

GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2022

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



OCTOBER
UPDATE

SNAPSHOT AS OF
31 OCTOBER 2022





Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals: October Update

2

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Appeals figures are as reported by donors and recipient organisations to the Financial Tracking Service as of 31 October 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



Explore the interactive version of this report and download previous updates, translated into Arabic, French and Spanish

gho.unocha.org

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



Amran, Yemen. A disabled student in a wheelchair pushed by her father on a special ramp at the Al Hussein School. *OCHA/YPN-Ahmed Haleem*

PEOPLE IN NEED¹

324M

PEOPLE TARGETED¹

215M

APPEALS

43

INTER-AGENCY APPEALS
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$50.8B

INTER-AGENCY APPEALS
FUNDING (US\$)

\$20.7B

APPEALS
COVERAGE

41%

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN²
FUNDING (US\$)

\$28.3B

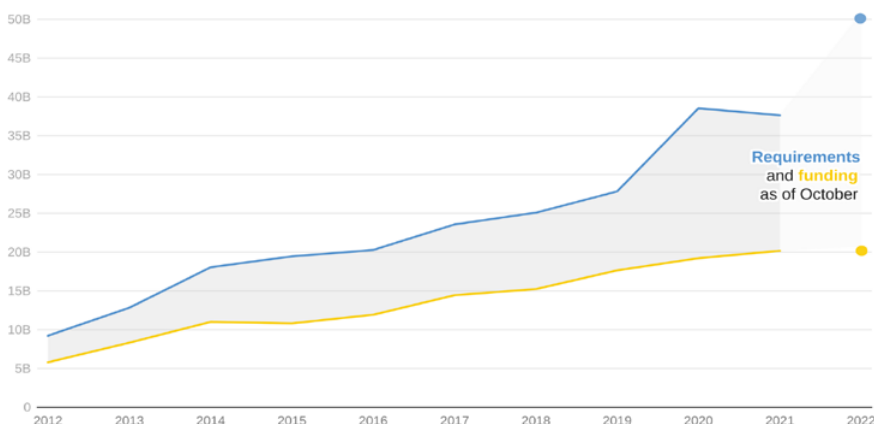
The 2022 Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) has increased considerably since its launch in December 2021 due to the Ukraine crisis and the combined effects of conflict, climate change and natural disasters, the cost-of-living crisis and public health emergencies. Financial requirements have increased by almost US\$10 billion or close to 25 per cent this year – from \$41 billion to the current \$50.8 billion. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 63 countries has also increased by 18 percent, reaching 324 million this month.

As of 31 October, recorded funding for the GHO 2022 reached \$20.7 billion or 41 per cent of needs. This is a four per cent increase in coverage in just one month. GHO funding is significantly higher in absolute terms than at the end of October 2021 (\$14.3 billion), and also greater in percentage terms (39 per cent in 2021). However, in October 2021, requirements were \$14 billion less than they are now. Thus, despite increased absolute funding, the gap between needs and requirements continues to widen and humanitarians are being required to assist more people with less funding.

Half (21) of the current appeals are funded at or above the GHO average coverage of 41 per cent, while half are funded below. This demonstrates the imbalance in donor attention and funding; a trend which has been prevalent year after year. Of particular concern are the underfunded appeals in countries facing severe food insecurity. For more details on amounts and coverage by plan, see charts on pages 3-4.

Total reported humanitarian funding¹ for 2022 has reached \$28.3 billion, again a record high for this time of the year. Last year's total of \$29.4 billion will certainly be surpassed in 2022.

