



# OCHA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE  
FOR THE COORDINATION OF  
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

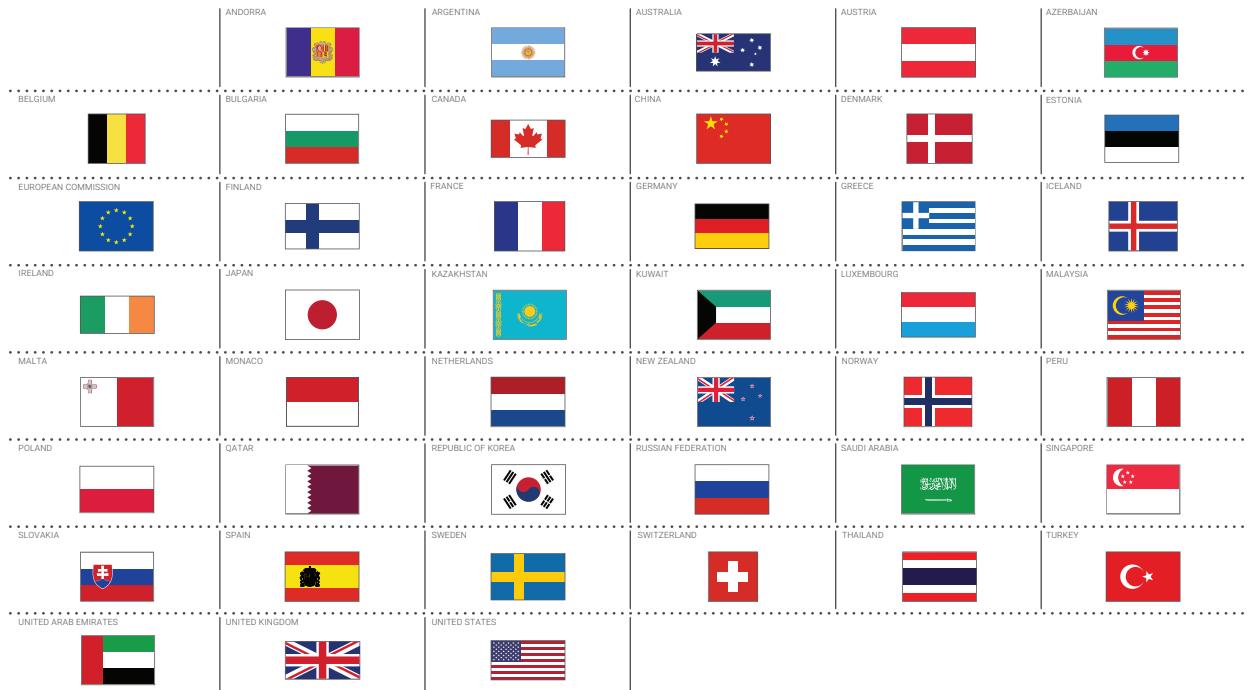
ANNUAL REPORT 2017



United Nations

# OCHA THANKS OUR DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT TO OUR ACTIVITIES IN 2017

INCLUDED IN OCHA'S EXTRABUDGETARY BUDGET



## CREDITS

This document 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 document.

### Front and Back Cover

After waiting for more than 10 days at the Myanmar border, Rohingya refugees crossed the Naf River into Bangladesh in November 2017 using rafts made out of bamboo and plastic jerrycans. Credit: OCHA/David Dare Parker.

### Editing and Graphic Design

OCHA New York

For additional information, please contact:

### Donor Relations Section

[ocha.donor.relations@un.org](mailto:ocha.donor.relations@un.org)

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 917 1690

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## OCHA PRESENCE AS OF DECEMBER 2017



Regional Office coverage

1. AU - African Union
2. CAR - Central African Republic
3. DRC - Democratic Republic of the Congo
4. DPR of Korea - Democratic People's Republic of Korea
5. oPt - occupied Palestinian territory
6. Syrian AR - Syrian Arab Republic
7. IR Iran - Islamic Republic of Iran
8. Regional Humanitarian Coordinator's Office for the Syria Crisis, Amman, Jordan
9. The Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa maintains a sub-regional office presence in South Africa
10. Closed during 2017
11. Opened during 2017

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Date of creation: December 2017





**1**  
Headquarters  
2 locations



**6**  
Regional  
Offices



**30**  
Country  
Offices



**20**  
Humanitarian  
Adviser Teams



**3**  
Liaison  
Offices



## YEAR IN REVIEW

### FINANCIAL

 **\$264.5M**  
OCHA BUDGET

 **\$238.7M**  
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

### ADVOCACY EFFORTS

 **50**  
COUNTRIES VISITED BY  
THE ERC AND DERC

 **489**  
DAYS TRAVELLING  
BY THE ERC  
AND DERC

 **27**  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
BRIEFINGS AND  
CONSULTATIONS  
BY THE ERC

### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

 **621**  
MAPS

 **1,484**  
INFOGRAPHICS

 **1,841**  
REPORTS

### CORPORATE SURGE MECHANISM DEPLOYMENTS



**217**  
DEPLOYMENTS<sup>1</sup>



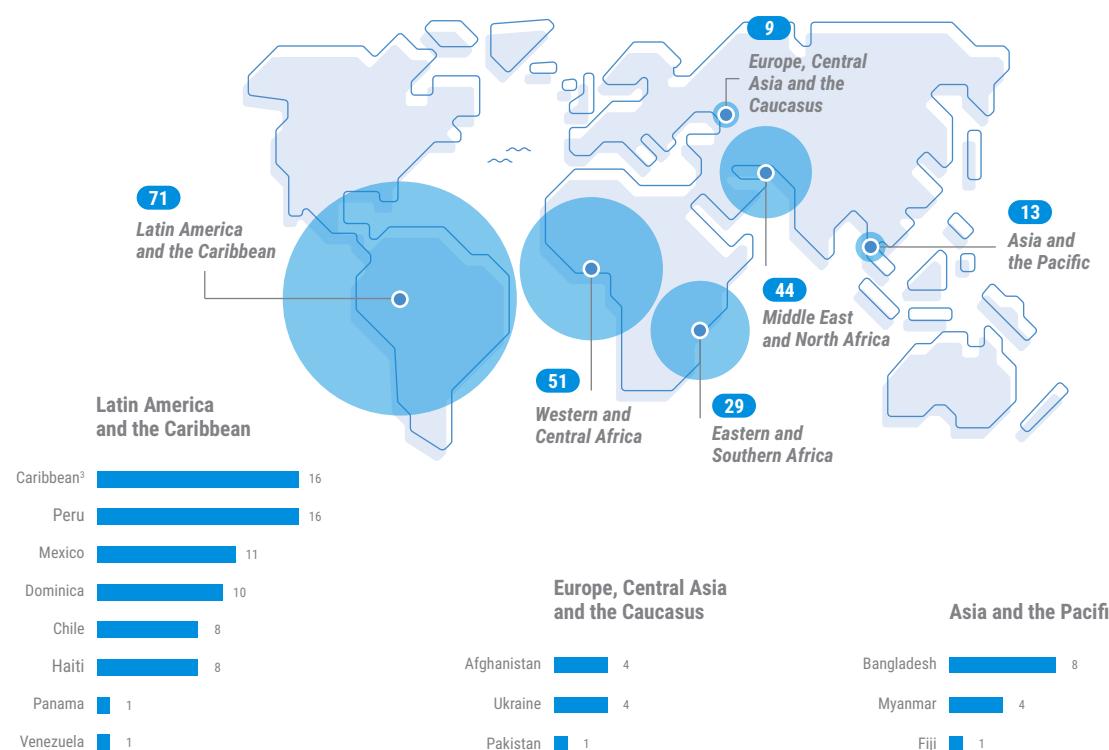
**77**  
FEMALE



**140**  
MALE



**43**  
COUNTRIES<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Does not include staff surge from Regional Offices or from other OCHA offices

<sup>2</sup>Includes the territories St. Maarten, Saint Martin, Anguilla, Saint Barthélemy, Turks and Caicos Islands

<sup>3</sup>Includes Antigua and Barbuda, St. Maarten, Saint Martin, Anguilla, Saint Barthélemy, Turks and Caicos Islands, Lesser Antilles

<sup>4</sup>Includes Islamic Republic of Iran (border earthquake)

<sup>5</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo

<sup>6</sup>Central African Republic



SBPP	2,815
ASP	8,119
ERR	8,434
UNDAC	1,182



#### DEPLOYMENTS BY TYPE OF EMERGENCY

Complex Emergencies	109
Natural Disasters	98
Others	10

#### DEPLOYMENTS OVER 25 YEARS



**3,080**

\*Includes RESO

The Roaming Emergency Surge Officer (RESO) surge mechanism was discontinued in 2016. 23 deployments were undertaken in 4 years.

### ASP Launched in 2010

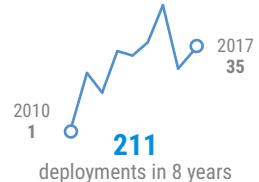
#### Associates Surge Pool

ASP members are experts who deploy for OCHA on temporary appointments to fill critical surge needs and/or bridge the gap until longer-term staff arrive. They can deploy for three to six months with the flexibility to extend for up to 364 days.

**35**

DEPLOYMENTS

11 FEMALE 24 MALE



deployments in 8 years

### ERR Launched in 2008

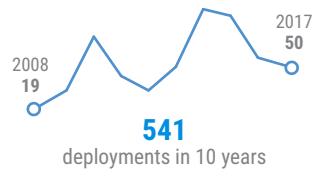
#### Emergency Response Roster

OCHA's internal surge mechanism, the ERR, consists of approximately 45 staff from a range of functional profiles and duty stations. They are placed on standby for a six-month period.

**50**

DEPLOYMENTS

24 FEMALE 26 MALE



deployments in 10 years

### SBPP Launched in 2000

#### Standby Partnership Programme

OCHA maintains agreements with 14 standby-partner organizations that provide gratis skilled external personnel for deployment to emergencies at short notice.

**48**

DEPLOYMENTS

16 FEMALE 32 MALE



deployments in 18 years

### UNDAC Launched in 1993

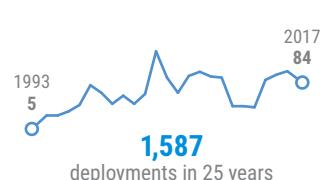
#### United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination

UNDAC teams deploy within 48 hours of a sudden-onset emergency to support early coordination and needs assessments.

**84**

DEPLOYMENTS\*

26 FEMALE 58 MALE



deployments in 25 years

\*In addition, 34 UNDAC support staff were deployed from the Americas Support Team, the International Humanitarian Partnership, MapAction and Télécoms Sans Frontières as well as experts from the European Union in 2017.

# Foreword

**Pulka, Nigeria**  
 Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)  
 Mark Lowcock  
 speaks with displaced women at the Wege campsite in Pulka, north-east Nigeria. The ERC visited the site in September 2017.  
 Credit: OCHA/Ivo Brandau



2017 was marked by record humanitarian need due to protracted complex crises, the escalation of conflict in several countries, climate change-induced vulnerability and a series of natural disasters. As a result, OCHA's humanitarian appeal reached a record US\$23.5 billion to help 141 million of the most vulnerable people around the world. By the end of the year, we had raised \$13 billion to provide life-saving aid and protection.

In early 2017, escalating food insecurity in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen caused UN Secretary-General António Guterres to launch a call to action to help 20 million people who faced the risk of famine. OCHA and our partners mobilized resources and catalysed a quick response. Together with Government efforts, this action saved millions of lives, staving off famine in Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen, and bringing famine under control in South Sudan.

Throughout the year, complex crises dominated the humanitarian agenda. OCHA mobilized funding and lobbied for improved access to people caught up in protracted crises in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Lake Chad Basin, Syria, Yemen and beyond. In Syria, despite access challenges in reaching besieged and hard-to-reach areas, UN assistance reached millions of people each month. In Yemen, the site of the world's worst food security crisis, OCHA mobilized resources and advocated ceaselessly for humanitarian access, including the lifting of a blockade by the Saudi-led coalition towards the end of the year.

Intensive planning went into preparing for the humanitarian consequences of the military campaign to retake Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq. The military campaign displaced 1 million people, which exceeded our worst-case planning scenarios, but humanitarian operations still kept pace with needs.



In September, the General Assembly took place just as the Caribbean was battered by Hurricane Irma, followed by Hurricanes Maria, José and Nate. OCHA deployed several UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams and unleashed CERF funding.

The humanitarian community's ability to effect mass scale-up was tested when violence and persecution against members of the Rohingya community in Myanmar catalysed the rapid flight of 860,000 people to neighbouring Bangladesh. Many of the refugees had undergone or witnessed unimaginable atrocities. OCHA raised awareness of the plight of the refugees and the remaining Rohingya in Rakhine State, and we very quickly organized, together with other UN partners and donors, a high-level pledging event that raised \$360 million.

Protection of civilians in conflict was the focus of World Humanitarian Day on 19 August. To mark the day, OCHA and its partners launched the global #NotATarget campaign, which amplified messages from the Secretary-General's report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict through events around the world and social media outreach.

In 2017, OCHA made progress on the commitments we made during the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. In particular, in line with commitments to work differently to reduce needs, OCHA propelled a more joined-up approach to bridge the efforts of humanitarian and development actors in crises and at-risk countries. For example, in Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad and Mauritania, humanitarian and development partners shared analyses to reach a common understanding of needs, vulnerability and risks. And in Yemen and other fragile contexts, development banks increased their engagement by filling response gaps and investing in early recovery. This joined-up approach was endorsed by the Secretary-General, who initiated efforts to make the UN development system better coordinated and more accountable in fragile contexts.

OCHA also made strides on our commitment to the Grand Bargain to improve the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian aid. Our efforts included improving the humanitarian Financial Tracking Service; increasing the proportion of country-based pooled funding that went to national NGOs; promoting increased use of cash-based programming wherever appropriate; and launching the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague, which aims to drive more evidence-based humanitarian action.

To underpin all of these endeavours, we advanced the implementation of our restructuring process to align and focus our efforts along OCHA's five core functions: advocacy, coordination, humanitarian financing, information management and policy development. Alongside this, we set the building blocks to build an organizational culture that is more accountable, agile, decentralized, effective, transparent and, above all, collaborative. These efforts will continue into 2018.

All of this work was accomplished only through the important collaboration of our partners and supporters around the world. I thank you for your commitment to humanitarian action, and to OCHA.



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### MARK LOWCOCK

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

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# Making a difference

At the beginning of 2017, more than 128 million people needed humanitarian assistance in 33 countries. OCHA appealed for US\$22.2 billion—the largest humanitarian appeal ever launched.

OCHA stepped up to the challenge, helping to provide for the vulnerable and protect them in the face of famine, disease, hurricanes, conflicts and other disasters.

In 2017, the humanitarian aid system dealt with four Level 3 emergencies (DRC, Iraq, Syria and Yemen) and four corporate emergencies (Rohingya crisis, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia). Humanitarians also responded to the United Nations Secretary-General's urgent call to action to respond to and prevent famine in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

An Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Humanitarian System-Wide Emergency Response, more commonly referred to as an L3 emergency response, is activated when a humanitarian situation suddenly and significantly changes and the required capacity to lead, coordinate and deliver humanitarian assistance and protection is not available on the ground.

Corporate emergencies are rapid-onset or rapidly escalating crises requiring OCHA's highest level of response.

## Level 3 and corporate emergencies

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) deteriorated drastically in 2017, with the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance almost doubling from 7.3 million to 13.1 million. By early 2018, an estimated 4.5 million people were internally displaced across DRC, half of whom had been displaced in 2017. DRC also hosts 540,000 refugees from neighbouring countries.

(USG)/Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) mission to DRC in March 2018; and hold the first-ever high-level humanitarian conference on DRC in April 2018.

OCHA helped establish provincial-level humanitarian coordination mechanisms to enhance collaboration between Government authorities and humanitarian partners. It supported the mobilization of 57 per cent of the \$812.6 million requirement of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). OCHA also facilitated the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation of \$26.6 million, and the DRC Humanitarian Fund allocated \$25.2 million.



Given the rising needs, particularly in Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces, the IASC activated a Level 3 emergency response for those areas on 20 October.

OCHA coordinated the scale-up of the humanitarian response to provide assistance to 4.2 million people throughout the country, including about 1 million people in the L3-designated areas. OCHA's advocacy led to the decisions to appoint a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC), deployed in January 2018; organize an Under-Secretary-General

In 2017, OCHA DRC had 98 staff (20 international, 78 national) working across 13 locations, including the national office (Kinshasa), sub-offices (Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kindu, Lubumbashi) and satellite offices (Beni, Mbuji Mayi, Shabunda, Tshikapa, Uvira).

**Kananga, DRC**  
Gédéon Mboyi with his family in September 2017. Most of the families who fled to Kananga in Kasai Central Province from conflict in Kasai Province endured a painful journey. They packed their belongings, took their children and ran in search of safety.  
Credit: OCHA/Otto Bakano

## IRAQ



The Iraq operation remained complex and volatile in 2017. Half of the almost 6 million people forced to flee their homes since 2014 remained displaced. The nine-month military offensive in Mosul (from October 2016 to July 2017) against ISIL displaced almost 1 million people and led to OCHA's establishment of the Humanitarian Operations Centre in Erbil to coordinate partners' response. OCHA's strong performance on civil-military coordination was acknowledged by the Secretary-General's Executive Committee as one of several innovative approaches adopted during the Mosul operation.



Mosul, Iraq  
During her mission to Iraq in July 2017, Deputy ERC Ursula Mueller visited the child-friendly space supported by OCHA and the Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund in Mosul.  
Credit: OCHA/Vanessa May

Donors demonstrated confidence in the OCHA-coordinated appeal: the 2017 HRP received 92 per cent of its \$985 million requirement. The OCHA-managed Iraq Humanitarian Fund received \$77 million and allocated \$71.7 million to support 127 projects through 62 partners. OCHA also coordinated a CERF allocation of \$10 million in May to address a gap in food security assistance in Mosul.

The Deputy ERC, Ursula Mueller, was the first senior UN official to visit Iraq after the liberation of Mosul. In July, she stressed that

"the humanitarian crisis in Iraq is far from over." She urged donors to fund recovery and reconstruction.

The L3 activation for Iraq expired following the conclusion of major military operations at the end of 2017. OCHA coordinated a deactivation plan and identified areas requiring continued IASC support to ensure fit-for-purpose operations beyond the L3 response.

Following the 7.5-magnitude earthquake in north-eastern Iraq on 12 November 2017, a six-person UNDAC team, including a technical expert from the EU, deployed to the region for a post-earthquake damage inspection and to support a disaster response capacity assessment at the request of the federal Government.

OCHA's office, comprising 65 staff members (32 international, 33 national), performed core coordination functions in Baghdad, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah, involving 179 partners who were active in 46 major operational areas. Humanitarians provided assistance to approximately 1.7 million people in conflict-affected governorates, including Anbar, Kirkuk (Hawiga district), Ninewa (Talafar and Mosul districts) and Salah al-Din (Shirkat district).

