



**OCHA**

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE  
FOR THE COORDINATION OF  
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



## **Credits**

This publication is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). OCHA wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this publication.

### **Front and back cover**

Raisa Kuzminichna Bielokon, 76, tells OCHA Ukraine's Saviano Abreu and Sergei Korzhov (back cover) that she is grateful to non-governmental organizations for delivering essential supplies to her door in Ukraine's Kharkiv region. The war killed many of her neighbours, destroyed part of her house and seriously damaged her garden, where she once grew fruit.

Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

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# OCHA THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT TO ITS ACTIVITIES IN 2022

THROUGH CONTRIBUTIONS TO OCHA AND/OR POOLED FUNDS  
(THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND AND THE COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS)

## MEMBER STATES



## OTHER DONORS







## WE ASSEMBLE



Members of the Humanitarian Coordinators Pool who are women: **45%**



Members of the Humanitarian Coordinators Pool who are citizens of non-WEOG<sup>1</sup> countries: **57%**



Humanitarian response plans (HRPs) with strategies to meet the needs of internally displaced people: **83%**<sup>2</sup>

1. Western European and Others Group
2. For 24 of the 26 HRPs published to date



Strengthened local response:

Deployments by type and gender

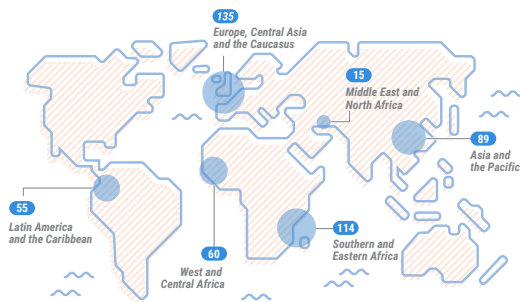
**576** Physical staff deployments

**46%** Female

**54%** Male

**223** Remote surge

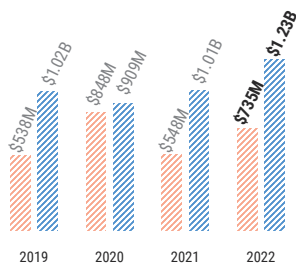
Deployments by location



Note: This does not reflect all the remote surge support across the organization and 108 other deployments.

## WE FUND

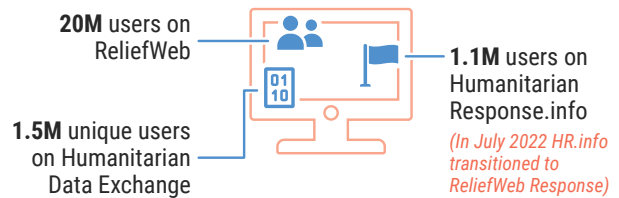
CERF\* CBPFs



**20** funds,  
**43** countries and territories reached through pooled funds

\* Does not include allocations for regional coordination efforts under the Ebola allocation

## WE ALERT AND INFORM



## WE ADVOCATE FOR SOLUTIONS



**UN Economic and Social Council's**  
Humanitarian Affairs Segment

- Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic: working together to ensure that children and women are not left behind.
- Promoting good practices in the application of international humanitarian law.
- Humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis: escalating risks, challenges and actions.



**Under-Secretary-General advocacy**

- Two missions to Ukraine to amplify the war's impact on people and review aid organizations' response.
- Mission to Burkina Faso to highlight the impact of the conflict and related food insecurity on people.
- Mission to Mali to hear from people affected by the crisis, and to raise international awareness.
- Mission to Somalia to advocate for people affected by the unprecedented drought and the climate crisis.
- Mission to Nigeria to raise awareness of and draw attention to the ongoing conflict affecting the Lake Chad basin.
- Mission to Pakistan to advocate for climate funding for people affected by the catastrophic floods.
- Mission to Venezuela to support and discuss ways to mobilize additional resources to scale up the response.



**Assistant Secretary-General advocacy**

- Mission to Yemen to discuss pressing challenges and humanitarian solutions with affected people, officials and partners.
- Missions to Syria and Türkiye to meet with displaced Syrians, as well as humanitarian partners, UN staff, donors and Government authorities involved in the Whole of Syria aid response.

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USG Griffiths listens to people who sought refuge from a devastating conflict and the climate crisis in northern Burkina Faso. Credit: OCHA/ Amadou Cissé

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## Foreword

2022 was yet another relentlessly arduous year for many people across the world.

The invasion of Ukraine sparked a crisis in Europe, contributed to record levels of global displacement, and initiated an increase in food and energy costs that challenged people and economies still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The situation in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen remained desperate for many, while worsening violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Haiti, a coup d'état in Burkina Faso and protests in Sudan deepened already stark humanitarian needs. Famine, caused by a once-in-a-generation drought, again loomed large in the Horn of Africa. And following an unprecedented heatwave, Pakistan experienced a cataclysmic monsoon that submerged one third of the country. Communities in the Sahel continued to toil between the violence caused by non-State armed groups and climate-related threats to livelihoods, and Nigeria experienced record flooding in June that killed hundreds of people and displaced millions across the country.

According to the Global Humanitarian Overview – a UN-coordinated annual assessment of global need – 324 million people needed humanitarian assistance by December 2022, up from 274 million in January. Boosted by the generosity of donors, who provided a record US\$30 billion to our humanitarian appeals, OCHA reached 157 million people across 69 countries in 2022. This was 79 per cent of the people identified to receive aid.

Throughout this challenging year, I was buoyed by the indefatigable response of the humanitarian community and its supporters. I was particularly inspired by the resilience, expertise and resourcefulness of OCHA's national staff, local non-governmental organizations and local communities. Despite losing family, friends and homes to conflict, drought and other emergencies, national staff selflessly and tirelessly braved active hostilities and harsh conditions to reach those most in need. They not only showed up to work but even volunteered to support people in other crises. It was a significant reminder that effective emergency responses rely on the empowerment of local people and organizations.

Here are just 10 highlights of the year:

1. The speed of the humanitarian scale-up in **Ukraine** was inspiring, as was the outpouring of support for the country's people. As OCHA coordinated the surge to meet the sudden needs of nearly 18 million people, donors responded with almost \$3.7 billion – the year's highest-funded global humanitarian appeal.
2. The situation in the **Horn of Africa** remained alarming, but with funding and humanitarian support, communities again managed to stave off famine in Somalia. Getting assistance to some 7.3 million of the 7.6 million most vulnerable drought-affected people – 96 per cent of the target – was a real achievement.
3. The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** once again proved its enormous benefit, with \$735 million disbursed to provide swift life-saving support to nearly 33 million people in 42 countries. It enabled us to respond quickly in Ukraine, address global food insecurity, react to extreme weather events in Cuba and Pakistan, and provide urgent resources to underfunded appeals.
4. Record donor contributions to the **Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)** allowed them to disburse a record \$1.2 billion in support of rapid life-saving assistance and protection to more than 47 million people worldwide.
5. OCHA made significant progress on pursuing **localization** goals. The CBPFs directly funded 610 local and national organizations in 2022, representing 42 per cent of all recipients of CBPFs during the year. These organizations directly received \$344 million, or 28 per cent of the total amount allocated by all CBPFs, thereby exceeding the 25 per cent global benchmark set at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.
6. OCHA continued to scale up and mainstream anticipatory approaches to humanitarian action. I endorsed four new **anticipatory action** frameworks for drought in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger, and for cholera in DRC. We successfully triggered anticipatory responses for flooding in Nepal and South Sudan, and drought in Niger.
7. There was meaningful progress against OCHA's objectives to **advance gender equality**. In 2022, 82 per cent of all CERF-funded projects worldwide, including in Mali, had a specific focus to protect people against gender-based violence. The CBPFs allocated \$840 million – 73.8 per cent of total allocations – to projects that contribute to gender equality. As Chair of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), OCHA was instrumental in UN Women becoming a full member, a significant step in ensuring a gender perspective in emergency responses.
8. OCHA scaled up its **engagement and partnership with regional entities**, notably the African Union, the Gulf Coordination Council and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
9. The **IASC** reaffirmed its commitment to an accountable humanitarian system with decision-making power in the hands of those affected by crisis. OCHA will lead the IASC in putting this into action in 2023.
10. The effects of the **climate crisis and extreme weather events** continued to play an increasingly prominent role in humanitarian crises in 2022 – nearly one third of all CERF funding went to more than 17 million people in 23 countries caught up in extreme weather events. In 2022, OCHA expanded its efforts on preventative action in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger.

Finally, I want to express my deep gratitude to our donors yet again. The life-saving work detailed in this report would not have been possible without your generosity. We thank you for your continued commitment to humanitarian action, and to OCHA.

**Martin Griffiths**  
United Nations Under-Secretary-General  
for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency  
Relief Coordinator



# MAKING LIVES BETTER

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With OCHA's assistance, the UN and partners reached 157 million people across 69 countries in 2022. This was 79 per cent of the people identified to receive aid.

## Scaling up the response in Ukraine



The humanitarian situation in Ukraine deteriorated drastically in 2022. Eight years of conflict in the east escalated, following the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion on 24 February. The war resulted in death and suffering on a dramatic scale and massive destruction of civilian infrastructure. Hostilities and fighting spread across the country, millions of people were forced from their homes, jobs and livelihoods were decimated, and the number of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection increased from approximately 3 million to nearly 18 million.

The dramatic increase in the scale and scope of humanitarian needs necessitated a rapid scale-up of the response and an expansion of operations to all of Ukraine's oblasts. Amid a highly volatile security environment, OCHA increased its presence and capacity to effectively coordinate the humanitarian

response and provide support to the humanitarian community.

### ADVOCACY

OCHA's advocacy on humanitarian access and the protection of civilians was even more crucial in 2022. Humanitarian access in Ukraine deteriorated significantly after the full-scale war began in February, hampering aid operations, particularly in the east. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC), Martin Griffiths, gave regular briefings to the Security Council, in which he denounced the attacks that hit civilians and civilian infrastructure, and highlighted the impediments to humanitarian access, mainly in areas under Russian control.

Yana and her mother, Yevheniia, with many other Ukrainians at a transit point in Zaporizhzhia before they head to Poland. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi



Mr. Griffiths was the first high-level UN official to visit Bucha, which was the site of horrific death and destruction, and he spoke out against the atrocities committed there. He engaged with the media throughout the year to call on all parties to comply with international humanitarian law.

*“The people of Ukraine have left the whole world in awe of their resilience. Resilience despite the deadly violence.”*

**USG/ERC Griffiths**

The war in Ukraine, daily updates on its humanitarian impact, and USG missions to Ukraine in April and December all generated massive media coverage sourced to OCHA.

to facilitate the delivery of aid by inter-agency humanitarian convoys in the hardest-to-reach areas along the front line.

OCHA’s multimedia work on the Black Sea Initiative set a record for media pickup of OCHA videos: the UNifeed story on *Razoni*, the first vessel to leave under the Initiative, was used 960 times.

OCHA advocated with the Government to simplify the entry of humanitarian assistance and staff into Ukraine, and to establish mechanisms to facilitate coordination between the central Government and humanitarian organizations. This advocacy resulted in positive outcomes. The Government lifted all customs requirements and introduced a simpler procedure to allow humanitarian assistance into Ukraine. The Government also issued a Presidential Decree giving humanitarians visa-free entry to Ukraine for 90 days, which facilitated the rapid scale-up of humanitarian response operations throughout the country.

Amid the debris of her apartment, Valentyna, 62, talks to OCHA national staff member Viktoriya Hrubas. Valentyna lives in an empty house in Mala Rohan. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

At the country level, the Humanitarian Coordinator and other staff members engaged in intense media and public advocacy against the war and on the need to adhere to humanitarian principles. To facilitate access for humanitarian entities, OCHA launched several mechanisms, including the Humanitarian Notification System, which was used





USG Griffiths at a woman-owned bakery in Mykolaiv that has remained open throughout the war. The bakery had to reduce the number of employees from almost 500 to just below 100. Thanks to support from the World Food Programme (WFP), the owner was able to reinstate more than 60 employees. They now produce bread that WFP distributes to people in Mykolaiv and the front-line city of Kherson. Credit: OCHA/Saviano Abreu

OCHA's advocacy also led to an agreement to exempt all national UN staff in Ukraine from military mobilization. The Ukrainian Government adopted a resolution that set up conditions for temporary exclusion from mobilization for humanitarian workers employed by the UN, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and technical assistance projects in Ukraine. This decision helped international and national NGOs to maintain the scale and continuity of the humanitarian response.

### COORDINATION AND POLICY

The humanitarian response system and its capacities were scaled up in Ukraine, led by a Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator appointed in August at the Assistant Secretary-General level, and by the Humanitarian Country Team, supported by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. The scaled-up system, supported by OCHA, coordinated the response of nearly 700 organizations.

OCHA surged 168 staff from around the world to support its operations in Poland, Russia and Ukraine.

In view of the scale of the response, OCHA made quick adjustments in the main humanitarian coordination forums, increasing the frequency of consultations and creating a series of thematic groups in response to the need for better analysis. A Cash Working Group, co-chaired by OCHA and the NGO ACTED, provided a common platform for coordinating multipurpose cash programming involving all sectors. As a result of effective coordination and advocacy, humanitarian organizations provided cash assistance totalling \$1.2 billion to almost 6 million people in Ukraine.

With support from the new Humanitarian Operations Planning Cell, OCHA coordinated the planning and prioritization of 46 inter-agency humanitarian convoys in front-line areas, 28 of which reached eight of the most affected oblasts. The convoys delivered assistance for more than 526,000 people in need.

### FUNDING

Five days after the full-scale war began in February, OCHA launched a three-month Flash Appeal seeking \$1.7 billion. The appeal



was updated twice to ensure scale-up and continuity of the humanitarian response as the war evolved and humanitarian needs grew. By the last update, in August, more than 700 organizations had requested nearly \$4.3 billion, making it one of the world’s largest humanitarian appeals. Aid organizations in Ukraine received almost \$3.7 billion (86 per cent of the total requested). As a result, it was the year’s highest-funded humanitarian appeal globally.

In addition, through the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), OCHA managed an effective and innovative humanitarian financing system that met the needs of war-affected people.

The UHF allocated \$192 million to support 109 projects through 56 humanitarian partners, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies. Of the total allocated, \$63 million (33 per cent) was transferred to national and local partners, including \$44 million (23 per cent) to directly support 38 projects of national NGOs.

Thirty donors and partners contributed \$327 million to the UHF in 2022, making it the world’s largest OCHA-managed Country-Based Pooled Fund. Within the initial weeks of the war’s escalation, the Central Emergency Response Fund released two allocations totalling \$60 million to immediately scale up emergency operations for almost 1 million people in the east, including those newly displaced.

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

Forty information management (IM) specialists across 15 locations supported the operation onsite and remotely, enabling OCHA to collect, process and analyse data and information to strengthen humanitarian response and advocacy at all levels. Partnerships with MapAction and Data Friendly Space complemented OCHA’s analytical capacity to map and process secondary data.

Given the operation’s pace, scale-up and urgency, OCHA established a unique and ad-

Demining between Mykolaiv and Kherson. Ukraine has become one of the most mine-contaminated countries in the world. Credit: OCHA/ Oleksandr Ratushniak





aptable IM coordination architecture based on a decentralized approach. This enabled staff to swiftly produce and disseminate key information products, such as maps, graphics, situation reports and online dashboards, and to collect and process essential data for humanitarian partners. This included a strong 3W dashboard updated in real time showing which organizations (Who) carried out which activities (What) in which locations (Where). As more people were displaced, OCHA and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees formed and co-chaired the Information Management and Analysis Cell to provide situation analysis, monitor displacement and population movements, and track emerging needs. The information helped inform the response inside and outside Ukraine.

IM also underpinned the analysis behind the Ukraine Flash Appeal and the Regional Refugee Response Plan. IM data and analysis in both documents helped identify the most pressing humanitarian needs, with breakdowns of population figures and severity levels of people affected, and enabled the ongoing response activities to be monitored by sector.

OCHA's Ukraine operation was largely run by its national staff, who worked under immense personal pressure.

## **"I miss my country, my family, my life before the war."**

*The following is an extract from an interview with Darya Sagaydak, a national Information Management Officer for OCHA Ukraine.*

I was born in Shakhtarsk, Donetsk Oblast, which, right now, is not a Government-controlled area. I moved to Kyiv in 2007, after col-

lege, but all my family is still there – my father, my mother and my grandmother.

One morning I woke up hearing a huge blast near my home. I opened my window to understand what was going on, and the scariest thing was the complete silence around me. I opened my work chat and saw other OCHA colleagues reporting blasts in different cities, and that is when we all realized that this was the start of the conflict we were dreading.

I didn't immediately process what was going on. I recall shaking all day, pondering what to do. I went out to withdraw cash and buy some security tape – the one you apply to glass windows and doors to protect them against bomb blasts or explosions. And it's when I went out that I noticed that the buildings around me didn't have any windows left; they were shattered and the streets were covered with glass.

## **IM is supporting all aspects of the ongoing response. What is your role, and how is IM working on the ground?**

Before the war, we were a team of six, with two colleagues in field locations and the others working from Kyiv. My tasks have always been more focused on field-based activities, like coordinating the Cash Working Group. But our roles have shifted since the conflict started. What made the difference was receiving help from colleagues deployed on surge, and from standby partners supporting mostly from Poland. It was hard for me to stay focused on work, and I think everyone in the office was experiencing very strong emotions.

Our main tasks right now revolve around the weekly 3W [Who, What, Where] cash coordination in response to the Flash Appeal, especially since more than \$1 billion is being distributed through cash assistance; the Supply Tracking System, which is a notification system for humanitarian partners on the ground; maps and snapshots; the situation report that goes



Darya Sagaydak.  
Credit: OCHA/Darya  
Sagaydak

out three times a week; and a database of key contacts, which our unit maintains.

life somewhere safer, and this while concentrating on work.

**What is the biggest challenge you have faced?**

For me, like for all national staff, balancing our work responsibilities with our personal lives, such as kids, families, concerns about their well-being, is hard. With the war, we feel like we have lost access to fundamental parts of our lives; what is familiar to us, our home, our friends. It feels like having to rebuild your

As you know, all men in the country were asked to fight at the front line, and this made it really hard for some female colleagues to find a new place to live with their family, because the presence of their husbands was not deemed acceptable.


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*“I am no longer afraid. I have grown used to the endless fear. But I cannot get used to the endless worry not only about my mother trapped amid violence, but everyone else in my country whose life has been turned upside down by this war.”*



**Viktoriya Hrubas**, a national Public Information Officer for OCHA Ukraine since August 2020



# Field offices


## WHAT OCHA'S OFFICES DO

-  **Support Governments'** response to a crisis.

 Provide **up-to-date information** on the crisis and the needs of the affected people.
-  **Support the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator** in coordinating a response.

 **Advocate** for the needs and protection of affected people and aid workers.
-  Develop a common **needs assessment** and common **response plan** for the aid community.

 Advocate for **access** to affected people.
-  Manage **Country-Based Pooled Funds**.

 **Track and monitor** crisis response.

## SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

### Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA)

Humanitarian needs escalated in Southern and Eastern Africa in 2022, mainly due to the Horn of Africa's longest and most severe drought in recent history, which affected more than 36 million people by the year's end.

In Eastern Africa, conflicts in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as other extreme weather events (including historic floods in South Sudan), continued to cause large-scale displacement, rising needs and major protection concerns.

In Southern Africa, the 2021–2022 cyclone season killed at least 890 people and affected more than 2.8 million people. Severe drought continued to impact the Grand Sud of Madagascar and southern Angola, and conflict drove increasing needs in northern Mozambique. At the same time, communicable disease outbreaks were recorded in multiple countries across the region, including measles and cholera, while Malawi and Mozambique faced polio outbreaks, and Uganda endured an Ebola outbreak.

ROSEA responded to extreme weather-related emergencies, including floods and storms in Madagascar and Malawi, and droughts in Angola, Madagascar, Uganda and the Horn of Africa. It also responded to complex emergencies in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, and disease outbreaks.

ROSEA galvanized attention to and funding for major and neglected humanitarian crises across the region. This included initiating and convening monthly briefings on the Horn of Africa drought, mobilizing more than \$48.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the countries it supports, and developing (or revising) appeals for Kenya and Madagascar.

The climate-induced near-famine situation in Somalia and the wider Horn of Africa also garnered broad coverage in global mass media, including major broadcasters.



## World Humanitarian Day

In 2022, more than 400,000 people across 178 countries engaged with the World Humanitarian Day (WHD) campaign, which focused on communities that support people in crisis.

The community featured in the campaign was symbolized by a village, in reference to the saying: “It takes a village to support people in crisis.”

The campaign’s centrepiece was a series of illustrated aid worker profiles portraying specific humanitarian roles. Collectively, the profiles symbolized the wider global humanitarian village. Easy-to-use digital and social media assets were made available to partners to help them develop and roll out their own content to showcase the value and impact of their work under the common hashtag #ItTakesAVillage.

The response to the campaign was overwhelming. Its main video was retweeted by major UN agencies and NGOs, and WHD events were held in 46 countries. The illustrations and social media templates were adapted and posted by more than 100 partners, amounting to well over 570 million impressions on social media channels. The UN Postal Administration unveiled a series of stamps for the occasion, featuring artwork by award-winning Ukrainian illustrator Olga Shtonda. A portion of proceeds from the sale of the stamps benefited CERF to help people in need.

WHD itself received extensive media coverage, with more than 200 articles on global news platforms and blogs. An op-ed by USG/ERC Griffiths was published in 60 media outlets in 17 countries and 9 languages.

### Eritrea

Eritrea faced a range of needs, including food security in drought-affected areas, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and protection from explosive remnants of war. OCHA Eritrea addressed these needs through context-specific, flexible and innovative approaches, working with the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and authorities.

OCHA facilitated, consolidated and monitored the 2022 Basic Services Response Priorities (BSRP) document, which includes the most urgent humanitarian activities from within the UN’s Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The BSRP identified 889,000 of the most vulnerable people eligible to receive assistance, and OCHA raised \$8.7 million of the required \$28.3 million. It also helped update the UNCT Emergency Preparedness Plan to prepare for the potential impact of the conflict in Ethiopia’s Tigray Region in Eritrea.

OCHA Eritrea chaired the UNCT Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Group, and it coordinated a \$4 million CERF allocation to address the impact of the drought on people. The allocation accounted for about half of the funding received in 2022. OCHA also helped leverage more CERF funding to conduct monitoring and assessment missions to locations in northern and southern Red Sea zones, which previously were difficult to access.

### Ethiopia

More than 20 million people needed assistance in Ethiopia due to the armed conflict in the north, the worsening drought in the east and south, and increased violence and displacement in other regions.

OCHA helped organize several missions with operational partners to facilitate access to hard-to-reach areas in the north and other conflict-affected areas. OCHA played a criti-



cal role in the resumption of aid deliveries to Tigray during a pause in the conflict in the first half of the year. It was also responsible for the initial access to hard-to-reach areas along the border between Tigray and Amhara Regions. OCHA led efforts to expand access in Tigray following the Cessation of Hostilities agreement in November.

To mobilize additional attention for the historic drought, OCHA organized several field visits with donors. It also launched new

drought-focused information products and organized an exercise to identify priority areas for the drought response. OCHA Ethiopia worked closely with OCHA Somalia and OCHA ROSEA to strengthen region-wide advocacy for the drought.

To highlight the humanitarian needs of underserved and/or hard-to-reach affected communities (e.g. parts of Tigray/Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia), OCHA used tools including the Ethiopia Human-

Pregnant and lactating women are screened for malnutrition at this health centre in Ethiopia's Somali Region. Credit: OCHA/Manuel Morini



Families displaced by Tropical Storm Ana in Antananarivo, Madagascar, receive meals from the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform, a non-profit association of more than 25 companies based in Madagascar, and a member of the local OCHA/UNDP Connecting Business initiative. Credit: PSHP Madagascar

itarian Fund, which allocated \$62 million during the year.

It also coordinated efforts to implement the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s system-wide Scale-Up designation, which was extended and expanded to drought-affected areas and conflict-affected areas outside the north.

**Mozambique**

The conflict in northern Mozambique remained highly volatile in 2022 and continued to deepen the needs of affected people and host communities. During the year, the conflict spread to other parts of Cabo Delgado and to the neighbouring provinces of Nampula and Niassa.

Extreme weather events increased the vulnerability of people already suffering the effects of conflict. In 2022, Mozambique was hit by four such events, including Tropical Storm Ana, Tropical Cyclone Gombe and Tropical Storm Dumako, affecting more than 1 million people and creating large-scale damage to private and public infrastructure.

