



Global Humanitarian Overview ¹

PEOPLE IN NEED²

180.9M

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID²

117.1M

RESPONSE PLANS

36

COUNTRIES AFFECTED

57

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$31.70B

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$1.97B

COVERAGE

6.2%

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING³

\$5.01B

“OCHA is determined that its crucial life-saving work is sustained. More than 100 million people already rely on support from the United Nations’ humanitarian agencies. OCHA’s top priority is to ensure that we do the best we can to keep providing life-saving help for those people, while supporting the wider system’s response to COVID-19... resources and capacities [cannot be] diverted from these current life-saving activities.”

– **Mark Lowcock**, Emergency Relief Coordinator

The Global Humanitarian Overview 2020 published on 4 December 2019 announced funding requirements of \$28.8 billion to assist 108.8 million of the 167.6 million people in need in 53 countries. By the start of April, requirements had reached \$30.95 billion to assist 117.1 million of the 180.9 million people in need in 57 countries, due to the addition of the Djibouti Flash Appeal in January, the Colombia and Zimbabwe HRP, the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan in March, and the finalization of the needs and requirements in various response plans in February and March, including Burundi, Cameroon and Chad.

As of 6 April, funding for the plans included in the Global Humanitarian Overview had reached \$1.97 billion, or 6.2% of total requirements. An additional \$3.04 million has been reported for activities outside the Global Humanitarian Overview or is awaiting allocation, bringing the total reported humanitarian funding to \$5.01 billion. This amount is \$840 million higher when compared to the reported funding at the same time last year.



The UN acknowledges the generous contributions of donors who provide unearmarked or core funding to humanitarian partners, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF).

¹ For a complete explanation of the calculation of headline figures for 2020, see page 20 of the GHO 2020.

² In the context of response plans covered by the GHO, the figure for people to receive aid is always a subset of the figure for the number of people in need, as it is the result of response analysis, taking into consideration humanitarian access, response capacity of partners, and responses planned/anticipated by humanitarian actors outside of the appeal.

³ Global humanitarian funding includes support to organisations and activities in UN-coordinated plans, as well as reported funding for the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, in-kind assistance, bilateral funding and others.

COVID-19: Global Humanitarian Response Plan

"We need to act now to stem the impact of COVID-19 in already vulnerable humanitarian contexts. And we need to maintain support for existing humanitarian response plans on which 100 million people depend."

– **António Guterres**, United Nations Secretary-General

The **Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) for COVID-19** was launched by the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, on 25 March. The coordinated plan seeks \$2.01 billion over the next nine months to respond to the immediate COVID-19 related health and multi-sectoral humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable population groups in 54 countries already facing a humanitarian crisis (including refugees, IDPs, mixed refugees-IDPs), as well as Iran. The plan will help mobilize the resources necessary to protect millions of people and stop the virus from circling back around the globe. The GHRP is a joint effort by IASC agencies, and aggregates inputs from UN agencies, NGOs and NGO consortia, as well as the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. An updated plan will be issued in early May in light of the rapidly evolving situation and adjustments being made to existing country humanitarian response plans.

The GHRP response approach is guided by humanitarian, inclusivity, gender, protection and community engagement principles. Vulnerable populations in countries facing existing humanitarian crises are at great risk. Older persons, persons with chronic illness and persons with disabilities face particular, disproportionate risks from COVID-19. Gender considerations – especially immediate protection risks for women and girls – as well as other gender aspects are included in the GHRP and will be given increased priority in the upcoming revision.

