The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) for 2021 was launched on 1 December 2020 to provide aid to vulnerable people who face hunger, conflict, displacement, the impacts of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic in 56 countries. As of 28 February, requirements were $35.8 billion to assist 157 million of the 234 million people in need in 56 countries. Some adjustments to requirements and the numbers of people in need and to receive assistance have been made since the GHO launch. More adjustments are expected as inter-agency plans are finalized in the coming months.

Since December, two plans have been added to the GHO 2021. The Honduras Flash Appeal and the Madagascar Grand Sud Flash Appeal. The following Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) have been published and are tracked on FTS: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Sudan, and Ukraine.

Recorded funding for the 2021 GHO was $522 million or 2% of requirements at the end of February. This is the same coverage of 2020 requirements at the end of February 2020. An additional $2.89 billion of humanitarian funding has been reported. This is slightly higher than the $2.79 billion reported last year for the same period.

High-level resource mobilization events

On 1 March, the virtual High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, co-hosted by the United Nations and the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland, brought together representatives of Member States, International Organizations, UN Agencies, NGOs and civil society to raise funding to meet the humanitarian needs of Yemenis affected by the conflict. Thirty-seven financial announcements totaling $1.67 billion were made, including 17 announcements for the Yemen Humanitarian Fund.

In a number of countries, HRPs have not yet been finalized due to the need to integrate the latest needs assessment information in the HNOs, which are the basis for prioritization and targeting in HRPs, or due to lengthier consultations with governments and development actors to ensure complementarity with other plans and buy-in.

Additional humanitarian funding includes funding for the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, in-kind assistance, bilateral funding and others.
Yemen remains the world’s worst humanitarian crisis and its largest aid operation. The country is on course to face a large-scale famine and dire levels of humanitarian needs in 2021 if funding for humanitarian operations does not significantly increase. Continued conflict, a collapsing economy, and surging public health risks affect the whole country, with more than 20 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021. A summary of the Yemen HNO and HRP and full documentation from the event (including written and video statements from Member States and other humanitarian partners), is available here.

The fifth Brussels Conference on “Supporting the future of Syria and the region” will take place virtually on 29-30 March 2021. The Ministerial segment of the conference, including the pledging segments, will take place on 30 March. Extensive online consultations with civil society in Syria and the region will take place in the run-up to the conference, and the Day of Dialogue with civil society will be live-streamed on 29 March.

The scale of the Syria crisis and the humanitarian, protection and resilience needs remain staggering, with over 13 million people in need inside Syria, 6.7 million people internally displaced, and more than 5.6 million refugees in neighbouring countries and in the broader region. Financial requirements to address these needs, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic are substantial. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Syria and the 2020-21 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to support refugee and host-community humanitarian and resilience-related assistance in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt require an estimated $10 billion. More information will be available shortly here and here.

GHRP Progress Report

The final Progress Report for the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) for COVID-19 was released on 22 February. The GHRP was a collective effort to coordinate the COVID-19 response where the immediate health impacts and secondary effects of the pandemic were particularly grievous. It was originally launched on 25 March - two weeks after WHO’s announcement of a global pandemic. It was the first-of-its kind humanitarian appeal covering a global pandemic and brought together humanitarian partners who demonstrated great innovation and flexibility in adapting programmes and delivering assistance despite a rapidly changing operational environment.

The report presents the collective achievements of the UN and NGOs in the COVID-19 response during 2020. It includes a funding and resource mobilization analysis and an update on the critical support provided by the pooled funds, especially to national NGOs and front-line responders. The report also reminds us that the COVID-19 crisis is not over, particularly in countries where large numbers of vulnerable people need humanitarian assistance to survive. Sustained support for all humanitarian emergencies, including the ongoing work to address the primary and secondary impacts of COVID-19, is urgently required.

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response

Prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV) remains a key priority for humanitarian agencies. This is particularly true in the context of COVID-19 which has deepened existing vulnerabilities and inequalities, yet the gap between requirements and funding remains large.

The final 2020 requirements for gender programming/GBV prevention and response in 18 plans / countries in the GHO were $409.2 million. As of end February, reported funding against these requirements totaled $62 million. An additional $49 million for GBV has been reported for GHO countries / plans that have not specified requirements. The calculation of 2021 requirements is on-going. Of the plans currently published, $206 million of requirements have been identified. This figure will increase as additional plans are finalized and published. Organizations receiving funds for GBV activities are strongly encouraged to report them directly to FTS at fts@un.org.