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



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: October update

Appeals	Type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	%
Afghanistan	HRP	24.4 M	22.1 M	4.4 B	2.4 B	53%
Burkina Faso	HRP	4.9 M	3.8 M	805.1 M	271.5 M	34%
Burundi	HRP	1.8 M	947.4 K	182.4 M	57.0 M	31%
Cameroon	HRP	3.9 M	2.6 M	376.0 M	132.7 M	35%
CAR	HRP	3.1 M	2.0 M	461.3 M	353.8 M	77%
Chad	HRP	6.1 M	3.9 M	510.9 M	209.6 M	41%
Colombia	HRP	7.7 M	1.6 M	282.9 M	77.6 M	27%
DRC	HRP	27.0 M	8.8 M	1.9 B	746.6 M	40%
El Salvador	HRP	1.7 M	912.2 K	114.3 M	26.4 M	23%
Ethiopia	HRP	20.0 M	20.0 M	3.1 B	1.6 B	50%
Guatemala	HRP	3.8 M	1.7 M	153.5 M	45.8 M	30%
Haiti	HRP	4.9 M	2.5 M	373.2 M	135.9 M	36%
Honduras	HRP	2.8 M	1.8 M	155.3 M	69.7 M	45%
Iraq	HRP	2.5 M	991.0 K	400.0 M	226.9 M	57%
Libya	HRP	803.6 K	398.9 K	113.8 M	87.9 M	77%
Mali	HRP	7.5 M	5.3 M	685.7 M	223.7 M	33%
Mozambique	HRP	1.5 M	1.2 M	388.5 M	228.7 M	59%
Myanmar	HRP	14.4 M	6.2 M	825.7 M	186.1 M	23%
Niger	HRP	3.7 M	2.4 M	552.6 M	251.6 M	46%
Nigeria	HRP	8.4 M	5.6 M	1.1 B	569.5 M	51%
oPt	HRP	2.1 M	1.6 M	509.9 M	318.4 M	63%
Somalia	HRP	7.8 M	7.6 M	2.3 B	1.1 B	49%
South Sudan	HRP	8.9 M	6.8 M	1.7 B	879.5 M	52%
Sudan	HRP	14.3 M	10.9 M	1.9 B	744.6 M	38%
Syria	HRP	14.6 M	11.8 M	4.4 B	1.3 B	29%
Venezuela	HRP	7.0 M	5.2 M	795.0 M	140.1 M	18%
Yemen	HRP	23.5 M	17.9 M	4.3 B	2.2 B	51%
Kenya	FA	4.2 M	2.0 M	250.5 M	162.9 M	65%
Madagascar	FA	3.3 M	1.9 M	219.3 M	147.7 M	67%
Malawi	FA	679.9 K	542.4 K	29.5 M	12.4 M	42%
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	2.9 B	69%

The Ukraine Flash Appeal 2022 supersedes the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 as of 1 March. The requirements of the Ethiopia HRP are increasing to \$3.36 billion following the mid-year review of the plan and the growing humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. Please see the [Ethiopia page on FTS](#) for more details about the updated cluster requirements and funding.

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service



Regional plans: October 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	93.3 M	15%
Rohingya <i>Regional</i>	JRP	1.5 M	1.5 M	881.0 M	336.1 M	38%
DRC <i>Regional</i>	RRP	1.2 M	1.2 M	595.7 M	68.0 M	11%
Horn of Africa and Yemen <i>Regional</i>	RRP	303.8 K	164.0 K	41.6 M	20.5 M	49%
South Sudan <i>Regional</i>	RRP	2.6 M	2.6 M	873.3 M	366.1 M	42%
Syria <i>Regional</i>	3RP	20.1 M	11.4 M	5.6 B	398.6 M	7%
Ukraine <i>Regional</i>	RRP	5.2 M	5.2 M	1.9 B	883.6 M	48%
Venezuela <i>Regional</i>	RMRP	8.9 M	4.2 M	1.8 B	339.4 M	19%

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.

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	238.2 M	63%
Pakistan <i>Flood RP</i>	Non-HRP	20.6 M	9.5 M	472.3 M	160.8 M	34%

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service



Regional focus

The Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to witness increasing fragility and uncertainty driven by conflict, growing economic hardships, unemployment, youth discontent, consequences of COVID-19, and the economic impact of the Ukraine crisis. The region - with more than 40 million migrants and 14 million internally displaced persons - has some of the world's largest protracted conflicts, as well as frequent natural and man-made crises, pandemic outbreaks, and climatic shocks. On top of the current conflicts, further social and political unrest may occur due to potential increases in the cost of living, economic decline, shrinking political and fiscal space, and the spread of extremism. As in other parts of the world, climate change is posing a serious challenge to the MENA region.

Crises at a glance

Appeals	People in need	People targeted	Requirements	Funding	Coverage
Iraq	2.5 M	991.0 K	400.0 M	226.9 M	57%
Lebanon	2.5 M	1.0 M	378.2 M	238.2 M	63%
Libya	803.6 K	398.9 K	113.8 M	87.9 M	77%
OPT	2.1 M	1.6 M	509.9 M	318.4 M	63%
Syria	14.6 M	11.8 M	4.4 B	1.3 B	29%
Yemen	23.5 M	17.9 M	4.3 B	2.2 B	51%
Syria Regional	20.1 M	11.4 M	5.6 B	398.6 M	7%
Horn of Africa and Yemen Regional	303.8 K	164.0 K	41.6 M	20.5 M	49%

Source: Humanitarian Insight and Financial Tracking Service

Irbid, Jordan. Layla, 52, mother of three children (13, 19, and 21 years old), fled Syria and moved to the Jordanian countryside after an initial time in Zaatari camp. In order to pay rent for her humble apartment in the village of Marhaba, she cultivates onions and okra, employing others to help with the harvest. *UNHCR/Roland Schönbauer*