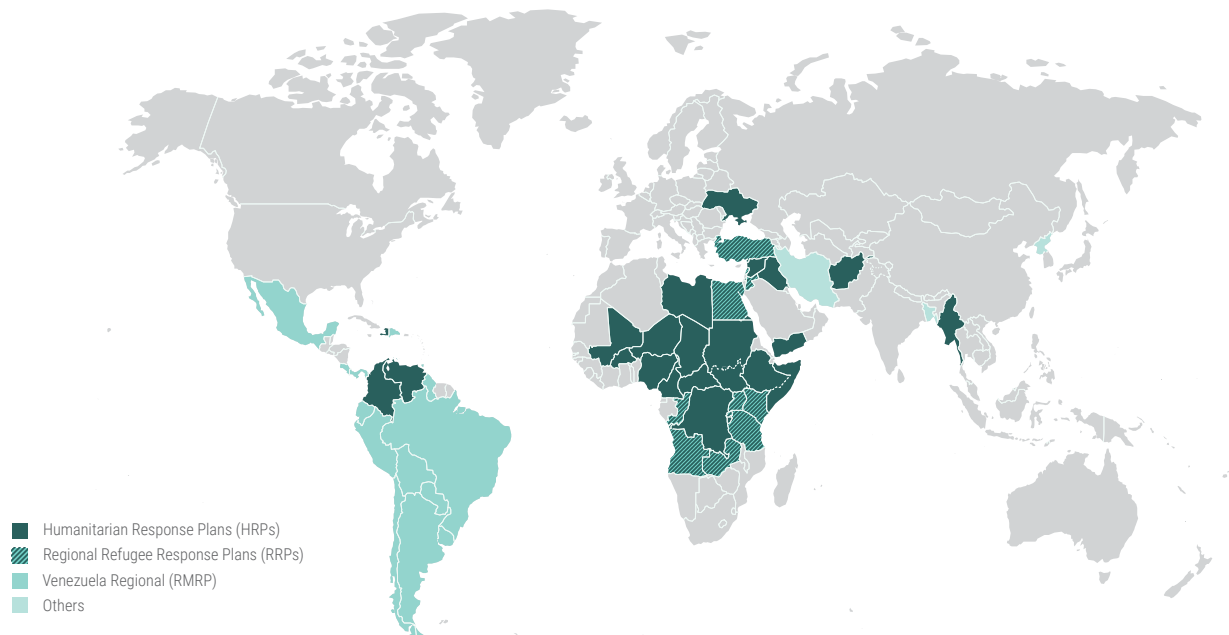
The GHRP also emphasizes the importance of involving and supporting local organizations given the key role they play.

As of the first week of April, funding of more than \$397 million had been reported for the GHRP with significant additional donor announcements also made. For the latest figures, please visit the **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**.

Abridged versions of the GHRP are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish. Regular updates will be issued in the next month. A dedicated COVID-19 space has been created on the **OCHA** website. For further information on COVID-19 activities, guidance and reports, visit the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)** website, **Humanitarian Insight**, **Humanitarian Response Info** and **Relief Web**.

The private sector is an important actor in the current situation and the Connecting Business Initiative (CBI) has produced a Business Guide with guidance on how the private sector can further support the COVID-19 response. [Click here](#) for information on how the CBI Secretariat (jointly supported by OCHA and UNDP) and CBI networks have responded to date.

Countries included in the COVID-19 GHRP



COVID-19: CERF and CBPFs allocations and announcements

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF) are important tools in the fight against COVID-19 and they have allocated and announced a combined \$88.1 million for pandemic response in at least 26 countries. These allocations will save lives by scaling up preparedness and prevention measures, stopping the further transmission of the virus, and mitigating the impacts of the pandemic in vulnerable countries battling the pandemic.

CERF has made two announcements of support totaling \$75 million. The first allocation of \$15 million was made at the on 27 February to UNICEF and WHO to help contain the spread of the virus, especially in countries with existing humanitarian needs. The second announcement of \$60 million – one of the fund’s largest-ever rapid response allocations - was made on 25 March to kickstart the Global Humanitarian Response Plan to fight COVID-19 in humanitarian contexts. The funding will support efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19, ensure the continuity of critical health and humanitarian supply chains, to transport humanitarian workers and supplies, and

provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance and protection to the most vulnerable people affected by the pandemic, including women and girls, disabled and elderly people, refugees and IDPs.

CBPFs are supporting the efforts to fight the current pandemic. Based on an analysis of national contexts, the risk of outbreak and local health capacities, Humanitarian Coordinators and CBPF advisory boards in six countries launched emergency allocations in response to COVID-19. In Afghanistan, Myanmar, occupied Palestinian territory, Sudan and Ukraine, CBPFs are supporting WHO and other humanitarian partners’ efforts in fighting the pandemic. In Jordan, the Jordan Humanitarian Fund is supporting UNICEF to boost preparedness and prevention measures in refugee communities. Other CBPFs are closely monitoring the situation in collaboration with WHO, humanitarian partners and health authorities in anticipation of potential allocations to those most in need. CBPFs are a strategic way to maximize the impact of humanitarian assistance by empowering local response and ensuring the most strategic and effective use of limited resources.