## Quick Deploy Kits prove useful during the Mosul crisis

In support of OCHA's nimble and agile approach to emergency response, OCHA's Information Services Branch developed a Quick Deploy Kit. The kit includes portable, lightweight satellite dish, laptops and a printer, and it can be scaled to support from 3 to 30 responders. In 2017, the kit's usefulness was validated in the Iraq and Nigeria crises. During the preparations for the response to the crisis in Mosul, Iraq, the OCHA office in Erbil experienced a temporary spike in demand for connectivity. The Quick Deploy Kit was used to quickly provide connectivity for surge personnel in the Erbil office. Following a fire that damaged the OCHA office in Maiduguri, Nigeria, the kit's satellite module was used to quickly provide connectivity and business continuity until the damaged equipment was replaced.

## SYRIA



Massive humanitarian needs persisted in Syria throughout 2017. The operating environment remained exceptionally complex and challenging, demanding a robust OCHA presence within Syria and in neighbouring countries. OCHA was instrumental in supporting humanitarian aid operations, which reached an average of 7.8 million people in need each month through a combination of modalities.

From Damascus, OCHA coordinated 55 inter-agency humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach and besieged locations in 2017; facilitated negotiations with the Syrian authorities and others on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT); and ensured that the necessary security guarantees were in place for the conduct of safe aid deliveries. Working closely with partners, OCHA drove the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the HRP, providing an evidence base and strategic framework for what remained an immensely complex aid operation.

From Gaziantep in Turkey, OCHA coordinated UN cross-border humanitarian deliveries into northern Syria and worked closely with partners involved in cross-border shipments of humanitarian commodities, building capacities around principled humanitarian action and promoting best practices.

OCHA Jordan worked closely with partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to tens of thousands of people stranded at Rukban Camp along the Syria-Jordan border; facilitated the deployment of 1,404 humanitarian trucks from Jordan into Syria via the Al-Ramtha crossing point; and was instrumental in the expanded engagement by disaster risk reduction partners during the year.



From Amman, OCHA supported the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Syria Crisis and the "Whole of Syria" coordination architecture, ensuring, among other things, that effective information management and the coordination of evidence-based HNOs provided the basis for data-driven humanitarian programme cycles and factual response plans.

In April, the ERC, then Stephen O'Brien, co-chaired with Member States and the EU the conference titled Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, which mobilized \$6 billion for support in 2017 and an additional \$3.7 billion for 2018-2020. These funds were used to provide food, clean water, medical care and shelter, and to support education and livelihoods.

In November, ASG Mueller travelled to Turkey near the border with Syria to meet Syrian refugees. She said: "I want to repeat the powerful message that I heard from brave and courageous Syrian women who simply want to get on with their lives in peace: Tell the world to end the violence."

OCHA-managed pooled funds in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey remained key elements of the response in Syria and neighbouring countries in 2017, providing grants totalling close to \$95 million during the year, benefiting 194 projects implemented by 194 organizations.

OCHA's Syria regional presence in 2017 included 77 staff in Syria (17 international, 60 national), 44 in Turkey (15 international, 29 national), 31 in the Syria RHC office (13 international, 18 national) and 17 in Jordan (6 international and 11 national).

### Duma, Syria

A tea-stall owner shows resilience in Duma in East Ghouta, Syria. The photo was taken in August 2017.  
Credit: OCHA/Ghalia Seifo

## YEMEN



**Huth, Yemen**  
Children watch a tornado whip up sand as it travels across the desert landscape near the town of Huth, situated about 80 km north of Sana'a, Yemen. The photograph was taken in April 2017.

Credit: OCHA/ Giles Clarke

With more than 17 million people—two of every three people—not knowing where their next meal will come from, Yemen is the world's worst humanitarian crisis. In 2017, OCHA Yemen scaled up its operations to support expanding relief efforts across the country. Working with about 190 humanitarian partners, OCHA coordinated assistance to more than 7 million people—an increase from about 5.6 million people in 2016. This expansion was based on a rigorous analysis of people's needs and detailed response planning. Based on these plans, OCHA worked with partners to produce detailed progress reports that ensured response operations remained on track or were adjusted as needed.



OCHA played a leading role in integrating gender and protection concerns across the response, and in strengthening engagement with affected communities. This included working closely with clusters to incorporate protection and gender into all clusters' needs analyses and response plans, as well as playing

a key role in developing and rolling out community engagement surveys that outlined community perceptions of and priorities for the response.

The expansion of the operation came in a context of shrinking humanitarian space due to growing bureaucratic impediments and access restrictions. OCHA played a pivotal role in supporting partners to catalogue, analyse and overcome these challenges through the Humanitarian Access Working Group.

The United Nations held a High-Level Pledging Event for Yemen in April. At the conference, co-hosted by the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland, donors pledged \$1.1 billion to help people in urgent need.

In October, ERC Mark Lowcock visited Yemen to put the spotlight on the crisis and the need for unhindered and safe humanitarian access.

Through its field offices, OCHA supported efforts to negotiate access and liaise with parties to the conflict. OCHA also continued to manage the Deconfliction Liaison Team to ensure that humanitarian movements by air, sea and land were known to the Saudi-led coalition, thereby ensuring the safety of humanitarian staff.

In parallel, OCHA managed humanitarian financing instruments to direct funding towards the most urgent priorities. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated \$126 million

## Donor coordination platforms

OCHA's Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch continued to support important donor and coordination platforms, such as the Syria Top Donors Group, the Yemen Coordination Group and the Drought Core Group. These entities provided a solid platform for partners and donors to rally around a particular cause and stay proactively engaged. The Secretary-General's Humanitarian Envoy received strong advisory and technical support throughout the year.

## BANGLADESH

to HCT-endorsed humanitarian activities, making it the world's largest country-based pooled fund. In addition, CERF provided \$25.6 million to prevent famine, promote greater access to medical care and support humanitarian logistics.

With 79 staff (31 international, 48 national), OCHA supported the Yemen response through offices in Yemen and the region. OCHA maintained a robust field presence with a head office in Sana'a and sub-offices in Aden, Hudaydah, Ibb and Sa'ada. A support office in Amman, Jordan, provided information management, communications and donor liaison services. In Riyadh, OCHA continued to support the Deconfliction Liaison Team.

**Cox's Bazar,  
Bangladesh**  
A young girl  
receives her oral  
vaccine at a cholera  
vaccination point  
in the Kutupalong  
makeshift  
settlement for  
refugees from  
Myanmar.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Anthony Burke



The humanitarian crisis caused by escalating violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State triggered the world's fastest-growing refugee crisis, with over 1 million people in need in Bangladesh. The 655,000 people—mostly women and children—who arrived in Bangladesh between 25 August and the end of 2017 were destitute, traumatized and in need of medical treatment for injury and disease. They joined the 300,000 people who had already fled to Bangladesh in earlier waves of displacement and the 92,000 people in need in the host community.

OCHA deployed 27 staff/experts over various periods for seven months to support the coordination of the humanitarian response. OCHA facilitated the allocation of \$24 million from CERF funds to support life-saving humanitarian response, and it supported the formulation of a HRP, calling for \$434 million to fund humanitarian response between September 2017 and February 2018.

ERC Mark Lowcock and UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake visited Cox's Bazar in early October on a joint mission to see first-hand the devastating humanitarian situation of the Rohingya refugees.

To raise more international awareness of the scope of the humanitarian needs of the Rohingya population and the humanitarian community's response to the crisis, OCHA showcased aid partners' actions with a series of videos that have been viewed more than a million times on various social media platforms.



## ETHIOPIA



The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia deteriorated, driven by a second consecutive year of poor/failed rains. The number of people in need increased from 5.6 million in January to 8.5 million in October. An additional 4.1 million beneficiaries of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) also required relief food assistance for the second half of 2017 (when PSNP transfers concluded).

In line with the New Way of Working, OCHA partnered with the Government and supported the development of an Integrated National Food/Cash Plan (for both relief and PSNP beneficiaries in the second half of 2017).

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund allocated over \$94.2 million, supporting 124 projects, with Somali region receiving the most funding (\$42.8 million) followed by Oromia (\$21.6 million). Ethiopia was the fourth-largest CERF recipient globally, receiving \$28.5 million, including \$18.5 million for the new

drought response and another \$10 million in August 2017 for blanket supplementary feeding to reach 300,000 children and lactating women in the Somali region.

The OCHA office employs 67 staff (14 international, 53 national) and is located in Addis Ababa, with sub-offices in Amhara and Tigray regions; Dire Dawa; Gambella, Afar; Jijiga and Gode in Somali; and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

### Bama, Nigeria

People near a water point in the Government Senior Science Secondary School IDP camp, in Bama, Borno State.

Credit: OCHA/Yasmina Guerda

## Partnership with the African Union

Support from OCHA's African Union Liaison Office (AULO) to the AU on the operationalization of the Disaster Prevention and Response Initiative, the initiation of the feasibility study for an African Union Humanitarian Agency, and building capacity on civil-military coordination strengthened the strategic partnership with the AU. AULO continued to collaborate with the African Union Commission to implement the new cluster configuration within the framework of the UN-AU Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda, wherein OCHA co-chairs the Humanitarian Matters and Disaster Risk Management Cluster with the Department of Political Affairs of the African Union Commission.



## NIGERIA



The conflict between Boko Haram and the Nigerian military in north-east Nigeria has affected more than 8.5 million people in the most-affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The conflict has led to forced displacement, acute food and nutrition insecurity, and serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.

To improve the quality of humanitarian response in hard-to-reach areas in Borno state, OCHA established local coordination groups in 12 deep-field locations, and it trained partners on coordination, humanitarian principles and basic protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) principles.

OCHA supported the development of key strategies, including the 2018 HNO/HRP. It also facilitated the establishment of four humanitarian hubs in hard-to-reach areas and the massive scale-up of humanitarian assistance, averting the risk of famine and enabling the rapid containment of a cholera outbreak.

The OCHA-managed Nigerian Humanitarian Fund became operational in May 2017



and raised \$48 million in contributions and pledges, \$24 million of which was allocated to various organizations in support of the humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria. OCHA facilitated an additional \$31 million in CERF funds. By the end of 2017, through joint and sustained coordinated humanitarian response, over 70 per cent of the HRP—the fourth largest single-country appeal—was funded.

In 2017, OCHA had 23 international and 28 national staff members working in its three sub-offices in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, and in its country office in Abuja.

## World Humanitarian Day

For World Humanitarian Day on 19 August, OCHA and humanitarian partners stood together with the millions of people caught in armed conflict to reaffirm that civilians are **#NotATarget**, and to show solidarity with millions of affected people and the humanitarian and medical workers who help them.

The campaign developed by the Strategic Communications Branch followed the Report of the Secretary-General on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, which lays out a 'path to protection' with regard to respecting international humanitarian law, protecting humanitarian and medical workers, and speaking out to condemn and end impunity.

Global events were held from Amman to Abuja and Rio to Rome, and an innovative online campaign and a first-of-its-kind Facebook Live filter and petition were created, all calling on leaders to uphold international humanitarian law and do everything in their power to protect civilians.

Supported by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, David Beckham, Richard Branson, and Facebook CEO Sheryl Sandberg, the campaign was seen over 166.5 million times across digital platforms. It garnered 2.5 million social engagement actions (likes, shares, comments, clicks).

The campaign was recognized with the prestigious D&AD Pencil Award for the creative use of social media, and a 4As Partnership Award, which heralds creative partnerships.

## SOMALIA



The 2017 HRP requested \$864 million. However, after the HRP was issued, the humanitarian situation in Somalia rapidly deteriorated due to drought, while the threat of a severe famine loomed. The Operational Plan for Famine Prevention was launched in February and was later consolidated into the revised HRP, which increased to \$1.5 billion to scale up famine prevention efforts. Approximately 6.7 million people, over half of the population, required humanitarian assistance.

To avert famine and limit the impact of displacement on people, humanitarian actors helped to provide aid to people living in rural areas through local-level hubs. Drought Operations Coordination Centres were established in strategic locations in Baidoa, Garowe and Mogadishu to enhance inter-cluster coordination and prioritization of needs. Cash-based assistance, reaching 3 million people per month, played a key role in famine prevention, ensuring the delivery of aid to vulnerable people in remote locations. Keeping in line with the Grand Bargain commitments, OCHA engaged Government and development actors to reduce vulnerabilities and future humanitarian needs. In 2017, over \$1.3 billion was mobilized for famine prevention efforts, reaching up to 3 million people every month with life-saving assistance and livelihood support. Allocations from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and CERF, totalling \$89 million, initially supported life-saving response in areas hardest hit by the drought. Later in 2017, SHF funds were used mostly by local and national organizations to provide integrated and coordinated response at hotspots across the country.

In 2017, OCHA Somalia was supported by 80 staff (20 international, 60 national) managed

from Mogadishu, with a support office in Nairobi and six subnational offices.

## Advocacy to respond to and prevent famine in four countries

In February 2017, the Secretary-General issued an urgent call to action to respond to and prevent famine in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

OCHA took the lead, dedicating two desk officers and the support of a technical adviser on resilience to mobilize a coordinated effort with UN agencies, NGOs, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). OCHA's leadership on this issue ensured common messaging, tracking of the response and clear articulation of funding gaps across the system. It also sustained advocacy on the risk of starvation faced by at least 20 million people in the four countries. OCHA ensured that timely information was disseminated to media and donors/Member States, including regular updates on developments in the four countries, and it functioned as the primary gateway for agreed information to external partners.

OCHA took the lead in facilitating monthly meetings of the Principal-Level Steering Committee on Prevention of Famine, established by the Secretary-General and co-chaired by the ERC and the UNDP Administrator, with participation from UN agencies and the World Bank.

OCHA also took the lead in organizing two high-level events—one with the World Bank on the margins of its Spring Meetings, and another on the margins of the General Assembly, co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank. OCHA's leadership on the ground and coordinated support at Headquarters in New York led to over 60 per cent of the required \$4.9 billion for all four countries being secured, which allowed for life-saving operations to be immediately scaled up.

The High-Level Partnership Mission fielded in the Horn of Africa not only generated additional resources from non-traditional donors in a timely manner, but also unlocked significant funding for the first time from development financial institutions, such as the World Bank (\$50 million for Somalia) and the African Development Bank (\$78 million for Somalia and South Sudan).

By August 2017, the UN and its partners were providing food and other life-saving assistance to nearly 13 million people per month. Food insecurity remained severe, but localized famine was reversed in South Sudan and averted in north-east Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen.

# Field offices

## SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

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



In 2017, Southern and Eastern Africa experienced multiple humanitarian crises affecting 16 countries in the region, including Africa's largest refugee outflow from South Sudan into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

In response, OCHA ROSEA deployed staff to 18 countries in 73 missions over 1,146 days to strengthen operational readiness, humanitarian coordination, needs assessments, information management, analysis, advocacy and fundraising. The staff helped develop flash appeals (Kenya, Madagascar and Mozambique), HRPs (Ethiopia and Somalia), contingency plans (Botswana, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe), and CERF proposals (Angola, Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe). ROSEA staff were deployed to Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan to support famine prevention and response, and protection and access negotiations. The Southern African Development Community received support to finalize its Emergency Preparedness and Response Strategy.

A 10-person UNDAC team supported response coordination in Madagascar following widespread devastation and flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Enawo.

Based out of Nairobi, ROSEA had 44 staff (16 international, 28 national) during 2017, including in Johannesburg and the Madagascar Humanitarian Advisory Team. As part of the consolidation of OCHA's regional presences, ROSEA began downsizing its presence in Johannesburg to close by 31 March 2018.

### Eritrea

As Eritrea does not have a stand-alone HRP, OCHA produced essential service-response priorities project sheets for donors, requesting \$20 million for basic-services projects for the year. OCHA helped to raise money for the 2017-2021 joint UN-Government of the State of Eritrea Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF), which was funded at 30 per cent at the end of 2017, the first year of the five-year programme. Using its situational analysis as a basis, OCHA led the UN Country Team (UNCT) contingency planning and preparedness process, focusing on basic services and ensuring that all humanitarian issues were integrated into the wider development planning. OCHA worked closely with the newly established Resilience Task Force to include resilience programmes into the 2017-2021 SPCF. OCHA Eritrea is based in Asmara. The team comprises seven staff, two of whom are international.

## Improving coordination

OCHA's Programme Support Branch (PSB) chairs the Global Cluster Coordinators Group (GCCG) in Geneva. In 2017, the group helped develop the Standard Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) Terms of Reference, which has brought clarity to the roles and responsibilities of ICCGs in the field.

In 2017, PSB and GCCG supported architecture reviews in DRC, Mozambique and Sudan through inter-agency field missions, which have helped to strengthen the functioning of coordination structures in the field.

## Making the case for cash

Cash-based interventions, such as providing cash in lieu of donated food to beneficiaries, have been instrumental in enabling an early and rapid scale-up of the response.

The improved integration of cash coordination throughout OCHA was supported via regular field office engagement; an updated guidance note; field trips to Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria; and the integration of cash into standard guidance, training and technical support provided by relevant substantive sections. The capacity of OCHA staff to coordinate this modality has been further increased via two active learning events.

## South Sudan



### Wau town, South Sudan

A displaced woman outside her shelter in the Nazareth church compound in Wau town, South Sudan (March 2017), where about 3,000 people had been sheltering since violence broke out in June 2016.  
Credit: OCHA/Guimara Pau Sole

As the crisis in South Sudan intensified in 2017, OCHA's coordination and advocacy helped to ensure that nearly 140 humanitarian partners assisted more than 5.4 million people through \$1.2 billion of secured funding towards the HRP.

OCHA coordinated a multisectoral famine response to provide life-saving services to some 338,000 people in the worst-affected locations. OCHA led humanitarian partners' engagement with the UN mission in South Sudan on the protection of civilians and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The office monitored humanitarian access constraints and advocated with authorities for the removal of arbitrary bureaucratic impediments, making progress, for example, regarding NGO registration fees.

The South Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$62 million in 2017, and the OCHA office coordinated humanitarian partners to develop a \$15 million grant from CERF for South Sudan. OCHA had 31 international and 53 national staff in South Sudan in 2017. In addition to Juba, OCHA maintained sub-offices in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity.

## Sudan

In 2017, OCHA led the development of Sudan's first Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy, covering the period 2017-2019, which sets out a strategic approach to the country's large-scale protracted emergency, including building links to development action.

OCHA led multisector assessments and developed rapid response plans to scale up assistance to areas in Darfur's Jebel Marra region, as well as in Blue Nile and South Kordofan, which became accessible for the first time in several years. To respond in these areas, OCHA worked with partners to ensure the strategic use of resources from CERF's Rapid Response and Underfunded Emergencies windows, as well as the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

OCHA worked closely with the Government to help implement revised humanitarian directives, released in December 2016, including establishing an updated system for travel notification and a monitoring system to track progress.

OCHA Sudan had 91 staff members (21 international, 70 national), with seven subnational offices in Damazine, Ed Daein, El Fasher, El Geneina, Kadugli, Nyala and Zalingei, and an additional office in Abyei.

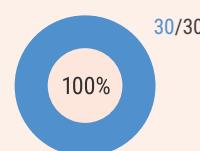
## Strengthening data sharing and joint analysis

Common Operational Data Sets (CODs) are authoritative reference data sets that underpin all preparedness and response operations, allowing data sharing as well as joint assessments, analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring. The most important CODs are related to administrative boundaries and population, which form the basis for all data related to communities.