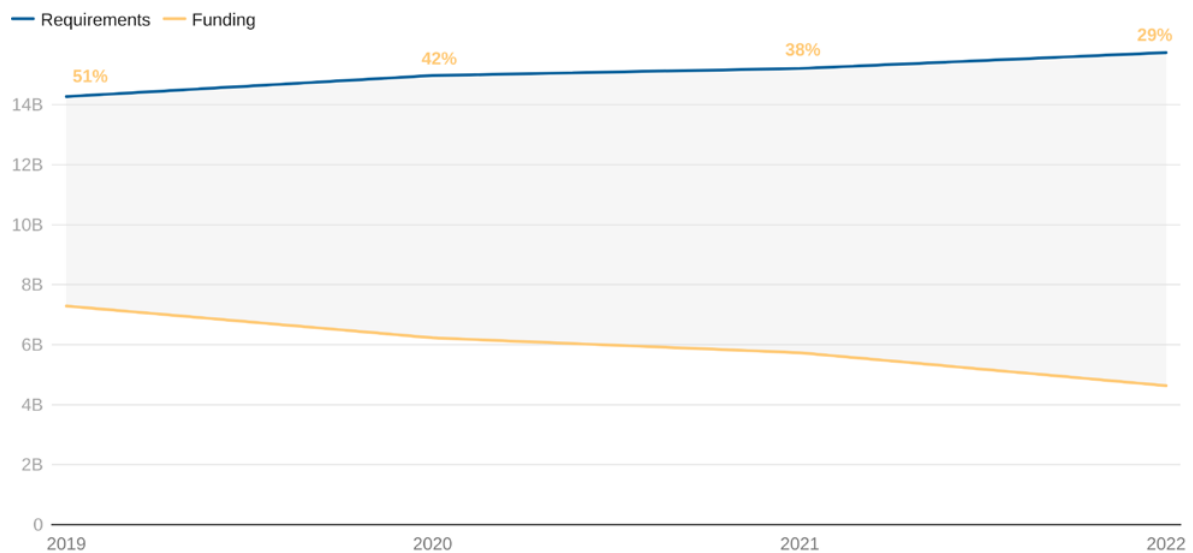
Overall financial requirements in MENA have remained relatively stable since 2019, growing from 14.3 billion in 2019 to 15.7 billion in 2022 – a 10 per cent increase. This overall number hides the steep increase in requirements for the appeals for Syria and its neighbours which have reached a combined total of almost \$10 billion this year. Yemen's requirements have reached an all-time high of \$4.3 billion.

Unfortunately, funding has decreased from \$7.3 billion in 2019 to \$4.6 billion in 2022 – a 36 per cent decrease – over the same period. Funding for all the appeals in the region is lagging behind last year's totals.

The number of people in need in the region has increased greatly – from 51 million in 2019 to 66 million in 2022. The number of people targeted to receive aid has also increased, reaching 45 million this year.

Funding gap for appeals in the MENA region as of October

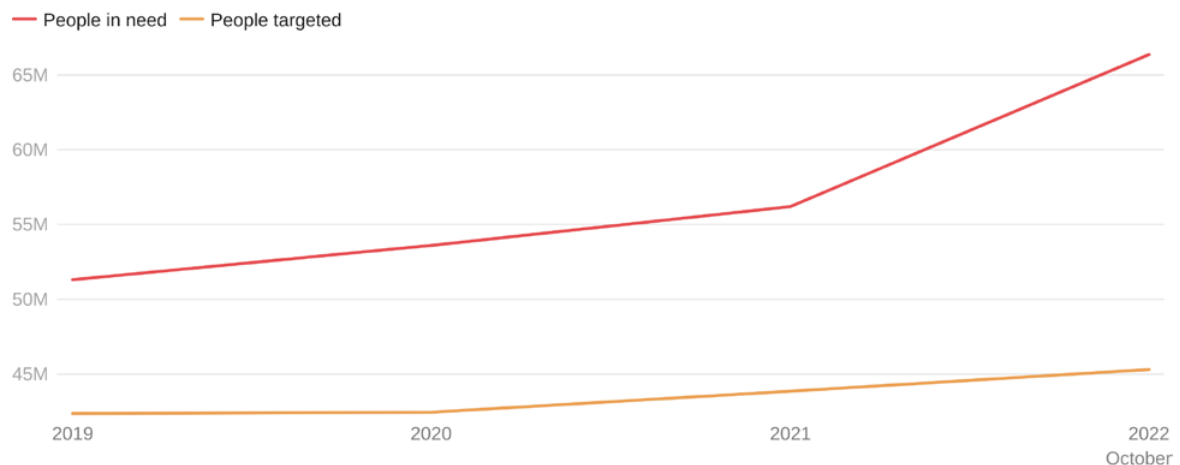
Percentage indicates **GHO coverage**.



