



GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2025

**ABRIDGED
REPORT**

ENGLISH
4 DECEMBER 2024



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

Financial response plan figures are as reported to the Financial Tracking Service as of 25 November 2024. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Dollar signs denote United States dollars.



This document is an abridged version of the Global Humanitarian Overview 2025. Read the entire report online and explore the interactive content at **humanitarianaction.info**



Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)

Since the conflict began in October 2023, people have endured devastating losses: loved ones, homes, schools, entire communities. In April 2024, a UN team visited Khan Younis and reported widespread destruction. Every building visited was damaged, paved roads were reduced to dirt tracks and unexploded ordnance lay in main intersections and schools. The few remaining residents face severe shortages of food, water and health care, with the destruction of Nasser and Al Amal hospitals.
OCHA/Themba Linden.

Foreword by the Emergency Relief Coordinator

Tom Fletcher

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

I launch this Global Humanitarian Overview for 2025 —my first as Emergency Relief Coordinator— with shame, dread and hope.

Shame, because behind every number in this report is a human being. This exercise is not about theory or trends: it is about lives. Lives shattered by conflict, the climate crisis and the disintegration of our systems for international solidarity.

The suffering behind the numbers is all the more unconscionable for being man-made. Wars in Gaza, Sudan and Ukraine are marked by the ferocity and intensity of the killing, the complete disregard for international law, and the deliberate obstruction of our humanitarian movement's effort to save lives. Displacement of people has again reached new highs. Again, the most vulnerable are the worst betrayed: around one in every five children in the world—approximately 400 million—are living in or fleeing from conflict zones. And women and girls are too often the worst hit, amid inadequate health care and an epidemic of gender-based violence.

These staggering numbers matter. They give our humanitarian movement the clearest assessment of the daunting scale of the challenge, and a road map for where we must focus our collective energy and commitment. The data underlines the tough choices we must make as we face an unprecedented level of suffering. This year is set to be the hottest year on record; already vulnerable communities are reaping the consequences, hit by hurricanes, flooding, drought and heatwaves. Crises are lasting longer—10 years on average. And the longer they last, the bleaker the prospects: life expectancy drops, vaccination rates plummet, education suffers, maternal mortality skyrockets, and the spectre of famine grows.



So, it has been a catastrophic year for the people we serve. It has also been a tough year for our humanitarians. We are under-funded, overstretched and under assault. Humanitarian workers, particularly local staff, have faced indiscriminate hostilities, deadly attacks, and incessant obstruction of their work. Despite rigorous efforts to define and prioritize assistance, underfunding has forced us to scale back operations, and make the toughest choices, with real human costs.

But—hence my dread—2025 is set to be no less challenging. The warning signs are all here, and we cannot look away.

So where is the hope? We must draw it from the courage and determination of those we serve and from the extraordinary work being carried out every day by humanitarians. In 2024, despite the challenges, we reached nearly 116 million people worldwide. We increased local leadership in delivery, strategy, and funding. And through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund, we improved the efficiency and speed of responses. As a community we continued to innovate, including through expansion of the use of cash and vouchers in emergencies, increasing the autonomy and dignity of people caught in crises. Thank you to everyone in the global humanitarian movement, including our committed donors, all those on the frontlines of our efforts, and those who will join us in 2025.

This Global Humanitarian Overview for 2025 sets a clear path for building on this momentum in the coming year. It must jolt us into seeking a reset of the world's relationship with those in direst need; to raise all the funds needed for our frontline appeals; to find new allies, partnerships, and ways of working; to surge work to put the voices and agency of those we serve at the heart of the effort; and to be ruthless in finding efficiency and innovation.

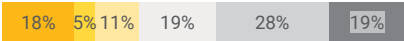
I know that the humanitarian movement will confront the challenges with energy and commitment. But these efforts must be joined by a renewed groundswell of robust and decisive political action from the international community, to stand unequivocally behind international law and our collective obligations to protect civilians and humanitarian assistance; to genuinely confront conflicts, the climate crisis and inequality; and to win afresh the argument for humanity.

