



GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2024

**ABRIDGED
REPORT**

ENGLISH
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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 24 November 2023. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Dollar signs denote United States dollars.



This document is an abridged version of the Global Humanitarian Overview 2024. Read the entire report online and explore the interactive content at

humanitarianaction.info



Zarroug school, Sudan

Rahma and her family were internally displaced following intense violence in Khartoum. She now volunteers to cook for 152 families seeking shelter at the camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) at Zarroug school. *OCHA/Ala Kheir.*

Foreword by the Emergency Relief Coordinator

Martin Griffiths

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

2023 was yet another immensely challenging year. It began with devastating earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye. In April, intense conflict erupted in Sudan, plunging millions of people into disaster and despair. Then in October, catastrophic war broke out in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Alongside these events, unresolved conflicts, instability, climate change, disease and economic inequality continued to keep millions of people in a state of protracted crisis – from Ukraine, Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa, to Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and beyond.

By the year's end, almost 30 million more people needed humanitarian assistance than at the start.

Displacement, acute food insecurity and malnutrition continued to reach historically high levels.

And, as always, women and girls bore a disproportionate burden, suffering gender-based violence on a huge scale and persistent challenges to gender equality.

The humanitarian community did everything it could to respond.

When crisis called, we activated enhanced humanitarian action in Syria and Türkiye, Sudan, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We negotiated the safe passage of aid. When Security Council authorization for cross-border UN assistance into north-west Syria lapsed, we reached bilateral understandings to ensure it could continue. Diplomatic efforts allowed the re-establishment and expansion of operations in Sudan. And those efforts continue non-stop in relation to Gaza.

We persisted in efforts to lighten the humanitarian programme cycle, and to make humanitarian action more efficient, effective and accountable to those we serve. This



year, I launched the Flagship Initiative – a three-year pilot project in four countries that aims to empower affected people and devolve more direction and decision-making to the local level.

And through anticipatory action, we continued to mitigate impacts and reduce the cost of responding to predictable disasters.

But the humanitarian system is facing a severe funding crisis. In 2023, we received just over one third of the US\$57 billion required. This is the worst funding shortfall in years. Yet, we still managed to deliver life-saving assistance and protection to 128 million people around the world.

The sharp decline in resources has forced humanitarian agencies to make increasingly painful decisions, including cutting life-saving food, water and health programming.

I am deeply concerned about what this means for humanitarian action in 2024. Without adequate funding, we cannot provide life-saving assistance. And if we cannot provide that assistance, people will pay with their lives.

This year, we have taken extremely difficult decisions – many of which keep us up at night – in order to more tightly define our financial ask and to focus our responses on those people most urgently in need. However, this should not by any means be misconstrued as an improvement in the global humanitarian situation. Rather, we have ruthlessly prioritized to highlight where we, as a humanitarian community, believe funds should be targeted. Now, we need our donors to dig deep and fully fund these robust and rigorous plans.

The situation is also a wake-up call. Humanitarian assistance cannot be the entire solution; we need to share the load. It's time for much more development and other financial investments in fragile settings and marginalized communities. And it's time to redouble efforts to address the root causes of humanitarian need: conflict, climate change and economic dynamics .

The challenges are immense, but I believe that together we can turn the tide.

Martin Griffiths



GHO 2024: Abridged report

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	APPEALS
299.4 M	180.5 M	\$ 46.4 B	35

Trends in needs



Read the full report:
humanitarianaction.info

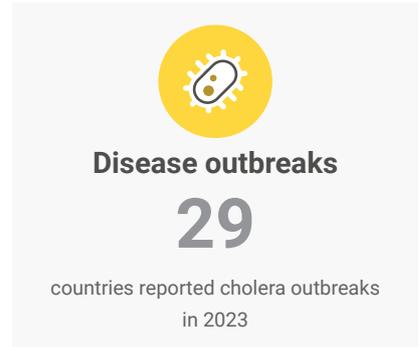
In 2024, nearly 300 million people around the world will need humanitarian assistance and protection, due to conflicts, climate emergencies and other drivers.