Source: Financial Tracking Service

In 2020, Lebanon had a COVID-related appeal and a Flash Appeal. In 2021 and 2019,

Evolution of people in need and targeted



Source: Financial Tracking Service



Hasakah City, Syria. A girl next to the water trucking point. Chlorination activities to disinfect water are being scaled up and dosing rates are being increased in fragile and highly vulnerable communities to curb the spread of the disease. Clean water is also being trucked to affected locations. *UNICEF/Delil Souleiman*

Syria

An estimated 14.6 million people in Syria need humanitarian aid, more people than at any time during the crisis. Humanitarian needs are driven by a worsening economic crisis, ongoing displacement and climatic shocks, as well as the social and economic impact of a decade of conflict.

Food insecurity has reached record levels. Some 12 million people face acute food insecurity, and another 1.9 million people are at risk of falling into food insecurity. Syrians can now only afford one sixth of the food they could purchase in 2019. This has led to rising malnutrition and negative coping mechanisms, especially affecting women and children.

Some of the most critical needs are in the north-west of the country, where 2.4 million people depend on United Nations cross-border assistance enabled by the Security Council. Failure to extend the Council's approval past its current 10 January 2023 mandate could plunge north-west Syria into a deepened humanitarian crisis, in the midst of winter. Daily hostilities are common in the frontline areas of the north-west. Access to health, water and sanitation, and education services remains limited in many areas. Only 50 per cent of health facilities are fully operational. Some 18 per cent of children are out of school and at least half of Syria's sewage system does not function. In 2022, a cholera outbreak has spread throughout Syria, made worse by severe water shortages. An estimated 90 per cent of people in Syria live in poverty. Fuel shortages have led to price increases, particularly concerning as winter approaches. Six million people need winter assistance, over 30 per cent more than last year.

As of end October, only 29 per cent of the total funding requirement of \$4.4 billion had been received. Insufficient funding will interrupt life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian activities, curtail investments in livelihoods and access to basic services, without which more people can be expected to tip into humanitarian need and extreme poverty. WFP beneficiaries, except those in camp settings, are already receiving half food rations due to limited funding. Any further constraints could require WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries it reaches with general food assistance. Underfunding will also mean a reduction in the number of people benefitting from protection activities, including survivors of gender-based violence. It could also lead to a further collapse of the health system and to significant challenges in maintaining minimal functioning of water, sanitation and hygiene systems.



Lebanon. Bahaa, 13 years old Lebanese child, working during the summer to support his parents in generating income for the family. *UNICEF Lebanon*

Lebanon

The situation of ordinary people in Lebanon is worsening day by day. The financial and socio-economic crisis, compounded by the lack of reforms, the political impasse, the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of the Ukrainian crisis, and now the emerging cholera outbreak, has further deteriorated and thus led to a sharp increase in humanitarian needs. In addition to 1.5 million Syrian refugees (88 per cent of whom live in extreme poverty), the number of non-refugees in need – Lebanese, migrants, and Palestine refugees – increased from 1.9 million in 2021 to 2.5 million in 2022.

Once an upper middle-income country, Lebanon is now in its third year of a severe economic, political, and social crisis while also hosting the largest number of refugees per capita in the world. The World Bank (WB) ranked the Lebanese economic and financial crisis [“in the top 10, possibly top 3, most severe crisis episodes globally since the mid-nineteenth century”](#).

Fifty-four per cent of the Lebanese population – or 2.1 million people - need humanitarian assistance. The price of the food basket monitored by WFP reached an all-time high in August. This was driven by the value of the Lebanese currency against the US dollar, which hit an all-time low in September. Reflecting the increasingly desperate socioeconomic conditions in Lebanon, the number of Lebanese and Syrian refugees seeking to migrate to Europe by sea has been increasing.

Recent overlapping crises have severely impacted access to health, safe drinking water, and sanitation services for both host and refugee populations in Lebanon. The country is now facing a cholera outbreak since the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported the first confirmed case on 6 October. As of 20 October, the MoPH had reported 200 confirmed cases, including five deaths. Led by the MoPH, humanitarian partners have developed a joint response plan.

In light of increasing needs, the Emergency Response Plan - initially planned from August 2021 to July 2022 - was extended until the end of December 2022. The 2022 portion of the plan requires \$378 million and is covered at 63 per cent.



Amran, Yemen. Second-grade students, Jood Burhan and Razan Hafedh, sitting on the desks in the Al Hussein School. OCHA/YPN-Ahmed Haleem

Yemen

After more than seven years of conflict, the humanitarian outlook in Yemen remains grim. Although the UN-sponsored truce – which expired on 2 October – brought some relief, people continue to suffer due to the country's crashing economy and collapsing basic services. Recent flooding has also exacerbated humanitarian needs, affecting over half a million people in 19 out of 22 governorates. A return to active conflict would have massive humanitarian implications, especially since Yemenis have all but exhausted their coping capacities.

