



GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW 2025

THE CRUEL MATH OF AID CUTS

**HYPER-
PRIORITIZED
REPORT**

ENGLISH
JUNE 2025



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 10 June 2025. All financial data for response plans is continuously updated on fts.unocha.org. Dollar signs denote United States dollars.



Read the entire report online and explore the interactive content at humanitarianaction.info



Mandalay, Myanmar

On 28 March 2025, powerful earthquakes struck central Myanmar, resulting in the deaths of 3,800 people and over 5,100 injured. The earthquakes also caused fires that affected hundreds of households, leaving people homeless. The disaster exacerbated a dire humanitarian situation, where nearly 20 million people were already in need of aid.

OCHA/Myaa Aung Thein Kyaw



In the first months of 2025, conflict and violence have worsened ongoing crises while at the same time, critical foreign aid spending has been disrupted. With your help, relief organizations can reach crisis-affected people.

crisisrelief.un.org

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Foreword by the Emergency Relief Coordinator

Tom Fletcher

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

This is a moment of reckoning.

Brutal funding cuts have left us with no other option than to further reduce the number of people we are hoping to save.

Six months after ruthlessly prioritizing those in the direst need, we are left with the cruel math of doing less with less—even as the world around us remains on fire.

Make no mistake: our appeal for less money does not mean that there are less needs. Quite the contrary.

What has changed is that funding for our work has been decimated, even as more lives are shattered by wars and climate-induced disasters, and as our own staff is killed, injured, and detained just for trying to save lives. What has changed is that more people in positions of power are choosing to finance wars instead of aiding people bearing their brunt; retreating from their obligations under international law instead of upholding them; allowing the worst violations to continue instead of holding perpetrators accountable; repressing women and girls instead of empowering them.

And yet I refuse to believe that humanity is dead. Everywhere I've been since taking on this role, I have seen its irrepressible power: In the people who have next to nothing and how they open their doors to those fleeing crises; in the women who have survived atrocities—from Gaza to El Geneina—and how they support their own communities; in the aid providers who, through sheer determination, ingenuity and care, manage to reach people in even the most dangerous and challenging crises.

So, as we launch this hyper-prioritized Global Humanitarian Overview, I am calling on the global community—Governments, businesses, individuals—to meet this moment. Help us deliver for those who need our support the most. Stand up for the laws that protect civilians and protect us as we serve them. Hold those responsible for atrocities to account. Ask yourself whether you did all you could.

This GHO Special Edition reflects our collective response to the most devastating funding cuts that our sector has ever seen. It is a focused, clear-eyed account of what must happen now – where the needs are most urgent, where we can still make the most difference, and where lives are, very literally, on the line. Reaching this point has not been easy; it has required extremely tough conversations and difficult decisions. And let me be crystal clear: while this document outlines what we must do, right now, to save as many lives as we can with the resources that we have, it does not – in any way – replace our meticulous and painstaking planning for this year. The entirety of our initial Global Humanitarian Overview remains fully valid and should be fully funded. This hyper-prioritized version is the tip of the iceberg, not the whole effort.



Chahardara, Afghanistan

The Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, visited a mobile health team, run a national NGO. The team provides maternal and nutrition services for women and children twice a month in the Nawabad cluster of villages. Due to funding cuts, approximately 420 health facilities have closed in the country, denying three million people access to primary health care.

OCHA/Aashiqullah Mandozai

What we are launching today is a call to action, not a plea for charity—it's an appeal for responsibility, solidarity, and a future built on humanity.

Inaction is not inevitable. It is a choice—and one we can refuse to make. The stakes could not be higher.

Tom Fletcher

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



Trends in crises: the world remains on fire

By the end of May 2025, nearly 300 million people around the world were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection. In the first months of the year, conflicts and violence intensified in multiple countries—deepening needs and driving many people to the brink of death—while natural disasters wreaked havoc on the lives of millions of people.

Conflict and violence: multiple crises were characterized by systematic violations of international humanitarian law, including mass atrocities, with catastrophic consequences for civilians.

- **Forced displacement—primarily driven by conflict—reached its highest ever levels.** The number of people forced to flee persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations and events seriously disturbing public order rose in 2024, reaching a record 123.2 million people, or one in 67 people globally. This included 83.4 million people who remained internally displaced within their own country as a consequence of conflicts and natural disasters, a 12 per cent increase compared to 2023. In 2025, refugees continued to flee crises—particularly Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Myanmar and Sudan—and internal displacement rose rapidly. In the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were repeatedly forcibly displaced and confined into ever-shrinking spaces. Haiti is seeing record levels of displacement due to violence, with nearly



Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT): The respite brought about by the 19 January 2025 ceasefire was short-lived, with a full blockade bringing humanitarian efforts to a near stand-still. Renewed attacks have left families living in the rubble of their homes, the remaining hospitals have been crippled and there is a critical risk of famine. *OCHA/Olga Cherevko*



1.3 million people now internally displaced, a 24 per cent increase since December 2024. In the DRC, the M23 offensive in the east of the country, beginning in January 2025, displaced over a million people. In Burkina Faso, over 60,000 people were internally displaced in April alone and in Colombia, over 50,000 people were displaced in just two weeks due to the Catatumbo crisis. With every displacement, urgent shelter needs arise. Shelter is a foundation for survival—without it, people remain exposed to violence, disease, and exploitation. Despite 40 per cent of IDPs globally still residing in displacement sites, the support provided to these locations is minimal.

- **The global food security crisis escalated dramatically, with 295.3 million people facing high acute food insecurity.** Conflict and/or insecurity was responsible for Catastrophic food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5) in Haiti, Mali, OPT, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as famine in 10 locations in Sudan and famine-risk across all of Gaza, OPT. Conflict also caused food insecurity to significantly deteriorate in Myanmar, Nigeria and Sudan, and drove malnutrition crises in Mali, OPT (Gaza), Sudan and Yemen.
- **Sexual violence was rampant, particularly against women and girls.** In the DRC, it was estimated that a child is raped every half hour; in Haiti, there was a tenfold increase in sexual violence against children between 2023 and 2024; in Sudan, the scale and brutality of sexual violence escalated, and around 12.1 million people—nearly one in four, most of them women and girls—are now at risk of gender-based violence.
- **The horrifying toll of war on children continued to mount**, with 50,000 children reportedly killed or injured in Gaza, OPT between October 2023 and May 2025, and April 2025 marking the deadliest month for children in Ukraine in nearly three years. In Colombia, more than 46,000 children and adolescents in the Catatumbo region are facing alarming risks, including fear of forced recruitment into non-State armed groups due to escalating conflict in 2025.