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3 This includes requirements for 18 countries / plans: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. While there is certainly gender/GBV programming in other GHO countries, not all of them have specified requirements in their coordinated plans. The requirements for Afghanistan, DRC and Ukraine are available in their Humanitarian Response Plans.
Humanitarian Response Plans: Overview for 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeals</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>18.4 M</td>
<td>15.7 M</td>
<td>1.3 B</td>
<td>43.3 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>3.5 M</td>
<td>2.9 M</td>
<td>607.9 M</td>
<td>15.7 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>2.3 M</td>
<td>1.1 M</td>
<td>195.6 M</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>4.0 M</td>
<td>2.4 M</td>
<td>360.0 M</td>
<td>163.2 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
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<td>CAR</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>2.8 M</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>444.8 M</td>
<td>35.3 M</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>6.7 M</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
<td>174.0 M</td>
<td>2.3 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>19.6 M</td>
<td>9.6 M</td>
<td>2.0 B</td>
<td>20.2 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>21.3 M</td>
<td>16.3 M</td>
<td>1.5 B</td>
<td>31.7 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>4.4 M</td>
<td>1.5 M</td>
<td>235.6 M</td>
<td>911.0 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>4.1 M</td>
<td>2.5 M</td>
<td>607.0 M</td>
<td>34.8 M</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>1.3 M</td>
<td>451.0 K</td>
<td>189.1 M</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>HRP</td>
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<td>4.7 M</td>
<td>553.0 M</td>
<td>16.2 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>1.3 M</td>
<td>1.1 M</td>
<td>254.4 M</td>
<td>139.8 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>944.5 K</td>
<td>276.5 M</td>
<td>693.5 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>3.8 M</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
<td>523.2 M</td>
<td>11.4 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>8.9 M</td>
<td>6.2 M</td>
<td>1.1 B</td>
<td>15.2 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oPt</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>2.4 M</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>417.6 M</td>
<td>72.3 M</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>10.5 M</td>
<td>3.3 M</td>
<td>285.3 M</td>
<td>240.6 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>5.9 M</td>
<td>4.0 M</td>
<td>1.1 B</td>
<td>26.7 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>5.6 M</td>
<td>1.5 B</td>
<td>14.2 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>13.4 M</td>
<td>8.9 M</td>
<td>1.9 B</td>
<td>12.3 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>13.0 M</td>
<td>10.5 M</td>
<td>4.2 B</td>
<td>21.0 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>3.4 M</td>
<td>1.9 M</td>
<td>168.0 M</td>
<td>5.0 M</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>7.0 M</td>
<td>4.5 M</td>
<td>762.5 M</td>
<td>179.2 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>20.7 M</td>
<td>16.0 M</td>
<td>3.9 B</td>
<td>26.4 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>6.8 M</td>
<td>4.5 M</td>
<td>505.5 M</td>
<td>139.8 K</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for Burundi HRP are provisional as consultations with the Government are ongoing. The figures for Chad HRP are pending as consultations with the Government are ongoing. The figures for Venezuela HRP are estimates. The figures for South Sudan HRP and Syria HRP are provisional and pending finalization of the 2021 HNO and HRP. Changes to the population figures and financial requirements for the RRP are included because of the overlap with HRP. The regional appeals components included are as follows: Syria 3RP and Venezuela RMRP: fully included. Burundi RRP: Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda components included. DRC excluded. DRC RRP: Angola, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia components included. Burundi excluded. South Sudan RRP: Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia components included. DRC and Sudan excluded. Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen: Ethiopia and Djibouti included. Somalia partly included, Yemen excluded. Figures for the Burundi RRP: DRC RRP: South Sudan RRP: Syria 3RP and Bangladesh JRP are preliminary and pending finalization and approval by partners and host country. Syria 3RP population figures include refugees and impacted members of host communities. They are, however, provisional and subject to ongoing operational planning for 2021. Population figures for Bangladesh JRP: include refugees, as well as impacted members of host community. Refugee population figures are estimates, calculated using October 2020 figures from ongoing joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR registration exercise as well as an estimated number of persons not able to be registered in the course of 2020, due to a slow-down in registration activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Total population figures will be adjusted during 2021 once registration activities fully resume.
### Flash Appeals, Regional Appeals and Other Appeals: Overview for 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeals</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>2.3 M</td>
<td>450.0 K</td>
<td>90.1 M</td>
<td>30.3 M</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>1.3 M</td>
<td>1.1 M</td>
<td>75.9 M</td>
<td>15.5 M</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>MRP</td>
<td>488.5 K</td>
<td>488.5 K</td>
<td>208.9 M</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>1.5 M</td>
<td>1.5 M</td>
<td>544.6 M</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
<td>668.7 M</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>JRP</td>
<td>10.1 M</td>
<td>10.1 M</td>
<td>5.8 B</td>
<td>40.4 M</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>JRP</td>
<td>1.3 M</td>
<td>1.3 M</td>
<td>954.0 M</td>
<td>2.2 M</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn of Africa and Yemen</td>
<td>MRP</td>
<td>613.7 K</td>
<td>311.0 K</td>
<td>68.2 M</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>RMRP</td>
<td>7.2 M</td>
<td>3.3 M</td>
<td>1.4 B</td>
<td>22.9 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evolution of HRP requirements (2020 vs. 2021)**

