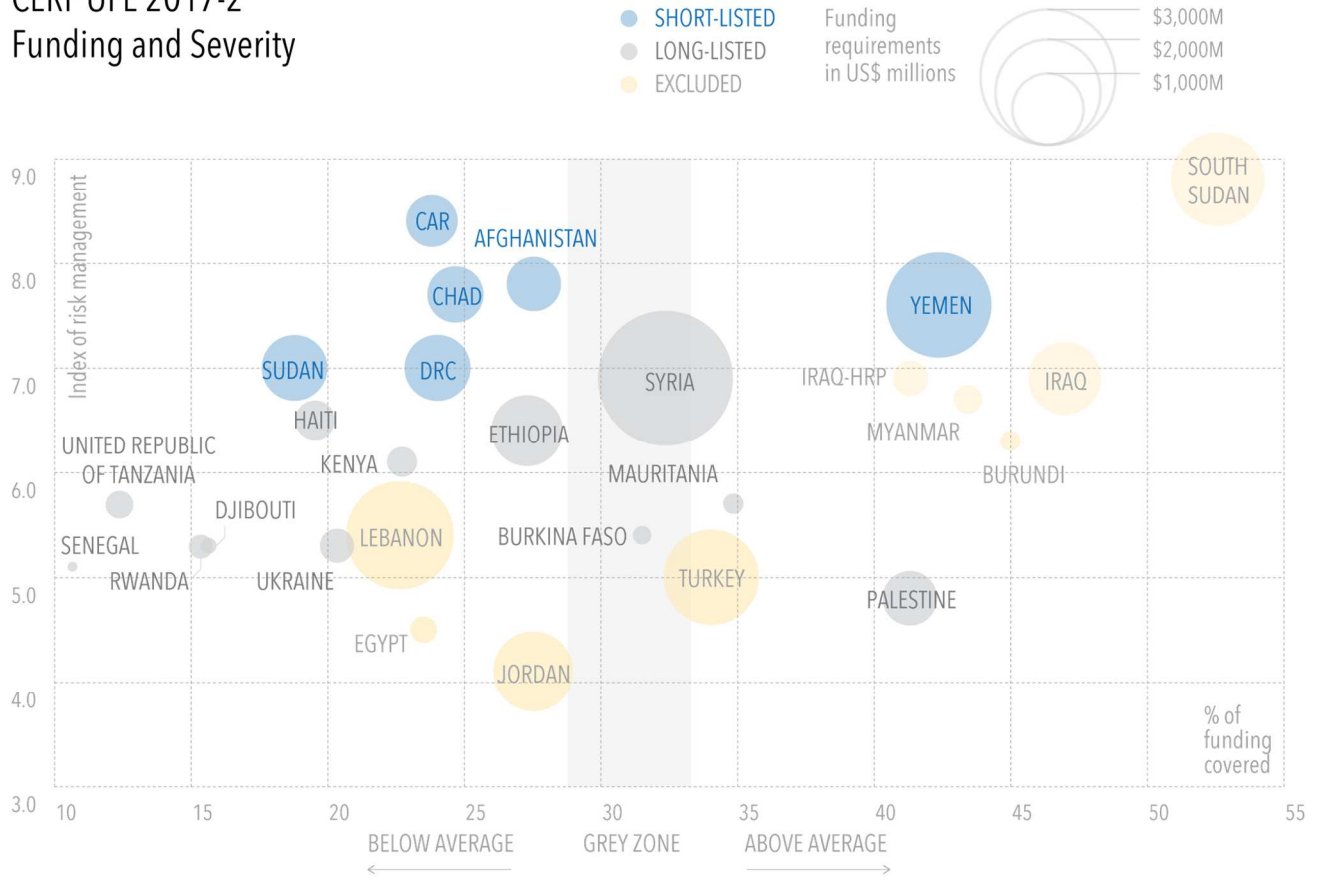
At the time of initial identification of eligible countries, the average funding level of all analyzed countries was 29 per cent while the global funding level was 33 per cent. Thus, countries with a funding level above 33 per cent were excluded. Countries with a funding level between 29 per cent and 33 per cent fall into a 'grey zone', which is indicated on the graph.

