



# GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2023

**ABRIDGED  
REPORT**

**ENGLISH**  
29 NOVEMBER 2022





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**The Global Humanitarian Overview** is an annual assessment of global humanitarian needs and how to respond to them. This document provides an analysis of the drivers of needs and an overview of the resources required to support people targeted for assistance. It also provides an account of the humanitarian system's collective achievements.

Response plan figures are as reported to the Financial Tracking Service as of 21 November 2022. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org). Dollar signs denote United States dollars.



This document is an abridged version of the Global Humanitarian Overview 2023. Read the entire report online and explore the interactive content at

**[humanitarianaction.info](https://humanitarianaction.info)**



**August 2022 - Department of Chiquimula, Guatemala.** Romuanda (62), makes a carpet at home with her grandchildren. Chronic undernutrition and stunting affect nearly half of all children under 5 in Guatemala. But help is not always available - residents of Chiquimula said: "We don't get support too often out here." OCHA/Vincent Treméau

# Foreword by the Emergency Relief Coordinator

**Martin Griffiths**

United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

**This year, grinding conflict, the deadly climate crisis and health epidemics, including cholera and COVID-19, caused record levels of hunger and displacement, worsened poverty, and put equality for women and girls increasingly out of reach. As a result, one out of every 23 people now needs humanitarian relief, more than double the percentage just four years ago.**

It's no wonder that the humanitarian response system is being tested to its limits. But the higher the pressure, the more determined humanitarians are in facing the challenge.

Thanks to donors' generosity, we mobilized just over US\$24 billion in aid for 216 million people in 69 countries.

This translated into ambitious operations. Assistance to the tune of \$4 billion reached people in Ukraine and the region, whose lives were upended by war, while \$2.4 billion was channelled to alleviate people's suffering in Afghanistan. Other countries were less fortunate and some were critically underfunded, with less than 24 per cent of their requirements met.

Some crises received funding, but late. The Horn of Africa faced a historic drought, and as all indicators flashed red, humanitarians scaled up to save lives, reaching 17 million people with assistance. But the famine warning in Somalia remains in place.

While suffering worsened in many places, successful humanitarian negotiations were achieved in others.

In April, a truce in Yemen brought a glimmer of hope for millions of people. That truce must be extended and expanded.



In July, the UN facilitated a ground-breaking agreement between the Russian and Ukrainian authorities, facilitated by the Government of Türkiye, to clear the passage of grain through the Black Sea to reach people all over the world.

And in November, a ceasefire agreement for Ethiopia's Tigray Region brought the possibility of peace and better humanitarian access, which I hope can be sustained.

Everywhere we work, we will continue to expand our efforts to negotiate the safe passage of aid.

However, as we continue to respond, I believe that the most important contribution we can make is to put people in crisis at the centre of everything we do. Accountability to affected people should move from "customer

satisfaction" to being the prism through which all our work is considered. Humanitarian assistance is not a question of charity but of affected people's rights. That change will not be easy, and there's no straight line to that goal. But we are committed to making it a reality.

The 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview is ambitious, and we call on donors to be generous. In 2022, we received 47 per cent of what we needed. This year, with your full support, I hope we can do much better.

Immense challenges lie ahead. But as this Global Humanitarian Overview shows, our ambition will not falter

**Martin Griffiths**

**Djibo, Burkina Faso.** The Emergency Relief Coordinator meets with community leaders and displaced people in Djibo. During the meeting he received three requests: reopen the road by which food and other critical supplies enter the town, provide aid to both the displaced and the host community, and end the conflict so that people can return home and their children can have a future. *OCHA/Amadou Cissé*



# At a Glance

PEOPLE IN NEED

339 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

230 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$ 51.5 B

APPEALS

38

## Section 1:

### Global trends



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**After 20 years, forced displacement shows no sign of slowing.** More than 1 per cent of the world's population – or 103 million people – are displaced. About two thirds of refugees and asylum-seekers originate from countries with food crises, and nearly a quarter of all refugees are hosted in Least Developed Countries. Disasters and extreme weather events, such as flooding and drought, are responsible for the majority of forced displacements worldwide.