In the coming year, 74.1 million people will need humanitarian assistance in East and Southern Africa. The crisis in Sudan accounts for almost 40 per cent of this total. In-country requirements for Sudan, and the whole region, have increased since the conflict erupted in August 2023, with a massive outpouring of people to neighbouring countries.

Sudan is experiencing a precipitous rise in needs from 15.8 million people in 2023, to a staggering 30 million people in 2024. In West and Central Africa, 65.1 million people are in need, and the crises in Burkina Faso and Niger have expanded and have intensified, driving increased needs compared to 2023. In the Middle East and North Africa, 53.8 million people require assistance, with the crisis in Syria resulting in 32.5 million people in need, both inside Syria and neighbouring countries. In Asia and the Pacific, 50.8 million people are in need, of whom 30.6 million is due to the Afghanistan crisis. In Myanmar, needs have risen as the crisis deepened. The Latin America and the Caribbean region is now home to 38.9 million people in need, 15.9 million of whom are impacted by the Venezuela crisis and in Eastern Europe, 16.8 million people are still in need because of the war in Ukraine.

There are three main drivers of these needs:

- **Conflict:** the world is experiencing more conflicts, which are more entrenched, with devastating consequences for civilians. In 2023 alone, the eruption of widespread conflict in Sudan and hostilities between Israel and Gaza caused a dramatic spike in civilian deaths. In five weeks alone, the number of civilians killed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was equivalent to almost 60 per cent of the total global number of civilians killed in 2022, which was itself already the deadliest year since the Rwandan genocide in 1994. Almost 1 child in every 5 around the world is living in or fleeing from conflict zones.
- **The global climate emergency:** the climate crisis is spiraling, leaving a trail of destruction in its path. It is expected that 2023 will be the hottest year on record with concurrent climate disasters, from Tropical Cyclone Freddy in Southern Africa to the wildfires in Europe and the devastation wrought by Storm Daniel in Libya. Internal displacement caused by climate change surged by 45 per cent in a single year, between 2021 and 2022.
- **Economic factors:** economic dynamics are overlapping with conflict, climate disasters, infectious disease outbreaks and others, as a significant driver of humanitarian need, and are either a primary driver, or strong contributor, to rising needs in several crises, including Afghanistan, Syria and Venezuela.



As a result, more people are displaced now than at any other time since the beginning of the century. Worldwide, more than 1 in 73 people are forcibly displaced, a ratio which has almost doubled in the past ten years. Conflict and climate disasters remain the main factors driving displacement. Internal displacement reached its highest ever level at the end of 2022, with 71.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the globe, representing a 20 per cent increase in a year (the largest year-on-year increase since 2013). The number of refugees is at a record high, of 36.4 million, with over half coming from Afghanistan, Syria and Ukraine.

Acute food insecurity is a reality for 258 million people in 58 countries, driven by armed conflict, economic shocks, climate extremes, poverty and inequality. Wasting threatens the lives of 45 million children under 5 (accounting for 7 per cent of all children). Of this figure, 13.6 million are already suffering from severe wasting, placing them at imminent risk of death. Without concerted international efforts, the food security outlook will deteriorate further in 2024 with Burkina Faso, Mali, Occupied Palestinian Territory, South Sudan and Sudan at the highest level of concern.

Disease outbreaks are causing significant loss of life. Cholera outbreaks are reported in 29 countries and these have grown deadlier in the past two years due to overstretched health systems, shortages of the oral cholera vaccine, lack of access to clean water and sanitation, and the presence of multiple, parallel disease outbreaks. El Niño and other climate phenomena, including the Indian Ocean Dipole, are expected to worsen the effects of climate change and consequent

health challenges worldwide, while many communities impacted by crises remain under-vaccinated for COVID-19.