<sup>6</sup> [www.inform-index.org](http://www.inform-index.org)

<sup>7</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/world/iasc-alert-early-warning-and-readiness-report-outlook-period-november-2015-april-2016>

<sup>8</sup> <http://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-transformative-agenda/news-public/I3-iasc-system-wide-response-activations-deactivations>

## CERF UFE 2017-2 Funding and Severity



## Recommended Countries

The ERC decided to focus this allocation on the life-saving needs in neglected emergencies affecting four countries: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad and Sudan. The following pages include crisis profiles on each individual country nominated by the UFEWG and includes the data analyzed per country.

<b>Nomination</b>	
UFEWG	Number of nominations per country from UN agencies (9 is highest, 5 is lowest)
<b>Funding</b>	
For 30 June 2017	
Required	Funding requirements for the HRP
Funds Received	Funding received for the HRP
% Covered	Funding available in 2017 as a percentage of the HRP requirements
<b>Funding</b>	
For 21 July 2017	
Required	Funding requirements for the HRP
Funds Received	Funding received for the HRP
% Covered	Funding available in 2017 as a percentage of the HRP requirements
Total Funds Available	Total humanitarian funding available for each country, i.e. funding within and outside of response plans
% Coverage with Total Funds	Total funding available in 2017 as a percentage of the HRP requirements
<b>Severity</b>	
INFORM	Index for Risk Management, an index ranging from 0 to 10 summarizing data from around 60 indicators on humanitarian needs and risk
IASC Early Warning, Early Action Readiness Report	The IASC's 'level of concern' about a deterioration of the humanitarian situation over the next six months, ranging from 'moderate' to 'high' and 'very high'. <u>This information is not public.</u>

## AFGHANISTAN

Country	UFEWG Total Score	30-Jun-17			21-Jul-17					2017 INFORM Score	IASC EWEAR June-September 2017
		2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	Total Funds Available	% Coverage with Total Funds Available		
Afghanistan	8.0	\$550M	\$150M	27.2	\$550M	\$152M	27.5	\$235M	42.7%	7.8	

Afghanistan remains one of the most violent crisis ridden countries in the world. The continued deepening and geographic spread of the conflict has resulted a 13 per cent increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017 to 9.3 million people. Levels of food insecurity are high affecting between 30 to 40 per cent of the population. 1.6 million people suffer from a severe lack of food. Another 9.5 million people are moderately food insecure. 1.8 million people require treatment for acute malnutrition (1.3 million children under 5). Over 9 million Afghans have limited or no access to essential health care. Infant and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest globally, with 73/1000 live births and 327/1000 live births respectively. The continued conflict is also impacting the provision of basic services with the closure or destruction of schools and health facilities.

Over 229,000 people have been displaced in the first half of 2017 and need protection assistance. While this is a reduction compared to the same period in 2016 (220,000 IDPs), some 17 per cent of all displaced people have sought refuge in areas deemed hard to reach for humanitarian partners. During 2017, at least 1.3 million children are expected to reach a level of starvation that can only be treated through regular administration of specialized nutritious foods. In the first quarter 2017, only 5% of acutely malnourished children were admitted into treatment programs. Health facilities cover 60 per cent of the population (of these 54 % provide nutrition services and only 20% treat SAM or MAM).

In 2017, over 100,000 documented and undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan. UNHCR and IOM estimate between 860,000 and 1.5 million Afghan returnees in 2017. Return is mainly triggered by shrinking asylum space and community acceptance, and the experience often abrupt and distressing. After over 30 years in Pakistan, many arrived with few possessions, assets or social support networks. Afghanistan also experiences natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, floods, landslides and drought, which affect 235,000 people every year on average. This negatively affects the populations ability to meet their basic needs; in particular, in the face of the coming winter season.