As the conflict continued to be highly fluid and complex, dialogue on humanitarian access for operations was vital. OCHA facilitated civil-military coordination and supported dialogue on safe and unimpeded humanitarian access through regular Humanitarian Access Working Group meetings, and by establishing a Civil-Military Advisory Group.

Through timely and accurate information sharing and advocacy, OCHA galvanized







resources to implement the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan and Gombe Emergency Response Plan, including \$13.9 million from CERF.

Due to the increase in humanitarian needs, OCHA Mozambique transitioned from a Humanitarian Advisory Team to a fully fledged Country Office in 2022.

### Somalia

Somalia faced a rapidly unfolding humanitarian catastrophe, driven by the longest and most severe drought in at least 40 years. People were also dealing with conflict, widespread insecurity, disease outbreaks and poverty.

Amid a challenging and complex environment, OCHA continued providing leadership to make coordination forums in Somalia fit for purpose and to make delivery of assistance possible. A Drought Operations Co-

ordination Centre was activated in January, which OCHA subsequently chaired.

Area-based coordination and Area Humanitarian Coordination Groups were activated in more than 36 operational priority areas to effectively coordinate and support the timely and integrated delivery of humanitarian response to the people who needed it the most.

Eighteen missions were conducted in 16 operational priority areas, including in hard-to-reach locations, for joint assessments and analysis. This also enhanced relationships with local authorities and expanded access to hard-to-reach locations.

Following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Scale-Up declaration on 11 August, surge capacity significantly increased to reinforce all five priority hubs in Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Gaalkacyo, Kismayo and Mogadishu. There was a specific emphasis on strengthening subnational coordination, access and civil-military coordination.

An OCHA-led inter-agency team receives feedback from a displaced community in Kismayo, Somalia. Credit: OCHA/Marc Belanger

OCHA and partners led concerted advocacy efforts in-country and externally, and through media, donor and high-level UN and NGO missions, Member State briefings, round-table discussions and pledging events, ramping up significant funds in the second half of the year. Some 7.3 million of the 7.6 million drought-affected people identified as the most vulnerable (96 per cent of the target) were reached through 335 organizations.

The OCHA office in Nairobi provided day-to-day support to colleagues based in Mogadishu and field offices. It also collaborated and coordinated with Nairobi-based stakeholders, including donors and some operational partners.

### **South Sudan**

People in South Sudan continued to suffer deteriorating conditions in 2022, driven by years of prolonged conflict, a surge in subnational violence, worsening food insecurity, the continued climate crisis and ongoing public health challenges. Furthermore, South Sudan remained one of the world's worst protracted protection crises, further fuelled by high levels of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.

The number of reported incidents affecting access to people declined in 2022, but the severity of those incidents increased. OCHA maintained close interactions with Government officials and non-State armed groups to ensure that access issues were addressed. It also chaired the monthly Civil-Military Advisory Group meetings, bringing together peacekeepers through their civil-military representative to plan their provision of escorts and static protection for civilians in hotspot locations.

In 2022, \$104 million was allocated to respond to people's critical needs – \$54 million through CERF and \$50 million through the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

OCHA also continued to use an innovative deep-field coordination mechanism in more than 30 remote areas. Under this arrangement, a willing NGO or a UN system member assumes the coordinator function, with regular field visits by OCHA staff, who also provide remote support. This ensured a localized, regular and efficient response to address people's needs.

### **Sudan**

Sudan faced record levels of humanitarian need, driven by intercommunal violence, widespread criminality, increasing risks to civilians, disease outbreaks, and unprecedented spikes in acute food insecurity due to dry spells, erratic rains and high inflation.

OCHA Sudan led the revision of the Emergency Response Preparedness Plan, with some 670,000 people potentially affected by sudden-onset disasters, including conflict, floods and disease outbreaks. OCHA helped to develop a minimum assistance package and response capacity mapping, and it revised the inter-agency assessment tool to enhance the quality of emergency assistance in sudden-onset disaster response. Ahead of the flood season, a flood emergency response preparedness workshop was held to strengthen flood response coordination.

Through the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), OCHA continued driving discussions with humanitarian partners on localization and the centrality of protection, and it identified shared operational priority areas. The SHF supported the empowerment of local organizations by making a \$3 million stand-alone allocation to national NGOs, allowing the fund to reach its 20 per cent allocation target for national NGOs.

The SHF also conducted localization discussions with various thematic sectors of the response, NGO partners and donors. These discussions initiated a wider discussion among the humanitarian community on localiza-





tion efforts, including developing a proposed road map and localization task force.

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### Regional Office for West and Central Africa (ROWCA)

In 2022, West and Central Africa faced some of the world's most complex challenges. Acute and prolonged crises deteriorated and needs increased. Millions of people were on the brink of survival due to factors including conflict, extreme poverty, weak governance, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, and climate change. In conflict-affected regions, civilians faced a significant protection

crisis in an increasingly volatile context. The most vulnerable people continued to experience multiple devastating consequences, driving persistent and fast-escalating needs. In 2022, more than 61 million people, or more than 1 in 10 people living in West and Central Africa, required assistance and protection.

ROWCA played a critical role in responding to emerging and deteriorating crises, providing substantive expertise in coordination, access, civil-military coordination, emergency preparedness and response, protection, public information and information management. It helped strengthen emergency preparedness in coastal countries, and it was

Women from the Tungu Luol village farmers' group in Rubkona town, South Sudan, cultivate a patch of land using a solar panel to pump flood waters for their crop to feed their families and generate income. Credit: OCHA/Sarah Waiswa



instrumental in advocating for people in need and mobilizing funds.

For the second consecutive year, ROWCA coordinated the Regional Intersectoral Analysis Group, which conducts a joint analysis of current or emerging humanitarian crises based on data and the technical and sectoral expertise provided by UN agencies, NGOs and other regional organizations. Based on the analysis, the group produced a multi-hazard monitoring tool for coastal countries to strengthen preparedness.

ROWCA supported regional humanitarian operations through the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa. The fund addresses the most critical and life-threatening needs of crisis-affected people in Central Sahel countries. In 2022, it made a standard allocation of \$20 million to Burkina Faso in March, and it allocated \$18.5 million through two reserve allocations to

Burkina Faso (\$9.5 million) and Niger (\$9 million) in December.

ROWCA provided significant support primarily to countries in West and Central Africa, alternating between support to OCHA’s country offices and support to countries with UN Resident Coordinator offices.

**Burkina Faso**

Burkina Faso continued to face the worst humanitarian crisis in its history. The impact of the country’s multidimensional crisis and political instability on the most vulnerable people deepened in 2022, including for some 840,000 people living in areas cut off from the rest of the country by non-State armed groups. Their access to basic commodities and services, fields, grazing areas and assistance became increasingly limited.

Children displaced by violence at a site in Bunia, Ituri Province, DRC. Partners provide humanitarian aid at the site. Credit: OCHA/Wassy



The country was one of the world's fastest-growing displacement crises in 2022, along with Mozambique and Ukraine. Almost 1 in 10 Burkinabe were displaced, with 1.8 million people forced to leave their homes.

People were also increasingly exposed to extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts. At least 3.5 million people were severely food insecure.

The protection of civilians remained a significant concern; the number of security incidents increased by 220 per cent in 2022 over the previous year.

As the situation deteriorated, the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was revised in July to cover 3.8 million people, with a required budget of \$805 million (a 36 per cent increase since January). The HRP was funded at only 42 per cent.

In October, ERC Griffiths visited Burkina Faso and met with communities isolated by insecurity and dealing with growing hunger. He also met with authorities to explore the creation of a conducive operating environment throughout the country. A strategic committee to enhance dialogue and consultation and resolve challenges was set up.

During the launch of the Global Humanitarian Overview in December, the ERC relayed his impressions from his visit to Djibo, where communities isolated by insecurity were dealing with growing hunger. He underscored the significance of humanitarian work to ensure that food, water and life-saving medicines can reach those in need.

Two allocations from the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa funded national and international NGOs directly to enhance their capacity. All international NGOs that benefit from the funds

Pupils participate in a remedial educational programme in Fada, in Burkina Faso's Est Region. The programme is funded by the Japan Committee for UNICEF and implemented by the NGO Educo. Credit: OCHA/Michele Cattani







Marie Kabaganwa regularly harvests 100 kg of beans and 50 kg of corn from her 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> plot in Kirundo Province, Burundi. She had no harvest in 2022 due to poor rains. Marie is married with seven children. Her husband, a daily wage labourer, earns 1,000 francs (\$0.50) per day. Credit: OCHA/Camille Marquis

signed a mandatory partnership agreement with a national entity, not only as an implementing partner but with a plan to develop their capacities for humanitarian action.

### **Burundi**

Food insecurity, people's displacement due to natural hazards, limited socioeconomic opportunities for returnees, the presence of Congolese refugees and the resurgence of epidemic-prone diseases drove humanitarian needs in Burundi. These factors, combined, resulted in 1.8 million people needing humanitarian assistance.

In April, Burundi faced its first-ever Rift Valley fever outbreak, which affected food security and livelihoods. To reduce the outbreak's spread and impact, CERF allocated \$1 million. As the number of food-insecure people increased by 18 per cent during the last quarter of the year, CERF allocated \$3.5 million to address food insecurity.

OCHA helped coordinate the work of 80 humanitarian partners. The HRP requested \$182 million, which was 52 per cent funded.

### **Cameroon**

Nine out of 10 regions in Cameroon are affected by three complex humanitarian crises: the Lake Chad basin conflict, the North-West and South-West (NWSW) crisis and the Central African Republic refugee crisis.

Humanitarian needs were compounded by structural development deficits and chronic vulnerabilities, particularly in the Far North and East regions, as well as by the pandemic's socioeconomic impact.

OCHA supported the in-country humanitarian system that comprised up to 191 actors – including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, faith-based organizations, Government agencies and the donor community – while maintaining accountability to the people it serves.

Coordination challenges included engagement with non-State armed groups in the NWSW regions; security and access concerns; the roll-out of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the Far North despite unabated violence; and severe underfunding of the humanitarian response over several years.



OCHA initiated and facilitated platforms to coordinate humanitarian aid with local authorities to discuss access challenges and identify common solutions, while working in tandem with the Government. For example, delays in delivering assistance due to local authorities' ad hoc requests were discussed and resolved at these platforms.

### Central African Republic (CAR)

The humanitarian situation remained alarming in CAR due to the prolonged conflict. The situation was exacerbated by limited access to markets due to poor road infrastructure, and a lack of basic services such as health care, clean water and social protection. Continuous clashes between parties to the conflict caused new displacements and an increased number of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. In western CAR, the protection of civilians and their livelihoods was particularly challenged by increased incidents related to explosive devices.

As the underlying factors of conflict persisted, about 56 per cent of CAR's population need-

ed humanitarian assistance and protection. There were logistic and security challenges combined with the negative impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, namely increased prices of basic food items and a countrywide fuel shortage. Despite these challenges, the humanitarian response reached 1.9 million people, and 93 per cent of people identified by the HRP received food-security assistance.

The HRP required \$461 million and was funded at 93.7 per cent. However, sectors such as water, sanitation and hygiene, education and nutrition were underfunded.

OCHA helped coordinate the work of 188 organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, donors and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

### Chad

Chad continued to face a prolonged multidimensional and protracted humanitarian crisis. This was characterized by the displacement of people due to violence in the country and neighbouring countries,



When she tried to flee violent clashes in 2017, Josee, 22, was hit by a bullet and lost an eye. She lives at the PK3 IDP site in Bria, Haute-Kotto Prefecture, CAR. Her sister taught her to sew decorative tablecloths, which she sells to earn a few francs to help improve her life at the site. Credit: OCHA/Anita Cadonau

extreme weather events, persistent food insecurity and high malnutrition rates.

As of the year's end, Chad hosted more than 555,000 refugees and 388,000 internally displaced people (IDPs). Overall, there were 1.07 million IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees in Chad in 2022.

The climate crisis continued to affect Chad; heavy rain caused devastating flooding in 18 of the country's 23 provinces, affecting more than 1.4 million people compared with 256,000 people in 2021.

Following the deterioration of the country's food-security and nutrition situation, with at least 2.1 million people severely food insecure, the Government declared a state of emergency in June. This triggered a \$32 million CERF allocation, making it the highest amount allocated to a country in a single year.

Due to efforts from the Government and partners, modest improvements were observed in food insecurity and nutrition during the second half of 2022.

In Chad, 6.1 million people (35 per cent of the population) required humanitarian assistance. The HRP identified 3.9 million people as most in need and requested \$510 million. Thanks to the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) resource mobilization strategy and joint HCT and Government visits to European capitals, the humanitarian funding levels increased from 34 per cent in 2021 to 59 per cent in 2022.

OCHA Chad led a critical review of key issues and processes, and the UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services conducted an audit of OCHA operations in Chad.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**

In 2022, the humanitarian crisis in DRC deepened, with increased violence in Ituri and North Kivu Provinces, including against civilians living in displacement sites. People also grappled with the ongoing large and complex crisis caused by insecurity, epidemics, floods and limited access to basic services.

Armed conflict and gross human rights violations, including sexual violence and grave violations against children, continued to drive millions of people to seek safety far from home. More than 5.5 million people were internally displaced, the highest number on the African continent, and 26.4 million people (one in four Congolese) were acutely food insecure.

OCHA negotiated access on behalf of the humanitarian community, including in North Kivu through engagement with provincial authorities and armed actors. These efforts allowed humanitarian organizations to access areas controlled by armed groups.

OCHA facilitated the humanitarian response by coordinating multisectoral support, and it increased its engagement on access and civil-military coordination. The DRC Humanitarian Fund allocated \$38 million to 41 humanitarian partners to implement 40 projects in four provinces. Forty per cent of the allocations went to national organizations.

OCHA also supported the inclusion of people with disabilities, and it strengthened mechanisms for cash programming, protection, localization, and protecting people from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment.

In 2022, OCHA coordinated the delivery of humanitarian assistance by more than 350 humanitarian partners to more than 5 million people in need.



**Mali**

The Malian crisis continued to be complex and fast evolving, causing dire humanitarian needs. The situation was marked by armed groups’ extreme violence, inter and intra-community conflicts, the impact of climate change, and the State’s inability to provide basic social services in various locations. The economic sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States in 2022 worsened people’s living conditions and reduced Government investment in social services in conflict-affected areas.

In 2022, the humanitarian community reached 3 million people with urgent aid. The HRP required \$685.7 million to help 5.3 million people in need, but it was only 40 per cent funded.

The ever-evolving operational challenges within a highly complex socioeconomic, security and political environment were the main challenges in Mali. Lack of resources remained an important concern for the humanitarian community. Several sectors in the HRP, such as education and protection,

were underfunded (less than 30 per cent), as was the Rapid Response Mechanism, the main mechanism for rapid emergency response for new internally displaced people. As a result, important humanitarian needs were not addressed.

OCHA played a critical role in mobilizing humanitarian partners to come together and deliver in a resource-constrained environment. For example, the office worked with humanitarian partners to develop the Menaka Operational Plan, covering a six-month period to scale up the response in Menaka, on the border with Niger. The Humanitarian Country Team took a multisectoral approach, with a focus on gender, cash/monetary transfers and protection of civilians. The team ensured that the immediate and the more medium- to longer-term responses complemented each other, with the aim of building resilience from the outset and enabling durable solutions for people displaced.

Displaced families at a site in Rutshuru Territory in North Kivu Province, DRC, receive assistance from WFP. Credit: OCHA/Serge Mabaluk







An internally displaced girl attends one of the several emergency schools set up in Niger's Tillabéri Region. The OCHA Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa supported the schools through the international NGO ICAHD International. Credit: OCHA/Laura Fultang

### Nigeria

Open conflict displaced millions of people, devastated agricultural production and livelihoods, cut off essential services and caused a protection crisis for 8.7 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY States). Of these people, 1.7 million were internally displaced.

Hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people remained concentrated within the perimeter of 'garrison towns' defended by the Nigerian armed forces, while an estimated 1 million people lived in areas inaccessible to international humanitarian actors.

The conflict and insecurity made humanitarian operations costly, difficult and dangerous, and most operations depended on the limited capacity of the UN Humanitarian Air Service.

The north-west, the middle belt and north-central Nigeria also had unprecedented levels of humanitarian needs. Banditry, criminal groups, natural hazards and intercommunal conflict between herders and farmers caused large-scale displacement and eroded development gains. A nascent secessionist movement grew in the south-east.

A food security and nutrition crisis was averted through concerted efforts by humanitarian partners and donors, coordinated by OCHA. These efforts were also central in advocating for action following a major cholera outbreak in the BAY States.

### Niger

Escalating violence, climate change and persistent socioeconomic challenges caused a broad range of complex humanitarian needs in Niger in 2022. Despite the strong presence of humanitarian organizations, the number of people in need increased from 1.9 million in 2017 to 3.7 million in 2022, or 15 per cent of the population. During the lean season (the period between harvests) the number of people in need increased to 4.4 million, or almost 18 per cent of the population. Of the 2.4 million people affected by acute malnutrition, 491,000 were severely malnourished children.

## **OCHA Nigeria** **launches new cholera** **outbreak dashboard**

OCHA's Information Management team in Nigeria launched a new dashboard to monitor the country's cholera outbreak. The dashboard gives partners and humanitarians in the field a clear synopsis of the situation, including needs and gaps, and is updated in real time.

The dashboard's main sources of data include the World Health Organization, the Water, Health and Sanitation Cluster, Médecins Sans Frontières and other health partners. The Government also provides data, as it is usually at the centre of epidemic response management. Partners and UN entities working in Nigeria use the dashboard not only for response purposes but for advocacy and fundraising.

The 2022 floods in Niger affected almost 330,000 people and claimed 195 lives. Increased activities of armed non-State actors in Niger and in neighbouring areas in Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria led to severe protection concerns for the population. At least 190 people were assassinated. Due to insecurity, 890 schools were closed nationwide, affecting 78,000 pupils.

At least 3.7 million people needed humanitarian and protection assistance, and the HRP aimed to reach 2.3 million of those people. Its financial ask of \$523.2 million was funded at 70 per cent (it was funded at only 43 per cent in 2021), thanks to a robust and strategically implemented resource mobilization strategy. In 2022, the humanitarian community assisted 3.1 million crisis-affected people.

Two CERF allocations were mobilized for the underfinanced sectors and to address food insecurity. A third allocation of \$9.5 million was made possible through the pilot anticipatory action framework to prevent and mitigate the impact of insufficient rainfall for more than 250,000 people.

A nurse attends to Inna Adam at a UNICEF clinic at Teacher's Village Camp in Maiduguri, Nigeria. Inna lost her entire family to the insurgency. Credit: OCHA/ Damilola Onafuwa





OCHA had a leading role in advocating for humanitarian principles. Using the civil-military coordination mechanism as an enabler, OCHA facilitated access for 149 humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and Red Cross organizations.

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)**

Throughout the year, humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities continued to grow in countries throughout Asia-Pacific due to pandemic-related socioeconomic shocks. This was exacerbated by the impact of the war in Ukraine, which disrupted supply chains, increased costs and led to shortages of essential products, including food.

In some countries, development gains reversed in employment, food security, education and health care, and extreme poverty rose in several countries after two decades of decline.<sup>1</sup> For example, the 2022 economic crisis in Sri Lanka led to a multidimensional crisis compounded by food insecurity, threatened livelihoods, shortages of vital and essential medicines, and rising protection concerns, with substantial humanitarian consequences for many vulnerable people.

Asia-Pacific is at risk of extreme weather events, which are becoming more frequent and severe. Monsoon rains, tropical cyclones, floods, landslides and other natural hazards, such as earthquakes, present an immediate existential threat to many people's lives and livelihoods. Nearly 80 per cent of the world's weather-induced displacement happens in Asia and the Pacific. On average, 18.8 million people are displaced by disasters in the re-

Habsou Oumarou's grandson almost drowned when heavy rains flooded their home in Niger in 2022. She and her family now live in Cité des Enseignants Chercheurs Camp for displaced people in Niamey. Credit: Studio Kalangou

1 ESCAP Financing for Development Series, *Financing the SDGs to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic in Asia and the Pacific*, October 2021.





gion each year, largely triggered by weather-related hazards.<sup>2</sup>

The Philippines remained one of the world’s most natural-hazard-prone countries in 2022, with tropical cyclones alone affecting 9.6 million people. Five of the 18 tropical cyclones that entered the Philippines displaced 5.3 million people, all while the country was still dealing with the impact of Typhoon Rai (Odette), which wreaked massive destruction in 2021. More than 14,300 earthquake events were also recorded in the Philippines in 2022. They affected more than half a million people and caused infrastructure damage totalling more than \$48 million.

The climate emergency is also a threat multiplier, fuelling food insecurity and poverty, displacement and conflict. Asia-Pacific is home to several protracted crises, with more than 4 million refugees and more than 3 million internally displaced people.

To support the response to sudden-onset and protracted humanitarian crises in 2022, OCHA ROAP provided surge support to 19 countries in the region and beyond, including deployments to large-scale emergencies in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan and Ukraine.

### Drowning World project focuses on Nigeria, Pakistan

With support from OCHA, photographer Gideon Mendel visited flood-affected communities in Nigeria and Pakistan in late 2022 to capture images for his Drowning World project, which focused on the impact of the climate crisis. His portraits and stories show the suffering but also the resilience of people affected by catastrophic floods, and they bear witness

Rizan Balaba lives in Limasawa, in the Philippines. She wants the schools to reopen because it is difficult to recover from the impact of Super Typhoon Rai (Odette) if parents have to look after their children all the time. Credit: OCHA/Almudena Montoliu

2 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Disaster Displacement in Asia and the Pacific*, September 2022.



to the brutal reality that the most vulnerable people suffer the most from the crisis. The photographs were featured online and in cultural spaces and free open-air exhibitions, and they received widespread media attention, including from BBC World.

### **Afghanistan**

By the end of 2022, Afghanistan was the world's largest humanitarian crisis. The country experienced simultaneous and cascading humanitarian, economic and human rights challenges, which left some 24.4 million people requiring humanitarian assistance. Afghanistan had the world's highest number of food-insecure people – a 35 per cent increase from the same time the previous year.

Humanitarian action continued to be challenged by an increasingly complex security and operating environment. Dynamics changed markedly since August 2021; constraints related to active military conflict drastically decreased, which allowed for improved physical access to previously hard-to-reach areas. However, this did not necessarily translate into sustained quality access due to increased interference from the de facto authorities.

In 2022, humanitarian partners reached 26.1 million people with life-saving assistance. The overall reach covered 4 million more people than initially planned at the start of the year.

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) rapidly expanded from allocating \$74 million in 2020 to \$165 million in 2021 and \$283 million in 2022. This was the largest volume of single-year allocations by the CBPFs, reflecting donor confidence in the AHF's performance. It was the primary funding recipient of the two largest CBPFs donors globally, and a multi-year funding recipient.

In its second consecutive year as the largest CBPF in terms of total funding provided and number of projects supported (an

unprecedented 302 projects), the AHF implemented several innovative approaches. These included the AHF Partner Cash Facility, which provided cash grants, and the NGO capacity-building programmes focusing on women-led/women's rights organizations. Through robust risk management and project monitoring and the provision of real-time information to donors, the AHF remained highly flexible – even at a much larger scale – in a dynamically changing environment.

Through media engagements to highlight issues such as the ongoing threat of famine, OCHA effectively contributed to raising the visibility of Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis.

### **Myanmar**

The humanitarian situation deteriorated across Myanmar amid heightened political instability, escalating armed conflict, worsening socioeconomic conditions and poor access to basic services. The number of people in need increased from 1 million in 2021 to 14.4 million in 2022. By the year's end the number of internally displaced people had grown to 1.5 million. Of those people, 1.2 million were displaced after the military takeover in February 2021.

Access to people in need continued to be hindered by growing insecurity, access constraints and bureaucratic impediments. Despite these challenges, the HCT reached a record 4.4 million people with life-saving assistance during 2022, with a HRP funded at 41.3 per cent. The number of organizations providing aid through the HRP increased from 130 to 271.

OCHA supported localization of the response in several ways, including through an allocation from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) for a shared translation and interpretation service, which helped to inform the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview and the HRP.





In 2022, the MHF disbursed \$24.5 million (out of \$28.7 million received) for 49 projects to help an estimated 1.2 million people. Thirty-two partners and 66 subpartners implemented the projects. OCHA also facilitated the prioritization of two CERF allocations worth \$22 million to provide life-saving assistance. These projects supported more than 455,000 people, including more than 63,000 people living with disabilities.

During 2022, OCHA scaled up efforts across several critical cross-cutting thematic workstreams, including accountability to affected people, humanitarian access, disability inclusion and cash. OCHA also supported a much-anticipated Peer-2-Peer virtual mission to Myanmar, which made 42 recommendations to improve the effectiveness, responsiveness, timeliness and inclusiveness of the response. Seven of these recommendations, including developing a more efficient humanitarian coordination structure and a HCT Localization Strategy, are prioritized for implementation in 2023.

