



PEOPLE IN NEED

140.8M

PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID ¹

105.7M

COUNTRIES AFFECTED ²

55

FUNDING REQUIRED

\$25.17B

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$2.58B

FUNDING COVERAGE

10.2%

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ³

\$5.99B

OF WHICH: OUTSIDE FUNDING

\$3.41B



TOWARDS UN-COORDINATED APPEALS

\$2.58B

The **Global Humanitarian Overview** published on 4 December announced funding requirements of \$21.9 billion for 21 Humanitarian Response Plans and the Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. By the end of March, mainly as a result of publication of the Syria HRP requiring \$3.32 billion, the requirements had reached \$25.11 billion. This month's increase in requirements for the revised Zimbabwe Flash Appeal (following Cyclone Idai) from \$233.8 million to \$293.9 million, brings the total requirement as at 30 April to \$25.17 billion. Financial requirements for the Burundi and Iraq

Humanitarian Response Plans, which were both published recently, are as anticipated in the annual, global appeal.

As at the end of April, 140.8 million people are estimated to be in need in 55 countries.² This is one more country than at the end of March due to the addition of an appeal to respond to floods in Iran. Humanitarian needs in Burundi and Iraq had already been anticipated in the annual, global appeal.

The plans aim to provide assistance for 105.7 million people.

Update on Appeals coordinated by the UN

In order to assist and protect the most vulnerable people, reduce acute need and create resilience, the **Burundi Humanitarian Response Plan** was launched on 3 April requiring \$106 million to assist 710,000 people, including displaced people and their hosts. The humanitarian situation in the country has improved over the last twelve months but some pockets of acute vulnerability persist, especially in the east and north-east, and it remains important to continue providing assistance to people vulnerable to natural disaster in many parts of the country to maintain the improvements achieved.

The **Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan** launched on 20 March appeals for \$701 million to help 1.75 million vulnerable people in Iraq to transition from the conditions of armed conflict to those of a normal, dignified life. Humanitarian action in 2019 will seek longer-term solutions for in-camp and out-of camp IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities. It will aim to ensure the centrality of protection and to strengthen contingency planning and preparedness.

¹ 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 collective response analysis taking into consideration humanitarian access, response capacity of partners, and responses planned/anticipated by humanitarian actors outside of the appeal.

² These 55 countries comprise the HRP countries, countries covered by the Syria 3RP, regional refugee response plans for Burundi, DRC, Nigeria, South Sudan, sixteen countries covered by the Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, as well as countries with appeals denoted as other.

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, and others.

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).

In order to avert pipeline breaks in key sectors from April to June 2019, and to support donor funding decisions for the next three months, on 30 April the country team in Ethiopia and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission endorsed the [Ethiopia Immediate Humanitarian Funding Priorities](#) paper, in which funding priorities within the 2019 HRP are clearly delineated. Without urgent additional funding, most life-saving operations, including nutrition interventions, are now being severely scaled back. Donors interested to fund the prioritized elements are encouraged to consult with relevant clusters and consider channelling support via the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund that enables rapid and targeted disbursement of resources to UN and NGO humanitarian partners.

The passage of Cyclone Idai in March 2019 had severe consequences in several countries (notably Mozambique) and compounded an already fragile situation in Zimbabwe brought on by economic difficulties and drought conditions. The cyclone caused extensive loss of life and infrastructure damage, and left thousands of families in need of emergency shelter. The [Zimbabwe Flash Appeal](#) issued in February to respond to the economic downturn and drought conditions was formally revised

on 5 April to encompass needs caused by Idai. The Appeal now seeks \$294 million: \$60 million in flood response and \$234 million in response to drought. The appeal envisages providing assistance to 2.47 million people of the 5.57 million in need: 270,000 people suffering the consequences of floods and 2.2 million affected by prevailing drought conditions.

Heavy rains, flooding and landslides from mid-March to April 2019 have affected more than ten million people in Iran. By mid-April, over 270,000 people were living in emergency or temporary shelters and collective centres. The most pressing needs are reported to be for water, sanitation and hygiene, health, shelter, agriculture, livelihoods and protection. The Iranian National Disaster Management Organization, the Iranian Red Crescent Society and the UN have together issued a [Floods Response Plan](#) requiring \$25 million to provide 115,000 people in the four most hard hit provinces of the country (Golestan, Khuzestan, Ilam and Lorestan) with life-saving assistance through the water, sanitation and hygiene, health, shelter, protection, and education sectors. In the early recovery phase lasting three to six months, the UN and partners will support primary health care, access to shelter, repairs of water infrastructure and schools, and help with restoring basic services.

News from the pooled funds

On Monday 15 April, the complete set of 18 **country-based pooled fund (CBPF)** Annual Reports for 2018 was released. The reports demonstrate where, how and when implementing partners have delivered aid. Each report provides a detailed account of the strategic use of the funds in support of Humanitarian Response Plans. This year, the reports incorporate new elements suggested by donors, including:

- Clear distinction on allocations and the results achieved in 2018.
- Comprehensive reporting against the Common Performance Framework, including factual and precise data.
- Detailed reporting on achievements by cluster.
- Short stories to show how CBPFs make a real difference in people's lives.
- More quantitative and evidence-based data presented in a more user-friendly design.