The chart below shows 2020 requirements at the end of 2020 and 2021 requirements as of end February. The requirements in several countries have increased (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen), while others have decreased (Cameroon, CAR, Colombia, Haiti, Iraq, South Sudan, Ukraine and Zimbabwe). The most significant increases in finalized HRPs are in Libya (46 per cent) and Burkina Faso (43 per cent) and the most significant decreases are in CAR (20 percent), Ukraine (18 per cent) and Colombia (17 per cent). Further analysis will be provided as more plans are finalized/published.
Ten crises to watch in 2021

Syria: Ten years of conflict and crisis
Conflict and humanitarian crises have tormented Syrians for a decade. This year, an estimated $10 billion is required to provide assistance to some 13.4 million people, including 6.7 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 5.6 million people who fled Syria and are living in precarious conditions across the region. Violence is affecting civilians, and the Islamic State (ISIL) continues to orchestrate attacks on civilians. Only 58 per cent of Syria’s public hospitals are functional and one in three schools is damaged or destroyed. Millions of people in overcrowded settlements are coping with inadequate shelter and a lack of basic services. Due to limited testing, it is impossible to assess the true scope of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the virus has spread across the country. Basic food items are now out of reach for many, and the number of food-insecure people increased from 9.3 million to 12.4 million people.

Yemen: Pandemic, war and renewed risk of famine
Almost $4 billion ($3.85 billion) is required to meet the humanitarian needs in Yemen where years of conflict, economic decline and institutional collapse have created enormous humanitarian needs in all sectors. The risk of large-scale famine has never been more acute. Assessments confirm that more than 16 million people will go hungry this year, and nearly 50,000 people are already living in famine-like conditions. Aid agencies in Yemen provide life-saving assistance to more than 10 million people every month. But to sustain these programmes – and expand them to include the millions more people who need help – aid agencies urgently need international donors to provide generous, early and flexible funding. Solutions are also needed to improve humanitarian access, strengthen the economy and – most importantly – end the war.
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Insecurity and extreme challenges

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requires $1.98 billion to assist some 19.6 million people who need humanitarian assistance this year. Increasing insecurity combined with COVID-19 has compounded the economic decline of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). It now has the world’s second highest number of severely food insecure people (19.6 million) and the most IDPs in Africa (5.2 million). DRC also has a high prevalence of malnutrition and disease outbreaks. Attacks against civilians and widespread sexual and gender-based violence give rise to serious protection concerns.

Central African Republic: Post-electoral violence exacerbates insecurity

Almost $450 million are needed to respond to the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) which has seriously deteriorated following the December 2020 elections that led to a spike in new displacements, both internal and to neighbouring countries including Cameroon, Chad, DRC and the Republic of the Congo. CAR is one of the world’s most dangerous places for humanitarian workers, with more than one incident per day in 2020. That number doubled in January 2021. Despite an increasingly difficult operational environment, more than 180 humanitarian partners continue to help over 2.8 million people.