**Violent conflict continues to take a heavy toll on civilians,** especially when explosives are used in populated areas. Children remain especially vulnerable, and the number of attacks on schools and hospitals has increased. Violence against aid workers is increasing, and 98 per cent of those killed were working in their own country.

**The largest global food crisis in modern history is unfolding,** driven by conflict, climate shocks and the looming threat of global recession. Hundreds of millions of people are at risk of worsening hunger. Acute food insecurity is escalating, and by the end of 2022, at least 222 million people across 53 countries are expected to face acute food insecurity and need urgent assistance. Starvation is a very real risk for 45 million people in 37 countries.

**Climate change is contributing to humanitarian crises worldwide,** with climate-related disasters driving increased levels of risks and vulnerability. The past eight years are on track to be the eight warmest on record and 2022 is estimated to be among the hottest. Of the 15 countries most vulnerable to the climate crisis, 12 had an internationally led humanitarian response. By the end of the century, deaths from extreme heat are projected to be comparable in magnitude to all cancers or all infectious diseases.

**The global goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 is no longer achievable,** with 90 million more people experiencing this challenging reality than previously projected. Available jobs remain at below pre-pandemic levels, and rising inflation is expected to reach 10 per cent in emerging markets and developing economies. Global fuel and food price hikes are hitting low-income countries the hardest, and most countries with an HRP face lower projected growth in 2023, compounded by challenges of climate change, conflict, rising food and fuel prices, and food insecurity.

**Global public health is not improving,** as seen in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, monkeypox outbreaks, the rapid spread of vector-borne diseases, rising cases of Ebola, and cholera outbreaks. Only 2.3 per cent of the 13 billion COVID-19 vaccines administered worldwide took place in the 29 countries with an HRP. Infant vaccine coverage has seen the largest recorded reduction in 30 years, and critical testing, treatment and prevention activities for infectious diseases and HIV have declined.

**It will now take four generations – or 132 years – to achieve global gender parity.** Globally, 388 million women and girls live in extreme poverty, more than men and boys, with the vast majority in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia. The pandemic has increased the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) worldwide, and 13 million more girls are assessed to be at risk of becoming child brides in addition to the 100 million already at risk.

**Global education is in crisis due to the pandemic's ongoing impacts.** Schoolchildren in middle-income countries endured significantly longer school closures than those in high-income countries. The digital divide persists: of the 1.6 billion students out of school, 1.3 billion had no Internet connection at home or a device to learn on – a situation that is even more acute for those students living in humanitarian crises.





Section 2:

## Response plans

### Overview for 2023

**One in every 23 people now needs humanitarian assistance.** In 2023, a record 339 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection – a significant increase from 274 million people at the beginning of 2022. The UN and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 68 countries, which will require \$51.5 billion.

**Expanding global humanitarian needs, rising operational costs and commodity prices and high inflation in 2023 are contributing to a significant rise in requirements.** For example, the World Food Programme's monthly food procurement costs are now 44 per cent higher than before the pandemic.

**East and Southern Africa** have the largest number of people in need (76.8 million). This year there are ten countries and four regional plans with requirements of more than \$1 billion each. Improved stability in **Libya** is leading to a phased-out exit by humanitarians, resulting in the country not requiring a fully fledged HRP in 2023. In **Iraq**, diminishing humanitarian response and increased efforts to achieve durable solutions with and through development partners have lifted the country out of the list of the most severe humanitarian situations.

In **Ukraine**, the largest humanitarian cash assistance programme in history is expected to transfer \$1.7 billion in 2022 to 6.3 million people – a huge increase from 11,000 people the year before, which amounts to nearly 600 times more people. In addition, the Ukraine regional response in 2023 will combine both a humanitarian and refugee response plan, aiming to support 13.6 million people with a total requirement of \$5.7 billion.

