

# OCHA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE  
FOR THE COORDINATION OF  
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



United Nations

## OCHA THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT TO ITS ACTIVITIES IN 2018

THROUGH CONTRIBUTIONS TO 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

Auwal Abubakar, an OCHA staff member, with internally displaced persons at a camp in the town of Bama in Borno State, Nigeria. Credit: OCHA/Yasmina Guerda.

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**OCHA PRESENCE AS OF DECEMBER 2018**



**1**

Headquarters two locations



**5**

Regional Offices



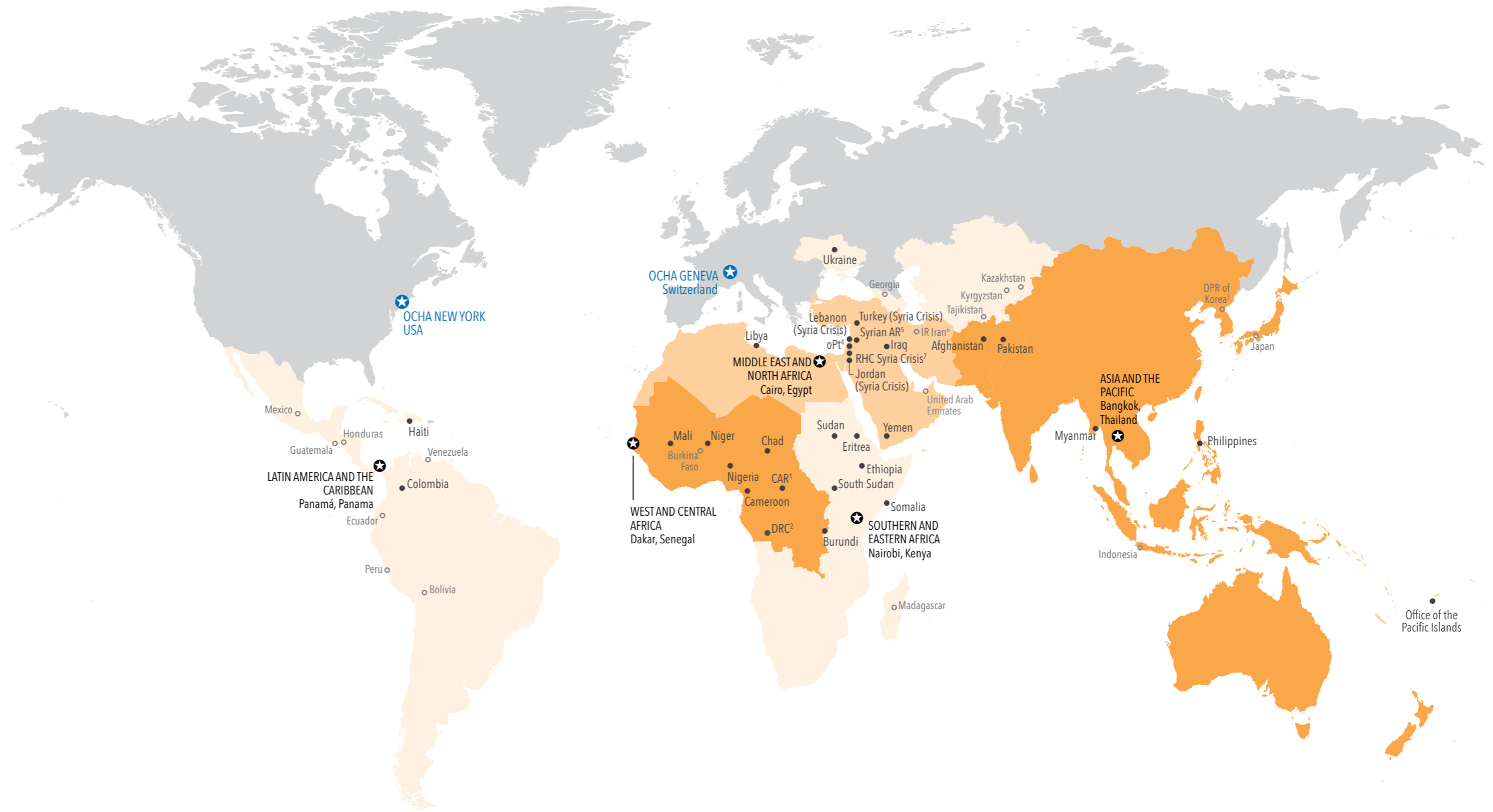
**30**

Country Offices



**18**

Humanitarian Adviser Teams



**Regional Office coverage**

- 1. CAR - Central African Republic
- 2. DRC - Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 3. DPR of Korea - Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 4. oPt - occupied Palestinian territory
- 5. Syrian AR - Syrian Arab Republic
- 6. IR Iran - Islamic Republic of Iran
- 7. Regional Humanitarian Coordinator's Office for the Syria Crisis, Amman, Jordan

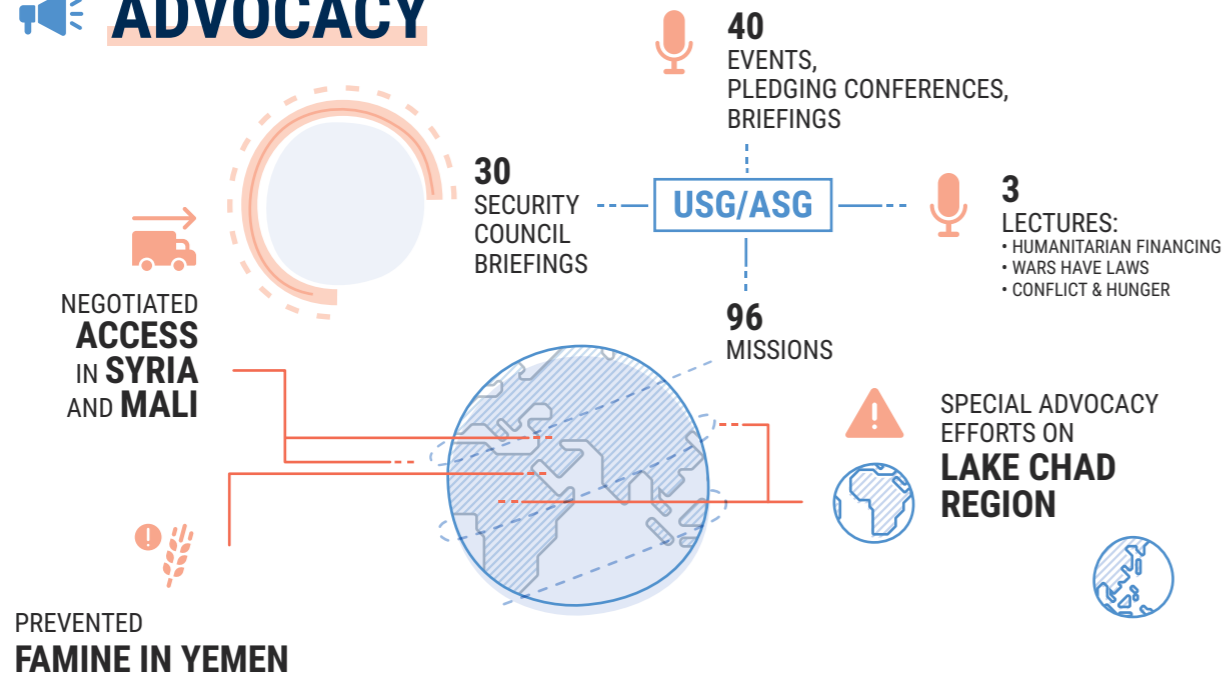
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Date of creation: 29 Jan 2019



# OCHA 2018 YEAR IN REVIEW

## ADVOCACY



## COORDINATION



**11,000+** HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS PROCESSED THROUGH THE SYSTEM

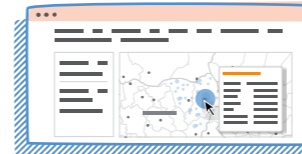
**HUMANITARIAN DECONFLICTION IN YEMEN**

**25<sup>TH</sup>** ANNIVERSARY OF **UNITED NATIONS DISASTER ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION – UNDAC**

**#readytogo**

**SURGE TEAMS DEPLOYED TO INDOONESIAN TSUNAMI AND OTHER CRISES**

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



**NEW WEB PORTAL HUMANITARIAN INSIGHT**

WITH INFORMATION ON PEOPLE'S NEEDS, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

