

# GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2022

UNITED NATIONS-COORDINATED  
SUPPORT TO PEOPLE AFFECTED  
BY DISASTER AND CONFLICT



MID-YEAR  
UPDATE

SNAPSHOT AS OF  
21 JUNE 2022





# Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals Mid-Year Update

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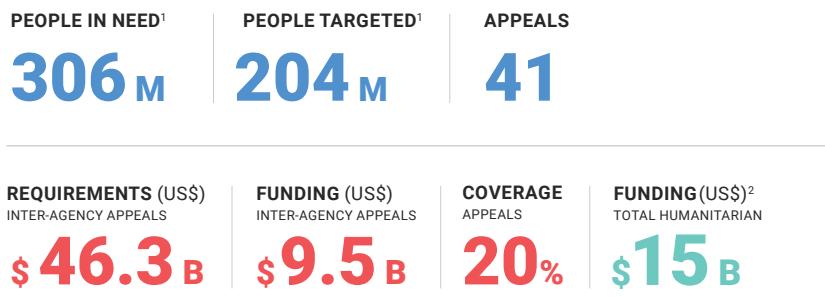
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Appeals figures are as reported by donors and recipient organisations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 21 June 2022. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on [fts.unocha.org](https://fts.unocha.org). Dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. The Global Humanitarian Overview monthly updates are produced by the Funding Trends and Resource Mobilization Unit, OCHA. For more information, please visit [gho.unocha.org](https://gho.unocha.org) | [hum-insight.info](https://hum-insight.info) or contact [ocha-ftrm@un.org](mailto:ocha-ftrm@un.org)



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As of mid-June 2022, the Global Humanitarian Overview requires \$46.3 billion to assist 204 million of the 306 million people in need.<sup>1</sup> The GHO is made up of 28 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP), seven regional plans, five Flash Appeals, and one joint response plan for Bangladesh. Requirements this year are around \$10.6 billion more than at mid-year 2021, a 29 per cent increase.

A wide and geographically diverse group of donors has provided \$9.5 billion for the plans in the GHO, or 20% of the sum required this year. This is the same as the 20 per cent coverage in mid-June 2021. However, coverage of the plans in the GHO varies widely. Twenty-eight out of 41 inter-agency response plans (70 per cent) are currently funded below the global average. Last year, 24 plans were funded under the average, compared to 21 plans in 2020. In absolute terms, Yemen has seen the sharpest decrease in funding compared to the same time last year (\$580 million less), while Burundi, Cameroon, Iraq, Mali, occupied Palestinian territories (oPt), South Sudan, and Sudan HRPs have each seen decreases of more than \$20 million in their funding compared to last year.

The gap between the financial requirements and the resources to meet them currently stands at \$36.9 billion – the highest ever – and is a deep cause of concern, particularly in light of persistent conflict, widespread consecutive drought, and the multiple and wide-ranging secondary impacts of the crisis in Ukraine (see *Thematic Focus on page 12*).

An additional \$5.5 billion of humanitarian funding has been contributed outside the GHO, bringing total humanitarian funding to \$15 billion.<sup>2</sup> This is more than the \$13 billion reported by donors and humanitarian partners at the same period last year.

While current global humanitarian financing flows are now higher than at the same time in previous years, concerns about funding in 2023 are high given the reliance on ad-hoc supplemental budgets in 2022 and donor budgets coming under increasing domestic economic pressures. The distribution of humanitarian funding across crises is uneven, with the high funding for the Ukraine crisis sometimes masking low funding for other crises.



**Kirundo Province, Burundi.** This family relies on a small plot of land where they grow beans and corn. This year the drought has wiped out their harvest forcing his daughter to search for daily labor in other fields. *OCHA/Camille Marquis*

<sup>1</sup> In the context of UN-coordinated plans, the figure for people targeted is always a subset of the figure for the number of people in need, as it is the result of response analysis, taking into consideration humanitarian access, response capacity of partners, and responses planned/anticipated by humanitarian actors outside of the appeal.

<sup>2</sup> Total humanitarian funding includes all support to organizations and activities in UN-coordinated plans, as well as other funding.



## Humanitarian Response Plans and Flash Appeals (2022): funding status at mid-year

Appeals	Type	People in Need	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	%
Afghanistan	HRP	24.4 M	22.1 M	4.4 B	1.4 B	32%
Burkina Faso	HRP	3.5 M	3.0 M	590.9 M	90.9 M	15%
Burundi	HRP	1.8 M	947.4 K	182.4 M	6.0 M	3%
Cameroon	HRP	3.9 M	2.6 M	376.0 M	50.8 M	14%
CAR	HRP	3.1 M	2.0 M	461.3 M	181.3 M	39%
Chad	HRP	6.1 M	3.9 M	510.9 M	81.2 M	16%
Colombia	HRP	7.7 M	1.6 M	282.9 M	35.2 M	12%
DRC	HRP	27.0 M	8.8 M	1.9 B	383.1 M	20%
El Salvador	HRP	1.7 M	912.2 K	114.3 M	11.5 M	10%
Ethiopia	HRP	25.9 M	22.3 M	2.8 B	-	-
Guatemala	HRP	3.8 M	1.7 M	153.5 M	26.1 M	17%
Haiti	HRP	4.9 M	2.5 M	373.2 M	32.5 M	9%
Honduras	HRP	2.8 M	1.8 M	155.3 M	38.0 M	25%
Iraq	HRP	2.5 M	991.0 K	400.0 M	88.8 M	22%
Libya	HRP	803.6 K	210.8 K	75.3 M	51.9 M	69%
Mali	HRP	7.5 M	5.3 M	685.7 M	78.2 M	11%
Mozambique	HRP	1.5 M	1.1 M	388.5 M	67.6 M	17%
Myanmar	HRP	14.4 M	6.2 M	825.7 M	86.8 M	11%
Niger	HRP	3.7 M	2.3 M	552.6 M	80.9 M	15%
Nigeria	HRP	7.0 M	5.5 M	1.1 B	220.4 M	20%
oPt	HRP	2.1 M	1.6 M	509.9 M	129.9 M	26%
Somalia	HRP	7.7 M	5.5 M	1.5 B	291.7 M	20%
South Sudan	HRP	8.9 M	6.8 M	1.7 B	468.3 M	28%
Sudan	HRP	14.3 M	10.9 M	1.9 B	349.9 M	18%
Syria	HRP	14.6 M	11.8 M	4.4 B	1.0 B	23%
Venezuela	HRP	7.0 M	4.5 M	708.1 M	-	-
Yemen	HRP	23.5 M	17.9 M	4.3 B	1.1 B	26%
Kenya	FA	4.2 M	2.0 M	250.5 M	40.6 M	16%
Madagascar	FA	1.6 M	1.3 M	64.5 M	59.1 M	92%
Malawi	FA	679.9 K	542.4 K	29.5 M	4.3 M	14%
Mozambique	FA	697.4 K	387.8 K	48.1 M	4.3 M	9%
Ukraine*	FA	15.7 M	8.7 M	2.2 B	1.6 B	70%

\*The Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 as of 1 March.

Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#) and [Humanitarian Insight](#).

**Regional Response Plans (2022): funding status at mid-year**

Appeals	Type	People in Need	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	%
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.7 M	5.7 M	623.0 M		
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.4 M	1.4 M	881.0 M	123.9 M	14%
DRC <i>Regional</i>	RRP	2.4 M	1.4 M	531.7 M	-	-
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RRP	303.8 K	164.0 K	43.9 M	-	-
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	2.6 M	2.6 M	805.1 M	144.8 M	18%
Syria <i>Regional</i>	3RP	20.1 M	11.4 M	5.6 B	603.0 M	11%
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	8.3 M	8.3 M	1.9 B	418.0 M	23%
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	8.4 M	3.8 M	1.8 B	164.7 M	9%
Lebanon	Other	1.9 M	1.1 M	215.0 M	72.7 M	34%

Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#) and [Humanitarian Insight](#).

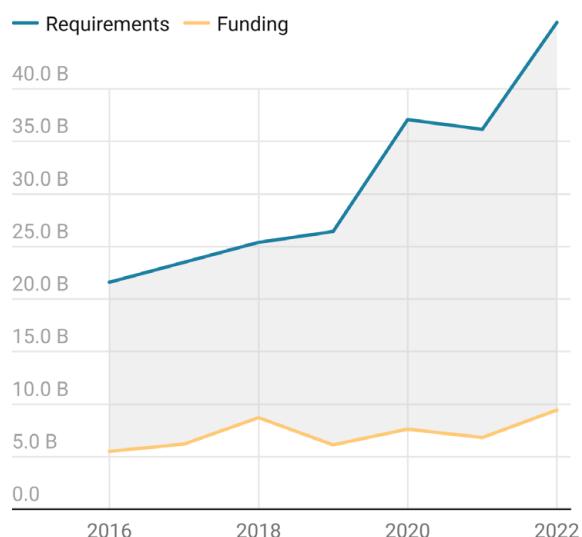


## Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals Evolution of Needs and Funding

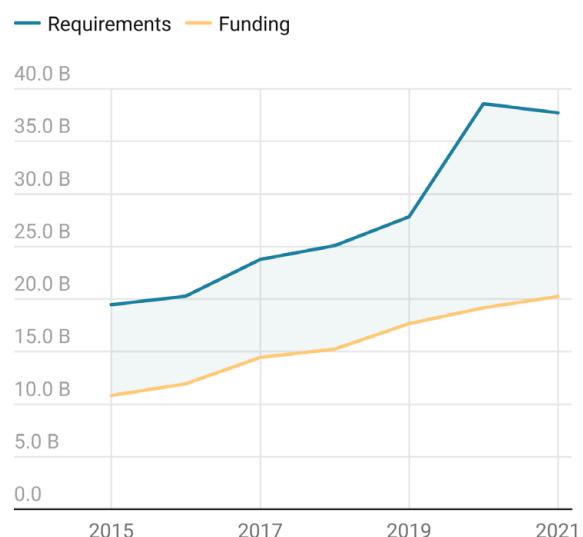
### Appeal coverage: funding gap (2015-2022)

The requirements for inter-agency coordinated appeals have reached an all-time high of more than \$46 billion, an increase of more than \$5 billion since the launch of the GHO 2022 in December 2021. This increase is primarily due to the Ukraine crisis which added \$4 billion to global humanitarian requirements, and the Kenya, Madagascar and Mozambique Flash Appeals. Although recorded funding is at record-high levels, the \$36 billion gap is enormous – \$9 billion wider than last year at the same time – and it may be even more difficult to fill than in the past.

#### At mid-year (US\$)



#### At end-year (US\$)



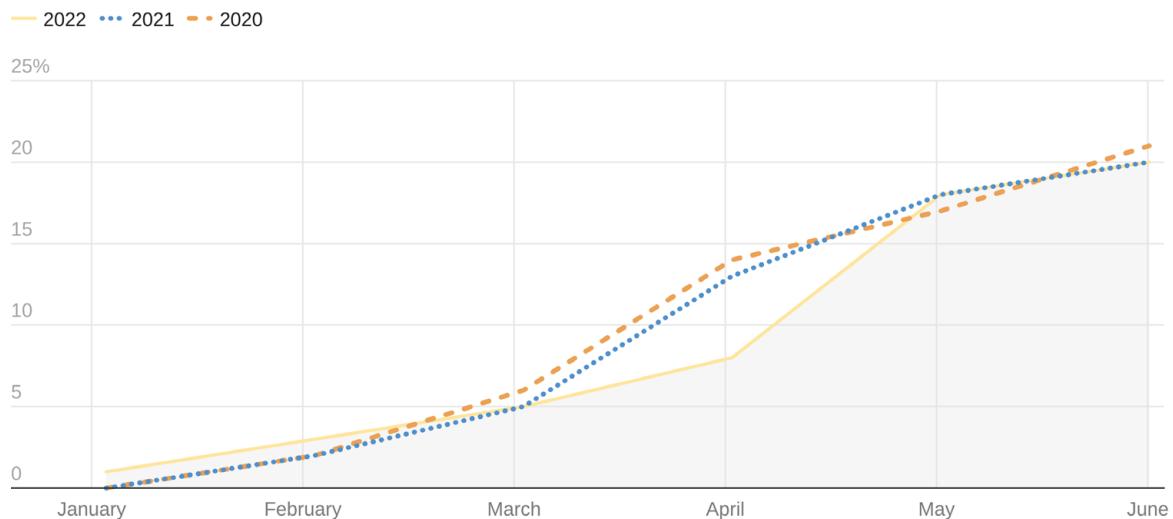
Source: Financial Tracking Service

**Tanganika, Democratic Republic of the Congo.** Francine prepares a meal for her family in the Kalunga site for displaced persons where she has lived for many years. OCHA/Endurance Lum Nji