Tom Fletcher

At a glance

PEOPLE IN NEED

305.1 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

189.5 million



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

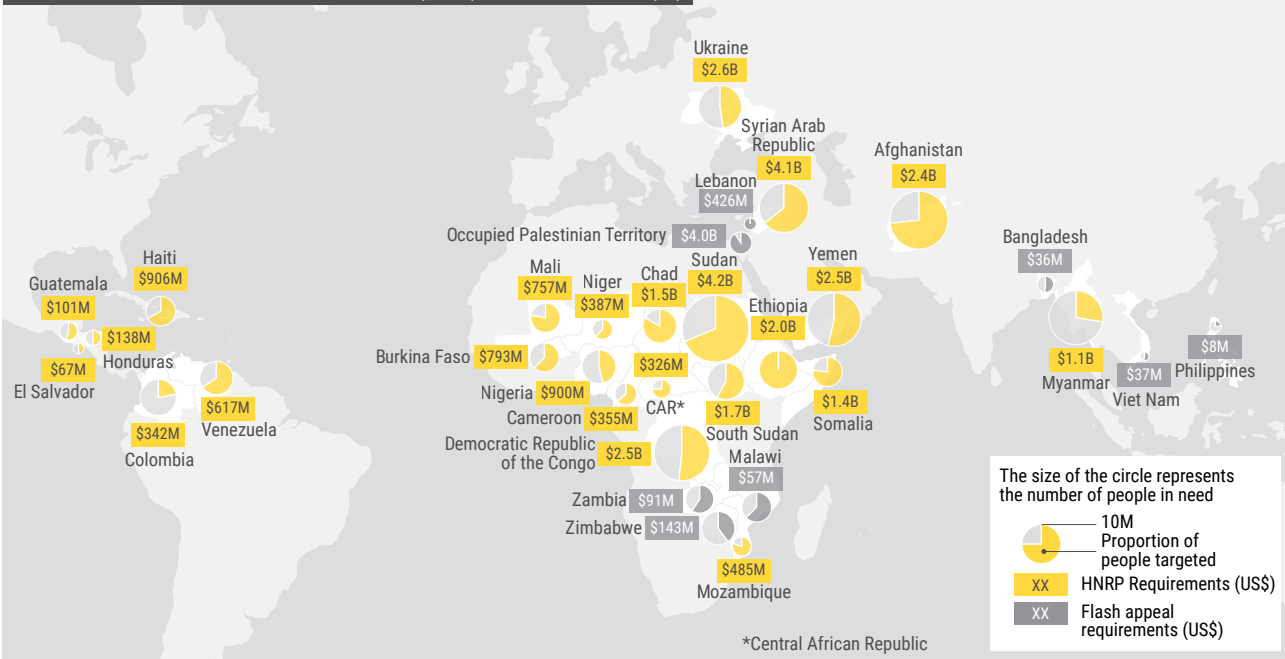
\$47.4 billion



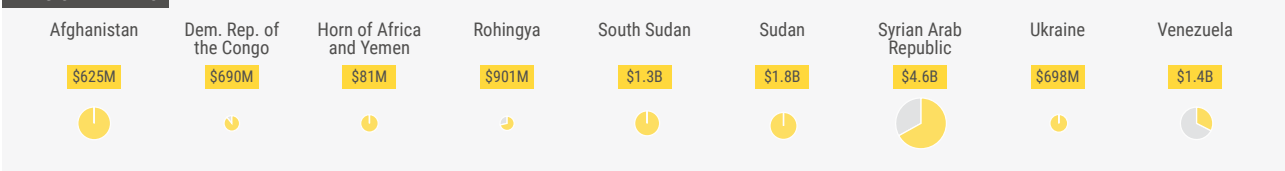
Asia and the Pacific Europe Latin America and the Caribbean Middle East and North Africa Southern and Eastern Africa West and Central Africa

PEOPLE IN NEED, PEOPLE TARGETED AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN 2025

24 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLANS (HNRP) & 9 FLASH APPEALS (FA)



9 REGIONAL PLANS

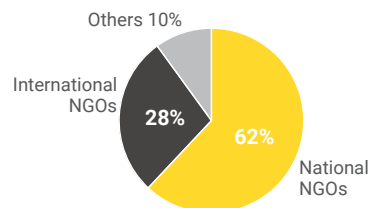


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

OF PARTNERS

More than

2,000



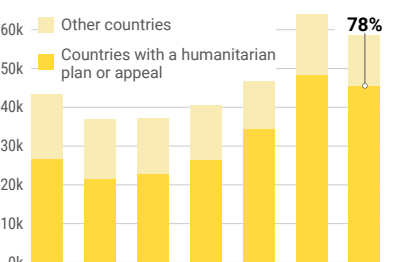
Source: hpc.tools; number of partners participating in the appeal. Data as of 2 Dec 2024

MAIN DRIVERS OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES

Conflict

78% of civilian fatalities in conflict worldwide occurred in countries with a humanitarian plan or appeal.

Number of civilians killed in conflict

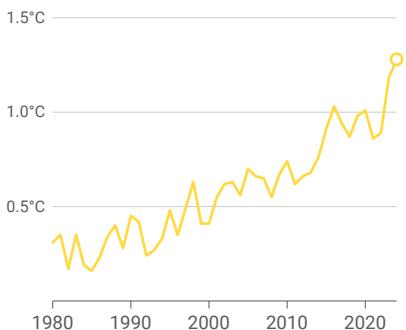


Source: ACLED, data as of 15 Nov 2024

Climate change

The world is perilously close to 1.5°C warming.

Average temperature anomaly



Source: NOAA, data as of 15 Nov 2024

Trends in crises: a world on fire

In 2025, 305 million people around the world will require urgent humanitarian assistance and protection, as multiple crises escalate with devastating consequences for the people affected by them. The Southern and Eastern Africa region hosts the highest number of people in need (85 million), with the catastrophic crisis in Sudan accounting for 35 per cent of the total in the region. This is followed by the Middle East and North Africa, where 59 million people require assistance and protection. While the Syria crisis continues to drive the highest magnitude of needs in the region—with 33 million people requiring assistance and protection inside Syria and in neighbouring countries—the severity of needs is unparalleled in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and rapidly rising in Lebanon.

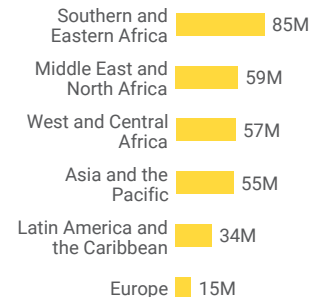
In West and Central Africa, 57 million people are in need, with the highest rise coming in Chad, due to the continued arrival of people fleeing Sudan in desperate need of refuge and support. In Asia and the Pacific, 55 million people are in need, of whom more than half (30 million) are in Afghanistan. The deepening crisis in Myanmar continues to drive increasing needs, with 22 million people now requiring assistance and protection both inside the country and across borders. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 34 million people are in need, including 15 million impacted by the Venezuela crisis. Meanwhile in Europe, 15 million people remain in need due to the ongoing war in Ukraine.