**330** MAPS

**1,289** INFOGRAPHICS

**1,677** REPORTS



**NEW COLLECTION OF 300+ HUMANITARIAN ICONS**

## HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

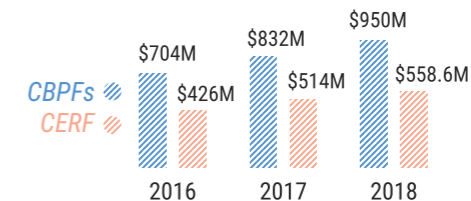
**YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND \$200M+ DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS**



**RECORD INCOME LEVELS**

**CBPFs \$950M**

**CERF \$558.6M**



**52** COUNTRIES REACHED THROUGH POOLED FUNDS

## POLICY



**UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL'S HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS SEGMENT PRIORITY ISSUES**

**DISABILITIES IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION**

**INNOVATIONS IN HUMANITARIAN FINANCING**

**PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND HARASSMENT**

**STRENGTHENING GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMING**

*“We came here six months ago by boat, because military people were burning our houses and killing people. Many people died there. We lost everything – our land, our houses and animals. We now only survive thanks to the food aid. Our hope is to get justice one day.”*

Rabiya, 40, Kutupalong refugee camp; Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh.  
Credit OCHA/Vincent Tremeau



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# Foreword



Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock talks with children in Al Rabat Collective Centre for displaced people in Lahj Governorate, Yemen. The ERC visited Yemen in November 2018. Credit: OCHA/ Ammar Al-Hajj

**From Afghanistan to Yemen, OCHA brings the world together to help crisis-affected people get the humanitarian assistance and protection they need. OCHA plays a critical role in ensuring that the humanitarian system is better resourced, focused on the most acute needs and more responsive to the needs of affected people. This Annual Report outlines what we have achieved in 2018 and highlights the importance of a well-coordinated humanitarian system.**

In 2018, humanitarian needs reached an unprecedented scale. Fortunately, donors generously responded by financing the humanitarian system at record levels. Over 133 million people needed humanitarian assistance in 41 countries. To meet their needs, we asked for US \$25 billion. Donors generously provided over \$15 billion to the UN-coordinated appeals. This is a clear sign of the compassion and humanity of our donors and their citizens. But it also demonstrates

the trust in the global humanitarian system, which undoubtedly saves millions of lives every year.

In Yemen, the world's worst humanitarian crisis, OCHA mobilized resources and advocated for access to people in need all over the country. We worked with our partners to try to stabilize the economy and pushed for the payment of the salaries of teachers and health workers. On average, aid groups reached over 8 million people every month, helping to roll back the world's largest cholera epidemic and move 45 districts out of "pre-famine" status.

In South Sudan, despite the insecurity and other challenges faced by aid agencies, OCHA helped humanitarian actors reach 5.3 million people with assistance, partly through our success in negotiating better access with the warring parties.

In Indonesia, OCHA supported the national response to several earthquakes, including in Central Sulawesi. CERF funds supported

thousands of women to safely give births after hospitals were destroyed or damaged.

In 2018, we continued to use our financing tools to make the humanitarian system more coherent, faster and more supportive of local actors. Our donors certainly recognized their value. 2018 was a record year for the pooled funds. Donor support to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Country-Based Pooled Funds amounted to \$558.6 million and \$950 million, respectively.

OCHA consistently spoke up for the protection of women, men and children, including in the Security Council. In the year that we marked the 25th anniversary of the General Assembly resolution on the protection of civilians, we worked closely with our partners on a landmark Security Council resolution condemning the starvation of civilians and the denial of humanitarian access as weapons of war. To mark the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, OCHA launched the #InvisibleCitizens campaign to highlight the needs of people who have fled their homes without becoming refugees.

In 2018, we took decisive steps to tackle the scourge of sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment in the humanitarian system. OCHA played a key role in facilitating agreement in the Inter-agency Standing Committee to strengthen our system-wide investigative capacities; bolster our information-sharing to ensure perpetrators could not move freely from one organization to another; and ensure that victims received the support and protection they need.

We also took important decisions to strengthen our organization with the aim of making us more agile, accountable, effective, decentralized, transparent and collaborative. We shifted more of our resources to our field offices. And our headquarters became more streamlined and focused on providing advice and support to the field. We also reorganized our surge mechanisms for swifter responses to rapid onset disasters.

The OCHA-managed UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) turned 25 last year. With deployments to five crises in 2018, UNDAC teams have responded to a total of 287 emergencies in 110 countries since 1993.

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

Mark Lowcock



## OCHA's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan

2018 marked the launch of OCHA's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan sets OCHA's priorities and informs our work around the world.

In 2018, OCHA made concrete progress towards its Strategic Objectives in the areas of Coordination, Information Management, Humanitarian Financing, Advocacy and Policy. It also made significant progress against its Management Objectives, which focus on internal institutional reforms.

Internally displaced children in Paoua, Ouham Pendé Prefecture in the Central African Republic.  
Credit: OCHA/Yaye Nabo Sene

## OCHA VISION AND MISSION



### VISION

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



### 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.

## OCHA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1

**Transformed coordination** for a more efficient and tailored humanitarian response.



2

A more credible, comprehensive and evidence-based **situational analysis**.



3

An effective, innovative **humanitarian financing system** that meets the needs of crisis-affected people.



4

International acceptance of the centrality of **international humanitarian and human rights law, access and protection** that results in meaningful action for affected people, especially internally displaced people.



5

**Leadership** to drive transformative change for a more responsive and adaptable humanitarian system.

## OCHA MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES



1

Ensure that OCHA is **fit for the future**.



2

Enhanced **sustainability** of OCHA's **financial resources**.













# MAKING LIVES BETTER

OCHA serves the world's suffering people through its staff based in offices around the world. In 2018, it mobilized more than \$15 billion for response efforts that it coordinated to help more than 100 million people globally. OCHA teams negotiated on issues such as access, humanitarian principles, and protection of civilians and aid workers to ensure that affected people get life-saving relief on time. They advocated for the rights of people caught up in crises and for funds to help them.

## Field offices

### WHAT OCHA'S COUNTRY OFFICES DO

 Provide <b>support to Governments</b> to respond to a crisis.	 Provide <b>up-to-date information</b> on the crisis and the needs of the affected people.
 Provide <b>support to the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator</b> to coordinate the response.	 <b>Advocate</b> for the needs and protection of affected people and aid workers.
 Develop a common assessment of <b>needs</b> and a common <b>response plan</b> for the aid community.	 Advocate for <b>access</b> to affected people.
 Build a common <b>strategy to respond</b> .	 Help mobilize and track <b>resources</b> to respond to the crisis.
 Manage <b>Country-Based Pooled Funds</b> .	 <b>Track and monitor</b> the response to a crisis.

### EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

In Eastern Africa, **conflict and climatic shocks compounded by chronic underdevelopment caused displacement and food insecurity, particularly in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.**

In Southern Africa, needs rose rapidly by the end of 2018 due to weather-related events and disease outbreaks resulting from endemic poverty, economic inequality and political instability. Consequently, ROSEA provided 1,300 days of surge staff and support through 97 deployments.

ROSEA staff collectively spent 246 days providing emergency support to OCHA in Ethiopia, assisting with coordination, information management and civil-military coordination (CMCoord) during the response efforts for people affected by internal conflict and displacement. In South Sudan, ROSEA supported the famine prevention scale-up,

while in Sudan staff supported the response to help newly displaced people in Darfur, assisted with community engagement, and undertook negotiations to access the Two Areas. In the Comoros, a rapid needs assessment was undertaken following the violent clashes in October between the army and demonstrators.

ROSEA provided the first surge deployments in response to natural disasters in the region, deploying staff in the immediate aftermath of cyclones and floods in Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar and Somalia.

The UN Country Teams in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe received support to respond to the impact of poor and erratic rains on people, including mobilizing resources through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and flash appeals, and ensuring early response action.

Inter-agency efforts to prepare for any Ebola-related response were also supported, with staff deployed mainly to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but also to Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to reinforce



regional coordination. ROSEA contributed about 100 days of surge to help the Ebola response in DRC.

Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe were supported to ensure that these countries had put into place the Minimum Preparedness Actions to be ready to respond to new disasters. In addition, ROSEA provided training to enhance the preparedness of national response authorities in Angola and Madagascar.