CBPF ALLOCATIONS

\$13.1M

CERF ALLOCATIONS

\$75.0M

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS

\$88.1M

COUNTRY	CBPF ALLOCATIONS	CERF ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	COUNTRY	CBPF ALLOCATIONS	CERF ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS
Global ⁴	-	\$34.2 M	\$34.2 M	Myanmar	\$2.2 M	\$0.5 M	\$2.7 M
Afghanistan	\$1.5 M	\$1.6 M	\$3.1 M	Niger	-	\$1.0 M	\$1.0 M
Burkina Faso	-	\$4.1 M	\$4.1 M	Nigeria	-	\$1.9 M	\$1.9 M
Burundi	-	\$0.5 M	\$0.5 M	oPt	\$6.2 M	\$0.3 M	\$6.5 M
CAR	-	\$1.1 M	\$1.1 M	Pakistan	-	\$1.3 M	\$1.3 M
Chad	-	\$1.2 M	\$1.2 M	Somalia	-	\$1.1 M	\$1.1 M
Djibouti	-	\$0.2 M	\$0.2 M	South Sudan	-	\$1.4 M	\$1.4 M
DPR Korea	-	\$0.9 M	\$0.9 M	Sudan	\$1.0 M	\$3.0 M	\$4.0 M
Ethiopia	-	\$1.0 M	\$1.0 M	Syria	-	\$1.8 M	\$1.8 M
Haiti	-	\$2.6 M	\$2.6 M	Ukraine	\$2.0 M	\$0.5 M	\$2.5 M
Iran	-	\$2.2 M	\$2.2 M	Uzbekistan	-	\$0.2 M	\$0.2 M
Jordan	\$0.3 M	\$2.4 M	\$2.7 M	Venezuela	-	\$3.7 M	\$3.7 M
Lebanon	-	\$2.1 M	\$2.1 M				
Libya	-	\$1.9 M	\$1.9 M				
Mali	-	\$1.0 M	\$1.0 M				

⁴ Country allocations ongoing. \$34.2 million represents the unallocated portion of the \$60 million announcement made on 25 March.

More information on the CBPF and CERF allocations in response to Covid-19 can be accessed here:

pfb.unocha.org/COVID19

Updates from UN-coordinated appeals

The Burundi Humanitarian Response Plan was published on 25 March. Humanitarian partners estimate that \$114 million is required to respond to the needs of 630,000 of the 1.74 million people in need. The plan covers Burundi's 18 provinces, with special attention to provinces in the east and north where there is significant food insecurity and large numbers of internally displaced persons and returnees. Burundi's HRP was developed in close collaboration with development actors and it focuses on the most severe needs.

The Cameroon Humanitarian Response Plan for \$320.7 million was published on 27 March. The plan includes a multisectoral strategy that aims to meet the most critical needs of 2.6 million of the 3.9 million people in need. Cameroon is affected by three, concurrent, complex humanitarian situations: Boko Haram violence in the Far North region; the influx of refugees from the Central African Republic into the eastern regions (Adamawa, North and East); violence in the North West and South West regions with spillover effects in the West and Littoral regions. Humanitarian partners will prioritize life-saving interventions, focusing on responding to protection needs (including child protection and SGBV), health, food and nutrition.

The Chad Humanitarian Response Plan requiring \$545.3 million was launched to assist three million of the 5.3 million people in need, an increase of one million since last year. Chadians are currently facing a complex, multi-pronged crisis with on-going population movements due to armed attacks, food insecurity and malnutrition, and lack of health and sanitation services. More than 40 humanitarian partners will work together to deliver life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable, including the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan requiring \$716 million was launched on 2 April. Under this plan, 5.6 million people in Zimbabwe who are severely affected by climatic shocks and the economic situation will be targeted with humanitarian assistance. Activities will focus on life-saving support for 1.2 million people to tackle critical physical and mental well-being issues, and targeted life-sustaining assistance for 4.4 million people to prevent a further deterioration in their living conditions. The plan will focus on the hardest-hit areas in all 62 rural districts and 30 urban centres, which have been prioritized through a severity ranking based on a multisectoral analysis of humanitarian needs. The plan also covers residual humanitarian assistance for people affected by Cyclone Idai in March 2019, especially those who continue to live in temporary camps, and protection and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers residing in Zimbabwe.

Humanitarian agencies in Yemen are facing a "fiscal cliff" and will start running out of money in the next weeks. Without new funds, more than 30 key programmes will start scaling down at the end of April, including health services, malnutrition treatment, WASH programmes and others. Millions of people depend on these programmes to survive, and many of these activities are even more urgent in light of the threat of COVID-19 and the new needs arising from the heavy rains that hit southern parts of Yemen on 24 and 25 March, including Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Taizz, Al Dale'e, Al Mahrah and Hadramaut governorates.

