InterAction Briefing Note
Update on U.S. Humanitarian Funding Accounts as of 30 September 2026

As of 30 September 2026, publicly available data indicates that the U.S. Administration has announced and/or obligated approximately $7 billion in new humanitarian funding since 20 January 2025 across International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA), International Disaster Assistance (IDA), Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), and Title II Food for Peace accounts.

This briefing note provides an analysis of that funding by federal account, mechanism, organization, and country. All funding figures are subject to revision as more information becomes available and do not include cost modifications to prior awards or operating costs incurred by U.S. Government agencies. See Annex A for further discussion of the methodology and sources used.

Table 1. Status of U.S. Humanitarian Funding Accounts since 20 January 2025 (as of 30 September 2026).

	(1) Announced Funding	(2) Obligated Grants	(3) Unobligated Balance	(4) Total Announced and/or Obligated Funding	(5) Remaining Balance after Funding Announcements
IDA/MRA/IHA	$6,147,970,997	$2,987,770,125	$6,336,509,197	$6,310,085,593	$3,004,504,933
IDA		$1,790,081,397	$1,594,261,024		
MRA		$98,499,932	$759,650,100		
IHA		$1,089,500,000	$3,982,598,073		
Not Reported		$9,688,796	N/A		
Title II[1]	$687,000,000	$451,998,532	$1,654,248,273	$687,000,000	$1,419,248,273
TOTAL	**$6,834,970,997**	**$3,439,768,657**	**$7,990,757,470**	**$6,997,085,593**	**$4,423,753,206**

U.S. humanitarian funding, distinct from other foreign assistance appropriations, generally does not expire and is considered "no-year." As a result, these balances—if not spent or rescinded through an act of Congress—will carry over into FY27 and be available to respond to future humanitarian needs. Historically, carry-over is common practice to ensure resources are available to respond to new onset emergencies and smooth the effects of unpredictable appropriations cycles.

What types of funding mechanism are being used for humanitarian assistance?

The Administration (primarily through State's Bureau of Disaster and Humanitarian Response) has used four distinct types of funding mechanisms: OCHA-managed funding; global, multi-country awards; Title II awards; and direct IHA/IDA/MRA funding for specific responses. To date, this has included:

OCHA Awards	**Title II Awards**
• $2.0 billion to OCHA (Tranche 1) • $1.8 billion to OCHA (Tranche 2)	• $452 million to WFP • $235 million to CRS

[1] This includes funding for both emergency and non-emergency Title II programs.

Global Awards (multi-country)	**Response-Specific Awards** (multiple actors)[3]
• $800 million to WFP[2] • $240 million to CRS • $238 million to the RISE Consortium (led by World Vision) • $218 million to UNICEF • $133 million to ICRC • $100 million to Operation End Starvation • $70 million to IFRC	• Nepal flash floods: $8.32 million[4] • Colombia earthquake: $23.5 million[5] • Venezuela earthquake $286 million[6] • Ebola response: $887 million[7] • Cuba: $109 million • Hurricane Melissa: $37 million • Other response-specific awards not formally announced

Please note that while the Department of State also announced a $300 million global award to Samaritan's Purse, this has reportedly been declined by the organization and is therefore not included in this analysis.

To further explore these funding mechanisms and their relative contribution to the total funding, Table 2 shows that 54% of the total funding ($3.8 billion) has been provided through two OCHA-managed allocations, while 26% of the total ($1.8 billion) has been channeled through seven global awards. The remaining funding has been allocated through Title II and IHA/IDA/MRA awards for specific country or regional crises.

Table 2. U.S. Humanitarian Funding by Type of Mechanism.

Funding Mechanism	Funding Amount	% of Grand Total
OCHA (Tranche 1)	$2,000,000,000	28.58%
OCHA (Tranche 2)	$1,800,000,000	25.72%
Global Award	$1,799,000,000	25.71%
Response-Specific	$711,085,593	10.16%
Title II	$687,000,000	9.82%
Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**	**100.00%**

Together, OCHA-managed funding and global awards account for roughly 80% of all tracked humanitarian funding.