ROSEA consists of 31 staff (13 international, 18 national) based in Nairobi, Kenya, and 2 staff in a Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) in Madagascar. The office in Johannesburg closed in March 2019.

### Eritrea

**2018 was a significant year for Eritrea, with the end of the war with Ethiopia and the lifting of UN Security Council sanctions prompting an unpredicted change in the regional dynamics. This has created a new momentum in relations between the Government and the UN.**

OCHA Eritrea operated in a context in which humanitarian issues, tools and mechanisms were not recognized by the Government. All these elements were therefore integrated into development planning.

OCHA Eritrea facilitated, consolidated and monitored the execution of the 2018 Basic Services Response Priorities (BSRP) plan, an internal UN plan that targeted 950,000 people with multisectoral assistance across several sectors such as health care and education.

In 2018, the funding requirement for humanitarian/basic services priorities was estimated at \$24 million, to help target nearly 1 million people.

OCHA Eritrea continued to provide coordination, information management and advocacy support to the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), donors and implementing partners to track funding and implementation of the BSRP and the UN-Government Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework 2017-2021.

OCHA Eritrea led the internal UNCT contingency planning related to the opening – after 20 years – of the border with Ethiopia. We supported advocacy efforts by the RC/HC to open humanitarian access and mobilize resources and facilitated a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Underfunded Emergencies grant of \$5 million.

In 2018, OCHA Eritrea had seven staff (three international, four national) based in the capital city, Asmara.

### Ethiopia

**Following two years of exceptional drought from 2015 to 2017, Ethiopia witnessed positive political developments marred by a surge in conflict in 2018. Ethiopia also saw an increase in internal displacement, with nearly 2.95 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across different parts of the country by the end of the year, including 2.4 million people displaced by conflict, and 522,000 climate-induced displacements. Continued food insecurity, acute malnutrition, disease outbreaks and floods exacerbated the humanitarian situation.**

OCHA coordinated life-saving response for 7.95 million people in need of relief food/cash assistance and non-food assistance for an additional 9.45 million people. In partnership with more than 82 humanitarian partners, OCHA scaled up its staffing capacity, as well as its geographic presence in six

new field locations, to mobilize resources for new emergencies, including in new conflict hotspots in Gedeo (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR)), West Guji (Oromia), Benishangul Gumuz region, and East and West Wellega (Oromia).

An analysis by OCHA of trends over a three-year period related to chronic relief beneficiaries determined that some 3.4 million people had received assistance. The analysis also showed that an average of 300,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 3 million cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were recorded each year even without a drought. To better link humanitarian and development work, OCHA and partners developed a Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan composed of three pillars – prevention/mitigation; response and response preparedness; and recovery and systems strengthening – to reduce costly emergency operations in the future.

Guided by an inter-cluster prioritization exercise, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) allocated more than \$116 million of EHF and CERF funds to multisector projects with high investments for nutrition,

water, sanitation and hygiene, health and, in response to drought, conflict and flood displacements.

OCHA's work in Ethiopia in 2018 was supported by 83 staff (54 national, 16 international, 13 short-term personnel) based in the capital city, Addis Ababa, and a subnational presence in 14 field locations – the Somali region (Jijiga, Gode); SNNPR (Awassa, Dilla); Oromia region (Bule Hora/West Guji, Yabello/Moyale, Negelle Borena/Guji, Bale Robe, Nekemte-Gimbi/Wellega); Dire Dawa region (Dire Dawa town); Afar region (Semera); Tigray region (Mekele); Gambella region (Gambella town); and Amhara region (Bahirdar).

Shelter being constructed for internally displaced households in Shabelle Zone, Somali region, Ethiopia.  
Credit: OCHA/Kaela Glass





## Greater accountability in the response to recurrent disasters

In 2018, the ERC launched an Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the drought response in Ethiopia, marking the first time that a slow-onset, recurrent disaster is being assessed.

The exercise involves an independent review of the extent to which the humanitarian response has met the objectives of the response plans of 2016-2018 over time, in particular in terms of saving lives and reducing morbidity; protecting and restoring livelihoods; and preparing for and responding to other humanitarian shocks.

The IAHE of the drought response in Ethiopia will serve to support learning, strengthen accountability and improve preparedness and response for the humanitarian system in similar future disaster responses. The evaluation is expected to be completed in October 2019.

### Somalia

Somalia remained among the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world, with one third of its people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. In 2018, OCHA Somalia effectively coordinated more than 230 humanitarian partners, providing \$850 million in assistance to almost 3 million people.

A nurse assesses a malnourished child at a mobile facility run by the Somali Young Doctors Association at the Ala Amin settlement for internally displaced persons in Mogadishu, Somalia. Credit: OCHA/Matija Kovac



OCHA played a significant role in enhancing multisectoral and integrated response underpinned by the centrality of protection in all planned actions.

Donor support was sustained through 2018, including at the London High-Level Event and the Brussels Somalia Partnership Forum. With almost \$1.1 billion mobilized in 2018, humanitarian partners were reaching more than 2 million men, women, boys and girls with food every month.

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund allocated \$53 million to 58 humanitarian partners through six allocation rounds. In addition, CERF provided \$17 million to support response to the lingering impact of drought in northern Somalia and in flood-affected regions in south and central Somalia.

With 81 staff, consisting of 22 international, 57 national and 2 other personnel, OCHA Somalia's head office is in Mogadishu, with sub-offices in Baidoa (South West), Doolow satellite office (Jubaland), Garowe (Puntland), Gaalkacyo (Galmudug), Hargeisa (Somaliland), Kismayo (Jubaland), Mogadishu (Banadir) and Belet Weyne (HirShabelle). A support office in Nairobi, Kenya, assisted with information management, administration, strategic planning and coordination, humanitarian financing and donor liaison.



### South Sudan

As conflict entered its fifth year in South Sudan, ERC Lowcock visited the region, called for all parties to cease hostilities amid fresh fighting that displaced tens of thousands of people.

In 2018, OCHA South Sudan coordinated the efforts of 11 UN and 156 NGO (non-governmental organization) partners to provide life-saving assistance and protection to more than 5 million people. OCHA staff worked to expand access to people most in need. OCHA used the opening up of access following a revitalized peace agreement in September 2018 to organize missions to locations that had been inaccessible for more than two years. OCHA also supported efforts to rapidly scale up Ebola preparedness across the Equatoria region (which covers nine states) following an outbreak in north-eastern DRC.

OCHA continued to play a central role in facilitating and advocating for humanitarian access for affected people and the humanitarian community. While violence began to decline after the peace agreement, bureaucratic impediments continued, includ-

ing in the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) controlled areas. OCHA organized a mission led by the HC to Khartoum, Sudan, to meet with SPLA-IO leader Riek Machar in November 2018, resulting in reduced bureaucratic pressures on humanitarian organizations in SPLA-IO areas. Capitalizing on OCHA's access and information management capacities, the office supported the HCT with nuanced and operationally relevant access analysis.

The OCHA-managed South Sudan Humanitarian Fund directed funding towards the most urgent priorities in consultation with the Inter-Cluster Working Group and the HCT, allocating \$53.4 million in 2018, including \$51.4 million against the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) priorities, and \$2 million through a reserve allocation to jump-start Ebola preparedness actions. Nearly 40 per cent of all funds allocated went to national NGOs. OCHA supported the HC's resource mobilization efforts through 2018, resulting in nearly \$1.2 billion received towards the \$1.7 billion appeal.

In 2018, OCHA South Sudan had 87 positions (52 national, 35 international) in Juba and 8 field offices in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei.

Children run through the bushes in Mundu town in South Sudan's Central Equatoria region. Credit: UNMISS/Eric Kanalstein





The World Food Programme distributes food to the internally displaced near the Murta settlement, Kadugli, Sudan. Credit: OCHA/Sari Omer

**Sudan**

During 2018, OCHA continued to advocate for humanitarian access in conflict-affected areas in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Through a range of advocacy efforts, OCHA was able to secure access to previously inaccessible areas, including some villages in Darfur's Jebel Marra region under the control of non-State armed groups. Humanitarian partners had not accessed some of these areas since the beginning of the conflict. This led to inter-agency needs assessments coordinated by OCHA, and corresponding response.