Sahel region: The epicentre of a crisis

The Sahel region is facing an unprecedented security and humanitarian crisis. People in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and north-east Nigeria are at the epicentre of conflict, climate change, weak governance, chronic underdevelopment and poverty and the pandemic. In the border area of Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, 4.5 million people are now food insecure. The number of IDPs increased more than fourfold in one year to 1.5 million. Close to $1.7 billion is needed to provide urgent assistance to about 10.7 million people in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. After more than 10 years of crisis in the Lake Chad Basin region, 10.6 million people need emergency assistance. Close to three million people have been forced from their homes, and they now lack shelter, food, clean water, hygiene and basic sanitation. Across the region, 6.2 million people are now food insecure due to conflict, displacement and COVID-19-related impacts. The HRP for Nigeria requires an estimated $1.1 billion to address risk of famine in north-east Nigeria where five million people face crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity, and 400,000 children are at risk of severe malnutrition.

Afghanistan: Displacement, disasters and debt

This year, $1.3 billion is needed for some 18.4 million people (nearly half the population) who require humanitarian assistance, including tens of millions of people who require social assistance to weather the impact of the pandemic. Humanitarian partners have prioritized 15.7 million people to receive assistance in Afghanistan where forty years of war along with recurrent natural disasters, chronic poverty and the pandemic are a deadly combination for people. The pandemic has severely affected people’s health, income and debt, pushing people to adopt harmful coping mechanisms. Almost 17 million people are in ‘crisis’ and ‘emergency’ levels of food insecurity. Nearly one in two children under 5 years of age and one in four pregnant and breastfeeding women will face acute malnutrition this year.
**Myanmar and Bangladesh: Violence and extreme vulnerability**

An estimated $954 million is needed to assist some 860,000 Rohingya who fled horrific targeted violence in Myanmar’s Rakhine State more than three years ago. Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, has become the world’s largest refugee camp following successive waves of violence in Myanmar, and the crowded conditions there make the refugees highly vulnerable to COVID-19. An estimated $278 million is required to meet the needs of some 126,000 Rohingya who remain confined in camps in Rakhine State, with severe restrictions on their movement and their access to health care, education and livelihoods. Rohingya communities outside the camps remain at risk of violence and COVID-19. Conflict in Rakhine and Chin States between Myanmar’s armed forces and the Arakan Army have led to more than 100,000 displaced people from different communities and there is no humanitarian access to more than a third of the new camps. The military coup on 1 February risks disrupting humanitarian efforts, with nearly 1 million people across Myanmar still in need of critical assistance.

**Ethiopia: Conflict and climate lead to response challenges**

An estimated $1.5 billion is needed to assist 16.3 million people in Ethiopia who are affected by inter-ethnic conflict, political transition, droughts and floods, a severe desert locust invasion, and the ongoing socio-economic impact of the pandemic. Humanitarian agencies are facing response challenges, particularly when it comes to reaching people in need in Tigray, as well as in other areas with intercommunal conflict, such as Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia and Afar. The ongoing conflict in Tigray and elections scheduled for June 2021 combined with economic challenges and COVID-19 will constrain social service delivery and could further exacerbate social tensions.

**Mozambique: Storms and conflict affect millions**

Despite the highly complex operating environment, $254 million is needed for humanitarian partners to assist more than 1.1 million people this year in Mozambique’s Cabo Delgado Province. The number of people displaced more than quadrupled from March (over 110,400) to December 2020 (nearly 530,000), with almost half of them children. This is in addition to over 300,000 people affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise in January 2021, which passed through areas affected by Tropical Storm Chalane in December 2020 and devastated by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth less than two years ago.

**Horn of Africa: Desert locusts threaten lives and livelihoods**

Since early 2020, the Greater Horn of Africa has experienced its worst desert locust upsurge in decades. Significant progress has been made, but desert locusts continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods of people in the Greater Horn of Africa, a region where tens of millions of people already live with severe food insecurity and cannot cope with yet another shock. Urgent funding is required to support control operations to prevent further damage and spread.
Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals: Results from 2020

The final requirements for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2020 were $38.54 billion for 64 countries, and funding for the plans had reached $18.63 billion, or 48 per cent of total requirements by the end of February 2021. Total 2020 GHO funding, including for the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 (GHRP), is slightly more than the amount recorded for 2019 ($18.23 billion), thus representing record high funding, and may continue to grow slightly as final 2020 reports are submitted.