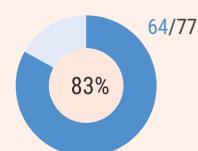
In 2017, OCHA led an inter-agency effort to improve the quality and availability of core CODs in almost 100 countries, with workstreams on guidance, governance, partnerships, advocacy, training, technology and data processing. Much of the work was done by OCHA staff in country and regional offices who worked with national Governments and local actors to find, refine, endorse and disseminate their CODs.

By the end of 2017, administrative boundary CODs for all 30 countries with ongoing operations and 64 preparedness countries had been brought up to standard, which has ensured that related analysis, information products and services are more collaborative, accurate and timely.

### CODs COUNTRY STANDARDIZATION BY THE END OF 2017



OPERATIONAL COUNTRIES



PREPAREDNESS COUNTRIES

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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



The Sahel region continued to face immense crises due to extreme weather, poverty and violent extremism, all of which led to 24 million people requiring humanitarian assistance.

ROWCA helped nine countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Republic of Congo and Senegal) develop high-quality HNOs, HRPs, humanitarian workplans and advocacy documents. It deployed 16 staff for 720 days to support emergency response efforts in ongoing crises, including 223 days in Nigeria, 195 days in Burundi and 86 days in Kasai, DRC.

ROWCA reacted early to signs of drought, particularly in Cabo Verde, Mauritania and Senegal, supporting multisectoral assessment missions, sectoral coordination, and the development of response plans and advocacy products. ROWCA also participated in the UNDAC mission to Sierra Leone after the mudslides in August.

ROWCA strengthened emergency preparedness in high-risk countries across the region: it helped roll out the IASC Emergency Response Preparedness approach in six countries (Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria's Borno State), and it continued to assist the Gambia and Ghana, where the approach was rolled out in 2016.

In January 2017, ROWCA and UNDP organized a West and Central Africa Regional Policy Dialogue in Dakar on the New Way of Working to strengthen understanding of the approach and enable sharing of experiences.

OCHA supported the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region in February. This high-level donor meeting raised awareness and increased funding to the countries affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. Fourteen donors pledged \$458 million for 2017 and an additional \$214 million for 2018 and beyond.

In 2017, ROWCA had 39 staff (18 international, 21 national) in its main office in Dakar, Senegal, and its Humanitarian Advisory Teams in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania (the latter two closed during the year).

### **Burundi**

The socioeconomic crisis and political instability in Burundi led to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, with 3.6 million people requiring humanitarian assistance by the end of 2017, up from 1.1 million in 2016.

In 2017, OCHA encouraged a joint advocacy action related to a restrictive law adopted in January 2017 that controls the actions of national and international NGOs, and which could affect humanitarian access.

The OCHA team in Bujumbura increased collaboration with its national counterpart, the National Platform on Risk Reduction and Disaster Management, by conducting two joint multisector needs assessments during the year.

OCHA helped set up a task force comprising health sector actors and donors under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization, which contained a severe malaria outbreak that caused more than 3,000 deaths in 2017. In early 2017, OCHA coordinated a \$3.5 million CERF Rapid Response allocation to support 20,000 food insecure households. In 2017, OCHA

supported the mobilization of 63 per cent of the 2017 HRP's \$73.7 million in requirements.

The office had 12 staff (5 international, 7 national) during 2017, all based in Bujumbura.

### **Cameroon**

In 2017, about 2.9 million people (12 per cent of the population) were affected by multiple crises fuelled by violence and conflict in the Lake Chad Basin and the Central African Republic (CAR), as well as food insecurity, mostly in the Adamawa, Far North, North and East regions. Due to the increasing humanitarian needs, OCHA scaled up its presence in 2017 by opening a country office in Yaounde and establishing a satellite office in Kousseri, in addition to its presence in Maroua (comprising 7 international and 12 national staff). This scale-up enabled OCHA to strengthen coordination structures and swiftly respond to new emerging crises.

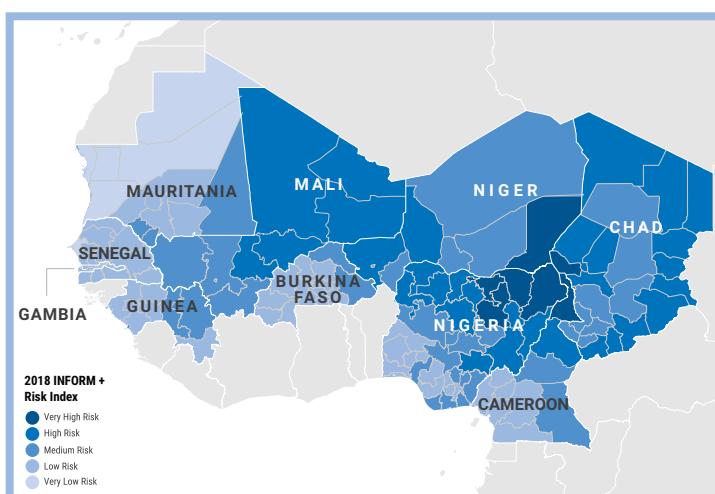
OCHA helped to develop key strategic documents, including the 2018 HNO and HRP, a HCT protection and access strategy, and a HCT joint note to guide the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). OCHA Cameroon supported the HCT in enacting key outcomes from the World Humanitarian Summit, such as multi-year planning and an increased use of cash programming. OCHA coordinated humanitarian agencies to develop proposals for a CERF allocation of \$10 million to fund humanitarian response in the Far North.

## **Risk analysis in the Sahel region using the Index for Risk Management**

After the food security crisis in the Sahel in 2012, Governments and their partners wanted to work differently to break the cycle of crisis, response and underdevelopment. This approach (now recognized in the Sustainable Development Goals and the World Humanitarian Summit) includes developing a shared analysis of risk and reducing barriers between humanitarian and development systems.

OCHA's Regional Office for West and Central Africa (ROWCA) led the development of an Index for Risk Management (INFORM) model for the Sahel—a risk analysis that can support the prioritization of activities. Support came from the INFORM initiative—a partnership of humanitarian, development, Government and technical partners—also coordinated at the global level by OCHA.

In 2017, OCHA ROWCA, with support from OCHA's Information Services Branch, adapted the model for the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, which will cover all UN system activities in the region for 2018-2022. Through this work, OCHA intends to help facilitate durable solutions for people affected by and at risk of crises in the Sahel.



## Central African Republic

In 2017, the humanitarian situation in CAR deteriorated to an unprecedented level since the 2012-2013 crisis. In 2017 alone, the number of IDPs increased by 70 per cent, from 400,000 to 693,000. Public advocacy on the humanitarian consequences of the crisis resulted in increased media coverage, including coverage of the UN Secretary-General's visit in October 2017.

OCHA helped mobilize funding for the 2017 HRP, which received 41 per cent of its \$497.3 million requirement. OCHA coordinated the CERF allocation of \$16 million, and the CAR Humanitarian Fund disbursed \$22.1 million to 63 projects, including more than \$2 million for sensitization and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

OCHA supported the establishment of a Humanitarian Forum and a Crisis Committee to allow for dialogue and agreement on various strategies, as well as a way forward on humanitarian action. The HCT adopted the Code of Conduct for humanitarian actors in relation to PSEA, while the HC, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and the MINUSCA Force Commander signed the Guidelines on Civil-Military Coordination.

### Tagal, Chad

This photo was taken in Tagal, a fishing village outside the town of Baga Sola, on the shores of Lake Chad. UNHCR and Chadian Red Cross run a project to support refugee fishermen by providing them with pirogues and fishing nets in Tagal. Many of the refugees have fled Boko Haram attacks on the Nigerian side of the lake.

Credit: OCHA/  
Naomi Frerotte



With 83 staff (24 international, 59 national), OCHA CAR maintained its presence in 10 locations including the national office (Bangui), sub-offices (Bambari, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro) and satellite offices (Batangafo, Beberati, Bocaranga, Bria, Kouango, Paoua).

## Chad

In 2017, Chad continued to face several protracted crises. Some 4.7 million people, or one third of the population, required humanitarian assistance.

In line with the New Way of Working, OCHA steered the humanitarian community to develop a multi-year response framework covering 2017-2019. The framework is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the National Development Plan. Humanitarian and development partners identified six collective outcomes to be achieved by 2019.

OCHA was instrumental in the creation of a Humanitarian-Development Forum, which met in June to focus on strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus initially in the Lac region and southern and eastern Chad. OCHA supported the HC and the HCT in developing common positions on policy issues, including assistance to people formerly associated with Boko Haram.

In 2017, the OCHA office in Chad had 47 staff (17 international, 30 national) based in Ndjamen and four sub-offices.

**Mali**

The humanitarian situation in Mali continued to deteriorate. In 2017, more than 30,000 people were newly displaced, while 3.8 million people needed humanitarian assistance. By the end of the year, 1.32 million people (96 per cent of the target population) received assistance, and the HRP was funded at 44 per cent, with \$134 million received. Mali also received \$7 million from CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window.

In 2017, OCHA facilitated a review of the HCT, which led to the inclusion of a national NGO representative in the team. OCHA strengthened the involvement of national NGOs in coordination structures. It also identified NGO humanitarian focal points in areas where it could not be present, which led to establishing coordination structures in all priority zones.

Humanitarians faced an increasingly dangerous operating environment, with a doubling of incidents affecting them between 2016 and 2017. In response, OCHA scaled up efforts to strengthen civil-military coordination and the respect for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. OCHA revitalized the HCT Access Working Group, trained over 2,000 personnel on humanitarian principles and developed guidelines on civil-military coordination.

By year's end, OCHA had helped to enact 34 per cent of the 64 recommendations from the Peer-to-Peer Support Team mission in February 2017. This included the establishment of an HCT PSEA action plan, a mechanism for cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the creation of a task force to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus.

In 2017, OCHA had 43 staff (14 international, 29 national) based in Bamako and in sub-offices in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu.

**Niger**

In 2017, Niger faced several crises, with at least 1.9 million people needing humanitarian assistance, including about 250,000 severely malnourished children. In the Diffa region, 250,000 IDPs and Nigerian refugees were uprooted due to the Boko Haram-induced conflict.

OCHA supported the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) set up by the International Rescue Committee and rolled out by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in the Diffa region, in cooperation with the Danish Refugee Council and ACTED, the French NGO. The RRM enabled humanitarian actors to respond rapidly to the most urgent needs at the onset of new displacements via multisector assessments and joint response operations.

In 2017, protection monitoring activities were strengthened substantially, and OCHA supported the functioning and delivery of the Protection Cluster and its sub-clusters (child protection and GBV). Data-collection tools and a database were set up under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Regional Directorate for Child Protection. A protection strategy was initiated in 2017 while OCHA helped UNHCR and CARE to develop an action plan to improve accountability to affected people for the Diffa region. OCHA's efforts to elevate the profile of the humanitarian situation included the USG/ERC visiting Niger as his first official mission. These efforts led to the 2018 HRP receiving more than 80 per cent of the \$288 million required.

OCHA Niger had 38 staff (9 international, 29 national) in 2017, based out of Niamey and three sub-offices.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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



Located in Bangkok, Thailand, and covering the world's most disaster-prone region, with over 40 per cent of the world's registered natural disasters between 2010 and 2015, OCHA ROAP staff spent 995 days deployed to support 13 crises during 2017. This is the highest number of days since ROAP was established in 2004. Fifteen staff members were deployed to Bangladesh to respond to the Rohingya refugee crisis and to eight crises in other regions. ROAP worked with HCTs to prepare HRPs for Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), six country response plans and 12 CERF-funded grant proposals.

ROAP directly supported response readiness efforts in 12 countries. Operational partnerships in the region were strengthened through initiatives such as providing training to Chinese civil-society organizations in Beijing (December 2017), and support to regional networks, including the Regional Consultative Group on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination for Asia and the Pacific, and the Regional Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

ROAP had 30 staff (18 international, 12 national), and it maintains Humanitarian Advisory Teams in DPRK, Indonesia and Japan.

#### Kachin State, Myanmar

This photograph was taken in a camp for displaced people in Mang Wing Gyi, Kachin State, Myanmar, in May 2017.

Credit: OCHA/Htet Htet Oo



### Myanmar

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar deteriorated significantly in 2017, due to the 25 August attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army and subsequent operations by the Myanmar security forces.

Despite extremely restricted access, OCHA's continued presence in Kachin/Shan helped to ensure coordinated and effective humanitarian action. In central Rakhine, OCHA coordinated a joint response to the significant new needs and the changed conditions following 25 August (when the exodus to Bangladesh began) and Cyclone Mora. The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund disbursed nearly \$10 million to help 443,000 people in need, with national responders receiving over 40 per cent of the funds.

OCHA's presence in Myanmar includes 56 staff (11 international, 45 national) across four offices: the head office in Yangon, and sub-offices in Lashio (Shan), Myitkyina (Kachin) and Sittwe (Rakhine).

## New private sector networks launched in the Pacific

The Connecting Business initiative, a joint initiative of OCHA and UNDP, supported 13 private sector networks in 2017 in setting up and strengthening strategic private sector engagement in areas related to disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness, response and recovery. New networks were launched in Côte d'Ivoire, Vanuatu and the Pacific region. Eight of the 13 networks responded to emergencies together with national and international actors. OCHA's partnership with the World Economic Forum (WEF) led to the development and launch of the WEF's Principles of Public-Private Cooperation in Humanitarian Payments in 2017.

## Office of the Pacific

Covering 14 Pacific Island countries and under the leadership of two United Nations Resident Coordinators, the Office of the Pacific (OoP) continued to facilitate preparedness and response of the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT), which OCHA co-chairs. In 2017, the PHT supported the Government of Vanuatu's response to category 3 Cyclone Donna, which affected 51,000 people, and a mass evacuation of 11,000 people due to an active volcano on Ambae Island.

To optimize response readiness, OoP launched the Country Preparedness Package (CPP), a joint initiative by the Governments and the PHT to strengthen preparedness and collaboration between national and international actors in disaster response. Two CPPs—Vanuatu and the Republic of the Marshall Islands—were finalized in 2017. OoP helped the Pacific Humanitarian Partnership to build on World Humanitarian Summit outcomes concerning location and humanitarian preparedness. OoP provided support to Government-led responses, including to assessments, mapping and infographics, but without overwhelming the existing national structures. OCHA deployed staff, for example, to the National Emergency Operations Centre in the Solomon Islands to provide technical backstopping support to the Government.

Based in Suva, Fiji, OoP had six staff (two international, four national) during 2017.

## Philippines

OCHA Philippines mobilized international humanitarian assistance for nearly 360,000 people displaced by the conflict in Marawi City in Mindanao.

OCHA facilitated \$7.5 million in CERF allocations from the Rapid Response and Underfunded Emergencies windows, which formed the largest international contribution to the humanitarian response. Under OCHA's leadership, the HCT completed a contingency plan for responding to a catastrophic typhoon and began preparations for a large-scale earthquake.

OCHA strengthened information management in the Philippines through strategic partnerships with recognized leaders in non-humanitarian fields, including with NASA to develop a tool that assesses the vulnerability of women to GBV in a typhoon scenario.

OCHA Philippines had 23 staff (3 international, 20 national) in 2017, with a subnational office.

## Developing capacity in information management

OCHA is known for its expertise in information management (IM). One in ten field staff are engaged in IM, which covers a diverse set of activities, each requiring its own skill sets and knowledge. Since 2013, OCHA has regularly surveyed IM staff to better understand this diversity.

In 2017, OCHA established a framework that recognized five key skill sets within its Information Management Officer community: coordinators, who lead IM teams and work with partners; data analysts, who look for trends, relationships and understanding in data; content managers, who make information easy to find and share; mappers, who use geography to analyse and present information; and visualizers, who find creative ways to make complex information easy to understand.

This framework is being increasingly used to underpin recruitment, operational planning and training so that IM teams in the field can be as effective as possible.

## EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

### Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia (ROCCA)



**Khost City, Afghanistan**  
Sahit-Jan with his three children. He and his family fled conflict to seek refuge in Khost, the capital of Khost Province, at the border with Pakistan.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Philippe Kropf

ROCCA organized a regional simulation exercise in Georgia in 2017 to improve the coordination of regional humanitarian response. The exercise helped UN Country Teams in all three South Caucasus countries to prepare the ground for conflict-based regional contingency planning in 2018.

The Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment methodology was adapted, translated and introduced in Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The Ministry of Emergency

tool (KIANA) in 2018. OCHA supported the introduction of a subnational Index for Risk Management in all Central Asia and South Caucasus countries.

ROCCA helped create an enabling environment for the implementation of the UN-Government Customs Agreements signed in 2016 in Armenia and Tajikistan, and for the International Humanitarian Assistance Law in Kyrgyzstan, by organizing a study tour for representatives of the three Governments to Nepal, in addition to other support measures.

During 2017, ROCCA had nine staff (three international, six national) located in Almaty, with three Humanitarian Advisory Teams (HATs). ROCCA closed in early 2018, but OCHA maintains a presence in the region through HATs in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.



Situations endorsed the Armenia Inter-Agency Needs Assessment methodology as a national tool for the Disaster Management Country Team-Government joint assessment.

In Kyrgyzstan, preparations were made for the endorsement and application of a similar

### Afghanistan

Afghanistan is one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies, characterized by escalating conflict and causing over 1 million people to live in new and prolonged displacement. By the end of 2017, some 3.3

million people required humanitarian assistance. In 2017, OCHA Afghanistan helped to maintain the country as a top priority for donors through the HCT, donor group and bilateral engagements, making Afghanistan's HRP the world's second most funded plan (78 per cent). Afghanistan's Common Humanitarian Fund received nearly \$39 million, reaching the targeted 10-15 per cent of the proportion of HRP requirements.

OCHA led joint work on the 2018-2021 multi-year HRP—the first of its kind for Afghanistan—distinguishing between people with acute and chronic needs for the first time, and recognizing the need for considerable development assistance in parallel with humanitarian aid.

In 2017, OCHA Afghanistan had 91 staff (18 international, 73 national) based out of Kabul and six subnational offices.

## Pakistan

Humanitarian action in 2017 centred on the Afghan-Pakistan border region of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), where some 5 million people had been displaced due to militancy, sectarian conflicts and Government-led security operations against non-State armed actors. OCHA's support to coordination structures enabled the successful return of over 275,000 IDP families in FATA since 2015. By the end of 2017, all but 29,000 families had been facilitated to return. Pakistan also hosts 1.4 million Afghan refugees and an estimated 1 million undocumented Afghans who remain extremely vulnerable.

OCHA became one of the strategic contributors in the development of a humanitarian-development nexus strategy in Pakistan, initiating a three-year (2018-2020) FATA Transition Plan. This brings together the Government, the UN, the World Bank, NGOs and donors to ensure that returns

are anchored in livelihoods and access to basic services, while ensuring humanitarian needs are met.

OCHA participated in cash-based programming initiatives, including the development of policy for Government partners, assessments of cash programming, donor engagement, and providing secretariat and information management support to the Cash Working Group. The Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund has proven to be an effective tool in localizing the response in hard-to-access areas of return by focusing on national NGOs and gender action. In 2017, UN Women and OCHA developed a joint action plan for gender equality.