OCHA also coordinated inter-agency assessments in newly accessible areas in South Kordofan. This was possible because of OCHA's engagement with the Procedures Monitoring Committee, a body chaired by the Government to implement its directives on supporting humanitarian action.

OCHA raised global awareness about the growing economic crisis in Sudan through a visit by the ERC and subsequent visits by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP) Executive

Directors. The increased advocacy, as well as an analysis of the humanitarian impact and requirements conducted by OCHA, led to increased funding, including some \$62.4 million disbursed in 2018 through CERF and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

For the first time in Sudan, OCHA conducted a CMCoord training for members of the military. The workshop aimed to improve their understanding of the importance of principled humanitarian response and humanitarian access.

The knowledge disseminated through this training played a role in the successful access negotiations during 2018.

OCHA Sudan had 84 staff (22 international, 62 national), working in Khartoum and across seven sub-offices in El Fasher (North Darfur), Zalingei (Central Darfur), Nyala (South Darfur), El Geneina (West Darfur), Ed Daein (East Darfur), Kadugli (South Kordofan), and Damazine (Blue Nile), as well as in Abyei.

**WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

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

Some of the world's most acute and prolonged crises and close to a third of global humanitarian needs are found in West and Central Africa. In 2018, 44 million people required assistance and protection across the region. ROWCA coordinated and supported humanitarian action, advocated for people in need, mobilized funds, and catalysed efforts to address the structural causes of vulnerability in one of the regions most exposed to shocks.

ROWCA provided surge capacity and technical support in the region, deploying 21 staff for 1,368 days to support emergency response efforts and 15 staff for 242 days on missions to support operational readiness and partnerships. The office also took a leading role in rapidly scaling up coordination and information management support for the Ebola response in DRC. In addition, the office surged staff to respond to natural disasters in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal.

In response to the food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel, ROWCA led advocacy efforts with regional partners, increasing visibility and mobilizing resources, including through a regional CERF allocation. The office also helped to organize humanitarian/donor conferences for the region and provided support to HCs for high-level events and Member State briefings.

In September, more than \$2 billion was raised at a conference hosted by Germany, Nigeria, Norway and the UN to support humanitarian, stabilization and resilience activities in the Lake Chad region. Multilateral financial institutions announced \$467 million in concessional loans for those countries affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.

ROWCA worked on mitigating the impact of crises in the region with the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic Community of Central African States, furthering operational partnership and learning among national disaster management agencies. The office supported the development of Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs), HRPs and other humanitarian and advocacy documents in the region. In addition, ROWCA supported CMCoord in Burkina Faso and Nigeria, developed protection and access strategies in Burkina Faso and Cameroon, and facilitated contingency planning in Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau and Togo. The office rolled out the Emergency Response Preparedness approach in Senegal, led a Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (a global partnership of 19 UN and non-UN organizations) mission to Ghana, and supported the coordination of cash programming in CAR.

In 2018, ROWCA had 36 staff (16 international, 20 national) based in Dakar and 2 national staff as part of a HAT in Burkina Faso.

Burundians repatriated from Tanzania at the transit centre of Mabanda, Makamba Province, Burundi. Credit: OCHA/Christian Cricboom



**Burundi**

There was a slight improvement in the humanitarian situation in Burundi during 2018. However, significant numbers of people remained highly vulnerable and in need of humanitarian aid. Nearly 13



per cent of the country's people were in crisis (phase 3) and emergency (phase 4) phases of food insecurity, as defined by the Integrated Phase Classification, and in urgent need of life-saving assistance.

Some 240,000 people, including more than 168,000 IDPs and 71,000 Congolese refugees, remained displaced in Burundi, the majority of them in need of multisectoral emergency assistance and durable solutions.

OCHA successfully supported resource mobilization efforts for the Burundi HRP, which was significantly underfunded during the first part of the year. OCHA's advocacy efforts resulted in the HRP receiving \$92.3 million – 56 per cent of the total requirement – by the end of the year.

OCHA led a joint vulnerability mapping and analysis, which contributed to the HCT's efforts to strengthen people's resilience by linking emergency response and medium- and long-term interventions. OCHA also supported the advocacy efforts of the HC and HCT, particularly during the last quarter of 2018 following the promulgation of a law suspending international NGOs.

OCHA played a key role in promoting the linkages between humanitarian and development work. Efforts were made to strengthen cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender, accountability to affected populations, and use of cash programming. OCHA also provided support to the UNCT's focal point on efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, helping to conduct surveys

and drafting country-specific standard operating procedures. In addition, OCHA contributed to building the capacity of more than 130 national partners in emergency co-ordination and needs assessment.

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With a total amount of \$7.3 million, CERF is the third major donor to the HRP. In February, CERF supported the response to the influx of 15,000 refugees from DRC through its emergency response window with an allocation of \$2.4 million. In September, CERF provided \$4.9 million through the Underfunded Emergencies window. An additional allocation of \$2.4 million was announced in December as part of the preparations for a possible spread of Ebola from neighbouring DRC.

OCHA Burundi has 12 staff (6 international, 6 national) based in Bujumbura.



Deputy ERC Ursula Mueller talks to Nigerian children at the Minawao refugee camp, Far North, Cameroon. At the time of the visit in February, the camp was receiving 50 new persons every week due to renewed violence by Boko Haram-affiliated armed groups. Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh

## Cameroon

In 2018, a new humanitarian crisis emerged in western Cameroon, that forced more than 437,000 people to escape violence in the North-West and South-West regions. The displacement led to a 30 per cent increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.

As the first entity to set up an office in the North-West, OCHA facilitated the deployment of humanitarian actors and the scale-up of assistance in the two regions. At the same time, OCHA took over the leadership of coordination in the Far North region, strengthening coordination between sectors and the national level.

In total, OCHA supported more than 110 humanitarian partners in providing emergency assistance in 8 of the 10 regions of the country. OCHA provided local responders with the tools to deploy in a safe and principled manner.

These included capacity-building activities on humanitarian principles, protection mainstreaming and coordination. OCHA's expertise was also necessary to support humanitarian access and CMCoord in the Far North, North-West and South-West, where humanitarian space had been shrinking due to insecurity and administrative impediments.

Deputy ERC Ursula Mueller visited Cameroon in February to urge the international community and the Government to step up support for humanitarian action in the country, which is most affected by region-wide violence sparked by Boko Haram.

Using rigorous and gender-sensitive data to prioritize the most life-saving activities, OCHA coordinated and prepared two CERF allocations in 2018. In total, CERF provided \$15 million to protect the most vulnerable in the Far North, the South-West and the North-West.



Despite efforts to mobilize resources for Cameroon's largest humanitarian emergency, the response remained largely underfunded, with only 40 per cent of the HRP funding requirements met by the end of 2018.

OCHA Cameroon has 25 staff: 11 international and 14 national. OCHA enlarged its presence with a new sub-office in Buea, in addition to its head office in Yaounde, its sub-offices in Maroua and a satellite office in Kousseri.

## Central African Republic

The humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) remained severe. In 2018, 2.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, a figure that increased to 2.9 million by the end of the year. With a total population of 4.7 million, the number of people in need in CAR represented one of the highest ratios of people in need to population in the world. The humanitarian needs were a direct result of conflict, increasing violence affecting civilians and attacks on humanitarian workers, and a lack of funding to restore access to basic services.

Larissa Néoumangue, a displaced mother, with her baby in Paoua, Central African Republic. Larissa's husband was killed when her village was attacked in January 2018. Thousands of people in villages to the north of Paoua fled violence and took shelter in religious sites or with host families. Credit: OCHA/Yaye Nabo Sene



In 2018, Deputy ERC Mueller visited CAR to urge the international community to boost their support for humanitarian efforts, and warned,

*“If we do not receive funding, people will die.”*

OCHA CAR facilitated the coordination of the humanitarian response of more than 150 actors. Pooled funds continued to play a critical role in addressing urgent funding gaps and growing humanitarian needs, representing more than 15 per cent of the overall HRP funding in 2018. A total of \$38.4 million was allocated (\$28.4 million from the CAR Humanitarian Fund and \$10 million through the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window).

OCHA also played a leading role in integrating the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender with Age Marker (GAM) in the response. (see page 52).

OCHA’s efforts helped to strengthen engagement with affected communities. CMCoord mechanisms were also expanded with the activation of two more coordination platforms in the field.