OCHA delivered seamless support to partners in 2022, despite severe system-wide visa delays that resulted in many colleagues being temporarily located in Bangkok, from where they worked remotely.

#### **Office of the Pacific (OoP)**

Based in Fiji, OCHA's OoP covers 14 countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

In 2020 and 2021, Fiji was the only country in the Pacific dealing with community transmissions of COVID-19. However, all 14 Pacific Countries and Territories covered by OoP reported cases in 2022. Due to a strong health response and high vaccination rates, countries managed the caseloads well and developed a pragmatic approach to the pandemic. OoP resumed field missions in the second half of the year, resulting in renewed

Sardar Mohammad lives with his 10 children in Panjwae District, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Like others in his community, Sardar struggles because of drought and unemployment. Many people have been killed and houses destroyed in this area due to the war between the former Government and the Taliban. UNHCR is helping them with shelter. Credit: WFP/Sadeq Naseri



and stronger collaboration and cooperation with national disaster management offices and Government counterparts.

OoP continued to function as the secretariat for the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The PHT is the agreed humanitarian mechanism for responding collectively to disasters, and it coordinates all humanitarian efforts between its members. Within the PHT's structure and architecture, a new (tenth) cluster – the Evacuation Centre Management & Displacement Cluster – was formally set up in February 2022 with help from OoP. Led by the International Organization for Migration, the cluster addresses displacement risks, which are increasingly caused by the impacts of climate change and geophysical disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis.

In 2022, OoP organized virtual and in-person trainings throughout the region, and it carried out preparedness planning with Governments and PHT partners for the South Pacific's annual cyclone season. OoP coordinated the response to various tropical cyclones, a volcanic explosion and tsunami (Tonga), and two droughts (Kiribati and Tuvalu).

## Humanitarian Book Club

In 2022, OCHA launched the Read for Action Humanitarian Book Club – a joint initiative with the University of Virginia. The project connected some 1,500 readers and relief experts from around the world via the Discord platform to inspire real action for people caught up in crises. Besides animated online discussions about the featured humanitarian books, the club held online conversations with authors and experts on topics including displacement and the climate emergency.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)

At the end of 2022, more than 38 million people were in need in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The region had six appeals, compared to only one in 2018 for Haiti, where 2.8 million people were in need. The situation in the region deteriorated due to overlapping factors, such as growing poverty, food insecurity, the pandemic's socioeconomic impacts, displacement, recurring natural hazards, and sexual and gender-based violence.

ROLAC's major achievement was developing the 2023 Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) – the process to manage and monitor a response for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and to address the needs of 4.4 million people. ROLAC's in-country teams kickstarted the HPC process in 2022, collaborating with more than 100 partner organizations, including national and international NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and UN agencies.

### Venezuela

Some 7.7 million Venezuelans continued to need humanitarian assistance in 2022. Needs were driven by prolonged economic contraction, hyperinflation, institutional challenges and political polarization.

The war in Ukraine on the heels of the pandemic compounded the situation; rising costs of food and essential non-food items resulted in increased hardship, and a lack of essential services and economic opportunities for the most vulnerable people. Protection, health, food security and nutrition remained key concerns.

OCHA coordinated health, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to more than 2.7 million people across Venezuela. The Humanitarian Country Team's implementation of an access strategy was

an important milestone in efforts to expand humanitarian organizations' ability to reach more people. High-level engagement with stakeholders was key in enhancing operational space and publishing the 2022–2023 HRP. Partners and donors worked closely to track its progress.

OCHA helped strengthen NGO capacity through extensive training opportunities.

Despite advocacy and communication efforts, humanitarian funding remained low. Approximately \$300 million was raised, representing just 40 per cent of the \$795 million appeal.

The Venezuela Humanitarian Fund allocated \$9.4 million in 2022 for projects that supported 155,000 people. It also provided 72 per cent of its allocations to national NGOs, which contributed to advancing the localization agenda.

## Colombia

Colombia's humanitarian crisis deepened in 2022. The number of people confined to their homes by armed groups grew by 56 per cent, and there was a 12 per cent increase in the number of displaced people compared to the previous year. The number of people affected by erratic weather grew by another 4 per cent. Overall, 253 conflict-related emergencies (mass displacement and confinement) affecting 185,100 people (41 per cent Indigenous) were reported. At least 3,900 extreme weather events were also reported across the country.

The fragmentation and territorial expansion of non-State armed groups (NSAGs) continued. These groups are present in at least 44 per cent of municipalities, especially in rural areas, where 7.2 million people faced dire humanitarian needs due to the groups' influence and control. The UN Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights received reports of at least 128 massacres (a 45 per cent increase compared to 2021), 92 of which were

USG Griffiths (right) greets a doctor at the Concepcion Palacios Maternity Hospital in Caracas, Venezuela. Credit: OCHA/Matias Delacroix



verified. There were also increased reports of forced recruitment and use of children, and of sexual and gender-based violence at the hands of NSAGs.

A record-breaking number of people (more than 102,300) were confined and faced severe mobility and access restrictions due to NSAGs.

CERF allocated \$3 million to meet the humanitarian needs of people affected by forced confinement in the Pacific region. Natural hazards aggravated by climate change affected more than 616,400 people. A CERF top-up allocation of \$2 million provided life-saving support to some 165,000 people affected by floods in the La Mojana subregion.

OCHA increased monitoring of emergencies across Colombia and coordinated response efforts.

With OCHA's support, the Humanitarian Country Team scaled up its response and reached some 1.5 million people, despite the HRP being only 37.8 per cent funded.

### **Haiti**

The situation in Haiti continued to worsen due to high levels of insecurity and violence, economic difficulties, political upheaval, an ongoing cholera outbreak and outstanding needs resulting from the 2021 earthquake.

Haitians continued to face challenges in accessing life-sustaining essentials, such as food, water, health care, sanitation and protection services, due to the control exerted by gangs and ongoing violence, making them even more vulnerable.

The two-month gang siege of Haiti's main fuel terminal, Varreux, almost brought the country to a standstill. The siege resulted in acute fuel shortages that caused the sudden shut down of hospitals, schools, transport and telecommunication services, and many

businesses. This caused shortages of basic goods and clean water in a country that is almost entirely dependent on imports. It also affected the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance, just as Haiti was dealing with a cholera outbreak.

OCHA launched a Flash Appeal seeking \$145.6 million to address protection, the cholera response and rising food insecurity. At the same time, given the ongoing security situation, the interim Prime Minister, Ariel Henry, asked the UN Secretary-General to deploy an international specialized armed force to support the Haitian National Police to restore law and order in the country. At the time of writing, no Member State had agreed to lead the force.

Access to people in need was possible but challenging. It remained heavily dependent on substantive community engagement and risky, arduous negotiations that resulted in increased operational costs for the humanitarian community.

To support the response, OCHA coordinated three CERF allocations totalling more than \$20 million.

Given the change in context, a decision was made in 2022 to increase OCHA Haiti's operational footprint for 2023.



**EUROPE**

**Ukraine**

The humanitarian situation in Ukraine drastically deteriorated in 2022, following the escalation of eight years of conflict in the east caused by the Russian Federation’s full-scale invasion. This caused death and suffering on a dramatic scale and left at least 17.7 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

OCHA remained imperative for the existing life-saving operations in the east, and for the rapid scale-up of assistance to all of Ukraine’s oblasts amid a highly volatile security environment. Before February 2022, most humanitarian partners operated only in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts in areas under and outside the control of the Government of Ukraine. By the year’s end, more than 660 partners were operating across all 24 oblasts.

The number of people in need rose from 2.9 million in January to 17.6 million by the year’s end, mainly due to health care, food insecurity and protection issues. Massive

devastation in urban centres and the destruction of civilian infrastructure made life unbearable for more than 5.6 million internally displaced people. Despite these challenges, almost 16 million people received humanitarian and protection assistance in 2022. OCHA worked with humanitarian partners to ensure that response plans for 2022 and 2023 reflected the new level and scope of need.

Access to vulnerable communities in areas outside the Government of Ukraine’s control significantly decreased following the conflict’s escalation, after which it became impossible to deliver assistance across the front line. OCHA continued to lead engagement with all parties to facilitate access to communities in these areas, with some activities continuing – including with funding from the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) – in parts of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts under the Russian Federation’s control.

People collect food from WFP and hygiene supplies from UNICEF, delivered by a UN convoy to more than 500 people living in or around the small town of Yampil in Ukraine’s eastern Donetsk Oblast. Credit: OCHA/Oleksii Shaidenkov





Khansaa Al-Hussein, 45, is a third-grade teacher in Kafr Yahmoul village, north-west Syria. She works in a school supported by the NGO Bonyan Organization. Credit: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleima

The UHF received \$327 million in contributions, making it the largest CBPF globally in 2022. It allocated \$192 million to help 56 humanitarian partners reach nearly 4 million people with assistance. One third of net funding went to national and local partners. Within the first three weeks of the escalation of the war, CERF released two allocations totalling \$60 million to immediately scale up emergency operations for almost 1 million people in the east, including those newly displaced.

**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

**Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA)**

Over the past decade, the Middle East and North Africa region has witnessed a substantial increase in the number and complexity of humanitarian crises. In 2022, more than 55 million people across the region needed humanitarian assistance and protection support due to conflict and large-scale displacement, including in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and

Yemen. This is an increase from 42 million people in 2020 and 45 million people in 2021.

ROMENA provided technical, reporting and coordination expertise, and extra capacity to Libya and Yemen. It also helped the OCHA Lebanon Country Office to revise its Emergency Response Plan, drafting an analytical report about changing humanitarian needs, and conducting the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment based on a dedicated review of the previous assessment.

ROMENA continued to monitor situations across the region, both in areas with and without an OCHA presence. Several analytical papers about changing humanitarian needs in the region were prepared and shared with OCHA leadership to support informed planning and decision-making. A range of public information products, including press releases, flash updates and regional humanitarian digests, were released in Arabic to raise awareness of OCHA’s activities.

The Information Management team helped OCHA Libya to build a comprehensive geo-



spatial information services platform depicting the security dynamics in Libya that affect humanitarian response activities. It also produced multiple situational maps to support damage assessments following the earthquakes in Iran.

### Yemen

More than 23 million people needed humanitarian assistance and protection in 2022. Most of these needs were driven by Yemen's ongoing economic collapse, itself a result of more than eight years of conflict.

Low levels of funding hampered the humanitarian response throughout the year, with agencies forced to scale down and suspend programmes in various sectors, including food security, health, protection and education. Additional funding received later in the year enabled some of these cuts to be reversed, such as by partially reinstating food rations for millions of people. How-

ever, by the year's end just over half of the humanitarian response was funded.

Agencies continued to face severe and worsening obstacles in delivering principled humanitarian assistance, particularly bureaucratic constraints. These barriers persisted across Yemen, but they were most severe in areas controlled by the Houthi de facto authorities. With strong support from OCHA, agencies and donors continued working together to push back against these obstructions and track progress on agreed benchmarks.

Throughout the year, OCHA maintained strong levels of support for the aid operation, working with 225 national and international humanitarian partners to provide assistance to a monthly average of 10.7 million people.

Following the finalization of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Yemen crisis (see page 65), OCHA led the coordi-

ASG Msuya sits with Al Naser School students inside a tent during her visit to Al Sumya IDP Camp in Marib, Yemen. Credit: OCHA/YPN-Jihad Al-Nahari





nation of the UN’s country-level response and reporting on the implementation of the evaluation’s recommendations, such as the scale-up of humanitarian mine action, protection and durable solutions efforts. In support of peacebuilding efforts and people’s long-term resilience and recovery, OCHA strengthened engagement with development actors, including by helping to set up the Yemen Partners Group and the Yemen Partners Technical Team, both of which it co-chairs.

Dr. Rafat Hasan  
Diyar measures  
Ali Khader’s blood  
pressure in Al  
Khober Hospital  
in Abyan, Yemen.  
The NGO Yemeni  
Development  
Network supported  
the hospital’s  
services with help  
from the Yemen  
Humanitarian Fund.  
Credit: OCHA/YPN-  
Mohammed Ahmed  
Fadel

Pooled funds supported the humanitarian operation throughout the year, including through CERF allocations totalling \$60 million to respond to food insecurity, enable the delivery of health services, and water, sanitation and hygiene, and to sustain other critical programmes. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated more than \$80 million to ensure the continuity of life-saving services, support famine risk-reduction activities and target protection risks. In 2022, the fund scaled up localization efforts, with nearly half of all funding allocated to national NGOs.

Towards the end of 2022, restructuring efforts began to decentralize staff from Sana’a to Aden and field locations to ensure OCHA’s presence was more closely aligned to those in need.

## Capturing Yemenis’ resilience

To shine a spotlight on Yemen, OCHA produced a photo series by award-winning photojournalist Giles Clarke. Clarke travelled to Yemen to document life for ordinary people trapped in violent conflict. The [portraits](#), promoted through a digital campaign and featured in the *New York Times*, captured the resilience, hopes and dreams of Yemeni children, women and men as they look towards a future without war. The portraits are the centrepiece of an advocacy campaign that calls for the humanitarian needs of all Yemenis to be met.



### Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)

Eleven years into the crisis, the scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs and protection risks of the Syrian people remained extensive. In 2022, an estimated 14.6 million people needed humanitarian assistance, an increase of 1.2 million people from 2021. The impact of past and present hostilities on civilians remained the principal driver of humanitarian needs, exacerbated by a sharply deteriorating economic situation, COVID-19, a cholera outbreak and environmental shocks.

ROSC supported policy, planning and operational coordination, both for the response inside Syria and across the border from Türkiye, to enhance the overall coherence and effectiveness across the Whole of Syria response.

In support of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Syria Crisis, ROSC brought together humanitarian organizations working from within and outside Syria to develop a shared analysis, common objectives and a collective focus on results. A total of 180 HRP partners were convened

throughout 2022 to identify common issues, set priorities and strategize about gaps. ROSC managed fundraising and reporting on behalf of all OCHA Syria response offices.

ROSC enhanced coordination and advocacy with key regional stakeholders in the response, namely UN Regional Directors, international NGOs, Member States and donors. Twenty-seven donor briefings took place during the year, including nine with the RHC. ROSC supported regular strategic and operational coordination forums, including a Strategic Steering Group that brings together national and international humanitarian organizations to provide overall direction to the operation.

Key outcomes in 2022 included agreement on a revised strategic approach to early recovery, the adoption of a two-year HRP cycle, agreement on strategic leadership and approaches to the cholera crisis, and agreement on strategic approaches and resource mobilization for the water crisis.

Khadijah Afash, 50, is among the minority of female camp managers in north-west Syria. Before being displaced, Khadijah was a teacher and school principal in Anada. Credit: OCHA/Ahmad Alito





ROSC maintained a leadership role in ensuring a common needs analysis, a single response plan and appeal, regular prioritization of critical funding gaps, and a common approach to global priority areas and critical challenges facing the response. They included accountability to affected people, protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, gender-based violence response, disability, cash, gender and age.

### Syria

Humanitarian organizations operating from within Syria continued scaling up their response to address rising needs. The Damascus-based operation reached an average of 4.75 million people each month. They included some 4.5 million people who received food, 3.2 million people who received nutrition support and 1.3 million children who benefited from education assistance.

OCHA was pivotal in negotiating access to people in need on behalf of the humanitarian community. It also coordinated targeted assistance plans suited to the unique circumstances of different parts of the country, including cross-line assistance to Al Hol Camp in the north-east. Seven humanitarian cross-line missions were organized from Aleppo City to north-west Syria, delivering more than 3,500 metric tons of humanitarian assistance. The first-ever humanitarian cross-line mission to the Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad area was organized on 27 October, when 4 tons of health supplies covering 14,000 treatment courses were delivered to the Ras Al Ain National Hospital from Qamishli.

OCHA helped establish a national NGO coordination forum in 2022 to help streamline and strengthen aid localization efforts. It also continued advocating with all stakeholders for protection and assistance for the most vulnerable people where they were, based strictly on need.

OCHA allocated \$41.3 million for response efforts through the Syria Humanitarian Fund

in 2022, including allocations to address new humanitarian needs, such as those related to the cholera outbreak, and to cover priority gaps including addressing the most vulnerable people's needs, providing protection services, and strengthening the resilience and self-reliance of affected communities.

### Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in north-west Syria increased by 20 per cent, from 3.4 million in 2021 to 4.1 million in 2022. Most of those people were women and children. An estimated 2.8 million people were displaced, with 1.8 million, primarily women and children, living in displacement sites.

Despite the March 2020 ceasefire agreement, hostilities continued to claim civilian lives throughout the year, while explosive hazards and clashes between armed groups heightened the security challenges facing civilians, including humanitarian workers. A cholera outbreak was declared in September, adding pressure to a health system already overstretched by COVID-19 and other health priorities.

OCHA continued to coordinate the cross-border response into north-west Syria from Türkiye. With different parts of Syria controlled by various parties to the conflict, Security Council resolution 2165 (2014) and subsequent resolutions authorized the UN cross-border response to deliver aid to people in need. The cross-border mechanism remains a lifeline for delivering humanitarian assistance to millions of people in north-west Syria.

Despite decreased funding, continued hostilities, and operational uncertainty around the renewal of the authorization for UN cross-border assistance in January and July, the UN reached a monthly average of 2.6 million Syrians with aid through its cross-border operation in 2022.





More than 7,500 trucks brought life-saving assistance to communities in north-west Syria. Following access negotiations supported by OCHA Türkiye, seven cross-line missions to non-Government-controlled areas were completed in 2022. These missions carried food and nutrition assistance for an average of 43,000 people, with one mission occurring each month since August, following the Security Council resolution renewal in July 2022. An Operational Plan for Cross-Line Convoys was developed and updated in September to facilitate the scale-up of the convoys.

The Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund was the third-largest CBPF globally in 2022, disbursing \$141 million for 113 projects.

### Jordan

More than a decade since the Syria crisis began, over 1 million Syrians remained in Jordan, comprising nearly 10 per cent of the population.

OCHA helped ensure that the ongoing humanitarian response in Jordan continued to address long-standing and emerging needs. Within the UNHCR-led refugee response and the Whole of Syria structure, OCHA supported the RC/HC in meeting global humanitarian accountabilities. Priorities included strengthening humanitarian coordination structures and advocacy, progressing humanitarian-development collaboration, and bringing the humanitarian community together to address the scourge of sexual exploitation and abuse in the aid sector. OCHA also supported the implementation of the comprehensive vulnerability assessment to further inform the development of the nationally led Jordan Response Plan, and other humanitarian and development planning mechanisms.

The pandemic and economic crisis exacerbated hardships among refugees and vulnerable Jordanians alike. OCHA supported a contingency planning exercise that analysed projected needs, including in health, pro-

Schoolchildren watch as a worker from the NGO Sadad Organization installs heaters funded by OCHA's Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund. The heaters were installed in two schools in Idlib. Credit: OCHA/Abdul Aziz Qitaz

tection and livelihoods, and it encouraged a stronger interface between humanitarian and development action. OCHA liaised and advocated with the Government of Jordan, the Jordanian military, international coalition forces and UN partners to support internally displaced people in the Rukban area, on the Syria-Jordan border. It also provided support to the Jordan, Israel and Palestine project, an initiative to bolster disaster preparedness and response.

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$400,000 in 2022.

## **Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks**

More than 7,000 participants registered for the ninth Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (HNPW), held virtually and in person in Geneva in May.

Organized by OCHA and hosted by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, HNPW is the flagship event of Leading Edge Programme – a year-round collaborative platform for humanitarian networks and partnerships that aims to develop sustainable solutions to cross-cutting issues in emergency preparedness and response.

HNPW featured interactive sessions focusing on issues such as the climate crisis, localization, anticipatory action, nexus environments and accountability to affected people.

Participants represented UN agencies, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the private sector and other entities.

### **Iraq**

Since the conclusion in 2017 of the large-scale military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, development, reconstruction and stabilization funding helped the Government of Iraq to restore electricity and public water systems, and rebuild roads, schools, health facilities and housing.

The humanitarian situation improved considerably; there was a significant decline in the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance, from 11 million in 2017 to 2.5 million in 2022. This led to the Humanitarian Country Team's decision to transition to a development-focused approach. The humanitarian clusters were deactivated, and alternative coordination forums were established jointly with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Despite significant progress, durable solutions are needed to address social, political and security concerns for some 1.2 million Iraqis who remained displaced. At the end of 2022, 180,000 of those people were still in 25 camps for internally displaced people in the Kurdistan Region.

Donors contributed \$3.1 million to the OCHA-managed Iraq Humanitarian Fund in 2022. Together with a carry-over of \$8.1 million, the Fund had an income of \$11.2 million. This was allocated to nine partners providing critical support to 151,400 out-of-camp displaced people and returnees.

## Inclusion of persons with disabilities

In preparation for the Global Disability Summit in Oslo, Norway, OCHA and 60 members of the Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (DRG) – a platform fostering cooperation on disability inclusion issues – launched a Call for Action on Commitments. It was directed at Governments, multilateral agencies and civil society to make concrete commitments to advance the rights of children and adults with disabilities affected by humanitarian emergencies, who are too often forgotten and left behind. The commitments were circulated at the summit to encourage other participants.

OCHA was an active DRG member throughout 2022. At the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (see page 44), it led several sessions on making humanitarian action inclusive of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

OCHA is prioritizing the inclusion of the specific needs of people with disabilities throughout the response process, including while allocating money for projects from CERF and the CBPFs. For the first time, OCHA's Learning Unit rolled out a short pilot training programme on disability inclusion. And on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December), USG/ERC Griffiths paid a special tribute to OCHA staff with disabilities and to those with family members with disabilities.

Joan, a single mother of four, lives in Cameroon's North-West Region. Her leg was amputated when she was unable to access treatment in time following an accident. Thanks to WFP, Joan received CFA 25,000 per month (about \$40), enabling her to receive more dignified assistance. Credit: OCHA/Ariane Maixandeau





## Lebanon

The socioeconomic and financial crises in Lebanon that began in October 2019 deteriorated in 2022. The lack of reforms, the political impasse, the impact of the Ukraine crisis and a cholera outbreak were the main drivers of the crises, which left nearly half of the country's population in need of humanitarian assistance, and affected refugees and migrants in the country.

OCHA coordinated the revision and extension of the Emergency Response Plan until the end of 2022 to provide life-saving humanitarian support to 1 million vulnerable Lebanese, migrants and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

In 2022, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund allocated \$28.3 million. This included a timely allocation to local and international NGOs for cholera prevention and control activities in line with the Government's plan, following the cholera outbreak.

OCHA ensured the provision of life-saving services to the most vulnerable Lebanese, and Palestinian refugees and migrants. It also supported the Humanitarian Country Team on a way forward concerning localization and accountability to affected people, with a specific role for OCHA in both areas.

## Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)

The protracted political crisis in OPT resulted in humanitarian needs and protection concerns. The root causes of people's suffering and vulnerability have been driven by the impacts of long-term policies linked to the occupation, recurring conflict, internal political divisions and a halt to the Middle East peace process.

In the West Bank, including in East Jerusalem, 2022 was the deadliest year for Palestinians since 2005, when the UN started to systematically record casualties. There

was also a continuation of Israeli settlement activity, loss of land, movement restrictions, property destruction, and restricted access to basic services and livelihoods.

In August, the escalation of hostilities in Gaza between Palestinian armed groups and the Israeli military heightened risks and deepened vulnerabilities, especially those of young people, generating new humanitarian needs. Of an estimated 5.2 million Palestinians, 2.1 million needed assistance, 63 per cent of whom lived in Gaza. Vulnerable families struggled to cope with poverty, food insecurity, unemployment and inadequate access to essential services, such as health care, education, and water and sanitation.

The OCHA-managed OPT Humanitarian Fund allocated more than \$21 million to 57 projects to support life-sustaining activities, such as emergency food assistance, shelter rehabilitation, water and sanitation, and the pandemic response.

OCHA helped identify key response priorities, particularly during the escalation of conflict in Gaza in August, and in the West Bank during unrest in April. Due to rising tensions in the West Bank, OCHA dedicated its efforts to increasing preparedness, identifying blockages in communities' access to services and re-engaging in access negotiations.

## Libya

The humanitarian situation in Libya continued to improve in 2022, despite the challenging political and security environment. The continued holding of the October 2020 ceasefire agreement contributed to a 52 per cent reduction in the number of internally displaced people, from 278,000 in October 2020 to 134,000 in 2022.<sup>3</sup> However, concerns about a lack of basic services and explosive

<sup>3</sup> In the last round of IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix, issued in August 2022.

hazard contamination, particularly around southern Tripoli, hindered further progress.

