

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2022

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



SEPTEMBER
UPDATE

SNAPSHOT AS OF
30 SEPTEMBER 2022





Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals: September Update

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Appeals figures are as reported by donors and recipient organisations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 30 September 2022. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on 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 | hum-insight.info or contact ocha-frm@un.org



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As part of a continued efforts to improve the GHO monthly update, please complete a short survey that is accesible [here](#).



Tierra Blanca, Guatemala. Lifelong maize farmers like Jesús are learning how to plant maize farmers like Jesús are learning how to plant different grains to diversify their livelihoods and protect against the effects of climate change and global economic shocks on staple crops in Guatemala. Per official Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data, some 3.9 million people were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity or worse from March to May 2022 (about 22 per cent of the 17.4 million people in the country), a number that will grow to 4.6 million for June-September 2022. OCHA/Marc Belanger

PEOPLE IN NEED¹

309.7 M

PEOPLE TARGETED¹

209.0 M

APPEALS

43

INTER-AGENCY APPEALS
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$50.0 B

INTER-AGENCY APPEALS
FUNDING (US\$)

\$18.6 B

APPEALS
COVERAGE

37%

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN²
FUNDING (US\$)

\$25.7 B

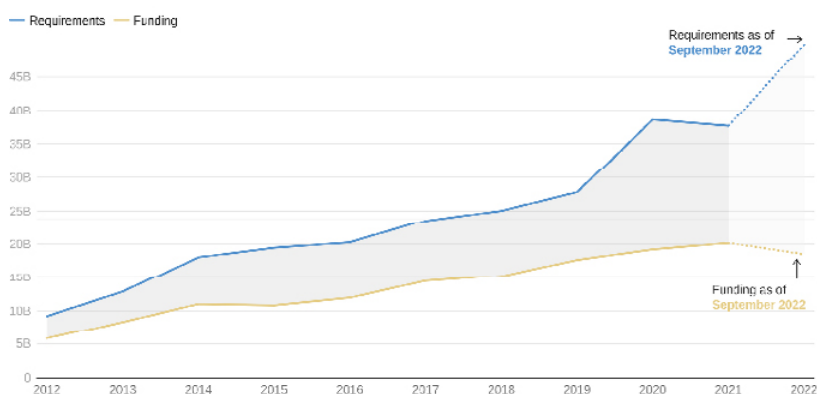
2022 began with \$41 million of humanitarian requirements to assist 194 million of the 296 million people in need in 63 countries. Since then, requirements have grown 22 per cent to \$50 billion to assist 209 million of the 309 million people in need. This increase is largely due to the Ukraine crisis, rising food insecurity and threats of famine, and the \$816 million [revised Flash Appeal](#) for the devastating floods in Pakistan.

As of 30 September, recorded funding for the GHO 2022 reached \$18.6 billion or 37 per cent of needs. GHO funding is significantly higher in absolute terms than at the end of September 2021 (\$13.2 billion), although it is similar in percentage terms (36 per cent in 2021). However, in September 2021, requirements were \$37 billion, in contrast to the \$50 billion required today. This sharp increase means that despite increased absolute funding, the gap between needs and requirements has continued to grow.

Twenty appeals are currently funded at or above the GHO average coverage of 37 per cent, while 22 are funded below. This is a slight improvement from last month when only 16 appeals were at or above the average. For more details on amounts and coverage by plan, see charts on pages 3-4.

Total reported humanitarian funding² for 2022 has reached \$25.7 billion, again a record high for this time of the year. Another \$3.7 billion is required to reach last year's total of \$29.4 billion.

Appeals funding gap 2019 - 2022 (as of end-September)



The shaded area indicates the gap between requirements and funding.

Source: Financial Tracking Service

¹ 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.

² 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: September update

Appeals	Type	People In need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	%
Afghanistan	HRP	24.4 M	22.1 M	4.4 B	1.9 B	44%
Burkina Faso	HRP	4.9 M	3.8 M	805.1 M	238.3 M	30%
Burundi	HRP	1.8 M	947.4 K	182.4 M	49.0 M	27%
Cameroon	HRP	3.9 M	2.6 M	376.0 M	119.8 M	32%
CAR	HRP	3.1 M	2.0 M	461.3 M	329.8 M	72%
Chad	HRP	6.1 M	3.9 M	510.9 M	188.5 M	37%
Colombia	HRP	7.7 M	1.6 M	282.9 M	67.4 M	24%
DRC	HRP	27.0 M	8.8 M	1.9 B	689.4 M	37%
El Salvador	HRP	1.7 M	912.2 K	114.3 M	22.1 M	19%
Ethiopia	HRP	20.0 M	20.0 M	3.1 B	1.3 B	41%
Guatemala	HRP	3.8 M	1.7 M	153.5 M	41.0 M	27%
Haiti	HRP	4.9 M	2.5 M	373.2 M	82.1 M	22%
Honduras	HRP	2.8 M	1.8 M	155.3 M	61.0 M	39%
Iraq	HRP	2.5 M	991.0 K	400.0 M	161.3 M	40%
Libya	HRP	803.6 K	398.9 K	113.8 M	90.0 M	79%
Mali	HRP	7.5 M	5.3 M	685.7 M	194.2 M	28%
Mozambique	HRP	1.5 M	1.2 M	388.5 M	207.5 M	53%
Myanmar	HRP	14.4 M	6.2 M	825.7 M	165.8 M	20%
Niger	HRP	3.7 M	2.4 M	552.6 M	218.7 M	40%
Nigeria	HRP	8.4 M	5.6 M	1.1 B	492.9 M	44%
oPt	HRP	2.1 M	1.6 M	509.9 M	176.4 M	35%
Somalia	HRP	7.7 M	5.5 M	1.5 B	1.0 B	71%
South Sudan	HRP	8.9 M	6.8 M	1.7 B	771.7 M	45%
Sudan	HRP	14.3 M	10.9 M	1.9 B	718.6 M	37%
Syria	HRP	14.6 M	11.8 M	4.4 B	1.2 B	27%
Venezuela	HRP	7.0 M	5.2 M	795.0 M	128.8 M	16%
Yemen	HRP	23.5 M	17.9 M	4.3 B	2.0 B	48%
Kenya	FA	4.2 M	2.0 M	250.5 M	152.9 M	61%
Madagascar	FA	3.3 M	1.9 M	219.3 M	140.0 M	64%
Malawi	FA	679.9 K	542.4 K	29.5 M	14.7 M	50%
Mozambique	FA	697.4 K	387.8 K	48.1 M	9.1 M	19%
Ukraine	FA	17.7 M	11.5 M	4.3 B	3.1 B	72%