The funding for Afghanistan outside the response plan is targeted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other activities that are not included in the HRP framework. Moreover, of the total funding recorded outside the appeal US\$ 39.5 million from the US Government to UNHCR is reported by the donor as countrywide and regional, without any specific breakdown.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Country	UFEWG Total Score	30-Jun-17			21-Jul-17					2017 INFORM Score	IASC EWEAR June-September 2017
		2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	Total Funds Available	% Coverage with Total Funds Available		
CAR	9.0	\$400M	\$121M	30.2	\$497M	\$118M	23.8	\$154M	30.9%	8.4	

The Central African Republic (CAR) is at a critical time with a dramatic escalation of the conflict – and needs rising both in numbers and geographically with 2.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Violence is intensifying and quickly spreading to previously peaceful locations, along inter-community and inter-religious lines. Due to the recrudescence of violence in 2017, humanitarian needs have increased, with multiple, new hotspots emerging across the country, in geographic areas where people have already been displaced. There is potential for wide-scale violence, with serious consequences for the protection of civilians.

In 2017, some 100,000 new displacements have taken place, bringing IDP numbers to over 600,000. These are in addition to the 500,000 CAR refugees in neighbouring countries. One in every five CAR citizens is either internally displaced or has fled to a neighbouring country. CAR is also hosting 11,400 refugees mainly from DRC and South Sudan. As insecurity spreads and hotspots multiply, the prospects for increased violence and an unravelling of the

situation are high. Protection needs remain high with 5,000 children associated with armed forces or groups, while over 36,000 people from minorities are stranded in nine locations (15,000 in Bangui's PK5 enclave alone) due to the high risk of being attacked, mainly by anti-Balaka elements, and are in immediate need of protection. They are unable to move out and do not have the means to meet their basic needs.

In addition, some 2 million people are food insecure, including over 1.1 million people in Integrated Food Security Phase Classifications 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency). Twenty-three percent of the health structures have been destroyed and 50 percent of services are provided by humanitarians. Two thirds of the population have no access to health care, due to lack of medication and the continued lack of state authority. There is a significant increase in the risk of epidemics, such as diarrheal diseases, malaria, measles, meningitis and respiratory diseases.

## CHAD

Country	UFEWG Total Score	30-Jun-17			21-Jul-17					2017 INFORM Score	IASC EWEAR June-September 2017
		2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	Total Funds Available	% Coverage with Total Funds Available		
Chad	8.0	\$589M	\$88M	14.9	\$589M	\$145M	24.7	\$167M	28.4%	7.7	

Chad is under severe socio-economic pressure at the same time as the country is hosting multiple displaced populations with differing humanitarian needs and some 4.7 million people in need. This includes 398,000 refugees (mainly from Sudan and CAR), 61,000 IDPs and returnees from the Lake Chad region and 97,000 returnees from CAR. While the Lake Chad Basin crisis often receives most of the attention, the food security situation in the central parts of Chad, part of the Sahel belt, is serious. Some 3.5 million people are food insecure in the Sahel belt of Chad, and global malnutrition rates (GAM) are above the 15% emergency threshold in 6 regions. Protection concerns are also critical in Chad with children being detained for their alleged association with Boko Haram.

In 2017, 200,000 children are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 237,000 from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The 2016 SMART survey found that GAM affects 12% of children under five, including nearly 3% with SAM; both above the alert and emergency thresholds. 4.7 million people do not have access to safe drinking water and 1.9 million do not have access to sanitation. There is also a lack of functional health facilities and qualified medical staff (450 doctors in the country). Chad has the 3rd highest maternal mortality in the world (860 for 100,000), the sixth highest infant mortality rate in the world with 1 in 7 children dying before the age of five and 43% of child mortality is associated with undernutrition.

Due to the recent recurrence of violence in CAR, humanitarian needs have also recently increased in Chad: more than 1,947 people have crossed the border to Chad since early April 2017, 85% of whom are women and children. Their most pressing needs being health, education, basic needs and domestic items and response to SGBV. Chad also suffers a high prevalence of epidemic diseases and has one of the world's highest maternal and child mortality rates (860/100,000 live births and 133/1,000, respectively). A hepatitis outbreak (1,470 cases) began in September 2016 and there were 337,000 cases of malaria and 900 deaths in 2016.