There are two main drivers of these needs, both of which are man-made and therefore could be reversed with concerted and collective action:

- **Conflict:** Civilians are bearing the brunt of a record number of armed conflicts marked by blatant disregard for international humanitarian and human rights law, including mass atrocities. 2024 was one of the most brutal years in recent history for civilians caught in conflicts and, should urgent action not be taken, 2025 could be even worse. By mid-2024, nearly 123 million people had been forcibly displaced by conflict and violence, marking the twelfth consecutive annual increase. The global food security crisis is staggering, affecting over 280 million people daily as acute hunger spreads and intensifies. Violence and displacement further prevent food production and block access to vital markets. And around one in every five children in the world—approximately 400 million—are living in or fleeing conflict zones. In 2024, four out of every five civilian fatalities in conflict worldwide occurred in countries with a humanitarian plan or appeal, with lack of respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) continuing to be the single most important challenge for protecting people in armed conflicts, according to the ICRC. Grave violations against children have reached unprecedented levels in multiple conflicts, with Sudan alone witnessing a 480 per cent rise from 2022 to 2023. Over the past year, more women and children were killed in Gaza than the equivalent period of any other conflict over the past two decades, while in Ukraine an average of at least 16 children have been killed or injured every week since Russia's invasion in February 2022. The number of United Nations verified cases of conflict-related sexual violence was 50 per cent higher in 2023 than the year before. Meanwhile, total global military expenditure has surged, reaching US\$2.4 trillion in 2023.

PEOPLE IN NEED

305.1 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

189.5 million

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$47.4 billion

APPEALS

42

Conflict



4 out of 5

civilian fatalities in conflict worldwide occurred in countries with a humanitarian plan/appeal in 2024

- **The global climate emergency.** The world is perilously close to 1.5°C warming and the climate crisis is increasing the frequency and severity of disasters, with devastating consequences for the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. It is expected that 2024 will be the hottest year on record, marked by floods in the Sahel, East Africa and Europe, drought in Southern Africa and the Americas, and heatwaves across the globe. In 2023, 363 weather-related disasters were recorded, affecting at least 93.1 million people and causing thousands of deaths. In the same year, disasters triggered some 26.4 million internal displacements/movements with over three quarters caused by weather events. Climate change is worsening disasters, making events like the devastating Horn of Africa drought (2020 to 2023) at least 100 times more likely, and increasing the likelihood and destructive power of major hurricanes, such as Hurricane Beryl in 2024, the strongest June hurricane ever recorded in the Atlantic. The climate crisis is wreaking havoc on food systems, with droughts causing over 65 per cent of agricultural economic damages in the past 15 years, worsening food insecurity, especially in areas reliant on smallholder farming. Conflict can also contribute directly to climate change, with researchers estimating that emissions from the first 120 days of the conflict in Gaza exceeded the annual emissions of 26 individual countries and territories. Meanwhile, the top 30 oil and gas companies (excluding those based in poorer countries) have recorded a combined of \$400 billion per year in free cash flow since the 2015 Paris agreement.

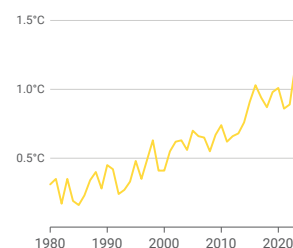
In the absence of meaningful action to end and prevent conflicts and halt global warming, people are facing increasingly prolonged crises. The average duration of a humanitarian plan/appeal is now 10 years, with plans/appeals in Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, OPT, Somalia and Sudan having run consecutively for over 20 years.¹

The longer a humanitarian crisis lasts, the bleaker the prospects become for affected people. Data tracked since 2011 reveals that in a crisis-affected country:²

 <p>People's life expectancy is six years below the global average (67 compared to 73).</p>	 <p>Over 25 per cent of people are undernourished, compared to around 8 per cent globally.</p>	 <p>Only half the population has access to an improved sanitation facility, far below the global average of 88 per cent.</p>
 <p>The maternal mortality rate is nearly double the global average.</p>	 <p>Vaccinations reach just 64 per cent of children, compared to 84 per cent globally.</p>	 <p>Primary school completion rates are just 10 per cent, compared with 90 per cent globally.</p>

- 1 Internal OCHA calculations based on the number of country-specific appeals per year, lasting at minimum 6 months.
- 2 These findings are based on a model for a country in need, which looked at all countries that had a country-specific appeal lasting a year or longer since 2011. Using a weighting factor for development indicators based on the ratio of country-specific people in need to total population, an average indicator was produced covering all countries which experienced a crisis in a particular year. Calculations and data can be found in the GHO master dataset. This exercise is a follow-up to a similar study included in [World Humanitarian Data and Trends](#), Figure 8: "A country in need".

Average temperature anomaly



Source: NASA



2024

will be the hottest year on record



10 years

average duration of a humanitarian plan/appeal

However, in a small number of countries, the situation has improved. Six countries that were responding to time-limited climate emergencies will conclude their humanitarian response plans/appeals by the end of 2024, and therefore, people in need in these countries are not included in the GHO 2025. This includes Burundi (floods), Grenada (hurricane), Libya (floods), Madagascar (cyclone/drought), Nepal (floods) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (hurricane). In addition, in Central America, whilst vulnerabilities remain high, four years after 2020 Hurricanes Eta and Iota, humanitarian needs have reduced. Throughout 2025, six other countries—Bangladesh, Malawi, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe—will also conclude climate-related plans/appeals. However, significant vulnerabilities remain in each of these countries, underscoring the need for rapid investments in locally led development and climate financing to help the most affected communities adapt to future threats.