The Desert Locust situation remains extremely alarming in the Greater Horn of Africa - in particular in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia - with widespread breeding and new swarms starting to form. This will pose a major threat to food security and livelihoods as much of the region is heading into the main cropping season. Aerial and ground locust control operations by Governments are ongoing, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), however, if the swarms are not contained, the negative impacts on crops and forage will drive up hunger in areas already facing very high levels of food insecurity. Beyond control operations, early action is required to meet affected communities' immediate needs and protect their livelihoods.

The FAO Locust Appeal has been revised to include Sudan and Yemen and now calls for \$153.2 million (up from \$138 million) to support the response in ten countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Tanzania, Uganda, Eritrea and Yemen). As of 27 March, \$110.6 million had been announced for the appeal. Although the impact of COVID-19 is already being felt on the response - with deployment of surge personnel delayed or hindered and possible supply chain ruptures, particularly for pesticides - Governments and FAO are doing all they can to ramp-up operations at this time of critical need. Funding is urgently required for both control operations and livelihoods support.

Plans are ongoing for the IV Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region scheduled for 30 June, as announced by the EU High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell on 6 March. The event (which may be held virtually) will be an opportunity to mobilise urgent financial support for Syria and neighboring countries hosting Syrian refugees.

In focus: Southern Africa

Southern Africa has been buffeted by back-to-back shocks, with erratic and uneven rainfall since November 2019 causing both floods and drought. At least 15.6 million people are now severely food insecure, and the lean season (which ordinarily lasts from October to March) could last longer than expected. Meanwhile, Madagascar was hit by Cyclone Belna in December 2019 and an intense weather system in January 2020, and Mauritius was struck by Tropical Storm Calvinia in December. Several countries are also facing economic challenges which compound humanitarian needs, especially in Eswatini, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. In Mozambique, insecurity, particularly in Cabo Delgado, continues to cause protection concerns and displacement. COVID-19 is likely to compound the already significant humanitarian needs across the region and trigger economic slowdown.

One year on from Cyclone Idai's landfall on 14 March 2019, more than 1.8 million people across central Mozambique have received life-saving assistance. Despite [significant achievements](#), living conditions in affected areas remain precarious. Heavy rains and flooding since December 2019 have worsened the situation, affecting 72,800 people, damaging over 4,000 shelters in resettlements site set-up for people displaced by Cyclone Idai, and causing widespread loss of crops. In addition, humanitarian conditions have seriously deteriorated over the past few years in Cabo Delgado province due to violence, insecurity, and extreme climate events. These events have led to significant displacements of people, the disruption of livelihoods, and restricted access to basic services. Continued humanitarian assistance is critical to save lives and alleviate suffering while livelihoods are restored and communities recover. Yet, the [Humanitarian Response Plan for Mozambique](#) which continues through May is less than 50% funded and still requires funding to meet its objectives.

More than a quarter of the population in Lesotho - over half a million people - are facing severe food insecurity with the country still in the grip of a devastating drought. The severely underfunded [Flash Appeal for Lesotho](#) seeks \$33.7 million to assist 261,000 people up to end April 2020 and compliments the Government's Drought Response and Resilience Plan.

Zambia is finalizing assessments that will determine how to meet remaining humanitarian needs following the response plan that covered October 2019 through March 2020. The devastating combination of prolonged and severe drought in the southern part of the country over the last two rainy seasons and floods in the north is driving increased hunger. Pest infestations and livestock diseases outbreaks have compounded the situation.

Humanitarian needs have rapidly risen in Zimbabwe as a result of the devastating 2018/2019 drought, crop losses, economic shocks, and the aftermath of Cyclone Idai, leaving seven million people in urban and rural areas across the country in urgent need of assistance, compared to 5.5 million people in August 2019. See page 1 for details of the recently launched [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) requiring \$716 million to assist 5.6 million people.