The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview showed that an estimated 800,000 people needed humanitarian assistance, down from 1.3 million people the previous year, which is a 36 per cent reduction.

At the same time, the humanitarian community scaled down its work to make way for the more long-term UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2025), with its emphasis on collective outcomes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The conditions for migrants and refugees remained precarious, with thousands arbitrarily detained in inhumane conditions and many more attempting the Mediterranean Sea crossing irregularly, often at the cost of their lives.

In 2022, OCHA Libya began its transition from a Country Office to a Humanitarian Advisory Team in recognition of the improved context. It supported the response by maintaining a field-based presence through its head office. OCHA was also present in Tripoli for coordination in the west and in Benghazi in the east, and a national staff member was based in Sebha in the south.

The sign on a wall in Beirut, Lebanon, reads: "Salaamtak ya Beirut" or "I hope you will feel better, Beirut." Credit: OCHA/Craig Anderson





## Innovating to improve response

**OCHA staff have developed several innovative tools and services that have substantially improved our ability to anticipate, assess and measure people’s needs and our impact during a humanitarian response. This was due to the creativity and commitment of OCHA’s information management (IM) specialists, most of whom are national staff.**

### **New tool helps steer partners’ projects**

During a humanitarian crisis, there are times when cluster coordinators cannot keep track of all partners implementing the response plan’s various projects. To remedy this, the Bridge Tool allows cluster coordinators to proactively guide a project’s development to ensure it aligns with prioritized activities

by geographical area, and by the people the response plan intends to reach.

OCHA’s IM team in Nigeria, headed by Yakoubou Mounkara, developed the tool. Yakoubou explains what prompted the team’s innovation:

“If we look at the Food Security sector as an example, the cluster coordinator would set a target of 1 million people for core food assistance activities. While the food security partners drafted their projects with that aim, the cluster coordinator could not gauge how many people these draft projects collectively proposed to reach. Neither could she or he get a sense of which districts may have a surplus of planned activities vis-à-vis the original target, or which district may not be doing as well.”

Fasumu Aliyu, 17, fled the insurgency in Kukawa and now lives in Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Nigeria. Fasumu wants to become a doctor, but she has to work to earn money for food, which disrupts her education. She visits the UNHCR safe space in the camp for support.

Credit: OCHA/  
Damilola Onafuwa





The Bridge Tool also gives partners a better overview of the sex- and age-disaggregated data of the people the response plan aims to reach.

“This was especially critical for the Food Security Cluster in Nigeria, as it’s important for them to understand whether their initiatives were reaching women and girls,” said Yakoubou. “Food insecurity among women and girls in Nigeria is a key driver of sexual exploitation and abuse, and it heightens the risk of early marriage, survival sex for food and other forms of gender-based violence.”

### **Cloning feature reduces work, improves efficiency**

Most coordinated humanitarian plans are based on an annual cycle, but the use of multi-year response plans, especially for protracted crises, is now increasing, as they present actions, targets and requirements for two years or more.

The HPC – the process to plan and deliver a response – could display only a year’s work. But a team from OCHA’s Assessment Planning and Monitoring Branch (APMB) changed that by developing a cloning feature. When added to the tools in the HPC, the cloning feature replicates projects and associated information into the next calendar year. This reduces work for operational partners, who are now required to add only missing details and/or update actions and financial requirements for the new period. The cloning feature was used for multi-year plans in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras covering August 2021 – December 2022, and for the Libya HRP, which was extended until May 2022. The cloning feature is now being rolled out.

### **Making predictive analytics more rigorous**

Predictive analytics is the analysis of current and historical data generated by computer models to anticipate an event or the characteristic of an event, such as its likelihood,

severity, magnitude or duration. This type of analysis can help the humanitarian community reduce a shock’s impact by acting before needs arise.

Predictive analytics in humanitarian response is relatively new, but it’s now being used extensively in anticipatory action projects to help partners act before floods, droughts, typhoons and disease outbreaks, explains Leonardo Milano, a member of the Predictive Analytics team at OCHA’s Centre for Humanitarian Data.

However, the quality of predictive analytics depends on the computer models’ reliability and understanding their limitations. To help the humanitarian community navigate this world, OCHA created a Peer Review Framework for Predictive Analytics, which helps partners evaluate the technical and ethical concerns of models used in humanitarian response.

Milano explains: “We manage a pool of experts who support the peer-review process, and so far we have reviewed several computer models. We know they have limitations, and we need to understand who bears the risk when a model fails to make the right prediction. We hope peer review will bring more rigour and transparency to model development.”

### **Dashboard offers overview of a crisis**

OCHA’s IM team in CAR developed a dashboard that uses three years’ worth of data to provide an overview of the humanitarian response in CAR and its evolution.

Sekou Traore, Head of OCHA’s IM team in CAR, explains that the HPC Dashboard is unique because it gathers all the data sets on the humanitarian situation in CAR – which are usually found in different platforms and documents – and puts them in one place.

This centralization of data also provides a detailed overview of humanitarian needs

The PK3 IDP site in Bria is CAR's largest site for displaced people. The Association of Women with a Handicap teaches income-generating skills, such as baking and selling donuts, to women and girls with disabilities. Credit: OCHA/Anita Cadonau



and responses by sector, their geographical distribution and their progress.

The HPC Dashboard covers the severity of humanitarian needs, the number of people in need, the number of people targeted, the funding required to assist them, the funding received and the number of people who received humanitarian assistance. This information is available by cluster, sub-prefecture, year, gender and age, and it allows for a comparative analysis of the results of the different stages of the HPC.

The HPC Dashboard is now being replicated in other countries.

**New dashboard to better track response work**

Monitoring the impact of a response is a critical part of any HRP. With that in mind, a team from OCHA's APMB developed the Response Monitoring Analysis Dashboard, which makes response monitoring more accurate, efficient and targeted.

Using the dashboard, cluster coordinators can proactively track their interventions to check if they are being implemented and make any necessary adjustments. This gives

the clusters a way to prioritize and refocus interventions based on progress and gaps.

The tool was developed in 2022 at the request of OCHA offices in CAR and Afghanistan. It has since been developed and shared with other country offices. It requires minimal configuration and can quickly be put to use.

**New tool allows for fully automated products**

The 3W (Who does What, Where) dashboard is a critical tool that helps OCHA manage a humanitarian response. It shows operational presence by sector and location, helps organizations identify potential partners, and provides a quick overview of an ongoing response and associated potential overlaps or gaps.

However, in a context such as Yemen, the scale of the response is enormous, with more than 200 organizations involved across the country's 333 districts. Therefore, OCHA Yemen's IM team created a 4W (the extra W is for "When") to measure the timing of the interventions in this complex operation.

With an automated process of cleaning and verifying more than 15,000 databases a

month, the 4W has helped partners to make more timely decisions on the response. It also informs various types of information products, such as situation reports, and it generates about 30 products every month, all of which are uploaded to ReliefWeb and other OCHA global platforms for public use.

**Tracking a response plan’s progress**

The HPC Tracker is a new tool that simplifies how to track the progress of the HPC.

Developed by a team from APMB, the HPC Tracker comprises two dashboards:

- Global Progress Tracker: This dashboard shows the overall HPC progress for all

countries. It is used internally to communicate with senior management and OCHA’s Operations and Advocacy Division.

- Country Calendar/Tracker: This dashboard has available country calendars and the estimated progress of each country’s HPC. It is shared with clusters, the HPC Steering Group and OCHA offices.

APMB will test the tool for the HPC in 2023 and make improvements for the 2024 cycle based on feedback from partners and OCHA colleagues.

Nader Mousa, an internally displaced 10-year-old, at a mobile clinic in Zingibar, Abyan, Yemen. The mobile clinic was funded by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. Credit: OCHA/YPN





## Advancing gender equality

2022 was critical for OCHA for advancing gender equality in humanitarian action. It marked one year since the launch of the OCHA Policy Instruction on Gender Equality 2021–2025 and the accompanying Gender Action Plan (GAP) for the policy’s implementation. Measured against the GAP’s indicators, progress was made on the three gender priorities: driving robust gender analysis; promoting the meaningful participation of women and women’s organizations in humanitarian decision-making; and prioritizing the prevention and mitigation of and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

OCHA’s Gender Unit staff carried out missions to help OCHA country offices in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Türkiye and Ukraine to implement the GAP. The unit also organized virtual trainings, including one for OCHA’s Pakistan office and one in partnership with the global Civil-Military Coordination Service. It also held two in-person trainings to strengthen the capacity of OCHA gender focal points across the organization.

### Strengthening women’s participation

HRPs in 2022 better reflected women’s and girls’ specific needs due to strengthened gender analysis and increased use of sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD).

According to UN Women, 26 countries with HRPs had pandemic-related gender-sensitive policies in place, with seven policies implemented on average per country.

All proposals submitted to CERF and the CBPFs required a gender analysis and SADD. OCHA country operations facilitated more consultation and engagement with women and women-led organizations in humanitarian coordination forums. This was notable in Afghanistan and in the Syria cross-border

operation, where Women’s Advisory Groups (comprising women representatives from the affected communities) engaged with and informed humanitarian decision-making at the Humanitarian Country Team level. In addition, more women and local women-led organizations were included in CBPFs’ Advisory Boards, helping to shape operations’ funding priorities, including in complex contexts such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Sudan and Ukraine. In Afghanistan, for example, 80 per cent of the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund’s Advisory Board were women.

Gender considerations also featured prominently in project selection for OCHA’s pooled funds. Seventy-three per cent of CBPF-funded projects had the highest IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) scores in 2022. The GAM looks at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender-, age- and disability-related differences in the humanitarian response. CBPFs also continued to support funding allocations to women-led and women’s rights organizations.

### Addressing GBV in emergencies

Extreme weather events can increase women’s and girls’ experience of GBV, including sexual violence, forced and child marriage, trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse. During prolonged drought and food insecurity, women and girls can experience higher risks of GBV, as they must make more frequent and longer journeys to obtain food or water.

In Somalia, for example, the GBV Information Management System recorded a sharp increase in reported incidents of intimate partner violence and rape between January and May – a period that correlated with the drought and famine. There were reports of



girls dropping out of or being removed from school at alarming rates due to economic and protection concerns in regions plagued by food insecurity, including Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, as reported by the Regional Protection Working Group. This significantly increases their risk of child marriage and exposure to harmful practices. In Ethiopia, UNICEF reported that child marriage increased by an average of 119 per cent across regions worst hit by the drought between January and April 2022.

Since the conflict began in Ethiopia, demand for GBV services increased significantly. More than 111,524 women and girls were reached with GBV services, and they were able to access other essential services through 26 Women and Girls' Friendly Safe Spaces in northern Ethiopia.

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February, the risks and incidence of conflict-related sexual violence drastically increased. Of an identified 1.3 million people who needed assistance in 2022, almost

405,000 were reached with services to prevent GBV or support survivors.

As the global GBV sector in humanitarian response was still chronically underfunded, CERF worked to ensure that at least 30 per cent of its GBV funding went to local women-led and women's rights organizations. CERF approved \$539.3 million, and the CB-PFs funded \$977.9 million for projects that considered gender and promoted gender equality. In 2022, there was more synergy between activities that addressed GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse, including in DRC, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

Girls test their strength at Al Hussein school in Amran, Yemen. Partners rehabilitated the school with funds from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. Credit: OCHA/Ahmed Haleem





Ena Akter and her family were affected by the flash floods in Bangladesh in 2022, and they stayed at a temporary shelter at a school that had no gender-separated space. But a new women-friendly space, set up by UN Women and funded by CERF, made it possible for Ena to learn life skills that improved her confidence. Credit: UN Women

**Equality and empowerment**

OCHA co-chaired the IASC Gender Reference Group (GRG) until May 2022. The GRG brings together entities across the humanitarian community to support the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the humanitarian action system, coordinated by the IASC.

OCHA worked closely with UN Women and supported that organization in becoming an IASC member – a major milestone that ensures the humanitarian system has systematic representation of gender expertise and access to strategic gender advice in emergencies.

The GAM was updated in 2022, making it more effective for project design, as it now considers gender, age and disability in the planning phase. OCHA invested in the com-

pletion of a GAM Dashboard to increase the comprehensive analysis of GAM projects across country and regional operations.

The IASC Gender Standby Capacity Project provided senior expertise on gender equality in humanitarian action across 23 countries, including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia (two deployments, one dedicated to the north), Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Türkiye/Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yemen.



# OCHA’s role in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee

OCHA carries out its coordination function through the IASC – the primary global humanitarian coordination platform.

The ERC chairs the IASC, with support from the New York- and Geneva-based IASC secretariat. The ERC regularly convenes IASC members and ensures they work together towards a more efficient humanitarian system.

In 2022, the IASC continued to strengthen operational support and coordinate crisis response. This included the declaration of its System-Wide Emergency Activation Procedures – referred to as a Scale-Up – to respond to crises in Somalia and Ukraine.

The IASC sounds the Scale-Up activation when the capacity to lead, coordinate and deliver humanitarian assistance does not match the scale, complexity and urgency of the crisis. Scale-Ups in Afghanistan and Ethiopia were extended in 2022 as both crises deepened.

IASC members increased public engagement and advocacy by issuing joint statements on major crises, including for [Afghanistan](#) and [Somalia](#), and on topical issues such as the [climate crisis](#) and the global humanitarian impact of high food, fuel and [fertilizer prices](#).

The IASC redoubled its efforts on protection, accountability to affected people (AAP), gen-

People in Mananjary, Madagascar, receive food assistance following Cyclone Batsirai. Credit: OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony



der, addressing climate change and preserving humanitarian space. Its members supported key decisions aimed at engaging local and national entities, and they enhanced support for collaboration between humanitarian and development communities and peace-related initiatives.

The IASC ensured all HRPs covered the protection needs of internally displaced people, including by working with key entities towards durable solutions. It continued efforts for more diverse, inclusive and racially equitable organizations, and it provided critical policy guidance, frameworks and tools. The humanitarian system continued to learn lessons and improve operations following IASC evaluations of the [Yemen crisis](#) and the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).

## **Communicating on famine**

As co-chair of the inter-agency Advocacy and Communications Team, OCHA implemented a year-long advocacy plan to galvanize efforts for and attention to the six countries most at risk of famine: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

Somalia took centre stage, and partner organizations aligned on messaging to advocate via media engagement, Member State events and social media campaigns (#FightFamine), and to raise funding and engage political will to prevent famine and facilitate humanitarian response.

OCHA organized media coverage of the situation in Somalia, including by the *New York Times* and BBC World, to draw global attention to the crisis.

### **Strengthened accountability**

The IASC Principals led significant movement on AAP in 2022. They reaffirmed AAP commitments in a [statement](#) that elevated and recognized affected people as first responders, and that recognized the importance of local and national entities in re-aligning power in the humanitarian system.

The global AAP Adviser facilitated and expanded the OCHA community of practice to address challenges through peer learning, and to standardize the integration of AAP in operational processes. Tailored advice and support were provided to inform the response in several crises, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Ukraine.

The IASC also led three country-level workshops to strengthen leadership on AAP. Under the guidance of the HCs or their equivalent, the IASC provided tools and support to field leadership to ensure humanitarian action responded to affected people at all times. This included adapting and adjusting the response based on feedback from affected people. For example, in Ethiopia, a community voices online platform was established to aggregate community feedback via different agencies. This was presented to the Humanitarian Country Team, and a section of the platform highlighted responsive and corrective action.

In partnership with international NGO Ground Truth Solutions, OCHA commissioned a global analysis of affected people's perceptions. Despite advances and efforts to strengthen AAP across the system, communities still report that humanitarian action does not sufficiently address their needs, and that meaningful participation in humanitarian processes is still lacking. Following the release of the analysis, the Principals reaffirmed the need to drive more granular change, and they emphasized the need for a collective approach rather than multiple single-agency mechanisms.



The AAP Adviser worked with relevant colleagues to update the [revised global guidelines](#) of the CBPFs to highlight AAP as a key area of programming that needs to be integrated in all aspects of CBPFs’ projects. The Adviser underlined community engagement and feedback as integral parts of all projects during a response, and the need to help organizations that include marginalized groups to access funds. HCs now also have processes that help them make AAP a strategic priority.

**Protection as an obligation**

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remains a top priority for the global humanitarian community. At the HCs’ retreat in October 2022, the ERC indicated that PSEA was “not a priority, but an obli-

gation.” PSEA is discussed at every meeting of the Principals.

In January, the IASC welcomed World Vision International’s CEO, Andrew Morley, as a new Champion and Chair of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response.

In 2022, the IASC launched its [Vision and Strategy](#). This renews the IASC’s commitment to collective action to ensure people caught up in crises receive humanitarian assistance without fear of sexual misconduct, and that aid workers feel empowered to deliver assistance free from sexual harassment. The strategy lays out commitments and timebound targets centred around three main priorities to make collective action possible: operationalizing a victim-/survivor-centred approach, promoting lasting

Alyona, from local NGO Proliska, comforts Valentyna, who lost her home in Ukraine’s Kharkivska Oblast. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi







Displaced women  
crochet and knit  
as part of an  
income-generating  
programme at the  
friendly space for  
women and girls in  
the Bentiu IDP site,  
South Sudan. The  
programme was  
set up by local NGO  
Hope Restoration  
South Sudan in  
partnership with  
UNFPA South Sudan,  
and with support  
from CERF. Credit:  
OCHA/Sarah Waiswa

organization change and supporting country capacity. To bring these priorities to fruition, the IASC extended Mr. Morley’s role of Champion to June 2023.

Experience shows that to effectively prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, networks must be established to address it from the onset of any emergency. Therefore, in June 2022, the Special Coordinator for improving the UN’s response to sexual exploitation and abuse led a joint mission with the IASC to Ukraine, Moldova and Poland to boost a harmonized approach to address PSEA issues in the immediate scale-up and in the regional refugee response.

Due to challenges related to country contexts, including national legislation and the status of women, UN agencies have placed considerable emphasis on adapting resources, such as sexual exploitation and abuse risk-assessment tool kits, and on the training and capacity-building of local partners.

In November 2022, the IASC reached a consensus on a sustainable funding mechanism, PSEACap, through which 15 inter-agency PSEA Coordinators will be deployed to the highest-risk humanitarian crises. The project is modelled after ProCap/GenCap (see page 59), in partnership with NORCAP – the global surge capacity initiative led by the Norwegian Refugee Council. The highest-risk humanitarian crises will be identified based on the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview – a new composite index released in October 2022. It provides a shared evidence-base of risks, enabling a comparison across countries and over time, and it helps make the best use of limited resources by prioritizing countries of concern for the additional allocation of resources, capacity, projects, advocacy and stakeholder dialogue.

### Mental health and psychosocial support

During and after an emergency, many local, national and sometimes international actors respond to support the mental health and psychosocial well-being of people whose lives have been torn apart. In many cases, this aid is crucial and can save lives, ease suffering and maintain dignity.

The IASC Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies (MHPSS RG), in cooperation with its 60 members from UN and non-UN entities, continued to work for better-coordinated, more predictable and more equitable MHPSS responses. Shortly after the Ukraine conflict began, nine new country MHPSS Working Groups were established, including a regional group, bringing the global number to 58. Sixty per cent of these groups are co-led by local organizations and/or local authorities.

In 2022, the number of MHPSS experts available for surge deployments increased to 285. With financial support from the Netherlands,

36 surge deployments took place between 2020 and 2022 to 31 countries and regions.

The IASC MHPSS RG issued several unique guidance products, including a [handbook for MHPSS Coordinators](#) and the first-ever guidance note, [Addressing Suicide in Humanitarian Settings](#). The [Minimum Service Package](#), launched in late 2022, outlines a set of high-priority intersectoral activities to meet the needs of people in emergencies, based on existing guidelines, available evidence and expert consensus.

Many IASC MHPSS products were adapted and translated in multiple languages.

### Spotlight on gender inequality and protection

The protection of people affected by crises and gender inequality remained central concerns in 2022. The inter-agency Protection Standby Capacity (ProCap) and Gender Standby Capacity (GenCap) projects

Art pieces by Ukrainian children who fled the war are displayed at a child-friendly space in Zaporizhzhia, run by Ukrainian NGO People in Need with funding from the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund. Children receive counselling and other mental health services at the facility. Credit: People in Need





provide senior expertise on these issues to HCs, HCTs and other strategic coordination mechanisms.

OCHA manages the projects in a long-standing partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council.

The projects offer longer-term deployments to help make a humanitarian response more sensitive to gender inequalities and the protection of women and girls. The projects' senior experts also help systematize inclusion and reduce people's exposure to risks. The continued uptick in requests for ProCap and GenCap support in 2022 demonstrates their success.

By the year's end, the projects had carried out 42 deployments (24 for GenCap, 18 for ProCap), showing a consistent increase from 41 in 2021 and 36 in 2020. Likewise, the number of deployment months – a measure that points to the deployments' consistent

support – more than tripled for GenCap and almost doubled for ProCap since 2021.

During 2022, one or both projects were engaged in 25 operations with HRPs, including four operations where the IASC declared Scale-Up activations. Following consultations with field leadership, many deployments continued into 2023. The projects continued to focus on capacity-building and reinforced the focus on localization to bolster field-based capacity.

The deployments led to more informed programming, and they strengthened the involvement of excluded groups in OCHA's response, including women-led and women's rights organizations. For example, in Somalia, ProCap supported the HCT in meeting minorities' needs. It linked local minority rights organizations with the HCT and ensured that partners who managed sites for internally displaced people identified minority clan residents.

OCHA's Ghada Eltahir plays with a baby at Raama Cadeey IDP Camp in Baidoa, Somalia. Credit: UN Photo/Fardosa Hussein





In South Sudan, ProCap worked collaboratively with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who is also the HC, to prioritize protection. The country leadership jointly identified parts of the UN's long-term planning for the country that would contribute to protection outcomes.

In Nigeria, GenCap helped mobilize funding to produce a gender-equality analysis, which will shape the HRP and advocacy efforts in 2023. And in Haiti, GenCap worked closely with the HC, the Minister of Women and the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group to better understand the unique vulnerabilities of people of all genders in the cholera response, and the development of related information and communications tools.

### Strengthening humanitarian leadership

OCHA continues to work with IASC partners and the broader UN system to ensure the humanitarian response in crisis-affected countries is led by skilled and empowered HCs.

In 2022, against the background of an unprecedented increase in needs worldwide, OCHA appointed 19 HCs. This included the designation of a Crisis Coordinator for Ukraine, following the activation of the IASC's Scale-Up protocol to meet the urgent field leadership requirements on the ground.

OCHA provided HCs with the necessary support to coordinate an appropriate response, and OCHA maintained a flexible channel for engagement and consultation between its leadership and the HCs. It also organized the annual HC retreat and bilateral and context-specific briefings, all of which were opportunities for the HCs to discuss issues of concern and solutions to ongoing challenges, and for OCHA's leadership to share its vision and priorities.

OCHA continued to scout, nurture and develop future talents for field humanitarian leadership posts. In doing so, it strengthened its focus on broadening the diversity of talents.

In 2022, the RC/HC Talent Pipeline, jointly managed by OCHA and the UN's Development Coordination Office, administered a second cohort of candidates – 57 per cent were from countries historically underrepresented, while 42 per cent were female. By the year's end, the pipeline had 162 candidates, 47 per cent of whom were female and 57 per cent from countries historically underrepresented. Thirty-three had been approved by the RC Assessment Centre and admitted to the RC Pool. Other pipeline members received learning and development opportunities, including tailored workshops and webinars.

## Galvanizing business in humanitarian response

The Connecting Business initiative (CBI), an OCHA and UNDP project, continued engaging with the private sector before, during and after emergencies in some of the world's most at-risk countries in 2022. The initiative expanded to cover two more countries: Kenya and [Peru](#).

CBI Member Networks – business federations, private foundations and independent chambers of commerce – responded to 32 crises in 2022, contributing aid worth more than \$15 million.

- In Madagascar, the Private Sector Humanitarian Platform, a CBI Member Network, responded to Tropical Storm Ana and Tropical Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati early in the year, [reaching more than 100,000 people](#) through in-kind donations, cash and logistics support.
- CBI Member Networks in Asia and the Pacific partnered to provide emergency assistance to people affected by the volcanic eruption in Tonga at a time when access was complicated by COVID-19-related restrictions.
- Following Sri Lanka's economic and social crisis, the Asia-Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management [delivered food and school](#)

[supplies](#) to thousands of pupils in vulnerable communities affected by high-school drop-out rates.

- In Vanuatu, one of the last countries to experience community transmission of COVID-19 in 2022, the Vanuatu Business Resilience Council [supported the Government](#) by organizing vaccination and quarantine centres, and training businesses in safety operations.
- Following Typhoon Nalae in the Philippines, the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation quickly mobilized local businesses, providing [assistance to more than 6,000 families and supporting additional response and recovery activities](#).