With the generous support of donors, aid agencies have managed to reach 10.6 million people every month in 2022 with life-saving assistance. However, the aid operation still faces massive funding shortfalls; by the end of October, the humanitarian appeal had received \$2.2 billion (51 per cent of the total requirement), representing the sharpest decrease in funding for Yemen in years. A number of sectors are particularly underfunded, including camp coordination and camp management, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

Lack of funding is undermining aid delivery and forcing humanitarian organizations to make impossible choices regarding what life-saving assistance to cut and which projects to close. Earlier this year, health services in Ma'rib had to be cut by half, including for internally displaced persons. Reproductive health services were also substantially reduced, and additional cuts are expected in the coming weeks to impact 800,000 women and girls. Food rations saw significant reductions earlier in the year. Despite some increases following the receipt of additional funding in September, some beneficiaries are still only receiving two-thirds of the standard ration.

Yemen is extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in global food and fuel prices, as the country depends on commercial imports for 90 per cent of its staple foods and essential goods. Affordability is one the key issue driving food insecurity and the cost of the minimum food basket has increased by 42 per cent in Government-controlled areas and 27 per cent in Houthi-controlled areas over the past year. On 15 October, a shipment of wheat flour arrived in Hudaydah from Ukraine, which will help feed four million people for one month, and an additional shipment departed Ukraine for Yemen on 23 October. Additional support is needed to ensure the continued flow of food, fuel and other essential goods through Yemen's ports, as well as to stabilize the country's economy, which has largely depleted people's purchasing power.



Tunisia. Louai's family fled Palestine during the 1960s and he grew up in Egypt and then in Libya. He had a stroke in 2014 and now lives in Tunisia with his Tunisian wife, Karima. Unable to work, he depends on assistance from a national assistance program after humanitarian partners advocated for his inclusion which is still an exception rather than a rule for foreigners in Tunisia. *UNHCR/Hallouli Mohamed Ameer*

Occupied Palestinian Territory

In the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), too many Palestinians continue to struggle to live in dignity across a fragmented territory, with some 2.1 million people needing some form of humanitarian assistance and protection. The OPT remains a protracted protection crisis, characterized by 55 years of military occupation, recurrent violence and escalations of hostilities, a lack of respect for international humanitarian and human rights law, and movement restrictions.

With at least 105 Palestinians, including 26 children, killed by Israeli forces, 2022 has so far been the deadliest year since 2006, on a monthly average, for Palestinians residing in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The monthly average of Palestinian fatalities has increased by 57 per cent when compared with last year. Ten Israeli civilians, three foreigners and four Israeli soldiers have been killed by Palestinians from the West Bank in 2022.

The humanitarian community needs predictable and consistent funding – and political support. As of October, the Humanitarian Response Plan, which aims to assist 1.6 million people, is 63 per cent funded, having received \$318 million out of the requested \$510 million. The food, shelter, and protection clusters are particularly underfunded. WFP is facing a funding shortfall and needs \$4 million to provide assistance to 180,000 people in December.

In Gaza, the escalation in August 2022 has created new needs and deepened existing ones. The humanitarian community still requires \$8 million out of \$15 million requested for reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. This includes \$2 million for the repair of more than 1,000 damaged buildings. An additional \$11 million is still required for the repair of some 12,000 damaged housing units during the Gaza escalation in May 2021. Thousands of families will continue to live in inadequate housing if funding is not received.

These developments are set against the backdrop of the worsening fiscal crisis of the Palestinian Authority, and the Palestinian economy is yet to recover from a more than 11 per cent decrease in GDP in 2020. Poverty has deepened, with 36 per cent of the Palestinian population living below the poverty line. Food security has also increased, from 9 per cent to 23 per cent in the West Bank and from 50 per cent to 53 per cent in 2021 compared to 2020. Rising prices of basic commodities and energy affect the purchasing power of Palestinians.



Tripoli, Libya. Ibrahim, 22, sits in the waiting area of the community day centre in Serraj district. After losing his eyesight in detention, his mental health deteriorated. Mental health care is vital for vulnerable refugees.

UNHCR/Mohamed Alalem

UNRWA

Operating across the OPT, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, UNRWA's services are vital, not only for the humanitarian and development support for millions of Palestinians but also as a stabilizing factor in a highly fragile region, at a time when the Middle East is already facing crises of various intensities. The rising cost of food and fuel is directly impacting Palestine refugees and the populations around them, keeping children out of school, prompting people to risk their lives in dangerous illegal migration attempts by sea.