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

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service



Regional plans: September update

Appeals	Type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	%
Afghanistan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.7 M	5.7 M	623.4 M	53.1 M	9%
DRC <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.2 M	1.2 M	595.7 M	63.2 M	11%
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.5 M	1.5 M	881.0 M	262.5 M	30%
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RRP	303.8 K	164.0 K	41.6 M	1.1 M	3%
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	2.6 M	2.6 M	873.3 M	161.9 M	19%
Syria <i>Regional</i>	3RP	20.1 M	11.4 M	5.6 B	746.3 M	13%
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.2 M	5.2 M	1.9 B	918.1 M	50%
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	8.9 M	4.2 M	1.8 B	295.8 M	17%

The regional appeals are made up of country components which are as follows: Afghanistan RRP, Syria 3RP and Venezuela RMRP: all country components fully included. DRC RRP: Angola, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia components included and Burundi excluded. South Sudan RRP: Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia components included, and DRC and Sudan components excluded. Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen: Ethiopia and Djibouti included, Somalia partly included, and Yemen excluded.

Syria 3RP figures as of 30 September 2022. Updates are in progress.

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service

Other plans

Appeals	Type	People in Need	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Coverage
Lebanon <i>ERP</i>	Non-HRP	2.5 M	1.0 M	378.2 M	183.0 M	48%
Pakistan <i>Flood RP</i>	Non-HRP	6.4 M	5.2 M	472.3 M	86.3 M	18%

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service



Regional focus

Latin America and the Caribbean

The region is home to diverse natural hazards, whose persistent threat and cyclical impact exist alongside structural poverty and inequality, struggling economies, and limited government response capacities. These factors have created a complex operating environment marked by multi-dimensional vulnerabilities and increasingly interconnected protection risks and humanitarian needs, such as food insecurity, displacement within and across borders, and chronic violence.

Response authorities are often overwhelmed in tackling these needs and strengthening resilience to future shocks, generating an exacerbation of pre-existing vulnerabilities and continuous accumulation of needs. The ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine are spurring a cost-of-living crisis. Meanwhile, already limited government capacities fail to keep pace with growing needs after being stretched to the brink from responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Protection concerns, declines in governance, and growing economic challenges that threaten the livelihoods of many have driven a record setting level of mixed migration flows (refugees and migrants) across LAC. The UN Global Crisis Response Group identified 19 countries in LAC facing severe impacts of the triple storm of food, energy and financing crisis - the most in any region other than sub-Saharan Africa.

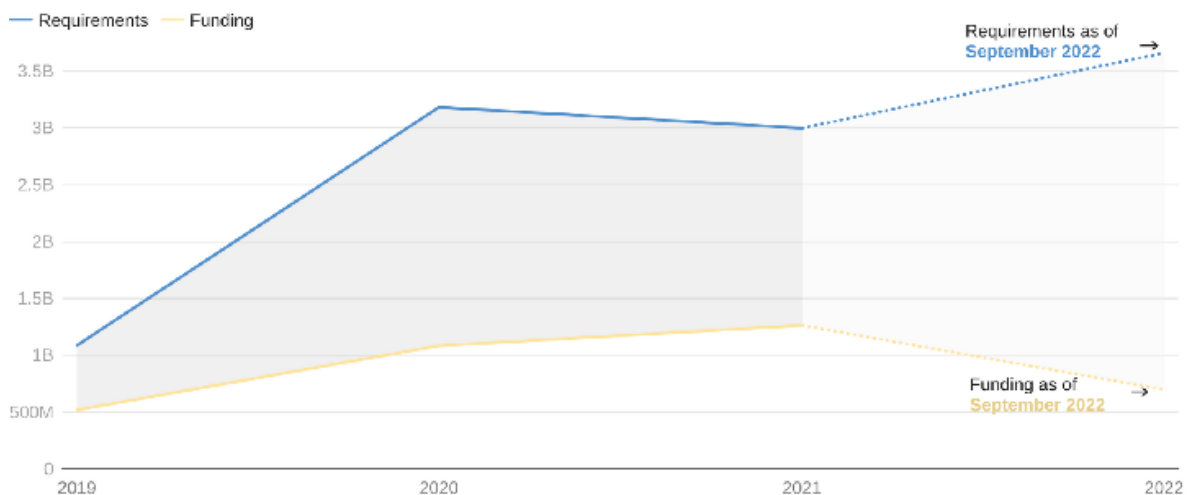
All of the plans in LAC are funded below the global average, with the El Salvador and Venezuela HRP and the Venezuela RMRP less than 20 per cent covered.