Kassala, Sudan: Since renewed fighting that began in late 2024, 400 families continue to live in the Omar Haj Musa site for internally displaced persons—a former school. Despite their resilience, continued fighting and underfunding of humanitarian action means that sorely needed aid may not reach those who need it most.
OCHA/Giles Clarke

- **Attacks against health care disrupted vital and life-saving care for millions of people throughout the first months of 2025**, with over 500 attacks recorded—over 300 of which involved the use of heavy weapons—across 13 countries and territories.¹
- **The use of explosive weapons in urban areas caused devastating harm for civilians and impacted services essential for their survival**, including in Myanmar, OPT, Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen. It is estimated that some 50 million people suffer the horrific consequences of urban warfare worldwide.

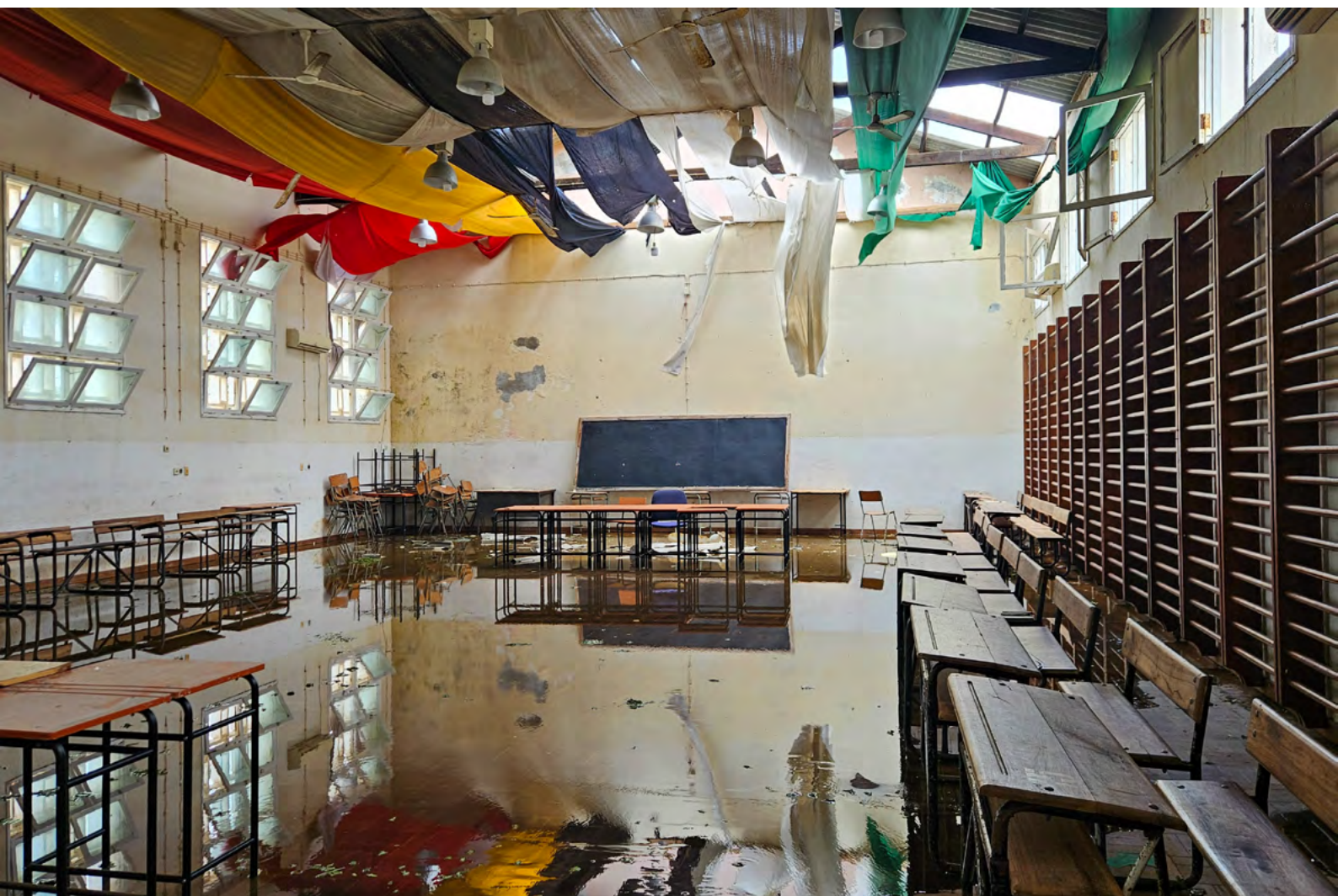
Kyiv, Ukraine: A family in their 80s, Viktor and Nadiia, reel from an attack in their neighbourhood: “We woke up in the middle of the night to the deafening sound of an explosion. It felt as if the entire building shook. Glass was everywhere, and everything in our apartment had been turned upside down. The wall between our apartment and our neighbor’s collapsed. It’s a miracle that we are alive today.” Within an hour, volunteers and rescue services arrived to help them. *OCHA/Viktoriiia Andriievska*



¹ Data as of 3 June 2025.

- **Climate and geological crises:** Two major natural disasters occurred in the first half of 2025. On 28 March 2025, two earthquakes struck central Myanmar, killing 3,800 people, injuring over 5,100, destroying thousands of homes and disrupting communications, water access and electricity supply. The disaster exacerbated an already dire humanitarian situation in the country where, prior to the earthquake, nearly 20 million people were already in need of humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, in Mozambique, Tropical Cyclone Dikeledi made landfall on 13 January 2025, just a month after Tropical Cyclone Chido on 15 December 2024. The two cyclones impacted 700,000 people and destroyed approximately 150,000 homes, as well as hundreds of schools and health facilities. The risk of major emergencies continues to rise due to the global climate crisis, with 2024 now confirmed as the warmest year on record, while 2015 to 2024 are all in the 'Top Ten'. And the future is bleak: there is an 80 per cent chance that at least one year between 2025 and 2029 will be hotter than 2024.