In **Ethiopia**, the worsening drought and impact of conflict and violence in parts of the country and resulting waves of displacement mean that 28.6 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2023. While the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement in November 2022 is a promising step to scale up humanitarian assistance, the humanitarian situation is not expected to stabilize in 2023 due to yet more forecasts of poor rainfall and the ongoing effects of conflict and violence.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo** has its largest request to date, with a total of \$2.3 billion in 2023 – a 20 per cent rise compared to 2022. Net increases in prices are a challenging reality across the country – the high price of fuel has made it more expensive to reach vulnerable people in remote areas, and food and commodity prices at local markets have rocketed, especially for imported products. By the end of 2022, 6.2 million people received assistance in the country.

**Haiti** has seen an increased requirement up to \$715 million for 2023 – due to growing humanitarian needs, the cholera response (for which a \$146 million Cholera+ Flash Appeal was launched on 15 November 2022), and inflation – which stands at a staggering 30 per cent and is boosting the cost of humanitarian operations. In the gang-controlled commune of Cité Soleil, around 65,000 people were assisted with food and 2,000 with water between 22 July and 28 October 2022.

**Lebanon** has seen a 59 per cent increase in financial requirements to \$600 million, caused by the unprecedented economic and financial crisis and the resulting increase in humanitarian needs. The country is experiencing major increases in the prices of basic commodities, with the price of wheat flour increasing by nearly 330 per cent since 2019.



In **Mozambique**, the number of people in need has increased by a third. Conflict in Cabo Delgado is driving forced displacement and placing enormous levels of strain on the country's host communities. Humanitarian partners have provided life-sustaining assistance to 1.4 million people in 2022, including malnutrition treatment, food assistance, protection services and access to safe drinking water.

**Afghanistan** has seen an overall increase of people in need, now at 28.3 million people. Continuing droughts have caused a dramatic increase in WASH needs, and the policies of the de facto authorities, particularly on women's participation in society, have driven a 25 per cent increase in protection needs. In 2022, humanitarians helped 27.2 million people in Afghanistan with some form of assistance, and they are reaching communities in all of the country's 401 districts.

Every month in **Yemen**, an average of 10.6 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance. This includes food assistance for 15 million people who were classified as being the most vulnerable to food insecurity in 2022.

In **Central America**, while **El Salvador** and **Guatemala**'s humanitarian caseloads are decreasing, the situation in **Honduras** has worsened, with 31 per cent of the population needing humanitarian assistance. The surge in irregular migrants transiting through South and Central America, triggered by political, social and economic upheaval in several countries in the region, is overwhelming the reception capacity of many countries and fuelling an unprecedented rise in humanitarian and protection needs.

In **Myanmar**, the response for 2023 will focus on life-saving activities in conflict-affected areas, with 4.5 million people targeted. This follows an exceptional expansion of the HRP scope in 2022 to prevent backsliding from the combined impacts of the military takeover and COVID-19. In 2023, resilience will be mostly addressed via nexus and development activities. The end of 2022 has seen most development partners restarting paused programmes, allowing humanitarian partners to return to core life-saving responses, especially in rural areas.



Section 3:

## Delivering better

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**The Central Emergency Response Fund and the Country-Based Pooled Funds continue to demonstrate their unique ability to expand and contract, anticipating a crisis and adapting as it evolves** to ensure that life-saving assistance reaches people in need. As of November 2022, the funds have allocated \$1.7 billion to assist people most in need.

**Humanitarian negotiations are the backbone of access, and they help reach populations in need**, despite increasingly difficult operating environments. The 2022 Black Sea Grain Initiative, signed between Russia and Ukraine, represents a landmark negotiation made possible thanks to the UN and the Government of Türkiye. The agreement opened up the passage of grain through the Black Sea, ultimately helping millions of people and easing the pressure on food prices. More than 10 million tonnes of grain had shipped by November 2022.