Appeals	People in need	People targeted	Requirements	Funding	Coverage
Colombia	7.7M	1.6M	282.9M	67.4M	23.8%
El Salvador	1.7M	912.2K	114.3M	22.1M	19.3%
Guatemala	3.8M	1.7M	153.5M	41M	26.7%
Haiti	4.9M	2.5M	373.2M	82.1M	22.0%
Honduras	2.8M	1.8M	155.3M	61M	39.3%
Venezuela	7M	5.2M	795M	128.8M	16.2%
Venezuela Regional	8.4M	3.8M	1.8B	295.8M	16.6%

Requirements have grown considerably in the past years. In 2019 – prior to the COVID-19 pandemic – they were around \$1 billion for three response plans: Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), Venezuela HRP, and the Venezuela Regional Migrant and Refugee Plan (RMRP). In 2020, requirements almost tripled to \$3.2 billion; with the addition of new plans for Colombia (HRP and COVID-19 plan) and Ecuador (COVID-19 plan). Requirements decreased slightly in 2021 (less \$180 million) due to decreases in Haiti, Venezuela and Colombia HRPs. 2021 also saw the addition of appeals for food insecurity and drought in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) and Flash Appeals for Honduras and the Haiti earthquake in August. In 2022, requirements have increased to \$3.7 billion.

Funding has not kept pace with requirements. Only \$700 million has been recorded as of the end of September for plans in the region – a mere 19 per cent of requirements. This is less than the almost \$800 million that had been recorded at the end of September 2021, although due to lower requirements (\$2.7 billion versus the current \$3.7 billion), the 2021 funding was 29 per cent of the needs. Last year, total funding for the LAC plans reached \$1.3 billion or 42 per cent of needs.

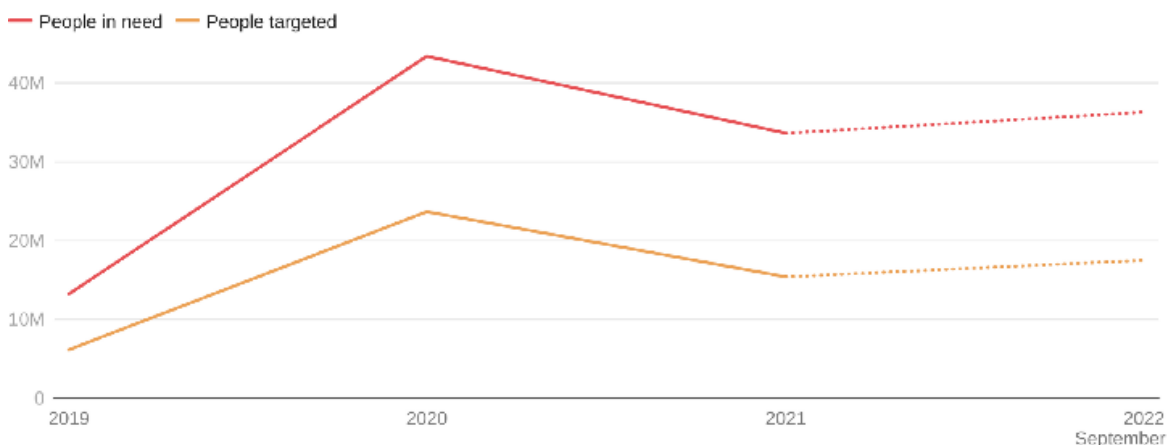
Funding gap for appeals in Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: Financial Tracking Service

The number of people in need and targeted to receive assistance increased considerably, with highs in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2019 – 2022 period, the number of people in need increased from 13.2 million to 36.3 million (+175 per cent) and the number of people targeted to received assistance from 6.2 million to 17.5 million.

Evolution of people in need and targeted



Source: Humanitarian Insight



Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Sergio Batz Rax, 19, and his family after attending the Extracurricular Educational Center supported by UNICEF and ECHO to continue his studies. In Guatemala there are around 4 million adolescents and young people who have abandoned their studies or are outside the educational system, mainly due to poverty, lack of access to secondary schools due to distance or gender. *UNICEF/Rodrigo Mussapp*

The costs of inaction for the vulnerable people in the LAC region who need humanitarian assistance are high. For example, in **El Salvador**, the rising costs of imported grains, fuel and agricultural inputs is threatening lower crop yields which will lead to higher levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. In **Guatemala**, falling incomes and remittances will likely propel an increase in unmet needs, forcing people to rely on negative coping mechanisms, such as eating less and selling livelihood assets to buy food. In addition, the impact of lack of funding is likely to disproportionately affect indigenous groups who already face poverty rates of nearly 80 per cent. In **Honduras** and other countries, the gap in funding and response will put a growing number of lives and livelihoods at risk, especially those of small-scale farmers, rural populations, and migrants and returnees.

In **Haiti**, adequate funding is required to reach cut-off communities outside Port-au-Prince, and humanitarian organisations rely heavily on the UN Humanitarian Air Service for the transport of staff and supplies at a monthly cost of \$1.1 million. Due to underfunding, UNFPA projects that 7,000 victims of sexual violence may not receive the care they need by the end of the year. Lack of fuel and clean water, especially at health and displacement centres, will increase the tangible risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera. In **Colombia**, lack of alleviation measures and funding can lead to increased social discontent, deepening gaps, unmet basic needs, and more mixed migration flows to North America.

Without increased funding in **Venezuela**, the most vulnerable people may pursue negative coping mechanisms, experience reduced resiliency, and have limited access to food and other basic items. In the countries covered by the **Venezuela RMRP**, limited funding this year means that an estimated 2.56 million refugees and migrants and affected host community members have not received any form of support from humanitarian partners. Only 17 per cent of the target population in Central American countries and Mexico received some form of support, and only 19.8 per cent of the target population in Ecuador received assistance.