## Appeal coverage: monthly evolution (2020-2022)

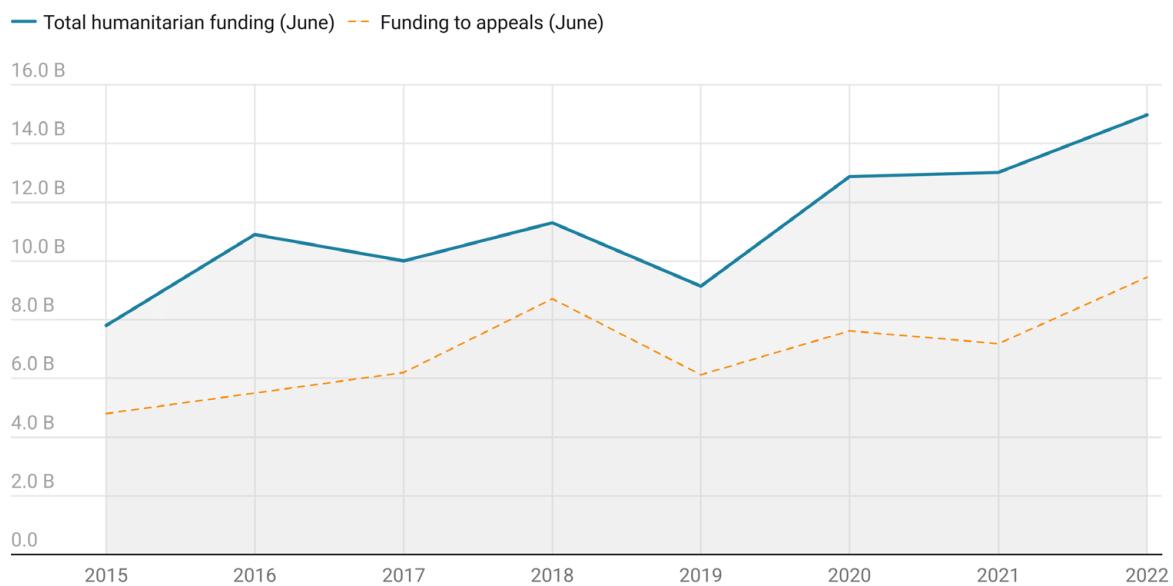
The monthly evolution of appeal coverage and reported funding can provide insight into the speed of funding disbursement and reporting by donors and recipient organisations. The steep increase between March and April is a common phenomenon due to funding and reporting cycles. This year, the steep increase came between April and May. 2022 GHO coverage was similar to 2020 and 2021 coverage from January – March and again from May.



Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#)

## Humanitarian funding: mid-year (2015–2022)

Total humanitarian funding in 2021 has reached \$15 billion which is \$2 billion more than the mid-year figure reached last year (\$13 billion) and the year before (\$12.9 billion). This figure is a record high and is indeed impressive given the many financial constraints this year.



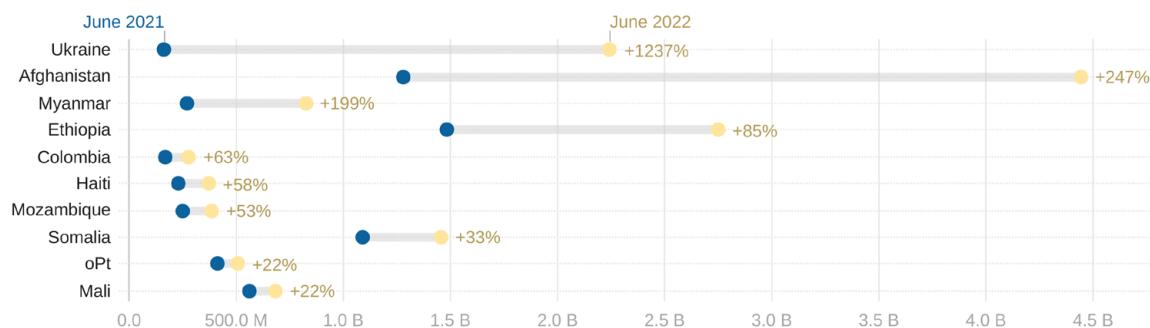
Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#)



## Requirements overview: mid-year (2021vs 2022)

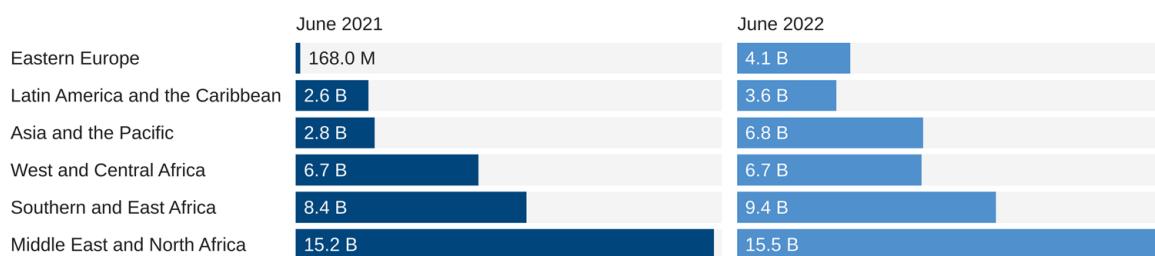
### Top 10 requirement increases

The requirements of almost all response plans have increased in 2022, with the top ten increases displayed below. When compared to 2021, requirements for the Ukraine crisis and the Afghanistan crisis have increased the most – 1,237 per cent and 247 per cent, respectively. Only five HRPs decreased or remained at the same levels: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Iraq, and Libya.

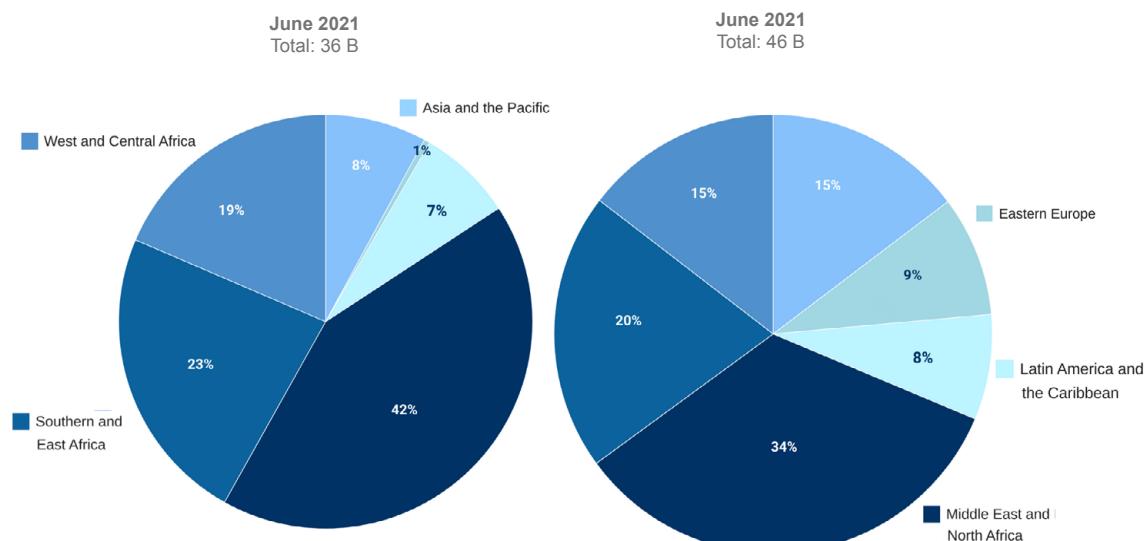


### Evolution of requirements per region

Requirements in Eastern Europe and Asia and the Pacific have increased the most due to the crises in Ukraine and Afghanistan. The highest regional requirements in both absolute and relative amounts continue to be in the Middle East and North Africa (34 per cent of the total this year), followed by Southern and East Africa (20 per cent of the total).