**Early action is helping to reduce the incidence of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).** For example, during the first days of the response in Ukraine, a protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Coordinator was deployed to help prevent, detect and respond to SEA, recognizing that the risks were high and abuse was likely, even prior to any specific reports or complaints.

**The critical role played by local and national actors is reflected in increasing levels of leadership and participation in humanitarian response.** Local and national actors are included in at least 80 per cent of all Humanitarian Country Teams, and they help with programming and funding decisions. Local women-led organizations are increasingly engaged in the design of humanitarian programme cycles and planning, particularly in Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria and Yemen.

**Efforts for greater accountability to the people affected by crises have gained momentum**, ensuring community engagement and accessible systems for feedback into operations. For example, in the Central African Republic (CAR), community consultations are helping humanitarian responders to understand how affected people experience the crisis as well as the response. The CAR Humanitarian Fund is also prioritizing funding for projects that focus on collective accountability to affected people and perception assessments.



# Results from 2022

## Overview

The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2022 presented initial funding requirements of **\$41 billion to assist 182 million of the 274 million people in need of humanitarian aid**.

By mid-November, requirements had grown by 26 per cent to a record high of **\$51.7 billion** for plans in 69 countries. This was due to new plans for Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan and Ukraine. Other plans also had higher requirements (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia and Yemen, among others) driven by increased humanitarian needs and costs, particularly for food and transportation.

Funding for the Ukraine Flash Appeal and the Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan (\$4 billion) represents 17 per cent of all GHO funds received.

Despite these record funding levels in absolute terms, funding received to date against the 2022 GHO requirements amounts to \$24 billion, or 47 per cent. This leaves a wide and concerning gap of almost \$27.6 billion between needs and the funding received.

## Global achievements

### Reaching more people with quality aid

In 2022, the UN and partner organizations aimed to assist 216 million people through 35 country plans and 8 regional plans. This equated to an 18 per cent increase in the original number of people targeted for assistance at the beginning of 2022, largely driven by the combined effect of climate change, the war in Ukraine, economic shocks and growing food insecurity. Of all people targeted by plans at country level, 157 million (79 per cent) benefited from at least one form of aid during the year.

**Humanitarians invested in understanding the needs of affected communities, listening to their priorities and feedback to adapt their response:** 14.9 million people used feedback mechanisms to share their concerns, make complaints and ask questions. And when financial assistance was expressed as the most pressing need, humanitarians adapted, for example by providing multipurpose cash assistance to 4.2 million Ukrainians.

**Puntland, Somalia.** As a single mother, Hodan depends on the goodwill of others to support her and her family. Their livestock died during previous droughts and her husband abandoned the family. *FAO/Will Swanson*





## Achievements by sector



Explore more achievements  
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### Bridging gaps in food security and nutrition

**Faced with rising hunger across the globe, humanitarian actors took action to fight food insecurity, preserve lives and livelihoods, and limit the adoption of negative coping mechanisms.** People facing acute food insecurity received time-sensitive food aid and cash assistance. At the same time, families received emergency agriculture and livelihoods support, enabling them to produce their own food. This diversified nutrition and boosted resilience. In the Horn of Africa, the desert locust surge was finally declared over, thanks to rapid anticipatory action and quick responses to livelihood losses.



#### Food assistance

127 million people received food security assistance across 30 countries  
(Food Security Cluster)



#### Malnutrition

2.6 million children with severe wasting admitted for treatment  
(UNICEF)



#### Livelihood assistance

24 million people received livelihood assistance  
(Food Security Cluster)



#### Cash assistance

\$2.2 billion disbursed between January and September 2022  
(WFP)

### Inclusive health care

**Faced with a continuing and complex health crisis, humanitarian partners worked on all fronts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, ensure the maintenance of essential health services, and respond to new cholera and Ebola outbreaks.** Emergency health assistance reached 40.3 million people in the first half of 2022.