However, although increased conflict, the global climate emergency and other drivers are causing needs to skyrocket in many places, the number of people identified as being in need has decreased in several countries between 2023 and 2024 for three main reasons. Firstly, there is some rare good news: following improvements, several countries have discontinued their humanitarian plans/appeals for 2024, people in need in these countries are therefore not included in the 2024 GHO.¹ These include, among others, Kenya, Malawi and Pakistan, each of which are on the road to recovery, following devastating climate shocks in 2023, but require urgent development investments to support communities suffering from the climate crisis. Secondly, as a small ray of hope, there have been some improvements within countries that still have humanitarian plans/appeals, albeit that needs in these countries remain extremely acute. For example, in Somalia, a massive scale-up in humanitarian response and the end of the drought in 2023, have led to a lower number of people in need in 2024. Meanwhile, in Yemen, the absence of large-scale conflict, greater freedom of movement and the increased flow of commercial and fuel imports in 2023, combined with targeted and effective humanitarian action, helped reduce need. Thirdly, the introduction of a new methodology for needs analysis – the Joint and Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 – has enabled more nuanced and rigorous analysis of humanitarian needs. In several countries, this has enabled humanitarian partners to more accurately pinpoint the people and places with the greatest needs, whilst ensuring there is no duplication.

1. Four countries – Burundi, Kenya, Malawi and Pakistan – have discontinued their humanitarian plans/appeals for 2024. Lebanon will no longer produce a country-specific Emergency Response Plan but rather has moved its humanitarian response under the Syria 3RP.



Humanitarian response

In 2024, the UN and Partner Organizations are appealing for \$46.4 billion to assist 180.5 million people across 72 countries.

The Middle East and North African region requires \$13.9 billion, the largest total for any region in 2024 and accounting for 30 per cent of the Global Humanitarian Overview. East and Southern Africa requires \$10.9 billion, while West and Central Africa calls for \$8.3 billion. Asia and the Pacific will require \$5.5 billion, Eastern Europe \$4.1 billion, and Latin America and the Caribbean \$3.6 billion.

This year's global appeal reflects extensive efforts by humanitarian partners to prioritize response in areas where people face the most life-threatening needs, based on a realistic understanding of their capacity to deliver. In multiple countries, including Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Honduras, Nigeria and Somalia, humanitarian assistance will be focused in geographic areas that have been recently impacted by shocks and which have the highest needs. In others, such as Chad, Mali, Syria and Yemen, the Humanitarian Response Plans for 2024 have focused the response on the most urgent humanitarian needs, whilst highlighting the urgent need for a complementary development response.

The collective work of humanitarian partners will remain focused on delivering better for people in crisis in 2024, including through:

- **Acknowledging and centering the work of local and national actors in humanitarian action.** As the first responders at the heart of humanitarian response, local and national partners can mobilize networks and offer greater access to affected people, contributing to more effective, efficient and sustainable action. A quarter of CERF funding and 43 per cent of funding from

Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) is now channeled to local and national partners. Local and national actors are now present in 83 per cent of Humanitarian Country Teams, a 3 per cent increase from the previous year.

- **Pursuing people-centred and accountable responses.** In Syria and Türkiye, in response to the 2023 earthquakes, the humanitarian community leveraged an existing hotline for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse to listen to community voices and support the respectful and dignified delivery of aid. Efforts are underway—spearheaded by Flagship Initiative countries—to ensure humanitarian action is truly grounded in people's priorities and bring responders closer to communities.
- **Promoting quality and inclusive responses, including through the use of cash.** This includes bringing together critical cross-cutting issues—such as gender, age, disability inclusion, protection and accountability to affected people—into a more holistic approach that acknowledges the unique needs of people impacted by crises and ensures a dignified and empowering response. Provision of cash and voucher assistance continues to provide an important avenue to ensure humanitarian assistance aligns with individual's diverse and changing needs and empowers people impacted by crises to take decisions that meet their own priorities.
- **Prioritizing humanitarian diplomacy.** As the humanitarian sector faces increasingly challenging environments, including 175 million people believed to live under the control of armed groups and multiple bureaucratic and administrative impediments, humanitarian diplomacy and access negotiations offer ways to constructively engage and positively influence the humanitarian space, as highlighted in Afghanistan, Colombia, Syria and Myanmar.



The cost of inaction

2023 marks an ominous moment in humanitarian action—it is likely to be the first year since 2010 when humanitarian funding declined compared to the previous year.