Global Humanitarian Overview 2020: as of 6 April 2020

INTER-AGENCY APPEAL	APPEAL TYPE	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING RECEIVED ⁴	FUNDING COVERAGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
Afghanistan	HRP	\$732.6 M	\$39.5 M	5.4%	9.4 M	7.1 M
Burkina Faso	HRP	\$311.6 M	\$38.4 M	12.3%	2.2 M	1.8 M
Burundi	HRP	\$113.5 M	\$17.3 M	15.2%	1.7 M	630 k
Cameroon	HRP	\$317.0 M	\$26.0 M	8.2%	4.4 M	2.6 M
CAR	HRP	\$400.8 M	\$68.4 M	17.1%	2.6 M	1.6 M
Chad	HRP	\$545.3 M	\$43.8 M	8.0%	4.8 M	2.6 M
Colombia	HRP	\$209.7 M	\$5.2 M	2.5%	5.1 M	1.1 M
COVID-19	GHRP	\$2.01 B	\$396.5 M	19.7%	-	-
DRC	HRP	\$1.82 B	\$152.1 M	8.3%	15.6 M	8.1 M
Ethiopia	HRP	\$1.00 B	\$146.3 M	14.6%	8.2 M	7.0 M
Haiti	HRP	\$253.0 M	\$22.5 M	8.9%	4.6 M	2.1 M
Iraq	HRP	\$519.8 M	\$63.7 M	12.2%	4.1 M	1.8 M
Libya	HRP	\$114.9 M	\$5.2 M	4.5%	892 k	345 k
Mali	HRP	\$390.1 M	\$36.6 M	9.4%	4.3 M	3.6 M
Myanmar	HRP	\$216.3 M	\$15.7 M	7.3%	986 k	848 k
Niger	HRP	\$400.0 M	\$34.5 M	8.6%	3.2 M	1.9 M
Nigeria	HRP	\$789.0 M	-	-	7.7 M	5.7 M
oPt	HRP	\$348.0 M	\$89.0 M	25.6%	2.4 M	1.5 M
Somalia	HRP	\$1.05 B	\$113.8 M	10.9%	5.2 M	3.0 M
South Sudan	HRP	\$1.55 B	\$183.4 M	11.9%	7.5 M	5.6 M
Sudan	HRP	\$1.35 B	\$191.6 M	14.2%	9.3 M	5.0 M
Syria	HRP	\$3.30 B	-	-	11.0 M	9.0 M
Ukraine	HRP	\$157.8 M	\$8.3 M	5.3%	3.4 M	2.0 M
Venezuela	HRP	\$750.0 M	-	-	7.0 M	3.5 M
Yemen ⁵	HRP	\$3.20 B	-	-	24.0 M	15.6 M
Zimbabwe	HRP	\$715.8 M	-	-	7.0 M	5.6 M
Djibouti	FA	\$14.3 M	\$3.3 M	23.1%	150 k	150 k
Lesotho	FA	\$33.7 M	\$3.4 M	10.0%	500 k	261 k
Burundi Regional ⁶	RRP	\$235.8 M	-	-	250 k	250 k
DRC Regional ⁶	RRP	\$604.6 M	-	-	700 k	700 k
Nigeria Regional ^{6,7}	RRP	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan Regional ⁶	RRP	\$951.0 M	-	-	1.2 M	1.2 M
Syria Regional ⁶	RRP	\$4.97 B	\$107.9 M	2.2%	5.6 M	5.6 M
Bangladesh	Other	\$876.7 M	\$116.3 M	13.3%	1.3 M	1.3 M
DPR Korea	Other	\$107.0 M	-	-	10.8 M	5.5 M
Venezuela Regional ⁶	Other	\$1.35 B	\$40.3 M	3.0%	3.8 M	2.5 M

⁴ Funding received figures are based on information reported to FTS by donors and recipients. Figures published in the first quarter of the year may not represent the totality of funding available to humanitarian agencies. Reporting to FTS is continuous and updates are frequent.

⁵ Estimation based on 2019 HRP figures. Updates forthcoming

⁶ More details on funding for regional appeals will be available next month.

⁷ The requirements for the Nigeria RRP are included in the Cameroon, Chad and Niger HRPs.

Please report your contributions to FTS to ensure full visibility of funding:
fts.unocha.org | hum-insight.info



Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

In March and first week of April 2020, \$233.2 million was allocated⁸ from the CERF of which \$134.6 million from the Rapid Response (RR) window and \$98.6 million from the Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window. RR allocations include a combined \$75 million for two separate global COVID-19 response allocations; include \$22.3 million for food insecurity in the oPt; \$16.9 for food insecurity in South Sudan; \$15 million for the global COVID-19 response; \$10 million for displacement in Burkina Faso; \$7 million for food insecurity and hemorrhagic fever in Mali; and \$3.5 million for drought in Angola.

The UFE funds approved in March for Chad (multiple crises); DRC (multiple crises); Guatemala (drought); Haiti (multiple crises); Honduras (drought) Jordan (displacement); Lebanon (refugees and disruption of services); Mauritania (drought); Niger (multiple crises); and Syria (displacement) are part of the \$125 million released by the ERC under the CERF 2020 UFE Round I allocation for 11 underfunded emergencies. By 31 March, 45 out of 70 UFE grants (65 per cent) had been fully disbursed, and the remaining grants under review or approval process with the expectation to close the Round in the coming weeks.