Following a 5.6-magnitude earthquake in West Java, Indonesia, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry assisted more than 2,600 families with food, clothes, shelter and medical supplies, and helped with debris removal and reconstruction.

Following the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine in February, CBI set up a [Private Sector](#)

[Donations Tracker](#) in partnership with OCHA’s Centre for Humanitarian Data, documenting contributions of cash and in-kind support worth more than \$1.8 billion from local and international businesses. CBI conducted [trainings](#) in English, Polish and Ukrainian on the humanitarian system and humanitarian principles for hundreds of local businesses engaged in the response.

CBI also supported its Member Networks’ preparedness and recovery activities through training on topics such as business continuity, new technologies and accountability to affected people.

A member of OCHA’s emergency response team talks with Larissa Marina in Mananjary, Madagascar. She is waiting for a health consultation at the Médecins du Monde mobile clinic with her sons, Evan and Alan. Credit: OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony



## Annual policy forum encourages more local solutions

More than 6,000 people from humanitarian and development communities from over 145 countries participated in the eleventh annual Global Humanitarian Policy Forum in December 2022.

The virtual event was organized by OCHA and the United Nations Foundation, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Council for Voluntary Agencies, IFRC and WFP.

Participants, including representatives from Governments, the private sector and academia, discussed issues related to the event’s theme – Global Crises, Local Solutions: Reducing Needs and Vulnerability Sustainably.

Leaders from different backgrounds and areas of expertise shared their perspectives on the current global landscape, which is marked by

severe and intersecting geopolitical, health and socioeconomic challenges, but with significant opportunities for humanitarian action.

Participants discussed the many ways the humanitarian system must adapt its priorities, programmes, ways of working and operational design to rise to the challenges posed by this rapidly changing landscape, and sustainably reduce humanitarian needs and vulnerability. Four strategic conclusions emerged:

- It’s time to reinforce locally led institutions and solutions, honour long-standing commitments to empower local organizations, and reframe local partnerships around responsibilities and comparative advantages. The humanitarian system must move from being a ‘doer’ to a ‘facilitator’ and place local communities in the driving seat.
- Investing in prevention and preparedness is vital to saving lives and making people less vulnerable. Systematic, coordinated and large-scale use of early warning systems, anticipatory action and forecast-based



OCHA national staff member Jane Kiiru interviews Pauline Lekuroiya, a founder of Umoja village in Samburu East, Kenya. The women-only village hosts more than 30 women who are survivors of gender-based violence. Credit: OCHA/Joy Maingi





A midwife at the Widhwidh mother-and-child health facility in Somalia. The facility conducts all vaccinations, including COVID-19. Credit: OCHA/Tanya Lyubimova

- financing can create a meaningful and lasting impact.
- Gender equality is central to ending hunger. Women-led organizations and youth networks are on the front lines of addressing food insecurity, and their work must be recognized, supported and brought to scale. Humanitarian organizations must increase investment in gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation frameworks to better understand hunger disparities and inform our response.
- Building greater trust requires a dynamic exchange of information and knowledge between affected people, aid organizations and partners. A whole-of-system approach that considers the knowledge, innovations and solutions provided by humanitarian entities, local communities, partners and donors can improve aid effectiveness and contribute to boosting community resilience.

## **Making aid more responsive**

OCHA's Executive Office coordinated the completion of two major Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations (IAHEs) in 2022. The evaluations provided partners from the IASC and other stakeholders with critical insight and recommendations for improving the IASC's collective response to the Yemen crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Yemen**

The IAHE of the Humanitarian Response in Yemen (2015–2021) covered one of the largest and most significant humanitarian responses by IASC partners. The evaluation found that despite multiple political, bureaucratic and geographical challenges, the humanitarian response in Yemen scaled up impressively and slowed the collapse of essential services. In particular, the response helped to contain cholera, slightly improve the food security situation and reduce levels of acute malnutrition. As a result, lives were saved and suffering was alleviated.

However, despite these considerable achievements, the collective operation struggled to ensure quality aid provision, proper oversight, robust data collection and analysis, balance among long- and short-term competing priorities, and the preservation of humanitarian principles against the backdrop of a bitter war. The evaluation identified opportunities to improve the Yemen response and future collective responses. They include developing a separate protracted-crisis appeal system that enables more extended time frames for financing, new planning instruments and a new coordination architecture that includes development partners.

The evaluation proposed that the humanitarian community continue addressing food security and basic services. It also suggested improving the quality of services, the oversight of the response and the process to identify beneficiaries.

The humanitarian community in Yemen has developed and begun implementing the Management Response Plan containing specific, time-bound actions based on the IAHE's recommendations.

### **Humanitarian response to the pandemic**

The IAHE of the COVID-19 response was the first-ever evaluation of the IASC's humanitarian response to an infectious-disease event and the global response. The evaluation provided feedback on the response, identified best practices and lessons learned, and highlighted strategic and policy challenges and opportunities to improve responses to future global crises.

The evaluation was global, with case studies conducted in Bangladesh, Colombia, DRC, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria and Türkiye. It concluded that the humanitarian system proved its worth by expanding and adapting its programming and meeting the needs of 250 million people. The global HRP galvanized the global humanitarian community and provided a framework to quickly mobilize \$4 billion for life-saving assistance.

The evaluation team concluded that the international humanitarian response to the pandemic was commendable, but the pandemic-related restrictions on the mobility of international aid workers and the movement of people and goods highlighted missed opportunities for long-awaited reforms. These include supporting locally led humanitarian action and improving accountability to affected people. With more progress in these areas, the response could have better met the needs of vulnerable populations, enhanced delivery capabilities, mitigated the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, and built trust with communities.

The report's detailed recommendations will inform the IASC leadership's efforts to improve its collective preparedness and response to future pandemics and other global crises.

# Responding to environmental emergencies

The UN Environment Programme/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, known as JEU, was established in 1994 as the UN mechanism to mobilize and coordinate emergency assistance to help affected countries respond to the environmental dimension of disasters and conflicts. The unit supports countries affected by natural and human-made environmental emergencies and works to ensure that humanitarian action minimizes environmental harm. Between its creation in 1994 and the end of 2022, JEU had carried out 333 missions in 109 countries.

The unit works closely with UN agencies, programmes and affiliated organizations, regional organizations, Member States, the private sector, civil society and academia.

It can deploy technical expertise within 48 hours to affected countries and provide remote support. It also coordinates with partners to adapt to climate change in humanitarian settings, increase collaboration between environmental and humanitarian actors, and mitigate environmental risks in humanitarian projects and programmes.

In 2022, JEU responded to six emergencies, assisting national Governments and the UN system in understanding the environmental dimensions of a disaster or specifically advising the Government on how to address an environmental emergency.

These responses covered oil spills, floods and droughts.

## JEU MISSIONS IN 2022





JEU helped deploy an environment expert to support the OCHA Pakistan office during the floods in September and October, and to Somalia during the drought. In addition to mobilizing international support to address the environmental impact of emergencies, JEU provided technical advice remotely on issues such as waste management, sanitation challenges in shelters, and the adverse impacts on agriculture and ecotourism.

### Oil spill in Peru

An oil spill at a refinery north of Lima on 15 January 2022 caused at least 2,100 tons of oil to flow into the sea and drift northwards. This affected an 80 km-long marine zone that includes protected areas that are home to marine life found only in the waters of Peru. JEU deployed a team of technical experts – including from the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) sys-

tem and the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism – to assist the Government’s response. The JEU team provided technical assistance to the Government not only on the containment and clean-up, but also the management and coordination of the response to address the spill’s environmental and socioeconomic impacts, and on reducing the risk of future oil spill disasters.

### Floods in Gambia

Following severe flooding in Gambia in July and August, JEU deployed an environmental expert from Sweden through the European Union Emergency Response Coordination Centre mechanism to be embedded in the two-member UNDAC team. They identified key risks and helped the Government to address the contamination of water by sewage and hazardous chemicals.

Members of an UNDAC mission talk to people affected by an oil spill north of Lima, Peru.  
Credit: OCHA/Marc Belanger





A boy from a community severely affected by heavy rains and flooding near Mohenjo Daro, Larkana District, in Pakistan's Sindh Province. Credit: OCHA/Pierre Peron

### **Floods in Pakistan**

The unprecedented monsoon rains from June to September 2022 triggered the worst floods in decades in Pakistan. JEU deployed an environment expert who assessed the environmental hazards, impacts and risks.

### **Knowledge platforms**

JEU runs two online platforms – [EEcentre.org](https://eecentre.org) and [EHAConnect.org](https://ehaconnect.org) – that provide tools to prepare for environmental emergencies.

The Environmental Emergencies Centre (EEC) is an online tool to prepare a response to an emergency's environmental aspects, such as the impact of floods on natural water resources, or to monitor air quality after a volcanic eruption. The EEC is a one-stop shop for Member States, international organizations, civil society, academia and private sector organizations that want to learn more about preparing for and responding to environmental emergencies.

It can be accessed at: [eecentre.org](https://eecentre.org)

Environment and Humanitarian Action Connect (EHA Connect) is a unique digital tool connecting environmental and humanitarian actors. Environmental actors can get involved in the disaster management space, and humanitarian actors can make environmental considerations, such as in preparedness, response and recovery. EHA Connect is the first comprehensive online repository of its kind, set up with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development. The tool can be used at any stage of disaster management, from preparedness to recovery, and users can explore a topic or find practical, immediate guidance during a response.

In 2022, JEU completed an overhaul of the above-mentioned online platforms to harmonize the two sites, merge its databases and improve user experience.



# Humanitarian financing

**OCHA works with humanitarian partners globally to identify the most critical humanitarian needs, and it leads collective efforts to mobilize the funding to respond.**

It does this by fundraising for the worldwide response effort through the Global Humanitarian Needs Overview, and by disbursing money to humanitarian responders directly through its pooled funds, namely CERF and the 20 CBPFs.

Committed to the highest levels of transparency on how funds are managed, OCHA, CERF and the CBPFs maintained record aid transparency index scores of 99, 95 and 85 per cent, respectively, on the International Aid Transparency Index, positioning OCHA among the top organizations with the highest levels of aid transparency.<sup>4</sup>

## Advocating to prevent an oil spill

During 2022, OCHA supported the UN campaign to prevent a catastrophic oil spill in the Red Sea from the decaying *FSO Safer* super tanker. OCHA developed several films and social media assets to support donor advocacy, and it launched a public crowdfunding campaign to help raise the funding required to prevent the spill.

By the year's end, donors – including private companies and the public – had pledged \$95 million towards the campaign.

<sup>4</sup> [http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/summary\\_stats.html](http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/summary_stats.html)



Ukrainian families wait to depart Zaporizhzhia to board either another bus or evacuation trains headed further west or abroad. Adra, an NGO supported by the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, runs transportation and relocation operations at this hub. Credit: OCHA/ Matteo Minasi



### **Mobilizing the global humanitarian response**

In 2022, 324 million people needed humanitarian aid and protection. The UN and NGOs appealed for \$51.7 billion.

By 31 December, donors had provided \$29.5 billion against the year's coordinated global humanitarian appeals (57.1 per cent),<sup>5</sup> compared with \$20.11 billion in 2021. These generous contributions enabled humanitarian organizations to provide life-saving assistance to 157 million people.

OCHA raises and allocates funding through CERF and the CBPFs to enable fast and predictable funding to humanitarian organizations. The funds are champions of innovation, localization, gender equality and inclusion. They continue to adapt to reach people most in need, worldwide.

With generous support from a wide variety of donors, OCHA's pooled funds attracted \$1.96 billion last year – an 11 per cent increase compared with 2021. Seventy-five donors helped make this possible, including Member States, regional organizations, local authorities, UN agencies and the private sector.

This income allowed the pooled funds to make allocations totalling \$1.89 billion, including \$692 million from CERF and \$1.2 billion from the CBPFs, to projects carried out by more than 800 humanitarian partners in 47 countries. Pooled funds addressed the most urgent needs, including food insecurity and disease outbreaks, and the consequences of violent conflict and displacement.

These achievements are notable, but more needs to be done to reach funding goals. CERF funding still falls short of achieving the General Assembly-endorsed funding goal of \$1 billion. And while the CBPFs received a record \$1.34 billion in 2022, many donors have not yet reached the goal to channel 15 per cent of overall HRP funding through the CBPFs.

### **Expanding partnerships**

To expand the resource base for humanitarian response, OCHA supported the humanitarian system to engage with more partners. It scaled up its engagement with regional entities, especially the African Union (AU), the Gulf Coordination Council (GCC) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). OCHA launched the Global Humanitarian Overview in Riyadh, in partnership with the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center and in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the AU.

OCHA supported the AU-convened Extraordinary Humanitarian Summit in May, which led to the reopening of the OCHA Liaison Office to the AU. OCHA and the AU have also agreed on an outlined plan of action, including support to the operationalization of the African Humanitarian Agency and humanitarian coordination. ASG Msuya visited the OIC and the GCC in 2022, which helped to re-energize OCHA's three-year plan of action with the OIC, and resulted in a draft memorandum of understanding between OCHA and the GCC. This is a significant step, as OCHA has not had a plan of action with the GCC since 2015.

New partnerships increased attention and donations, and private sector funding to the pooled funds increased significantly. CERF raised \$2 million from private donors in 2022, compared with some \$300,000 annually in previous years. And in response to the war in Ukraine, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund received \$9.5 million from private donors – half from individual donors in 156 countries.

OCHA organized 19 high-level events to mobilize resources and drive attention to humanitarian crises requiring urgent attention. It supported Member States for the Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment. Held in June, the event reinforced the norms for better-financed humanitarian operations, including considerations of

<sup>5</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2022>

collaboration across humanitarian, development and peace efforts.

## **CERF partnership with Yoko Ono**

In March, OCHA partnered with artist Yoko Ono, in collaboration with the Cultural Institute of Radical Contemporary Arts in London and Serpentine Gallery, to show solidarity for people affected by the conflict in Ukraine, and to raise funds for CERF. Ms. Ono’s art and message of peace were broadcast in major public squares and spaces across Berlin, London, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Milan, New York City, Rome, Seoul and Tokyo, and via a social media campaign. Ms. Ono gifted limited-edition prints.

### **OCHA-MANAGED POOLED FUNDS BOLSTER THE FRONT LINES**

The pooled funds addressed hunger and disease, and the consequences of violent conflict, mass displacement, extreme weather events and other natural hazards. They added value to the overall humanitarian

response, financing innovative and high-impact response activities.

CERF increasingly enabled partners to get ahead of predictable hazards, ensuring more efficient, effective and dignified humanitarian action. Funding from the CBPFs to national partners rose to record levels, further strengthening the localization of aid.

CERF’s quick release of funds helped people when they needed it most. Projects funded by CERF’s Rapid Response window began, on average, just 3.7 working days after the CERF secretariat received the funding request.

### **Adding value to humanitarian action**

In 2022, \$512 million, or 70 per cent of CERF funding, went to 16 countries with CBPFs, including \$44 million in countries covered by the Regional Humanitarian Fund. When resources from CERF and the CBPFs are provided to the same contexts, RC/HCs ensure that the resources are used in a complementary and coherent manner.



Sarita Tharu, a mother in western Nepal, receives a dignity kit and cash from UNFPA. This was part of a CERF-funded anticipatory action pilot to support people ahead of predicted floods following monsoons. Credit: UNFCU

The funds have different strengths:

- **CERF brings agility, scope and scale.** As a global enabler of humanitarian action, CERF funding can be allocated anywhere in the world, often within hours. This allows responders to kick-start relief efforts as soon as a new crisis emerges, and to scale up and address critical needs when no other funding is available.
- **CBPFs allow donors to pool their contributions into country-specific funds to support local humanitarian efforts.** They operate in select countries and regions, and provide a reliable and predictable line of financial support to partners through regular annual allocations. Their added value includes their broad partnership networks, their ability to support front-line responders, and a longer-term structure embedded in local humanitarian response projects to fund HRPs in the most strategic areas. As an example, Ukraine was the second-largest recipient country context for pooled funding in 2022, with \$252 million allocated from the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) and CERF (\$192 million and \$60 million, respectively). Shortly after the invasion on 24 February, the UHF provided funding for an assistance package to address the needs of hundreds of thousands of people displaced by the conflict. Both funds worked together to quickly increase the size and scope of the response. CERF supported the procurement of critical supplies and the implementation of large-scale cash assistance, and the UHF helped front-line responders across Ukraine, especially in conflict areas.

## OCHA at COP27

Led by USG/ERC Griffiths, OCHA took part in the twenty-seventh meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

Mr. Griffiths participated in three high-level events: the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Round Table to Launch the Early Warnings for All Executive Action Plan; the launch of the International Drought Resilience Alliance, hosted by the Heads of State of Senegal and Spain; and the High-Level Round Table on Climate Change and Sustainability of Vulnerable Communities.

OCHA hosted "Climate Threats and Opportunities in the Horn of Africa," an official side event that put the spotlight on the impact of the region's worst drought in 40 years.

Partnerships around this event resulted in successful high-level meetings and side events, and they placed OCHA as a key partner to ensure that humanitarian considerations are an integral part of climate finance, including for loss and damage.

OCHA created a dedicated climate team later in the year to engage and develop the partnerships.

### CERF – A FUND BY ALL, FOR ALL

CERF continued to be a central pillar of the global humanitarian architecture and a driver of effective humanitarian response. It received \$612 million in contributions from 58 Member States, three regional authorities, and several private sector entities and individuals.

In 2022, CERF allocated the second-highest amount of annual funding in its history: \$735 million to enable humanitarian action in 42 countries. With this funding, UN agencies



and partners provided 32.7 million people with life-saving aid and protection.

**First responder to new crises**

CERF was often the first humanitarian funding source for new emergencies in 2022. In Ukraine, funding from CERF’s Rapid Response (RR) window ensured UN agencies and NGO partners could scale up operations within hours of the start of the full-scale war.

In Pakistan, close monitoring of the monsoon rains in the days leading up to unprecedented floods enabled CERF to be among the first to provide emergency funds.

Globally, CERF allocated \$485 million through its RR window in 2022, enabling UN agencies and partners to reach 24 million people in new or rapidly deteriorating emergencies. Through its anticipatory action mechanisms, CERF aims to also respond to predictable crises before they escalate.

**Raising awareness of forgotten crises**

CERF’s Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window is a lifeline for people caught in crises that attract limited funding. In 2022, CERF provided a record \$250 million through its UFE window, enabling UN agencies and partners to help almost 9.5 million people in **23 countries**. For example, in Yemen, CERF allocated \$20 million through the UFE when aid agencies were forced to reduce spending and close critical health, water and food programmes due to the sharpest year-on-year funding decrease of any UN-coordinated plan in the world.

The second UFE allocation of 2022 was strategically used to strengthen local humanitarian responses, and a record level of funds (about 25 per cent of total UFE funding from this round) was subgranted to local partners.

To prevent a cholera outbreak in DRC, UNICEF, with funding from CERF’s pilot project for anticipatory action, quickly established access points to clean water for children and their families. Credit: UNICEF/Arlette Bashiz







This woman farmer in Qezelbash village, Afghanistan, received assistance from FAO as part of a home-gardening project. Funded by CERF and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, the project provided 2,750 female-headed households in Samangan Province with training, home-gardening tools and certified vegetable seeds. Credit: FAO/Hashim Azizi

## Anticipatory action in more countries

To make our humanitarian response more timely, effective and efficient, OCHA continued to make collective anticipatory action possible by using forecasts, pre-agreed actions and pre-arranged financing to support vulnerable communities ahead of imminent disasters.

Since 2019, the ERC has approved the development of anticipatory action pilots linked to droughts, floods, storms and disease outbreaks, allowing for the pre-arrangement of up to \$140 million. So far, CERF has released \$89 million for anticipatory action pilots, namely for droughts in Ethiopia, Niger and Somalia; for flooding in Bangladesh, Nepal and South Sudan; and for cholera in DRC.

OCHA now supports a portfolio of multistakeholder and cross-sectoral anticipatory action frameworks across a range of geographical contexts and shocks. These frameworks play a key role in bringing anticipatory action

to scale, moving it beyond previous project-based, single-actor initiatives.

In 2022, the ERC endorsed four new anticipatory action frameworks: for drought in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger, and for cholera in DRC. In 2022, CERF released \$14 million through these frameworks to respond to the drought in Niger and flooding in Nepal, in addition to \$15 million ahead of floods in South Sudan.

In Niger, the UN, in close collaboration with the Government and technical partners, developed an anticipatory action framework for drought in 2022. This was due to Niger's high vulnerability to increasingly frequent and severe drought shocks. In August 2022, data showed that the first months of the rainy season had provided the lowest amount of rain in the last 30 years, particularly in Niger's south-west. Without sufficient rain, farmers and pastoralists seemed unlikely to meet the food and livelihood needs of their families, communities and livestock until next year's harvest.

CERF released \$9.5 million to seven UN agencies to prevent and mitigate the immediate

impact of insufficient rainfall. With the funds, UN agencies and their partners supported more than 150,000 Nigeriens in Dosso and Tillabéri Regions with relief across the food security, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.

In Nepal, the anticipatory action pilot was activated in October 2022. Within just minutes of the early warning being sounded on possible floods in the Karnali River basin, CERF approved \$3.2 million. Under the UN RC's leadership – and in collaboration with OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, Government partners, the Nepal Red Cross, NGOs and partners – early warning messages were disseminated to local communities. The organizations also provided cash assistance to vulnerable families, distributed in-kind assistance, including dignity kits, relief packages and health kits, and facilitated access to essential services, such as psychosocial counselling. Preliminary impact evaluation shows that households that received cash assistance just before the floods had better access to food compared to households that received the assistance several weeks after the floods.

In South Sudan, flooding during a rainy season typically subsides days or weeks into the dry period. However, in 2022, water had not receded for months in the worst-affected areas, leaving communities extremely vulnerable to a projected fourth flood shock. Many of these people were unable to escape to higher ground or to protect dikes when the rains started.

Recognizing the imminent risk of major flooding in Unity State, CERF and the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$19 million for anticipatory and early action. These funds were used to strengthen the dikes around vital infrastructure in camps for internally displaced people; maintain access for communities and humanitarian workers; manage storm water during heavy rains; and provide shelter to displaced people living in informal settlements. The funds also helped to flood-proof water and sanitation infrastructure and provide

health and nutrition services to avert a public health emergency.

In 2022, OCHA collaborated with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) on a pilot programme to develop first-of-their-kind anticipatory insurance policies to mitigate projected crop loss due to drought in Malawi and Zambia. The policies will be available to both countries' Governments in 2023 and will complement existing policies. Premium costs for these policies will be lower than traditional insurance and pay out up to three months sooner against pre-agreed risk mitigation and response plans. ARC has completed the technical design of similar products to mitigate livestock losses in Niger and Senegal.

As set out in its Strategic Plan 2023–2026, OCHA will support and facilitate a systemic shift to coherent and embedded anticipatory approaches over the next four years, and this will include anticipatory action. OCHA will use its financing tools to facilitate, generate evidence for and scale up collective anticipatory action.

As a leading advocate for global crisis-risk financing, OCHA will aim to engage with other forward-looking and risk-informed approaches by the humanitarian community, Governments, the climate community and international financial institutions.

### **Responding to conflict, climate and disease**

Conflict continued to be the main driver of global humanitarian need in 2022. In response, CERF allocated \$372 million – more than half of its annual funding – to help almost 12.1 million conflict-affected people in countries including Afghanistan, DRC, Ukraine and Yemen.

CERF allocated \$266 million, or 36 per cent of its funding, to provide critical life-saving aid to 12 million people in need in 26 countries due to extreme weather events (droughts, floods and storms) and natural hazards (earthquakes and volcano eruptions). It provided \$145.7 million for drought



response in Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda; and \$64.2 million for flood response in Bangladesh, Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan and South Sudan.

CERF was at the forefront of the global response to disease outbreaks in humanitarian contexts, providing \$29 million to 11 outbreaks, including cholera, Ebola, measles and Rift Valley fever. In 2022, CERF was pivotal in containing cholera outbreaks in several countries amid a dramatic increase in cases, with allocations totalling \$21.5 million. This was double the amount it provided for the cholera response in 2021. This funding included a first anticipatory action allocation for a disease outbreak, which was released when cholera cases in DRC reached a pre-agreed threshold.