### Requirements per region as a share of the total

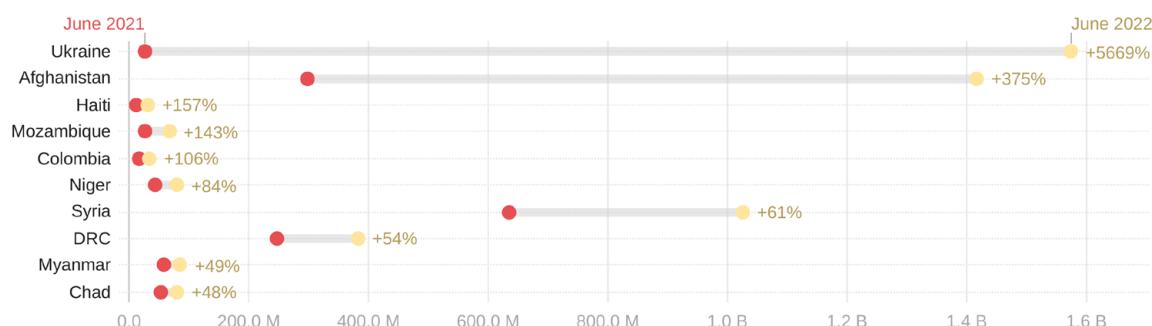




## Funding overview: mid-year (2021vs 2022)

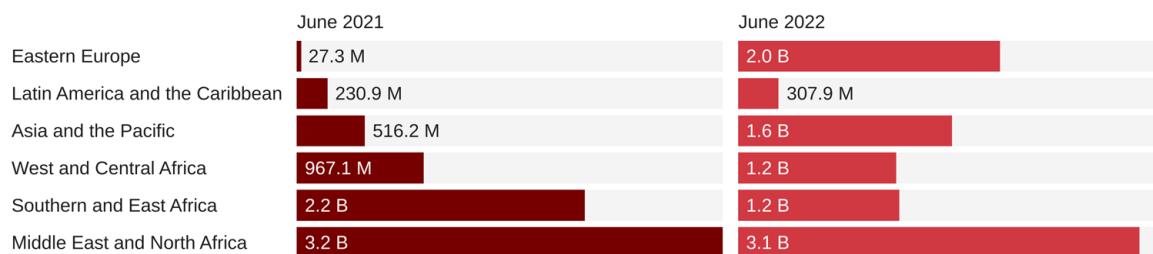
### Top 10 funding increases

Mid-year comparisons of funding per appeal are influenced by many factors, including reporting by donors and recipient organisations. Several countries have more funding this year than last, however this does not necessarily mean that they will be better funded by the end of the year, especially since needs have risen sharply and may continue to rise further. Decreases of more than 20 per cent in comparison to funding recorded at mid-year 2021 are seen in Burundi, Cameroon, Iraq, Mali, and Yemen.

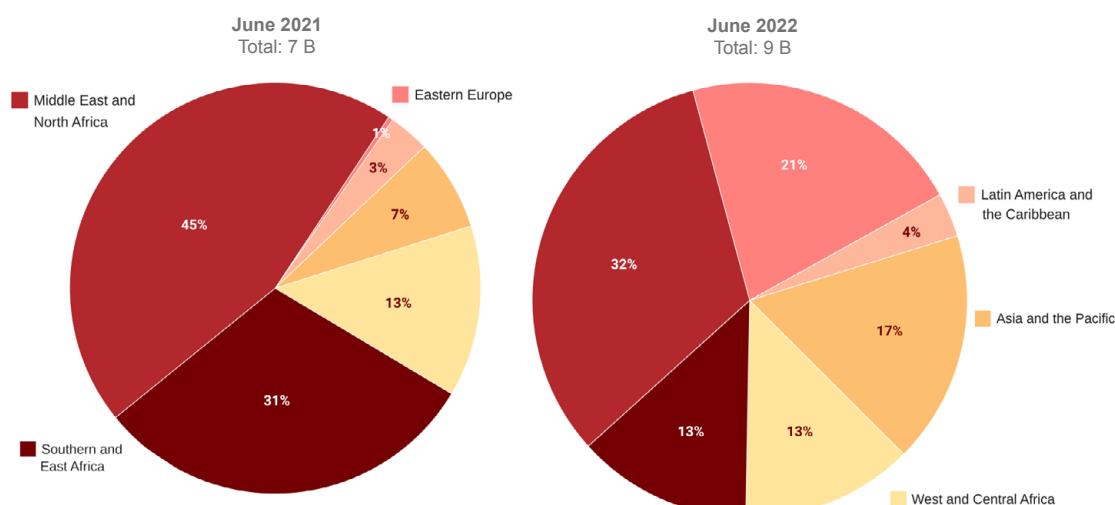


### Evolution of funding per region

Recorded funding as of mid-June 2022 compared to mid-June 2021 presents a mixed picture, with the great increases in Eastern Europe, and Asia and the Pacific, once again primarily due to the Ukraine and Afghanistan crises. The largest decrease is in Southern and East Africa. The decrease in Yemen funding has been offset by increases in other countries in the Middle East and North Africa region (e.g. Libya and Syria).