Kori Woreda, Afar Region, Ethiopia

Four fifth-grade girls stand in their classroom, determined to learn despite significant challenges. They lack essential school supplies such as exercise books, pens, paper, and their town frequently faces food and water shortages. OCHA/Nitsebiho Asrat



Humanitarians' response: an urgent appeal for access and funding

In 2025, the UN and partner organizations are appealing for over \$47 billion to assist nearly 190 million people across 72 countries.³

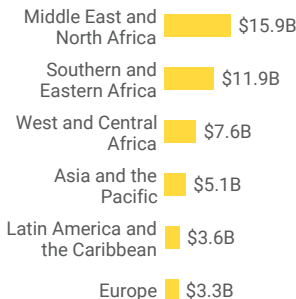
With significant increases in funding required to respond to the escalating crises in OPT and Lebanon, the Middle East and North Africa region now requires \$15.9 billion, accounting for 34 per cent of the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO). The escalating crisis in Sudan has increased funding requirements in Eastern and Southern Africa—which now require nearly \$12 billion—while in West and Central Africa, \$7.6 billion is needed, with Chad's appeal growing due to the continued arrival of Sudanese refugees. Asia and the Pacific now require \$5.1 billion, including an increase in Myanmar's appeal, while Europe needs \$3.3 billion, specifically for Ukraine. Across Latin America and the Caribbean, humanitarian partners are calling for \$3.6 billion, including a significant increase in funding required for Haiti, where escalating violence has driven rapidly rising needs.

Humanitarians will aim to target more people in 2025 than at the beginning of 2024, but a significant number of them come under time-limited, disaster-driven appeals. Seven⁴ climate shock-related Flash Appeals/plans will continue into the first months of 2025, accounting for 16 per cent of people targeted under GHO 2025. Since these appeals/plans span just three to seven months of the year, their costs are lower than those of full-year plans, reducing the overall cost per person of the GHO 2025.

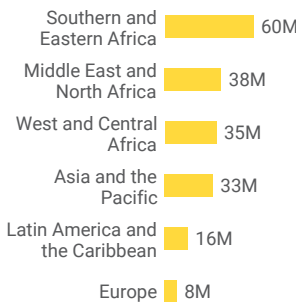
For the second consecutive year, the GHO reflects intensive work by humanitarian partners to prioritize assistance and protection for the people and places who need it most, guided by a realistic understanding of operational capacity to deliver. Building on the difficult decisions already taken in 2024, Humanitarian Country Teams engaged in robust dialogues to review their delivery and set clear boundaries for their 2025 responses, concentrating humanitarian assistance on crisis-affected areas with the most severe needs. As a result, 16⁵ countries have reduced their requirements for 2025, with Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs) tightly focused around responding to the most life-threatening needs in the most effective way possible. Three countries in Central America—El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras—have instituted notable proportional decreases, as they strive to focus on communities with the greatest intersectoral humanitarian needs and bolster complementary development action.

Work on setting clear boundaries for humanitarian appeals/plans has been accompanied by efforts to enhance cost efficiency and effectiveness.⁶ Placing

Requirements (US\$)



People targeted



³ For the full list of countries, please refer to [HumanitarianAction.info](https://humanitarianaction.info).

⁴ Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁵ Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen.

⁶ For the definitions on cost efficiency and effectiveness, see [Cost-Efficiency Analysis of Basic Needs Programs: Best Practice Guidance for Humanitarian Agencies](#).

power and funding in the hands of local and national actors (L/NAs) remains a top priority, with research showing that they can deliver programming 32 per cent more cost efficiently than international intermediaries. Humanitarian partners have also made significant progress in designing cost-effective cash interventions, and innovations such as anticipatory action⁷ and disaster insurance products. Partners are significantly improving the operational efficiency of humanitarian responses, saving hundreds of millions of dollars while enhancing the ability to meet urgent needs. Innovations in procurement and streamlined processes for assessment, targeting, monitoring, and coordination have maximized resource use and eliminated duplication. The humanitarian sector is also working to boost investment in cost and expenditure analysis, which can help organizations enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of both programmes as well as core and support costs.

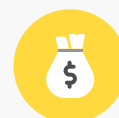
In 2025, humanitarian partners will continue to improve the way they deliver for people in crisis, including by:

- **Respecting and promoting locally led humanitarian action.** L/NAs are at the heart of humanitarian response, leveraging community networks to access affected people, and ensuring more effective, efficient and sustainable action. By the end of 2024, 45 per cent of funding from Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) was channelled to local and national partners, the highest proportion ever, and pooled funds were able to support community-driven approaches, including Emergency Response Rooms in Sudan. L/NAs are also now present in 93 per cent of Humanitarian Country Teams. Despite this, research highlights that many local actors feel excluded from decision-making. More must be done to earn L/NAs' trust and ensure that their voices and views shape the future of humanitarian action.
- **Pursuing people-centred and accountable responses.** Enabling people affected by crises to drive humanitarian responses requires major systems shifts. Collective Accountability to Affected People (AAP) plays a critical role in this, establishing a system-wide approach that incorporates community priorities, perceptions and feedback into decision-making processes. In 2024, the Central Emergency Response Fund allocated funds to strengthen collective AAP in 16 humanitarian operations, leading to significant advances. In Afghanistan, for example, community feedback—including women's voices—is now used to adjust the collective humanitarian response and reallocate funds.
- **Expanding cash assistance wherever feasible and appropriate.** Cash assistance empowers individuals—particularly women and marginalized groups—by allowing them to address their unique needs directly. After years of growth, the volume of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in humanitarian responses decreased in 2023 for the first time since 2015. Despite this, CVA is increasingly being deployed in complex and volatile emergencies. In Gaza, OPT, for example, pre-agreed measures by the Cash Working Group enabled cash to be distributed within days of the October 2023 crisis.



93%

of Humanitarian Country Teams include local and national actors



16

operations received CERF funding for collective AAP



2023

first time the volume of cash assistance declined since 2015

⁷ The Food and Agriculture Organization calculates that every dollar invested in anticipatory action could give families seven dollars in benefits and avoided losses. Yet despite research that more than half of humanitarian emergencies are predictable and over 20 per cent are highly foreseeable, in 2023 less than 1 per cent of humanitarian funds were dedicated to such interventions.