Barranquilla, Colombia. Naylis and her son came from Venezuela in 2018. Since then, she has worked to teach environmental care practices to host community members and other Venezuelans in Barranquilla. She now leads a group of environmental recovery workers who create recycled products for sale. The group participated in a local integration event in Barranquilla to commemorate World Refugee Day. *UNHCR/Daniela Camargo*

Colombia: Deepening of needs amidst renewed hope

After six decades of internal conflict, Colombia has made significant developments in peacebuilding efforts, following the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2016 with one of the largest guerrilla groups in the country. Nonetheless, since 2019, an **escalation of hostilities** has taken place, mainly in the Pacific Coast and border regions. Around 150,000 people have been victims of **confinement and mass displacement events** so far this year, particularly, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, and over 2.3 million people have faced **mobility restrictions**, including on access to basic services. Moreover, Colombia is facing a **surge in the number of people affected by natural disasters** such as the La Niña phenomenon, now in its third consecutive year, affecting at least 350,000 people so far in 2022. Growing humanitarian needs, the harsh structural socio-economic conditions of communities in the periphery of the country, and the difficulty in reaching remote locations make it difficult for national frameworks to provide timely and comprehensive humanitarian response.

The new administration has strengthened its engagement with the multilateral system, including the humanitarian community. Nationwide dialogue and peace talks give hope, however humanitarian response is needed now to aid vulnerable people and reaffirm the trust in the international community.

An **increase in poverty** is expected in Colombia as a result of rising costs of wheat, gas, and fertilisers, according to the UN's Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Likewise, the rise of benchmark interest rates will slow economic activity.

El Salvador: Growing multi-faceted challenges amid low funding

The 2022 portion of El Salvador's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) (August 2021-December 2022) is the lowest funded in Central America (19 per cent) and the second least funded across the LAC region after Haiti. Only three out of ten HRP sectors (health, food security and protection) have received funding, and none have secured more than 40 per cent of what is required.



Soyapango, El Salvador. Humanitarian partners engage with densely packed urban San Salvador communities nestled along the ridges and ravines that run through the greater capital area. Poorer communities often live under the permanent threat of disaster given the sprawl of informal housing, inadequate infrastructure, and intense seasonal rains that can wash away entire homes near these ravines. *OCHA/Marc Belanger*

El Salvador is among the countries **most affected by weather-related hazards worldwide**, incurring annual losses of around 2.5 per cent of GDP. Changes in rainfall patterns and more intense drought and floods cause significant losses in agriculture and livestock sectors.

Over the past three decades, the impacts of climate change have cost the Salvadoran economy more than \$2.2 billion in lost productivity, according to the Inter-American Development Bank. Without immediate action to curb the impacts of climate change, El Salvador's GDP could fall by up to 7 per cent by 2030.

El Salvador has historically experienced **alarming levels of violence**, which have been curbed by a state of exception (emergency decree) that came into effect in late March 2022 on the heels of a spike in violence. After six months, more than 50,000 people have been arrested under the emergency decree, leading to accusations of human rights violations from humanitarian and civil society organisations.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development identified El Salvador as **the most vulnerable country to the impacts of the war** in Ukraine in the LAC region. Since February 2022, the price of oil, cereals and wheat has increased by 58.1 per cent, 37.3 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. Compared to April 2021, diesel prices rose by 24 and gas rose by 50 per cent. In June 2022, year-to-year inflation reached the highest rate recorded in over 26 years (14.4 per cent), further reducing access to food by the poorest households in both rural and urban areas.

Access to fertilizers for small and medium-sized producers is becoming more limited, likely **affecting crop yields in 2022** and 2023. Given the rising cost of agricultural inputs, serious livelihood and food security impacts are expected as a result of lower domestic production of basic grains, which some civil society organisations estimate at up to a 20 per cent decrease for the 2022-2023 crop cycle. This is raising new concerns about worsening food insecurity in a country where the number of acutely food-insecure people (IPC Phase 3 or above) nearly quadrupled from 214,000 in March 2019 to more than 841,000 in August 2021.

Guatemala: Food security crisis

The 2022 portion of Guatemala's HRP (August 2021–December 2022) is only 27 per cent funded, and several sectors remain unfunded.

In 2021, **Guatemala's Human Development Index suffered an eight-year setback** as health and standard of living indicators worsen. Around 4.6 million people – more than a quarter of the population – require food assistance, a four-fold increase since 2019. Malnutrition is becoming increasingly common in urban areas, as opposed to the traditional remote and rural settings. This is alongside internal migration and growing poverty, falling incomes, and limited access to health services in the urban periphery. Stunting from chronic undernutrition affects nearly 43 per cent of children under the age five, the highest rate in the region and the sixth highest in the world, with very high prevalence rates in rural and indigenous communities.

In 2022, **above-normal rainfall** continues to affect large swaths of the country, aggravating an already dire livelihood and food security situation. As of September 2022, more than four million people had been affected during the current rainy season, nearly triple the population affected during 2021. Prolonged saturation of soils, sinking roads, collapsed drains, and landslides continue to hinder humanitarian access and operations in and around the Guatemala City metropolitan area.

Violence against children has increased in the second quarter of 2022. Humanitarian assistance is needed for the children and adolescent victims of high-intensity violence, including sexual violence, trafficking and gang recruitment. Guatemala is the gateway to one of the largest migration corridors in the world, with large-scale population movements that have increased since January 2022, including growing numbers of Cuban, Venezuelan, Haitian, and Nicaraguan nationals.