Nearly \$20 billion had been received by 24 November 2023, against the GHO 2023 requirements, amounting to barely 35 per cent of requirements. This contrasts with \$24.1 billion received at the same time in

2022. All evidence indicates that funding in 2023 will not reach the level of 2022, despite requirements that are more than \$5 billion higher.

This has had direct consequences: in 2023, humanitarian partners reached 128 million people with at least one form of assistance, but this was less people than in 2022. This was especially evident in the 23 countries that received less funding in 2023 than in 2022. Humanitarian partners reached just 62 per cent of the people they aimed to assist in 2023, while in 2022 they were able to reach 79 per cent of the people targeted (157 million people), as more funding was available.

The reality is that people die, or suffer tremendously, when humanitarians cannot respond. In the past year alone:



Cuts in food assistance have left people at risk of starvation:

In Afghanistan, the number of people receiving food assistance drastically decreased from 13 million people in May, to 3 million in November. In Syria, the World Food Programme (WFP) had to halve food rations to many people and decreased the number of people receiving assistance from 5.5 million in the first half of the year, to 3.3 million by November. WFP estimates that every one per cent cut in food assistance risks pushing more than 400,000 people towards the brink of starvation.



A lack of funding for shelter has caused people to live in inadequate and undignified conditions:

In Haiti, over 300,000 people have been forced to live in undignified conditions or remained exposed to natural disasters. In Myanmar, over half a million people are facing inadequate living conditions due to 90 per cent of required shelter activities (construction, reconstruction and repair) not being implemented as a result of resource and access constraints.



Under-resourcing of water, sanitation and healthcare have exposed people to a heightened risk of disease and death:

In Mali, over 1 million people are expected to face increased epidemics and water-borne diseases without WASH assistance at scale. And in Yemen, over 80 per cent of people targeted for humanitarian response had to go without improved water and sanitation in 2023, as estimated by UN Habitat.



Lack of investment in protection, including preventing and responding to gender-based violence, has left survivors of violence and violations, as well as those at greatest risk, without access to vital services.

In Nigeria, only 2 per cent of the people targeted by UNFPA received sexual and reproductive health services and GBV prevention. Globally, only 53 per cent of targeted women and girls were able to access comprehensive GBV services through UN Women.



Lack of access to critical support and services has fuelled protection risks.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, only 7.2 million people (or 72 per cent of the projected target) were reached with one form of aid. Cuts to food aid and other assistance have been linked to increased gender-based violence.



Funding

\$4 billion

less received in 2023 than in 2022



GBV

53%

of targeted women and girls were able to access comprehensive GBV services



Food insecurity

1%

cut in food assistance pushes more than 400,00 people closer to starvation

In 2024, it is imperative that the robust, clearly defined and tightly prioritized response plans and appeals prepared by humanitarian partners are fully funded.

The lives and livelihoods of millions of people impacted by crises depend upon the galvanization of these resources.

At the same time, there needs to be a clear and immediate step-change by development actors to focus their support on people who are left the furthest behind.

With humanitarians focusing their work on the most life-threatening needs of people in areas hardest hit by emergencies it is all the more critical that development action

urgently tackles chronic needs, particularly among marginalized communities and in fragile settings. Without this, needs in these communities will become increasingly severe.

Those with influence need to work with greater intensity to tackle the main drivers of humanitarian needs—conflict and the global climate crisis.

If no action is taken, conflicts will continue to escalate, driving millions from their lives and homes, and the global climate crisis will continue to ravage the communities who have done the least to cause it.





2023 in review

The 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview initially called for \$51.5 billion to assist 230 million people in need. Requirements increased significantly due to major crises during the year and ultimately appealed for a record high \$56.7 billion to assist 245 million people.

The increase in requirements was driven by the earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye in February, cholera and floods in Malawi and Mozambique in February and March, the eruption of conflict in Sudan in April (and its consequences for neighbouring countries), floods in Libya and September and the conflict in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) in October.

