

Kandahar, Afghanistan

These young girls and their families were displaced by violence to the Tajikan IDP site, near Kandahar City. Most people taking refuge here fled violence in Zabul and some have been displaced for more than six years. They are relieved to be safe, but urgent needs include shelter, farming supplies, water, sanitation and hygiene. One woman said: "Where we came from, we had beautiful green gardens, we had a good life until the conflict." Another said: "You can find malnourished children in every second and third home." This photo was taken November 2019. OCHA/Charlotte Cans



GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2022

People in need

274 million

People targeted

183 million

Requirements (US\$)

41 billion

In 2022, 274 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection.

This number is a significant increase from 235 million people a year ago, which was already the highest figure in decades. The United Nations and partner organizations aim to assist 183 million people most in need across 63 countries, which will require \$41 billion.

Global Humanitarian Overview 2022

The **Global Humanitarian Overview** is the world's most comprehensive, authoritative and evidence-based assessment of humanitarian needs. It aims to fight hunger, killer diseases, gender-based violence and displacement, through plans that prioritize those who need help the most.

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INTRODUCTION

Foreword from the ERC

Humanitarian needs are at an all-time high, humanitarian workers face attack, access is not guaranteed and funding remains well below needs. Now is the moment to double down.



INTRODUCTION

At a Glance

COVID-19 shows no signs of abating, fuelled by variants and a lack of vaccines. Hardwon development gains in employment, food security, and health care have been reversed.

Read this article(/intro/global-achievements)



INTRODUCTION

Global Achievements

Humanitarians responded within an ever-changing landscape in 2021. Over 107 million people caught up in thirty seven crises have been reached with humanitarian assistance.

PART ONE

Global Trends

In 2022, humanitarian action will need to adapt to new and challenging realities. The COVID-19 pandemic is taking a heavy toll in developing countries, civilians continue to be the most affected by conflict and extreme poverty is rising. Climate change effects are devastating, forced displacement is at record levels and 161 million people face acute food insecurity.

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Humanitarian Action Must Adapt to Climate Change

The effects of the climate crisis are happening now, impairing human rights, creating new humanitarian needs and exacerbating and protracting those that already exist.





Hunger is on the Rise and Urgent Action is Needed

Last year's warnings of unprecedented levels of global food insecurity have been confirmed. An estimated 161 million people in 42 countries face acute food insecurity.



PART ONE: GLOBAL TRENDS

Conflict Remains a Major Driver of Humanitarian Need

Despite calls for global ceasefires due to COVID-19, political conflicts continue to hit civilian populations the hardest and further exacerbate the needs of the most vulnerable.

Read this article(/trends//mansand-slow-vaccine-rollout are fueling covid-19-



Variants and Slow Vaccine Rollout are Fueling COVID-19

COVID-19 and its effects are taking a heavy toll on countries already struggling to cope with poverty, conflict, climatic shocks and other disease outbreaks.



Forced Displacement is at Record Levels

Worldwide, 82.4 million people are forcibly displaced. This is the highest number ever, making up more than 1 per cent of the global population.



PART ONE: GLOBAL TRENDS

Health Services Have Been Severely Impacted

COVID-19 severely impacts the operational readiness of health systems worldwide, dealing a considerable blow to operating budgets and stock levels.

Read this article(/trends/covid-19-continues-disrupt-global-economy-extreme-poverty-rises)



COVID-19 Continues to Disrupt the Global Economy

The global economy has experienced massive disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Hard-won development gains have been reversed and extreme poverty is rising.



PART ONE: GLOBAL TRENDS

School Closures Have Severely Disrupted Education

COVID-19 continues to disrupt global education, affecting children from poorer families disproportionately. School closures persist and remote learning shows limitations.



PART ONE: GLOBAL TRENDS

Humanitarian Crises Worsen Gender Inequalities

Women and girls living in humanitarian contexts continue to be among those most affected by gender inequalities. Gender parity has worsened due to COVID-19 and other crises.





Private Sector Mobilizing Resources for Emergencies

The private sector continues to prove its capacity to quickly mobilize resources on the ground and strengthen emergency preparedness and recovery.

PART TWO

Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals

The United Nations and partner organizations aim to assist 183 million people most in need across 63 countries. This section presents an overview of results from 2021, needs for 2022, regional overviews, as well as country-specific and regional response plans.

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PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals: Results from 2021

Funding shortages plagued humanitarian agencies throughout the year, especially as scale-up was required for several high-profile emergencies.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Inter-Agency Coordinated Appeals: Overview for 2022

The United Nations and partner organizations aim to assist 183 million people most in need across 63 countries, which will require \$41 billion.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

The Consequences of Underfunding

Humanitarian funding is the cornerstone of a feasible humanitarian response - without sufficient funds not all needs will be met.





PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Asia and the Pacific

Humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities in the region are increasing due to the impacts of climate change, protracted crises and the health and economic shocks of COVID-19.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Eastern Europe

Humanitarian needs arising from conflict in eastern Ukraine remain critical. Restrictions on movement across the contact line widen the rift between the now-divided population.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Middle East and North Africa

Years of conflict continue to have crippling humanitarian consequences, exacerbated by the effects of COVID-19, macro-economic decline and the climate crisis.





PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Latin America and Caribbean

The world's most economically unequal region is also the second-most disaster-prone. Recovery from the pandemic has been challenging and needs continue to increase.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Southern and East Africa

Violence continues to force people to flee their homes. Grave violations against civilians persist and region is experiencing a major food insecurity crisis.

Read this article(/appeals/west-and-central-africa)



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

West and Central Africa

In 2022, 61 million people will require assistance due to acute and prolonged crises across the region. Violence and climate shocks are driving a dramatic food crisis.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Regional Refugee Appeals

The regional humanitarian response focuses on the immediate needs of refugees and host communities, longer-term solutions and addressing the root causes of crises.



PART TWO: INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

Other Appeals

Under the leadership of humanitarian partners, three other appeals have the aim of responding to the needs of populations at country and regional levels.

PART THREE

Delivering Detter

Humanitarian response, and the systems behind it, are constantly evolving to ensure coordinated and principled assistance quickly reaches those who need help the most. Increasingly, processes that include work with local actors, anticipatory action and improved data analysis and protection help the system to deliver better.

DOWNLOAD PART THREE

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PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Pooled Funds and Humanitarian Emergencies

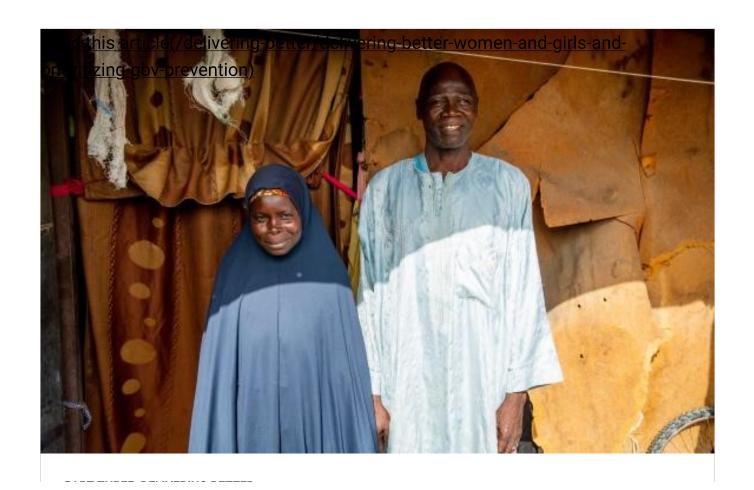
CERF and CBPFs remain key instruments that ensure coordinated and humanitarian assistance quickly reaches people caught up in crises.

Read this article(/delivering-better/ensuring-funding-and-capacity-aap-and-pseaevery-humanitarian-response)



Ensuring Funding and Capacity for AAP and PSEA

Accountability to affected people and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse must remain firmly embedded in every humanitarian response.



Delivering Better for Women and Girls

Women and girls have greater representation in humanitarian prioritization and response, but more women are needed in leadership roles.



PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Protection at the Centre of Humanitarian Response

Human rights must be at the heart of all UN action, including in times of crises and it provides momentum to deepen and advance the centrality of protection in practice.





Local Actors Play a Key Role in Humanitarian Action

In 2021, local actors were at the forefront of the response to COVID-19, particularly in sustaining humanitarian operations. Steady progress has been made in localization.



PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Anticipatory Action: Fast, Effective and Dignified

An estimated half of all today's crises are somewhat predictable. Acting early mitigates

the shock impact and reduces humanitarian needs, helping to enhance resilience.



PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework

Humanitarian systems can respond more appropriately if they understand and acknowledge the multiple ways in which people and communities experience shocks.





Reviewing the HRPs Costing Methodology

A review of the HRPs costing methodology is expected to contribute to strengthening sound and transparent monetary forecasting procedures in the long term.



PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Disaster Response During a Pandemic: Central America

Hurricanes Eta and Iota battered Guatemala and Honduras in November 2021. Despite the pandemic, local humanitarian organizations played a pivotal role in saving lives.



High-Level Task Force on Preventing Famine

The worst food crises are taking place simultaneously and on multiple fronts. A UN task force advocates for famine prevention resources and improved access to people in need.





Operationalizing the Nexus Through Durable Solutions

Protracted humanitarian crisis can last for many years. Humanitarian actors must contribute to sustainable national and local systems and to durable solutions for displaced people.



PART THREE: DELIVERING BETTER

Towards Enhanced Data Responsibility

Data responsibility is a critical issue for the humanitarian system to address. The management of personal and non-personal data must be safe, ethical and effective.