## Online donations platform raised record amount

In 2022, OCHA raised a record \$5.48 million for humanitarian action through OCHA-managed pooled funds. Contributions came from individuals and the private sector through OCHA's online donations platform, [UN Crisis-Relief](#). The highest amount went to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (\$4.72 million), and OCHA also ran crisis-specific public fundraising campaigns, including for Typhoon Rai in the Philippines, the earthquake in Afghanistan, floods in Pakistan and drought in Somalia, and for global humanitarian action through CERF. OCHA significantly increased donations, visitor traffic and recurring donors, and it offered contribution-matching campaigns for corporations and their employees.

### CBPFs PROVIDE PREDICTABLE FUNDING

CBPFs are multi-donor funds established by the ERC in 19 countries, with one regional-

ly hosted fund. The funds allocate money based on agreed humanitarian needs and priorities to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity.

The funds make resources available to respond to needs identified in HRP as well as unforeseen emergency needs. The CBPFs support the best-placed partners and promote coordination among humanitarian organizations, including international and national/local NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations.

The CBPFs have a special focus on supporting national and local organizations, and in many countries they are a major source of funding to these front-line responders.

### On the front lines of humanitarian response

In 2022, the CBPFs bolstered the front lines of humanitarian response, allocating more than \$1.23 billion to life-saving projects, of which \$413 million went directly to national partners. The pooled funds in Afghanistan, Syria (cross border) and Ukraine allocated the highest total funding in 2022, each proving its value in complex humanitarian environments.

- The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) allocated \$281 million, the highest level of funding by a CBPF, helping people affected by conflict, floods, earthquakes, severe winter conditions and reduced access to food. Because of the sudden change in Afghanistan's operating environment, the AHF nearly doubled its funding in 2022.
- The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund allocated \$192 million and supported a rapid expansion of humanitarian response throughout the country, especially in the hardest-to-reach areas.
- The Syria Cross-Border Fund allocated \$141 million to help 1.7 million displaced people and host communities, providing

a lifeline in a protracted humanitarian emergency. It expanded humanitarian assistance, focusing specifically on strengthening protection, gender equality and accountability to affected people.

The funds directly financed 610 local and national organizations with \$344 million – 28 per cent of the total funding allocated. Local and national organizations also received \$96 million through subgrants.

OCHA's first regionally hosted pooled fund – the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa (RHFwCA) – continued to develop and expand operations. Launched in 2021 and based in Dakar, the fund made several new allocations in Burkina Faso in 2022, including a Standard Allocation (\$20 million) and a Reserve Allocation (\$9.5 million) as the security situation deteriorated. It also held a Reserve Allocation (designed to respond to emergent needs) for \$9 million in Niger to respond to insecurity, displacement and floods.

The RHFwCA demonstrated its critical strategic value by ensuring that its 2022 allocations were guided by regional approaches and developed simultaneously. This helped the response remain coherent, ensured synergies between country allocations and promoted cross-border collaboration. For instance, RHFwCA allocations supported a response to the humanitarian consequences of the displacement of people across borders in the highly volatile and underserved tri-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

Since the RHFwCA is the only OCHA-managed regional funding mechanism, it includes a learning component that informs the fund's continued development and the potential to replicate the same model in other regions. Capitalizing on its agility and positive strategic contributions so far, the fund is expanding its operations to Mali in early

2023, with the expectation that allocations for other countries in the region will follow.

The CBPFs also help to obtain and maintain humanitarian access. For example, the Somalia and Ethiopia Humanitarian Funds negotiated to expand operations to reach people affected by unprecedented drought.

For more information, consult the [CBPFs Synthesis Report](#).

## MAKING HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PRINCIPLED AND INCLUSIVE

OCHA's funds are constantly updating the way they operate to reach more of the world's most vulnerable people. OCHA shares the knowledge and learning gained in the process with the wider humanitarian system.

OCHA's pooled funds drive principled, coordinated and strategic humanitarian response, and together they advance innovation, localization, gender equality, inclusion and protection across the global response to people in need.

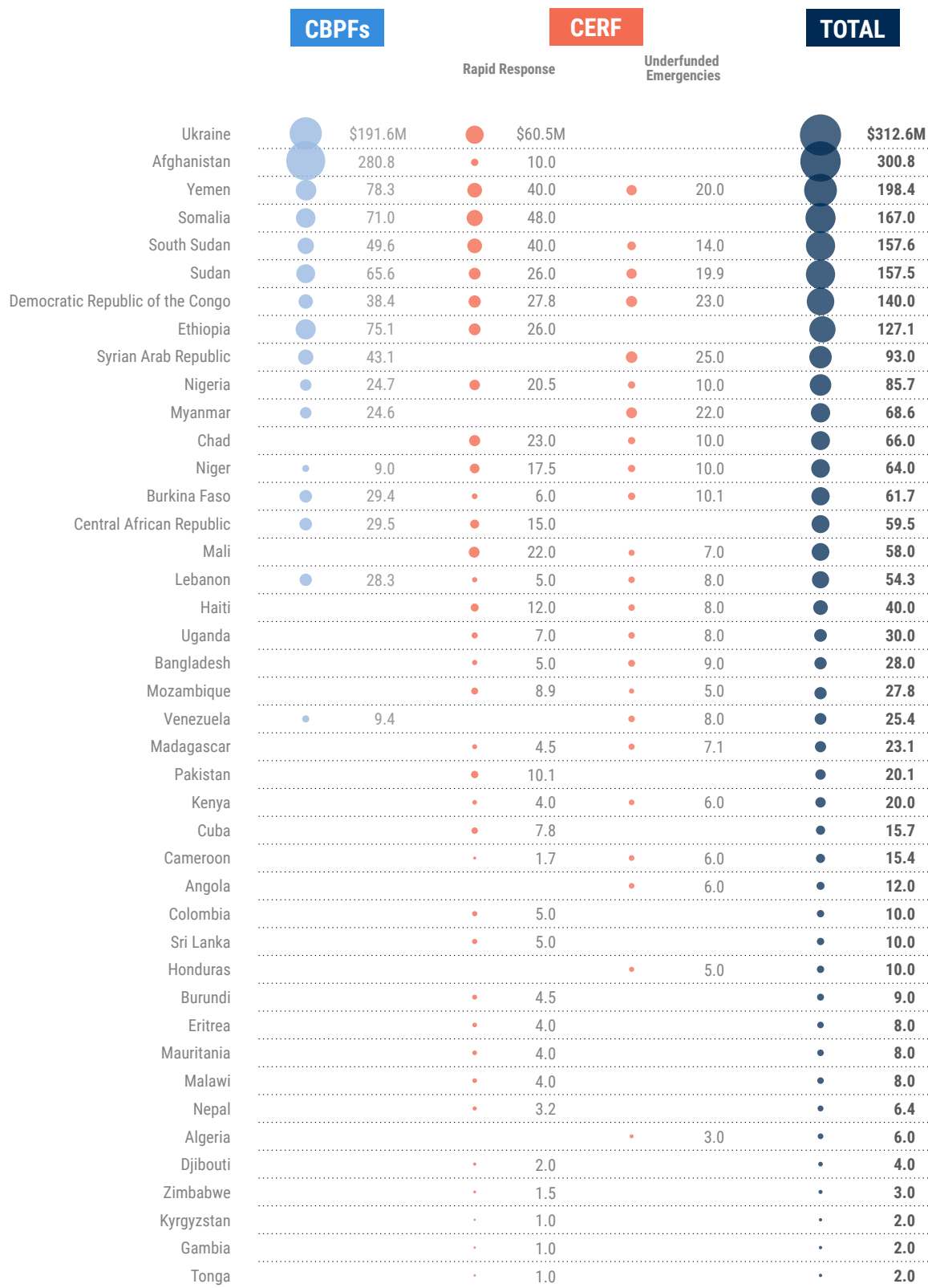
### Champions of localization

CERF and the CBPFs supported local organizations to help people in their countries and communities.

Localization is a secondary aim across all the CBPFs. Their funding to national partners reached a new high in 2022, with \$333 million directly allocated to national and local NGOs, and an additional \$96 million subgranted to local partners. This \$432 million amounts to 35 per cent of the total 2022 funding.

CBPFs directly funded 610 local and national organizations in 2022, providing \$344 million, or 28 per cent of the total amount allocated by all funds, thereby exceeding the 25

## ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM



Note: Regional and global allocations are disaggregated by country.



per cent global benchmark set at the World Humanitarian Summit.

Local and national organizations also received \$96 million from the CBPFs via sub-grants from international NGOs and UN agencies, bringing the total amount of CBPFs funding received by these organizations to \$440 million (36 per cent of the total 2022 allocations). Beyond increasing the quantity of funding, CBPFs provided quality funding that matched the needs of local and national organizations, advanced their participation in the funds' governance, strengthened their capacity and increased the visibility of localization.

Although localization is the secondary objective of all CBPFs, each fund operates in a different operational context, which affects the extent to which it can engage with local organizations. For instance, in contexts such as Somalia, the CBPF benefits from a vibrant civil society with a variety of well-established local organizations.

As a result, the level of direct funding to local organizations varied from fund to fund depending on their operating contexts. For example, the Venezuela Humanitarian Fund allocated nearly three quarters of its 2022 funding to local organizations, with a major focus on women-led organizations and women's rights organizations, using their comparative advantages of access and community acceptance. Meanwhile, the CBPFs for Myanmar, Somalia and Syria (cross border) provided more than 60 per cent of their allocations directly to local organizations.

In two CERF UFE allocations in 2022, UN Country Teams organized consultations with national and local partners to design allocations and strengthen their engagement with CERF funding. As a result, a quarter of the second round of UFE funding in 2022 was subgranted to national and local partners, compared with the historical average of about 15 per cent of CERF funds being sub-

granted to local and national actors across all CERF allocations.

### **Champion of gender equality**

In 2022, the CBPFs allocated \$840 million (73.8 per cent of total allocations) to projects that intend to contribute to gender equality with consideration to age groups. Of the 89.8 million people identified to receive assistance by CBPFs' partners, 47.2 million were women and girls (52 per cent).

CERF projects with higher Gender with Age Marker (GAM) scores constituted 76.3 per cent (\$555 million) of all CERF funding approved in 2022. GAM looks at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender-, age- and disability-related differences in the humanitarian response. All submissions were informed by a gender analysis, with data disaggregated by sex and age, and they had completed the mandatory GAM. Of the 26.2 million people identified to receive life-saving assistance through CERF in 2022, 53 per cent were women and girls.

To further strengthen gender and gender-based violence (GBV) inclusion in the OCHA-managed funds, OCHA established an independent expert group – the Gender Contact Group – two years ago. The group concluded its work in 2022 and offered several recommendations, including to strengthen gender inclusion in strategic decision-making, participation and representation, accountability to affected people, project-level decision-making, localization, data and indicators. It also suggested technical support, mainstreaming and new allocation approaches.

OCHA enacted these recommendations in revised proposal and reporting guidance, which will lead to better data on gender and GBV for the pooled funds. At the country level, the CBPFs have improved gender representation within their governing bodies (Advisory Boards), including the

participation of women-led organizations in several countries' Advisory Boards, which guide the funds.

### **Inclusion of people with disabilities**

In 2022, 2.4 million people with disabilities, including 1.2 million children, received CERF-funded humanitarian aid. At the same time, the CBPFs reached 4.3 million people with disabilities.

People with disabilities are often among the most vulnerable in emergencies because they are frequently less visible during the assessment phase, and they may struggle to access goods and services offered by relief organizations. By supporting inclusive needs assessments and influencing coordination mechanisms, the funds play a significant role in lowering the barriers for people with disabilities that prevent them from accessing humanitarian assistance and protection.

In 2022, OCHA continued working with the Pooled Fund Disability Inclusion Contact Group, which was established the previous year. Comprising independent experts from the humanitarian sector, the group supported learning on past and current practices and advised on how to strengthen disability inclusion in the work of CERF and the CBPFs. The group provided several important recommendations to inform and improve fund practices to mainstream inclusion throughout the project cycle, and to partner with local disability networks and organizations.

### **Putting people at the centre of a response**

To drive the humanitarian community towards a people-centred response and accountability to affected people, CERF and the CBPFs ask partners to systematically consult with communities on project development, and to document community consultations in their funding applications.

In their reports, and at the project level, the funds ask potential partner organizations to consult affected people, integrate their feedback and explain what feedback/complaints mechanisms they employ at the agency level. Pooled fund partners must inform OCHA of arrangements in place for recording and handling complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

## **New Grant Management System strengthens OCHA's accountability**

The Grant Management System (GMS) is an online tool that manages the end-to-end process of CERF and the CBPFs. GMS captures data from when a grant request is received to when the funds are disbursed, and it follows each funded project from start to finish.

To harmonize the way data is managed for CERF and the CBPFs, and to enhance the transparency of their operations, OCHA's pooled funds team created a new system: One GMS.

The system offers a single entry point for data, processes and templates for both funds, and it allows projects funded by CERF and the CBPFs to be aligned. The information is now available in one click, making it more accessible.

One GMS is more cost-effective, offers the latest numbers in real time and enhances OCHA's accountability to donors. The annual turnover of CERF and the CBPFs is currently \$1.6 billion, which is now managed in One GMS.



OCHA national staff member Shedna Italis talks to a man who lives in Bainet, in Haiti's South-East Department. He and his wife employ young people to work in their fields. They also receive support from local NGO ATEPASE. Credit: OCHA/ Christian Cricboom



# FUNDING

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To implement its mandate, OCHA relies heavily on voluntary contributions, mostly from Governments. Only a small percentage of OCHA's programme budget is funded from the UN Regular Budget. CERF and the CBPFs are funded entirely by voluntary contributions.

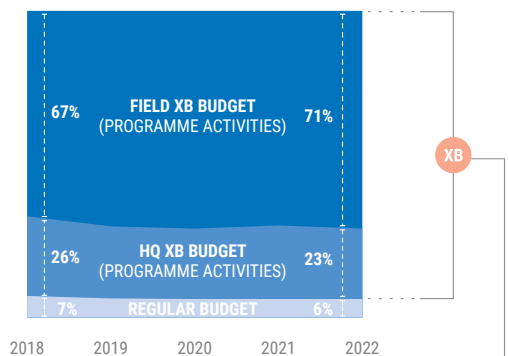
**PROGRAMME BUDGET**

In 2022, 94 per cent of OCHA’s programme activities were funded by voluntary contributions. The remaining 6 per cent came from the UN Regular Budget, which is paid from UN Member States’ assessed contributions.

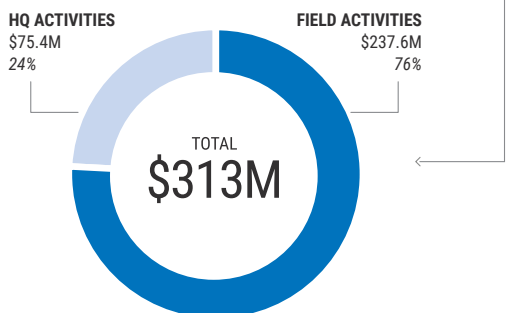
OCHA’s extrabudgetary (XB) programme budget was \$300.8 million at the start of 2022. The budget increased by 4 per cent during 2022, closing the year at \$312.6 million. The OCHA Ukraine office had the most significant budget increase; it nearly quadrupled to respond to the crisis starting in February 2022.

The cost plans of several OCHA offices in Africa also increased, some of which were compensated by decreases in other country offices. At year end, the field operations budget represented 76 per cent of total XB requirements, slightly above 75 per cent at the end of 2021.

**FIELD PROPORTION OF OCHA’S PROGRAMME BUDGET TREND**



**EXTRABUDGETARY BUDGET: FIELD VS. HQ BUDGET (US\$)**



**PROGRAMME AND POOLED FUNDS**

Donor income for the three strands of OCHA’s activities (programme, CERF and the CBPFs) reached a record \$2.23 billion in 2022, up from \$2.06 billion in 2021. Income for the CBPFs and OCHA’s programme increased compared to 2021, while funding to CERF was lower than the past two years. An important feature of the year was unfavourable exchange rates negatively impacting income. Compared to 2021 income, OCHA estimates a total “loss” of \$200 million in 2022 due to the conversion of national currencies into US dollars (USD): CBPFs -\$120 million, CERF -\$60 million and OCHA -\$20 million.

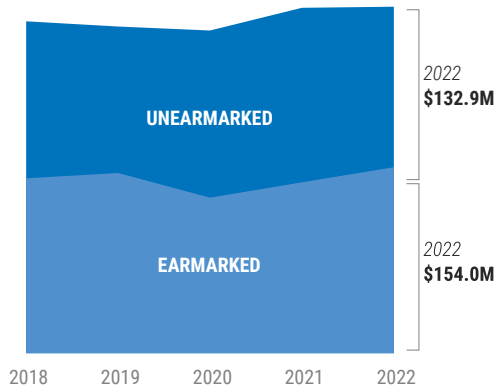
Several donors, including Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland, nominally increased their contributions to OCHA in 2022, but the USD equivalent of their contributions turned out to be smaller than the previous year.

Income raised in 2022 for OCHA’s XB programme budget reached \$287 million, falling short of OCHA’s XB programme requirements by \$26 million. This 8 per cent funding gap was covered from excess income raised at the end of 2021 for 2022. Donors continued to provide generous levels of support, showing confidence in OCHA’s capacity to implement its mandate and maintain operational performance, despite often difficult economic contexts.

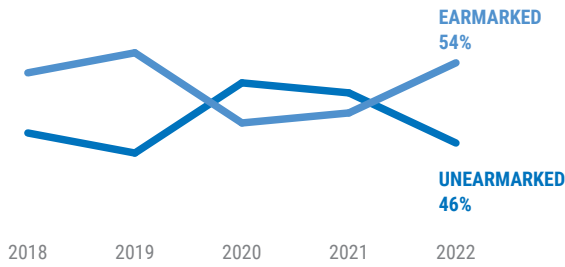
In addition to funds for the programme budget, \$13.4 million was received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other entities, such as OCHA’s Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague, the Protection and Gender Standby Capacity Project rosters, the Connecting Business initiative, and national UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination mission accounts held with OCHA. These pass-through contributions are not included in OCHA’s XB programme budget. Therefore, income for these activities is counted separately.

M= Million

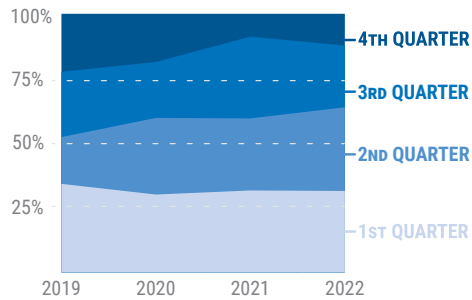
EARMARKING TRENDS – TOTAL (US\$)



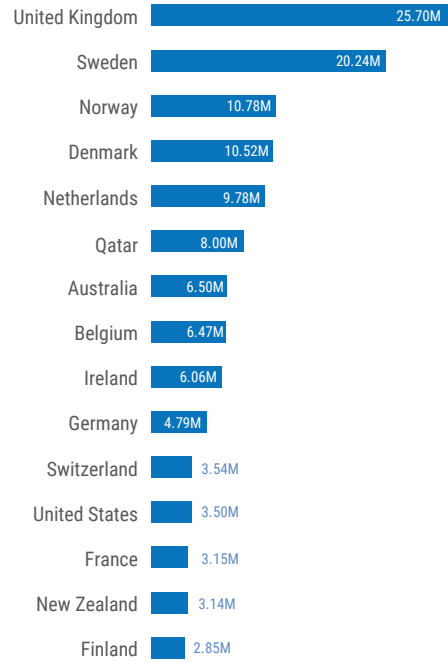
EARMARKING TRENDS – PERCENTAGES



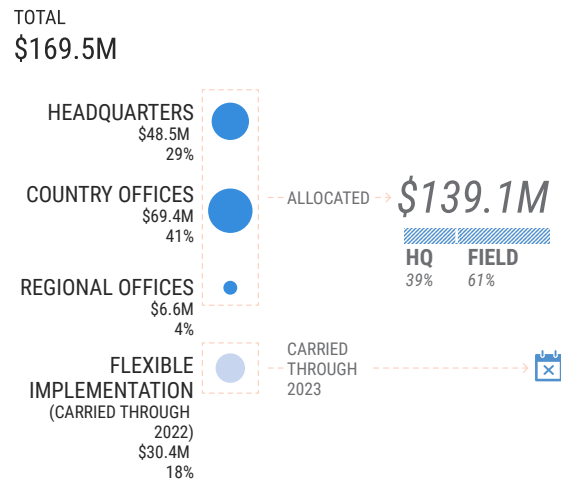
TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT



TOP DONORS – UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)



FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEARMARKED FUNDING (US\$)





To cover its administrative costs, OCHA charges programme support costs of 7 per cent on its XB programme activities, 3 per cent for other pass-through grants, and 2 per cent on CERF and the CBPFs.

OCHA measures the quality of its income in terms of predictability, flexibility, timeliness and diversity. As the following sections demonstrate, positive trends were shown against all these criteria in 2022.

### **Predictability**

In 2022, OCHA benefited from a predictable and stable income of \$120.4 million to its XB programme budget from multi-year agreements with 19 donors, compared with \$112.9 million in 2021. Sixty-three per cent of the multi-year income is fully unearmarked. The CBPFs benefited from multi-year agreements with nine donors for a total predictable income of \$199.2 million in 2022. CERF had multi-year agreements with 15 donors totalling \$408 million. OCHA's strong and long-standing relationships with members of the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) also ensure consistent income year-on-year.

### **Flexibility**

In 2022, donors gave \$133 million as fully unearmarked contributions, representing 46 per cent of total programme income. Donors also gave an additional \$41.8 million as softly earmarked contributions (for a geographic region or regional crisis). See section "Flexible Income in 2022" on page 86.

### **Timeliness**

Timely payments are an important element for effective cash management to cover XB activities. Sixty-three per cent of contributions were received during the first half of 2022, slightly above the 60 per cent received in the first half of 2021. OCHA thus benefited from a stable cash-and-liquidity situation throughout the year.

### **Diversity**

In 2022, OCHA received contributions for its programme, CERF and the CBPFs from 65 Member States and the European Commission (EC). Fifty-eight Member States contributed to CERF, 36 Member States and the EC contributed to the CBPFs, and 41 Member States and the EC contributed to the programme budget. OCHA also received contributions from private sector entities, regional authorities and individuals.

OCHA has consistency in its overall number of donors, but it continues to rely on a small group of donors for the bulk of its funding. The top three donors to OCHA's programme contributed 45 per cent of all income, and the top 10 donors contributed more than 80 per cent of all income. In line with its 2018–2022 Corporate Resource Mobilization Strategy, OCHA continues to seek to broaden the donor base for its programme and pooled funds, targeting high- and middle-income countries through direct outreach, as well as generally strengthening public communication, and demonstrating results and added value.

### **Programme expenditure**

OCHA's implementation rate in 2022 was 93 per cent under the XB programme budget, which is lower than the 99 per cent implementation rate in 2021. Despite this, OCHA continued to operate at nearly full capacity.

## OCHA Donor Support Group

Created by Member States in 1998 as a “group of friends,” originally with seven members, the ODSG included 30 members by the end of 2022, with no new members joining during the year. The group is managed by Member States and acts as a sounding board on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The membership criteria include a commitment to provide continued financial support to OCHA and willingness to provide political support to implement General Assembly resolution 46/182. In 2022, ODSG members continued to provide nearly all of OCHA’s income. The Chairs in 2022 were the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

### OPERATING CASH BALANCE

OCHA ended the year with a sound programme closing balance of \$213 million, including \$147 million earned from accumulated interest income over the years that is kept as an operating cash balance (same as the previous year).

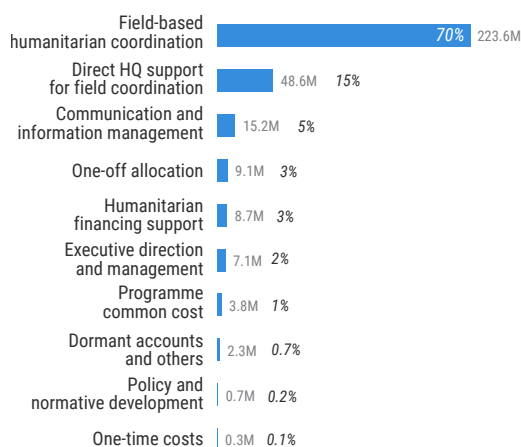
OCHA needs an operating cash balance of at least \$123 million at the beginning of each year to advance about \$44 million to field offices and headquarters in anticipation of cash received from donors during the year. OCHA also needs to advance \$79 million to the United Nations Development Programme every year to cover national staff and UN Volunteers salaries’ liability for the entire year.