Compounding the socio-impacts of COVID-19, Guatemalans are now faced with **rising inflation** – which reached a 14-year high in August 2022. In the Dry Corridor, an area long suffering the cyclical impacts of intense floods and protracted drought, most small-scale farmers are experiencing poor harvests this year due to the combined impacts of climate shocks and higher prices of inputs. This is illustrated by the fact that in 2022, the cost of cultivating less than a hectare of rice has more than doubled from \$455 to \$1,040.

Honduras: The deepening of a multi-dimensional crisis

The 2022 portion of the HRP for Honduras (August 2021–December 2022) is currently funded at 39 per cent. A nearly 70 per cent funding gap in the protection and health sectors threatens to aggravate protection risks among the most vulnerable, including the close to 95,000 irregular migrants who arrived in Honduras between July and September.

Some 4.6 million people continue to struggle to recover from the combined impacts of COVID-19 and Hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020. This is reflected in the country's decrease in the Human Development Index, dropping from 132 out of 191 countries in 2020 to 137 in 2022, the second lowest after Haiti in the LAC region.

In September alone, **climate shocks** associated with an active 2022 rainy season and intense flooding directly affected more than 67,700 people, over seven times the 9,000 people affected in the previous four months combined. Civil protection authorities estimate that the damage to crops during the beginning of the rainy season is so severe that it is equivalent to around a quarter of the massive impacts on crops left by the devastating Hurricanes Eta and Iota. The above-average rainy season threatens food production in the coming months and poses additional challenges and risks for migrants transiting through the country to the north.

Rising inflation and food prices have strained the purchasing power of low-income households, limiting their access to staple foods. In June 2022, the prices of white maize jumped 70 per cent, fertilizers by 88 per cent, and for energy prices they increased by 30 per cent. The cost-of-living crisis threatens to exacerbate an already dire food security situation. Between June and August 2022, 2.6 million people faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) – nearly triple the 962,000 people in IPC Phase 3 or above in February 2020. This includes 353,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).



Trojes, Honduras. Thousands of migrants from across the world continue to pour into Honduras through its south-eastern border with Nicaragua. In small border towns like Trojes, officials are often overwhelmed with processing migrants and providing assistance, creating massive bottlenecks. National authorities report nearly 88,800 irregular migrant entries from January to August 2022, or more than eight times as many as the number reported during the same period in 2021. *OCHA/Marc Belanger*

Irregular migration flows have skyrocketed in 2022 compared to previous years. The surge in returnees continues unabated, with an average of around 8,000 migrants returning to Honduras every month this year, already surpassing the number of returnees from 2021. The situation at the south-eastern border, where women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people face growing gender-based violence (GBV) risks, has overwhelmed the country's response capacities. Physical, sexual, and economic violence continue to disproportionately affect women and girls. The femicide rate of 6.8 per 100,000 inhabitants is the highest in the region and nearly triple the global rate of 2.3 per 100,000.

Haiti: Social unrest adds to deteriorating humanitarian situation

Currently, only \$82 million have been mobilised for Haiti, the equivalent of only 22 per cent of the \$373 million required. This is less than half of the amounts received in 2020 and 2021.

In Haiti, the **enduring fuel crisis and massive social unrest** that erupted in September 2022 are compounding an already dire humanitarian situation. The revised HRP from March 2022 targets 2.5 million people out of the 4.9 million people in need. The present situation, characterised by a political standstill and widespread insecurity, exists alongside the lack of access to basic goods and services, such as food, health care (including maternal care), water, protection, and education. **Humanitarian access** is at the forefront of the challenges faced by humanitarian partners, who saw their operations curtailed in September due to attacks on facilities and looting of stocks.

A key driver of the ongoing crisis in Haiti is the fuel supply shortage, a long-standing problem in the country that has been exacerbated by the rise in oil and food prices since the onset of the war in Ukraine. The Government's decision on 11 September to eliminate expensive oil subsidies set off massive and sometimes violent nationwide protests and blockades, with gangs controlling the main oil terminal of Varreux since mid-September, effectively cutting off supply nationwide.



Propatria, Caracas, Venezuela. Adalhis Rodriguez, sells candy at her home in the Mario Briceño Iragorry neighbourhood in Caracas. OCHA/Jesus Vargas

Severe shortages are affecting everyday life, with **alarming restrictions on water distribution, and power supply and telecommunications**. Some hospitals have shut down, while many others have reverted to emergency / intensive care intake only. This situation increases the danger of disease outbreaks. After three years without a single reported cholera case, the Ministry of Public Health and Population reported two confirmed cases in the communes of Cité Soleil and Port-au-Prince at the beginning of October, and the number of cases continues to grow.

The impact on the struggling economy is particularly devastating for the most vulnerable, including internally displaced persons and communities cut off by or under gang control. As of the end of September, some 6.4 million people (59 per cent of the population) faced **insufficient food consumption**. This is a two million increase over the last three months.

Venezuela: The deepening of a multi-dimensional crisis

The Venezuela HRP has only received \$129 million this year, which is 16 per cent of the \$795 million requirements. Following high-level advocacy with national counterparts, the HRP is now published, and enhanced cooperation is anticipated.

Since 2021 there has been some macroeconomic stabilisation, with moderate economic growth expected in 2022, however this has not translated into better living conditions for the most vulnerable populations. Broad sectoral sanctions, political polarisation, and instances of localised violence continue to drive humanitarian needs in Venezuela. **Over the last eight years, the economy of Venezuela shrunk by 75 per cent**, severely affecting the provision of essential public services, impacting the oil industry, and reducing the income of the most vulnerable people to below the cost of the basic food basket. Over seven million people are estimated to need assistance.