What types of organizations are receiving U.S. humanitarian funding?

UN agencies have received the majority of new humanitarian funding during this period. As a broad historical reference, the US has provided 60–70% of its humanitarian funding to UN agencies, 25–35% to INGOs, and less than 2% to LNNGOs.

[2] NB: A previous version of this briefing note incorrectly listed the amount of the WFP global award in this chart. All other figures remain unchanged.
[3] The Department of State also announced $100 million in humanitarian assistance for Lebanon in June 2026. However, this is believed to be part of the second tranche of U.S.–OCHA funding, not a separate allocation.
[4] This does not include funding made available for early recovery such as "funding for permanent, custom-built bridges" and "U.S.-made drones designed to better support future disaster recovery efforts" or funding for forensic support to Nepali law enforcement. It also excludes funding made available through the CRS ($685 million) and WFP ($3 million) global awards.
[5] This excludes $3 million made available to respond to the Colombia earthquake through the CRS global award.
[6] This excludes $100 million made available for Venezuela from the second tranche of U.S.–OCHA funding.
[7] The majority of the $887 million announced for Ebola is from global health accounts, not IDA/MRA/IHA. Therefore, in the remainder of this analysis, we will only account for *obligated* response-specific IDA/MRA/IHA awards (as well as Title II awards and the $350 million in OCHA-managed funding).

UN agencies have received more than 80% of U.S. humanitarian funding, when reviewing direct or prime funding only. This includes the $3.8 billion to OCHA, global awards to WFP and UNICEF, Title II funding to WFP, and additional response-specific awards made to WFP, UNICEF, and IOM. INGOs have received 16% of direct funding, with the majority allocated to the RISE Consortium (global award) and CRS (global award and Title II).

Table 3. U.S. Humanitarian Funding by Type of Recipient (Direct Funding Only)

Type of Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
UN	$5,451,142,900	80.15%
INGO	$1,100,376,825	16.18%
Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement	$207,050,000	3.04%
L/NNGO	$0	0.00%
Other	$43,000,000	0.63%
Sub-Total	**$6,801,569,725**	**100.00%**
Unknown[8]	$195,515,868	N/A
Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**	**N/A**

Table 4 shows the recipients of funding, adjusted to show OCHA as a fund manager rather than the primary program implementer. In this analysis, the total percentage of U.S. funding to the UN drops to 59%, with the INGO portion of allocations rising to 34%; the amount of U.S. funding to L/NNGOs increases to approximately 1.9% of the total.

Table 4. U.S. Humanitarian Funding by Type of Recipient (Direct Funding and OCHA Sub-Awardees)

Type of Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
UN	$3,181,901,584	59.47%
INGO	$1,813,814,690	33.90%
Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement	$208,349,427	3.89%
L/NNGO	$103,693,661	1.94%
Other	$43,000,000	0.80%
Sub-Total	**$5,350,759,362**	**100.00%**
Unknown[9]	$1,646,326,231	N/A
Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**	**N/A**

Funding is highly concentrated among a few recipients (see Table 5). Looking at direct funding, OCHA and WFP account for more than 75 percent of total new funding for which the recipient is known. After accounting for OCHA's pass-through arrangements, funding remains concentrated but more distributed: five recipients (WFP, CRS, UNICEF, the RISE Consortium, and UNHCR) account for more than two-thirds of all tracked funding.

[8] The "unknown" category includes funding which has been announced and/or obligated but for which the type of recipient is unknown. This includes a portion of the announced but not yet obligated response-specific funding (e.g., for Nepal, Colombia, Venezuela, etc.) as well as a small number of awards reported in USASpending as to "miscellaneous grantees."

[9] The "unknown" category includes funding which has been announced and/or obligated but for which the type of recipient is unknown. In addition to the unknown category in Table 3, this also includes Tranche 2 funding which OCHA has not yet awarded to an implementing partner.