### FLEXIBLE INCOME IN 2022

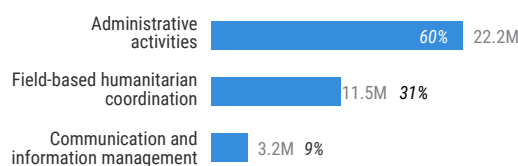
#### Flexible funding received in 2022

Flexible income consists of unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions, which give OCHA full or partial flexibility to use funds based on operational requirements. Funds are considered unearmarked when they are for OCHA’s overall activities, with no limitation for use in any specific office or project.

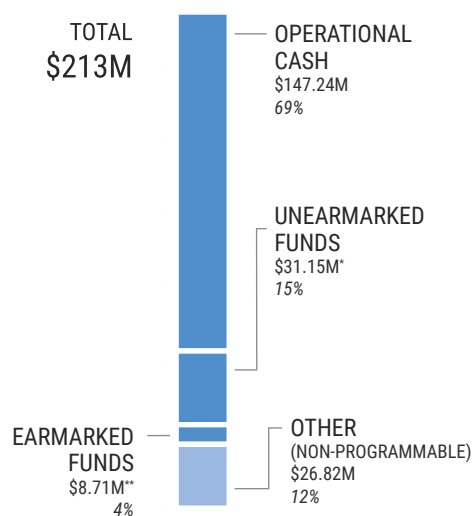
### DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES (US\$)



### DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES (US\$)



### CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)



\*Including unpaid pledge \$3.7M

\*\*Including unpaid pledge \$0.8M

Donors typically restrict softly earmarked contributions for use in a geographic region or regional crisis. Flexible funding allows OCHA to plan more strategically across its operations by allocating resources according to need to scale up its presence during a disaster, or to deploy staff in anticipation of a disaster and without having to wait for donors to provide the resources. Given that OCHA's expenditure primarily consists of fixed costs, unearmarked funding is essential to the organization's functioning. Thanks to its donors, OCHA has historically received a substantial portion of its income as unearmarked. In 2022, OCHA received \$133 million in unearmarked funding, below the \$144 million received in 2021, corresponding to 46 per cent of total income. Thirty donors contributed unearmarked funding and nine donors contributed softly earmarked funding, the latter totalling \$41.8 million. The largest donors of unearmarked funding in 2022 were the United Kingdom and Sweden, together representing 34.5 per cent of the total. Denmark and Norway contributed more than \$10 million in unearmarked funding.

Thanks to its flexible nature, unearmarked funding can be used several times during a budget cycle, thus achieving a "multiplier effect." For example, if unearmarked funding is allocated to kick-start a response to a sudden-onset disaster, any unused portion can be moved to address funding gaps in other operations once earmarked funding is received for that disaster.

Unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions play a unique role in OCHA's cash-flow management, and they reduce the transaction costs related to dealing with any overlapping and/or cumulative restrictions on the use of funds. OCHA's administrative efficiency is thus enhanced.

### **Use of flexible funding**

Of the \$133 million in unearmarked income received in 2022, \$125.5 million was used during the year, with the balance consisting of contributions with flexible implementation dates that were carried over and used in early 2023.

Flexible funding was used to cover the full range of OCHA's coordination tools and services worldwide. It helped to kick-start responses to new emergencies (including the pandemic response); scale up operations in deteriorating crises; fill temporary funding gaps to avoid interruptions in critical operations in protracted, lower-profile crises; and ensure the delivery of essential field support from global programmes. Flexible funding can serve more than one of these purposes, as it can be moved from one activity to another throughout the year to where it is needed most.

When all income, including earmarked income, was received at the end of 2022, 61 per cent of unearmarked funding remained directly allocated to field operations and only 39 per cent to global headquarters programmes. All regional offices and most country offices depended on unearmarked funding allocations to fully cover their operational requirements in 2022, including some high-profile crises, such as Syria and Yemen. OCHA's largest field operations, namely Afghanistan, DRC and South Sudan, also relied on unearmarked funding to fully cover operational needs. Without flexible funding, it would not have been possible for OCHA to operate seamlessly.

In the month following the outbreak of war in Ukraine, OCHA surged 46 staff from around the world to Ukraine to strengthen the OCHA office and support the HC. By the end of April, the number of OCHA staff on surge had exceeded 100. Experts were deployed for leadership roles, coordination, community engagement, protection, prevention of gender-based violence, cash programming and civil-military coordination.



OCHA's ability to quickly deploy staff to support this large humanitarian response was possible thanks to readily available unearmarked funds.

OCHA's biggest country operation is in DRC, with a cost plan of \$16.5 million, and it demonstrates the importance of unearmarked funding. Seven donors provided earmarked funding to OCHA DRC, but it had received only \$2.6 million in paid income during the first half of the year, which was insufficient to cover costs and maintain uninterrupted operations. Unearmarked funding was critical to cover this funding gap.

Unearmarked funding is also critical to ensure the continuation of OCHA's operations in prolonged crises. OCHA country offices in Africa used \$43.4 million in unearmarked funds, and offices in the Middle East and North Africa used another \$18.1 million.

OCHA's five regional offices needed \$6.6 million in unearmarked funding for their activities, including surge support. Regional offices deployed surge staff to support emergency response in many countries, including those with an OCHA office. This would not have been possible without unearmarked funding.

In 2022, programmes centrally managed at headquarters received \$48.5 million in unearmarked funding. This enabled essential programmes including standby response tools; information management services, including the scale-up of remote surge support to the field; humanitarian programme cycle expertise; civil-military capability; policy; and advocacy. Their achievements, along with many other global programmes described in this report, were possible only thanks to unearmarked funding.





After fleeing insecurity in Burkina Faso's northern cities of Dablo and Foubè, thousands of people found shelter in Tiwega 1, a camp for displaced people in Kaya, in the country's Centre-Nord Region. Credit: OCHA/Michele Cattani

# ANNEXES

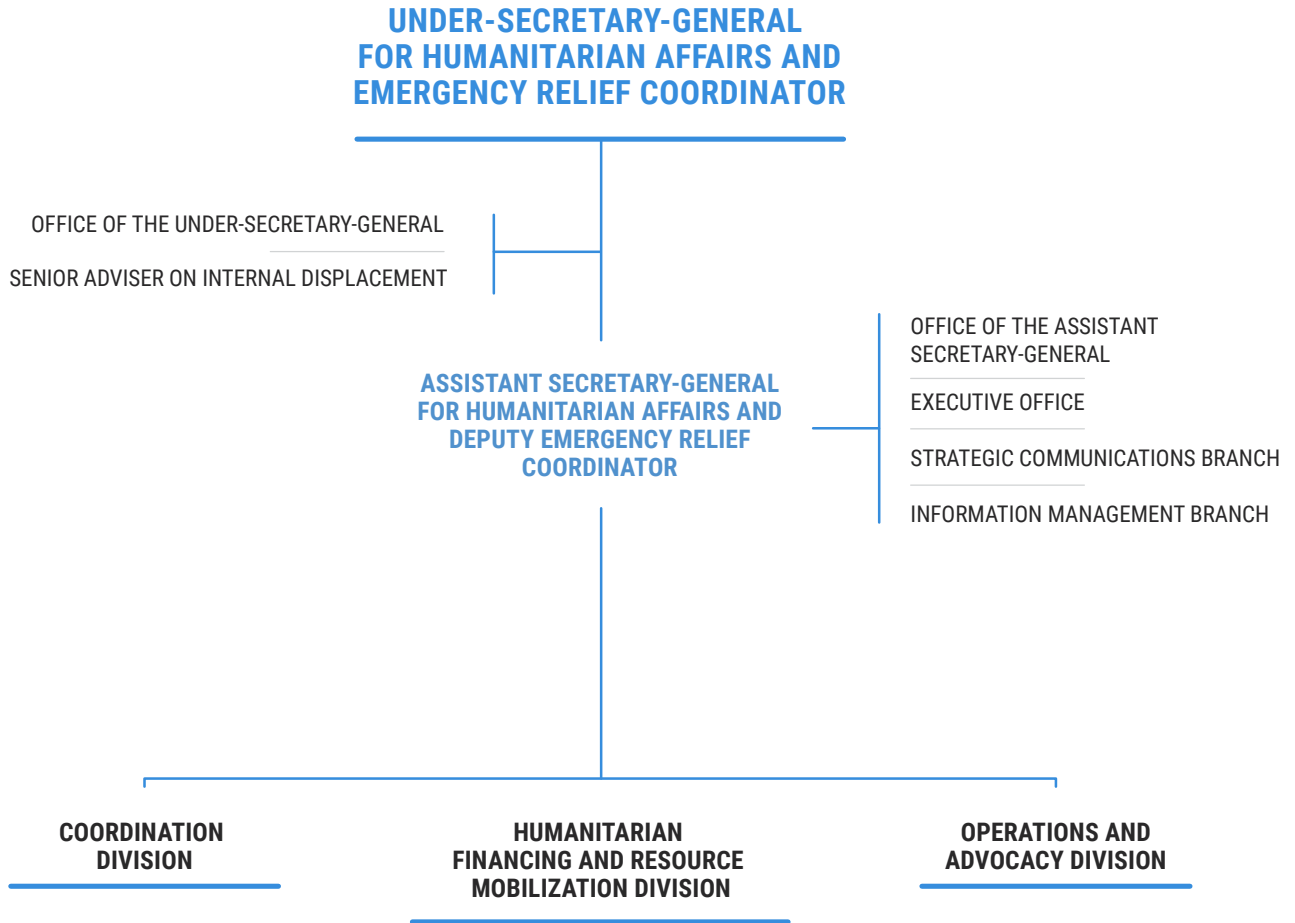
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# Acronyms

<b>3W</b> Who does What, Where	<b>ROLAC</b> Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>4W</b> Who does What, Where and When	<b>ROMENA</b> Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa
<b>AAP</b> Accountability to affected people	<b>ROSC</b> Regional Office for the Syria Crisis
<b>APMB</b> Assessment Planning and Monitoring Branch	<b>ROSEA</b> Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
<b>ASG</b> Assistant Secretary-General	<b>ROWCA</b> Regional Office for West and Central Africa
<b>AU</b> African Union	<b>UNCT</b> UN Country Team
<b>CAR</b> Central African Republic	<b>UNDAC</b> United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
<b>CBI</b> Connecting Business initiative	<b>UNDP</b> United Nations Development Programme
<b>CBPFs</b> Country-Based Pooled Funds	<b>UNFPA</b> United Nations Population Fund
<b>CERF</b> Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>UNHCR</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>DRC</b> Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>UNICEF</b> United Nations Children's Fund
<b>ERC</b> Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>USG</b> Under-Secretary-General
<b>EU</b> European Union	<b>WFP</b> World Food Programme
<b>FAO</b> United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>XB</b> Extrabudgetary
<b>GAM</b> Gender with Age Marker	
<b>GBV</b> Gender-based violence	
<b>GENCAP</b> Gender Standby Capacity Project	
<b>HC</b> Humanitarian Coordinator	
<b>HCT</b> Humanitarian Country Team	
<b>HPC</b> Humanitarian Programme Cycle	
<b>HRP</b> Humanitarian Response Plan	
<b>IAHE</b> Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation	
<b>IASC</b> Inter-Agency Standing Committee	
<b>IDP</b> Internally displaced person	
<b>IFRC</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
<b>IM</b> Information Management	
<b>INGO</b> International non-governmental organization	
<b>IOM</b> International Organization for Migration	
<b>MHPSS</b> Mental health and psychosocial support	
<b>NGO</b> Non-governmental organization	
<b>NSAG</b> Non-State armed group	
<b>OCHA</b> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	
<b>ODSG</b> OCHA Donor Support Group	
<b>PROCAP</b> Protection Standby Capacity Project	
<b>PSEA</b> Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse	
<b>RC</b> Resident Coordinator	
<b>ROAP</b> Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	

# OCHA Organization Chart



# OCHA staff table

## OCHA STAFF BY LOCATION AND TYPE

LOCATION	Type of staff						TOTAL
	National	International	UN Volunteer	Standby Partner/Surge	Consultant	JPO	
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA</b>	22	15	6	-	-	-	<b>41</b>
Eritrea	5	3	-	-	-	-	<b>8</b>
Ethiopia	80	23	-	11	-	-	<b>114</b>
Somalia	60	20	-	-	-	-	<b>80</b>
South Sudan	58	41	3	-	-	1	<b>103</b>
Sudan	82	26	-	-	-	-	<b>108</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	22	18	-	-	-	-	<b>40</b>
Burkina Faso	31	8	-	2	-	2	<b>43</b>
Cameroon	25	12	-	-	-	-	<b>37</b>
Central African Republic	74	34	-	-	-	-	<b>108</b>
Chad	27	14	-	-	-	-	<b>41</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	105	25	-	-	-	-	<b>130</b>
Mali	34	15	-	5	-	-	<b>54</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	10	12	1	-	-	-	<b>23</b>
Afghanistan	85	30	-	25*	-	-	<b>140</b>
Myanmar	54	16	4	1	-	1	<b>75</b>
Office of the Pacific Islands	3	2	3	-	-	-	<b>9</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	30	10	-	-	-	-	<b>40</b>
Colombia	38	2	-	-	-	-	<b>40</b>
Haiti	11	4	-	3	-	-	<b>18</b>
<i>EUROPE</i>							
Ukraine	60	30	2	-	-	1	<b>93</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	23	23	-	-	-	-	<b>32</b>
Iraq	43	20	1	-	-	-	<b>64</b>
Occupied Palestinian Territory	47	8	-	-	-	-	<b>55</b>
Syria	54	12	-	-	-	-	<b>66</b>
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	11	3	-	-	-	-	<b>14</b>
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	16	5	-	-	-	-	<b>21</b>
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	28	11	-	2	2	-	<b>43</b>
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	16	8	1	1	-	-	<b>26</b>
Yemen	86	37	-	-	-	-	<b>123</b>

\*CBPF staff (18 national, 7 international)



# Financial tables

## DONOR INCOME OVERVIEW

### DONORS RANKED BY TOTAL FUNDING IN 2022 (US\$ MILLION)

	2020				2021				2022						
	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total			
Germany	24.97	224.33	125.23	374.52	21.35%	26.24	393.64	153.38	573.26	27.85%	25.59	414.66	146.38	586.63	26.24%
United Kingdom	35.98	182.12	88.6	306.7	17.49%	38.29	164.9	88.54	291.73	14.17%	30.13	189.03	61.41	280.58	12.55%
Netherlands	7.92	75.09	95.78	178.79	10.19%	8.47	90.74	94.98	194.19	9.43%	9.78	115.39	80.63	205.8	9.20%
Sweden	31.27	70.44	80.78	182.49	10.40%	35.34	60.61	70.37	166.33	8.08%	33.52	63.03	74.8	171.34	7.66%
Norway	14.37	42.36	52.41	109.14	6.22%	15.58	54.13	54.8	124.51	6.05%	17.15	59.61	53.87	130.64	5.84%
Canada	10.65	36.54	21.9	69.1	3.94%	12.12	62.94	23.42	98.48	4.78%	12.43	92.88	22.89	128.2	5.73%
United States	50.2	10	0	60.2	3.43%	49.59	30.41	0	80	3.89%	65.38	44	15	124.38	5.56%
Denmark	10.64	34.52	31.26	76.42	4.36%	11.43	50.24	32.48	94.15	4.57%	10.52	47.51	30.86	88.9	3.98%
Belgium	7.23	52.25	24.98	84.45	4.81%	7.64	57.34	20.59	85.57	4.16%	6.73	57.27	19.4	83.4	3.73%
Ireland	4.25	34.98	10.68	49.91	2.85%	4.63	48.25	13.2	66.08	3.21%	7.79	56.82	17.26	81.87	3.66%
Switzerland	7.97	28.33	24.24	60.54	3.45%	6.97	30.63	5.54	43.14	2.10%	7.71	54.69	5.98	68.38	3.06%
France	3.64	12.94	1.14	17.72	1.01%	5.95	31.22	3.66	40.82	1.98%	4.2	33.62	8.93	46.75	2.09%
Australia	6.7	13.93	7.52	28.15	1.60%	7.87	5.43	8.52	21.82	1.06%	7.23	28.82	8.01	44.05	1.97%
Italy	0.75	9.05	5.9	15.69	0.89%	0	20.52	17.11	37.63	1.83%	1.56	18.5	17.51	37.57	1.68%
Finland	2.76	1.19	15.34	19.3	1.10%	3.03	0	20.62	23.65	1.15%	2.85	8.02	16.5	27.38	1.22%
European Commission	12.87	4.42	0	17.29	0.99%	15.14	4.55	0	19.68	0.96%	18.86	4.99	0	23.86	1.07%
Korea, Republic of	2.17	11.05	5.82	19.04	1.09%	2	8.5	6	16.5	0.80%	1.2	7.75	6	14.95	0.67%
Spain	4.24	2.93	3.58	10.75	0.61%	0.56	3.38	2.83	6.77	0.33%	1.71	8.74	2.59	13.03	0.58%
Luxembourg	0.98	4.13	5.4	10.51	0.60%	1.1	5.35	6.02	12.47	0.61%	0.97	5.84	5.54	12.35	0.55%
New Zealand	2.96	3.46	8.06	14.49	0.83%	3.51	2.44	2.09	8.03	0.39%	3.14	4.16	1.86	9.17	0.41%
Qatar	10.36	5.2	1	16.56	0.94%	8	2	1	11	0.53%	8	0	1	9	0.40%
Japan	5.65	0	0.26	5.92	0.34%	6.31	0.8	0.13	7.24	0.35%	3.8	4.98	0.12	8.9	0.40%
Iceland	0.5	0.96	0.72	2.18	0.12%	0.5	1.18	0.74	2.42	0.12%	0.97	1.79	2.03	4.79	0.21%
Russian Federation	1	0	1.5	2.5	0.14%	1	0	1.5	2.5	0.12%	1	0	3.5	4.5	0.20%
Austria	1.32	0	1.21	2.53	0.14%	1.12	0	1.59	2.71	0.13%	1.15	0	2.02	3.18	0.14%
Estonia	0.58	0.24	0.11	0.93	0.05%	0.74	0.12	0.18	1.04	0.05%	0.68	0.19	0.18	1.05	0.05%
Turkey	0.5	0	0.45	0.95	0.05%	0.5	0	0.45	0.95	0.05%	0.5	0	0.45	0.95	0.04%
Poland	0.78	0	0.24	1.02	0.06%	0.56	0	0	0.56	0.03%	0.66	0	0.25	0.91	0.04%
Saudi Arabia	0.5	0	0.15	0.65	0.04%	9.23	0	0	9.23	0.45%	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.02%
UAE	2	0	5	7	0.40%	2	0	5	7	0.34%	0	0	0	0	
Non ODSG	0.8	3.02	4.79	8.61	0.49%	0.56	5.1	3.54	9.2	0.45%	1.19	14.65	6.91	22.75	1.02%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>266.52</b>	<b>863.46</b>	<b>624.05</b>	<b>1,754.03</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>286.00</b>	<b>1,134.40</b>	<b>638.27</b>	<b>2,058.68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>286.92</b>	<b>1,336.95</b>	<b>611.89</b>	<b>2,235.76</b>	<b>100%</b>

## PROGRAMME INCOME

### 2022 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR INCOME (US\$)

Donor	Earmarked	Softly Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total
United States	54,680,000	7,200,000	3,500,000	65,380,000
Sweden	428,750	12,845,249	20,244,200	33,518,199
United Kingdom	4,427,829	-	25,703,794	30,131,623
Germany	12,159,687	8,645,124	4,788,295	25,593,106
European Commission	18,554,936	308,641	-	18,863,577
Norway	5,460,062	916,104	10,778,183	17,154,349
Canada	1,390,847	9,567,791	1,474,916	12,433,554
Denmark	-	-	10,524,783	10,524,783
Netherlands	-	-	9,782,610	9,782,610
Qatar	-	-	7,999,970	7,999,970
Ireland	1,723,944	-	6,063,433	7,787,377
Switzerland	4,168,675	-	3,538,928	7,707,603
Australia	-	722,585	6,503,265	7,225,850
Belgium	259,067	-	6,473,214	6,732,281
France	1,050,420	-	3,151,261	4,201,681
Japan	2,582,652	602,021	614,009	3,798,682
New Zealand	-	-	3,143,500	3,143,500
Finland	-	-	2,853,881	2,853,881
Spain	676,978	1,034,126	-	1,711,104
Italy	527,983	-	1,028,807	1,556,790
Korea, Republic of	200,000	-	1,000,000	1,200,000
Austria	1,050,420	-	104,384	1,154,804
Russian Federation	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iceland	-	-	970,932	970,932
Luxembourg	107,527	-	860,215	967,742
Estonia	496,221	-	179,211	675,432
Poland	660,296	-	-	660,296
Saudi Arabia	-	-	500,000	500,000
Türkiye	500,000	-	-	500,000
Slovenia	219,058	-	-	219,058
Portugal	158,604	-	-	158,604
Latvia	133,929	-	-	133,929
Liechtenstein	104,932	-	-	104,932
Malta	100,376	-	-	100,376
Bulgaria	52,521	-	-	52,521
Cyprus	-	-	42,644	42,644
Monaco	-	-	33,708	33,708
China	-	-	27,000	27,000
Singapore	-	-	20,000	20,000
Kazakhstan	-	-	10,000	10,000
Malaysia	10,000	-	-	10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>111,885,714</b>	<b>41,841,641</b>	<b>132,915,143</b>	<b>286,642,498</b>
Jersey	256,941	-	-	256,941
UN, NGOs and other entities	19,747	-	-	19,747
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>276,688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>276,688</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,162,402</b>	<b>41,841,641</b>	<b>132,915,143</b>	<b>286,919,186</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions. Since 2021, figures reflect the cash methodology i.e paid contributions are converted to USD using exchange rate at time of receipt (pledged contributions continue to show USD value converted using exchange rate on date of signature of funding agreement).

## TOP 20 DONORS

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS – BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 DONOR EARMARKING IN 2022 (US\$)

Office	United States	Sweden	United Kingdom	Germany	European Commission	Norway	Canada	Denmark	Netherlands
<b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>20,244,200</b>	<b>25,703,794</b>	<b>4,788,295</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,778,183</b>	<b>1,474,916</b>	<b>10,524,783</b>	<b>9,782,610</b>
<b>EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>61,880,000</b>	<b>13,273,999</b>	<b>4,427,829</b>	<b>20,804,811</b>	<b>18,863,577</b>	<b>6,376,166</b>	<b>10,958,638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>HEADQUARTER</b>	13,880,000	-	-	1,986,317	2,067,188	-	236,136	-	-
<b>FIELD</b>	48,000,000	13,273,999	4,427,829	18,818,494	16,796,389	6,376,166	10,722,502	-	-
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	7,350,000	1,595,533	-	1,060,044	1,059,703	-	2,232,484	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,300,000	333,177	-	502,008	-	-	398,658	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,300,000	326,540	-	558,036	-	-	398,658	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,900,000	422,113	-	-	1,059,703	-	318,926	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,550,000	266,807	-	-	-	-	797,316	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,300,000	246,896	-	-	-	-	318,926	-	-
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>	<b>40,650,000</b>	<b>11,678,466</b>	<b>4,427,829</b>	<b>17,758,450</b>	<b>15,736,686</b>	<b>6,376,166</b>	<b>8,490,018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Africa									
Burkina Faso	500,000	256,188	-	1,070,981	310,078	51,292	199,329	-	-
Burundi	-	108,847	-	569,476	258,398	-	199,329	-	-
Cameroon	700,000	285,391	-	449,438	620,156	57,448	159,463	-	-
Central African Republic	1,500,000	669,010	-	1,246,264	826,876	205,170	398,658	-	-
Chad	-	338,487	-	561,798	516,797	68,732	358,792	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000,000	1,243,774	-	1,246,264	1,550,391	-	398,658	-	-
Eritrea	-	358,398	-	224,719	-	-	199,329	-	-
Ethiopia	4,650,000	323,886	-	962,734	1,076,831	344,088	398,658	-	-
Mali	2,000,000	343,797	-	569,476	310,078	68,732	199,329	-	-
Mozambique	1,000,000	226,985	-	561,798	516,797	102,585	159,463	-	-
Niger	600,000	303,975	-	811,724	413,437	61,551	159,463	-	-
Nigeria	1,500,000	529,633	549,451	1,004,016	206,719	205,170	398,658	-	-
Somalia	1,500,000	674,319	651,890	547,645	516,797	229,392	239,195	-	-
South Sudan	1,500,000	878,739	-	569,476	1,033,595	512,925	159,463	-	-
Sudan	6,000,000	751,308	-	1,063,806	1,033,595	-	239,195	-	-
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>22,450,000</b>	<b>7,292,737</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>	<b>11,459,615</b>	<b>9,190,545</b>	<b>1,907,085</b>	<b>3,866,982</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia and the Pacific									
Myanmar	1,200,000	322,558	-	561,798	413,437	307,755	239,195	-	-
Office of the Pacific Islands	400,000	19,911	-	-	-	-	239,195	-	-
<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>342,469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>561,798</b>	<b>413,437</b>	<b>307,755</b>	<b>478,390</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan									
Afghanistan	1,000,000	719,451	-	674,157	723,515	784,095	630,167	-	-
<b>Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>719,451</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>674,157</b>	<b>723,515</b>	<b>784,095</b>	<b>630,167</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Europe									
Ukraine	7,500,000	-	2,615,241	337,079	1,012,162	2,358,542	156,138	-	-
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,615,241</b>	<b>337,079</b>	<b>1,012,162</b>	<b>2,358,542</b>	<b>156,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Colombia	500,000	-	-	337,079	206,719	-	199,329	-	-
Haiti	300,000	98,228	-	280,899	258,398	-	199,329	-	-
Venezuela support	1,000,000	213,711	-	337,079	516,797	-	558,121	-	-
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>	<b>311,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>955,057</b>	<b>981,914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>956,779</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Middle East, Northern & Central Asia									
Iraq	1,000,000	404,857	-	744,256	-	-	199,329	-	-
Libya	100,000	232,295	-	337,079	210,972	-	199,329	-	-
OPT	-	443,352	-	561,798	723,515	-	607,601	-	-
Syria *	2,200,000	1,097,759	611,247	842,696	1,033,594	608,349	996,645	-	-
United Arab Emirates	3,000,000	833,607	-	1,284,915	1,447,032	410,340	398,658	-	-
Yemen	3,000,000	-	103,162	1,811,852	485,011	-	411,041	-	8,734,504
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>	<b>6,300,000</b>	<b>3,011,870</b>	<b>611,247</b>	<b>3,770,744</b>	<b>3,415,113</b>	<b>1,018,689</b>	<b>2,401,562</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>65,380,000</b>	<b>33,518,199</b>	<b>30,131,623</b>	<b>25,593,106</b>	<b>18,863,577</b>	<b>17,154,349</b>	<b>12,433,554</b>	<b>10,524,783</b>	<b>9,782,610</b>

\*Total for Syria includes funding to: Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Türkiye as well as funding to the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis.