Although the economic decline has stabilised, it will take time and significant investment to address gaps in basic service delivery, repair public infrastructure, and create economic opportunities. People in Venezuela face **significant prices hikes in a context of high inflation**.



People without or with only limited access to foreign currency are the most affected. Venezuela's monthly inflation rate increased to 8.2 percent in August from 7.5 percent in July, according to the country's Central Bank, leading to a year-on-year rate of 114.1 per cent, the highest in Latin America. The expected price increase for fertilisers may also become an incentive for local producers to export them, which may have a negative impact on local production.

Venezuela Regional Refugee and Migrant Response (RMRP)

The \$1.8 billion RMRP is currently only 14 per cent funding. Still, by mid-2022, Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) actors, implementing the RMRP in 17 countries, reached some 1.3 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela and members of affected host communities with some form of assistance. This is about 33 per cent of the target population of 3.8 million people.

The situation of refugees and migrants in host countries in Latin America and the Caribbean grew increasingly challenging throughout 2022. The initial post-pandemic upward trend of the economies in the region reversed in 2022, because of **strained global supply chains, rising commodity and energy prices, and a subsequent spike in costs of living**.

Increasingly unstable and uneven socio-economic conditions across the region are expected to exacerbate the needs of refugees and migrants throughout the second semester of 2022 and beyond, likely creating continued onward movements of refugees and migrants.

The **ability to meet basic needs has decreased** due to widespread unemployment and rising costs of living, disproportionately impacting already vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and particularly refugees and migrants in an irregular situation. The R4V has identified a deteriorating trend in food security among Venezuelans in various countries across the region.

Considering that the majority of refugees and migrants intend to remain and integrate into their host communities, the timeframe and scope of the next RMRP have been extended to cover two years, 2023 and 2024. The multi-year focus will allow the RMRP to include a mix of humanitarian and development planning, providing ample time for actions with medium/longer-term scope. This evolution of the RMRP also reflects the outcome of consultations with donors, host governments, and R4V partners.



Pooled Funds Central Emergency Response Fund

SEPTEMBER
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$ **122.5M**

TOTAL 2022
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$ **664M**

TOTAL 2022
CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

\$ **529M**

In September 2022 the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$22.5 million through its Rapid Response (RR) Window for life-saving humanitarian assistance. This includes three allocations in response to floods in Pakistan (\$7 million), Sudan (\$6 million) and Chad (\$5 million), two allocations following outbreaks of Cholera in DR Congo (\$2 million) and Malawi (\$1 million), and \$1.5 million in response to a Measles outbreak in Zimbabwe. In addition, Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Martin Griffiths allocated \$100 million from CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window to 11 countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Middle East.

ERC allocates \$100 million to Underfunded Emergencies

On 9 September, ERC Martin Griffiths announced the [allocation of \\$100 million from CERF's Underfunded Emergencies Window](#) to 11 countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Middle East. The countries were selected through a data-driven and consultative process which identified countries with high humanitarian needs and low levels of funding. The allocation will support operations in Yemen (\$20 million), South Sudan (\$14 million), and Nigeria (\$10 million). Funding will also go to Bangladesh (\$9 million), Uganda (\$8 million), Venezuela (\$8 million), Mali (\$7 million), Cameroon (\$6 million), Mozambique (\$5 million), and Algeria (\$3 million). CERF has allocated a record \$250 million this year through its Underfunded Emergencies Window.

Balochistan province, Pakistan. Zubair holds on to his belongings as families move to safer areas after flood water inundated their village homes. Flash floods caused by abnormally heavy monsoon rains in Pakistan have had a devastating impact in the southwestern province of Balochistan. Remote rural communities have been hit the hardest.
UNICEF/Sami Malik

CERF allocations

Allocations endorsed by the ERC

Country	RR allocation	UFE allocation	Purpose
Mali		7.0 M	
Venezuela		8.0 M	
South Sudan		14.0 M	
Uganda		8.0 M	
Nigeria		10.0 M	Malnutrition
Mozambique		5.0 M	
Algeria		3.0 M	
Bangladesh		9.0 M	
Cameroon		6.0 M	
Myanmar		10.0 M	
Yemen		20.0 M	
DRC	2.0 M		Cholera
Sudan	6.0 M		Floods
Malawi	1.0 M		Cholera
Chad	5.0 M		Floods
Zimbabwe	1.5 M		Measles
Pakistan	7.0 M		Floods

Source: CERF Data Hub

CERF provides \$1 million to tackle cholera outbreak in Malawi

On 9 September, ERC Griffiths allocated \$1 million from the CERF for an urgent response to a cholera outbreak in Malawi. The country first experienced an outbreak of cholera in March, following floods caused by Tropical Storms Ana and Gombe. While the outbreak has been contained in the south, it has now spread to other districts, including some in the north that have not been affected by cholera in decades, and urban areas presenting a high risk of further spread. As of 31 August, 1,800 cases had been reported in 15 districts with a very high case-fatality ratio of 3.8 per cent. Suspected cases awaiting laboratory confirmation have been reported in more districts. A population of 2.2 million is currently at risk. Supported by this CERF allocation, the humanitarian response aims to provide critical life-saving assistance in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health sectors.

CERF allocates an additional \$7 million to Pakistan in response to floods

On 9 September, ERC Griffiths allocated an additional \$7 million for an urgent response to floods in Pakistan. Together with an initial \$3 million allocation last month, this brings CERF support to the flood response to \$10 million. The floods have killed over 1,400 people, including hundreds of children, destroyed more than half a million homes, and displaced over 660,000 people into camps. Many more people are displaced in host communities. The CERF funds will help prevent waterborne diseases and epidemics, and provide nutrition supplements, clean water, and reproductive health care for the most vulnerable people, as well as feed for livestock.