However, two key changes are required for humanitarians to effectively deliver in 2025—access and safety for civilians and the aid workers who serve them, and a fully funded GHO.

- **Advocating respect for international humanitarian law, and accountability for violations, is crucial to protecting civilians and aid workers—who face unprecedented attacks—and to ensuring crisis-affected people can access the assistance, protection and services they require.** Flagrant violations of international humanitarian rights law, combined with insecurity and bureaucratic impediments, imperil the lives of people in need of assistance and the aid workers striving to help them. In countries like Afghanistan, Yemen and the Sahel, bureaucratic impediments and counterterrorism and sanctions-related restrictions, further hinder the delivery of critical assistance by exposing humanitarian actors to legal and financial risks. To deliver their mandate, it is imperative that humanitarians must engage with all actors to negotiate access and deliver assistance and protection for civilians. This is particularly critical given that 90 per cent of people living in areas controlled by armed groups live in countries with humanitarian response plans.
- **No amount of efficiency measures can replace the need for full and flexible funding of humanitarian responses.** Humanitarian action remains a lifeline for millions of people affected by crises, yet chronic underfunding continues to have devastating consequences. Meanwhile, humanitarian organizations are increasingly burdened by the growing complexity and diversity of donor conditionalities, earmarking, and reporting requirements. These demands take critical time and resources, and ultimately result in inefficiencies, higher administrative costs, and potential delays in aid delivery. Exacting donor conditionalities also create disproportionate burdens on resource-constrained local and national NGOs. For humanitarians to respond effectively wherever and whenever needed, global solidarity must be stepped up to fully fund the GHO 2025, and donors must streamline their processes and approaches. While \$47 billion is a sizeable amount, it pales in comparison to other global expenditures—it is less than 2 per cent of global military expenditure, around 4 per cent of the global banking industry's profits, and just 12 per cent of the fossil fuel industry's average annual free cash flow.

Ultimately, people in crisis need political action to end wars, climate action to help them prepare for a shock-filled future and development action to lift them out of crisis, as emphasized in the Pact for the Future. With more state-involved wars today than at any other point since 1946, and the horrifying toll on civilians rising each day, immediate political action is required to end conflicts and uphold the laws of war. Climate action is equally urgent, requiring swift, decisive work to reverse the global climate crisis and ensure that climate financing reaches those most at-risk of catastrophe. As this year's GHO highlights, a growing number of countries are experiencing more frequent and severe disasters—these are countries that should be on a development trajectory, but risk facing repeated crises without global support to help their communities adapt and prepare. And there is an urgent need for Governments, development actors and donors—including international financial institutions—to continue providing development funding and financing in fragile and complex settings, to make funding available for locally led development, and to prioritize development investment in the sectors that humanitarians are so frequently called to address, including education, food security, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene.



90%

of all people living in areas controlled by armed groups reside in GHO countries



\$2.4 trillion

global military expenditure



\$1.1 trillion

global banking industry's profit



\$47 billion

GHO requirements

2024 – humanitarian action in review: delivering under attack

PEOPLE IN NEED ⁹	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING (US\$)	% FUNDED
323.4M	197.9M	\$49.6B	\$21.2B	43%

By 25 November, the financial requirements for 2024 had grown to \$49.6 billion—up from \$46.4 billion at the beginning of the year—aiming to assist nearly 198 million people in 77 countries.

The increase was primarily driven by the intensification of war in both Lebanon and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), drought in Southern Africa, Hurricane Beryl in the Caribbean and floods in Bangladesh, Nepal and Viet Nam. During the year, humanitarian requirements also increased in several countries, including Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen.⁸ In Sudan, a Famine Prevention Plan was launched in April 2024, as the humanitarian community called for immediate action and resourcing in an attempt to avert the looming catastrophe.

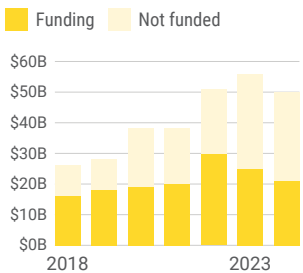
Yet, despite enormous efforts made by humanitarians to tightly focus their response plans and appeals, funding did not keep pace with requirements in 2024. Some \$21.2 billion—just 43 per cent of the amount required—had been received against the GHO requirements by 25 November 2024. These shortages have impacted crises worldwide, especially those that are globally neglected and chronically underfunded.

At the same time, humanitarians and the services they provide have come under unprecedented attack. 2024 has been the most dangerous year for aid workers, with 281 humanitarians killed—around 63 per cent in Gaza, OPT—and 525 subjected to major attacks. Local aid workers—serving their own communities on the frontlines of conflict—are most exposed to violence. Between January and October 2024, 96 per cent of all aid workers killed, injured or kidnapped were national/local staff. Attacks on medical personnel and facilities have also continued, with 2,135 conflict-related assaults on health facilities reported globally between January and October 2024—while attacks on education and military use of schools rose nearly 20 per cent in 2022 and 2023 compared to the previous two years. Arrests and detentions of aid workers, though less well-documented, are a rapidly growing concern. Humanitarians are also encountering increasingly complex challenges from misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, especially within conflict settings.

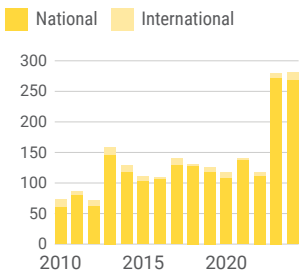
⁸ In some cases, the financial requirements changed because at the time of launch of the GHO 2024, figures from 2023 were used in calculations while the 2024 figures were finalized in-country. The figures were updated directly in HumanitarianAction.info upon the release of the relevant plans. In other cases, the plans were revised through the course of the year to adjust for changes in the context with heightened conflict and/or climate shocks, among others.