### Funding per region as a share of the total

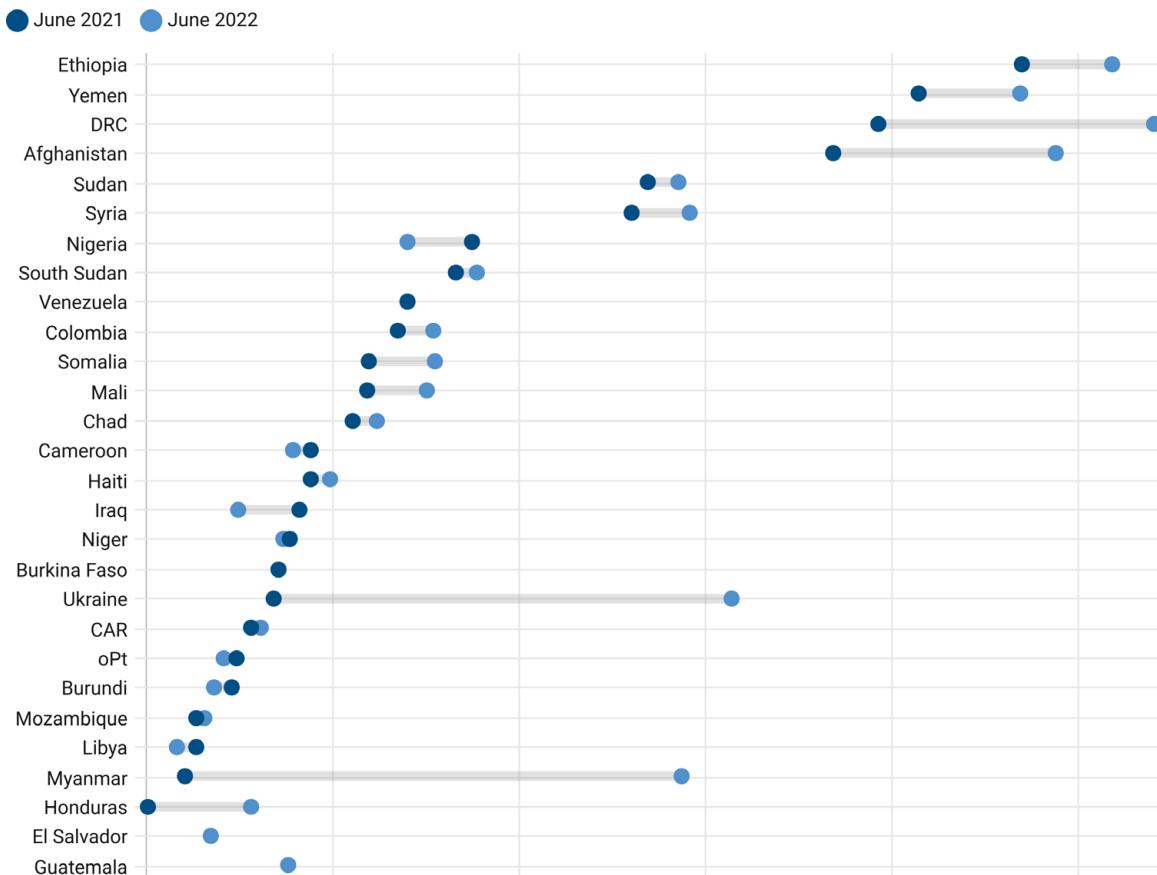




## People in need overview: mid-year (2021 vs 2022)

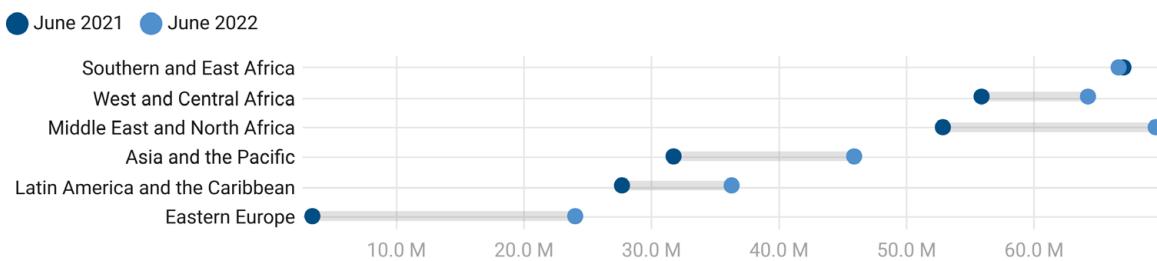
### Evolution of people in need

The number of people in need in almost every Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) has increased since mid-2021. The greatest increases are in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. There is an overall three-fold increase in people in need since 2015.



### Evolution of people in need per region

The number of people in need in almost every region has increased since mid-2021. The greatest increases are in Eastern Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa.

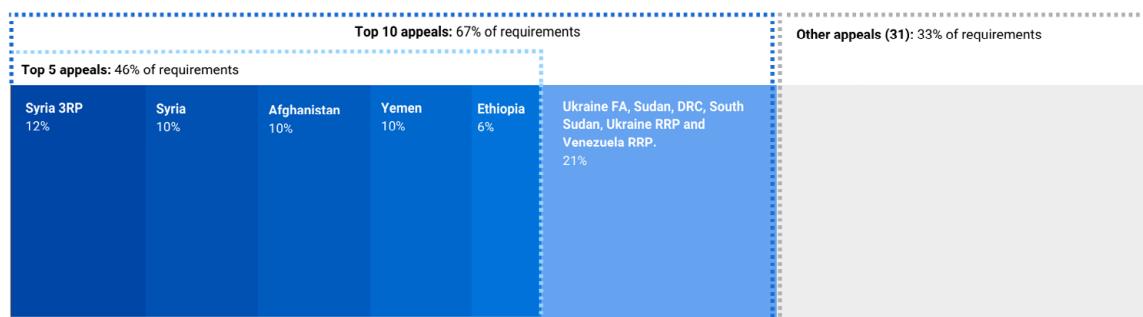




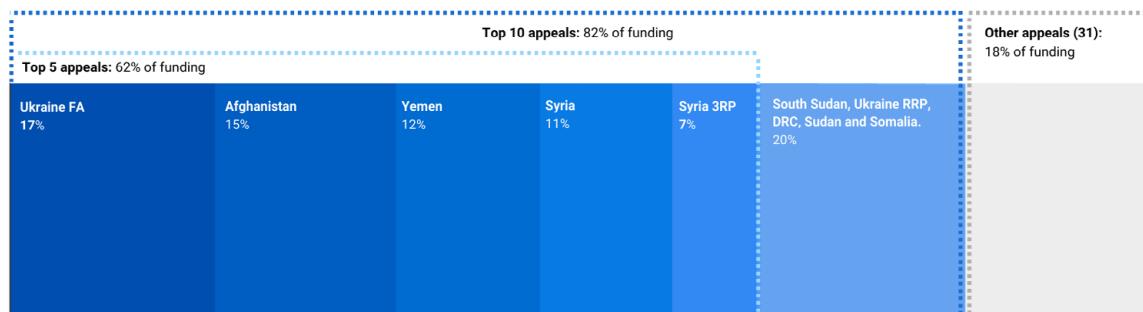
## Top crises: mid-year (2021 vs 2022)

There are an increasing number of large-scale crises with mega-appeals that dominate the humanitarian landscape. In mid-2022, the five largest appeals make up 46 per cent of global requirements, but they have received 62 per cent of GHO funding. Similarly, the ten largest appeals make up 67 per cent of global requirements, but they have received 82 per cent of GHO funding. This is more of an imbalance than last year when the five largest appeals made up 50 per cent of total requirements and received 59 per cent of total GHO funding by mid-year; or when the ten largest appeals made up 69 per cent of total requirements and received 79 per cent of GHO funding.