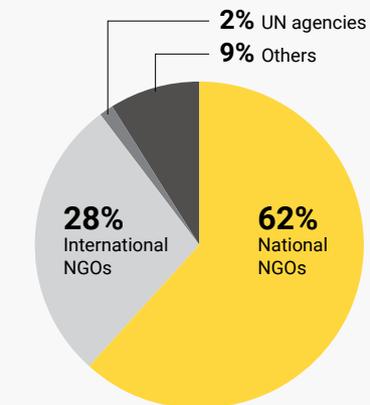
Despite the incredible generosity of humanitarian donors, the funding gap was the highest it has ever been. The first two quarters of 2023 saw higher absolute funding compared to the same time in 2022. However, this positive trend did not continue and by close to the end of the fourth quarter, it is projected that lower funding overall would be received in 2023 compared to 2022.

Humanitarian partners continued to deliver, despite violence and attacks: over the past two decades, the total number of aid workers killed or injured increased fivefold, national staff bore the brunt, representing, on average, 86 per cent of those killed or injured each year. The situation in Palestine is resulting in an unprecedented threat to humanitarian workers with the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) alone reporting that 103 staff have been killed in five weeks (7 October – 15 November 2023).

Yet, even in the face of dwindling resources, humanitarian partners were able to deliver life-sustaining and life-saving assistance to people and communities who needed them most. In

Number of partners in the
GHO 2023

1,925



2023, at least one form of aid was received by 128 million people (62 per cent of those targeted with assistance). National NGOs were critical to delivering this assistance and received a third of OCHA's pooled fund allocations. Feedback was provided by 19 million people, who shared their concerns, questions and complaints, ensuring that the voices of affected communities were heard within humanitarian response. Effective collaboration between humanitarians and private actors continued, with 7.8 million people provided with humanitarian assistance thanks to private partnerships.

Critical assistance was delivered to fight food insecurity and avoid escalation to famine: 119.5 million people received food, cash and voucher assistance and \$2.3 billion was transferred to 47 million people in the form of cash or vouchers. Emergency health assistance reached 46 million people from January to August 2023 and throughout the year over 2.1 million mental health-related consultations were provided. Humanitarians delivered multisectoral assistance based on the priority needs and preferences expressed by communities. This included safe water supply for 23.2 million people and access to education for 13.9 million children. Protection services were provided to 12 million people in 2023, with 4.2 million people receiving assistance with gender-based-violence prevention and response.



Annexes



Khan Younis city, Gaza, OPT.

In a moment of respite, children play at one of the schools that has been turned into a shelter for displaced families.

UNICEF/Abed Zaqout.



Annex 1: Overview of 2024 response plans

PEOPLE IN NEED

299.4 M

PEOPLE TARGETED

180.5 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$ 46.4 B

APPEALS

35

Humanitarian Response Plans 2024

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2024
Afghanistan	HRP	23.3M	17.4M	3B	
Burkina Faso	HRP	6.3M	3.8M	935M	
Cameroon	HRP	4.3M	2.3M	376M	
Central African Republic	HRP	2.8M	1.9M	393.5M	
Chad	HRP	5.8M	4.6M	1.2B	
Colombia	HRP	8.3M	1.6M	283M	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	25.4M	8.7M	2.6B	
El Salvador	HRP	1.1M	506.2K	87M	
Ethiopia	HRP	20M	14M	2.9B	
Guatemala	HRP	5.3M	2.5M	125M	
Haiti	HRP	5.5M	3.6M	673.8M	
Honduras	HRP	2.8M	1.3M	205M	
Mali	HRP	6.2M	3.9M	676.5M	
Mozambique	HRP	2.3M	1.7M	413.4M	
Myanmar	HRP	18.6M	5.3M	994M	
Niger	HRP	4.5M	2.7M	604M	
Nigeria	HRP	7.9M	4.4M	860M	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	HRP	3.1M	2.7M	1.2B	
Somalia	HRP	6.9M	5.1M	1.7B	
South Sudan	HRP	9M	6M	1.8B	
Sudan	HRP	24.8M	14.7M	2.7B	
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	15.3M	13M	4.4B	
Ukraine	HRP	14.6M	8.5M	3.1B	
Venezuela	HRP	7M	4.6M	650M	
Yemen	HRP	18.2M	11.2M	2.8B	



Flash Appeal 2024

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2024
Madagascar	FA	2.3M 	1.6M 	90.5M 	