## SUDAN

Country	UFEWG Total Score	30-Jun-17			21-Jul-17					2017 INFORM Score	IASC EWEAR June-September 2017
		2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	2017 Requirement	2017 Total Funds Received	2017 % Coverage	Total Funds Available	% Coverage with Total Funds Available		
Sudan	7.0	\$804M	\$139M	17.3	\$804M	\$151M	18.8	\$197M	24.5%	7.0	

Sudan continues to face significant and protracted humanitarian needs. 4.8 million people need assistance, including 3.3 million IDPs. Over 153,000 people were newly displaced by conflict in Darfur's Jebel Marra region in 2016. 3.6 million people face food insecurity, and 2.2 million children face acute malnutrition. Over 400,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived since December 2013.



In 2017, the humanitarian operating environment remains challenging, but there has been significant progress in recent months. Humanitarians face operational challenges particularly in conflict-affected areas. However, revised directives have eased restrictions on operations and access has improved in Darfur and Government parts of the Two Areas. Cross-line access to hundreds of thousands of people in need of assistance in SPLM-N areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile continues to be impossible. Ceasefires declared by both sides present an opportunity for the parties to reach a solution on access. Consequently, new areas are opening to humanitarian access in Darfur's Jebel Marra and in South Kordofan/Blue Nile which means there are additional people in need of assistance.

More than 155,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived this year far outpacing projections, life-saving interventions are urgently required in key sectors such as WASH, ES/NFI, Protection (reception facilities, registration, child protection) and nutrition. The Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak continues with 1,700 new cases and 34 deaths reported in the week ending 30 June – over 21,000 cases and 418 deaths reported since August. Cases are being reported in refugee and IDP camps. Hence the need to focus on new arrivals in El Radom and Buram, as well as intensifying WASH needs in Kario Camp, Al Nimir Camp and El Ferdous in East Darfur.

## Non-Recommended Countries

All humanitarian emergencies are underfunded and the amount that will be available for this allocation round, \$45 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. This round 18 countries were considered and four included for UFE selection.

#	Country	Response Plan	#	Country	Response Plan
1	Burkina Faso	HRP	8	oPt	HRP
2	Djibouti	HRP	9	Rwanda	Non-HRP
3	Democratic People's Republic of Congo	HRP	10	Senegal	HRP
4	Ethiopia	HRD	11	Syria	HRP
5	Haiti	HRP	12	Tanzania	Non-HRP
6	Kenya	HRP	13	Ukraine	HRP
7	Mauritania	HRP	14	Yemen	HRP

As part of the abridged country selection process for the UFE 2017 second round, the nine UN agencies of the UFEWG were each asked to nominate six eligible HRP and non-HRP countries and to provide a concise rationale for each nomination. Countries that received a majority UFEWG member's nominations at 5 or more were included for further consideration by CERF. After three rounds of nominations and consultations, the UFEWG put forward six countries forward to CERF with the majority five nominations required: Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, DRC, Sudan and Yemen.

Initial funding analysis was conducted on 30 June. Final funding analysis was conducted on 21 July due to changes in funding requirements and level in the six short-listed countries. The two major changes were 1) the funding requirement for the HRP in Central African Republic increased from \$400 million to \$497 million, decreasing the funding level from 30.2 per cent to 23.8 per cent; and 2) the funding level for the HRP in Yemen has jumped from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Some other countries had minor fluctuations to funding reported, which has also been updated. The 'grey zone' identified on 30 June with average funding levels between 29per cent for all analyzed countries and 33per cent for global funding was maintained.

Of the six countries short-listed, Yemen was not recommended because, at the time of analysis, their funding level (or estimated funding level, in some cases) was above average levels at 42 per cent. The DRC HRP, with 24per cent funding, was within the range for UFE selection but upon review and internal consultation, the situation in country was deemed more relevant for CERF Rapid Response support. This is due to the current acceleration of conflict and displacement dynamics, and projections that underlying humanitarian planning for 2017 will be surpassed before the end of June.