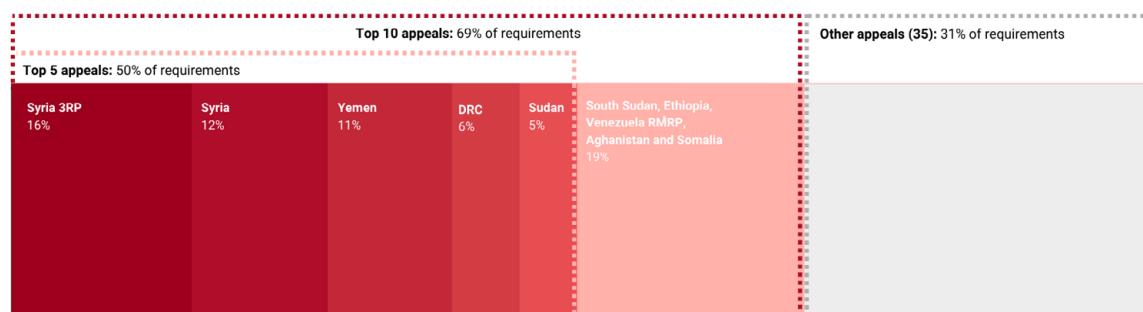
### Per requirements: mid-year 2022



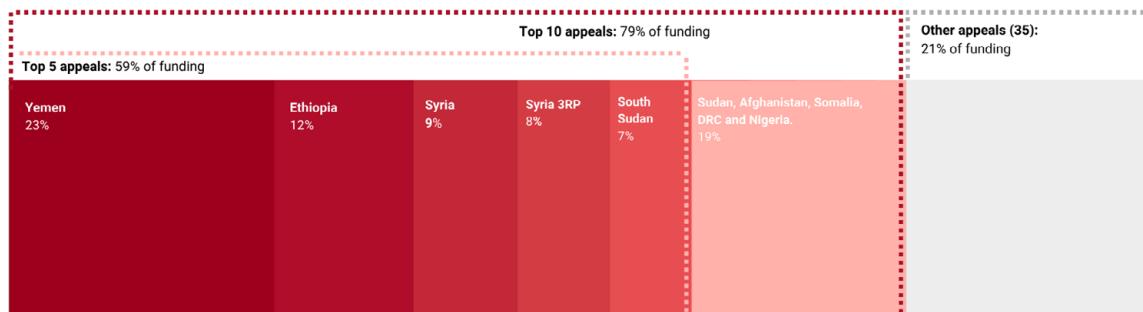
### Per funding: mid-year 2022



### Per requirements: mid-year 2021



### Per funding: mid-year 2021





## Top donors: mid-year (2022)

The following chart demonstrates both the generosity of donors and the reliance upon a small group of top donors who provide a large portion of humanitarian funding. The top five donors provide about 75 per cent of total humanitarian funding, while the top 10 provide 87 per cent. This situation does not change significantly from year to year, despite on-going efforts to diversify the donor base.

Donor	Total funding (US\$)	Appeal funding (US\$)	% towards appeals
United States	6.3 B	4.6 B	73%
European Commission	2.2 B	451.0 M	21%
Germany	963.1 M	522.5 M	54%
Sweden	885.3 M	345.4 M	39%
Canada	757.8 M	508.5 M	67%
Norway	504.2 M	201.4 M	40%
Japan	461.8 M	235.5 M	51%
Asian Development Bank	380.0 M	380.0 M	100%
Switzerland	329.0 M	56.3 M	17%
United Kingdom	327.1 M	290.4 M	89%
United Arab Emirates	163.8 M	3.3 M	2%
Saudi Arabia	149.8 M	86.6 M	58%
Netherlands	147.2 M	119.5 M	81%
Denmark	118.1 M	71.1 M	60%
Belgium	77.3 M	49.7 M	64%
Ireland	73.3 M	48.9 M	67%
Australia	54.1 M	36.4 M	67%
Finland	48.2 M	12.4 M	26%
Italy	44.1 M	38.1 M	86%
France	43.4 M	34.1 M	79%
Republic of Korea	29.5 M	30.2 M	102%
Spain	24.2 M	16.6 M	69%
Qatar	13.4 M	3.7 M	28%
Austria	13.2 M	12.7 M	96%
New Zealand	10.1 M	8.0 M	80%
Kuwait	9.8 M	8.8 M	90%
India	9.6 M	9.6 M	100%
Luxembourg	10.1 M	5.7 M	56%
Madagascar	6.8 M	6.8 M	100%

The appeal portion of a donor's total changes throughout the year as details are received from both donors and recipient organisations about how funding is allocated to specific appeals, countries and crises.

Source: [Financial Tracking Service](#)



## Thematic Focus

### Secondary Impacts of the war in Ukraine

The crisis in Ukraine has already had a significant impact on the humanitarian landscape in 2022. Ukraine requirements for the two inter-agency appeals for inside Ukraine and neighbouring countries are currently almost ten per cent of global humanitarian requirements, causing an increase that was not expected at the beginning of the year. While funding for the crisis has been swift and generous, the ripple effects of the war are being felt across the world, compromising millions of lives, livelihoods and development gains.

Humanitarian needs around the world are projected to rise sharply due to the secondary impacts of the war, especially in countries with existing needs driven by climate shocks, conflict, and the lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations estimates that between 1.6 billion and 1.7 billion people live in countries severely exposed to at least one of the worrying trends exacerbated by the Ukraine crisis, namely, rising food, fertiliser, and energy prices, and tightening finances. Of this, around 1.2 billion people live in countries exposed to all three dimensions at once.

The impact is already felt by millions of people. For example, the war in Ukraine is named amongst the current key drivers of food insecurity in at least nine countries, including Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Djibouti, Guatemala, Madagascar, Somalia, Uganda, and Yemen. Almost 66 million people already in need of assistance live in these countries.



## Food and fertiliser prices

In March and April, global food prices reached the highest levels since 1961<sup>3</sup>. Rising fertiliser prices as well as increased export restrictions<sup>4</sup> may lead to lower yields and an overall decrease in food production going forward, leading to the risk of more people going hungry.

Restrictions and challenges with wheat exports, including due to rising energy prices and fuel shortages, are an additional contributing factor. Of the 30 net importers of wheat that rely on Ukraine and the Russian Federation for more than 30 per cent of their wheat imports, a significant number were already facing food insecurity from ongoing political instability or violence before the crisis.<sup>5</sup>

- In **Lebanon**, the cost of a basic food basket registered an annual increase of 351 per cent in March, the highest in the region.
- In **Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad**, the maize price increased by 30 per cent in April alone due to below-average supply and fuel prices.
- In **Central African Republic**, the price of wheat flour in the capital pushed the price of bread up by 40 per cent and, in rural areas, close to 100 per cent.
- In **Syria**, the national average food basket price increased by 37 per cent from February to April.
- In **Afghanistan**, women are already more likely than men to have a poor diet, with gender inequalities a key driver of food insecurity.
- In **East Africa**, the World Food Programme (WFP) reports that the cost of local food baskets in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia have increased by 92, 66 and 36 per cent, respectively, between March 2021 and March 2022.
- **Guatemala** reports corn and bean prices to have risen to 42 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, above five-year averages, and a 100 per cent price increase for urea (fertiliser).