OCHA CAR has 96 staff (28 international, 68 national) in 10 locations including the national office (Bangui), sub-offices (Bambari, Bouar, Kaga Bandoro) and satellite offices (Alindao, Batangafo, Berberati, Bria, Bocaranga, Paoua).

**Chad**

**Present in Chad since 2005, the OCHA country office has continued to respond to the three major crises in the country.**

The first crisis involved the influx of people fleeing violence in the Lake Chad Basin (from Nigeria and Cameroon into the Western Lac region), from CAR into southern Chad, and from Libya and Sudan into the northern and eastern parts of the country. The second crisis is that of high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, and the third is health emergencies. Poor development and lack of essential services has compounded the chronic vulnerability to successive shocks of some 4.4 million people identified in the 2018 HRP.

A woman beneficiary of a cash-based programme with her identity card in Brim, Lac region, Chad. The woman, along with other residents of her village on one of the islands in Lake Chad, had fled when a Boko Haram-affiliated group attacked them. Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



OCHA played a key role in joining up humanitarian and development work. OCHA fostered dialogue between Government, humanitarian and development actors and donors, which resulted in a joint analysis of needs and the definition of six collective outcomes to be achieved by 2019.

The efforts have been captured in a three-year strategic framework and plan (2017-2019). The collective outcomes link the HRP with the UN Development Assistance Framework, the World Bank Country Partnership Framework, the National Development Plan and the Vision 2030 of the Government as a first concrete step in the collaboration between humanitarian and development actors in Chad.

The joint mission to Chad in October 2018 by ERC Lowcock and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator Achim Steiner provided essential support for these initiatives. Based on considerable joint analysis and engagement with a wide range of stakeholders in 2018, the 2019 HRP reflects the interlinkage between national, development and humanitarian planning and programming.

Earlier in the year, Deputy ERC Mueller also travelled to Chad to raise the profile of the crises in the country.

*“Chad will be high on my agenda, and I will bring the voices of the people that I talked to in the Lac region to the attention of the international community to step up financing.”*

Ms. Mueller said following her visit.

OCHA’s active engagement in CMCoord has been consistently recognized. OCHA supported the Multinational Joint Task Force in the development of its strategy on the protection of civilians, including a strong focus on humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law.

OCHA was instrumental in supporting the development and implementation of the HCT strategy on emergency preparedness.

OCHA also facilitated a capacity-building process of government structures and partners in the capital city, N’Djamena, and in the field, providing the humanitarian community with a robust prevention capacity based on an early warning system and rapid response capacity.

OCHA Chad has 51 staff (20 international, 31 national) spread across the national office in N’Djamena and three sub-offices in Abéché, Baga Sola and Goré.

**20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

An action plan to strengthen the response to internal displacement in specific countries was launched in April 2018.

The three-year plan was developed by a group of entities including OCHA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and partners. The plan aims to strengthen country responses to internal displacement and foster sharing good practices among Member States and humanitarian and development organizations.

The action plan also aims to help prepare for disaster-induced displacement and promote durable solutions. It focuses on four areas: law and policy, information management, protracted displacement/durable solutions and IDP participation.

OCHA co-leads the group together with UNHCR. As part of this work, OCHA and partners showcased successful humanitarian-development projects supporting IDPs in learning events in CAR and Ukraine, building on the findings from the 2017 study *Breaking the Impasse: Reducing protracted internal displacement as a collective outcome*.

The plan came about following a request to OCHA from the UN Secretary-General’s Executive Committee to consult with relevant actors on strengthening the prevention of, and response to, internal displacement. The Committee also asked for durable solutions and garner political support and commitments around those issues ahead of the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.



*Deputy ERC Ursula Mueller with residents of Brim village, Lac region, Chad. The villagers are hosting people displaced by attacks on their homes by Boko Haram-affiliated armed groups. The Deputy ERC visited Chad in February 2018.*

Credit: OCHA/Naomi Frerotte





**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

The declaration of an L3 emergency response in DRC at the end of 2017 meant that the focus of 2018 was scaling up the humanitarian system’s capacity to respond to the escalation in needs. The Level 3 response has since been phased out.

The impact of the rapid deterioration of the security context in 2017 was acutely felt across the provinces of Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika. This was compounded by large-scale movement of people, which added to the complexity of a response that was already dealing with important needs and a challenging operating environment.

Throughout 2018, humanitarian needs in DRC remained acute because of persistent conflict, pre-electoral tensions, and the risk of epidemics including cholera and Ebola outbreaks.

OCHA helped raise more than \$528 million for the humanitarian response in DRC, which hosts one of the world’s largest displaced populations.

Close to 200 international NGOs, 750 national NGOs and 12 multilateral organizations deliver assistance in DRC. This requires an extensive humanitarian coordination system at the national level and in the five

conflict-prone provinces of Ituri, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, as well as across the Kasai region. DRC’s size and volatility can result in as many as 100 cluster meetings a month. DRC is also host to about 500,000 refugees, mostly from Rwanda, Burundi and CAR. In 2018, DRC also confronted two Ebola outbreaks.

In response, ERC Lowcock released \$10 million from CERF to South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, and Rwanda to stem the regional spread of Ebola, a looming possibility due to population displacement from DRC to neighbouring countries.

In 2018, OCHA DRC went through a complete functional review, tailoring both its team composition and footprint to be better equipped to tackle 2019 priorities and to remain agile as new situations emerge.

In 2018, OCHA DRC had 131 staff (28 international, 91 national, 4 UN Volunteers, 8 other national contracts) working across 11 locations, including the national office (Kinshasa), sub-offices (Bukavu, Goma and Kananga) and satellite offices (Beni, Bunia, Lubumbashi, Mbuji Mayi, Shabunda, Tshikapa and Uvira).

**Mali**

The humanitarian situation in Mali significantly deteriorated in 2018 due to increasing conflict and intercommunal clashes, as well as a poor rainy season in 2017 and floods in 2018. The number of IDPs more than tripled in 2018, from 38,000 to more than 120,000.

As the situation worsened, Deputy ERC Mueller visited Mali to call for greater international attention to the millions affected by the violent clashes.

*“Violence and intercommunal clashes have got worse here this year [...] and this has huge implications, including humanitarian organizations not able to access areas and people in need of assistance,”*

she said.

OCHA supported humanitarian partners to provide assistance to 405,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene services and items; 95,174 girls and boys out of school were given access to education; 120,792 girls and boys were supported with school canteens; 984,739 medical consultations, 124,164 cases of severe acute malnutrition and more than 135,000 cases of moderate acute malnutrition were addressed; 1,019,000 people received food assistance; and 828,000 people received livelihood support.

In 2018, the country office and its partners identified hotspots to better capture people’s needs in hard-to-reach areas and maintained contact with armed groups in Bamako and in the field to advocate for humanitarian access.

OCHA managed humanitarian financing instruments to direct funding towards the most urgent priorities, with CERF providing a total of \$16 million.

With 44 staff (28 national, 16 international), OCHA supported the Mali response and maintained a robust field presence with a head office in Bamako as well as sub-offices in Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu.

**Niger**

In 2018, OCHA Niger improved humanitarian access to deliver life-saving assistance and protection to people caught up in conflict in the regions of Diffa, Tahoua and Tillabéri. Strengthened CMCoord mechanisms played a key part in securing better access.

OCHA Niger coordinated the provision of humanitarian assistance in other parts of

the country during peaks of malnutrition, food insecurity, epidemics and flooding. Working with about 175 humanitarian partners, OCHA coordinated assistance to more than 2.3 million people targeted across the country – an increase of 400,000 people compared with 2017. OCHA also played an important role in optimizing the cooperation with the Government of Niger, capitalizing on their willingness to take the lead on humanitarian issues while considering how to further support them in terms of capacity-building. OCHA has been a key partner of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the Prime Minister and supports them in their coordination role as well as in information management and advocacy.

With 38 staff (7 international, 31 national), OCHA supported the Niger response through a robust field presence with an office in Niamey and sub-offices in Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder regions and two satellite offices in N’Guimi and Ouallam.

**Nigeria**

With 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria’s north-east and the Lake Chad region was one of the most severe in the world in 2018. In its ninth year, the conflict continued to cause insecurity and has resulted in widespread forced displacement, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, severe protection concerns, and a massive food and nutrition crisis.