Humanitarian actors stepped up to mainstream and improve mental health care in emergency operations, providing 2 million mental health-related consultations in 2022 – a vital service when depression and anxiety affect one in five people in emergency and conflict situations. Partners prioritized the provision of child and maternal health, with more than 17 million children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities in 2022. Humanitarians also ensured that people with disabilities had adequate access to humanitarian assistance and care, including physical rehabilitation and psychological support.



#### Emergency health care

11,008 active mobile clinics each month  
(Health Cluster)



#### Sexual and reproductive health (SRH)

22 million women, girls and young people reached with SRH services  
(UNFPA)



#### Comprehensive care for children

13 million children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support  
(UNICEF)



#### Disability

236,804 disability-related consultations carried out  
(Health Cluster)



## Multisectoral humanitarian assistance

In 2022, humanitarian organizations provided food, health care, dignified shelter, basic non-food items (NFI), and safe water, sanitation and hygiene. **Assistance was designed and adapted across different sectors to reach the increasing number of people forced to flee their homes** and becoming displaced in host communities or camps. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and partners provided 9 million displaced people with assistance. Rural communities living in hard-to-reach areas were also prioritized. For example, in Afghanistan's Badghis Province, 195,000 people accessed clean water.

Access to education remained a priority to ensure future opportunities for boys and girls. Schools also provide an entry point for additional support, such as protection screening, hygiene training, health check-ups and nutritious food.



### Coordinated assistance in camps

8,823 sites covered by  
CCCM partners  
(CCCM Cluster)



### Safe water

25.9 million people  
accessed a sufficient  
quantity of safe water  
(UNICEF)



### Education

28.1 million children  
accessed formal or  
informal education  
(UNICEF)



### Shelter & NFI

6.5 million people  
supported with shelter and  
NFI interventions  
(Shelter Cluster)

## Protection

Humanitarian organizations provided holistic protection services, including GBV interventions, legal aid, mine action services and psychological support.



### Protection services

13.3 million refugees,  
asylum-seekers, IDPs and  
others accessed protection  
services in 135 countries  
(UNHCR)



### GBV assistance

6.2 million women, children  
and young people reached  
with GBV prevention, risk  
mitigation or response  
interventions and services  
(UNICEF and UNFPA)



### Mine action

7.9 million people received  
mine action services in  
18 countries, including  
clearance, risk education  
and victim/survivor  
assistance  
(Mine action Area of  
Responsibility)



### Women and Girls Safe Spaces

1,000 safe spaces for  
women and girls supported  
in 42 countries  
(UNFPA)



## Protection and assistance to refugees under regional plans

A record number of people are fleeing their country to seek safety. Regional plan partners worked together to help refugees, migrants and host communities to meet their basic needs. Protection services, life-saving relief items, safe drinking water, and health and cash assistance were provided in 46 countries.



### Food assistance

3.5 million people impacted by the Syrian crisis received food assistance

(3RP Syria)



### Protection

25,000 children received structured psychosocial support as part of the Rohingya refugee response

(JRP Bangladesh)



### Education

442,000 South Sudanese refugee children enrolled in school programmes

(RRP South Sudan)



### Cash assistance

1.2 million Ukrainian refugees received cash assistance

(RRP Ukraine)

## Safe, coordinated and efficient response

Humanitarian operations depend on a range of coordination and support services to identify, access and help crisis-affected people, including in hard-to-reach areas. Efficient communication and transportation are critical to ensuring humanitarian safety, enabling security and medical evacuations, and connecting humanitarians when no other reliable systems are available.



### Transport services

More than 285,000 passengers and more than 5,300 MT of humanitarian cargo from 700 organizations transported from January to September

(UNHAS)



### Humanitarian safety

300 medical and 350 security evacuations completed between January and September

(UNHAS)



### Telecommunication services

9,500 aid workers supported with Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) services across 313 organizations

(ETC)



### Coordination structures

More than 2,400 coordination mechanisms functioning in 29 operations

(OCHA)





## Multisectoral support to refugees

As crises become increasingly complex and protracted, fewer refugees can return home, and they continue to live in crowded conditions with limited access to water, sanitation and health facilities. The humanitarian system has provided key services to support refugees, almost half of whom are women and girls.