Nampula Province, Mozambique: In January 2025, Cyclone Dikeledi made landfall, destroying over 15,000 houses and 100 schools in the north of the country, including the Ilha de Moçambique Secondary School. More than 700,000 people have been affected by cyclones Chido and Dikeledi.
OCHA/Ruth Matahelumual





Cuts and attacks have consequences: what happens when humanitarians cannot respond



Kassala, Sudan: Zainab used to work at a primary school in Khartoum. Displaced by fighting since May 2023, she has sought refuge at the Omar Haj Musa site for internally displaced persons—a former school—which currently houses 400 families. Despite their resilience, continued fighting and underfunding of humanitarian action means that sorely needed aid may not reach those who need it most. *OCHA/Giles Clarke*

At the end of 2024, humanitarian action was already underfunded and under attack. Today, the situation is unimaginably worse: humanitarians are having to dramatically cut assistance and protection for people in crisis as funding plummets, while themselves facing increasing attacks.

Underfunding: millions of people's lives are hanging in the balance as services, programmes and organizations shut down

In the first five months of 2025, multiple major donors reduced funding, triggering a seismic contraction in global humanitarian action. The United States of America—which funded 45 per cent of the global humanitarian appeal

in 2024¹, and up to 70 per cent in some parts of the world such as Latin America and the Caribbean and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—announced a suspension and subsequent termination of many humanitarian contracts, with sudden and widespread consequences around the globe. This came on top of reductions announced or instituted by other major donors, including Germany, and the United Kingdom, and on the back of a reduction in humanitarian aid from 2023 to 2024.² At least 79 million people in crisis will no longer be targeted for assistance and this is likely a significant underestimate.

The dramatic reduction in humanitarian funding has meant that:

- **Protection services and prevention efforts have been reduced, increasing the probability of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual violence, and child abuse, and removing access to vital services for survivors.** Funding cuts for women-led organizations have hit GBV prevention and response, and protection efforts hardest. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), underfunding—combined with an upsurge in violence—means that 250,000 children will miss out on GBV prevention. In Yemen, funding suspensions have already forced 22 safe spaces to close, denying services and support to over 11,000 women and girls in high-risk areas. In Haiti, over 750,000 people, 70 per cent of whom are women and girls, are estimated to be left without GBV services due to funding constraints.³

North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo

(DRC): In Ngumba, a village designated as a return zone for internally displaced persons, Oxfam supported the construction of water points to help provide access to clean water for arrivals. Security and humanitarian conditions in North and South Kivu have deteriorated since the end of 2024 due to ongoing conflict. Globally, cuts to WASH are threatening access to clean water, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. *OCHA/ Francis Mweze*



1 Data retrieved from the Financial Tracking Service on 10 June 2024.

2 International aid from official donors fell in 2024 by 7.1% in real terms compared to 2023, the first drop after five years of consecutive growth.

3 Data from internal survey by GBV sub-cluster in Haiti (February 2025).

- **The risk of preventable disease and mortality has risen as health and water, sanitation and hygiene services (WASH) are curtailed.** In Syria, hospitals serving over 200,000 people in Deir ez-Zor are at risk of closing in May 2025 and over 170 health facilities in the north-west of the country risk running out of funds. In Somalia, over a quarter of one non-governmental organization's (NGO) health and nutrition facilities will stop services in June 2025, affecting at least 55,000 children. In the DRC, 100,000 children are projected to miss out on measles vaccination in 2026 alone. In Afghanistan, approximately 420 health facilities have closed, denying three million people access to primary health care. In Sudan, through the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, nearly 190,000 refugees and host households in White Nile, Kordofan and parts of Darfur risk losing access to WASH services, heightening the risk of disease outbreaks, malnutrition and protection violations, particularly for women and children.⁴
- **Cuts in food rations and emergency assistance are jeopardizing the lives and wellbeing of people facing acute food insecurity.** The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that it may reach more than 16 million people less (21 per cent) with emergency food assistance in 2025 compared to the 80 million people assisted in 2024, with the biggest impact being felt in Yemen. Already, prior to 2025, financing for food, cash and emergency agriculture was well below what was required, from Haiti to Mali and South Sudan. In Bangladesh, one million Rohingya refugees who rely on food assistance will see their monthly food rations halved without additional funding. In Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), one in every three (60 out of 180) community kitchens had to close in just days. In Sudan, additional funding is urgently needed to procure and distribute seeds, without which, many farmers may miss this critical planting window. In Haiti, which has just entered the Atlantic Hurricane Season and where food insecurity is rampant, WFP, for the first time ever, has no prepositioned food stocks, nor the cash liquidity to mount a swift humanitarian response in the case of a hurricane.
- **Malnourished children face heightened risk of severe malnutrition and death.** Disruptions to nutrition support and services due to global funding cuts are expected to affect 14 million children, including more than 2.4 million who are already suffering severe acute malnutrition and at imminent risk of death. In Afghanistan, 298 nutrition sites (out of 3,455) remain closed, depriving 80,000 acutely malnourished children, pregnant women, and new mothers of treatment posing a serious risk of increased mortality.
- **Maternal and infant mortality may rise, as sexual and reproductive healthcare services are cut in countries where risks are already the highest.** Funding cuts have led to facility closures, loss of health workers and disruptions to supply chains for lifesaving supplies and medicines such as treatments for haemorrhage, pre-eclampsia and malaria—all leading causes of maternal deaths. Severe funding cuts are reducing support for midwives in crisis settings, jeopardizing the health and lives of pregnant women and newborns in some of the most fragile places on earth.

4 Information provided directly by UNHCR.

- **Children are losing access to their future, as access to education diminishes.** More than 1.8 million children will miss out on learning due to aid cuts impacting one NGO's education programmes in over 20 countries.
- **Lack of shelter is leaving millions of people exposed to the elements and violence.** In some of the world's biggest crises—including Sudan and DRC—distribution of emergency shelters is at risk of being cut. In Chad, Colombia and Uganda, families face protracted displacement with no shelter assistance on the horizon.
- **Cash and voucher assistance (CVA)—including multi-purpose/unrestricted cash—has been drastically reduced in multiple countries.** CVA is projected to drop precipitously in 2025, after already decreasing in 2024 as a proportion of humanitarian assistance. In Ukraine, cash assistance for people fleeing the frontlines was reduced due to funding cuts.
- **Services for refugees are being jeopardized.** In Rwanda, under the DRC regional refugee plan (RRP), cash assistance for food decreased by 50 per cent. In Uganda, moderately vulnerable refugees (82 per cent of the settlement refugee population) have had their food rations reduced to approximately a quarter of the full amount. In Libya, under the Sudan RRP, 4,500 refugees may lose access to psychosocial support services without funding. In Hungary, under the Ukraine RRP, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will not enroll any new refugees with severe disabilities into the cash support programme. In Lebanon, through the Syria 3RP, tens of thousands of vulnerable families risk being left without multipurpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs despite a highly prioritized plan.⁵

Maga, Cameroon: Mobile health clinics provide essential care and nutrition services to flood-affected communities in the far north of the country. Many of these clinics, in Cameroon and globally, are run by local and national NGOs who are bearing the brunt of funding cuts to aid. The impact will be felt twice: by affected people and communities who will lose services and by aid workers who lose their jobs. OCHA/Bibiane Mouangue



⁵ Data provided directly by UNHCR.