Regional Response Plans 2024

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	2017 – 2024
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	7.3M 	7.3M 	620M 	
Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.9M 	1.9M 	629.8M 	
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RMP	2.2M 	1.4M 	112.2M 	
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.6M 	1.3M 	872.7M 	
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.7M 	4.7M 	1.5B 	
Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.3M 	5.3M 	1.3B 	
Syrian Arab Republic <i>Regional</i>	3RP	17.2M 	9.9M 	5.5B 	
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	2.2M 	2.2M 	1B 	
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	8.9M 	2.9M 	1.6B 	

Data is provisional and will be updated on humanitarianaction.info when individual plans are finalized. To avoid overlaps, some numbers are adapted when counting totals.



Annex 2: 2023 in review – global achievements

 [Explore more achievements humanitarianaction.info](https://humanitarianaction.info)

Reach and quality of humanitarian assistance

In 2023, the UN and partner organizations aimed to assist 245 million people through 36 country plans and 9 regional plans. This represents a 7 per cent increase in the original number of people targeted for assistance at the beginning of 2023, largely driven by the crisis in Sudan, the conflict in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and natural disasters in Afghanistan, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Syria and Türkiye. Of all the people targeted by plans at country level, 128 million (62 per cent) benefited from at least one form of aid during the year.



Voices of affected communities

19 million people used feedback mechanisms to share their concerns, make complaints and ask questions (UNICEF)



Partnership with private actors

7.8 million people received humanitarian assistance supported by partnerships with private actors (Connecting Business Initiative)



Leadership of local actors

A third of OCHA pooled fund allocations went to national NGOs (34 per cent) or \$246 million (OCHA)

Improving food security and nutrition

Humanitarians provided critical assistance to fight food insecurity and avoid escalation to famine.

People facing acute food insecurity received time-sensitive food aid and cash assistance. At the same time, emergency agriculture and livelihood support enabled communities to meet their own needs, even in remote rural areas and during conflict. In Sudan, despite active fighting at a critical moment in the agricultural season, crop seeds were able to be distributed to almost 1 million farming households in time for planting. Harvests from these seeds fed around 13 million people for over 7 months.



Food assistance

119.5 million people received food, cash and voucher assistance (WFP)



Malnutrition

17 million children under 5 years of age benefited from early detection services and treatment for severe wasting (UNICEF)



Agriculture assistance

More than 30 million people received emergency agriculture assistance (FAO)



Cash assistance

\$2.3 billion transferred to 47 million people in the form of cash or voucher assistance (WFP)



Inclusive health care

Complex and multiple health emergencies have pushed humanitarian partners to scale-up the provision of essential health services whilst also responding to new disease outbreaks. Emergency health assistance reached 46 million people from January to August 2023.

Nearly all people affected by humanitarian emergencies experience psychological distress and humanitarians have stepped up to incorporate mental health and psychosocial support in response efforts. In 2023, over 2.1 million mental health-related consultations were provided.



Emergency health care

1.4 million trauma consultations organized
(Health Cluster)



Sexual and reproductive health

Over 3,500 health facilities supported with sexual and reproductive health services
(UNFPA)



Disability

319,000 disability-related consultations organized
(Health Cluster)



Mobile clinics

8,329 mobile health clinics deployed
(Health Cluster)

Multisectoral humanitarian assistance

Humanitarians delivered multisectoral assistance based on the priority needs and preferences expressed by the communities in 2023. This included those affected by displacement. In Ukraine and neighboring countries, 2.7 million people affected by the crisis were provided with essential WASH assistance for instance, while 1.2 million people received shelter support.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster reached over 11 million displaced persons.



Coordinated assistance in camps

6,200 sites covered by 309 national and international partners across 19 countries
(CCCM Cluster)



Safe water

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



Education

13.9 million children accessed formal or informal education
(UNICEF)



Social protection

4.7 million refugees and asylum seekers benefited from government protection social programmes
(UNHCR)



Protection

Humanitarians delivered multisectoral assistance based on the priority needs and preferences expressed by the communities in 2023. This included those affected by displacement. In Ukraine and neighboring countries, 2.7 million people affected by the crisis were provided with essential WASH assistance for instance, while 1.2 million people received shelter support.