### Basic needs

5.4 million refugees, IDPs and others received cash assistance  
(UNHCR)



### Mental health

472,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern received mental health and psychosocial support services  
(UNHCR)



### Reproductive health

595,000 women and girls received clinical sexual and reproductive health services  
(UNHCR)



### Essential health care

5.8 million refugees, asylum-seekers and others received essential health-care services  
(UNHCR)

**Sources:** UNHCR and UNICEF figures are midyear numbers covering the first six months of 2022. WFP, UNHAS and ETC Cluster figures cover January to September 2022. Health Cluster numbers are cumulative up to 30 September. UNFPA and FAO figures cover until the end of October.

**Syria.** Fatima fled her home in the countryside near Aleppo. She uses a crutch and is one of the many children who suffer from difficult circumstances that affect their education. Despite this, Fatima goes to school.  
*OCHA/Abdul Aziz Qitaz*





# Response Plans: Results from 2022

## People reached by country plans

Plan	Plan type	People targeted	People reached	People reached %*
Afghanistan	HRP	22.1 M	27.2 M	100%
Ethiopia	HRP	20.0 M	21.7 M	100%
Ukraine	HRP	11.5 M	15.4 M	100%
Yemen	HRP	17.9 M	15.0 M	84%
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	11.8 M	7.8 M	66%
Somalia	HRP	7.6 M	7.3 M	96%
Sudan	HRP	10.9 M	7.1 M	65%
South Sudan	HRP	6.8 M	6.8 M	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	8.8 M	6.2 M	71%
Pakistan	Other	9.5 M	4.5 M	47%
Myanmar	HRP	6.2 M	4.3 M	69%
Nigeria	HRP	5.6 M	4.2 M	75%
Mali	HRP	5.3 M	3.2 M	61%
Niger	HRP	2.4 M	3.1 M	100%
Venezuela	HRP	5.2 M	2.6 M	50%
Chad	HRP	3.9 M	2.0 M	51%
Haiti	HRP	2.5 M	2.0 M	80%
Burkina Faso	HRP	3.8 M	1.9 M	49%
Central African Republic	HRP	2.0 M	1.8 M	88%
Madagascar	FA	1.9 M	1.8 M	91%
Cameroon	HRP	2.6 M	1.4 M	54%
Iraq	HRP	991.0 K	1.3 M	100%
Kenya	FA	2.6 M	1.2 M	46%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	HRP	1.6 M	1.2 M	72%
Mozambique	HRP	1.2 M	1.1 M	95%
Colombia	HRP	1.6 M	1.1 M	69%
Lebanon	Other	1.0 M	816.7 K	82%
Honduras	HRP	1.8 M	750.0 K	42%
Guatemala	HRP	1.7 M	508.7 K	30%
Haiti	FA	280.0 K	392.0 K	100%
Malawi	FA	542.4 K	366.2 K	68%
Mozambique	FA	248.4 K	305.3 K	100%
El Salvador	HRP	912.2 K	273.2 K	30%
Libya	HRP	398.9 K	241.7 K	61%
Burundi	HRP	947.4 K	196.1 K	21%

\*People reached indicates the number of people who benefited from at least one form of aid during the year. Without additional contextual information, the figure does not indicate how long and how well this aid covered the needs of the affected population.