Iraq and Libya

Given improvements in the humanitarian situations in Iraq and Libya, in 2023 the international humanitarian response currently in place will transition in favor of a wider range of humanitarian-development-peacebuilding (triple nexus) approaches. In Iraq, the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has declined from 11 million people in 2017 to some 2.5 million in 2022. In Libya, the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has declined from 1.3 million in 2021 to some 800,000 in 2022.

As of end-October, funding for the Iraq HRP stands at \$226 million out of the \$400 million requested, which represents 57 per cent of coverage. Libya's funding situation is slightly better – the HRP has received \$88 million out of the \$114 million requested (77 per cent coverage).

The OCHA presence in these countries will reconfigure into Humanitarian Advisory Teams, with solid footprints on which to expand should the humanitarian situations deteriorate.



Thematical focus

Humanitarian financing and the climate crisis

The climate crisis is not about the future. It's about the here and now. Half of the world's population – up to 3.6 billion people – already live in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change. Nowhere is the impact of the climate crisis more brutally felt than in countries already reeling from conflict, poverty and hunger. For example, In Somalia, five consecutive failed rainy seasons have left 300,000 people on the brink of death and caused a famine in parts of the country. One million people have been displaced since January 2021. Across the Horn of Africa, the worst drought in four decades has left 20 million people acutely food insecure and 16 million with no access to water.

As extreme weather events increase in frequency and intensity, so do humanitarian needs. Since 2015, the financial requirements for coordinated inter-agency humanitarian response have increased over 360 per cent, but the funding has not kept up with the needs, resulting in the largest funding gap ever – almost \$30 billion for 2022. Climate finance has the potential to help fill this gap, but it is not reaching the most vulnerable people and communities at either the scale or speed required.

Humanitarian pooled funds have made an important contribution. Since 2006, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has spent nearly \$2 billion on climate hazards, nearly \$1 billion has been allocated to drought response, \$500 million to floods, and \$300 million to storms. CERF has made 417 climate related allocations across 86 countries, supporting a total of 7,062 projects. Country-based pooled funds (CBPF) also play an important role and they have allocated \$543 million to climate related shocks since 2015.

Humanitarian organizations are already on the ground in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, helping communities to take anticipatory action before shocks, building resilience, and delivering finance quickly.



Galguduud region, Somalia. Providing basic WASH services to internally displaced persons in Xabeeb site. About 300 families are benefiting from the intervention. *OCHA/Ayub Ahmed*

OCHA and humanitarian partners will be engaging vociferously in COP 27. Emergency Relief Coordinator/Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Martin Griffiths will call for concrete actions to make the humanitarian system more effective and to make the humanitarian community a stronger strategic partner to reduce the devastating impacts we are seeing due to climate-related shocks.

The takeaways humanitarians hope to see from COP 27 include:

- Urgent and ambitious mitigation action to avert the worst outcomes of climate change.
- Increased investments in building resilience and adaptation for the most vulnerable and worst affected.
- Meaningful decisions, concrete actions and increased finance to avert, minimize, and address losses and damages.

Join OCHA and partners on Saturday, 12 November for an event entitled [Anticipatory Action – At the nexus between humanitarian, development, peace and climate action](#)". Panelists will discuss collaboration and how to scale up innovative and effective practices of anticipatory action in complex crises.

OCHA will also host an official side event on 14 November, entitled "Climate Threats and Opportunities in the Horn of Africa" featuring government partners, UN Agencies, NGOs, civil society and other key stakeholders to discuss how humanitarians, development, and peace partners can reduce the impact of the drought and build resilience among those affected in the Horn of Africa. For more information, please see the [COP 27 side events website](#).



Pooled Funds

Central Emergency Response Fund

OCTOBER
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$22M

TOTAL 2022
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$683M






TOTAL 2022
CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

\$526M

In October 2022, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$22 million through its Rapid Response (RR) window for life-saving humanitarian assistance. This includes an allocation of \$7.8 million to Cuba in response to Hurricane Ian, \$7 million to help tackle an outbreak of cholera in Haiti, \$3 million to strengthen the Ebola response in Uganda, and \$1 million in support of people affected by armed conflict in Kyrgyzstan. Moreover, the Anticipatory Action framework for floods in western Nepal was triggered at the beginning of the month, automatically releasing close to \$3.2 million in CERF funding.