Protection

12 million people received protection services
(Protection Cluster)



GBV assistance

4.2 million people received GBV prevention and response services
(UNFPA)



Protection for women

803,000 women accessed protection, learning and livelihood support and services in 27 countries
(UNWOMEN)



Child protection

10.8 million children, adolescents and their caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support
(UNICEF)

Protection and assistance under regional plans

Never before have so many people have been forced to leave their country to seek safety. Regional plan partners worked together to help refugees, migrants and host communities to meet their basic needs.



Food assistance

902,800 Rohingya refugees received regular food assistance through the e-voucher outlets and fresh food corners
(Rohingya JRP/Cox Bazar)



Cash assistance

314,776 households affected by the Syrian crisis provided with emergency cash assistance
(Syria 3RP)



Protection

606,500 refugees and migrants from Venezuela and members of affected host communities received protection services across 17 countries
(Venezuela RMRP)



Livelihoods

38,628 individuals affected by the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo received livelihood support
(DRC RRP)



Safe and coordinated response

Humanitarian operations depend on a range of coordination and support services to reach populations in need and to ensure communities can access the appropriate information and assistance. 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. The Logistics Cluster provided 203 humanitarian partners with logistics services..



Transport services

More than 320,000 passengers and more than 5,200 MT of humanitarian cargo from 700 organizations transported to over 400 destinations
(UNHAS)



Logistic services

More than 64,000 m3 of life-saving items stored and 19,400 metric tonnes of cargo dispatched
(Logistic Cluster)



Coordination structures

More than 2,300 coordination mechanisms functioning in 29 operations
(OCHA)



Telecommunication services

9,195 humanitarians from 360 organizations supported with Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) services
(ETC)

Notations: UNHCR and UNICEF figures (including associated clusters) are midyear numbers covering the first six months of 2023. Health Cluster numbers are cumulative up to 30 August 2023. UNHAS figures cover January to October 2023. WFP figures cover January to June 2023. Logistics cluster figures cover January to July 2023.

Bentiu, Unity State, South Sudan: Two women at the women-only 'friendly space' in IDP Site A. Some of the women living in this site have been the victims of sexual violence. The danger of sexual violence increases in confined living conditions and daily activities such as fetching water or taking a shower carry an elevated risk. With support from CERF, UNFPA, has set up a women-only space to provide safety and mutual support. Women also receive vocational training on income-generating activities. *OCHA/Alioune Ndiaye.*





Annex 3: Funding of 2023 Response Plans

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING (US\$)	COVERAGE
363.2 M	245.1 M	\$ 56.7 B	\$ 19.9 B	35.1%

Humanitarian Response Plans 2023

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Afghanistan	HRP	29.2M	21.3M	3.2B	1.3B	40%
Burkina Faso	HRP	4.6M	3.1M	876.7M	297.8M	34%
Burundi	HRP	2.7M	1.6M	237.2M	60.8M	26%
Cameroon	HRP	4.7M	2.7M	407.3M	115.1M	28%
Central African Republic	HRP	3.4M	2.4M	533.3M	251.5M	47%
Chad	HRP	7.6M	5.2M	920.6M	278.4M	30%
Colombia	HRP	7.7M	1.6M	283.3M	105.7M	37%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	26.4M	10M	2.3B	837.2M	37%
El Salvador	HRP	1.1M	496.6K	98.4M	24M	24%
Ethiopia	HRP	28.6M	20.1M	4B	1.3B	32%
Guatemala	HRP	5M	2.3M	126.1M	30.6M	24%
Haiti	HRP	5.2M	3.2M	719.9M	236.3M	33%
Honduras	HRP	3.2M	2.1M	280.4M	42.6M	15%
Mali	HRP	8.8M	5.7M	751.5M	191.5M	25%
Mozambique	HRP	2M	1.6M	512.9M	183.8M	36%
Myanmar	HRP	17.6M	5M	886.7M	253.2M	29%
Niger	HRP	4.3M	2.7M	583.9M	244.9M	42%
Nigeria	HRP	8.3M	6M	1.3B	502.1M	38%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	HRP	2.1M	1.6M	376.7M	250.7M	67%
Somalia	HRP	8.3M	7.6M	2.6B	1.1B	42%
South Sudan	HRP	10M	7.4M	2.1B	990M	48%
Sudan	HRP	24.7M	18.1M	2.6B	973.9M	38%
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	15.3M	14.2M	5.4B	1.8B	33%
Ukraine	HRP	17.6M	11.1M	3.9B	2.2B	56%
Venezuela	HRP	7M	5.2M	719.6M	347M	48%
Yemen	HRP	21.6M	17.4M	4.3B	1.6B	37%