OCHA Pakistan had 35 staff (5 international, 30 national) during 2017, based in Islamabad and with a sub-office in Peshawar.

## Recording progress on [agendaforhumanity.org](http://agendaforhumanity.org)

After the World Humanitarian Summit, OCHA created the Platform for Action, Commitments and Transformation (PACT—[agendaforhumanity.org](http://agendaforhumanity.org)) as an online hub for transparency and accountability, and to record voluntary progress reported on the more than 3,700 commitments made to advance the Agenda for Humanity.

In 2017, 142 stakeholders reported on the progress of the five core responsibilities and 24 transformations of the Agenda for Humanity. OCHA worked with over 30 partners, including national and international NGOs, UN agencies and leads of initiatives launched at the Summit, to provide an in-depth analysis and a cross-cutting view on progress and gaps. This culminated in OCHA's publication of *No Time to Retreat*—the first annual synthesis report on progress since the Summit.

The report covers progress on bridging the humanitarian-development divide; new approaches to address displacement; efforts to support local action; targeted financing to reduce need, risk and vulnerability; and initiatives launched at the Summit that drive change in areas such as disability, preparedness and private sector engagement.

**Sviatohirsk, Ukraine**

During her mission to Ukraine, Deputy ERC Mueller met with this IDP, who was then living in the collective centre in Sviatohirsk, a town in Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine. To maintain family ties, she would often travel through the checkpoints separating Government-controlled areas from those beyond the Government's control.

Credit: OCHA/  
Valijon Ranoev

**Ukraine**

The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine continued to claim lives, damage critical civilian infrastructure and trigger humanitarian needs, affecting 4.4 million people in 2017. The sub-offices in Kramatorsk, Mariupol and Sievierodonetsk in Government-controlled areas, and in Donetsk and Luhansk in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCAs), provided much needed coordination, including along the 'contact line', which was crossed by approximately 1 million people every month despite the danger and hardship. In NGCAs, OCHA helped to set up the Area-Humanitarian Coordination Group in mid-2017 to strengthen operational coordination and increase access.

The 2018 HRP was enhanced by the application of the new IASC Gender and Age Marker, making Ukraine the first country to apply the revised marker. OCHA worked to translate efforts on the humanitarian-development nexus into tangible results, including a joined-up approach to provide durable solutions for internally displaced Ukrainians.

OCHA Ukraine had 41 staff (9 international, 32 national) in 2017, working from Kyiv and five sub-offices.

## **Multi-year Humanitarian Response Plans**

In 2017, OCHA's Programme Support Branch innovated and adapted coordination tools in line with the Agenda for Humanity. One example is the adoption of multi-year HRPs/strategies in countries including Afghanistan, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, Haiti, oPt, Somalia and Sudan. These types of plans support the humanitarian-and-development nexus.

## **OCHA's advocacy efforts with the EU to uphold humanitarian principles**

Advocacy on the need to respect principled aid allocations and delivery, avoid the risk of aid politicization, and analysis on the opportunities and risks of an integrated approach were key features of the engagement of OCHA's Brussels Liaison Office (BLO) during the year. The office organized an event for the 10-year anniversary of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid with the European Parliament, European Commission, European Council and key partners (UN and NGOs) that led the EU to re-commit to the Consensus and the principles it enshrines. In addition, the Brussels office participated in the annual ECHO Partners Conference in a panel that discussed humanitarian advocacy and an integrated approach. The combination of advocacy events and sustained engagement by BLO and other partners, including first and foremost ECHO, led to Council Conclusions that reiterated the principled nature of aid, the need to abide by international law and the separation from political agendas.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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



In 2017, ROLAC and UNDAC teams responded to two successive hurricanes and two earthquakes within a three-week period. Pre-positioning staff a few days before Hurricane Irma made landfall enabled a rapid response, and it allowed rapid re-deployment and response to the devastating impact of Hurricane Maria, which followed Irma.

At the same time, ROLAC led the UNDAC response to two earthquakes in Mexico, supporting national authorities by coordinating search and rescue, fostering the regional exchange of good practices and strengthening the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group for more effective earthquake response.

Parallel to efforts to mitigate the consequences of hurricanes and earthquakes, ROLAC increased the protection of and assistance to victims of gang violence in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras by effectively advocating that the consequences of gang violence are similar to those in conflict situations, and they include grave violations of human rights, recruitment of children and reduced access to health and education.

During the Meeting on the International Mechanisms for Humanitarian Assistance in Peru, OCHA and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency signed a memorandum of understanding, ensuring direct positive engagement of the 18 participating States from the Caribbean region on humanitarian issues in multilateral forums and on humanitarian financing. The memorandum also formalizes the commitment to build a framework to strengthen

disaster preparedness and response through cooperative work.

An UNDAC team of 12 experts was deployed to Peru to assist in conducting a multisectoral rapid needs assessment and provide information management support following widespread flooding after weeks of torrential rains. This was caused by “coastal El Niño”, a localized version of the larger El Niño weather phenomenon. More than 120,000 people suffered losses, and over 800,000 people were affected by the floods.

ROLAC, with 35 staff (7 international, 28 national), is based in Panama and oversaw 8 HATs in the region during 2017.



### Colombia

Colombia continued to face humanitarian needs caused by disputes over territorial control by armed groups that resulted in attacks against civilians, access restrictions and displacement in territories left by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia following the peace accord of 24 November 2016. OCHA supported the implementation of the New Way of Working by establishing 12 Local Coordination Teams (LCTs), supporting the transition of leadership in several of the LCTs to other agencies and NGOs.

### Dominica

The aftermath of Hurricane Maria in Dominica. This photo was taken on 19 September 2017, a day after the hurricane made landfall in Dominica. Credit: OCHA/ Sheldon Casimir

**Département Sud,  
Haiti**

An isolated house in the Commune de Roseaux, Département Sud, some 40 km north-west of Les Cailles, Haiti.

Three months after Hurricane Matthew struck south-west

Haiti, damage in hard-to-reach, remote rural areas was still visible.

Humanitarian partners relied on helicopters to deliver emergency and recovery supplies to scattered communities.

Credit: OCHA/  
Christophe  
Illemassene



OCHA supported a joint Information Management Unit covering humanitarian, peace and development areas, including the design of a Peacebuilding Overview and peace needs assessments. OCHA supported partners in developing the 2018 HNO/HRP, which identified over 4.9 million people in need.

OCHA supported 17 rapid assessments, mainly in remote rural communities, which underpinned data to support funding requests to the Colombia Humanitarian Fund. OCHA promoted the use of Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessments in urban areas and in neighbourhoods affected by mobility restrictions and human rights violations.

OCHA supported the HCT to develop an Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan and an Inter-Agency Border Response Plan for the Venezuelan border crisis.

In 2017, OCHA Colombia had 21 staff (3 international, 18 national) in Bogota and eight sub-offices.

### Haiti

Throughout 2017, humanitarian actors continued to respond to the needs of people affected by Hurricane Matthew, which hit the country in October 2016, impacting 1.4

million people primarily in Haiti's south-west regions.

OCHA Haiti helped to make the humanitarian response more efficient by establishing two sub-offices in the north and south of the country, supporting humanitarian partners to reach over 1 million vulnerable Haitians with humanitarian assistance in the most-affected regions. OCHA coordinated the development of the 2017-2018 multi-year HRP to address the needs arising from various persistent issues, such as food insecurity, the cholera epidemic and vulnerabilities of returning Haitians from the Dominican Republic.

In 2017, OCHA Haiti had 23 staff members (3 international, 20 national) in Port-au-Prince and two sub-offices.

### Response Planning Module

In 2017, significant progress was made in developing information services supporting the programme cycle. The Response Planning Module (RPM) was deployed in a dozen humanitarian contexts to monitor results against humanitarian response monitoring frameworks. The RPM will improve OCHA's ability to collect information on the results and impact of the collective response.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

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



ROMENA provided surge support in coordination, public information and information management, as well as administrative support to the IASC Level 3 responses in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, and the expanding operation in Libya.

ROMENA strengthened partnerships in support of effective humanitarian action in the Middle East and North Africa, a region dealing with diverse humanitarian challenges. Building on its presence in Cairo, OCHA engaged with the League of Arab States to provide briefings on humanitarian operations, focusing on access and the protection of civilians. ROMENA also provided translation services for OCHA across the globe. During 2017, ROMENA supported 14 surge missions (322 mission days on surge) to CAR, Iraq, Jordan, Libya/Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen. ROMENA had a staff of 16 (6 international, 10 national) during 2017 and managed a HAT in Iran.

#### Lebanon

In Lebanon, OCHA helped mobilize continued support for the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) to bring much-needed support to 1.9 million highly vulnerable Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and to Lebanese host communities.

OCHA Lebanon orchestrated a strong advocacy campaign to re-energize donor support for the LHF, mobilizing \$12.6 million from seven donors for 2017.

The LCRP was 45 per cent funded, receiving \$1.24 billion, making it one of the best-funded response plans globally in terms of total funding.

Through the Access Task Force, OCHA Lebanon supported INGOs and helped them obtain visas and work permits in country. OCHA also led the reflection process to operationalize the humanitarian-development nexus in Lebanon through more joined-up programming, more predictable multi-year funding and stronger links with the World Bank and other organizations.

OCHA Lebanon had 22 staff (7 international, 15 national) during 2017.

### Partnership with Gulf Member States strengthened

A significant scale-up of resources for OCHA and the humanitarian system happened in 2017 due to strengthened partnerships with key Gulf Member States and NGOs, through joined up efforts from OCHA's Gulf Liaison Office in Abu Dhabi, the ASG for Humanitarian Partnerships for the Middle East and Central Asia, and the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch. The United Arab Emirates (\$2 million/year to OCHA) and Qatar (\$10 million/year to OCHA for the next four years) enhanced their investment in OCHA. The increased level of trust and worthiness of these partnerships with the Middle East was also reflected in the request from the King Salman Centre of Saudi Arabia to support the development of its response plan in 2017, thereby creating opportunities for alignment with standard multilateral instruments, such as the HRPs.

OCHA's partnerships also helped key actors fulfil their World Humanitarian Summit commitments, such as the Middle East and North Africa Youth capacity-building in Humanitarian Action by Reach Out to Asia.

## **Libya**

In 2017, ongoing conflict in populated areas directly affected an estimated 1.62 million people in Libya. Affected populations across Libya continue to face protection challenges, including risk of death and injury due to indiscriminate use of weapons, freedom of movement restrictions and conflict-related psychological trauma.

The Libya Country Office was established in 2017 in Tunis in response to growing coordination demands and a deepening humanitarian crisis in the country, expanding to six staff (four international, two national) by the end of 2017, and two additional personnel through partners.

Despite its small presence, OCHA delivered on core coordination functions in a challenging environment of limited access and mostly remote operations out of Tunisia, given the active evacuation status for Libya (lifted in February 2018). The 2018 HNO and HRP were developed with a strengthened evidence base and cross-sectoral analysis, and flash updates were issued in response to escalations in Al Maya, Aziziyah, Derna and Sabrata.

The office hosted an IASC peer-to-peer mission in October to identify and address coordination challenges ahead of the return of a permanent UN presence to Libya. While the evacuation status remained in place, OCHA led the effort to enable UN (humanitarian) agencies to set up a rotational presence in Tripoli and the first UN visit to Benghazi since 2014. It also led planning for expanding humanitarian operations beyond Tripoli in 2018.

## **occupied Palestinian territory**

About 2 million people in Gaza and the West Bank required humanitarian assistance during 2017. With dramatic deteriorations in Gaza, OCHA worked to mobilize attention

and funding, including through the Gaza Urgent Funding Appeal, which was 80 per cent funded and included a \$4.2 million CERF grant. OCHA coordinated the provision of emergency fuel, preventing a collapse of basic health, water and sanitation services.

In the context of 50 years of occupation and 10 years of blockades on Gaza, OCHA coordinated a HCT advocacy campaign, including 10 field visits attended by 13 Member States. OCHA provided 184 in-house and field-based briefings, including for the United Nations Secretary-General. OCHA updated its needs assessment of 46 Bedouin and herder communities at risk of forcible transfer, managed the allocation of over \$11 million from the oPt Humanitarian Fund, and led the development of a multi-year humanitarian strategy covering 2018–2020.

With a team of 52 staff (7 international, 45 national), OCHA maintains a main office in East Jerusalem and four sub-offices in Gaza, Hebron, Nablus and Ramallah.

## **Improving needs assessments**

Through support to field offices and engagement with partners (including as part of the Grand Bargain on Needs Assessments), OCHA's Programme Support Branch promoted the improvement of multisectoral needs assessments and joint, intersectoral analysis to inform the HNOs and subsequent HRPs, such as in Libya, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.

Assessment and analysis during the first phase of an emergency response are among the core mandates of UNDAC. In 2017, UNDAC signed cooperation agreements with two partners to strengthen infrastructure support and its assessment and analysis capacities in the first phase of an emergency response. The agreements were signed with Humanity & Inclusion (formerly Handicap International) and the REACH initiative. Atlas Logistics, an international NGO and the logistics arm of Humanity & Inclusion, will support UNDAC with logistics expertise, operations set up and coordination, and field liaison with other logistics entities, such as the Logistics Cluster. REACH, a consortium of three entities (IMPACT Initiative, ACTED and UNOSAT), will add its expertise in field needs assessments and needs analysis methodology.

# Humanitarian Financing

OCHA mobilizes and engages several financing instruments, mechanisms and partners to ensure that growing humanitarian needs are met.

At the country level, OCHA helps partners to build common strategies and implementation plans and to appeal for funds as a group. This ensures that resource mobilization and financing are handled collectively and are based on a thorough needs evaluation, making aid more effective, efficient and predictable.

At a global level, this work culminates in the Global Humanitarian Overview, which is launched every year in December.

In 2017, with Member States and regional organizations, OCHA co-hosted pledging events and raised funds for Syria (\$6 billion for 2017 and \$3.7 billion for 2018–2020); Yemen (\$1.1 billion); Nigeria and the Lake Chad region (\$458 million) and the Rohingya crisis (\$360 million). Pledge fulfilment has been beyond 95 per cent.

OCHA's financial-tracking tools and services—including the Financial Tracking Service (FTS)—help to record and track humanitarian donations. In 2017, the FTS launched a

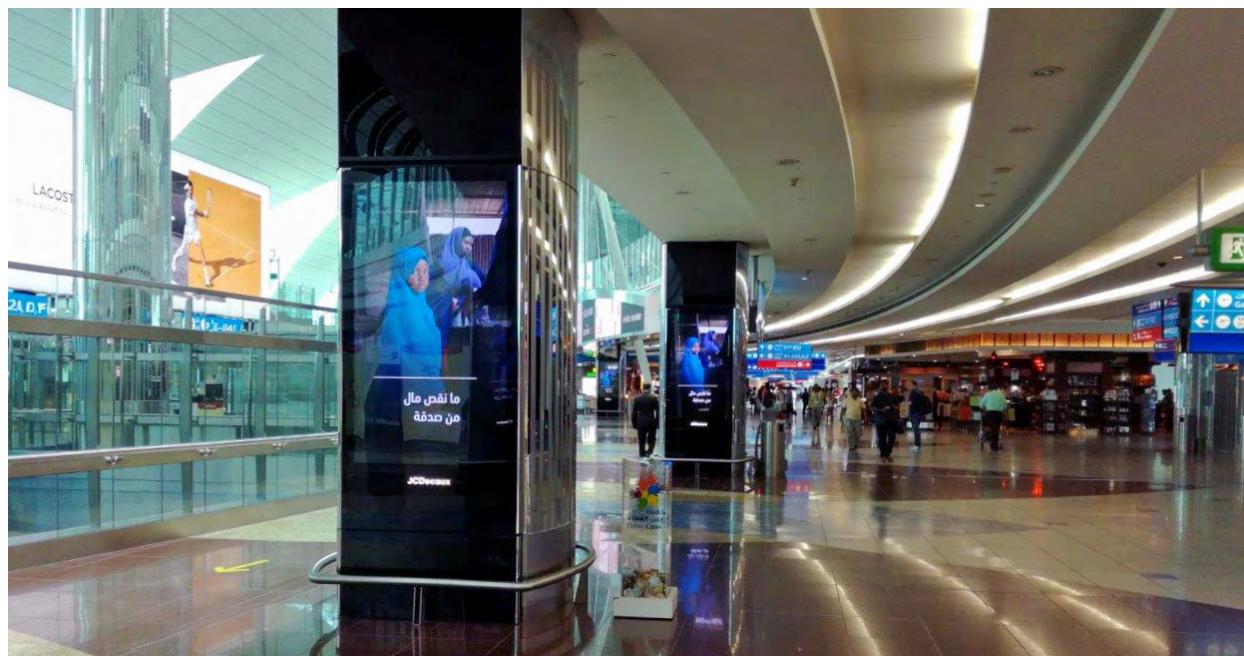
new platform that will facilitate improved financial tracking, the use of the International Aid Transparency Initiative Standard and system-wide monitoring of Grand Bargain commitments. OCHA also ensures more responsive, predictable and strategic humanitarian financing through its leadership of CERF and Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) for the humanitarian system.

The funds are designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as bilateral contributions, and although they can be used independently, they work in synergy as complementary tools at the country level.

In 2017 for example, \$240 million\* in coordinated allocations from CERF and CBPFs were critical to the scale up of humanitarian action in north-east Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen, where more than 20 million people were facing famine. By leveraging their comparative advantages—such as CERF's disbursement speed and CBPF's direct funding for local NGOs—the strategic use of these funds helped partners deliver a stronger collective response, covering critical gaps and ensuring maximum impact of limited resources.