Table 5. U.S. Humanitarian Funding by Recipient Organization

Top 10 Recipients, Direct Funding Only			
#	Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
1	OCHA	$3,800,000,000	55.87%
2	WFP	$1,363,742,900	20.05%
3	CRS	$565,871,296	8.32%
4	UNICEF	$249,900,000	3.67%
5	RISE Consortium	$238,000,000	3.50%
6	ICRC	$133,000,000	1.96%
7	Operation End Starvation	$100,000,000	1.47%
8	Samaritan's Purse	$96,155,529	1.41%
9	IFRC	$74,050,000	1.09%
10	IOM	$37,500,000	0.55%

Top 10 Recipients, Direct Funding and OCHA Sub-Awardees			
#	Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
1	WFP	$2,008,265,075	38.51%
2	CRS	$601,934,037	11.54%
3	UNICEF	$473,929,868	9.09%
4	RISE Consortium	$238,000,000	4.56%
5	UNHCR	$202,045,495	3.87%
6	IOM	$189,276,745	3.63%
7	ICRC	$133,000,000	2.55%
8	OCHA	$125,257,468	2.40%
9	Operation End Starvation	$100,000,000	1.92%
10	Samaritan's Purse	$96,155,529	1.84%

Which crises is the US responding to?

Approximately $4.9 billion of tracked funding can be linked to one of 47 country responses, while some $2.1 billion (largely consisting of the announced global awards) cannot yet be attributed to a specific country. The top 10 countries based on currently tracked funding are:

- Democratic Republic of the Congo ($560 million)
- Sudan ($395 million)
- Venezuela ($386 million)
- Ukraine ($335 million)
- Bangladesh ($300 million)
- Haiti ($271 million)
- Kenya ($260 million)
- Syria ($260 million)
- Ethiopia ($232 million)
- Colombia ($227 million)

The full list of country-level funding appears in Annex B.

Of note, the data shows that there are seven countries with a 2026 HNRP or flash appeal which have been entirely or largely excluded from new U.S. humanitarian funding: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger[10], Somalia, and Yemen.

[10] Niger has received $250,000 for a response-specific grant to respond to flooding. It is also expected to receive some dedicated funding through the global award mechanism.

Annex A. Methodology Note

Data Sources

All facts and figures are based on official funding announcements from the Department of State and Department of Agriculture, award- and account-level data in USASpending.gov, and reporting from OCHA's Country-Based Pooled Funds website. The only non-public information incorporated into this analysis is the country breakdown for Tranche 2 of the U.S.–OCHA funding.

Key Assumptions

- This analysis does not discount for any global awards which may have a period of performance for longer than 12 months.
- Except where otherwise noted, this analysis generally assumes that the topline figure announced for each global (macro) award is additional to country-specific allocations made to the same partners. Apart from the OCHA awards (Tranche 1 and Tranche 2), no other global funding has been reported as obligated in USASpending as of 30 September, supporting this assumption.
- This analysis only considers new awards announced and/or obligated under the Trump Administration. It does not consider legacy USAID/BHA or State/PRM awards that may have been re-started or amended (cost extensions) following the Administration's "review and realignment of foreign assistance" as part of the total funding figures. It also does not account for USAID "close-out" costs or other operating expenses for the Department of State or Department of Agriculture which draw from humanitarian funding accounts.

Definition of terms

1) **Announced funding** represents the total of all humanitarian funding announced through public statements and press releases from the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Agriculture. To the extent these statements double-count funding (e.g., the press release on U.S. humanitarian funding for the Venezuela earthquake including funding made available through the Tranche 2 of the U.S.–OCHA allocation), this is subtracted from the total.
2) **Obligated grants** represent the total of all humanitarian funding reported in USASpending with a period of performance beginning after January 20, 2025.
3) **Unobligated balance** is the unobligated funding by federal account as reported in USASpending.
4) **Total announced and/or obligated funding** is the total funding announced or obligated since January 20, 2025. To the extent that funding may be both announced and obligated, this is subtracted from the total to avoid double-counting.
5) **Remaining balance** after funding announcements is an estimate of the remaining, unobligated resources available by federal account after accounting for funding which has been announced but not yet obligated.