CERF releases \$5 million to support people affected by floods in Chad

On 14 September, ERC Griffiths allocated \$5 million for an urgent response to floods in Chad. Since the onset of the rainy season in June 2022, Chad has received above-average rainfall resulting in severe flooding in the southern half of the country. As of 11 September, 622,550 people were affected in 16 out of 23 provinces. The province of Tandjilé has the largest number of affected people, followed by Logone Occidental, Mandoul, and Sila.



Erebti town, north-western Afar region, Ethiopia. A woman and child walk past a school damaged by the conflict. Damage from bullets and an explosion can be seen on the walls. *OCHA/Liz Loh-Taylor*

This Rapid Response allocation will enable UN agencies and their partners to provide life-saving assistance, including food, education, health, shelter and non-food items, and water and sanitation to over 100,000 flood-affected and vulnerable people, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

CERF allocates \$2 million in response to cholera outbreak in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

On 15 September, ERC Griffiths allocated \$2 million from CERF for an urgent response to a cholera outbreak in the DRC. Since the declaration of a cholera outbreak in the Sankuru province on 16 August, over 340 suspected cases have been reported. The outbreak is spreading to neighbouring provinces, and the situation is likely worse than currently reported because epidemiological surveillance and rapid cases detection remains challenging in these hard-to-reach areas. The government of the DRC, UNICEF, WHO and partners have been working with local authorities to contain the outbreak, but additional resources are urgently needed. The CERF allocation will support critical health and WASH interventions.

CERF releases \$6 million to support flood-affected people in Sudan

On 16 September, ERC Griffiths allocated \$6 million from the CERF for an urgent response to floods in Sudan. Continuous heavy rainfall over the past two months has resulted in flooding across large parts of the country. As of 15 September, almost 300,000 people were affected in 16 out of the 18 states, and possibly many more in hard-to-reach areas. To date, flood impacts have primarily resulted from heavy rains (flash floods), but with above-average rainfall predicted to continue across the region and Nile River levels in Sudan already recording alarming or critical levels, it is expected that riverine flooding will exacerbate current needs. Scenarios based on previous flood shocks, particularly from the 2020 rainy season, show that the total number of affected people could rise to as high as 500,000. Given the current low funding levels, this injection of funding will help scale up assistance in priority sectors such as shelter, basic household items, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education.

CERF provides \$1.5 million for an urgent response to a measles outbreak in Zimbabwe

On 26 September, ERC Griffiths allocated \$1.5 million to respond to an outbreak of measles in Zimbabwe. The outbreak began in April and cases peaked towards the end of August, spreading to more parts of the country.

The Government has responded by initiating the vaccination of children under five years of age, but there are not sufficient vaccines, supplies, or community engagement. Due to these gaps, humanitarian partners will use the CERF allocation to provide support to the Government response in selected priority areas, including vaccine procurement, vaccinations, and risk communication and community engagement.

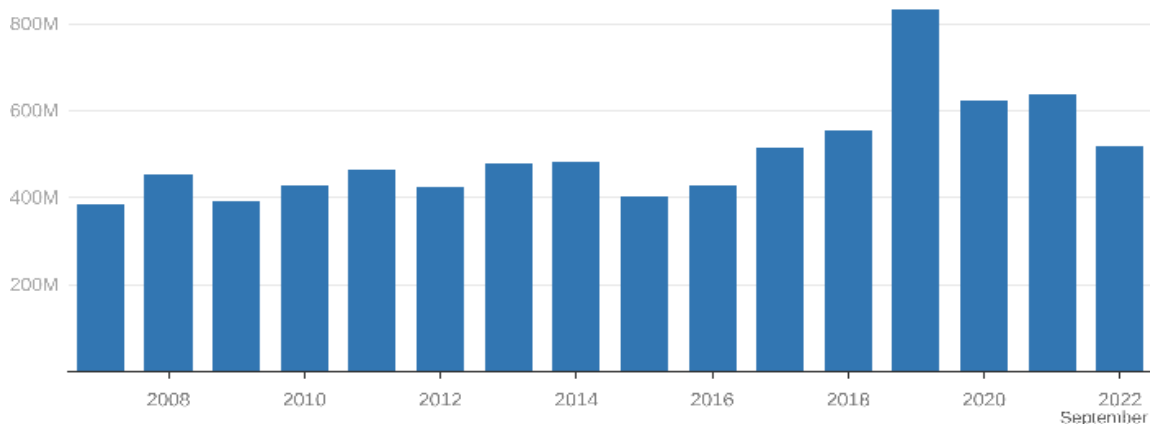
Projections indicate long-time low in funding for CERF despite increasing humanitarian needs

CERF funding projections for 2022 presently stand at \$529 million, in contrast to the \$638 million received in 2021. If this projection holds, it will be the lowest CERF annual income since 2017.