Around the world, budget cuts are forcing humanitarian partners to reduce operations, presence and services. At least 12,000 humanitarian staff contracts have been cut and at least 22 organizations have had to completely close their offices in the relevant countries. National NGOs have reported the highest proportion of terminations, with higher rates for women- and refugee-led organizations. Separately, almost half (47 per cent) of women-led organizations surveyed are expecting to shut down within six months, if current funding levels persist, and almost three-quarters (72 per cent) report having been forced to lay off staff. Funding cuts have also affected humanitarian programmes for persons with disabilities: 76 per cent of survey respondents reported an impact on humanitarian programmes on disability inclusion, 81 per cent reported an impact on the delivery of assistance to address basic needs and 95 per cent reported an impact on work to address barriers faced by persons with disabilities to access humanitarian assistance.⁶ Coordination remains essential in hyper-prioritized humanitarian action: it ensures principled response, strategic focus, equitable targeting, avoiding duplication of efforts and the efficient use of every dollar. Yet Coordination Cluster teams have been a hit with staff reductions, undermining response effectiveness.

As of 10 June 2025, only 12 per cent of funding required under the 2025 Global Humanitarian Overview has been received. Without urgent additional support and financial backing, humanitarian partners will be unable to reach even people with the most life-threatening needs.

And yet, this devastating underfunding of humanitarian action comes amid an exponential rise in military expenditure. In 2024, military expenditure reached over \$2.7 trillion in 2024; more than 100 times the amount galvanized for humanitarian appeals globally (\$24.91 billion). This was the steepest year-on-year rise in military expenditure since at least the end of the Cold War, with European military expenditure accounting for the main increase

Under attack: humanitarians killed, injured and threatened

In the first five months of 2025, 128 workers were killed across 17 countries⁷, 98 per cent of whom were national staff—highlighting the additional danger faced by local responders. OPT was the most dangerous place in the world for aid workers in the first five months of the year, with 38 incidents recorded, followed by South Sudan (17 incidents) and Sudan (16 incidents). This comes on the back of the deadliest year for humanitarians on record in 2024, when more than 380 aid workers were killed across 20 countries. This was nearly 100 more than in 2023, which already saw a 137 per cent increase over 2022.

Humanitarians also face other challenges, such as the criminalization of their work and misinformation regarding their efforts. They are increasingly being detained, interrogated and accused of supporting terrorism simply for delivering aid to people in need. Aid organizations are also targets of disinformation and misinformation campaigns in places such as Haiti, OPT and Yemen.

⁶ Preliminary data provided by Disability Reference Group as of 10 June 2025. Full report forthcoming.

⁷ Data retrieved 10 June 2025, Aid Worker Security Database.



Attacks against aid workers disrupt critical assistance and protection for people in crisis. In OPT, attacks against aid workers and health facilities—combined with a crippling more-than-two-month total blockade on the entry of supplies, and the dismantling of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) following the adoption of legislation by the Israeli Knesset—have brought the humanitarian response to the verge of collapse. In the Sahel, widespread violence has led to the closure of more than 9,900 schools and 922 health centres, limiting people’s access to critical health and education services. In Sudan, attacks against aid workers have impacted access to places with the most critical needs. In early June 2025, a convoy attempting to reach children and families in famine-affected Al Fasher was attacked, killing five convoy members, and preventing life-saving food and nutrition supplies from reaching hundreds of thousands of people in the region.

And yet, impunity for attacks against aid workers is the new normal. Recent attacks have been met with muted responses, rather than collective global outrage. No recent major attacks against aid workers have been prosecuted and punished. This is despite the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2730 (2024), which calls on all States to respect and protect humanitarian workers, and despite the efforts of an inter-ministerial group from Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Sierra Leone, Switzerland and the United Kingdom to develop a new Declaration for the Protection of Humanitarian Personnel. The UN Secretary-General said in January 2025 that “impunity is endemic—with serial violations of international law, international humanitarian law and the UN Charter”. Without immediate, bold and concerted political effort, these violations will continue imperiling the lives of aid workers and the people they serve.



Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT): OPT continues to be the most dangerous place for aid workers, accounting for 42 per cent of all aid workers killed, injured or kidnapped worldwide. Wearing humanitarian emblems is not a guarantee of safety, with incidents being reported against clearly marked humanitarian vehicles and workers, in violation of international humanitarian law. On 23 March 2025, a convoy of five ambulances, a fire truck and UN vehicle came under fire by the Israeli Defence Forces. The bodies of 15 aid and emergency workers were eventually recovered in a shallow grave. *OCHA OPT*

Timeline of attacks against aid workers in 2025

This timeline is illustrative and reflects only some of the gravest attacks against aid workers in the first months of 2025.