## Funding coverage for 2022

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING (US\$)*	COVERAGE
324 M	216 M	\$ 51.7 B	\$ 24 B	47%

### Humanitarian Response Plans

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Afghanistan	HRP	24.4M	22.1M	4.4B	2.4B	55%
Burkina Faso	HRP	4.9M	3.8M	805.1M	282M	35%
Burundi	HRP	1.8M	947.4K	182.4M	59.9M	33%
Cameroon	HRP	3.9M	2.6M	376M	149.6M	40%
Central African Republic	HRP	3.1M	2M	461.3M	370.2M	80%
Chad	HRP	6.1M	3.9M	510.9M	218.1M	43%
Colombia	HRP	7.7M	1.6M	282.9M	92.4M	33%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	27M	8.8M	1.9B	850.8M	45%
El Salvador	HRP	1.7M	912.2K	114.3M	27.4M	24%
Ethiopia	HRP	20M	20M	3.3B	1.6B	47%
Guatemala	HRP	3.8M	1.7M	153.5M	49.7M	32%
Haiti	HRP	4.9M	2.5M	373.2M	157.3M	42%
Honduras	HRP	2.8M	1.8M	155.3M	64.5M	42%
Iraq	HRP	2.5M	991K	400M	265.6M	66%
Libya	HRP	803.6K	398.9K	113.8M	91.7M	81%
Mali	HRP	7.5M	5.3M	685.7M	232.7M	34%
Mozambique	HRP	1.5M	1.2M	388.5M	244.1M	63%
Myanmar	HRP	14.4M	6.2M	825.7M	227.4M	28%
Niger	HRP	3.7M	2.4M	552.6M	264.8M	48%
Nigeria	HRP	8.4M	5.6M	1.1B	624.2M	55%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	HRP	2.1M	1.6M	509.9M	347.3M	68%
Somalia	HRP	7.8M	7.6M	2.3B	1.3B	57%
South Sudan	HRP	8.9M	6.8M	1.7B	1.1B	67%
Sudan	HRP	14.3M	10.9M	1.9B	800.3M	41%
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	14.6M	11.8M	4.4B	1.9B	43%
Ukraine	HRP	17.7M	11.5M	4.3B	3.1B	73%
Venezuela	HRP	7M	5.2M	795M	287.6M	36%
Yemen	HRP	23.5M	17.9M	4.3B	2.3B	55%

\*Global funding figures based on data extracted from FTS on 21 November 2022.





## Flash Appeals and others

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Haiti	FA	160K	280K	145.6M	7.5M	5%
Kenya	FA	4.5M	2.6M	289.6M	158.6M	55%
Madagascar	FA	3.3M	1.9M	219.3M	147.9M	67%
Malawi	FA	679.9K	542.4K	29.5M	12.3M	42%
Mozambique	FA	599.4K	248.4K	48.1M	9.6M	20%
Lebanon	Other	2.5M	1M	378.2M	202.2M	53%
Pakistan	Other	20.6M	9.5M	472.3M	174.8M	37%

## Regional plans\*

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.7M	5.7M	623.4M	318.2M	51%
Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.4M	1.4M	651.1M	381.7M	59%
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RMP	759.7K	494.8K	41.6M	32.1M	77%
Rohingya	JRP	1.5M	1.5M	881M	389.4M	44%
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	3.6M	3.6M	1.2B	734.6M	62%
Syrian Arab Republic <i>Regional</i>	3RP	20.1M	11.4M	6.1B	1.7B	29%
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.2M	5.2M	1.8B	1.3B	73%
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	8.9M	4.2M	1.8B	489.8M	27%

\*Financial requirements, people in need and people targeted include all HRPs, RRP and other appeals, except for the Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen, where requirements included are as follows: Ethiopia and Djibouti included; Somalia partly included; Yemen excluded. Totals may not match overall values, where overlaps have been deducted for consistency. Funding data for the Afghanistan, DRC, South Sudan, Syria and Ukraine RRP are from UNHCR RFT. All other data are from FTS.