CERF allocations

Allocations endorsed by the ERC

Country	RR allocation	Purpose
 Uganda	<u>3.0 M</u>	Ebola
 Haiti	<u>7.0 M</u>	Cholera
 Cuba	<u>7.8 M</u>	Hurricane Ian
 Kyrgyzstan	<u>1.0 M</u>	Displacement
 Nepal	<u>3.2 M</u>	Anticipatory Action for floods

Source: CERF Data Hub

Haiti. An old man with bags on his head walks past piles of garbage. With the outbreak of cholera in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, addressing the sanitation problems in Cité Soleil capital and seeking solutions to improve living conditions is crucial. *UNICEF/Georges Harry Rouzier*



Isingiro, Uganda. Olivius Saturday, 32, sharing a moment with learners at Kashojwa Nursery and Primary School in Nakivale Refugee Settlement, Isingiro District, Uganda. Olivius has been teaching refugee children in the lower grades of primary school for the past five years. *UNHCR/Frank Walusimbi*

Flood forecast in Nepal triggers \$3.2 million in CERF funding

On 2 October 2022, the OCHA-facilitated [anticipatory action \(AA\) framework](#) in Nepal was [activated](#), to mitigate the impacts of severe monsoon flooding before its peak. The framework, which was set up under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's office with support from OCHA in 2021, uses predictive analytics and meteorological forecast data to release pre-arranged funding for actions intended to mitigate the impacts of a severe flood on the most vulnerable people, with a specific focus on women and other marginalized groups. \$3.2 million from CERF is currently enabling three participating agencies (WFP, UNFPA, and UN Women) to act before the floods to distribute cash and complimentary items, such as hygiene, dignity and health kits; to communicate early warning messages; and to facilitate access to critical health and protection services, including through the deployment of emergency medical teams and rapid response teams, community psychosocial workers, and a gender advisor.

CERF allocates \$7 million to tackle Cholera outbreak in Haiti

On 7 October 2022, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Martin Griffiths allocated \$7 million from CERF's Rapid Response window for immediate life-saving activities in response to a cholera outbreak in Haiti, following confirmation of two cholera cases in the municipalities of Cité Soleil in Port-au-Prince by Haitian health authorities on 2 October. As of 22 October, the Ministry of Health has reported 1,752 suspected cases and 40 deaths, further compounding an already critical humanitarian situation characterized by acute child malnutrition, a protection crisis and lack of basic services. The ongoing security, tensions and fuel crisis is severely impacting the functioning of health structures, the government water and sanitation directorate, and the health response to the cholera outbreak. The Humanitarian Country Team aims to use the CERF allocation to help stop the spread of cholera, especially in areas with no or limited access to basic services such as displacement sites and densely populated areas. The funding will support the provision of an integrated package of life-saving health and WASH assistance to over 280,000 people in the most affected communities, while also moving supplies and humanitarian workers and increasing access through UN Humanitarian Air Services.



CERF allocates \$7.8 million to Cuba in response to Hurricane Ian

On 8 October 2022, ERC Griffiths allocated \$7.8 million from the CERF for an urgent response to damages caused by hurricane Ian in Cuba. Hurricane Ian struck Cuba on 27 September and caused widespread damage across the western provinces of the island. An estimated 3.2 million people were affected, making the hurricane one of the worst disasters ever to hit the country. The CERF funding will enable UN agencies and partners to support with immediate assistance to 575,000 people, including 231,591 women, 231,853 men, 112,370 children, and 19,103 people with disabilities in the Food Security, Health, WASH, Shelter, and Education sectors. The allocation will jumpstart the response outlined in the [Plan of Action](#) that the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team developed and launched on 11 October, which calls for \$42 million to address immediate response and recovery efforts. Donors were encouraged to provide funds quickly and flexibly.

ERC allocates \$15 million in response to Ebola in Uganda

On 15 October 2022, ERC Griffiths allocated \$3 million from CERF for an urgent response to an Ebola outbreak in Uganda. On September 20, following a confirmed case in Ngabano Village of Mubende district, the Government of Uganda announced an outbreak of the Ebola virus disease. As of 19th October, a total of 64 cases of the Sudan strain of the Ebola virus have been confirmed, of which 25 have lost their lives. Additionally, 20 probable deaths have been recorded. The case fatality rate stands at 39.1 per cent among the confirmed cases, and is even higher among children. This CERF allocation will be used to kickstart humanitarian response and enable the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance in the Health, WASH and Food Security sectors for 2.2 million vulnerable people.

CERF allocates \$1 million in support of conflict-affected people in Kyrgyzstan

On 20 October 2022, ERC Griffiths allocated \$1 million from the CERF for people affected by armed conflict in Kyrgyzstan. The escalation of conflict in September 2022 has had a devastating impact on the lives of all Kyrgyz people. Their coping mechanisms were already stretched by years of widespread poverty. The crisis affected 276,938 people and led to the loss of shelter and basic household and non-food items, impacted food insecurity, and caused protection concerns. As of 3 October, 11,193 people remained displaced. The CERF funding will enable UN agencies and partners to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to 15,790 people, including 3,582 women, 2,471 men, 9,737 children, and 600 people with disabilities in the Shelter, Food Security and WASH sectors.