\*including a \$22 million loan from CERF in Somalia

**Dubai Airport**  
To help engage the public in its fundraising efforts, OCHA ran "click-to-donate" campaigns with the help of creative agencies and business partners. For example, the Ramadan campaign for Somalia with Dubai Airports attracted 10 million people in four weeks.  
Credit: OCHA/Karim Saba



**CERF**

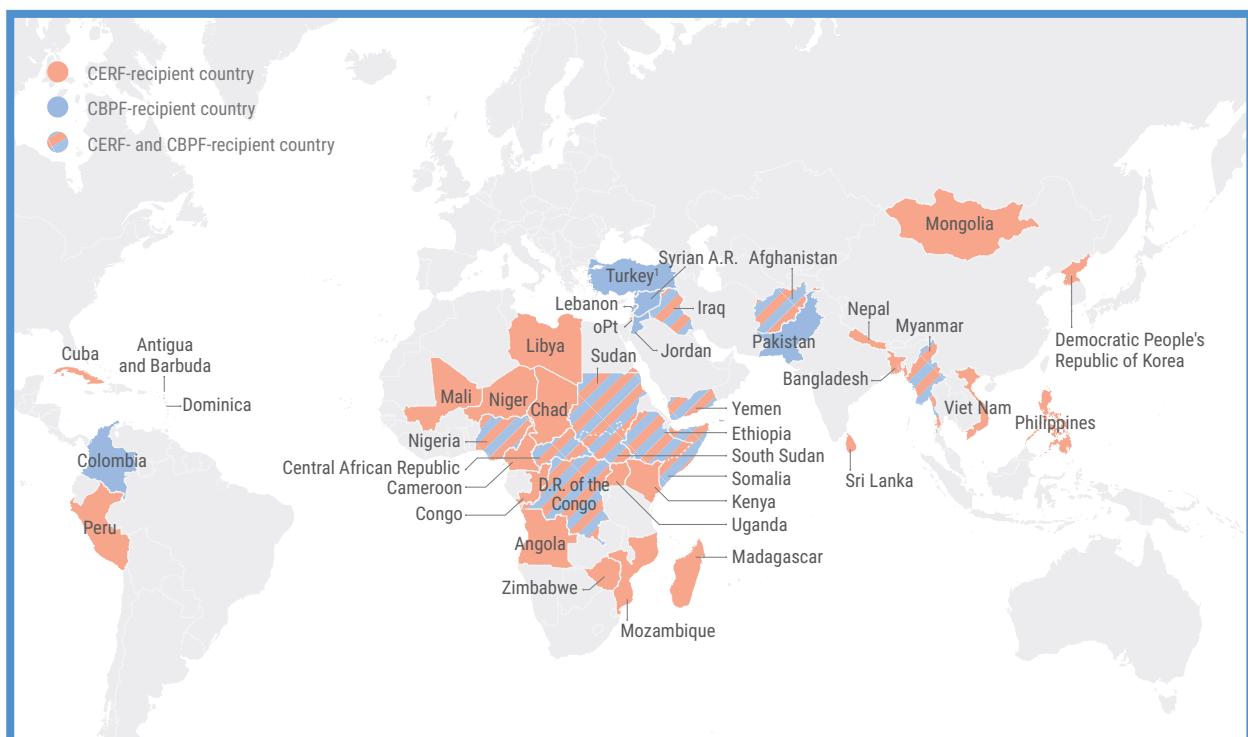
CERF is one of the fastest and most effective ways to enable urgent life-saving humanitarian action for people affected by crises anywhere in the world. CERF pools contributions from donors around the world into a single fund, allowing humanitarian responders to deliver life-saving assistance whenever and wherever crises hit. CERF has a \$1 billion annual target, and funding is fully unearmarked to ensure it goes to meet the most urgent, life-saving needs. In 2017, CERF received a record \$514 million.

During emergencies, humanitarian organizations on the ground jointly assess and prioritize needs and apply for CERF grants. Funds are immediately released if proposals meet CERF's criteria, i.e. the needs are urgent and the proposed activities will save lives. In 2017, CERF allocated \$418 million to support urgent humanitarian action in 36 countries.

**CBPFs**

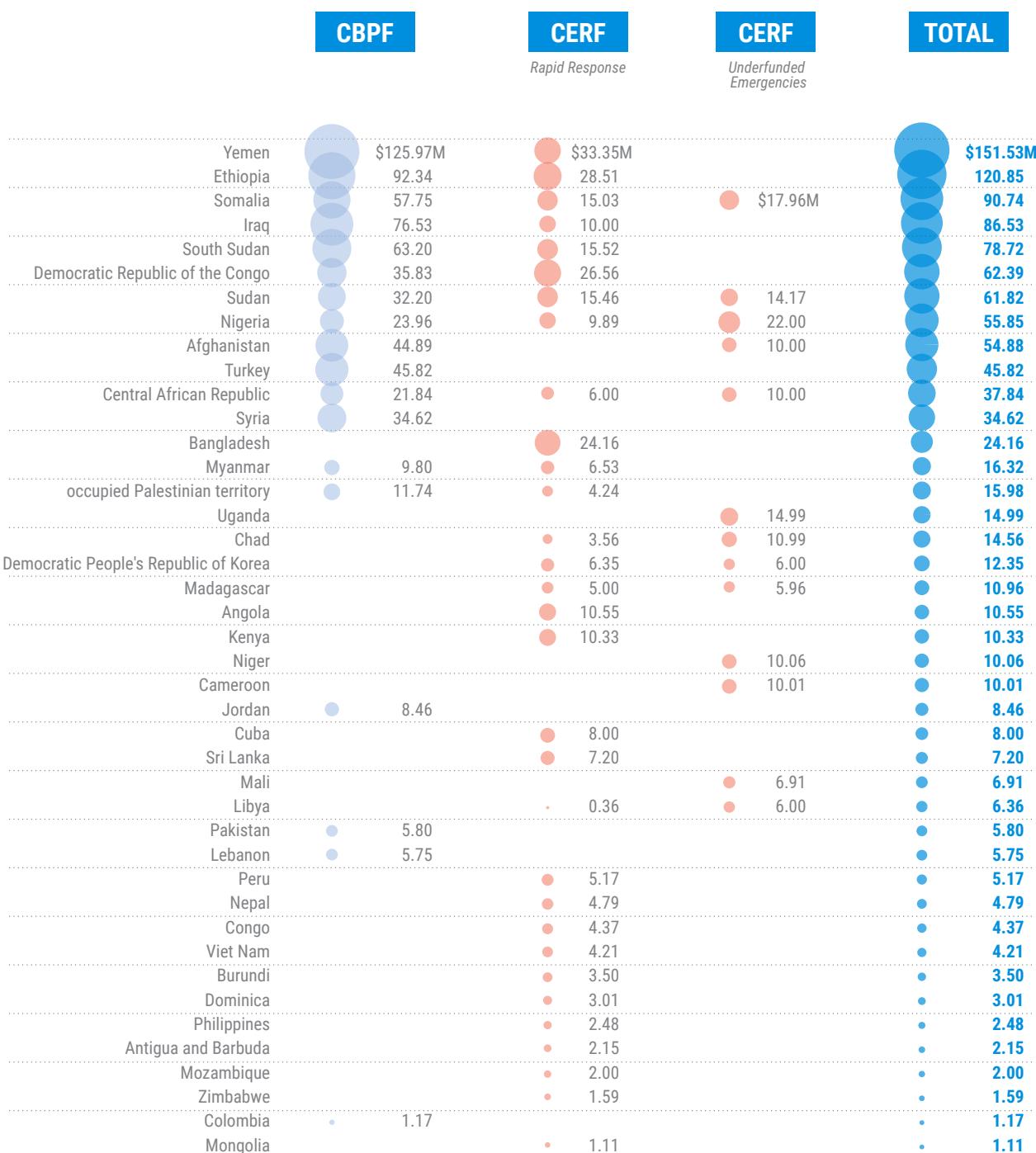
CBPFs enable humanitarian partners operating in countries affected by natural disasters and armed conflict to deliver timely and effective life-saving assistance to the people who need it most. They allow donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts. In 2017, 18 active CBPFs received a record \$832 million.

Funds are allocated through an inclusive and transparent process in support of priorities set out in crisis-specific HRPs. This ensures that funding is prioritized locally by those closest to people in need. Funds are directly available to national and international NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations. In 2017, CBPFs allocated almost \$700 million to 649 partners in 18 countries to support 1,256 life-saving humanitarian projects targeting millions of people with health care, food aid, clean water, shelter and other life-saving assistance.



<sup>1</sup>The CBPF in Turkey supports cross-border operations into Syria.

## ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM



# Looking forward

From delivering aid with drones to replacing food parcels with digital payments, humanitarian action has transformed over the past decade. To keep up with the changing world, OCHA not only underwent a restructuring process in 2017 to refocus on its core mandate, it also produced and launched some ground-breaking studies and tools, which will improve humanitarian aid delivery in the coming years.

## CHANGING FOR THE BETTER

2017 marked the final year of OCHA's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, which prepared the organization to respond to persistent global challenges during that period. The plan had focused on delivering two mutually reinforcing goals: improving humanitarian action in the world's ongoing crises, and increasing the effectiveness of response efforts by engaging with new partners and promoting new technologies and ideas.

During 2017, OCHA continued to embark on its internal reforms. Further to the design phase of its change process and to better deliver coordination services to partners, OCHA realigned its structure based on its five core functions: advocacy, coordination, humanitarian finance, information management and policy.

In mid-2017, OCHA's blueprint for the change process was encapsulated in Creating a Better OCHA, a document that contained a set of essential decisions related to structures, processes and organizational culture to be implemented to promote a more unified, nimble and field-focused organization. OCHA's change process considered the UN Secretary-General's broader UN Secretariat reform agenda.

A critical part of OCHA's change process was a clear affirmation of its vision: "a world that comes together to help crisis-affected people rapidly get the humanitarian assistance they need." OCHA aims to be more accountable, agile, decentralized, effective, transparent and collaborative. OCHA's new vision and mission defined the overarching goals to which the organization aspires, as well as its role in the humanitarian system. As part of this transformation, OCHA streamlined its headquarters with fewer organizational units, re-evaluated its global footprint, and focused on functional excellence, transparent and accountable governance, and enabling and decentralized administrative services.

Overall, the change process has been about closing ranks, doing less but better, and bringing together the best of OCHA to help humanitarian partners save and protect lives.



## OCHA VISION

*A world that comes **together** to help crisis-affected people rapidly get the **humanitarian assistance** and **protection** they need.*

## OCHA MISSION

*OCHA **coordinates** the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises.*

*We **advocate** for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.*

## Actions that foresee emergencies

OCHA's Programme Support Branch facilitated the IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach in the field, which has now been implemented in 96 per cent of priority countries. ERP actions foresee emergencies that are likely to occur, and they pre-plan key components of a response.

## 2018 Information Management Roadmap

As part of OCHA's ongoing efforts to become a more agile, effective and collaborative organization, the Information Services Branch is leading the development of the 2018 Information Management Roadmap for OCHA. Under this strategy, OCHA will begin treating information as a core strategic organizational asset. Information services and data acquisitions will be centrally managed and financed to provide maximum benefit to OCHA and the broader humanitarian community, and OCHA will increase its IM and analysis capacity and capabilities. Similar plans are being implemented by OCHA's five other functional leads.

## STRATEGIC PLAN 2018-2021

Today, protracted conflict and violence drive 80 per cent of humanitarian needs, and the average inter-agency appeal lasts seven years. To address some of the humanitarian challenges caused by increasing the magnitude and the impacts of disasters, OCHA developed a four-year Strategic Plan that also speaks to the shifting humanitarian context.

The plan presents five strategic objectives and two management objectives.

Each strategic objective is directly related to one of the five core mandated areas of OCHA's work, while the two management objectives are related to areas where the organization wants to improve the way it works, as outlined in the *Creating a Better OCHA* document.

OCHA's strategic and management objectives for the next four years are as follows:

The Strategic Plan establishes the principles that will guide OCHA's work: in addition to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, OCHA will be guided by the principles of diversity, trust, national and local ownership, accountability to affected people and gender equality.

The OCHA Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, included as an annex to the Strategic Plan, describes the tools that OCHA will use to measure progress towards the achievement of its Strategic and Management Objectives, including the use of key performance indicators, operational and strategic reporting, and carrying out evaluations.

Each strategic objective is set around one of OCHA's core functions. However, their achievement requires whole-of-organization efforts due to interdependence of OCHA's core functions.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

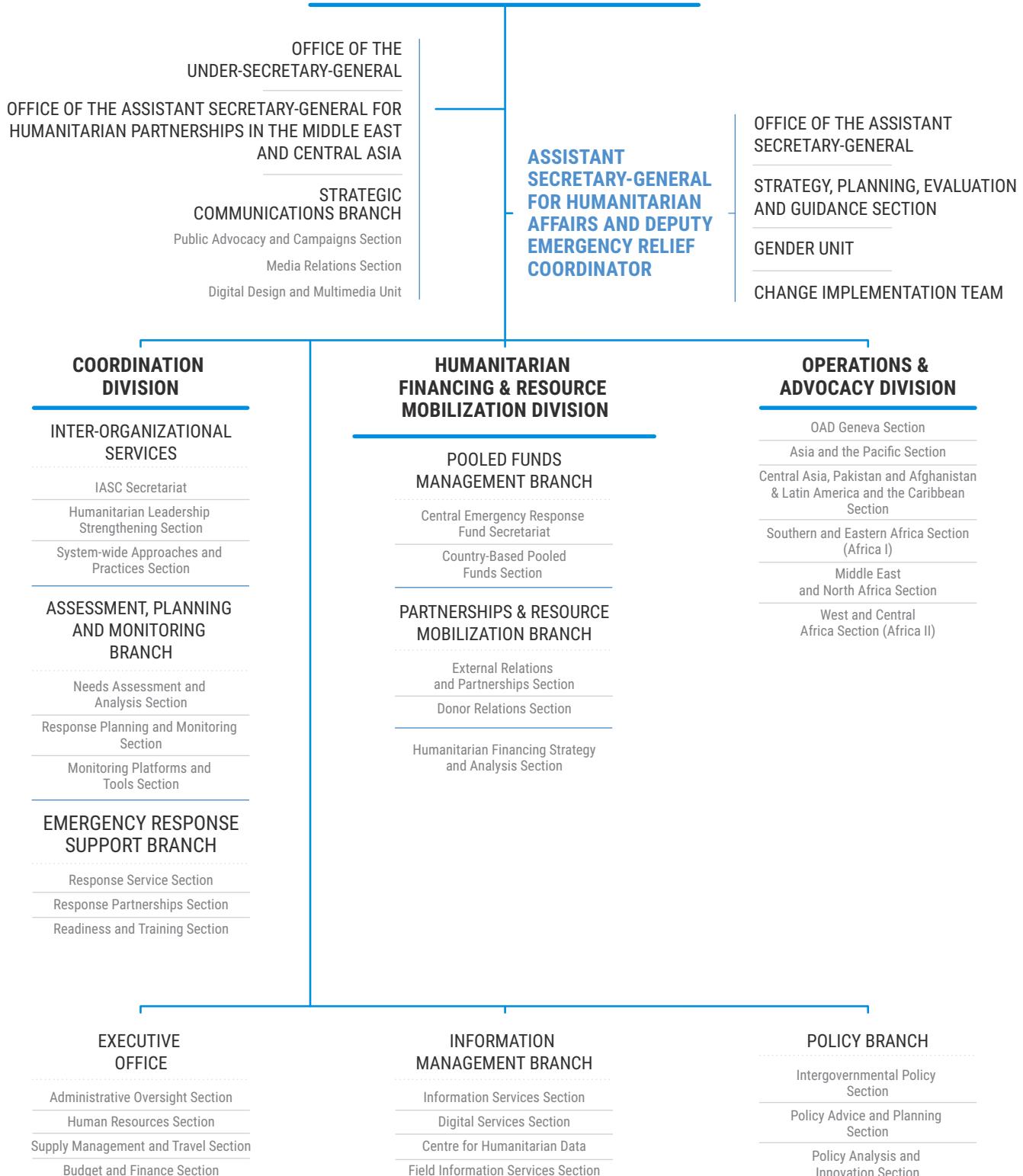
- |   |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <br><b>1</b><br><b>Transformed coordination</b> for a more efficient and tailored humanitarian response. | <br><b>2</b><br>A more credible, comprehensive and evidence-based <b>situational analysis</b> . | <br><b>3</b><br>An effective, innovative <b>humanitarian financing system</b> that meets the needs of crisis-affected people. | <br><b>4</b><br>International acceptance of the centrality of <b>international humanitarian</b> and <b>human rights law</b> , <b>access</b> and <b>protection</b> that results in meaningful action for affected people, especially internally displaced people. | <br><b>5</b><br><b>Leadership</b> to drive transformative change for a more responsive and adaptable humanitarian system. |
|---|--|--|---|--|

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <br><b>1</b><br>Ensure that OCHA is <b>fit for the future</b> . | <br><b>2</b><br>Enhanced <b>sustainability</b> of OCHA's <b>financial resources</b> . |
|--|--|

## OCHA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

### UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COORDINATOR



## Breaking the IDP impasse

Today, there are over 40 million IDPs due to conflict and violence, and some 24 million new displacements take place every year because of disasters. Many IDPs have lived in displacement for years or even decades.

In 2017, OCHA published *Breaking the Impasse*, which provides guidance on how to reduce protracted internal displacement. The study calls on Governments affected by internal displacement to lead efforts to achieve measurable collective outcomes—together with humanitarian and development actors—that reduce the vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities in protracted situations. Governments should adopt frameworks on internal displacement and ensure that local authorities can support their people, including IDPs.

The study recommends that donors and international financial institutions direct multi-year, flexible funding towards collective outcomes that target the causes of displacement.

The findings of the study were applied, for example, in Ukraine to support the development of its strategy titled “Ensuring Implementation and Protection of Rights, Freedoms and Legitimate Interests of Internally Displaced Persons”. The Government adopted the strategy in December 2017. Efforts are also ongoing in Cameroon to support the Government in using the new approach to address protracted internal displacement.

## Centre for Humanitarian Data

In 2017, OCHA opened the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague, in partnership with the Government of the Netherlands, to increase the use and impact of data in humanitarian crises. The goal is to move towards more evidence-based and data-driven humanitarian action. The Centre manages OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange, an open data platform that includes thousands of data sets shared by hundreds of partners around the world.

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**“The Centre is going to help OCHA move to a world-leading position in using data to solve humanitarian problems.”**

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

## The Centre for Humanitarian Data is focused on increasing the use and impact of data in the humanitarian sector.

The Centre is managed by OCHA. The Centre's services are available to humanitarian partners and OCHA staff in the field and at Headquarters free of charge.

### VISION



The Centre's vision is to create a future where all people involved in a humanitarian response can access the data they need, when and how they need it, to make informed and responsible decisions.

### GOAL



The Centre's goal is to increase the use and impact of data in crises around the world.

### SERVICES

Making humanitarian data available for rapid insight, developing and promoting data policies, offering data skills training, and connecting a network of data partners.



#### Data services

Managing the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX), OCHA's open platform for accessing, sharing and using data from hundreds of organizations and dozens of active crises.



#### Data literacy

Offering in-person and remote training programmes to improve data expertise. Connecting skilled data scientists and design researchers with partner organizations and OCHA offices to make data easier to understand and communicate.



#### Data policy

Leading OCHA's data policy work and offering support to partners on using data responsibly. Safeguarding privacy and ensuring sensitive data is handled appropriately.



#### Network engagement

Creating physical and virtual spaces to work together on data projects.

### WORK

The Centre is working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Danish Refugee Council to create trusted frameworks for sharing data between operational partners. The frameworks will help humanitarians navigate when and how data can be shared while protecting the privacy of affected people.

The Centre has participated in a number of events and workshops to share stories about the value of data. In September 2017, we presented on the Centre at the Social Good Summit to share our vision for the world we want to live in by 2030.

The Centre has partnered with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to deliver data skills workshops to dozens of humanitarian organizations in Senegal, Kenya, and other locations.

In Bangladesh, the Centre is creating efficiency by ensuring all data about the Rohingya crisis is available in one place. HDX includes 50 data sets on arrivals of displaced people, access roads and waterways, locations of refugee camps, and the services being provided.

In Somalia, the Centre is supporting coordination among 70 humanitarian agencies distributing cash and voucher assistance to millions of people in need by creating maps and other data visualizations that help humanitarians get aid to those who need it most.