ALLOCATIONS IN
MARCH AND APRIL^{8,9}

\$233.2M

OF WHICH:
RAPID RESPONSE (RR)

\$134.6M

UNDERFUNDED
EMERGENCY (UFE)

\$98.6M

ALLOCATIONS⁸
IN 2020

\$416.4M

COUNTRY	APPEAL TYPE	MARCH + APRIL ALLOCATIONS	OF WHICH: RR	UFE	PURPOSE OF ALLOCATION	TOTAL 2020 ALLOCATIONS
Angola		\$3.5 M	\$3.5 M	-	Drought	\$3.5 M
Burkina Faso	HRP	\$10.0 M	\$10.0 M	-	Displacement	\$10.0 M
Chad	HRP	\$11.0 M	-	\$11.0 M	Multiple	\$12.0 M
DR Congo	HRP	\$12.2 M	-	\$12.2 M	Multiple	\$12.2 M
Global	GHRP	\$75.0 M	\$75.0 M	-	COVID-19	\$75.0 M
Guatemala		\$5.0 M	-	\$5.0 M	Drought	\$5.0 M
Haiti	HRP	\$7.0 M	-	\$7.0 M	Multiple	\$7.0 M
Honduras		\$5.0 M	-	\$5.0 M	Drought	\$5.0 M
Jordan	RRP	\$6.0 M	-	\$6.0 M	Displacement	\$6.0 M
Lebanon	RRP	\$13.0 M	-	\$13.0 M	Refugees and disruption of services	\$13.0 M
Mali	HRP	\$7.0 M	\$7.0 M	-	Food insecurity and fever	\$7.0 M
Mauritania		\$3.6 M	-	\$3.6 M	Drought	\$6.0 M
Niger	HRP	\$11.0 M	-	\$11.0 M	Multiple	\$11.0 M
oPt	HRP	\$22.3 M	\$22.3 M	-	Food insecurity	\$22.3 M
South Sudan	HRP	\$16.9 M	\$16.9 M	-	Food insecurity	\$16.9 M
Syria	HRP	\$24.9 M	-	\$24.9 M	Displacement	\$54.9 M

⁸ Amount approved by the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

⁹ From 1 March through 6 April 2020.

Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF)

More than \$86 million of CBPF allocations have been made in 2020 to 53 partners carrying out 71 projects.¹⁰ Fourteen donors have committed nearly \$300 million to 17 CBPFs.

ALLOCATIONS IN MARCH AND APRIL ¹¹

\$76.2M

MARCH ALLOCATIONS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

International NGOs **17%** UN Agencies **36%**
National NGOs **48%** Others **-**

ALLOCATIONS IN 2020

\$86.3M

POOLED FUND		MARCH + APRIL ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL 2020 ALLOCATIONS	POOLED FUND		MARCH + APRIL ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL 2020 ALLOCATIONS
Afghanistan	HRP	\$1.5 M	\$1.5 M	oPt	HRP	\$2.5 M	\$3.4 M
CAR	HRP	\$0.3 M	\$0.5 M	Pakistan		-	-
DRC	HRP	-	-	Somalia	HRP	-	-
Ethiopia	HRP	\$3.0 M	-	South Sudan	HRP	-	-
Iraq	HRP	-	-	Sudan	HRP	\$6.0 M	\$1.5 M
Jordan	3RP	\$0.3 M	\$0.3 M	Syria	HRP	\$0.7 M	\$4.0 M
Lebanon	3RP	-	-	Syria Cross border	3RP	\$58.8 M	\$68.1 M
Myanmar	HRP	-	-	Ukraine	HRP	-	-
Nigeria	HRP	-	-	Yemen	HRP	\$3.5 M	\$7.0 M

¹⁰In addition, \$50.4 million are currently under approval.

¹¹From 1 March through 6 April 2020.

For real-time updates on CBPF visit:

pfb.unocha.org

Appeals figures are as reported by donors and recipient organizations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 6 April 2020. Due to COVID-19 response and rapidly changing funding information, data has exceptionally been included in this report from the first week of April. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. The GHO monthly updates are produced by the Funding Trends and Resource Mobilization Unit, OCHA. For more information, please visit www.humanitarianresponse.info/appeals | www.hum-insight.info or contact ocha-ftm@un.org