Flash Appeals 2023 and others

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Kenya	FA	6.4M	4.3M	451.8M	344.9M	76%
Libya	FA	883.9K	250K	71.4M	38.2M	54%
Madagascar	FA	3.9M	1.9M	214.7M	110.1M	51%
Malawi	FA	5.9M	4.8M	115.9M	38.9M	34%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	FA	1M	1.1M	1.2B	238.6M	19%
Syrian Arab Republic	FA	n/a	n/a	397.6M	392.4M	99%
Türkiye	FA	n/a	5.2M	1B	538.4M	53%
Lebanon	Other	3.9M	1.3M	200.2M	57.4M	29%
Mozambique	Other	975K	814.5K	138M	22.7M	16%
Pakistan	Other	20.6M	9.5M	344M	240.2M	70%

Regional plans 2023

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage (%)
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	7.9M	7.9M	613M	168.1M	27%
Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.5M	1.5M	605M	164.6M	27%
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RMP	1.4M	1M	84.2M	57M	68%
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.5M	1.5M	875.9M	404.9M	46%
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	4.1M	4.1M	1.3B	251.4M	19%
Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.8M	1.8M	1B	395.2M	39%
Syrian Arab Republic <i>Regional</i>	3RP	13.5M	13.5M	5.9B	1.3B	23%
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	4M	4M	1.7B	672.9M	40%
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	9.2M	3.4M	1.7B	328.1M	19%

To avoid overlaps, some numbers are adapted when counting totals. All data is as of 24 November 2023. Funding data for the RRP is from UNHCR RFT. All other data comes from FTS.



How to contribute

Support response plans presented in the Global Humanitarian Overview

The response plans are developed in-country and at regional level, based on solid analysis of response contexts and engagement with national and international humanitarian partners. Direct financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in emergencies.

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the plans presented in this Global Humanitarian Overview. For more information on Humanitarian Needs Overviews, Humanitarian Response Plans, Regional Response Plans or monitoring reports, please visit: <https://humanitarianaction.info>

Contribute through the Country-Based Pooled Funds

The multi-donor country-based pooled funds (CBPF) ensure timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people. The CBPF enable timely, coordinated, and effective humanitarian response and are distinguished by their focus and flexibility. The CBPF funds are prioritised locally; they help save lives and strengthen humanitarian coordination. The CBPF grants are received by local, national, and international NGOs, but also UN agencies and other partners.

- Governments, corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to a CBPF can contact ocha.donor.relations@un.org
- Individuals can contribute to the CBPFs at <https://crisisrelief.un.org/donate>

For more information about OCHA's country-based pooled funds, see <https://www.unocha.org/country-based-pooled-funds>

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response globally. CERF provides immediate funding for lifesaving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies, and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, from governments, private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals. To ensure the CERF is able to sustain its support to humanitarian operations in 2024, donors are encouraged to make their contributions as early as possible. <https://www.unocha.org/cerf>

In-kind relief aid

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please send an email with relevant information concerning your contribution to: ocha.donor.relations@un.org

Registering and recognising your contributions

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report your contribution to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at: <http://fts.unocha.org>

**“The global humanitarian system is on the
verge of collapse.
Needs are rising.
And funding is drying up.
Our humanitarian operations are being
forced to make massive cuts.
But if we don’t feed the hungry, we are
feeding conflict.”**

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary-General

Remarks at the UN General Assembly, 2023



Explore more:
humanitarianaction.info