In 2018, efforts were made to achieve a “fit for purpose” humanitarian coordination structure, including streamlined coordination mechanisms, to maximize impact and to expedite operations. A local coordination group was revitalized, leading to the establishment of nine of such groups to focus on deep field response.

A young resident of the Minova site for internally displaced persons in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Minova site was set up when hundreds of families fled the city of Goma after it was taken by armed groups in 2007. Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh





To boost the response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, resource mobilization and awareness-raising initiatives were facilitated by the High-Level Conference on the Lake Chad region and the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund – Private Sector Initiative. In 2018, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund allocated \$36 million – 8 per cent of which went to national NGOs, providing primarily assistance to people newly arriving from ongoing hostilities.

OCHA supported the HCT’s approval of strategic frameworks to guide the response and reinforce understanding of the humanitarian imperative and humanitarian principles. These frameworks include an access strategy; humanitarian-civil-military guidance; an HCT advocacy strategy; and a community engagement strategy.

OCHA trained humanitarian partners in 11 deep field locations in Borno on international humanitarian and human rights law, access, CMCoord, protection against sexual violence and abuse /gender-based violence and the centrality of protection in humanitarian response. OCHA also delivered seven CMCoord trainings to 181 military officers and more than 50 humanitarian partners.

With 60 staff (19 international, 41 national), OCHA supported the Nigeria response with a head office in Abuja and sub-offices in Damaturu, Maiduguri and Yola.

### Mobilizing staff during an emergency

During unforeseen emergencies and disasters, when a crisis deteriorates, or when a force majeure affects an office, OCHA mobilizes staff from regional offices and from three mechanisms.

The mechanisms are managed by the Response Services Section (RSS) within OCHA’s Emergency Response Support Branch in Geneva.

These mechanisms are the Emergency Response Roster (ERR), the Associates Surge Pool (ASP) and the Stand-By Partnership Programme (SBPP).

In 2018, the RSS administered 142 surge deployments in support of OCHA operations in 28 countries. This included deployments through the ERR, SBPP, ASP, UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and environmental expert deployments.

Most surge deployments (88 per cent) supported protracted, complex emergencies. As a part of OCHA’s change management process, a Task Team was formed in 2018 to consider the function of extant surge mechanisms. This has and will continue to impact the ERR, with pending adjustments to be made to ensure that

staff are pre-identified and prepared to contribute to surge requirements as both individuals and as a team.

In response to the escalating Ebola outbreak in eastern DRC in late 2018, OCHA’s internal and external surge mechanisms were activated.

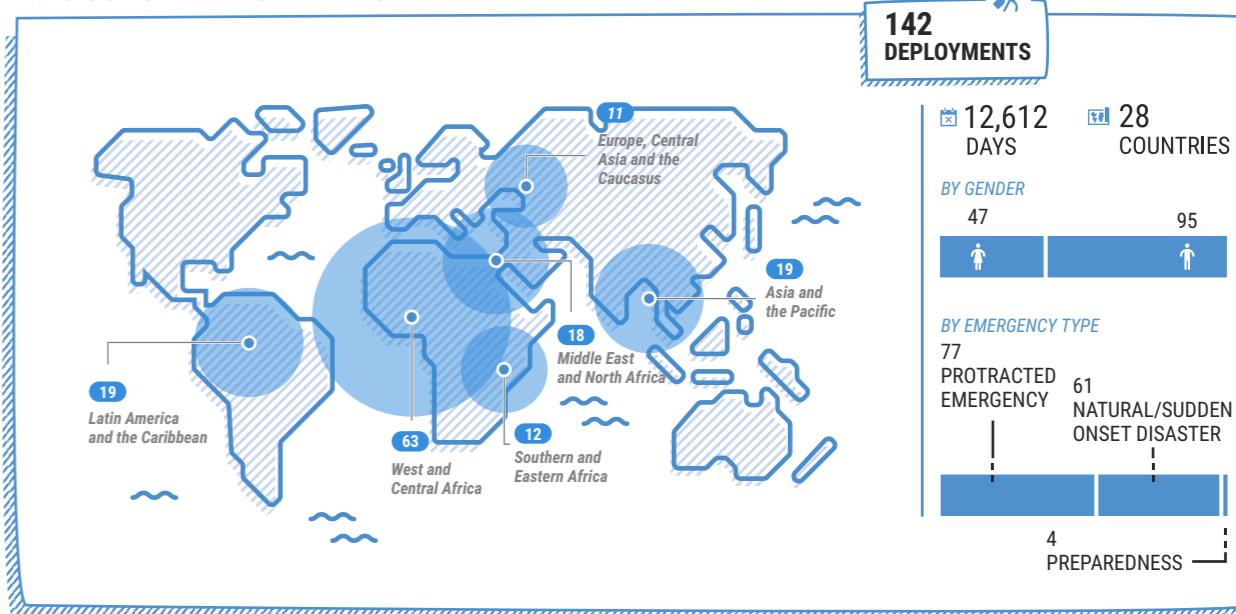
Thanks to the rapid surge support, OCHA was able to effectively establish coordination mechanisms and a presence on the ground. There were 13 surge deployments to the emergency through the ERR, SBPP and ASP core mechanisms. Four OCHA staff were rapidly deployed to Goma, Kinshasa and North Kivu to provide initial support to the response, followed by five SBPP deployments to Kinshasa and South Kivu. To ensure longer-term support, four ASPs were identified and deployed to help manage the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), public information, inter-cluster coordination and general field coordination.

### BREAKDOWN OF SURGE MECHANISMS



<sup>1</sup> In addition, 10 UNDAC support staff were deployed.  
<sup>2</sup> Environmental experts deployed independently of UNDAC missions.

### 2018 SURGE DEPLOYMENTS





**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

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

Armed conflict, political instability and climatic factors continued to contribute to a complex and challenging humanitarian landscape across much of the Middle East and North Africa region in 2018.

The 2018 Iraq HRP was 92.5 per cent funded by year's end, making it the best-funded response globally, and reflecting strong donor confidence in both projected outcomes and results.

ROMENA continued to prioritize surge support across the region, with seven staff deployed for a combined total of 428 days to support emergency response and readiness efforts – including 271 days in Libya, 92 days in Jordan, 26 days in the OCHA Yemen office in Jordan, 16 days in the United Arab Emirates and 21 days in Afghanistan.

Emergency Response Preparedness was an important pillar of ROMENA's work, with such processes supported in Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. ROMENA continued to provide timely and effective administrative and technical support to the Libya Country Office and OCHA HATs in Central Asia and Iran, as well as the office in Abu Dhabi.

ROMENA was made up of 21 staff (7 international, 14 national), including HATs in Iran, Georgia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, covering Central Asia.

In addition to these HATs, OCHA also established an office in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates in 2018 to support operational coordination in the region, with four staff (two national, two international).

**Iraq**

The humanitarian context in Iraq underwent a substantial evolution in 2018. Operations pivoted from the delivery of emergency response during armed conflict to addressing the needs of millions of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable

host communities living in areas heavily impacted by armed conflict, particularly the military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Of the 6 million people displaced at the height of the conflict, 4.2 million have returned home. Throughout 2018, OCHA worked to ensure a focus on protection in the humanitarian response, engaging counterparts in the Government, UN agencies and NGOs on prioritizing those who may be most vulnerable, including families with perceived affiliations to extremist groups.

OCHA supported 170 partners to reach 3 million out of 3.4 million people targeted with humanitarian assistance (87 per cent), including 1.3 million children and 1.4 million women and girls. Humanitarian actors implemented programmes across 107 of Iraq's 109 districts, although the majority of the response focused on serving IDPs living in camps. The 2018 Iraq HRP was 92.5 per cent funded by year's end, making it the best-funded response globally, and reflecting strong donor confidence in both projected outcomes and results.

With 56 staff (22 international, 34 national), OCHA maintained its main office in Baghdad, a regional office in Erbil, and field sub-offices in Erbil, Dahuk, Kirkuk and Ninewa (hosted in Erbil), as well as a presence in Anbar, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah.

**Libya**

Since mid-2014, instability and insecurity have driven civilian casualties and displacement in Lybia. The crisis has ravaged the economy, while public services decay. In 2018, Libya continued to be the main point of departure for people attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea towards Europe. Many refugees and migrants were subjected to exploitation, abuse, sexual violence, discrimination, unlawful



killings and torture by armed groups inside Libya, including those affiliated with state institutions. In 2018, some 1.6 million people – a quarter of the population – were affected by the crisis, and 1.1 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance.