Annex B. Additional Tables.

Table 7. Top 25 Recipients of U.S. Humanitarian Funding (Direct Funding Only).

#	Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
1	OCHA	$3,800,000,000	55.87%
2	WFP	$1,363,742,900	20.05%
3	CRS	$565,871,296	8.32%
4	UNICEF	$249,900,000	3.67%
5	RISE Consortium	$238,000,000	3.50%
6	ICRC	$133,000,000	1.96%
7	Operation End Starvation	$100,000,000	1.47%
8	Samaritan's Purse	$96,155,529	1.41%
9	IFRC	$74,050,000	1.09%
10	IOM	$37,500,000	0.55%
11	IMC	$33,000,000	0.49%
12	Gaza Humanitarian Foundation	$30,000,000	0.44%
13	World Vision	$20,500,000	0.30%
14	MedAir	$20,000,000	0.29%
15	Project HOPE	$10,000,000	0.15%
16	Government of Palau (not confirmed)	$7,500,000	0.11%
17	United Israel Appeal, Inc.	$6,500,000	0.10%
18	Miyamoto International	$5,500,000	0.08%
19	Government of Burundi (not confirmed)	$4,000,000	0.06%
20	Haiti Air Ambulance	$3,500,000	0.05%
21	Government of Sierra Leone (not confirmed)	$1,500,000	0.02%
22	ADRA	$1,000,000	0.01%
23	Concern Worldwide	$250,000	0.00%
24	Plan International	$100,000	0.00%
	Sub-Total	**$6,801,569,725**	**100.00%**
	Unknown	$195,515,868	N/A
	Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**	**N/A**

Table 8. Top 25 Recipients of U.S. Humanitarian Funding (With OCHA Pass Through)

#	Recipient	Funding Amount	% of Sub-Total
1	WFP	$2,008,265,075	38.51%
2	CRS	$601,934,037	11.54%
3	UNICEF	$473,929,868	9.09%
4	RISE Consortium	$238,000,000	4.56%
5	UNHCR	$202,045,495	3.87%
6	IOM	$189,276,745	3.63%
7	ICRC	$133,000,000	2.55%
8	OCHA	$125,257,468	2.40%
9	Operation End Starvation	$100,000,000	1.92%
10	Samaritan's Purse	$96,155,529	1.84%
11	FAO	$78,849,374	1.51%
12	World Vision	$76,037,324	1.46%
13	NRC	$75,545,759	1.45%
14	IFRC	$74,549,469	1.43%
15	ACTED	$74,381,823	1.43%
16	Mercy Corps	$55,000,000	1.05%
17	Save the Children	$53,722,860	1.03%
18	IMC	$48,140,646	0.92%
19	Solidarités International	$36,863,032	0.71%
20	DRC	$32,813,596	0.63%
21	CARE International	$31,380,000	0.60%
22	Gaza Humanitarian Foundation	$30,000,000	0.58%
23	IRC	$28,212,126	0.54%
24	PAHO	$24,690,000	0.47%
25	Plan International	$24,460,583	0.47%
	All other known recipients	$302,316,751	5.80%
	Sub-Total	**$5,214,827,560**	**100.00%**
	Unknown	$1,782,258,033	N/A
	Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**	**N/A**

Table 9. U.S. Humanitarian Funding by Country.