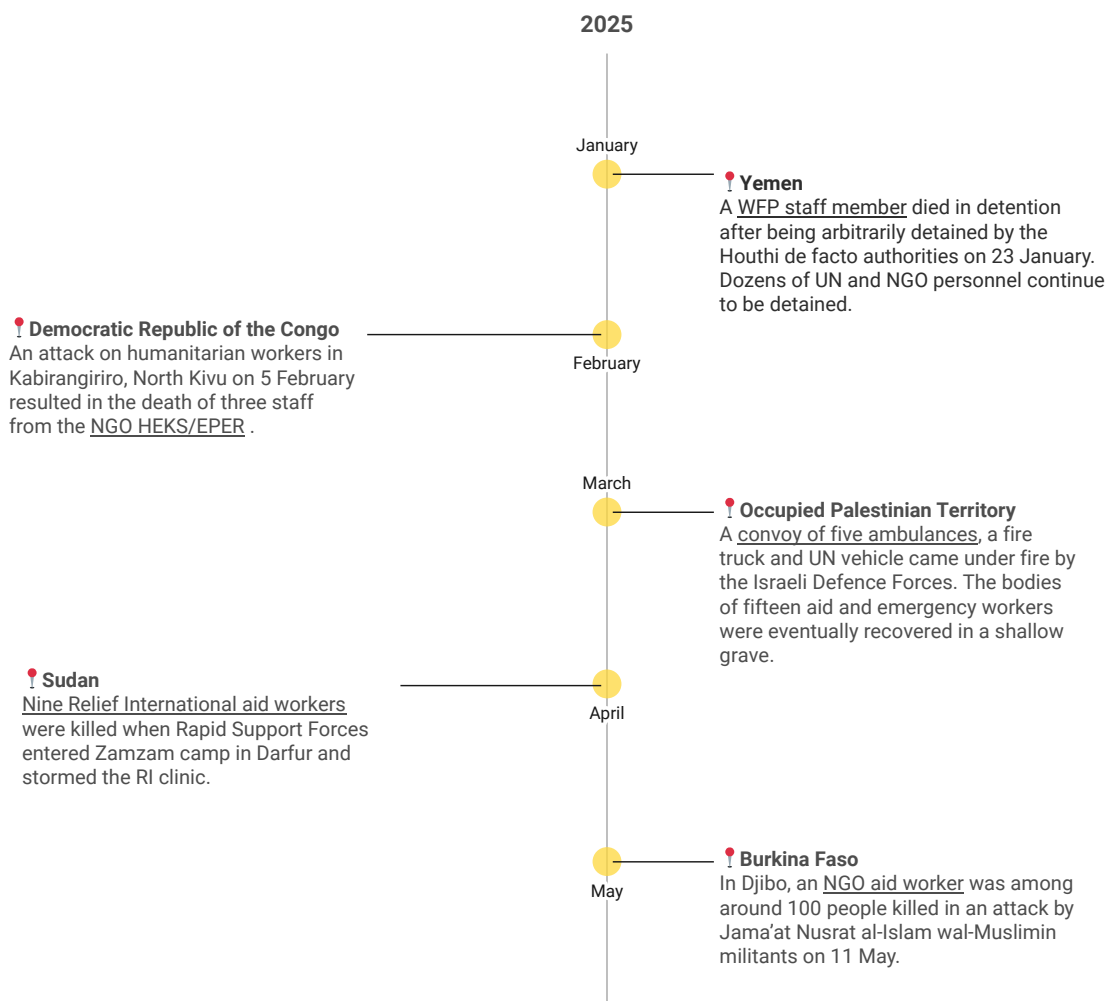


Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action



Humanitarians in action: delivering even amid extreme challenges



Mandalay, Myanmar:

Following the devastating earthquakes of 28 March 2025, the humanitarian community rallied to support the people of Myanmar. Food distributions started within 48 hours of the disaster. *OCHA/Myaa Aung Thein Kyaw*

Despite facing extreme underfunding and escalating attacks, humanitarians provided a literal lifeline for millions of people around the world throughout the first months of 2025, in support of the communities they serve, and with local and national actors at the forefront of every response.

Around the world, communities continued to provide the first line of support for one another in times of crisis, from mutual aid efforts through the Emergency Response Rooms in Sudan to community-led kitchens in Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), and solidarity shown by receiving communities to those fleeing violence whether within their own country or across borders. These efforts were supported by the work of local and national organizations who—despite having to restrict their services and reduce their presence—continued to deliver for those in urgent need. Acknowledging and supporting locally led humanitarian response is a critical component of the global Humanitarian Reset.

Since 2025 began, humanitarian partners—from local and national actors through to international non-governmental organizations (NGO) and United Nations entities—have saved lives and upheld the dignity of people impacted by crises, amid enormous challenges. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(DRC), following the explosion of violence in the east which displaced at least 660,000 people from January to March 2025, partners responded despite the extreme constraints, including acting early to anticipate a cholera outbreak, supported by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In Myanmar, within one month of the devastating earthquakes which struck on 28 March 2025, humanitarian partners had reached at least 600,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene support, nearly half a million people with food assistance, and more than 100,000 people with emergency shelter and essential household items. Partners in Myanmar also dispatched as mobile medical teams, delivering medical supplies, reuniting separated children with their families and supporting survivors of gender-based violence. Both the CERF and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund rapidly disbursed allocations to support the response. In Sudan, after horrifying violence and insecurity engulfed Zamzam and Abu Shouk displacement camps in April 2025 and forcing the displacement of over 400,000 people, humanitarian partners activated an operational response plan to reach new arrivals: between 4 and 8 May 2025, 335,000 people received emergency food assistance and 67,000 received emergency nutrition supplies. Across the border in Chad, UNHCR and its partners worked with authorities to authenticate the medical certificates of Sudanese refugee doctors so they could practice in Chad, providing them with a livelihood and the means to continue help people.

In Haiti, where violence has escalated dramatically and one in every eight children is displaced, humanitarian partners have provided safe spaces and psychosocial support for children in IDP sites and hard-to-reach areas of Port-au-Prince and delivered 4.2 million hot meals to almost 450,000 students, almost 68 per cent of which were prepared with locally sourced products. In Yemen, which remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises, 134 humanitarian actors supported an average of 4 million people per month with life-saving protection and multisectoral assistance in the first quarter of 2025.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti: At the Jean Marie César IDP site, UNICEF Haiti and its partners provide vital psychosocial support to children displaced by escalating violence across multiple neighbourhoods around Port-au-Prince.
UNICEF/Herold Joseph



The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster supported displaced communities in 27 countries, delivering life-saving assistance under some of the most challenging conditions. In Ukraine, CCCM partners coordinated the movement of over 83,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), ensuring access to essential services and safety. In Burkina Faso and Yemen, assessments identified critical service gaps, enabling targeted interventions to prevent violence—particularly against displaced women and girls.¹

The ability of humanitarians to deliver when enabled to do so was showcased during the ceasefire in Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), between 19 January and 18 March 2025. During this time, partners delivered winterization kits to 60,000 children (compared to 10,000 prior to the ceasefire); supported 25 UN-subsidized bakeries (compared to 5 before the ceasefire); and brought 78,000 tonnes of aid into Gaza (compared to 23,000 prior to the ceasefire). This was followed by the imposition by Israel of an 11-week total aid blockade, during which humanitarian partners continued to deliver aid under the most difficult and complex circumstances. In May 2025, over two days, around 299,000 daily meals were prepared and delivered by 16 partners through about 70 kitchens. In the same month, about 500,000 medical treatments, consultations and interventions were conducted by 69 Health Cluster partners across Gaza. Despite the restrictions imposed on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) by the Israeli Knesset laws, the misinformation and disinformation circulated about it, and the unprecedented killing and injury of its staff and their families during the Israeli onslaught in Gaza, UNRWA has continued to be the backbone of the humanitarian operation and deliver essential services to Palestinian refugees in Gaza, as well as across each of its fields of operations.