⁹ People in need, people targeted and funding requirements figures are as of 25 November 2024. These figures have changed since the launch of GHO 2024.

Funding trend (US\$)



Number of humanitarian workers killed



Source: Aid worker security database, as of 25 Nov 2024

Throughout 2024, underfunding, access constraints and attacks have forced humanitarian to scale back operations and reduce staff in many locations with tragic results. In the past year alone:

- **Cuts in food and nutrition assistance have pushed millions toward starvation and left some at risk of death.** In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 220,000 children with life-threatening severe acute malnutrition under age five went untreated by the end of 2024 due to underfunding. In Chad, insufficient funding has worsened food insecurity, with the number of people facing crisis-level hunger rising from 3.4 million to 4.6 million. Similarly, in Haiti, 2 million people already experiencing severe food insecurity now face the possibility of famine or famine-like conditions due to a lack of funding and support. In Afghanistan, funding cuts left entire districts without food assistance, while in Ethiopia, cereal rations were cut by 20 per cent. Meanwhile, in Syria, the World Food Programme (WFP) reduced monthly food assistance by 80 per cent, serving only one third of the severely food insecure population.
- **Dire underfunding for protection and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have left millions of people exposed to violence, exploitation and in unsafe conditions.** In Myanmar, 2.1 million people were unable to access protection services while 1.1 million children faced heightened risks of violence, abuse and neglect. In Yemen, funding shortages forced cuts to protection services across six governorates, affecting mine victim support, civil documentation, housing, land, property services and child protection case management. In OPT, movement restrictions on staff and goods meant that only half of the protection cluster's targets were met.
- **Gaps in water, sanitation and health care have increased the risk of disease and death.** In Uganda, strained resources left 11 out of the 13 refugee-hosting settlements unable to meet the minimum water standard of 20 litres per person per day, despite rising numbers of new arrivals and deteriorating infrastructure. In the Central African Republic and Chad, outbreaks of Hepatitis E and other water-borne diseases spread due to inadequate water and sanitation support. In Yemen, the cholera response has been critically impacted by the closure of 165 oral rehydration centres and 33 diarrhoea treatment centres, leaving only 14 of the latter expected to remain operational beyond December 2024.
- **Women and girls bear the brunt of funding shortages, as their essential needs are often compromised first.** In Syria, half of the 63 active emergency obstetric and newborn care centres face closure, risking the health and lives of 1.3 million women. In South Sudan, where maternal mortality rates are highest in the world, cuts to midwifery training programmes threaten to leave current and future generations without skilled birth attendants. In Venezuela, four out of five girls missed essential support to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV).



80%

cut to monthly food assistance in Syria



2.1 million

people were unable to access protection services in Myanmar



33

diarrhoea treatment centres closed in Yemen, during cholera outbreak



4 out of 5

girls missed essential support to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in Venezuela

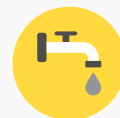
Despite facing overwhelming challenges, humanitarian partners—in support of community-led responses—worked tirelessly to deliver life-sustaining and life-saving assistance. Nearly 116 million people received at minimum one form of humanitarian assistance in 2024:

- **Some 72 million people were reached with food security interventions**, including 58 million who received food assistance and 21 million with agriculture and livelihoods support, through Food Security Cluster partners. In OPT, nutrition services were delivered at 300 supplementary feeding sites. In Venezuela, over 480,000 children received balanced school meals, while in Mozambique, 445,000 women and children benefitted from nutritional aid.
- **Nearly 23 million people across 29 countries gained improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services**, including 5.8 million people in frontline regions of Ukraine. In Somalia, coordinated health and WASH efforts successfully contained cholera outbreaks, improving health outcomes and reducing acute malnutrition in affected areas.
- **At a time of dramatically rising protection threats, humanitarian protection services reached at least 16.2 million people in 24 countries.** Global efforts to address GBV provided critical support to 5 million women, children and young people. Children affected and displaced by conflict received tailored services. Mental health and psychosocial support was provided to children and caregivers, including over 11,700 individuals in Lebanon. Child protection services reached 190,000 children in Burkina Faso and 934,000 in Myanmar.
- **Over 26 million children and women accessed primary health care with the support of humanitarian partners.** Children at risk of polio received vaccinations even in some of the world's most complex crises, including in Gaza, OPT.
- **Emergency shelter and relief items were provided across multiple crises, particularly during harsh winter months.** In Lebanon, over 269,000 relief items—including mattresses, blankets, and sleeping mats—were distributed to displaced families. In Haiti, 100,000 people received emergency shelter kits and essential non-food items. In Syria and Ukraine, more than 1 million people in each country were assisted with winter support, including shelter repairs and cash assistance.
- **Education support remained a cornerstone of humanitarian efforts.** Globally, UNICEF and partners ensured that 9.7 million children in crisis accessed formal or non-formal education, including 1.5 million children in Yemen and 544,000 children in South Sudan.
- **Humanitarian partners delivered cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in highly complex and volatile emergencies, demonstrating its adaptability and effectiveness.** After the conflict in Haiti escalated in March 2024, 20 organizations collaborated to provide CVA. In Yemen, the proportion of CVA funding allocated to multi-purpose cash rose significantly, from 19 per cent in 2022 to 32 per cent in 2023, and reached 95 per cent by October 2024. In Gaza, OPT, preparedness measures enabled cash assistance to be deployed within days of the war's onset in October 2023.
- **Humanitarian partners stepped up to assist unprecedented numbers of people who sought safety across borders**, through nine regional plans. More than 849,000 Afghan refugees received assistance in Iran and Pakistan, while in Chad, humanitarians delivered critical support to nearly 800,000