In February 2018, following a prolonged period of remote operations from Tunis due to security restrictions in Libya, the UN began to re-establish a permanent presence in Libya and, by late 2018, nearly all UN international staff had been relocated. Efforts to expand permanent field presence in 2018 culminated in the opening of the Benghazi sub-office in early 2019.

On a joint mission with UNDP in December, Deputy ERC Mueller witnessed the impact of the conflict and dire conditions in refugee and migrant detention centres. The mission called for strengthened, joined-up efforts to address the needs of Libya's most vulnerable people.

In 2018, OCHA Libya played a leading role in integrating gender and protection concerns across the humanitarian response, and in strengthening engagement with affected communities. Amid shrinking humanitar-

ian space due to growing bureaucratic impediments and access restrictions, OCHA played a pivotal role in supporting partners to reach remote areas to assess needs and provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations. To this end, OCHA also established a Humanitarian Access Working Group in 2018, which aims to analyse and identify solutions to improve access.

At the end of 2018, OCHA Libya had 14 staff (8 international, 6 national) working from Tripoli, with a support office in Tunis, with 2 national staff and coordination support to operations in the eastern parts of the country provided from Tripoli.

**occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)**

The humanitarian situation in the oPt deteriorated significantly in 2018, particularly in Gaza, which experienced recurrent outbreaks of violence and a large number of casualties from the "Great March of Return" demonstrations. OCHA oPt supported the HC in generating global awareness of the serious humanitarian situation and in

A World Health Organization staff member follows up with a Yazidi mother on her daughter's vaccinations. The photo was taken during a 2018 mission organized by OCHA to the Sinjar Mountains, Iraq. Credit: OCHA/Manja Vidic





A woman signs the living petition at UN Headquarters in New York.  
Credit: OCHA/ Jessica Redmond

## A “living petition” for World Humanitarian Day

For World Humanitarian Day on 19 August, OCHA and humanitarian partners created a “living petition” to advocate for the protection of civilians in conflict.

As part of the global #NotATarget campaign, the petition was signed by citizens, celebrities and the humanitarian community and urged world leaders to uphold and respect international humanitarian law.

Gathering people’s faces through the innovative use of 3D facial recognition technology, the petition allowed people from all over the world to sign with their face instead of a signature – a far more powerful statement.

Presented at the UN General Assembly in September, the petition became an expression of global demand that civilians, aid workers and medical workers are #NotATarget. Supported by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, businessman Richard Branson, author Paulo Coelho, actor Forest Whitaker and others, the campaign reached millions of people and started more than 90,000 conversations on social media.

2018 also marked the fifteenth anniversary of the tragic attack on the Canal Hotel in Baghdad, Iraq, which killed 22 people, including the UN Special Representative in Iraq, Sérgio Vieira de Mello, and wounded more than 100 others. To honour those who lost their lives, OCHA worked with other UN agencies to create first-hand accounts, in three languages, of seven of the survivors, who described what they saw and how the attack irrevocably changed their lives and their work with the UN.

OCHA field and regional offices also worked closely with humanitarian partners to organize a range of local activities and events, tailored to the priority issues in their country or community. Activities and events took place in more than 25 countries and regions across the world.

These events included a press conference on the protection of civilians in Afghanistan, a panel discussion at the University of Bangui in CAR, a round-table discussion on protection of civilians and resilience in Chad, a photo exhibit featuring humanitarians in Lebanon, and promotion of the #NotATarget campaign on social media in countries such as Colombia, Iraq and Myanmar.



A scene of devastation after a residential multi-story building was targeted in the city of Gaza in the occupied Palestinian territory. Credit: Muthana El Najjar

coordinating the response, through our leading role in information management, coordination, and through factual reporting and coordinated advocacy.

CERF emergency funding helped support the response to the most urgent priorities in Gaza, complemented with the OCHA-managed oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPtHF) reserve allocations in Gaza and the West Bank. The oPt HF received a record \$32 million, 60 per cent above the target, while allocating \$21 million.

In contrast to the oPt HF’s record income, with needs rising humanitarian actors faced record-low funding in 2018, mainly due to the withdrawal of contributions from a major donor. This trend is expected to continue in 2019, as donors indicate that current funding levels are likely to remain unchanged. Humanitarian actors also faced an increasingly constrained operational environment.

OCHA played a key role in facilitating the prioritization process for the 2019 HRP. The plan aims to ensure the most effective and needs-based use of resources, presenting a more realistic and achievable blueprint

for 2019, taking into account constraints in the oPt and the fact that humanitarian needs outweigh resources and humanitarian capabilities.

OCHA oPt has a total of 60 staff (10 international, 50 national), with a main office in Jerusalem and four sub-offices in Gaza, Hebron, Nablus and Ramallah. The Gaza sub-office is OCHA’s largest in the oPt and is led by a senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer because of the dire humanitarian situation and complexities regarding humanitarian action in the territory. OCHA’s three sub-offices in the West Bank are entirely nationalized and ensure capacity to cover the complex, pressured and deteriorating situation.

### Syria

By the end of 2018, an estimated 11.7 million people in Syria remained in need of humanitarian assistance, including 6.2 million IDPs. Over the course of the year, the movements of more than 1.6 million people were recorded and close to 1.4 million displaced people – mostly IDPs – reportedly returned home spontaneously.



*Khaled, a 10-year-old boy in Homs, Syria, tells ERC Lowcock that he goes to school because he loves it. Khaled and his family were displaced from Palmyra in 2017.*

Credit: OCHA/Ghalia Seifo







An IDP family that fled Al Hudaydah, Yemen, in June when fighting intensified in their neighbourhood. Credit: OCHA/Giles Clark

Many of the people returned to heavily damaged homes and infrastructure. While there was a reduction in violence in many parts of the country in the second half of 2018, the impact of hostilities remained a primary driver of humanitarian needs in the country.

ERC Lowcock visited Syria twice in 2018 to push for sustained access to the people in need.

OCHA's regional response to the Syria crisis included the OCHA Syria office, based out of Damascus with sub-offices in Aleppo, Homs and Qamishli, and country offices in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. In addition, from Amman, OCHA managed an office to support the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Syria Crisis. These offices collectively supported the coordinated and coherent humanitarian action across Syria under the framework of the HRP.

OCHA Syria spearheaded discussions on principled access and protection of civilians in eastern Ghouta, south-western Syria and other locations that experienced heavy fighting throughout the year. The operating environment inside Syria for humanitarian organizations – and for OCHA in particular – remained challenging in 2018. Between July and August, OCHA's footprint was temporarily reduced due to the non-renewal of visas for international personnel. Nonetheless, OCHA played a key role in discussions on

more systematically understanding and monitoring the quality of humanitarian access in Syria.

OCHA's office in Gaziantep, Turkey continued to play a critical role in enabling cross-border humanitarian response in north-western Syria in 2018, as needs in the area deepened. OCHA Turkey coordinated both UN and NGO assistance, with the latter estimated to represent some 80 per cent of the overall cross-border response. OCHA Turkey conducted extensive training of partners on various aspects of humanitarian action and outreach with non-State armed groups to expand humanitarian access. Thirty-one armed groups signed a "Declaration of Commitment" and "Joint Operating Principles" on engagement with humanitarian actors. Individual access incidents were taken up directly with armed groups as needed.

OCHA's Syria RHC office in Amman continued to provide support to the Syria operations, providing effective information management for the crisis and ensuring a strong evidence base for the needs analysis and response plan.

Throughout the first half of 2018, OCHA Jordan facilitated cross-border delivery of aid for 750,000 people in need in south-western Syria and coordinated strategic programming in southern Syria. Despite the cessa-

tion of cross-border assistance in July 2018, the office continues to grapple with complex humanitarian challenges, including the large number of refugees who remain in the country.

OCHA's offices in Syria, Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon also played a key role in donor engagement and resource mobilization efforts, resulting in nearly \$2.2 billion being raised against the 2018 HRP. Just under \$37 million was allocated through the Syria Humanitarian Fund, for projects benefiting more than 2.6 million people across Syria, implemented by national and international NGOs, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and UN agencies. The Turkey Humanitarian Fund received more than \$118 million in 2018, making the fund the second largest globally, with more than half of allocations going to national NGOs. The Jordan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$10 million to 26 projects and the Lebanon Humanitarian fund allocated \$15 million to 32 projects.