Despite the higher level of funding in absolute terms, 2020 humanitarian requirements were significantly higher than the previous year, largely due to the needs created by the primary and secondary effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentage of needs covered in 2020 (48 per cent) is lower than at the end of 2019 (63 per cent) and in 2018 (61 per cent). The gap between requirements and funding in 2020 ($19.8 billion) was larger than ever. In addition, great discrepancies exist in funding coverage among plans, with 32 plans, including the GHRP, below the 48 per cent global average.

In 2020, an additional $8.27 billion has been reported for activities outside the GHO or is awaiting allocation, bringing the total reported humanitarian funding to a record $26.9 billion. This is $2.08 billion higher than the amount reported at the end of 2019.

The plans in the GHO 2020, including the GHRP, aimed to provide assistance to 264.2 million of the 439.2 million people in need in 2020.

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1 These figures are from 28 February.
2 Some of this funding may eventually be recorded as GHO funding when the necessary details regarding how it should be attributed have are provided by donors or recipient agencies. This includes COVID-related funding that may be counted against the GHRP requirements.
### Humanitarian Response Plans, Flash Appeals and Regional Appeals: Results from 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeals</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>14.0 M</td>
<td>11.1 M</td>
<td>1.1 B</td>
<td>564.5 M</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>2.9 M</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
<td>424.4 M</td>
<td>256.4 M</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
<td>HRP</td>
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<td>887.0 K</td>
<td>197.9 M</td>
<td>89.4 M</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>HRP</td>
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<td>3.4 M</td>
<td>390.9 M</td>
<td>170.2 M</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>HRP</td>
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<td>1.6 M</td>
<td>553.6 M</td>
<td>384.3 M</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>6.4 M</td>
<td>3.8 M</td>
<td>664.6 M</td>
<td>288.5 M</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>10.4 M</td>
<td>1.7 M</td>
<td>209.7 M</td>
<td>27.0 M</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>25.6 M</td>
<td>9.2 M</td>
<td>2.1 B</td>
<td>811.5 M</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>19.2 M</td>
<td>15.1 M</td>
<td>1.3 B</td>
<td>729.9 M</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>10.9 M</td>
<td>10.9 M</td>
<td>472.0 M</td>
<td>156.9 M</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>4.1 M</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>662.2 M</td>
<td>628.2 M</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>345.3 K</td>
<td>129.8 M</td>
<td>115.6 M</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>6.8 M</td>
<td>5.5 M</td>
<td>474.3 M</td>
<td>229.2 M</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>986.0 K</td>
<td>848.0 K</td>
<td>275.3 M</td>
<td>186.8 M</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>3.7 M</td>
<td>3.0 M</td>
<td>516.1 M</td>
<td>313.9 M</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>10.6 M</td>
<td>7.8 M</td>
<td>1.1 B</td>
<td>518.8 M</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oPt</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>2.4 M</td>
<td>1.5 M</td>
<td>420.4 M</td>
<td>269.3 M</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>5.2 M</td>
<td>3.0 M</td>
<td>1.0 B</td>
<td>829.8 M</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>7.4 M</td>
<td>1.9 B</td>
<td>1.2 B</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>12.2 M</td>
<td>8.8 M</td>
<td>1.6 B</td>
<td>874.4 M</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>11.1 M</td>
<td>9.8 M</td>
<td>3.8 B</td>
<td>2.1 B</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>3.4 M</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
<td>204.7 M</td>
<td>127.6 M</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>7.0 M</td>
<td>4.5 M</td>
<td>762.5 M</td>
<td>162.0 M</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>24.3 M</td>
<td>19.0 M</td>
<td>3.4 B</td>
<td>1.9 B</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>6.0 M</td>
<td>800.8 M</td>
<td>214.7 M</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>150.0 K</td>
<td>150.0 K</td>
<td>14.3 M</td>
<td>3.7 M</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>300.0 K</td>
<td>196.6 M</td>
<td>162.9 M</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>508.0 K</td>
<td>261.0 K</td>
<td>33.7 M</td>
<td>13.7 M</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>2.8 M</td>
<td>2.9 M</td>
<td>267.6 M</td>
<td>46.7 M</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>2.2 M</td>
<td>2.2 M</td>
<td>587.4 M</td>
<td>40.7 M</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>3.8 M</td>
<td>3.8 M</td>
<td>1.0 B</td>
<td>103.4 M</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>9.5 M</td>
<td>9.5 M</td>
<td>6.0 B</td>
<td>2.2 B</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>1.1 B</td>
<td>628.7 M</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn of Africa and Yemen</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>200.0 K</td>
<td>200.0 K</td>
<td>43.3 M</td>
<td>14.9 M</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>6.1 M</td>
<td>4.1 M</td>
<td>1.4 B</td>
<td>664.8 M</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# COVID-19 Appeals and Other Appeals: Results from 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeals</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>People in need</th>
<th>People targeted</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Delgado</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>712.0 K</td>
<td>354.0 K</td>
<td>35.5 M</td>
<td>45.6 M</td>
<td>129%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10.4 M</td>
<td>5.5 M</td>
<td>107.0 M</td>
<td>29.7 M</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>20.2 M</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>205.9 M</td>
<td>58.5 M</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>3.0 M</td>
<td>1.0 M</td>
<td>17.9 M</td>
<td>3.3 M</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td>283.9 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.7 M</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>1.2 M</td>
<td>600.0 K</td>
<td>30.0 M</td>
<td>5.0 M</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.7 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 M</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>9.0 M</td>
<td>2.4 M</td>
<td>46.4 M</td>
<td>19.9 M</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>40.1 M</td>
<td>25.0 M</td>
<td>117.3 M</td>
<td>73.7 M</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
<td>980.0 K</td>
<td>52.8 M</td>
<td>18.6 M</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>13.8 M</td>
<td>9.7 M</td>
<td>254.9 M</td>
<td>62.2 M</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>6.0 M</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>136.5 M</td>
<td>92.2 M</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>4.4 M</td>
<td>2.5 M</td>
<td>57.0 M</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>7.8 M</td>
<td>2.9 M</td>
<td>68.1 M</td>
<td>62.4 M</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>6.7 M</td>
<td>5.7 M</td>
<td>145.8 M</td>
<td>89.3 M</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>39.0 M</td>
<td>5.4 M</td>
<td>121.8 M</td>
<td>20.6 M</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. of Congo</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>1.7 M</td>
<td>400.0 K</td>
<td>12.0 M</td>
<td>1.7 M</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
<td>62.9 M</td>
<td>20.1 M</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>11.1 M</td>
<td>7.5 M</td>
<td>158.9 M</td>
<td>19.0 M</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>3.5 M</td>
<td>1.5 M</td>
<td>19.8 M</td>
<td>5.2 M</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>13.6 M</td>
<td>11.4 M</td>
<td>200.2 M</td>
<td>30.0 M</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td>9.8 M</td>
<td>6.1 M</td>
<td>125.6 M</td>
<td>13.2 M</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine prevention</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.0 M</td>
<td>37.0 M</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO envelope</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300.0 M</td>
<td>5.9 M</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational support</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>376.0 M</td>
<td>289.0 M</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified funding</td>
<td>COVID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>434.5 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CERF $15 million allocation to combat Ebola outbreaks in DRC and Guinea