Unfavourable exchange rates are partly responsible for this scenario. At the same time, the demands on CERF are higher than ever before due to severe ongoing humanitarian crises, including – but not limited to – conflicts in Ukraine and eastern DRC, severe climate disasters such as the flooding in Pakistan, as well as the rising food insecurity in Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

CERF allocations this year are, however on track to reach its second highest ever annual allocation amount (+\$700 million), thanks to carry-overs from 2021. This amount was only surpassed by the exceptional year of 2020. Current allocations include the highest annual amount ever allocated through the UFE window at \$250 million to help address severely underfunded and neglected crises, and more than \$200 million specifically to address food security crises. The high demand on CERF, and low-income projection, means that CERF is in a worse than usual cash position for the last quarter of the year unless additional donor top ups are secured. Over the last years, between 15-25% of CERF's annual income has come from end-of-year top-ups. OCHA is thus calling on its donors to consider additional contributions as otherwise CERF's ability to respond to new or deteriorating crises during the remainder of 2022 and in early 2023 will be hampered. Lower funding levels this year will also influence the size of the amount allocated through the first underfunded window allocation round for 2023.

Donor contributions to CERF since 2006



Source: CERF Data Hub



Pooled Funds

Country-Based Pooled Funds

CBPF contributions

DISBURSEMENTS IN
SEPTEMBER (US\$)

\$ 136M

OF WHICH











37% International NGO

25% National NGO

38% UN Agencies

POOLED
FUNDS

10

Pooled Fund	Disbursements	Number of Projects	Number of organisations
 Afghanistan	46.9 M	50	29
 CAR	41.3 K	1	1
 DRC	20.9 M	26	24
 Iraq	2.1 M	2	2
 Nigeria	6.8 M	22	17
 oPt	5.2 M	15	13
 Sudan	18.1 M	12	11
 Syria	8.4 M	14	11
 Ukraine	24.6 M	11	11
 Yemen	3.0 M	4	4

Source: CBPFs Data Hub

Yemen. To protect the community from COVID-19, a new COVID-19 vaccination campaign was launched, targeting 447,000 adults in 13 governorates of southern and eastern Yemen. *UNICEF/Mahmoud ALfilastini*

Through September, CBPFs have disbursed \$135.9 million to humanitarian partners in 10 countries. CBPFs disbursed around 62 per cent of funding to NGOs in September including \$34 million (25 per cent) to local and national partners and \$50.2 million (37 per cent) to international NGOs. CBPFs disbursed \$51.9 million to UN Agencies.

As of 1 September 2022, donors have generously contributed a total of \$976 million to 18 CBPFs and one regionally-hosted pooled fund.

CBPFs allocations

SEPTEMBER ALLOCATIONS (US\$)	ALLOCATIONS UNDER APPROVAL(US\$)	TOTAL 2022 ALLOCATIONS (US\$)	TOTAL 2022 CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)
\$207M	\$223M	\$976M	\$940M

In September, five CBPFs launched five allocations totalling \$207.1 million. In anticipation of the coming winter, the Syria Cross-border and Ukraine Humanitarian Funds allocated funding for time-critical winter assistance, alongside much needed humanitarian supplies to address the impact of increased displacements. The deepening water crisis in Yemen necessitated funding for fuel to ensure continuity of local water stations. In Sudan, continued commitment to localisation saw a reserve allocation for local and national NGOs.

Pooled Fund	Monthly Allocation	Allocation under approval
Afghanistan	106.5 M	37.0 M
Burkina Faso (RhPF)		
CAR		9.2 M
DRC		8.8 M
Ethiopia		
Iraq		
Jordan		
Lebanon		7.7 M
Myanmar		11.5 M
Nigeria		21.5 M
oPt		450.0 K
Somalia		
South Sudan		24.9 M
Sudan	3.0 M	8.2 M
Syria		22.4 M
Syria Cross-border	25.0 M	25.0 M
Ukraine	70.0 M	1.1 M
Venezuela		400.0 K
Yemen	2.6 M	44.7 M



- **Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (HF)** - \$106.5 million reserve allocation to fund immediate pre-positioning and distribution of stock required to sustain vulnerable communities during winter. The allocation also provides critical funding for protection services and resilience building of the most vulnerable.
- **Sudan HF** - \$3 million reserve allocation to promote localisation and support local and national NGOs. This allocation complements earlier allocations in 2022 which focused on supporting local and national NGOs to enhance access to water, sanitation and protection services in Darfur, Kassa-la, White Nile, and Southern Kordofan states.
- **Syria Cross-border HF** - \$25 million reserve allocation to pre-position life-saving relief items and provide cash grants to vulnerable IDPs and host communities before the onset of winter. The pre-positioning is an essential element of the cross-border response in north-west Syria, particularly with the impending harsh weather conditions, flooding, and a potential cholera outbreak putting millions of vulnerable people at risk.
- **Ukraine HF** - \$70 million standard allocation to address the acute need for basic services. This allocation will provide immediate access to water, education, food, health care and shelter. Part of this allocation will include time-critical winter assistance. Assistance will focus on underserved constituents, including returnees, people with disabilities, elderly, vulnerable women and children, as well as areas with high concentration of IDPs. As part of the UHF's commitment to localisation, the allocation also includes dedicated funding of \$20 million to support partnerships of local and national NGOs to jointly deliver humanitarian assistance.
- **Yemen HF** - \$2.58 million reserve allocation to respond to the worsening water crisis in Yemen. Due to the protracted conflict, fuel supply has been severely impacted, which in turn, has hampered the delivery of safe water to families. With this funding, 3.6 million people in 37 locations will have access to clean water and safe sanitation services through the provision of fuel to Local Water and Sanitation Corporations. Ensuring access to potable water, sanitation and wastewater treatment is critical, particularly within the current context of the increasing vulnerability to cholera outbreaks and other waterborne diseases, and high prevalence of malnutrition among children.

"I have never seen climate carnage on the scale of the floods here in Pakistan. As our planet continues to warm, all countries will increasingly suffer losses and damage from climate beyond their capacity to adapt. This is a global crisis. It demands a global response."

"It's not just a matter of generosity, it's justice."

António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General



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).