### WHY THE CENTRE MATTERS

The Centre's activities will accelerate the changes required for the humanitarian system to become data driven. Humanitarian partners are collecting and sharing more data than at any other time. This trend will continue as more systems, sensors and people come online in crisis settings. How the humanitarian community handles this data revolution to inform decisions and improve lives will be a key determinant of its future effectiveness.

### MEASURING RESULTS

**Speed of data**  
Speed up the flow of data from collection to use.

**Connections in the network**  
Increase the number of partners who are connected to the Centre.

**Increase use**  
Make sure data is used better and more often by the people who are making critical decisions in a humanitarian response.

# Funding and Finance

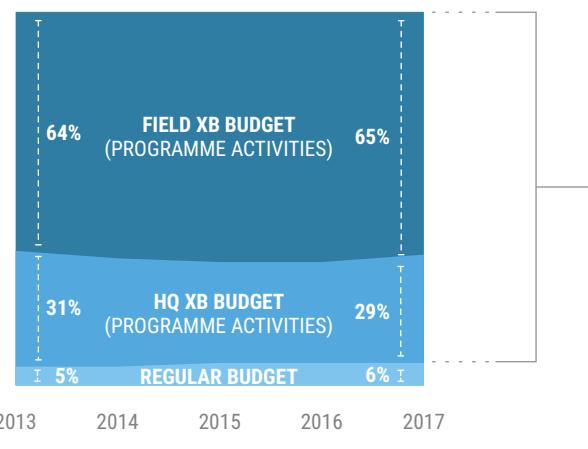
## BUDGET

OCHA's programme activities are funded at approximately 6 per cent from the United Nations Regular Budget, which is paid from assessed contributions from UN Member States. The remaining 94 per cent of programme activities are funded from voluntary contributions.

Global humanitarian needs quadrupled over the last decade, and OCHA also grew its footprint to support affected Member States and humanitarian partners. OCHA's extrabudgetary programme requirements reached a peak of \$334 million in 2015. Since then, OCHA has gradually reduced its budget requirements to align with donor income, thereby safeguarding the financial sustainability of the organization. OCHA's extrabudgetary requirements were reduced to \$295 million in 2016, and to \$264.5 million in 2017. In consultation with its donors, OCHA conducted another downsizing at the end of 2017, leading to a 2018 opening budget of \$241 million. While downsizing the budget, OCHA sought to minimize the impact on its capacity to deliver. However, because most of OCHA's expenditures relate to staff, OCHA nevertheless had to reduce the number of staff positions to 1,962 at the beginning of 2018. In 2015, OCHA had 2,374 positions —its highest number ever.

The gradual reductions in the budget have been accompanied by a strategic reallocation of resources. OCHA is now proportionally allocating more resources on delivering coordination services where they matter most: in the field, in support of affected countries and humanitarian partners. At the same time, every effort was made to reduce administrative costs and create more efficient headquarters structures and field presences.

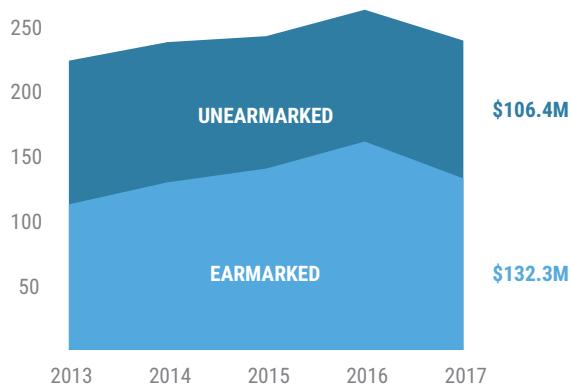
FIELD PROPORTION OF OCHA'S PROGRAMME BUDGET TREND



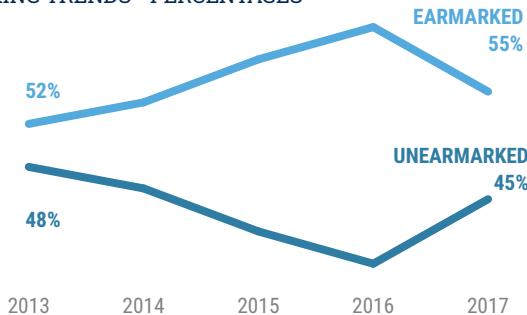
EXTRABUDGETARY BUDGET:  
FIELD VS HQ BUDGET (US\$)



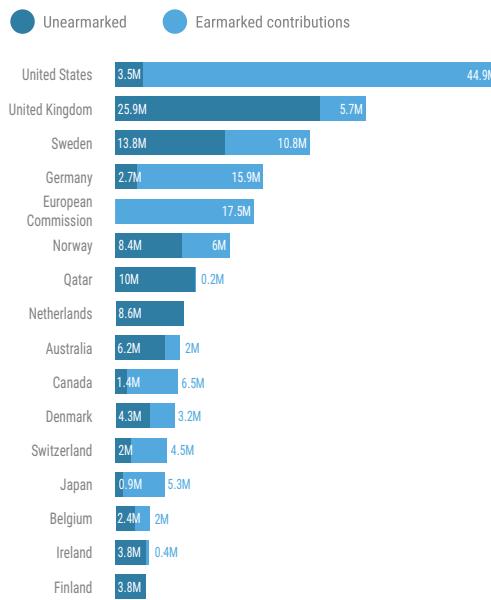
### EARMARKING TRENDS - TOTAL (US\$)



### EARMARKING TRENDS - PERCENTAGES



### TOP DONORS - UNEARMARKED AND EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)



M = Million

See pages 61-64 for the complete list of earmarked and unearmarked contributions by donor.

### INCOME

In 2017, OCHA received \$238.7 million in voluntary contributions for its extrabudgetary programme activities. In addition, CBPFs received \$833 million<sup>1</sup> (of which \$530.9 million was channelled through OCHA);<sup>2</sup> CERF received \$514 million; and \$11.3 million was received for OCHA-managed standby response tools such as national UNDAC mission accounts held with OCHA, ProCap and GenCap rosters, and the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague. As these are pass-through contributions, they are not counted as income to OCHA's extrabudgetary programme. To cover indirect costs, OCHA charges 7 per cent on programme expenditures and 2 per cent on pooled-fund expenditures.

### Predictability

OCHA benefits from predictable and stable income thanks to its strong relationship with OCHA Donor Support Group members—who provide 98.5 per cent of programme income—and multi-year agreements with 16 donors worth \$88 million in 2017. New multi-year agreements were signed in 2017 with eight donors: ECHO, to support needs assessment from the Enhanced Response Capacity Funding (2017-2018); Germany, to support the implementation of OCHA's organizational reform (2017-2018); and unearmarked funding from Iceland (2017-2019); Ireland (2017-2018); Luxembourg (2017-2020); Qatar (2017-2020); Switzerland (2017-2018); and the UK (2017-2020). Existing multi-year agreements with the UK for OCHA's operations in Pakistan and Somalia were extended.

<sup>1</sup>Income for the CBPFs that have OCHA as Administrative Agent (table on page 52-53) is recorded based on the exchange rate on the date of the pledge, which may differ from the CBPF Business Intelligence portal, which records contributions based on the exchange rate when cash was received.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding contributions channelled through OCHA to NGOs and non-UN partners via the CHF for Somalia (US\$50,168,674.65), CHF Afghanistan (US\$29,971,640.48).

## Flexibility

OCHA continues to benefit from high levels of unearmarked funding. A total of \$106.4 million, representing 45 per cent of its programme income, was received from 30 donors as unearmarked in 2017, the highest level since 2013. This level of unearmarked funding is vital for an organization such as OCHA. Without unearmarked funding, it would be impossible for OCHA to respond to sudden-onset emergencies. Also, OCHA needs to have sufficient levels of flexible funding to respond impartially to all needs, including in so-called forgotten emergencies. As in previous years, the largest contributor of unearmarked funding was DFID, contributing \$25.9 million, about 24 per cent of total unearmarked funding received. Sweden was the second largest donor with \$13.8 million in unearmarked funding. A new and important donor to OCHA, Qatar signed a multi-year agreement for \$10 million per year, fully unearmarked, putting it in third place. In addition to unearmarked funding, OCHA received \$24.5 million in softly earmarked funding for field offices and for regional operations or crises, such as the Syria crisis and the response to the call for action for the four countries at risk of famine. Softly earmarked contributions give OCHA the flexibility to allocate funding to any field office or office located in the region or crisis, based on operational needs.

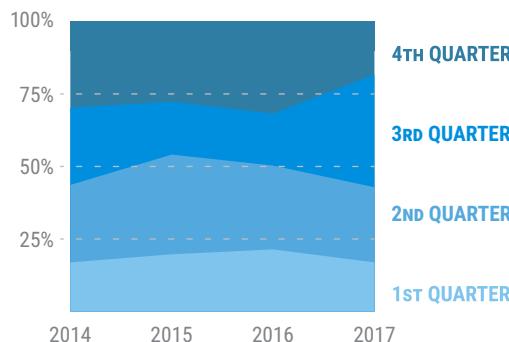
## Timeliness

OCHA benefits from good levels of income flexible across budget years. Approximately 40 per cent of contributions were expiring beyond 31 December 2017, meaning that OCHA was able to carry some funds into 2018 and finance operations seamlessly. In terms of timeliness of payment, more funding was received by the end of the third quarter (84 per cent vs 69 per cent in 2016). Most payments were received in the third quarter.

## Diversity

In 2017, OCHA received contributions from a record number of 44 Member States and the EU, four more than the previous year. In addition to contributions from 27 members of the OCHA Donor Support Group, OCHA received contributions from Andorra, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, China, Greece, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Slovak Republic and Thailand. In addition, OCHA received contributions from an NGO, Qatar Charity, and from the private sector. This is encouraging progress, even if OCHA's income remains heavily concentrated on its top donors. Importantly, the arrival of Qatar as a top donor contributes to the geographic diversity of OCHA's donor base.

### TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT



## OCHA Donor Support Group

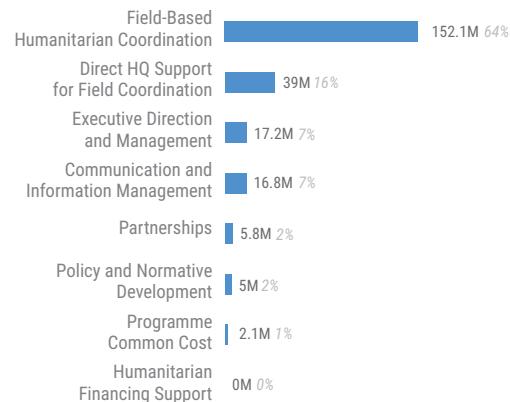
Created in 1998 with seven members, the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) now includes 28 members, with the inclusion of Qatar in 2017. The ODSG is the main forum for interaction between OCHA and key donor Governments on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The criteria for ODSG membership includes the commitment to provide continued and substantial financial support to OCHA, and the willingness to provide political support to implement General Assembly resolution 46/182. In 2017, ODSG members provided 98.5 per cent (\$235 million) of OCHA's programme income (see pages 61-64 for detailed profiles of ODSG members).

## EXPENDITURE

OCHA's implementation rate in 2017 was 90 per cent under the extrabudgetary budget, with a 93 per cent implementation rate in headquarters and 89 per cent in the field. This is a higher level of implementation than in 2016, indicating that OCHA is moving towards operating at full capacity.

OCHA's preliminary expenditure implementation rate reached 91 per cent under the Extrabudgetary Administrative Budget, while preliminary expenditure implementation rate for the Regular Budget reached 105 per cent approved at \$17.0 million, inclusive of the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for Syria.

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



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

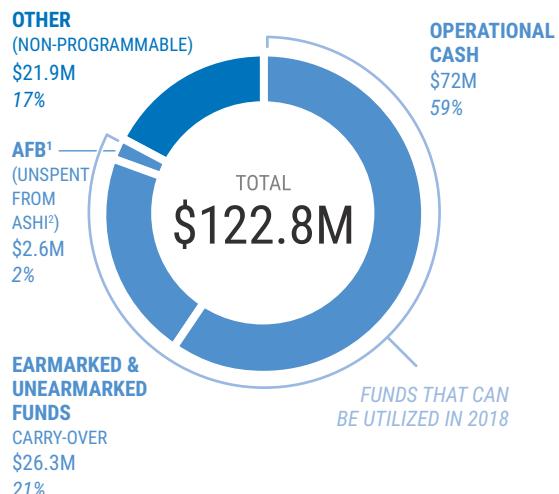


## CASH OPERATING BALANCES

OCHA finished 2017 with a closing balance of \$122.8 million, which included amounts available for programming as well as other items that are not available for programming. A total of \$26.3 million in balances (includes \$6 million in pledges) remained from earmarked and unearmarked projects to be implemented in 2018. It is of note that balances from unearmarked resources were \$0.3 million at the end of 2017, a testament to OCHA's commitment to utilize donor resources as efficiently as possible in order to achieve planned results.

OCHA's cash operating balance is \$72 million. OCHA makes use of its cash operating balance to advance funds to projects in anticipation of cash to be received from donors during the year. This financing model allows OCHA to maintain smooth monthly expenditure levels even when cash flows during the year are typically uneven.

### CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)



<sup>1</sup>AFB: Administration Field Budget

<sup>2</sup>ASHI: After-Service Health Insurance

# Annexes

Acronyms and abbreviations

Financial tables and charts

## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>ASG</b>	Assistant Secretary-General	<b>IMPACT</b>	Information Management Preparedness and Coordination Training
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic	<b>INFORM</b>	Index for Risk Management
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Funds	<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
<b>CPP</b>	Country Preparedness Package	<b>L3</b>	Level 3
<b>DHC</b>	Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>NGCA</b>	Non-Government-Controlled Area
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>ODSG</b>	OCHA Donor Support Group
<b>ERP</b>	Emergency Response Preparedness	<b>PSEA</b>	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>PACT</b>	Platform for Action, Commitments and Transformations
<b>FATA</b>	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	<b>PROCAP</b>	Protection Standby Capacity
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service	<b>PSNP</b>	Productive Safety Net Programme
<b>GA</b>	General Assembly	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>ROAP</b>	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>GCCG</b>	Global Cluster Coordinators Group	<b>ROCCA</b>	Regional Office for Central Asia and the Caucasus
<b>GHO</b>	Global Humanitarian Overview	<b>ROLAC</b>	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>GHPF</b>	Global Humanitarian Policy Forum	<b>ROMENA</b>	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa
<b>HAT</b>	Humanitarian Advisory Team	<b>ROSEA</b>	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>ROWCA</b>	Regional Office for West and Central Africa
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Needs Overview	<b>SPCF</b>	Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework
<b>HPC</b>	Humanitarian Programme Cycle	<b>UNDAC</b>	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>ICCG</b>	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	<b>USG</b>	Under-Secretary-General
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>WEF</b>	World Economic Forum
<b>IM</b>	Information Management	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

# Financial tables and charts

## 2015 DONOR INCOME<sup>1</sup>

Donor	US\$
United Kingdom	43,209,174
United States	39,800,462
Sweden	26,823,800
European Commission	19,024,524
Norway	13,443,344
Australia	9,360,949
Japan	8,776,081
Netherlands	8,745,557
Switzerland	8,530,123
Germany	8,168,310
Saudi Arabia	8,000,000
Canada	4,926,560
Denmark	4,811,949
New Zealand	4,081,633
Finland	3,791,983
Belgium	3,673,967
Ireland	2,985,197
Kuwait	2,500,000
Korea, Republic of	1,500,000
United Arab Emirates	1,355,975
France	1,122,334
Thailand	1,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Russian Federation	1,000,000
Morocco	1,000,000
Luxembourg	874,094
Estonia	797,294
Spain	549,451
Austria	536,462
Azerbaijan	500,000
Poland	450,956
Trinidad and Tobago	250,000
South Africa	118,362
Iceland	100,000
Czech Republic	82,918
Malaysia	40,000
Singapore	40,000
China	30,000
Monaco	27,199
Andorra	16,484
Afghanistan	1,000
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>233,046,144</b>
Multi-Donor Funds	8,883,954
UN and Other Agencies	15,000
Private Donations	132,700
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>9,031,654</b>
<b>TOTAL 2015</b>	<b>242,077,798</b>

## 2016 DONOR INCOME

Donor	US\$
United States <sup>2</sup>	49,253,424
United Kingdom	42,373,626
Sweden	36,631,502
European Commission <sup>3</sup>	21,261,019
Germany	15,249,535
Norway	14,875,779
Switzerland	9,563,712
Japan	8,678,075
Belgium	8,290,546
Australia	7,337,360
Canada	5,969,019
Netherlands	5,894,868
Ireland	5,472,489
Denmark	4,460,303
Finland	3,791,983
New Zealand	3,462,604
Spain	1,387,347
Korea, Republic of	1,350,000
France	1,132,503
Russian Federation	850,000
Luxembourg	809,740
Austria	653,623
Poland	558,645
Turkey	500,000
Estonia	319,037
Malta	193,039
Kazakhstan	150,000
Thailand	100,000
Georgia	100,000
Iceland	100,000
Romania	55,188
Bulgaria	53,079
Singapore	50,000
Czech Republic	39,246
China	30,000
Monaco	27,933
United Arab Emirates	25,000
Hungary	22,124
Philippines	20,000
Kuwait	5,000
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>251,097,347</b>
Multi-Donor Funds	11,186,824
UN and Other Agencies	150,212
Private Donations	100,214
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>11,437,249</b>
<b>TOTAL 2016</b>	<b>262,534,597</b>

## 2017 DONOR INCOME

Donor	US\$
United States	48,383,161
United Kingdom	31,595,453
Sweden	24,582,361
Germany	18,578,297
European Commission	17,461,466
Norway	14,390,097
Qatar	10,220,000
Netherlands	8,572,535
Australia	8,177,376
Canada	7,947,516
Denmark	7,536,936
Switzerland	6,479,407
Japan	6,192,981
Belgium	4,388,651
Ireland	4,244,473
Finland	3,791,983
New Zealand	3,462,604
Korea, Republic of	2,100,000
Spain	1,085,776
France	1,085,776
Malaysia	1,000,000
Russian Federation	980,000
Luxembourg	880,236
United Arab Emirates	769,975
Austria	637,030
Estonia	564,444
Turkey	500,000
Poland	492,854
Greece	360,577
Slovakia	344,649
Kuwait	214,449
Iceland	214,335
Thailand	150,739
Kazakhstan	150,000
Malta	134,651
Bulgaria	114,063
Argentina	50,000
Azerbaijan	50,000
China	30,000
Monaco	26,151
Saudi Arabia	20,000
Singapore	20,000
Andorra	15,924
Peru	10,319
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>238,007,241</b>
Multi-Donor Funds	7,650
UN and Other Agencies	145,568
Private Donations	575,000
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>728,218</b>
<b>TOTAL 2017</b>	<b>238,735,459</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>1</sup>Starting 2015, income data includes future pledges (except multi-year pledges), hence, 2015 donor income might have changed compared to what was published previously.

<sup>2</sup>Exclude pledge of (\$66,576) was cancelled in 2017.

<sup>3</sup>Total includes funding to OCHA office in Sudan (EUR2M) which is meant for 2017.

### COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUND

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Recipient</i>	Afghanistan	CAR <sup>2</sup>	Colombia	DRC <sup>3</sup>	Ethiopia	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Myanmar
United Kingdom		16,076,280	7,134,625	-	30,731,350	21,543,375	21,079,210	2,857,143	-	3,639,010
Germany		-	5,772,800	-	8,220,700	18,497,612	45,700,969	2,369,668	3,554,502	-
Sweden		8,363,695	2,891,591	564,717	17,014,353	5,383,733	2,032,979	1,744,364	1,744,364	1,242,376
Belgium		-	1,796,400	-	3,592,800	-	6,757,451	1,706,485	1,706,485	-
Netherlands		-	2,954,500	-	3,519,900	-	6,538,102	-	-	-
Norway		2,109,294	-	-	2,782,623	1,223,391	-	-	-	-
Ireland		-	3,588,770	-	3,881,464	3,678,371	2,123,142	1,590,668	1,590,668	-
United States		-	-	-	-	29,500,000	-	-	-	-
Denmark		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,184,713	-
Australia		6,103,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,237,136
Switzerland		199,965	1,558,617	205,761	-	2,062,090	-	-	-	197,239
Korea, Republic of		5,899,513	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Canada		-	377,675	-	-	-	373,692	-	-	375,940
France		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,417	-
Spain		-	-	542,888	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg		-	266,125	-	266,125	-	-	-	-	265,111
Jersey		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Turkey		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab Gulf Pro-gramme, AGFUND		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus		-	-	-	-	-	11,848	-	-	-
Lithuania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Donations <sup>1</sup>		-	-	471	-	951	258	-	78	2,213
<b>GRAND TOTAL (US\$)</b>		<b>38,751,932</b>	<b>26,341,102</b>	<b>1,313,837</b>	<b>70,009,315</b>	<b>82,389,522</b>	<b>84,617,653</b>	<b>10,268,327</b>	<b>12,573,227</b>	<b>7,959,026</b>

Total includes paid and pledged contributions.

Excludes: Contributions channelled through OCHA to NGOs and non-UN partners via the CHF for Somalia (\$50,168,674.65), CHF Afghanistan (\$29,971,640.48).

The Administrative Agent function for the six CBPF funds (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia) is performed by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office.

<sup>1</sup>Includes funds received for ERF-General (\$1,195.68), ERF-Haiti (\$862.88) and ERF-Kenya (\$9.75), which were deposited in the ERF Nigeria M Grant as these funds are no longer operational.

<sup>2</sup>Central African Republic

<sup>3</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo

Nigeria	oPt <sup>4</sup>	Pakistan	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	Yemen	TOTAL
-	-	3,076,923	4,026,000	22,383,300	20,858,450	1,428,571	14,534,161	51,674,943	221,043,342
10,047,192	2,209,385	-	12,686,285	13,147,250	1,082,100	2,171,553	11,848,341	66,393,345	203,701,702
11,844,786	1,731,442	4,517,732	8,400,333	8,284,458	7,705,916	4,220,245	4,220,245	8,674,833	100,582,161
2,275,313	2,730,375	-	-	4,790,400	-	8,248,009	8,248,009	4,550,626	46,402,352
4,807,692	-	-	5,429,600	-	-	5,336,179	5,937,141	8,239,780	42,762,895
2,957,889	499,651	-	4,497,184	9,984,876	1,254,658	5,809,783	4,736,212	5,065,335	40,920,897
2,275,313	355,450	-	3,194,392	3,194,392	3,487,086	-	1,706,485	5,727,327	36,393,528
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	34,500,000
4,847,310	-	-	3,171,583	4,757,374	-	4,777,070	1,592,357	9,591,893	31,922,299
-	-	-	7,355,825	7,684,563	-	-	-	-	23,380,710
1,740,189	-	-	2,773,232	1,734,706	1,166,182	1,007,049	1,007,049	3,476,152	17,128,231
1,000,000	-	-	300,000	1,000,000	700,000	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	11,899,513
801,925	-	-	857,327	934,629	-	-	-	4,639,685	8,360,872
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,503,734	-	6,096,151
580,720	760,043	-	-	-	-	1,085,776	-	696,864	3,666,292
266,809	-	-	-	266,125	-	265,111	-	-	1,595,407
-	-	-	-	-	-	646,831	-	-	646,831
-	588,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	588,235
-	150,000	-	-	-	-	220,000	-	-	570,000
-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
21,345	34,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,766	169,240
25,000	-	-	25,000	24,965	-	-	-	25,000	99,965
12,500	-	-	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	12,500	50,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,198	23,047
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,231	21,231
1,250	-	-	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	5,000
7,752	4,287	887	-	-	-	98,422	-	86,532	201,851
<b>43,512,984</b>	<b>9,562,999</b>	<b>7,595,542</b>	<b>52,730,511</b>	<b>78,200,788</b>	<b>36,254,392</b>	<b>35,314,600</b>	<b>60,333,735</b>	<b>175,502,261</b>	<b>833,231,753</b>

<sup>4</sup>occupied Palestinian territory

OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2017 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Administrative Field Budget			
	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate
<b>REGULAR BUDGET ACTIVITIES</b>	13,950,800	17,033,800	17,902,234	105%	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>								
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT	7,158,203	8,402,508	7,327,518	87%	-	-	-	-
CORPORATE PROGRAMME DIVISION	26,154,715	26,040,810	23,567,909	91%	-	-	-	-
COORDINATION AND RESPONSE DIVISION	14,945,145	15,052,145	13,143,647	87%	-	-	-	-
OCHA GENEVA	28,826,051	30,007,755	29,243,353	97%	-	-	-	-
ASGHP OFFICE OF THE ASG FOR HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA	932,710	1,045,328	977,997	94%	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Headquarters</b>	<b>78,016,824</b>	<b>80,548,546</b>	<b>74,260,424</b>	<b>92%</b>				
<b>FIELD</b>								
LIAISON OFFICES	3,672,257	2,792,857	2,346,555	84%	-	-	-	-
AU Liaison Office	1,260,451	893,484	753,188	84%	-	-	-	-
Gulf Liaison Office	1,727,530	1,282,293	1,063,901	83%	-	-	-	-
Brussels Liaison Office	684,276	617,080	529,466	86%	-	-	-	-
REGIONAL OFFICES	23,061,026	22,849,770	19,591,645	86%	2,511,888	2,428,146	2,216,701	91%
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	3,497,496	3,734,689	3,366,374	90%	399,606	399,606	367,592	92%
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	5,162,595	5,019,757	4,829,854	96%	584,384	616,484	607,354	99%
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,840,979	1,810,608	1,235,174	68%	271,746	271,746	223,346	82%
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	5,322,311	5,322,311	4,692,596	88%	668,091	552,249	472,573	86%
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	6,080,575	5,796,668	4,640,340	80%	521,614	521,614	496,956	95%
Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia	1,157,070	1,165,737	827,307	71%	66,447	66,447	48,880	74%
COUNTRY OFFICES	155,414,596	158,394,832	141,678,141	89%	12,147,089	12,229,665	9,772,255	80%
AFRICA	80,975,857	81,229,237	73,739,695	91%	6,821,126	6,892,028	5,763,471	84%
Cameroon	2,074,732	2,387,449	2,372,358	99%	207,841	181,699	58,100	32%
Eritrea	806,659	806,659	640,791	79%	53,787	59,783	56,259	94%
Ethiopia	5,469,615	4,662,768	3,716,995	80%	374,954	374,954	295,234	79%
Somalia	8,615,422	9,374,821	9,475,717	101%	747,331	703,097	612,011	87%
South Sudan	10,621,753	10,961,690	10,366,840	95%	821,323	916,553	916,565	100%
Sudan	9,824,725	9,824,725	8,789,612	89%	830,799	892,859	890,439	100%
Burundi	1,484,886	1,386,500	1,113,990	80%	77,130	77,130	45,710	59%
Central African Republic	8,281,253	8,183,890	7,869,089	96%	809,023	809,023	639,026	79%
Chad	4,693,886	4,617,880	4,081,804	88%	371,949	414,749	383,188	92%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	13,337,192	13,107,268	12,000,632	92%	1,044,155	1,044,155	872,351	84%
Mali	4,675,180	4,597,985	4,133,433	90%	350,827	350,827	301,050	86%
Niger	3,313,086	3,377,643	2,366,730	70%	278,641	278,641	252,050	90%
Nigeria	7,777,468	7,939,959	6,811,704	86%	853,366	788,558	441,489	56%
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	6,993,131	8,108,244	6,965,699	86%	491,499	507,549	440,441	87%
Myanmar	4,304,985	4,314,305	4,080,057	95%	311,495	311,495	266,130	85%
Office of the Pacific Islands	969,426	1,012,949	936,002	92%	40,626	56,676	54,704	97%
Philippines	1,718,720	1,923,059	1,765,288	92%	139,378	139,378	119,607	86%
Rohingya Refugee Crisis	-	857,931	184,353	21%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN	12,287,461	12,543,560	12,291,812	98%	984,574	970,420	650,987	67%
Afghanistan	8,848,141	8,995,678	8,793,391	98%	639,085	639,085	484,381	76%
Pakistan	3,439,320	3,547,882	3,498,421	99%	345,489	331,335	166,606	50%
EUROPE	3,375,723	3,378,098	2,636,696	78%	262,206	262,206	87,161	33%
Ukraine	3,375,723	3,378,098	2,636,696	78%	262,206	262,206	87,161	33%
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	4,146,777	4,146,777	3,534,331	85%	290,794	290,794	220,012	76%
Colombia	2,111,341	2,111,341	1,939,184	92%	99,234	99,234	98,451	99%
Haiti	2,035,436	2,035,436	1,595,147	78%	191,560	191,560	121,562	63%
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	47,635,647	48,988,916	42,509,908	87%	3,296,890	3,306,668	2,610,184	79%
Iraq	9,705,774	9,767,817	8,126,869	83%	584,515	584,515	433,947	74%
occupied Palestinian territory	6,080,676	6,219,007	5,698,027	92%	367,481	381,635	368,552	97%
Yemen	9,363,090	11,194,174	10,539,815	94%	794,465	794,465	616,723	78%
Libya	1,606,797	1,474,480	1,377,759	93%	105,031	100,655	-	0%
Syria Office	7,430,873	7,441,166	6,969,221	94%	473,359	473,359	413,311	87%
Syria OCHA Operation in Turkey	4,008,495	3,827,288	2,921,189	76%	378,202	378,202	266,045	70%
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	2,064,292	2,064,292	1,586,068	77%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	2,561,169	2,365,236	1,743,604	74%	94,913	94,913	67,124	71%
Syria RHC <sup>1</sup> Office	4,814,481	4,635,456	3,547,356	77%	498,924	498,924	444,482	89%
<b>Total field</b>	<b>182,147,879</b>	<b>184,037,459</b>	<b>163,616,341</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>14,658,977</b>	<b>14,657,811</b>	<b>11,988,956</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Total Extrabudgetary Activities</b>	<b>260,164,703</b>	<b>264,586,005</b>	<b>237,876,765</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>14,658,977</b>	<b>14,657,811</b>	<b>11,988,956</b>	<b>82%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Regional Humanitarian Coordinator's Office for the Syria Crisis<sup>2</sup>Central African Republic<sup>3</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo



## ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2017<sup>1</sup>

<b>HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES</b>		56,396,810
<b>LIAISON OFFICES</b>		3,005,331
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	166,975
	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,377,428
	Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa	2,377,602
	Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia	356,031
	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	669,099
	Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,836,656
<b>Regional Offices Total</b>		6,783,791
<b>AFRICA</b>	Central African Republic	4,808,145
	Chad	1,357,647
	Cameroon	93,042
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,059,565
	Burundi	-
	Eritrea	483,944
	Ethiopia	-
	Mali	2,453,906
	Niger	1,155,916
	Nigeria	468,137
	Somalia	175,066
	South Sudan	3,925,352
	Sudan	5,656,578
<b>Africa Total</b>		26,637,298
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	Myanmar	1,436,323
	Office of the Pacific Islands	-
	Philippines	322,424
<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>		1,758,747
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	Colombia	900,514
	Haiti	389,678
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>		1,290,192
<b>EUROPE</b>	Ukraine	810,000
<b>Europe total</b>		810,000
<b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>	Afghanistan	5,934,337
	Iraq	-
	Libya	565,582
	oPt <sup>2</sup>	1,983,793
	Pakistan	952,083
	Syria	-
	Yemen	-
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>		9,435,795
<b>TOTAL FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>		49,721,154
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		106,117,964

<sup>1</sup>Including \$405,100 allocation to cover HQ future expenses and reimbursement of field IOV charges.

<sup>2</sup>occupied Palestinian territory

...OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2017 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Administrative Field Budget			
	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate
CBPF MANAGEMENT UNITS	18,287,646	19,892,847	14,084,024	71%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,621,510	1,621,510	1,494,225	92%	-	-	-	-
CAR - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	961,457	961,457	809,206	84%	-	-	-	-
DRC - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,162,633	1,981,445	1,484,444	75%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,486,651	1,569,135	1,280,688	82%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,123,012	1,386,078	1,314,681	95%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,428,321	1,428,321	844,123	59%	-	-	-	-
Colombia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	100,000	100,000	97,726	98%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	863,411	863,411	540,750	63%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	1,919,015	1,919,015	1,331,765	69%	-	-	-	-
Turkey - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	1,915,447	2,076,178	978,335	47%	-	-	-	-
Syria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	907,517	907,517	787,131	87%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	220,584	220,584	202,294	92%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	406,495	508,175	274,329	54%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	2,151,774	2,151,774	1,012,948	47%	-	-	-	-
oPt - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	294,532	294,532	270,778	92%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	338,120	338,120	279,296	83%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	-	1,178,428	722,620	61%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit <sup>2</sup>	387,167	387,167	358,684	93%	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Extrabudgetary Activities including CBPF</b>	<b>278,452,349</b>	<b>284,478,852</b>	<b>251,960,789</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>14,658,977</b>	<b>14,657,811</b>	<b>11,988,956</b>	<b>82%</b>
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	-1,502,296	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Extrabudgetary Activities including CBPF and Dormant</b>	<b>278,452,349</b>	<b>284,478,852</b>	<b>250,458,494</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>14,658,977</b>	<b>14,657,811</b>	<b>11,988,956</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)</b>	<b>292,403,149</b>	<b>301,512,652</b>	<b>268,360,728</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>14,658,977</b>	<b>14,657,811</b>	<b>11,988,956</b>	<b>82%</b>

<sup>1</sup>occupied Palestinian territory<sup>2</sup>Out of OCHA Budget

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY ACTIVITY (US\$)	CBPF*	ProCap and GenCap Rosters	UNDAC	Other SDCs	GRAND TOTAL
2017 Donor Contributions	530,943,713	4,709,665	762,106	5,790,849	542,206,333

\*Excludes the six CBPFs for which Administrative Agent functions are performed by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan). Further details and breakdown of this amount are provided in the table on pages 52-53.

## Specially designated contributions

Specially designated contributions (SDCs) are earmarked by donors for humanitarian projects implemented by third parties (UN partners and NGOs). OCHA channels income for such activities in the form of grants. SDC activities are not included in OCHA's budget, and income towards SDCs is not counted in the OCHA total donor income for OCHA's activities.

In 2017, most of the SDC income received (98 per cent) was for CBPFS channelled through OCHA in Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, oPt, Pakistan, Syria, Turkey and Yemen.

## SPECIALLY DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR (US\$)

<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Germany	162,810,340
United Kingdom	119,915,207
Sweden	48,704,200
Netherlands	36,464,450
Belgium	36,222,752
United States	35,775,000
Denmark	23,993,343
Norway	21,426,902
Ireland	19,512,001
Switzerland	10,224,593
Canada	6,497,521
France	6,096,151
Korea, Republic of	4,000,000
Spain	3,666,292
Australia	2,795,172
Luxembourg	797,032
Jersey	646,831
Italy	588,235
Iceland	570,000
Turkey	500,000
City of The Hague	235,294
Malta	169,240
China	50,000
Argentina	50,000
Arab Gulf Programme, AGFUND	50,000
Estonia	45,087
Azerbaijan	25,000
Cyprus	23,047
Lithuania	21,231
Russian Federation	20,000
Japan	16,162
Colombia	10,000
Sri Lanka	2,500
<i>Private Donations*</i>	<i>201,851</i>
<i>UN and Other Agencies</i>	<i>80,900</i>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>542,206,333</b>

*Total includes paid and pledged contributions.*

*Excludes: Contributions channelled through OCHA to NGOs and non-UN partners via the CHF for Somalia (\$50,168,674.65), CHF Afghanistan (\$29,971,640.48).*

<sup>\*</sup>Funds received through United Nations Foundations (UNF).