Qatar	Ireland	Switzerland	Australia	Belgium	France	Japan	New Zealand	Finland	Spain	Italy	Others	GRAND TOTAL
7,999,970	6,063,433	3,538,928	6,503,265	6,473,214	3,151,261	614,009	3,143,500	2,853,881	-	1,028,807	4,748,094	132,915,143
-	1,723,944	4,168,675	722,585	259,067	1,050,420	3,184,673	-	-	1,711,104	527,983	4,070,572	154,004,043
-	-	397,122	-	259,067	-	-	-	-	159,915	-	19,747	19,005,492
-	1,723,944	3,771,553	722,585	-	1,050,420	3,184,673	-	-	1,551,189	527,983	4,050,825	134,998,551
-	244,136	538,793	578,068	-	-	520,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	15,278,761
-	244,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	2,877,979
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,583,234
-	-	-	578,068	-	-	520,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,798,810
-	-	538,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,152,916
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,865,822
-	1,479,808	3,232,760	144,517	-	1,050,420	2,664,673	-	-	1,551,189	527,983	3,950,825	119,719,790
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,387,868
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,050
-	-	323,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,595,172
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,445	4,911,423
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,844,606
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,126	-	-	6,473,213
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782,446
-	134,328	377,155	-	-	-	678,796	-	-	-	-	260,606	9,207,082
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,264	3,658,676
-	206,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,604	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,350,150
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,393,647
-	413,646	323,276	-	-	-	462,962	-	-	-	-	200,000	5,759,122
-	514,925	323,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,865	6,608,264
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,983	50,000	9,665,887
-	1,269,724	1,346,983	-	-	-	1,141,758	-	-	1,034,126	527,983	2,017,784	64,706,663
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,044,743
-	-	-	144,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	803,623
-	-	-	144,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,848,366
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,193	4,579,578
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,193	4,579,578
-	-	269,397	-	-	1,050,420	500,000	-	-	-	-	1,190,222	16,989,201
-	-	269,397	-	-	1,050,420	500,000	-	-	-	-	1,190,222	16,989,201
-	-	269,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,063	-	-	2,029,587
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,932	1,241,786
-	-	269,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,895,105
-	-	538,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,063	-	104,932	6,166,478
-	-	-	-	-	-	420,894	-	-	-	-	69,737	2,839,073
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079,675
-	210,084	538,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,737	3,344,880
-	-	538,793	-	-	-	602,021	-	-	-	-	260,220	8,791,324
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,374,552
-	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,920,570
-	210,084	1,077,586	-	-	-	1,022,915	-	-	-	-	589,694	23,429,504
7,999,970	7,787,377	7,707,603	7,225,850	6,732,281	4,201,681	3,798,682	3,143,500	2,853,881	1,711,104	1,556,790	8,818,666	286,919,186

## ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

### ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 (US\$)

<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>48,512,533</b>
Field Surge	981,977
One-off Allocation	13,582,918
<b>FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>76,993,741</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE</b>	
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	2,452,332
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	458,486
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,400,624
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,029,747
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,228,425
<b>AFRICA</b>	
African Union Liaison Office	65,236
Burkina Faso	637,523
Burundi	539,955
Cameroon	1,633,688
Central African Republic	6,410,806
Chad	3,015,289
Democratic Republic of Congo	10,720,478
Eritrea	101,822
Mali	3,403,032
Mozambique	541,116
Niger	2,763,071
Nigeria	3,316,752
Somalia	4,153,435
South Sudan	6,097,862
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	
Myanmar	1,635,360
<b>CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN</b>	
Afghanistan	5,478,638
Pakistan	256,892
<b>EUROPE</b>	
Ukraine	1,997,972
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	
Haiti	524,709
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	
Iraq	2,552,943
Libya	2,811,443
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3,343,676
Syria	2,443,400
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	90,484
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	1,894,600
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	1,581,656
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	203,991
United Arab Emirates	544,923
Yemen	2,679,371
<b>Total allocated in 2022</b>	<b>139,089,193</b>
<b>With flexible implementation carried through 2023</b>	<b>30,377,310</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>169,466,503</b>

Note: \$125.5 million in 2022 was allocated to headquarter and field activities, and the balance was in contributions with flexible implementation that were carried over into 2023.

## FINANCIAL STATUS

### OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022 (US\$)

OCHA-Mandated Programme and Administrative Activities	Programme Activities (a.)	CBPF Humanitarian Financing Units (b.)	Total Trust Fund excluding CBPF grants-out (a+b)	Administrative Activities	Regular Budget
Opening Balance - 1 Jan 2022	213,138,296	9,062,557	222,200,853	-	-
2022 Donor Contributions for Programme Activities <sup>1</sup>	286,919,186	17,342,623	304,261,810	-	-
2022 Income for Administrative Activities (Transfer of Programme Support Charges) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	42,723,446	-
2022 Allocation for Regular Budget	-	-	-	-	20,399,000
<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>500,057,482</b>	<b>26,405,180</b>	<b>526,462,662</b>	<b>42,723,446</b>	<b>20,399,000</b>
Transfer of Programme Support Charges (PSC)	-18,817,821	-1,933,314	-20,751,135	-	-
Direct Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	-271,547,390	-27,619,586	-299,166,976	-35,230,148	-19,287,724
<b>Total Expenditure Charged against<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>-290,365,211</b>	<b>-29,552,900</b>	<b>-319,918,111</b>	<b>-35,230,148</b>	<b>-19,287,724</b>
Net Available Funds before Other Income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	209,692,271	-3,147,720	206,544,552	7,493,298	1,111,276
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	-6,132,169	12,962,241	6,830,071	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>203,560,102</b>	<b>9,814,521</b>	<b>213,374,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Increase / (Decrease) in opening balance</i>	<i>-9,578,194</i>	<i>751,964</i>	<i>-8,826,230</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR SPENDING</b>	<b>203,560,102</b>	<b>9,814,521</b>	<b>213,374,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> For programme activities, it includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges totalling \$4.48M.

<sup>2</sup> Transfer of PSC for administrative activities, including PSC levied from programme activities, CBPFs, CERF, and Specially Designated Contributions. This was net income after deduction of UNHQ central support costs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2022.

<sup>4</sup> For programme activities, expenditure charged against budget is the direct programme expenditure plus programme support transfers. For administrative and regular budget activities, it is the direct expenditure only.

## IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

### IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

Entity	Description	US\$
UNHCR	Technical assistance/expert services	118,523
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	91,231
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	89,844
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	112,467
Government, International Humanitarian City Dubai - UAE	Office Space	15,674
Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan	Office Space	36,192
Government - Beirut, Lebanon	Office Space	79,450
WFP - Dori, Burkina Faso	Office Space	9,750
Government - Almaty, Kazakhstan	Office Space	7,620
Government - Mishref, Kuwait	Office Space	10,000
FAO - Turkey	Office Space	37,988



## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2022 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Extrabudgetary Administrative Activities			
	Original budget	Final budget	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original budget	Final budget	Expenditure	Expend. Rate
<b>REGULAR BUDGET ACTIVITIES</b>	17,442,100	20,399,000	19,287,724	95%	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>								
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
OFFICE OF USG/ASG	4,704,468	4,507,739	2,796,141	62%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL COSTS	2,703,546	2,637,190	1,936,315	73%	9,278,043	8,924,956	8,102,702	91%
COORDINATION	29,782,252	29,630,452	27,242,545	92%	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVE OFFICE	1,874,720	2,063,942	1,866,138	90%	12,935,489	13,085,465	12,423,691	95%
HUMANITARIAN FINANCING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION DIVISION	8,467,777	8,431,126	8,027,971	95%	11,665,041	11,799,332	11,461,043	97%
IDP	602,597	802,152	579,963	72%	-	-	-	-
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	9,549,384	9,439,250	9,142,762	97%	3,315,047	3,383,868	3,242,712	96%
OAH COMMON COST PLANS	-	401,251	274,263	68%	-	-	-	-
OPERATIONS AND ADVOCACY	12,556,903	12,556,903	12,289,113	98%	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	541,352	469,147	292,489	62%	-	-	-	-
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	4,464,718	4,534,588	4,527,713	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>HEADQUARTERS Total</b>	<b>75,193,570</b>	<b>75,367,500</b>	<b>68,435,928</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>37,193,620</b>	<b>37,193,621</b>	<b>35,230,148</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>FIELD</b>								
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	27,539,752	26,456,950	23,448,331	89%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	7,197,506	7,304,506	7,231,003	99%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	4,622,900	4,559,503	4,203,101	92%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	5,681,118	5,506,590	4,933,954	90%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	4,455,804	4,112,757	2,908,423	71%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	5,582,424	4,973,594	4,171,850	84%	-	-	-	-
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>	198,017,843	211,147,699	198,480,952	94%	-	-	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>	111,578,283	113,932,382	110,294,180	97%	-	-	-	-
Africa Union Liaison Office	-	336,296	94,684	28%	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	4,475,937	3,674,841	3,354,376	91%	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,865,271	1,865,271	1,699,935	91%	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4,867,620	4,867,620	4,531,221	93%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	11,550,523	11,520,099	11,512,030	100%	-	-	-	-
Chad	5,831,085	5,240,419	5,127,022	98%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	16,632,004	16,823,534	16,518,710	98%	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	928,088	968,201	965,898	100%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	9,000,000	9,531,945	9,413,973	99%	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,870,309	7,228,140	7,191,731	99%	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,960,278	3,968,215	3,421,139	86%	-	-	-	-
Niger	5,287,534	5,312,472	5,238,484	99%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	9,139,153	8,522,772	7,891,667	93%	-	-	-	-
Somalia	9,972,299	10,555,820	10,503,530	100%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,583,129	13,356,068	13,268,070	99%	-	-	-	-
Sudan	10,615,054	10,160,669	9,561,710	94%	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	6,858,905	7,000,882	5,600,241	80%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	5,508,824	5,748,410	4,686,043	82%	-	-	-	-
Office of the Pacific Islands	1,350,081	1,252,472	914,199	73%	-	-	-	-
<b>CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN</b>	12,275,763	13,505,460	11,493,648	85%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	12,275,763	12,992,573	11,141,517	86%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	512,887	352,131	69%	-	-	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>	3,912,228	15,803,551	14,624,101	93%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	3,912,228	15,803,551	14,624,101	93%	-	-	-	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</b>	7,046,623	7,185,302	6,687,918	93%	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,617,054	2,015,355	1,989,734	99%	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,687,184	1,697,885	1,697,360	100%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela support	3,742,386	3,472,062	3,000,823	86%	-	-	-	-
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	53,418,727	52,599,172	48,710,120	93%	-	-	-	-
Iraq	6,914,759	6,176,458	5,664,943	92%	-	-	-	-
Libya	4,052,444	3,994,731	3,907,781	98%	-	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	7,574,864	7,634,002	7,216,784	95%	-	-	-	-
Syria	6,831,142	6,831,142	5,872,384	86%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	1,105,890	1,305,890	1,108,267	85%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	2,562,209	2,710,190	2,666,697	98%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	3,733,989	3,639,568	3,478,583	96%	-	-	-	-
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	4,420,276	4,607,266	3,677,178	80%	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	929,155	929,155	543,597	59%	-	-	-	-
Yemen	15,294,000	14,770,770	14,573,907	99%	-	-	-	-
<b>OAD FRONT OFFICE</b>	2,927,313	1,120,950	1,070,743	96%	-	-	-	-
Field surge	2,927,313	1,120,950	1,070,743	96%	-	-	-	-
<b>FIELD Total</b>	<b>225,557,595</b>	<b>237,604,649</b>	<b>221,929,283</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>300,751,165</b>	<b>312,972,149</b>	<b>290,365,211</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>37,193,620</b>	<b>37,193,621</b>	<b>35,230,148</b>	<b>95%</b>
CBPF HUMANITARIAN FINANCING UNITS	37,119,102	39,352,625	29,552,900	75%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,644,114	3,707,490	2,886,082	78%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,671,940	1,671,940	1,424,889	85%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,520,035	4,520,035	3,988,440	88%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,749,830	1,749,830	1,065,959	61%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,236,432	1,236,432	894,038	72%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	540,287	540,287	304,023	56%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	836,978	836,978	722,793	86%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	775,089	775,090	558,582	72%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,713,893	1,661,309	1,306,077	79%	-	-	-	-
OPT - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	790,651	790,651	636,489	81%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	143,904	143,904	15,068	10%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office in Dakar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,127,880	1,477,120	1,062,871	72%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,403,627	2,403,627	1,713,829	71%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,378,210	2,378,210	2,370,858	100%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,431,598	2,661,328	2,024,553	76%	-	-	-	-
Syria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,431,239	2,431,239	1,149,430	47%	-	-	-	-
Türkiye - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,617,653	3,617,653	2,573,878	71%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	621,601	2,090,657	1,360,518	65%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	737,744	912,445	530,604	58%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,746,400	3,746,400	2,963,919	79%	-	-	-	-
ONE-OFF ALLOCATION	-	9,218,880	9,115,693	99%	-	-	-	0%
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	2,250,920	0%	-	-	-	0%
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING CBPF, ONE-OFF ALLOCATION, DORMANT AND OTHERS TOTAL</b>	<b>337,870,267</b>	<b>361,543,654</b>	<b>331,284,724</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>37,193,620</b>	<b>37,193,621</b>	<b>35,230,148</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)</b>	<b>355,312,367</b>	<b>381,925,856</b>	<b>350,572,448</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>37,193,620</b>	<b>37,193,621</b>	<b>35,230,148</b>	<b>99%</b>

## DONOR RANKING SORTED BY (TOTAL)

### DONOR RANKING FOR PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

Donor	OCHA Programme	Pass-through contributions	Total
<b>MEMBER STATES</b>			
United States	65,380,000	4,475,000	69,855,000
Sweden	33,518,199	26,434	33,544,633
United Kingdom	30,131,623	1,341,209	31,472,832
Germany	25,593,106	1,460,263	27,053,369
Norway	17,154,349	2,290,257	19,444,606
European Commission	18,863,577		18,863,577
Canada	12,433,554	78,712	12,512,266
Netherlands	9,782,610	1,904,142	11,686,752
Denmark	10,524,783		10,524,783
Switzerland	7,707,603	869,261	8,576,864
Qatar	7,999,970		7,999,970
Ireland	7,787,377	30,864	7,818,241
Australia	7,225,850		7,225,850
Belgium	6,732,281		6,732,281
France	4,201,681		4,201,681
Japan	3,798,682		3,798,682
New Zealand	3,143,500		3,143,500
Finland	2,853,881		2,853,881
Spain	1,711,104	51,706	1,762,810
Italy	1,556,790		1,556,790
Korea, Republic of	1,200,000		1,200,000
Austria	1,154,804	30,000	1,184,804
Luxembourg	967,742	137,634	1,105,376
Russian Federation	1,000,000		1,000,000
Iceland	970,932	10,000	980,932
Estonia	675,432	16,892	692,324
Poland	660,296		660,296
Saudi Arabia	500,000		500,000
Türkiye	500,000		500,000
Slovenia	219,058		219,058
Portugal	158,604		158,604
Latvia	133,929		133,929
Liechtenstein	104,932		104,932
Malta	100,376		100,376
China	27,000	50,000	77,000
Bulgaria	52,521		52,521
Cyprus	42,644		42,644
Monaco	33,708		33,708
Singapore	20,000		20,000
Kazakhstan	10,000		10,000
Malaysia	10,000		10,000
<b>OTHERS</b>			
Jersey	66,489	-	66,489
UN, NGOs and other entities	10,678	1,254,802	1,265,480
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>286,919,186</b>	<b>13,222,874</b>	<b>300,142,060</b>



## CERF CONTRIBUTIONS

### 2022 DONOR INCOME TO CERF (US\$)

DONOR	AMOUNT
Germany	146,376,000
Netherlands	80,627,000
Sweden	74,796,371
United Kingdom	61,412,832
Norway	53,873,844
Denmark	30,863,841
Canada	22,893,630
Belgium	19,402,100
Italy	17,514,815
Ireland	17,264,180
Finland	16,498,300
United States	15,000,000
France	8,928,571
Australia	8,005,789
Korea, Republic of	6,000,000
Switzerland	5,978,182
Luxembourg	5,541,000
Russian Federation	3,500,000
Spain	2,585,315
Iceland	2,028,664
Austria	2,020,270
New Zealand	1,864,500
Kuwait	1,000,000
Qatar	1,000,000
China	450,000
Türkiye	450,000
Monaco	263,985
Poland	248,024
Portugal	230,498
Czechia	222,311
Liechtenstein	201,349
Estonia	181,995
Mongolia	160,000
Brazil	125,000
Japan	123,148
Lithuania	112,940
Viet Nam	110,000
Cyprus	100,000
Morocco	100,000
Nigeria	100,000
Turkmenistan	100,000
Romania	97,310
Bulgaria	65,181
Philippines	50,000
Singapore	50,000
Slovenia	49,470
Cambodia	30,000
Croatia	30,000
Bangladesh	25,000
Thailand	20,000
Andorra	10,334
Peru	5,042
Mauritius	5,000
Montenegro	3,521
Guyana	3,000
Bhutan	1,500
Kyrgyzstan	500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>608,720,312</b>
Private Contributions	2,003,059
Regional and local authority	1,167,502
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,170,561</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>611,890,873</b>

## CBPFs CONTRIBUTIONS

Donor	Recipient									
	Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	CAR <sup>1</sup>	DRC <sup>2</sup>	Ethiopia	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Myanmar	Niger
Germany	113,526,680	4,200,448	11,325,652	17,426,722	20,701,280	-	-	4,844,961	12,327,707	11,682,031
United Kingdom	101,658,000	-	4,936,540	-	9,451,979	361,446	-	-	2,392,876	-
Netherlands	21,628,900	6,696,429	-	7,570,115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	796,334	2,232,217	4,384,817	7,971,030	997,478	-	1,316,670	1,994,955	797,982
Sweden	9,233,644	-	-	4,158,413	6,172,552	-	-	1,748,890	1,646,014	-
Norway	734,262	512,925	-	508,037	5,638,438	-	-	-	-	512,925
Belgium	3,147,957	3,370,787	-	9,402,598	-	-	-	4,494,382	-	-
Ireland	2,643,000	-	2,624,250	2,537,500	7,388,543	1,095,290	-	3,178,030	533,049	1,066,098
Switzerland	3,222,222	-	1,892,771	-	1,547,603	-	-	1,447,236	1,574,553	263,158
Denmark	2,482,830	-	-	-	6,992,087	-	-	4,213,311	-	-
United States	-	-	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	525,210	-	-	1,050,420	-	-	1,050,420	-	525,210
Australia	13,899,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,865,830	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	2,072,539	-	-	1,543,210	2,057,613	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1,504,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	191,939
Luxembourg	368,373	380,435	315,749	368,373	799,574	326,087	-	-	380,435	-
European Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	280,596	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1,088,150	-	-	-	1,709,950	-
Iceland	308,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,507	-	176,516
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	30,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	116,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jersey	-	-	198,641	-	121,212	-	-	-	-	-
Private Donations <sup>3</sup>	174,366	813	-	-	9,018	2,338	748	5,420	5,625	24
<b>GRAND TOTAL (US\$)</b>	<b>275,304,272</b>	<b>16,483,381</b>	<b>29,525,820</b>	<b>46,356,575</b>	<b>71,004,425</b>	<b>3,063,235</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>24,237,037</b>	<b>28,688,247</b>	<b>15,215,883</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>1</sup>Central African Republic; <sup>2</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo; <sup>3</sup>Private donations include funds received through United Nations Foundation.

**OCHA-managed  
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office managed**

Nigeria	OPT <sup>5</sup>	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria Cross-border	Syria	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	TOTAL
12,420,453	16,760,348	14,277,508	15,392,982	17,026,164	43,857,201	-	62,100,529	3,076,249	33,717,875	414,664,790
1,648,352	-	4,446,300	3,017,342	2,937,120	12,725,154	3,602,395	41,856,661	-	-	189,034,165
-	-	9,733,005	9,733,005	7,570,115	10,044,643	5,580,357	22,321,429	-	14,508,929	115,386,927
2,789,641	-	4,776,945	2,868,398	4,898,600	3,191,928	3,191,928	41,972,164	1,196,973	7,497,186	92,875,246
2,263,269	2,263,269	6,888,421	4,158,413	-	6,059,361	3,600,655	7,117,245	-	7,715,690	63,025,836
1,231,019	1,025,849	7,790,358	4,084,466	2,046,036	8,557,360	7,813,104	13,427,161	1,085,467	4,645,751	59,613,158
5,617,978	4,494,382	-	-	-	4,494,382	7,865,169	8,763,389	-	5,617,978	57,269,002
1,002,004	623,768	8,561,100	5,905,150	6,453,900	2,738,226	-	3,285,871	533,049	6,646,455	56,815,283
1,006,036	2,604,335	1,111,110	1,622,723	832,529	4,195,841	1,545,684	26,920,657	1,044,144	3,862,213	54,692,815
-	-	8,570,998	-	-	5,476,912	4,915,426	9,524,171	-	5,336,696	47,512,431
-	-	-	-	8,000,000	3,000,000	-	20,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	44,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	11,312,603	-	18,103,403	-	1,050,420	33,617,686
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,057,065	-	-	28,822,413
-	1,113,489	-	-	-	2,057,613	3,086,420	6,571,742	-	-	18,502,626
-	775,590	-	-	-	-	1,551,189	5,376,344	1,034,126	-	8,737,249
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,024,072	-	-	8,024,072
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	2,650,000	-	2,000,000	7,746,498
908,270	-	-	315,749	-	-	380,435	913,484	-	380,435	5,837,399
-	-	-	2,983,374	-	-	-	-	2,008,864	-	4,992,238
-	-	-	-	-	-	200,673	4,500,000	-	-	4,981,269
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,363,400	-	-	4,161,500
-	192,619	-	-	-	-	194,643	531,063	-	194,386	1,791,924
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	400,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	400,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,079	-	32,258	369,337
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,058	-	-	219,058
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,507	-	-	194,507
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,515	-	27,902	169,179
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,009
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,730	-	-	82,730
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	75,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,024	31,024
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	196,335	160,643	-	134,048	1,009,520
528	7,394	-	198,641	-	653	7,188	9,381,993	-	49,412	9,645,160
<b>28,887,550</b>	<b>29,861,043</b>	<b>66,155,745</b>	<b>50,280,243</b>	<b>49,764,464</b>	<b>117,711,877</b>	<b>52,896,111</b>	<b>326,966,375</b>	<b>11,978,872</b>	<b>100,728,658</b>	<b>1,336,946,051</b>

<sup>5</sup>Occupied Palestinian Territory





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