Gaza, Occupied Palestinian Territory: In Khan Younis, UNRWA social workers—who are also part of the communities they serve—organized recreational and psychosocial support activities for children, as well as awareness workshops on how to support children in times of conflict for their parents. *UNRWA*



¹ Information provided directly by CCCM.

The tireless efforts of humanitarian partners to deliver to people in crisis in a coordinated and principled manner in the first months of 2025 highlight the ability of the humanitarian system to assist and protect people in the world's gravest emergencies, even in the most adverse circumstances. As global geopolitics shift, it is vital that a movement is built that supports principled humanitarian action, delivered by partners who have the experience, expertise and ability to reach people in most urgent need. This is precisely what the Humanitarian Reset aims to accomplish, grounded in the work of local and national partners who know their communities best, and leveraging the tools, systems and capacities of the international humanitarian community in support of their efforts.



A hyper-prioritized Global Humanitarian Overview: the cruel math of aid cuts



Port-au-Prince, Haiti:

Renewed gang-related violence around the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince has caused mass displacement since the end of 2024. Almost one child out of every eight is internally displaced and food insecurity has reached levels never before seen in the country. People at IPD sites lack proper shelter and aid will become even scarcer with insufficient funding. OCHA/Herold Joseph

The magnitude, gravity and suddenness of funding cuts in the first quarter of 2025 have forced the humanitarian community to hyper-prioritize its response efforts. This reprioritization—as called for in the [Humanitarian Reset](#) and supported by the IASC Emergency Directors through their ‘[global accelerated transition plan](#)’—aims to ensure that humanitarians save as many lives as possible with the resources they have. Starting in March 2025, every country operation and regional response rapidly reviewed their already robustly defined plans and appeals to identify those people in the most urgent need of assistance and the most critical response to be mobilized.

This hyper-prioritization has identified 114.4 million people who are facing the most life-threatening needs to be most urgently targeted with assistance and protection. This represents just 38.3 per cent of people in need of humanitarian assistance globally (298.9 million) and only 64 per cent of the total people targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2025 (178.7 million). This hyper-prioritization required painstaking deliberation and decisions by humanitarian leaders and partners, who had already exerted extensive efforts to tightly define their 2025 humanitarian plans and appeals.



The hyper-prioritized humanitarian effort builds on the priorities expressed by crisis-affected people and communities. Mindful of the importance of avoiding rushed consultations, the prioritization efforts relied primarily upon the consultations undertaken as part of the initial plans and appeals for 2025. In Yemen, for example, over 1,100 participants engaged in area-based consultations (24 per cent of whom were women), across all governorates in the development of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). In Afghanistan, the HNRP involved nearly 1,000 people in community validation exercises and in the Central African Republic, 13 regional workshops undertaken for the HNRP enabled active listening to affected communities, which identified their priority needs in the face of different types of shocks, as well as their humanitarian preferences.

▲
Chahardara, Afghanistan:
 In April 2025, respecting local customs, humanitarian partners held focus group discussion with members of the Nawabad community, including host community members impacted by conflict, returnees and internally displaced persons to better understand their needs and tailor humanitarian response.
OCHA/Aashiqullah Mandozai

To reach these people, US\$29.1 billion—out of the total \$44 billion currently required under the Global Humanitarian Overview—urgently needs to be mobilized. Yet, as of 10 June, just \$5.5 billion has been received, amounting to 18.5 per cent of the funding immediately required to respond to the most life-threatening needs in the world, and just over 12 per cent of the total humanitarian funding required in 2025 through the Global Humanitarian Overview (\$44 billion).

Total people targeted in 2025

These charts include aggregated totals for both country-specific and regional plans (minus overlaps).

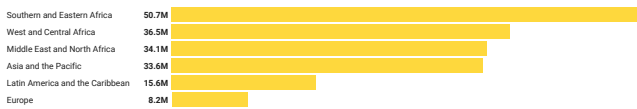


Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

Total requirements in 2025 (US\$)

These charts include aggregated totals for both country-specific and regional plans (minus overlaps).

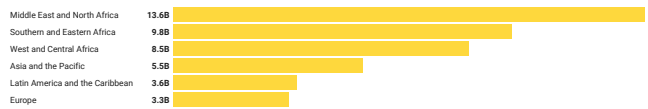
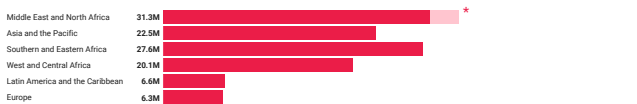


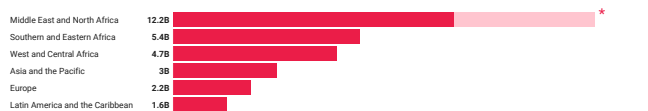
Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

People urgently prioritized in 2025



*Note: The MENA figures are proportionately higher due to the inclusion of the entirety of the OPT Flash Appeal, which represents the life-saving response to the most life-threatening needs.
 Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

Urgently prioritized requirements in 2025 (US\$)



*Note: The MENA figures are proportionately higher due to the inclusion of the entirety of the OPT Flash Appeal, which represents the life-saving response to the most life-threatening needs.
 Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

Across all prioritization efforts, humanitarian leaders and partners have kept the centrality of protection and the dignity of the people they serve at the core of their work. Rather than defining 'life saving' as a restricted list of activities, humanitarians have focused on delivering the best and most dignified response to the most life-threatening needs faced by communities in crisis. This includes prioritizing unrestricted cash assistance wherever it is feasible and appropriate, given the dignity of choice that it provides to people who receive it. Humanitarians have also ensured that protection is incorporated in every country's hyper-prioritized response, as an equal priority alongside the delivery of assistance and services.