72 million

people reached with food interventions



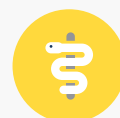
23 million

people received improved WASH services



16 million

people reached with protection services



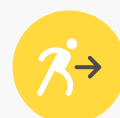
26 million

children and women access primary health care



9.7 million

children in crisis accessed education



800,000

people fleeing the Sudanese conflict received assistance in Chad

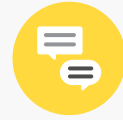
people who fled conflict in Sudan . Under the Syria 3RP, partners provided 1.5 million Syrian refugees with monthly cash transfers, and in Cox's Bazar, educators taught more than 315,000 Rohingya children across 33 refugee camps and schools. In Northern Central America, where migrants converge with host communities and refugees, teams distributed educational kits to children in transit in Guatemala and connected over 6,000 migrant children and adolescents in Honduras to education while on the move.

- **Local and national actors played a vital role in the collective response, while partnership with the private sector continued.** In Chad, local and national actors delivered nutritional services to over 80 per cent of people in hard-to-reach areas. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 85 per cent of partners addressing GBV were local. Refugee- and migrant-led organizations comprised a third of the regional response in Venezuela. In Ukraine, 70 per cent of the more than 600 organizations involved in the response were national NGOs , while in Ethiopia, 61 per cent of emergency shelter and NFI partners were national NGOs. Effective collaboration between humanitarians and private actors continued, enabling 2.6 million people to receive humanitarian assistance through private partnerships in 16 emergencies.
- **Significant strides were made to place affected people at the centre of humanitarian action, though substantial progress is still needed.** Globally, about 5.5 million people shared their concerns, questions and complaints, helping to improve aid and steer humanitarian decision-making. The Flagship Initiative—piloted in Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan—focused on shifting the drivers of humanitarian action and organizing assistance around the priorities of crisis-affected communities rather than the priorities of aid providers.



70%

of responders in Ukraine were national NGOs



5.5 million

people shared feedback with humanitarians

Southeast Myanmar

A pregnant woman and her child sit in their home above floodwaters, waiting for the waters to recede. UNFPA



Annex 1: Overview of 2025 response plans

PEOPLE IN NEED

305.1 million

PEOPLE TARGETED

































189.5 million




























REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$47.4 billion

PLANS

42

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)
 Afghanistan	HNRP	22.9M	16.8M	\$2.4B
 Burkina Faso	HNRP	5.9M	3.7M	\$792.6M
 Cameroon	HNRP	3.3M	2.1M	\$355.3M
 Central African Republic	HNRP	2.4M	1.8M	\$326.1M
 Chad	HNRP	7.8M	6.5M	\$1.5B
 Colombia	HNRP	9M	2M	\$342.0M
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	HNRP	21.2M	11M	\$2.5B
 El Salvador	HNRP	818.7K	407.5K	\$66.9M
 Ethiopia	HNRP		10M	\$2.0B
 Guatemala	HNRP	2.2M	1.2M	\$101.0M
 Haiti	HNRP	6M	4M	\$906.0M
 Honduras	HNRP	1.6M	800K	\$138.0M
 Mali	HNRP	5.9M	4.6M	\$756.8M
 Mozambique	HNRP+FA	2.5M	2M	\$485.0M
 Myanmar	HNRP	19.9M	5.5M	\$1.1B
 Niger	HNRP	2.7M	1.7M	\$386.5M
 Nigeria	HNRP	7.8M	3.6M	\$900.0M
 Somalia	HNRP	5.98M	4.6M	1.43B
 South Sudan	HNRP	9.3M	5.4M	\$1.7B
 Sudan	HNRP	30.4M	20.9M	\$4.2B
 Syrian Arab Republic	HNRP	16.7M	10.8M	\$4.1B
 Ukraine	HNRP	12.7M	6.1M	\$2.6B
 Venezuela	HNRP	7.6M	5M	\$617.0M
 Yemen	HNRP	19.5M	10.5M	\$2.5B
 Bangladesh	FA	1.8M	942.4K	\$35.6M
 Lebanon	FA	1M	1M	\$425.7M
 Malawi	FA	6.1M	3.8M	\$57.5M
 Occupied Palestinian Territory	FA	3.3M	3M	\$4.0B
 Philippines	FA	892.8K	210K	\$8.2M
 Viet Nam	FA	570K	300K	\$37.2M
 Zambia	FA	5.4M	3.2M	\$90.7M
 Zimbabwe	FA	7.6M	3.1M	\$143.1M















Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)
Afghanistan (RRP)	REG	7.3M 	7.3M 	\$624.5M 
Democratic Republic of the Congo (RRP)	REG	2.1M 	2.1M 	\$690.2M 
Horn of Africa to Yemen and Southern Africa (MRP)	REG	1.4M 	991.3K 	\$81.0M 
Rohingya (JRP)	REG	1.7M 	1.5M 	\$900.9M 
South Sudan (RRP)	REG	4.3M 	4.3M 	\$1.3B 
Sudan (RRP)	REG	5M 	5M 	\$1.8B 
Syrian Arab Republic (3RP)	REG	17.6M 	11.8M 	\$4.6B 
Ukraine (RRP)	REG	2.2M 	2.2M 	\$698.4M 
Venezuela (RMRP)	REG	7.2M 	2.3M 	\$1.4B 

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

Annex 2: Funding of 2024 response plans

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING (US\$)	% FUNDED
323.4M	197.9M	\$49.6B	\$21.2B	43%