Following the reporting of new cases of Ebola in Guinea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in February, ERC Mark Lowcock allocated $15 million from CERF’s RR window to scale up critical public health measures in response to the deadly virus. Guinea (at highest risk according to WHO) received $6 million and DRC received $4 million. Funds allocated to both countries are focused on strengthening the overall public health response, enabling the immediate provision of critical services in the WASH sector, and supporting logistics, among other interventions. In addition to the two country allocations, $5 million was allocated as block grants to WHO and UNICEF to increase operational readiness in high-risk neighboring countries. Since 2016, CERF has allocated almost $83 million to Ebola-related health emergencies in Africa to strengthen early detection of the disease, reinforce prevention and infection control measures, and provide psychosocial and nutritional support to affected people.

CERF $40 million allocation to stave off famine in Yemen

On 1 March, ERC Mark Lowcock announced the allocation of $40 million from CERF’s RR window to prevent widespread famine in Yemen. Speaking at the virtual high-level pledging event for Yemen, Mr. Lowcock emphasized that an adequately funded aid operation was needed to prevent the spread of famine and create the conditions for lasting peace: “If you’re not feeding the people, you’re feeding the war.” Years of conflict, economic decline and institutional collapse have created enormous humanitarian needs in all sectors. As a result, more than 16 million Yemenis are expected to face hunger in the coming year with nearly 50,000 already suffering from famine-like conditions. CERF funds will fill critical gaps in the HRP and support life-saving activities targeting some of the country’s most vulnerable people.