Hyper-prioritizing country responses

In March 2025, the Emergency Relief Coordinator called on all Humanitarian Coordinators globally to urgently reprioritize—collectively with the humanitarian community—their planned responses, in light of global funding cuts. The reprioritization of Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRP) was based on two main criteria, while discussions were contextualized to each country context, for example, discussing additional activities and/or areas to include. The two baseline criteria were:

- **focusing humanitarian action on the people and places that need it most,** using intersectoral severity 4 and 5² as the starting point; and
- **prioritizing life-saving activities, including protection,** based on work already undertaken for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2025.

Requirements in 2025 (US\$) through country-specific plans

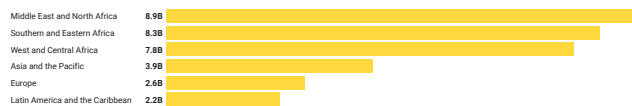


Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

People targeted in 2025 through country-specific plans

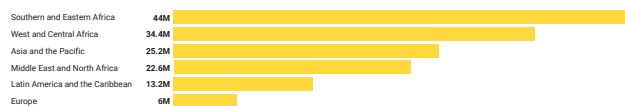
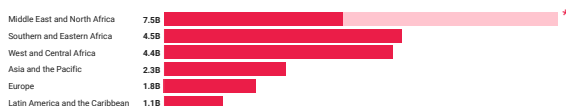


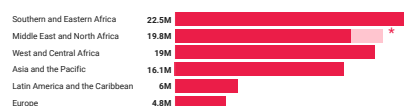
Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

Urgently prioritized requirements in 2025 (US\$) through country-specific plans



*Note: The MENA figures are proportionately higher due to the inclusion of the entirety of the OPF Flash Appeal, which represents the life-saving response to the most life-threatening needs.
Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

People urgently prioritized in 2025 through country-specific plans



*Note: The MENA figures are proportionately higher due to the inclusion of the entirety of the OPF Flash Appeal, which represents the life-saving response to the most life-threatening needs.
Chart: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

This hyper-prioritization identified 88.2 million people to be most urgently targeted for assistance and protection, with \$21.5 billion immediately required to reach them in 2025. In Southern and Eastern Africa, \$4.5 billion is urgently called for to assist the 22.5 million prioritized targeted people. The war in Sudan—which has generated the largest humanitarian crisis in the world—continues to account for the highest urgently prioritized target (18 million people) and requirements (\$3 billion), while several Flash Appeals responding to climate emergencies in the region have recently ended in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia

2 Intersectoral severity, as defined in the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) represents the degree of humanitarian needs and protection risks that populations face, ranked on five tiers. Intersectoral severity 5 is the highest level of concern denoting catastrophic humanitarian conditions and severity 4 denotes extreme humanitarian conditions.

continue to discuss humanitarian needs and response, no figures for Ethiopia (People in Need, People Targeted or Requirements) are reflected in this GHO update. In the Middle East and North Africa, \$7.5 billion is required for the most urgent response to 19.8 million prioritized targeted people, driven in particular by the crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), where the entirety of the Flash Appeal has been included in the hyper-prioritization due to the gravity of the situation and urgently needed scale-up of the response.³ In West and Central Africa, \$4.4 billion is urgently needed, with the highest critical requirements and prioritized target for the response in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$1.7 billion for priority response to 6.8 million people), where the escalation of conflict in the east has had devastating consequences for communities. Asia and the Pacific require \$2.3 billion for urgent needs to provide assistance and protection to 16.1 million prioritized people targeted, including an increase in Myanmar’s appeal following the tragic earthquakes which struck in March 2025, accompanied by a decrease due to the conclusion of Flash Appeals for climate emergencies in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Europe’s most urgent requirements are \$1.8 billion, to respond to the most urgent needs in Ukraine. Across Latin America and the Caribbean, humanitarian partners are calling for \$1.1 billion, including for the escalating crises in Colombia and Haiti. Three countries in Central America—El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras—are not reflected in the reprioritization, as they had already instituted notable proportional decreases for 2025, striving to focus on communities with the greatest humanitarian needs and bolstering complementary development action while preparing the transition out of the HPC for 2026.

³ For Syria, the full amount of the existing prioritized \$2 billion plan is included in the hyper-prioritized figures, given that this is a six-month plan. The plan is currently being reviewed and will be extended until the end of 2025, with a strong prioritization undertaken as part of this process. In Middle East and North Africa, the Lebanon Flash Appeal concluded earlier in 2025.

Overview of 2025 hyper-prioritized response plans

Plan	Total people in need	Total people targeted	People urgently prioritized	Total requirements (US\$)	Urgently prioritized requirements (US\$)
Afghanistan	22.9M	16.8M	12.5M	2.4B	1.6B
Burkina Faso	5.9M	3.7M	1.2M	792.6M	279.5M
Cameroon	3.3M	2.1M	1.3M	359.3M	243M
Central African Republic	2.4M	1.8M	1.2M	326.1M	208.3M
Chad	7M	5.5M	2.8M	1.5B	835.7M
Colombia	9.1M	2M	1.2M	342.3M	177M
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21.2M	11M	4.8M	2.5B	967M
El Salvador	818.7K	407.5K	-	66.9M	-
Guatemala	2.2M	1M	-	100.6M	-
Haiti	6M	3.9M	3.88M	908.2M	751.6M
Honduras	1.6M	800K	-	138.5M	-
Mali	6.4M	4.7M	2.1M	771.3M	285.5M
Mozambique	1.3M	921.1K	317K	197.5M	115M
Myanmar	21.9M	6.7M	3.6M	1.4B	691.4M
Niger	2.6M	2.1M	1.6M	603M	485.4M
Nigeria	7.8M	3.6M	2M	910.2M	298M
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.3M	3M	3.04M	4.1B	4.1B
Somalia	5.98M	4.57M	1.3M	1.42B	367M
South Sudan	9.3M	5.4M	2.9M	1.7B	1B
Sudan	30.4M	20.9M	18M	4.2B	3B
Syrian Arab Republic	16.5M	8M	7.98M	2B	2B
Ukraine	12.7M	6M	4.8M	2.6B	1.8B
Venezuela	7.6M	5.1M	907K	606.5M	183.6M
Yemen	19.5M	10.5M	8.8M	2.5B	1.4B
Bangladesh	1.8M	942.4K	-	35.6M	-
Philippines	2.6M	535K	-	16.9M	-
Viet Nam	570K	300K	-	37.2M	-
Lebanon	-	1M	-	371.4M	-
Malawi	6.1M	3.8M	-	57.5M	-
Mozambique (Drought)	1.2M	908K	-	133.1M	-
Mozambique (Cyclones)	1.3M	921K	-	198M	-
Zambia	5.5M	3.3M	-	90.9M	-
Zimbabwe	7.6M	3.1M	-	143.1M	-

Country teams began their reprioritization exercises in March 2025; in certain crises the situation may have already evolved.