[CBPF Annual Reports are available here.](#)

On 11 April, USG/ERC Mark Lowcock approved the allocation of \$125 million from the **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** to support the response in 13 underfunded emergencies where more than 28 million people are in need of assistance. This is the largest underfunded allocation in CERF history and was only possible thanks to the generosity of the diverse donors to the Fund. This allocation round marks the first time country proposals have given specific consideration to addressing four strategic priorities: (a) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (b) programmes targeting disabled people; (c) education in protracted crises; and (d) other aspects of protection. (Countries: Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Haiti, Honduras, Madagascar, Niger, occupied Palestinian territories (oPt), Tanzania, Uganda and the Ukraine.)

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Figures are as reported by donors and recipient organizations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 30 April 2019. All financial data for HRPs is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Financial data for RRP is available at <https://bit.ly/2FAi3ZC>. 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

Upcoming thematic pledging conference

MAY

Ending Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises

Oslo, 23 - 24 May

www.endsgbvoslo.no #endSGBVoslo #InvestInHumanity

A two-day high-level event convened by the government of Norway in collaboration with the governments of Iraq, Somalia and UAE, OCHA, UNFPA, ICRC and other partners, and with the active participation of civil society, will take place next month. Member States and humanitarian organizations will have the opportunity to take a stand against sexual and gender-based violence through political statements and commitments, and through financial pledges to support specific humanitarian action to prevent and respond to SGBV.

In focus: Sexual and gender-based violence

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is wide-spread and exacerbated in humanitarian emergencies. The five-year plan (2016-2020) to operationalize commitments made in the context of the [Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies](#) recognized that "lack of funds or delayed funding significantly constrains capacity development and hinders effective and timely response." Signatories to the Call to Action pledged to ensure that funding is available for GBV prevention and response and others have also stepped up efforts.

Mobilizing financial resources to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises is one of the main objectives of the high-level conference to be held in Oslo on 23-24 May. A wide range of financial pledges, along with political, policy and good practice commitments by donors, will be sought for UN-coordinated inter-agency humanitarian appeals, NGOs and civil society organizations, system-strengthening mechanisms, ICRC and IFRC special appeals, and other mechanisms.

Determining how much is required and actually given and spent on SGBV activities is challenging, however progress has been made in recent years to improve tracking methods, such as through the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). In plans with stand-alone SGBV sub-sectors, i.e. those for Bangladesh, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Syria and Ukraine, SGBV requirements and funding can be tracked by FTS. Cameroon and Libya have also made improvements towards tracking SGBV. When donors and/or recipients disaggregate SGBV funding towards UN-coordinated plans, including the use of unearmarked, core or thematic funding, progress can be seen on FTS. This is a necessary first step towards building a solid evidence base revealing gaps but also demonstrating concrete instances where funding is available.

It is estimated that UN-coordinated appeals for 2019 require at least \$570 million to prevent and respond to SGBV in 31 humanitarian contexts.

[The Guide to Financial Pledges and Political, Policy and Good Practice Commitments for the May event is available here.](#)

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Overview of funding towards Appeals coordinated by the UN: 30 April 2019

Humanitarian Response Plans

| TO RECEIVE AID | COUNTRY | MULTI-YEAR PLANS | FUNDING REQUIRED | FUNDING RECEIVED ⁴ | POOLED FUND SUPPORT | FUNDED | REQUIRED | % |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 4.5 M | Afghanistan | 2018-2021 | \$611.8 M | \$105.7 M | CBPF | | | 17.3 % |
| 710 k | Burundi | | \$106.0 M | \$21.7 M | CERF | | | 20.4 % |
| 2.3 M | Cameroon | 2017-2020 | \$298.9 M | \$37.8 M | CERF | | | 12.7 % |
| 1.7 M | CAR | 2017-2019 | \$430.7 M | \$119.2 M | CBPF | | | 27.7 % |
| 2.0 M | Chad | 2017-2019 | \$476.6 M | \$41.1 M | CERF | | | 8.6 % |
| 9.0 M | DRC | 2017-2019 | \$1.65 B | \$195.3 M | CBPF CERF | | | 11.8 % |
| 8.3 M | Ethiopia | | \$1.31 B | \$51.0 M | CBPF | | | 3.9 % |
| 1.3 M | Haiti | 2019-2020 | \$126.2 M | \$11.8 M | CERF | | | 9.4 % |
| 1.8 M | Iraq | | \$701.2 M | \$54.9 M | CBPF | | | 7.8 % |
| 552 k | Libya | | \$201.6 M | \$16.0 M | | | | 7.9 % |
| 460 k | Madagascar FA | | \$32.4 M | \$5.9 M | CERF | | | 18.3 % |
| 2.3 M | Mali | | \$296.5 M | \$35.3 M | | | | 11.9 % |
| 1.7 M | Mozambique | | \$337.2 M | \$96.3 M | CERF | | | 28.6 % |
| 941 k | Myanmar | | \$202.2 M | \$20.5 M | CBPF | | | 10.1 % |
| 1.6 M | Niger | | \$383.1 M | \$17.3 M | CERF | | | 4.5 % |
| 6.2 M | Nigeria | 2019-2021 | \$847.7 M | \$193.2 M | CBPF | | | 22.8 % |
| 1.4 M | oPt | 2018-2020 | \$350.6 M | \$47.4 M | CBPF CERF | | | 13.5 % |
| 3.4 M | Somalia | 2019-2020 | \$1.08 B | \$208.7 M | CBPF CERF | | | 19.4 % |
| 5.7 M | South Sudan | | \$1.51 B | \$121.0 M | CBPF CERF | | | 8.0 % |
| 4.3 M | Sudan | 2017-2019 | - | - | CBPF CERF | | | - |
| 11.7 M | Syria | | \$3.32 B | \$444.4 M | CBPF | | | 13.4 % |
| 2.3 M | Ukraine | 2019-2020 | \$161.7 M | \$16.5 M | CBPF CERF | | | 10.2 % |
| 21.4 M | Yemen | | \$4.19 B | \$308.8 M | CBPF CERF | | | 7.4 % |
| 2.2 M | Zimbabwe FA | | \$293.9 M | \$37.6 M | CERF | | | 12.8 % |