Country	Funding Amount
Bangladesh	$300,000,000
Bolivia	$12,100,000
Burundi	$4,000,000
Cape Verde	$100,000
Central African Republic	$50,000,000
Chad	$150,000,000
Colombia	$226,750,000
Cuba	$109,000,000
DR Congo	$559,885,193
Dominican Republic	$7,000,000
Egypt	$24,292,900
El Salvador	$60,029,283
Ethiopia	$231,619,641
Global/Unknown	$2,078,316,936
Guatemala	$100,023,146
Haiti	$271,073,713
Honduras	$95,000,000
Israel	$6,500,000
Jamaica	$23,999,532
Kenya	$260,029,468
Lebanon	$150,900,000
Liberia	$5,000,000
Madagascar	$250,000
Mexico	$250,000
Micronesia	$1,938,796
Mozambique	$146,000,000
Myanmar	$140,000,000
Nepal	$12,000,000
Niger	$250,000
Nigeria	$225,100,000
Pakistan	$2,250,000
Palau	$7,500,000
Papua New Guinea	$2,000,000
Philippines	$4,932,500
Philippines	$4,200,000
Rwanda	$10,094,085
Saint Kitts and Nevis	$200,400
Sierra Leone	$1,500,000
Solomon Islands	$250,000
South Sudan	$150,000,000
Sri Lanka	$4,000,000
Sudan	$395,000,000
Syria	$260,000,000
Uganda	$150,000,000
Ukraine	$335,000,000
Venezuela	$386,000,000
Vietnam	$1,750,000
West Bank and Gaza	$30,000,000
Grand Total	**$6,997,085,593**

Annex C: Comparison to OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) Data

To better contextualize this analysis, it is useful to compare the country-by-country breakdown presented in Table 9 above to data available through OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS), noting that this analysis looks at new awards made from January 20, 2025 to present whereas FTS tracks contributions by calendar year. Even so, the topline figure for U.S. Government humanitarian funding is remarkably similar—$7.00 billion from January 20, 2025 to September 30, 2026, based on the U.S. Government data sources used in InterAction's analysis and $7.02 billion for OCHA FTS for CY 2026. Table 10 below compares the funding estimates by country from each source, with the final column showing the difference between the InterAction and FTS estimates.

There are several reasons for the discrepancies between the funding figures from these different data sources. For example, for Bangladesh, the OCHA FTS data includes three fund flows: two allocations of $150 million to the regional pooled fund (from Tranche 1 and 2 of the OCHA awards) and an $875,000 contribution to UNICEF (possibly part of the UNICEF global award announced in June 2026). Thus, since only the OCHA funding has been confirmed and/or obligated according to independent, publicly available sources, the InterAction estimate is lower at only $300 million.

The InterAction estimate is also significantly lower in several contexts which historically received significant U.S. humanitarian funding such as Sudan, West Bank and Gaza, and Ukraine. However, in these cases it appears that the discrepancy lies more so with legacy USAID/BHA awards made under the prior Administration being counted in the CY 2026 totals. For example, looking at a specific award to NRC in Sudan ("720BHA22GR00193," cf. OCHA FTS and USASpending) which is included in the FTS total for CY 2026 suggests that the award actually had a period of performance from 2022-08-01 to 2025-12-31 and therefore should not be included when looking at new awards made under the current Administration. Similarly for Ukraine, the award "720BHA24GR00263", which is included in the FTS accounting for CY 2026, has a period of performance from 2024-11-01 to 2026-12-31. In some cases (e.g., West Bank and Gaza), the higher FTS number may also represent new awards which are not traceable on USASpending because they are covered by a Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) waiver.

One of the areas where the difference between the OCHA FTS and U.S. Government data sources is perhaps most important from a policy perspective is in considering the seven HNRP countries which have been entirely or largely excluded from new U.S. humanitarian funding: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger[11], Somalia, and Yemen.

While Afghanistan and Yemen show zero contributions on FTS (aligned with public reporting that all foreign assistance in these countries were cancelled following the Administration's "review and realignment of foreign assistance"), the other five responses do have fund flows reported in FTS, ranging from $5.2 million for Burkina Faso to $32 million for Cameroon. However, in every case, these awards have legacy USAID/BHA award identifiers and show a period of performance that began before January 20, 2025, and may or may not extend into 2026. Thus, while it's unclear from this data whether any of these awards were allowed to continue under the current Administration into CY 2025 or CY 2026, there is no evidence that any new awards have been allocated to these responses, apart from the exception for Niger noted above.