For Colombia, the reprioritization exercise was conducted urgently and based on guidance received to focus on areas with inter-sectoral severity 4 and 5 and life-saving responses. The exercise does not reflect the methodological approach that Colombia aims to implement in future, which places an area-based approach at the core of analysis and planning.

Table: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

As part of the hyper-prioritization, humanitarian clusters have identified their most urgent targets and financial requirements, based on the most urgent needs in the most severely affected areas. Food Security has the largest prioritized caseload and financial requirements, urgently targeting 55 million people with requirements of \$5.5 billion. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Protection clusters have each urgently prioritized about 60 per cent of their targets; Education, Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Nutrition clusters as well as multipurpose cash interventions reprioritized around half of the people targeted, while Early Recovery is significantly refocused. Service clusters and functions—including Coordination, Logistics, and Emergency Telecommunications—adjusted their requirements proportionally.

Overview of 2025 hyper-prioritized cluster requirements

Cluster	Total people targeted	People urgently prioritized	Total Requirements (US\$)	Urgently prioritized Requirements (US\$)	% of people reprioritized	% of requirements reprioritized
Food Security	81M	55.3M	9B	5.5B	68%	61%
Water Sanitation Hygiene	60M	37.8M	2.2B	1.2B	63%	54%
Emergency Shelter and NFI	22M	12.7M	2B	1.1B	59%	58%
Health	65M	37.6M	2B	1B	58%	51%
Protection	43M	24.7M	2.4B	1.2B	57%	49%
Education	19M	10.6M	1B	432.6M	55%	41%
Multipurpose Cash	13M	6.6M	1B	732M	50%	70%
Camp Coordination / Management	10M	5M	248.1M	117.4M	49%	47%
Nutrition	36M	16.7M	2.3B	1.2B	47%	52%
Early Recovery	615K	99K	50.8M	19.4M	16%	38%
Coordination			311.1M	191.4M		62%
Logistics			418.6M	214.3M		51%
Emergency Telecommunications			18.7M	5.1M		27%

This table includes data from Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

Table: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

Reprioritizing across regional plans

Regional response plans have also reprioritized to ensure limited resources are first directed to where they are most urgently required, putting a spotlight on “what must be done first”, noting that the overall needs and figures of 2025 remain valid.⁴ Refugee and migrant planning is undertaken on the basis of status (i.e., being a refugee, a migrant or a migrant/refugee-hosting community), as well as needs, guided by a globally consistent set of budget and activity selection criteria and tailored to local responses based on contextual realities and the feedback of partners and refugees, migrants, host communities and

⁴ Regional plans that have experienced a significant change in their operational context, affecting initially planned for needs and population numbers, are undergoing a more significant review of their 2025 plans.

others. A standard tiered framework was adopted to guide reprioritization efforts. The three tiers of this model are:









- Lifesaving and protection interventions (e.g., food, water, shelter, emergency health, registration and documentation).
- Time-sensitive activities that stabilize and protect communities (e.g., access to education, livelihoods, outreach, area-based coordination and site management, and localization).
- Medium- to long-term efforts, such as advocacy and integration support (mostly not included in the reprioritized activities).

To ensure contextual relevance, re-prioritization acknowledged that what is urgent will differ depending on the time period since the emergency onset, host area development index and national policy frameworks.

This approach reflects the need to address immediate life-saving needs as a priority, without entirely sacrificing medium- to long-term investments that reduce future costs. Partners can be assured that funding through Regional Plans in 2025 will continue to be underpinned by a thoughtful, data-informed process that maximizes impact, minimizes duplication and maintains operational agility.

As a result of this exercise, 27.8 million people—out of the 35 million identified in the regional response plans—have been prioritized for assistance and protection, with corresponding prioritized requirements amounting to \$8.7 billion.

Overview of 2025 hyper-prioritized regional plans

Plan	Total people in need	Total people targeted	People urgently prioritized	Total requirements (US\$)	Urgently prioritized requirements (US\$)
 Afghanistan (RRP)	6.9M	6.9M	5.3M	622M	226.1M
 Democratic Republic of the Congo (RRP)	2.1M	2.1M	1.1M	781.3M	367.3M
Horn of Africa to Yemen and Southern Africa (MRP)	1.4M	991.3K	711.1K	81M	44.8M
 Rohingya (JRP)	1.7M	1.5M	1.2M	934.5M	455.5M
 South Sudan (RRP)	2.6M	2.6M	1.8M	1.4B	669.8M
 Sudan (RRP)	4.8M	4.8M	4.1M	1.8B	1.3B
 Syria (3RP)	17.1M	11.5M	11.5M	4.7B	4.7B
 Ukraine (RRP)	2.2M	2.2M	1.5M	690.3M	485M
 Venezuela (RMRP)	7.2M	2.3M	577.7K	1.4B	447.3M

The fall of the former Syrian Government in December 2024 prompted a surge in refugee return intentions (see RPIS Jan 2025). To respond, a new \$421.9 million Return Preparedness Component was added to cover counselling, health screening, transport, and cash grants. Despite this, sector budgets were reduced as the Syria 3RP underwent a strategic prioritization in Q1 2025. The 2025 appeal (\$4.69 billion) remains below 2024 levels, reflecting efforts to streamline and align with national systems. The figures presented here represent the already prioritized plan shared with donors in April 2025.

Table: Global Humanitarian Overview 2025 Special Edition • Source: Humanitarian Action

“We have been forced into a triage of human survival. The math is cruel and the consequences heartbreaking. Too many people will not get the support they need, but we will save as many lives as we can with the resources we are given.”

Tom Fletcher

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

June, 2025



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