#### **OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)**

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total</b>
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	131,521.16
Government of Kazakhstan through UNDP	Office space	14,570.00
Government of Tajikistan through UNDP	Office space	568.00
Hyogo Pref.	Office space	44,187.33
International Humanitarian City	Office space	60,000.00
McKinsey and Company	Technical assistance/expert services	100,000.00
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Other services in-kind: (Financial support for training)	25,000.00
UNHCR	Technical assistance/expert services	148,530.27
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	166,800.00
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	100,685.24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>791,862.00</b>

**VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS - BREAKDOWN OF DONOR EARMARKING (US\$)**

OCHA Activities	Office	United States	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	European Commission	Norway	Qatar	Netherlands	Australia
<b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		3,500,000	25,873,221	13,828,963	2,685,285	-	8,397,235	10,000,000	8,572,535	6,175,595
<b>EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED<sup>1</sup> CONTRIBUTIONS*</b>		44,883,161	5,722,232	10,753,397	15,893,012	17,461,466	5,992,862	220,000	-	2,001,781
<b>HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES</b>		10,582,952	-	223,539	1,715,738	961,061	-	220,000	-	148,810
<b>LIAISON OFFICES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific <sup>1</sup>	850,000	-	650,427	-	796,359	234,479	-	-	1,089,404
	Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa	1,000,000	-	223,539	-	212,314	-	-	-	-
	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	298,588	-	-	-	-
	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	-	-	223,539	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Regional Office for West and Central Africa	500,000	-	447,077	-	-	421,503	-	-	-
<b>Regional Offices Total</b>		3,350,000	-	1,544,581	-	1,307,262	655,982	-	-	1,089,404
<b>AFRICA</b>	Central African Republic	1,000,000	-	447,077	-	651,466	364,476	-	-	-
	Chad	-	-	447,077	-	537,057	295,789	-	-	-
	Cameroon	950,000	-	447,077	-	640,342	80,532	-	-	-
	Democratic Republic of Congo	1,400,000	-	782,385	-	2,774,661	364,476	-	-	-
	Burundi	500,000	-	111,769	-	268,528	-	-	-	-
	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ethiopia	2,000,000	-	223,539	1,159,147	530,786	-	-	-	-
	Mali	500,000	-	447,077	568,828	318,471	-	-	-	-
	Niger	-	-	447,077	-	-	279,947	-	-	-
	Nigeria	2,000,000	-	447,077	1,159,147	1,334,045	691,669	-	-	-
	Somalia	2,500,209	1,315,471	447,077	1,749,466	1,061,571	242,984	-	-	391,543
	South Sudan	2,500,000	-	558,847	-	1,061,571	592,979	-	-	-
	Sudan	1,550,000	-	223,539	-	167,150	-	-	-	-
<b>Africa Total</b>		14,900,209	1,315,471	5,029,619	4,636,588	9,345,648	2,912,852	-	-	391,543
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	Myanmar	400,000	-	379,041	-	426,894	129,996	-	-	-
	Office of the Pacific Islands	500,000	-	111,769	-	-	-	-	-	372,024
	Philippines	450,000	-	111,769	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>		1,350,000	-	602,580	-	426,894	129,996	-	-	372,024
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	Colombia	400,000	-	111,769	-	102,748	-	-	-	-
	Haiti	200,000	-	111,769	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>		600,000	-	223,539	-	102,748	-	-	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>	Ukraine	300,000	-	167,654	-	170,648	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe total</b>		300,000	-	167,654	-	170,648	-	-	-	-
<b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>	Afghanistan	200,000	-	391,193	284,414	542,888	258,598	-	-	-
	Iraq	2,000,000	-	335,308	3,436,753	841,477	-	-	-	-
	Libya	-	-	111,769	-	240,385	-	-	-	-
	oPt <sup>1</sup>	-	-	223,539	568,828	849,257	-	-	-	-
	Pakistan	1,100,000	878,477	223,539	-	391,937	-	-	-	-
	Syria <sup>2</sup>	5,000,000	2,857,143	1,117,693	1,161,440	1,161,440	1,436,663	-	-	-
	Yemen	5,500,000	671,141	558,847	4,089,250	1,119,821	598,771	-	-	-
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>		13,800,000	4,406,761	2,961,887	9,540,686	5,147,205	2,294,032	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		48,383,161	31,595,453	24,582,361	18,578,297	17,461,466	14,390,097	10,220,000	8,572,535	8,177,376

\*occupied Palestinian territory

Canada	Denmark	Switzerland	Japan	Belgium	Ireland	Finland	New Zealand	Korea, Republic of	Spain	France	Other Donors	GRAND TOTAL
1,431,639	4,305,396	2,002,002	856,081	2,437,703	3,839,897	3,791,983	3,462,604	1,000,000	-	1,085,776	3,176,441	106,422,357
6,515,877	3,231,540	4,477,405	5,336,900	1,950,948	404,576	-	-	1,100,000	1,085,776	-	5,282,170	132,313,103
185,460	-	877,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832,625	15,747,469
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
287,732	40,717	-	320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,449	4,283,569
77,770	-	-	-	-	56,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570,505
120,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,306	1,466,983
65,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	463,644
26,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,527
88,996	-	-	-	209,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,048	1,696,654
667,219	40,717	-	320,000	209,030	56,883	-	-	-	-	-	490,803	9,731,883
328,550	250,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,042,498
69,071	142,672	-	-	139,353	-	-	-	700,000	217,155	-	-	2,548,175
104,684	28,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251,233
499,108	493,618	-	-	209,030	-	-	-	-	217,155	-	-	6,740,432
21,710	10,826	-	-	55,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968,575
11,822	36,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,338
79,926	-	500,501	-	-	130,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,624,435
68,327	127,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,030,511
48,996	126,515	-	-	222,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,501
379,777	114,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	6,151,596
311,822	155,114	997,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	9,197,774
415,465	208,919	500,501	502,000	278,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	6,643,988
143,569	361,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,445,382
2,482,825	2,057,521	1,998,519	502,000	905,797	130,537	-	-	700,000	434,311	-	75,000	47,818,440
240,669	152,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,072	1,787,040
54,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037,920
95,911	63,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,155	-	-	938,174
390,706	215,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,155	-	58,072	3,763,133
184,081	53,644	250,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,155	-	-	1,319,647
181,449	79,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,319	582,871
365,530	132,978	250,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,155	-	10,319	1,902,518
-	-	250,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,967	970,520
-	-	250,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,967	970,520
-	352,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,096	2,089,589
373,692	-	-	751,725	278,707	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	432,446	8,750,108
-	54,451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406,605
557,621	131,362	500,501	-	278,707	217,155	-	-	-	217,155	-	-	3,544,124
-	100,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,694,293
1,121,076	71,579	600,601	3,658,375	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	2,607,030	20,893,039
371,747	74,487	-	104,800	278,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	633,812	14,001,383
2,424,136	784,618	1,101,101	4,514,900	836,120	217,155	-	-	400,000	217,155	-	3,733,384	52,379,140
<b>7,947,516</b>	<b>7,536,936</b>	<b>6,479,407</b>	<b>6,192,981</b>	<b>4,388,651</b>	<b>4,244,473</b>	<b>3,791,983</b>	<b>3,462,604</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>1,085,776</b>	<b>1,085,776</b>	<b>8,458,611</b>	<b>238,735,459</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>1</sup>Softly earmarked funding includes funding to field operations (Denmark's one-off investment, Spain) and regional/crisis funding covering more than one operation (Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, EC, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Norway, Sweden, UK, US).

<sup>2</sup>Total includes funding to Rohingya Refugee Crisis.

<sup>2</sup>Total for Syria includes funding to the following offices: Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, as well as funding to the Syria RHC.

### OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2017 (US\$)

OCHA-Mandated Programme and Administrative Activities	Programme Activities (a)	Administrative Field budget (b)	CBPF Management Units ©	Total (a+b+c)	Trust fund excluding CBPF grants-out	Administrative Activities	Regular Budget	GRAND TOTAL
Opening Balance - 1 Jan 2017	98,754,398	5,551,507	7,183,194		111,489,099	-	-	111,489,099
2017 Donor Contributions for Programme Activities <sup>1</sup>	238,735,459	-	7,418,746		246,154,206	-	17,033,800	263,188,006
Available Funds	337,489,857	5,551,507	14,601,941		357,643,304	-	17,033,800	374,677,104
Transfer of Programme Support Charges (PSC) <sup>2</sup>	-16,291,746	-784,325	-938,089		-18,014,160	28,884,627	-	10,870,467
Direct Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	-220,082,724	-11,204,632	-13,145,935		-244,433,290	-25,769,270	-17,902,234	-288,104,794
Total Expenditure Charged against <sup>4</sup>	-236,374,470	-11,988,956	-14,084,024		-262,447,450	-25,769,270	-17,902,234	-306,118,954
Net Available Funds before Other Income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	101,115,387	-6,437,450	517,917		95,195,854	3,115,358	-868,434	97,442,778
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	11,932,307	9,018,909	6,688,644		27,639,860	-	-	27,639,860
Closing Balance <sup>5</sup>	113,047,694	2,581,459	7,206,561		122,835,714	3,115,358	-868,434	125,082,638
Increase / (Decrease) in opening balance	14,293,296	-2,970,048	23,367		11,346,616	-	-	11,346,616
<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR SPENDING</b>	<b>113,047,694</b>	<b>2,581,459</b>	<b>7,206,561</b>		<b>122,835,714</b>	<b>3,115,358</b>	<b>-868,434</b>	<b>125,082,638</b>

<sup>1</sup>For programme activities, includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges \$6.3 M.

<sup>2</sup>Transfer of PSC for Administrative Activities, includes PSC levied from programme activities, CBPFs, and Specially Designated Contributions.

<sup>3</sup>Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2017.

<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.

<sup>5</sup>As of June 2015, PSC balances have been consolidated under one single PSC account for all Volume 1 entities under the Central Control of the UN Controller.

### ODSG AND OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>5</sup>	2016	2017
OCHA Donor contributions <sup>1</sup>	230,585,374	233,232,884	237,543,069	242,077,798	262,601,173	238,735,459
Contributions from ODSG	227,364,333	227,165,977	221,811,542	219,340,181	250,218,315	235,101,387
OCHA Extrabudgetary Programme	254,617,435	277,345,887	307,867,072	333,918,844	294,913,926	264,586,005
OCHA donors <sup>2</sup>	40	40	40	44	43	47
OCHA ODSG members	25	25	27	27	27	28

<sup>1</sup>Total includes paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>2</sup>Number includes donors such as Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, private donors, ECHO and UN agencies.

<sup>3</sup>Starting 2015, income data also includes future pledges (except multi-year pledges), hence, 2015 donor income might have changed compared to what was published previously.

### 2017 CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN

Operational Cash	\$72.0M
Contingency Funds	4.0M
UNDP SCA Remittance	10.0M
Unearmarked unspent	0.3M
Earmarked unspent	20.2M
Unpaid earmarked pledges	6.0M
Dormant accounts	0.5M
Administration Field Budget (un-spent from ASHI)*	2.6M
CBPF Management Units	7.2M
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$122.8M</b>

\*After-Service Health Insurance

## DONOR PROFILES

- Unearmarked contributions
- Earmarked contributions, including softly earmarked contributions

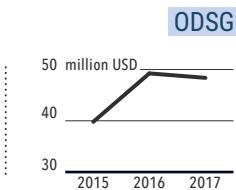
— OCHA contribution trend

**ODSG** Member of OCHA Donor Support Group

### 1. UNITED STATES



**7.2% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**US\$48,383,161**  
20.2% of total OCHA  
donor income

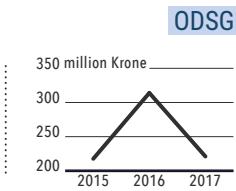


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$35,775,000

### 3. SWEDEN



**56.3% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$24,582,361**  
10.3% of total OCHA  
donor income

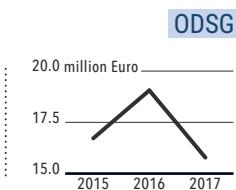


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$48,708,200  
(SEK 425,000,000)

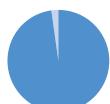
### 5. EUROPEAN COMMISSION



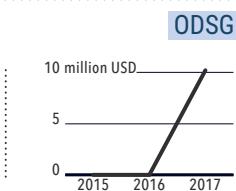
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$17,461,466**  
7.3% of total OCHA  
donor income



### 7. QATAR



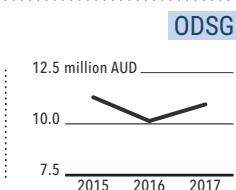
**97.8% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$10,220,000**  
4.3% of total OCHA  
donor income



### 9. AUSTRALIA



**75.5% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$8,177,376**  
3.4% of total OCHA  
donor income

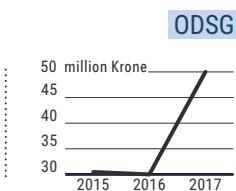


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$2,795,172  
(AUD 3,750,000)

### 11. DENMARK

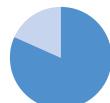


**57.1% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$7,536,936**  
3.2% of total OCHA  
donor income

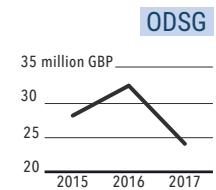


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$23,993,343  
(DKK 150,000,000)

### 2. UNITED KINGDOM



**81.9% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$31,595,453**  
13.2% of total OCHA  
donor income

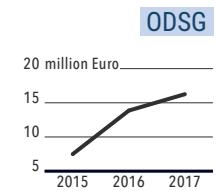


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$119,915,207  
(EUR 90,351,648)

### 4. GERMANY



**14.5% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$18,578,297**  
7.8% of total OCHA  
donor income

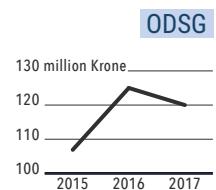


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$162,810,340  
(EUR 142,285,000)

### 6. NORWAY



**58.4% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$14,390,097**  
6.0% of total OCHA  
donor income

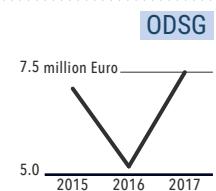


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$21,426,902  
(NOK 179,980,000)

### 8. NETHERLANDS



**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$8,572,535**  
3.6% of total OCHA  
donor income

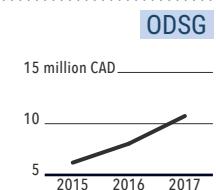


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$36,464,450  
(EUR 32,928,083)

### 10. CANADA



**18.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$7,947,516**  
3.3% of total OCHA  
donor income

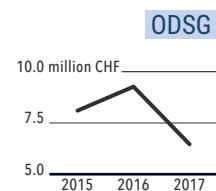


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$6,497,521  
(CAD 8,550,000)

### 12. SWITZERLAND



**30.9% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$6,479,407**  
2.7% of total OCHA  
donor income

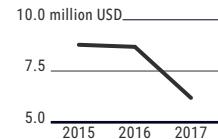


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$10,224,593  
(CHF 10,034,721)

## 13. JAPAN

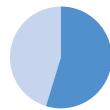


**13.8% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**US\$6,192,981**  
2.6% of total OCHA  
donor income

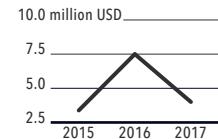


Specially designated contributions: a total of US\$16,162

## 14. BELGIUM



**55.5% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$4,388,651**  
1.8% of total OCHA  
donor income

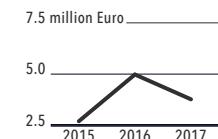


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$36,222,752  
(EUR 31,900,000)

## 15. IRELAND



**90.5% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$4,244,473**  
1.8% of total OCHA  
donor income

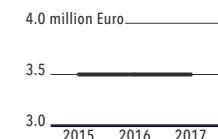


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$19,512,001  
(EUR 17,665,610)

## 16. FINLAND



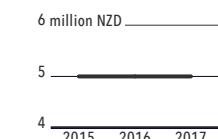
**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$3,791,983**  
1.6% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 17. NEW ZEALAND



**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$3,462,604**  
1.5% of total OCHA  
donor income

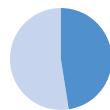
19. FRANCE<sup>1</sup>

**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$1,085,776**  
0.5% of total OCHA  
donor income

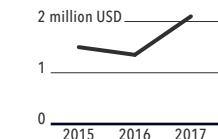


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$6,096,151  
(EUR 5,500,000)

## 18. REPUBLIC OF KOREA



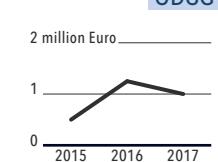
**47.6% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$2,100,000**  
0.9% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of US\$4,000,000

19. SPAIN<sup>1</sup>

**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$1,085,776**  
0.5% of total OCHA  
donor income

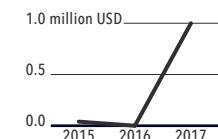


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$3,666,292  
(EUR 3,300,000)

## 21. MALAYSIA



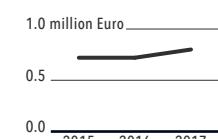
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$1,000,000**  
0.4% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 23. LUXEMBOURG

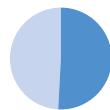


**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$880,236**  
0.4% of total OCHA  
donor income

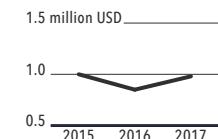


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$797,032  
(EUR 750,000)

## 22. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

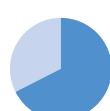


**51.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$980,000**  
0.4% of total OCHA  
donor income

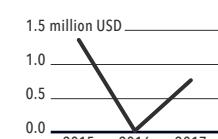


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$20,000

## 24. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



**67.5% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$769,975**  
0.3% of total OCHA  
donor income

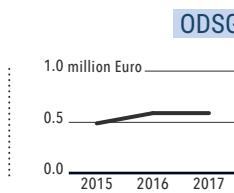


<sup>1</sup> France and Spain both contributed \$1,085,776 and are listed alphabetically.

## 25. AUSTRIA



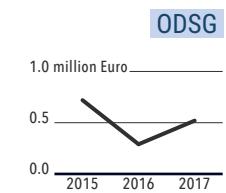
**14.8% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**US\$637,030**  
0.3% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 26. ESTONIA



**19.4% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$564,444**  
0.2% of total OCHA  
donor income

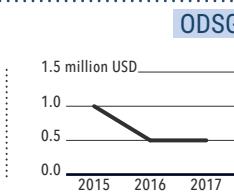


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$45,087  
(EUR 40,000)

## 27. TURKEY



**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$500,000**  
0.2% of total OCHA  
donor income

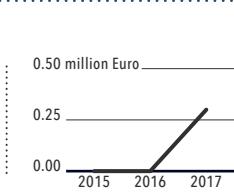


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$500,000

## 29. GREECE



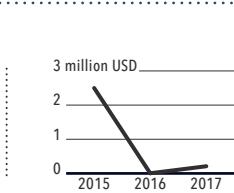
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$360,577**  
0.2% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 31. KUWAIT



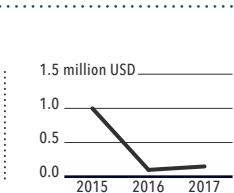
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$214,449**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 33. THAILAND



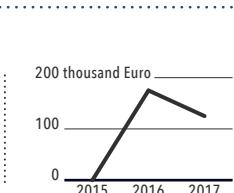
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$150,739**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 35. MALTA



**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$134,651**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$169,240  
(EUR 150,000)

## 28. POLAND



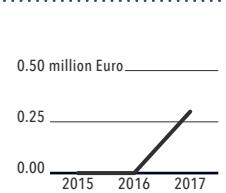
**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$492,854**  
0.2% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 30. SLOVAKIA



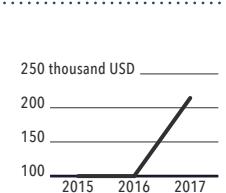
**67.4% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$344,649**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 32. ICELAND



**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$214,335**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$570,000

## 34. KAZAKHSTAN



**33.3% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$150,000**  
0.1% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 36. BULGARIA

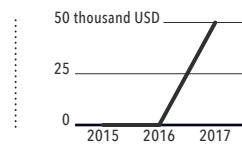


**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$114,063**  
0.05% of total OCHA  
donor income



37. ARGENTINA<sup>2</sup>

**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**US\$50,000**  
0.02% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$50,000

## 39. CHINA



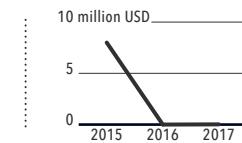
**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$30,000**  
0.01% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$50,000

41. SAUDI ARABIA<sup>3</sup>

**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$20,000**  
0.01% of total OCHA  
donor income



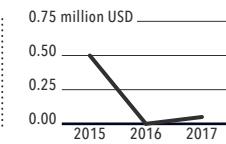
## 43. ANDORRA



**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$15,924**  
0.01% of total OCHA  
donor income

37. AZERBAIJAN<sup>2</sup>

**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$50,000**  
0.02% of total OCHA  
donor income



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$25,000

## 40. MONACO



**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$26,151**  
0.01% of total OCHA  
donor income

41. SINGAPORE<sup>3</sup>

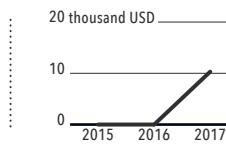
**100.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$20,000**  
0.01% of total OCHA  
donor income



## 44. PERU



**0.0% unearmarked**  
Contribution:  
**\$10,319**  
0.004% of total OCHA  
donor income



<sup>2</sup>Argentina and Azerbaijan contributed \$50,000 each and are listed alphabetically.

<sup>3</sup>Saudi Arabia and Singapore both contributed \$20,000 and are listed alphabetically.





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United Nations