Pooled Funds Country-Based Pooled Funds

CBPF contributions

DISBURSEMENTS IN
OCTOBER US\$)

\$ 125M

OF WHICH

42% International NGO
25% National NGO
32% UN Agencies
1% Others

POOLED
FUNDS

10

Pooled Fund	Disbursements	Number of projects	Number of organisations
Afghanistan	24.7 M	32	26
CAR	5.2 M	8	8
DRC	5.9 M	5	5
Lebanon	6.3 M	14	14
Myanmar	2.7 M	7	7
Nigeria	703.0 K	4	4
oPt	200.0 K	1	1
South Sudan	18.6 M	34	30
Sudan	4.6 M	8	7
Syria	13.0 M	14	11
Syria Cross border	24.5 M	9	3
Yemen	18.8 M	35	29

Source: CBPFs Data Hub

Wathmouk, South Sudan. Majok Arol Akul makes a traditional fish trap in Nathmuok in South Sudan. *Welthungerhilfe/ Peter Caton*

Through October, CBPFs have disbursed \$125.3 million to humanitarian partners in 12 countries. CBPFs disbursed around 67 per cent of funding to NGOs in October, including \$31 million (25 per cent) to local and national partners and \$53 million (42 per cent) to international NGOs. CBPFs disbursed \$40.1 million (32 per cent) to UN Agencies.

As of 1 October 2022, donors have generously contributed a total of \$1.01 billion to 19 CBPFs and one Regionally-hosted Pooled Fund.

CBPFs allocations

OCTOBER
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$77.7M

ALLOCATIONS UNDER
APPROVAL (US\$)

\$273M

TOTAL 2022
ALLOCATIONS (US\$)

\$1.1M

TOTAL 2022
CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

\$1.0B

In October, four CBPFs launched five allocations totalling \$77.7 million. In anticipation of the coming winter and the ongoing cholera outbreak, the Syria Humanitarian Fund launched two reserve allocations to address immediate needs. The drought emergency in Somalia necessitated funding to scale-up ground response to reduce the risk of famine. Ongoing conflicts in South Sudan and Ethiopia saw the launch of reserve allocations to address emergency needs arising for those internally displaced.

Pooled Fund	Monthly allocation	Allocation under approval
Afghanistan		107.6 M
Burkina Faso		
CAR		4.0 M
DRC		1.4 M
Ethiopia	40.0 M	
Iraq		
Jordan		
Lebanon		1.4 M
Myanmar		8.8 M
Nigeria		12.2 M
oPt		
Somalia	17.0 M	17.0 M
South Sudan	11.2 M	7.0 M
Sudan		6.5 M
Syria	9.5 M	6.8 M
Syria Cross border		500.0 K
Ukraine		79.4 M
Venezuela		400.0 K
Yemen		20.8 M

Source: CBPFs Data Hub

Showing approved projects/signed grant agreements in 2022, and projects under contractual finalization in 2022.



- **Somalia Humanitarian Fund (HF)** - \$17 million reserve allocation to scale up immediate life-saving responses to the most affected communities, at a time when the scale, scope and severity of needs is outpacing response. To reduce the risk of famine, the allocation will promote an area based integrated response.
- **South Sudan HF** - \$11.2 million reserve allocation in response to escalated conflict in Tonga County at a time when the humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains dire due to low funding levels. The allocation will ensure continuity of emergency services for up to 36,000 internally displaced in Upper Nile and Jonglei States.
- **Syria HF** - \$2.5 million reserve allocation to provide critical winter assistance to the most vulnerable in the context of growing needs caused by the deepening economic crisis, hostilities, and displacement, compounded by the anticipated harsh winter conditions. \$7 million reserve allocation to address the immediate needs stemming from the cholera outbreak in the affected areas and to prevent further spread. This outbreak was identified on 22 August in Aleppo where the first cholera case of the year was confirmed, and by the end of September, almost 6,000 cases were reported across nine of the 14 Governorates in Syria. Since August, cholera has been rapidly spreading in other governorates, especially considering the large and high-risk internally displaced population and severe water crisis.
- **Ethiopia HF** - \$40 million reserve allocation to address three concurrent crises, namely the heightened violence in Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz; the worsening humanitarian situation in Afar and Amhara resulting from the conflict in Northern Ethiopia; and the unprecedented drought in Somali and Oromia. The allocation supports scale up of integrated response through an area-based approach, including cash assistance where feasible. It incorporates the pre-positioning of funding with selected partners to allow for an immediate '48-hour' response to future needs that emerge, building in greater flexibility and responsiveness to support most vulnerable communities.

The climate crisis is not about the future. It's about the here and now. Half of the world's population – up to 3.6 billion people – already live in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change. Nowhere is the impact of the climate crisis more brutally felt than in countries already reeling from conflict, poverty and hunger.



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).