Rising fertiliser prices are an additional factor leading to food insecurity. So far in 2022, fertiliser prices have risen nearly 30 per cent globally, following an 80 per cent surge already seen in 2021. With higher agriculture input and fertiliser costs, countries, including the Horn of Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia), will experience longer-term negative impacts on overall crop yields, hence creating risks of long-term food insecurity.

High fertiliser prices have already resulted in decreasing agricultural yields in the Philippines – the eighth largest rice producer and exporter in the world. Countries as diverse as Honduras, Cameroon, Guatemala, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Mozambique and Kenya depend on the Russian Federation and Ukraine for 10–50 per cent of their fertiliser imports.<sup>6</sup> Abrupt restrictions on chemical fertilisers in Sri Lanka, for example, provides a sobering case study of the potential impact on yields and food security.

<sup>3</sup> FAO, [Food Price Index](#), June 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The International Food Policy Research Institute, [Export Restrictions Tracker](#).

<sup>5</sup> "The importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for global agricultural markets and the risks associated with the current conflict", 25 March 2022.

<sup>6</sup> [Global Network Against Food Crises](#), 2022 Global Report on Food Crises, 4 May 2022.



Tanganika, Kenya. OCHA/Endurance Lum Nji

### More people forecasted to go hungry

These effects are contributing to a global rise in hunger. In 2022, an additional 47 million people are expected to be food insecure, bringing the total number of food insecure people to 323 million globally, according to WFP. This includes 36 million people who are at risk of facing emergency conditions or worse (IPC/CH Phase 4 or higher) in at least 36 countries.<sup>7</sup>

The number of chronically undernourished people is also expected to increase in 2022, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization. Under a moderate shock scenario, the global number of undernourished people in 2022 would increase by 7.6 million. Under a severe shock scenario, the number of undernourished people will increase by 13.1 million.<sup>8</sup>

### Impact on humanitarian operations

In addition to extending human suffering in and beyond Ukraine, the secondary impacts of the war have direct implications for the costs of humanitarian operations. Humanitarian response costs are increasing due to rising food and transport costs - humanitarian partners are paying more for the same food products. For example, WFP reports food and fuel cost for the Yemen operations have increased about \$25-\$30 million per month since the beginning of the war.

### Impossible choices

According to recent UN report, people in most affected countries are already reducing food purchases and may be reducing the number of nutritious items, skipping meals or eating smaller portions. Families are cutting back on health visits and cooking fuel. Children are being taken out of school and put to work.<sup>9</sup> Vulnerable groups of people are expected to be impacted the most, with women and girls bearing the brunt, skipping meals, eating less, and spending disproportionate time seeking food, and often facing the consequences of desperate coping strategies, including being forced into early marriages. Urgent action is required to avoid millions of people being forced to make impossible choices in the face of hunger and other humanitarian needs.

<sup>7</sup> Ibidem

<sup>8</sup> The Importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for Global Agricultural Markets and Risks Associated with the War in Ukraine.



## Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals The Cost of Inaction

Humanitarian action has saved millions of lives in 2022. Generous funding has allowed the humanitarian system to scale up food and cash, health and clean water, protection services and emergency education wherever possible, reaching tens of millions with assistance this year. However, when funding is lacking or does not arrive in time, there are severe implications.

For example, **Haiti** has one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world. 4.5 million Haitians – or 45 per cent of the population - need immediate food assistance, and among these, 1.32 million people (13 per cent) are classified as being in emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3.18 million people (32 per cent) as crisis (IPC Phase 3). The outbreak of war in Ukraine has led to higher wheat prices and transport costs, fuelling inflation (expected to reach 30 per cent by the end of 2022). Sixty per cent of the population in Haiti already lives below the poverty line and half of household income is spent on food.

A recent rapid nutritional assessment carried out jointly by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF in the neighbourhood of Cité Soleil in Port-au-Prince, indicates a global acute malnutrition rate of 20 per cent, at least five percentage points above the WHO emergency threshold. This includes a five per cent severe acute malnutrition rate, more than twice the two per cent emergency threshold. Haiti's annual appeals have been among the least-funded for several years, averaging only 30 per cent. Inadequate funding could lead to further worsening of an already severe level of food insecurity. With more funding, the humanitarian partners could ensure an adequate response and also prepare and pre-position assistance for the hurricane season which runs from 1 June to 30 November.

Extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition affect two-thirds of **South Sudan's** population and make it one of the worst food insecurity emergencies in the world. About 8.3 million people (7 per cent increase from 2021) are expected to experience severe food insecurity at the peak of the current lean season

**Zardana, Syria.** A family at the Al-Andalus site in the town of Zardana east of Idlib is preparing breakfast after their fasting. The family was displaced from their home in the town of Ma'arshurin, south of Idlib in 2019. OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman



**Sana'a governorate, Yemen.** Salama live with her brother and his large family. They fled the conflict in Hudaydah several years ago. *UNHCR/Alejandro Staller*

(May-July). The costs of providing humanitarian goods and services at a time of severe funding shortages have forced a scale-back in food assistance. As a result, WFP will now target 4.5 million people instead of the initial target of six million. This means that almost one-third of the acutely food insecure in South Sudan (1.5 million people, including 178,000 school children), will be left without food assistance and hence be at a heightened risk of starvation. In addition, FAO has had to reduce plans for seed distributions, which is likely to result in a cyclical food insecurity situation in which longer-term mitigation/resilience building efforts are undermined because basic food security needs are not adequately addressed.

**Sri Lanka** is facing its worst economic crisis since independence, and food security is becoming a serious concern, with some 5.7 million women, children and men now in urgent need of assistance. Multiple factors are impacting Sri Lanka's food security situation, with food inflation at 57.4 per cent, shortages in fuel for cooking and transport, an 80 per cent depreciation in the currency, and failure to meet international debt obligations. On 9 June, partners in Sri Lanka launched a highly-prioritise Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Plan, calling for \$47.2 million to provide life-saving assistance to 1.7 million people (30 per cent of the impacted population) during four months. Without urgent action, many families will be unable to meet their basic food needs, and development activities may be compromised.

In **Sudan**, initial food security projections indicate that the number of people facing severe hunger could double to 18 million by September when compared to last year due to the combined effects of political instability, economic crisis, poor harvests, and global supply shocks. Humanitarian funding this year has been slow, and international development activities are also under threat. Immediate funding is required to avert humanitarian catastrophe.