Regional Refugee Response Plans

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--------|
| 380 k | Burundi RRP ⁵ | | \$296.4 M | \$28.3 M | | | | 9.6 % |
| 1.2 M | DRC RRP ⁵ | | \$743.3 M | \$66.8 M | | | | 9.0 % |
| 228 k | Nigeria RRP ⁵ | | \$135.3 M | \$31.2 M | | | | 22.9 % |
| 2.8 M | South Sudan RRP ⁵ | | \$1.42 B | \$153.4 M | | | | 10.8 % |
| 5.6 M | Syria 3RP | | \$5.51 B | \$220.2 M | | | | 4.0 % |
| 2.2 M | Venezuela RMRP | | \$737.6 M | \$151.3 M | | | | 20.5 % |

Other Appeals

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|------|--|--|--------|
| 1.2 M | Bangladesh ⁵ | | \$920.5 M | \$160.3 M | CERF | | | 17.4 % |
| 900 k | Burkina Faso ⁵ | | \$100.3 M | \$33.3 M | | | | 33.2 % |
| 3.8 M | DPR Korea ⁵ | | \$120.3 M | \$7.4 M | CERF | | | 6.2 % |
| 115 k | Iran ⁵ | NEW | \$25.0 M | \$2.0 M | CERF | | | 8.0 % |
| 1.2 M | Pakistan ⁵ | | \$120.0 M | - | CBPF | | | - |
| 300 k | Philippines ⁵ | | \$43.6 M | - | | | | - |

⁴ As reported by donors and recipients.

⁵ Contributions received towards these plans are only counted as global humanitarian funding.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

ALLOCATIONS
IN APRIL

\$141.3M

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS
IN 2019

\$269.3M

OF WHICH:
RAPID RESPONSE

\$168.7M

UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY⁶

\$100.6M

| | APRIL ALLOCATION | | PURPOSE | WINDOW |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------|
| Cameroon | \$3.5 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Chad | \$11.0 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Colombia | \$8.0 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Djibouti | \$4.0 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | \$31.8 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Haiti | \$5.0 M | | Cholera | UFE |
| Honduras | \$3.0 M | | Drought | UFE |
| Iran | \$2.0 M | | Floods | RR |
| Malawi | \$3.4 M | | Cyclone Idai | RR |
| Mozambique | \$2.9 M | | Cyclone Idai | RR |
| Niger | \$6.9 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| occupied Palestinian territory | \$7.7 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Somalia | \$6.0 M | | Drought | RR |
| South Sudan | \$1.1 M | | IDP Returns | RR |
| Sudan | \$26.4 M | | Economic Crisis | RR |
| Tanzania | \$1.5 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Uganda | \$9.2 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Ukraine | \$4.0 M | | Protracted Emergency | UFE |
| Zimbabwe | \$4.1 M | | Cyclone Idai | RR |

Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF)

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS IN 2019

\$222.9M

FUNDING BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

International NGOs **44%** UN Agencies **28%**
National NGOs **26%** Red Cross/Red Crescent **1%**

| | ALLOCATIONS IN 2019 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | \$6.5 M | |
| Central African Republic | \$1.5 M | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | \$29.2 M | |
| Iraq | \$36.4 M | |
| Jordan | \$0.1 M | |
| occupied Palestinian territory | \$5.7 M | |
| Pakistan | \$1.6 M | |
| South Sudan | \$34.5 M | |
| Syria | \$8.6 M | |
| Turkey | \$4.7 M | |
| Yemen | \$93.4 M | |

⁶ \$125 million was approved of which \$100.6 million were allocated.

For real-time updates on CERF and CBPF visit:

cerf.unocha.org | pfbf.unocha.org