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Funded (%)
Afghanistan	HRP	23.7M	17.3M	\$3.1B	\$1.3B	41%
Burkina Faso	HRP	6.3M	3.8M	\$934.6M	\$391.0M	42%
Cameroon	HRP	3.4M	2.3M	\$371.4M	\$146.7M	40%
Central African Republic	HRP	2.8M	1.9M	\$367.7M	\$208.1M	57%
Chad	HRP	6M	4.6M	\$1.1B	\$603.0M	54%
Colombia	HRP	8.3M	1.7M	\$332.0M	\$185.7M	56%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP	25.4M	8.7M	\$2.6B	\$1.3B	50%
El Salvador	HRP	1.1M	506.2K	\$86.6M	\$23.5M	27%
Ethiopia	HRP	21.4M	15.5M	\$3.2B	\$795.3M	25%
Guatemala	HRP	5.3M	2.5M	\$125.4M	\$64.2M	51%
Haiti	HRP	5.5M	3.6M	\$673.8M	\$286.3M	42%
Honduras	HRP	2.8M	1.3M	\$203.2M	\$60.6M	30%
Mali	HRP	7.1M	4.1M	\$701.6M	\$247.2M	35%
Mozambique	HRP+FA	2.6M	2M	\$502.4M	\$174.9M	35%
Myanmar	HRP	18.6M	5.3M	\$993.5M	\$330.8M	33%
Niger	HRP	4.5M	2.7M	\$662.2M	\$305.4M	46%
Nigeria	HRP	7.9M	4.4M	\$926.5M	\$519.5M	56%
Somalia	HRP	6.9M	5.2M	\$1.6B	\$679.8M	43%
South Sudan	HRP	9M	5.9M	\$1.8B	\$1.1B	63%
Sudan	HRP	24.8M	14.7M	\$2.7B	\$1.6B	59%
Syrian Arab Republic	HRP	16.7M	10.8M	\$4.1B	\$1.2B	29%
Ukraine	HRP	14.6M	8.5M	\$3.1B	\$1.9B	61%
Venezuela	HRP	7.6M	5.1M	\$617.0M	\$114.1M	18%
Yemen	HRP	18.2M	11.2M	\$2.7B	\$1.3B	47%

Plan	Plan type	People in need	People targeted	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Funded (%)
 Bangladesh	FA	2.7M	1.2M	\$98.7M	\$27.2M	28%
 Burundi	FA	614.9K	306K	\$26.0M	\$17.1M	66%
 Grenada	FA	34K	40.6K	\$7.8M	\$2.7M	34%
 Lebanon	FA	1M	1M	\$425.7M	\$255.6M	60%
 Libya	FA	250K	250K	\$33.7M	\$43.8M	130%
 Madagascar	FA	2.3M	1.6M	\$162.2M	\$114.7M	71%
 Malawi	FA	6.1M	3.8M	\$79.0M	\$26.3M	33%
 Nepal	FA	192K	192K	\$17.5M	\$6.9M	39%
 Occupied Palestinian Territory	FA	3.1M	2.9M	\$3.4B	\$2.4B	69%
 Philippines	FA	892.8K	210K	\$24.7M	\$0.0	0%
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	FA	25K	16K	\$8.0M	\$1.3M	17%
 Viet Nam	FA	570K	300K	\$31.7M	\$8.5M	27%
 Zambia	FA	6.6M	4.6M	\$228.3M	\$39.8M	17%
 Zimbabwe	FA	7.6M	3.1M	\$286.2M	\$92.4M	32%
Afghanistan (RRP)	REG	7.3M	7.3M	\$620.4M	\$168.9M	27%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (RRP)	REG	1.9M	1.9M	\$668.3M	\$242.3M	36%
Horn of Africa to Yemen and Southern Africa (MRP)	REG	2.2M	1.4M	\$112.2M	\$25.4M	34%
Rohingya (JRP)	REG	1.6M	1.4M	\$852.4M	\$476.8M	56%
South Sudan (RRP)	REG	4.7M	4.7M	\$1.4B	\$297.3M	21%
Sudan (RRP)	REG	3.3M	3.3M	\$1.5B	\$439.2M	29%
Syrian Arab Republic (Influx from Lebanon)	REG	480K	480K	\$135.7M	\$8.0M	6%
Syrian Arab Republic (3RP)	REG	12.9M	12.9M	\$4.9B	\$1.4B	29%
Ukraine (RRP)	REG	2.2M	2.2M	\$1.1B	\$396.8M	37%
Venezuela (RMRP)	REG	8.7M	2.9M	\$1.6B	\$542.4M	34%

To avoid overlaps, some numbers are adapted when counting totals. All data is as of 25 November 2024. Funding data for the RRP is from UNHCR RFT. All other data comes from FTS.

How to contribute

Directly support partners participating in coordinated response plans

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

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

Support coordinated humanitarian response in specific countries

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

- Governments wishing to contribute to a CBPF can contact ocha.donor.relations@un.org
- Corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to a CBPF should contact ochaprivatesector@un.org.

Individuals can contribute to the CBPFs at <https://crisisrelief.un.org/donate>

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

Support coordinated humanitarian response world-wide

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

- Governments wishing to contribute to the CERF can contact ocha.donor.relations@un.org
- Corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to the CERF can contact ochaprivatesector@un.org.
- Individuals can contribute to CERF at <https://crisisrelief.un.org/cerf>

For more information about CERF, visit <https://www.unocha.org/cerf>

In-kind relief aid

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

Registering and recognizing your contributions

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

**"We demand an end to attacks on
humanitarians and on all civilians.
We demand that governments put pressure on
all parties to conflict to protect civilians.
We demand an end to arms transfers to armies
and groups that violate international law.
We demand an end to impunity, so that
perpetrators face justice.
Celebrating humanitarians is not enough.
We must all do more to protect and safeguard
our common humanity."**

António Guterres

United Nations Secretary-General

World Humanitarian Day remarks, 2024



Explore more:
humanitarianaction.info