In **Yemen**, 19 million people face a critical lack of food, including 161,000 who are facing famine-like conditions (IPC5). The war in Ukraine has contributed to driving up prices and straining essential supply lines, meaning even more people are likely to go hungry in the coming months. Other needs will also intensify. Key assistance programmes are being cut back due to lack of funds. Food rations have already been reduced by more than half for eight million people. By August, another round of cuts to food aid will start, and more than 450,000 malnourished children could lose access to nutrition interventions. Water and sanitation activities for 3.6 million people will also stop by August. Without more funding, these and other cuts will keep getting deeper across sectors, pushing more people towards a devastating situation.



## Pooled Funds Mid-Year Update

### Central Emergency Response Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

\$ 335M

DONORS

40

### Country-Based Pooled Funds

CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

\$ 553M

DONORS

29

The OCHA Pooled Funds continue to play a critical role in meeting the needs of people caught in humanitarian crises. So far in 2022, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) have allocated a total of \$971 million for life-saving assistance in humanitarian crises.

By mid-June, CERF had allocated \$427 million to 29 countries. For example, within hours of the onset of the hostilities in Ukraine, CERF allocated \$20.5 million to help jumpstart the initial humanitarian response, targeting some 1.55 million people. As the situation escalated, CERF allocated an additional \$40 million in March. CERF also responded to the growing food insecurity crisis with an allocation of \$100 million in April to seven hunger hotspots in Africa and the Middle East where drought and the spill over effects of the Ukrainian conflict threaten to drive millions even closer to famine. This was followed by a special allocation in May of \$30 million to four countries in the Sahel.

In January, CERF also allocated \$150 million to severely underfunded humanitarian operations in 13 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Middle East. This is the largest allocation from CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window to date. The allocation will ensure life-saving assistance for 4.7 million people and includes a dedicated focus on promoting localisation at all stages of the process, from developing strategy to implementation.



**Herat Province, Afghanistan.** A young boy attends the Kahdistan Primary School that supports internally displaced and returned refugee children. *UNHCR/Chinar Media*

By mid-June, the CBPFs have launched \$544 million in allocations. For example, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund has allocated \$91 million to scale up the humanitarian response in the country. The pool of partners to the UHF has been expanded to meet the mounting humanitarian needs. The Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa completed its second allocation of \$20 million in Burkina Faso, focusing on a localized response. Furthermore, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund and Somalia Humanitarian Fund have allocated \$22.5 million and \$44.5 million, respectively, in response to the on-going drought and food crisis.

In April, the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund launched one of its largest allocations of \$114 million in response to the humanitarian needs triggered by flash floods, landslides, water- and vector-borne infectious and vector-borne diseases, and deteriorating access to food. Total allocations from the fund reached some \$174 million. When allocated in the same contexts, RC/HCs' complementary use of CERF and CBPF funding has helped ensure comprehensive and strategic responses that meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

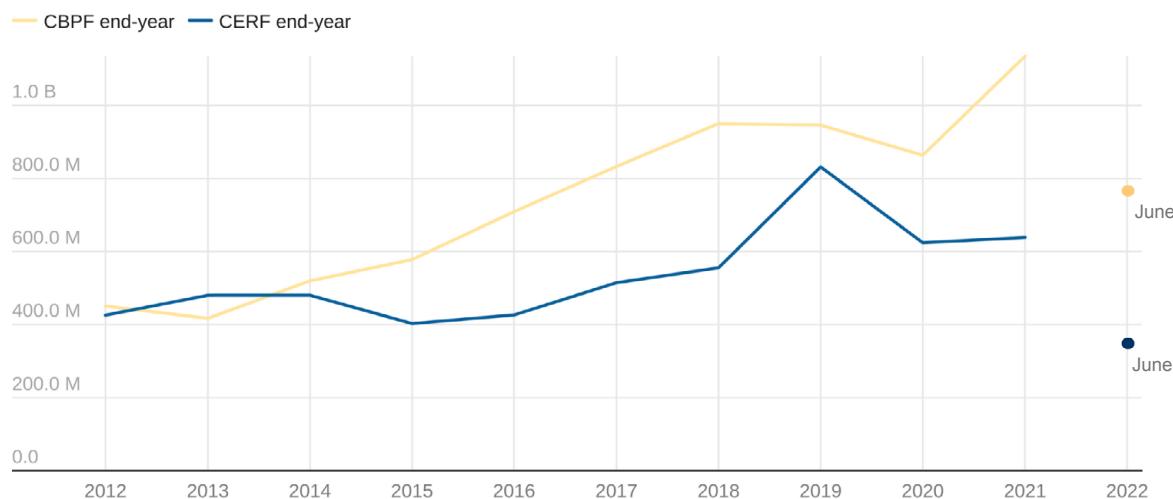
More detailed achievements of the OCHA-managed pooled funds are reflected in the recently released annual publications. These reports summarizing last year's achievements include:

- the [CERF Annual Results Report 2021](#), a comprehensive overview of how CERF made a difference during the year;
- the [Country-based Pooled Funds 2021 in Review](#), a global overview that captures the key achievements of CBPFs around the world; and
- the [CBPFs Annual Reports 2021](#), which provide detailed achievements by each country fund.



## Contribution trends to Pooled Funds (2012-2022)

Predictable, timely and flexible funding to pooled funds remains vital to enabling efficient and effective humanitarian response. In 2022, donors have so far supported CERF and CBPFs generously, but given increasing global humanitarian needs, additional funding is needed immediately to ensure that the funds can reach more people in need and operate at their fullest potential.<sup>10</sup>



Source: [Pooled Funds Data Hub](#), as of 20 June

## Top donors to Pooled Funds (2022)

Donor	Total	CERF	CBPFs
Netherlands	175.0 M	115.4 M	59.7 M
Sweden	129.3 M	54.5 M	74.8 M
Germany	126.4 M	70.1 M	56.3 M
Norway	93.8 M	42.9 M	50.9 M
Belgium	64.8 M	45.4 M	19.4 M
Ireland	36.5 M	24.5 M	12.0 M
Denmark	33.3 M	8.3 M	24.9 M
Australia	26.2 M	18.2 M	8.0 M
Switzerland	12.7 M	7.7 M	5.0 M
Luxemburg	9.2 M	3.7 M	5.5 M

Other donors include: Azerbaijan, the Belgian Government of Flanders, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Private Donations through UNF, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and United Kingdom.

Source: [Pooled Funds Data Hub](#), as of 17 June

<sup>10</sup> The contributions figures used here indicate paid amounts only – as of 13 June 2022.

**"A world that has resources to wage wars must have the means to save lives. These crises and wars that we see, we need to work even more on the common values of humanitarian action but also of solidarity and good governance and a prospect for every family to have a future."**

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**Martin Griffiths**

Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator



**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).**