# Response Plans: Overview for 2023

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	APPEALS
339 M	230 M	\$ 51.5 B	38

## Humanitarian Response Plans

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2022
Afghanistan	HRP	28.3M 	23.7M 	4.6B 	
Burkina Faso	HRP	4.7M 	3.1M 	866.8M 	
Burundi	HRP	1.5M 	1.1M 	194.2M 	
Cameroon	HRP	4.7M 	2.8M 	413.6M 	
Central African Republic	HRP	3.4M 	2.4M 	465M 	
Chad	HRP	6.9M 	4.5M 	570M 	
Colombia	HRP	7.7M 	1.6M 	280M 	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	26.4M 	10M 	2.3B 	
El Salvador	HRP	1.1M 	496.6K 	98.4M 	
Ethiopia	HRP	28.6M 	26.6M 	3.5B 	
Guatemala	HRP	5M 	2.3M 	125.4M 	
Haiti	HRP	5.2M 	3M 	714.8M 	

**Larkana District, Pakistan.** A boy uses a large cooking pan to ferry people from a flooded community in Larkana District, Sindh Province.  
OCHA/Pierre Peron



## Response Plans: Overview for 2023

### Humanitarian Response Plans

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2022
Honduras	HRP	3.2M 	2.1M 	280.4M 	
Mali	HRP	9M 	6.2M 	868.2M 	
Mozambique	HRP	2M 	1.6M 	512.9M 	
Myanmar	HRP	17.6M 	4.5M 	764M 	
Niger	HRP	4.2M 	2.3M 	660M 	
Nigeria	HRP	8.3M 	5.4M 	1.2B 	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	HRP	2.1M 	1.6M 	510M 	
Somalia	HRP	7.8M 	7.6M 	2.3B 	
South Sudan	HRP	9.4M 	6.8M 	1.7B 	
Sudan	HRP	15.8M 	12.5M 	1.7B 	
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	15.3M 	12.7M 	4.4B 	
Ukraine	HRP	17.6M 	9.4M 	3.9B 	
Venezuela	HRP	7M 	5.2M 	795M 	
Yemen	HRP	21.6M 	19M 	4.3B 	

### Flash Appeals & Others

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2022
Kenya	FA	6.4M 	4.3M 	472.6M 	
Madagascar	FA	1.6M 	1.2M 	147M 	
Lebanon	Other	2.3M 	1.3M 	600M 	
Pakistan	Other	20.6M 	9.5M 	344M 	





## Response Plans: Overview for 2023

### Regional Response Plans

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2022
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	7.9M	7.9M	619M	
Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.4M	1.4M	583.7M	
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RMP	438.7K	229K	53M	
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.5M	1.5M	883M	
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	3.3M	3.3M	962.2M	
Syria <i>Regional</i>	3RP	15.9M	13.5M	5.4B	
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	4.2M	4.2M	1.8B	
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	9.3M	3.4M	1.7B	

**Source:** Financial Tracking Service/Humanitarian Insight. **Notes:** Financial requirements, people in need and people targeted include all HRP, RRPS' components of countries without HRPs, and other appeals. Changes to the population figures and financial requirements for the RRP have occurred because of the overlap with HRPs. The regional appeals components included are as follows: Afghanistan RRP, Syria 3RP, Ukraine RRP and Venezuela RMRP: fully included. 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: Djibouti included, Somalia and Ethiopia partially included, and Yemen excluded. The full figures of the RRP can be found on their respective GHO 2023 pages. Data is provisional and will be updated on [humanitarianaction.info](https://humanitarianaction.info) when individual plans are finalized.

**Ukraine.** Oksana, Yurii and their daughter Svitlana at their destroyed home in Nalyvaikivka, in Kyiv Oblast. The family was hiding in their underground cold room when the house was hit by two missiles.  
UNHCR/Andrew McConnell



**“Our world is in big trouble.  
Let’s develop common solutions to  
common problems — grounded in  
goodwill, trust, and the rights shared by  
every human being.  
Let’s work as one, as a coalition of the  
world. As united nations.”**

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**António Guterres**  
United Nations Secretary-General  
*Remarks at the UN General Assembly, 2022*



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