[11] Niger has received $250,000 for a response-specific grant to respond to flooding. It is also expected to receive some dedicated funding through the global award mechanism.

Table 10. Comparison to OCHA FTS Data

Country	OCHA FTS	InterAction Estimate	Difference
Bahamas	$500,000	$0	$500,000
Bangladesh	$300,875,000	$300,000,000	$875,000
Bolivia	$12,000,000	$12,100,000	-$100,000
Brazil	$2,700,000	$0	$2,700,000
Burkina Faso	$5,263,377	$0	$5,263,377
Burundi	$12,000,000	$4,000,000	$8,000,000
Cameroon	$32,019,602	$0	$32,019,602
Cape Verde		$100,000	-$100,000
Central African Republic	$135,000,000	$50,000,000	$85,000,000
Chad	$109,675,033	$150,000,000	-$40,324,967
Colombia	$244,955,011	$226,750,000	$18,205,011
Costa Rica	$22,609,372	$0	$22,609,372
Cuba	$9,000,000	$109,000,000	-$100,000,000
DR Congo	$732,505,276	$559,885,193	$172,620,083
Denmark	$2,162,239	$0	$2,162,239
Dominican Republic		$7,000,000	-$7,000,000
Ecuador	$10,192,988	$0	$10,192,988
Egypt	$24,292,900	$24,292,900	$0
El Salvador	$25,000,000	$60,029,283	-$35,029,283
Equatorial Guinea	$7,500,000	$0	$7,500,000
Ethiopia	$379,674,040	$231,619,641	$148,054,399
Guatemala	$60,000,000	$100,023,146	-$40,023,146
Haiti	$307,406,820	$271,073,713	$36,333,107
Honduras	$68,150,000	$95,000,000	-$26,850,000
Indonesia	$10,000,000	$0	$10,000,000
Iraq	$18,500,000	$0	$18,500,000
Israel		$6,500,000	-$6,500,000
Jamaica	$24,575,168	$23,999,532	$575,636
Jordan	$0	$0	$0
Kenya	$250,728,058	$260,029,468	-$9,301,410
Laos	$800,000	$0	$800,000
Lebanon	$83,596,667	$150,900,000	-$67,303,333
Liberia		$5,000,000	-$5,000,000
Libya	$750,000	$0	$750,000
Madagascar	$15,054,000	$250,000	$14,804,000
Mali	$2,332,408	$0	$2,332,408
Marshall Islands	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
Mexico	$250,000	$250,000	$0

Micronesia	$2,250,000	$1,938,796	$311,204
Mozambique	$152,422,500	$146,000,000	$6,422,500
Myanmar	$140,000,000	$140,000,000	$0
Nepal		$12,000,000	-$12,000,000
Nicaragua	$5,500,000	$0	$5,500,000
Niger	$6,355,830	$250,000	$6,105,830
Nigeria	$232,800,001	$225,100,000	$7,700,001
Pakistan		$2,250,000	-$2,250,000
Palau	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$0
Papua New Guinea	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$0
Peru	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
Philippines	$2,950,000	$4,932,500	-$1,982,500
Rwanda	$1,000,000	$10,094,085	-$9,094,085
Saint Kitts and Nevis	$200,400	$200,400	$0
Sierra Leone	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Solomon Islands	$250,000	$250,000	$0
Somalia	$6,653,568	$0	$6,653,568
South Sudan	$164,455,804	$150,000,000	$14,455,804
Sri Lanka	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$0
Sudan	$500,031,802	$395,000,000	$105,031,802
Syria	$333,485,871	$260,000,000	$73,485,871
Uganda	$173,710,000	$150,000,000	$23,710,000
Ukraine	$771,269,649	$335,000,000	$436,269,649
Venezuela	$321,966,083	$386,000,000	-$64,033,917
Vietnam	$1,750,000	$0	$1,750,000
Zambia	$1,100,000	$0	$1,100,000
West Bank and Gaza	$395,059,271	$30,000,000	$365,059,271