CERF allocations

Allocations endorsed by the ERC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Monthly allocation</th>
<th>RR allocation</th>
<th>UFE allocation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>4.0 M</td>
<td>4.0 M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Risk of famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>6.0 M</td>
<td>6.0 M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ebola outbreak in country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>40.0 M</td>
<td>40.0 M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ebola outbreak in country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola outbreak</td>
<td>5.0 M</td>
<td>5.0 M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Support operational readiness in high-risk neighbouring countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55.0 M</td>
<td>55.0 M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)

CBPFs disbursed $76 million to humanitarian partners in 9 countries in February 2021. Of this amount, around 85 per cent ($65 million) went to NGOs, including $10.7 million to 14 local and national partners and $54.4 million to international NGOs. CBPF funds targeted 3.5 million people, of whom approximately 55 per cent were women and girls.¹

CBPFs continue to be the largest direct source of funding for local and national partners on the front lines of emergency responses. From allocations launched in 2020, 36 per cent ($325.6 million) of CBPF funding was provided to national and local NGOs, including $71.2 million received as sub-implementing partners of other organizations.² Since the launch of the GHRP to respond to the pandemic - to February 2021, CBPFs have allocated around $251 million to respond to the pandemic and its secondary impacts on vulnerable people, including 67 per cent to NGOs and other local partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pooled Fund</th>
<th>Monthly disbursement (US$)</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Number of organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76.2 M</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>49.8 M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>10.0 M</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>5.8 M</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>5.0 M</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>2.0 M</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>675.0 K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>553.6 K</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>250.0 K</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursement per pooled fund

Disbursements per type of recipient organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Recipient Organization</th>
<th>Disbursement (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International NGO</td>
<td>54.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agency</td>
<td>11.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National NGO</td>
<td>10.7 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The number of people targeted and reached may include double counting as some people may receive assistance from multiple projects and/or organizations.
² 2020 figures have been updated since last month. 2021 figures will be included in next month’s update.
One CBPF allocation was launched in February:

- **Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (HF)**: $3.1 million reserve allocation to urgently cover the funding gap for UNHAS until the end of July 2021 to maintain essential humanitarian air transport and safeguard access to people in need.

Four CBPF allocation rounds were underway in February:

- **Sudan HF**: $1 million reserve allocation to address the needs of people affected by conflict in West Darfur. $115,000 reserve allocation to combat the desert locust in Blue Nile State (veterinary services and crop treatment).

- **South Sudan HF**: $13 million reserve allocation to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people to conflict and food insecurity in Pibor, Akobo, Tonj and Aweil regions, and to enable the replenishment of prepositioned assistance.

- **Syria HF**: $5 million reserve allocation to deliver life-saving assistance to people in need in Deir Ez-Zor and Rural Damascus governorates. This envelope will support primary health care services, access to safe water and good hygiene promotion, shelter, food assistance, and access to basic education.

- **Venezuela HF**: a first $3.5 million standard allocation to deliver emergency assistance to the most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis: women, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents, boys, girls and adults with particular vulnerabilities, in different regions (Amazonas, Anzoátegui, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Capital District, Falcón, Miranda, Sucre and Zulia).

### Allocations per pooled fund

Monthly allocations are approved projects/signed grant agreements in February 2021. Allocations under approval are projects under contractual finalization in February 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pooled Fund</th>
<th>Monthly allocation</th>
<th>Allocation under approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td></td>
<td>375.2 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>999.6 K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>2.8 M</td>
<td>2.2 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3.8 M</td>
<td>5.7 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Allocations per type of recipient organization

Showing approved projects/signed grant agreements in 2021.

- **International NGO**
  - Allocation: 2.9 M

- **UN Agency**
  - Allocation: 940.5 K

As of 28 February, donors had pledged or contributed $108 million to OCHA-managed CBPFs, including the top three fund recipients: Yemen, Afghanistan, and Syria Cross-border.
The United Nations 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).