OCHA's Syria regional presence in 2018 included 63 staff in Syria (11 international, 52 national), 50 staff in Turkey (13 international, 37 national), 16 staff with OCHA Jordan (6 international, 10 national), 17 staff in Lebanon (5 international, 12 national) and 23 staff with the OCHA Syria RHC office (8 international, 15 national) in Amman.

**Yemen**

**More than three years since conflict escalated, Yemeni people continued to bear the brunt of hostilities and associated severe economic decline. In 2018, 22.2 million people – or 75 per cent of the population – required humanitarian or protection assistance.**

Throughout 2018, OCHA Yemen increased its support for expanding relief efforts across the country, including stronger needs analysis and response planning through the humanitarian programme cycle, strength-

ened engagement on access and expanded field presence.

Working with 9 UN agencies, about 160 national NGOs and 35 international NGOs, OCHA coordinated assistance to nearly 8 million people across the country every month – about 1 million more people than the 2017 caseload. Throughout the year, this expansion was bolstered through improved data collection at the district level, better analysis of people's needs, prioritized response planning, thorough reporting, and generous and flexible funding.

Despite these accomplishments, the operating environment remained extremely challenging, largely due to bureaucratic impediments and fighting among warring parties.

OCHA played a pivotal role in supporting partners to catalogue, analyse and overcome operational challenges, as well as in ensuring that the deconfliction system remained robust.

ERC Lowcock travelled to Yemen in November to amplify advocacy for the crisis. Describing the suffering that he had witnessed during his mission, he said:

*"In Aden, I met emaciated children so malnourished they could barely open their eyes. Humanitarian assistance helps many of these children recover. But I also heard heart-breaking stories of children relapsing again and again because their families simply can't afford food or proper medical care."*

The ERC also visited Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries for discussions on how to reduce the suffering in Yemen.

OCHA-managed humanitarian financing instruments directed substantial funding to the most urgent priorities. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated \$192 million out of a total pool of \$208.7 million to HCT-endorsed priorities, making it the world's largest country-based pooled fund. In 2018, CERF gave its largest grant ever to

The Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated \$192 million out of a total pool of \$208.7 million to HCT-endorsed priorities, making it the world's largest country-based pooled fund.



An OCHA staff member with a woman and child at the Al Sha'ab collective centre for internally displaced persons in Aden, Yemen. The photo was taken while a Field Medical Foundation mobile clinic was visiting the centre. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi



a single operation (\$49.9 million) to ensure vital support services.

In 2018, OCHA Yemen had 77 posts (52 national, 25 international) in-country based in five hubs: Aden, Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'ada and Sana'a. OCHA was also able to maintain a robust field presence at the senior level. An

additional 20 staff (8 national, 12 international) were working from support offices in Amman, Jordan, providing information management, communications and donor liaison services, and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, continuing to support the deconfliction liaison team.

## Deconfliction mechanism helps aid delivery to millions in Yemen

Since 2015, OCHA has managed a humanitarian notification – or “humanitarian deconfliction” – system in Yemen to prevent the aid operation from suffering any accidental or incidental harm.

As part of the process, OCHA shares information on humanitarian locations, activities, movements and personnel with the Coalition fighting in Yemen on behalf of the country's internationally recognized Government.

Information on locations of critical civilian infrastructure such as schools, health facilities and water networks is also available. Sharing this information helps to promote the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and operations.

The information is provided without prejudice for the responsibility of upholding international humanitarian law, which lies solely with the parties to the conflict.

The humanitarian notification system for deconfliction has been a critical enabler of the humanitarian operation since the escalation of conflict four years ago. In 2018, more than 11,000 aid distributions, assessments and other movements were processed through the system. The system contains data on more than 20,000 fixed locations of humanitarian sites or critical civilian infrastructure.

## CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND UKRAINE

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

The year was marked by unique challenges for humanitarian work in Latin America and the Caribbean, with humanitarian actors having to deal with migration issues in addition to the impact of natural hazards.

The economic and political crisis in Venezuela led to a deterioration of living conditions and increased vulnerability in the country. ROLAC worked closely with partners in Venezuela to develop a common understanding of how to respond to a humanitarian crisis, which meant addressing immediate needs and developing a vulnerability analysis. ROLAC also supported the drafting of a strategy to support the scale-up of the UN response in Venezuela.

With 3.3 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees across the region by year-end, ROLAC supported the UNHCR-IOM-led Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela with information management services. ROLAC also directly supported RCs in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela in the elaboration of CERF proposals to respond to the most pressing needs of Venezuelans in-country and on the move.

2018 marked the beginning of a new trend in the otherwise continued migration and displacement in Central America, as migrants organized in large groups, known as “caravans”. ROLAC supported leading agencies in field assessments in Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, and by providing information management services.

In the Caribbean, ROLAC engaged in extensive operational readiness and preparedness work with partners to enable stronger responses to hurricanes. This work centred

on three pillars: 1) regional coordination mechanisms and interoperability between the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency and international humanitarian partners, through joint workshops on needs assessments, information management and interoperability, and simulation exercises; 2) strengthened coordination through RC offices in Jamaica, Barbados and Belize, with trainings on humanitarian programme cycle concepts and tools for UN agencies, NGOs and national disaster management agencies; and 3) development of 33 contingency plans for islands, territories and the subregional level.

In 2018, ROLAC had 33 staff (25 national, 8 international) in Panama and across eight HATs in Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

### Colombia

As hundreds of thousands of migrants from Venezuela crossed into Colombia in 2018, OCHA Colombia supported the humanitarian response. It continued to highlight the humanitarian needs of people in many areas left by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia following the peace agreement in 2016. The office helped to address the humanitarian needs of at least 4.9 million people, many of whom hoped for peace dividends related to the implementation of the peace agreement.

Despite maintaining a physical presence in only 2 of 12 Local Coordination Teams, OCHA Colombia was able to support this coordination model and further linkages between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors. Both groups of vulnerable people in Colombia, those affected by the conflict and the more than 1.17 million Venezuelans in Colombia, have similar needs.



Following the creation of the Inter-Agency Group on Mixed Migration Flows led by UNHCR and IOM, OCHA proposed a back-to-back strategy to avoid any potential duplication of coordination efforts within the existing humanitarian architecture. The 2018 Colombia Humanitarian Strategic Plan appealed for \$157 million and has a target of 1 million people. In response to a Government request to assist with the Venezuela outflow, the plan was amended in April 2018 by an additional \$102 million to assist 500,000 additional persons who crossed into the country from Venezuela and related host communities. Less than 50 per cent of funds were received. Funding against the addendum also included a \$5.9 million CERF allocation in 2018 to UN partners in Colombia to help the Venezuela outflow.

ERC Lowcock with Gabo Ivon (left), of the grass-roots organization Fondation Haïtienne de Réhabilitation (FONHARE) in Ouanaminthe, Haiti. Gabo, 39, is a former carpenter and welder. Dr. Ivens Louius (centre) founded FONHARE in 2011. Credit: OCHA/Nadia Todres

OCHA Colombia had 22 staff (2 international, 20 national) in Bogota and two sub-offices in Quibdo and Cucuta. Starting in May 2018, 11 additional staff were hired to support the mixed migration flows emergency, working in the Cucuta office and two additional field offices that opened in Arauca and Riohacha.

**Haiti**

Of the 2.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Haiti in 2018, some 2.2 million were targeted through

the 2018 HRP. An earthquake in the north of Haiti in October and periods of drought in several regions of the country aggravated the situation. With food prices rising, persistent inflation, and the devaluation of the national currency, people became more vulnerable and increasingly struggled to access food.

In addition to having supported response efforts in the food security sector, OCHA Haiti and partners supported the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) in preparing for the hurricane season, which mostly spared Haiti in 2018. OCHA Haiti conducted trainings, including the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) training for trainers for more than 70 participants. It also organized the first in-country On-Site Operations Coordination Centre-UNDAC training for national counterparts with the support of UNDAC members. In addition, OCHA Haiti supported the annual national simulation exercise led by DPC.

OCHA Haiti worked closely with a Protection Standby Capacity Project expert and the protection sector to ensure a humanitarian perspective in the National Protection Strategy, which was initiated by the HCT and later endorsed by the Office for the Protection of Citizens.

With the 2018 HRP largely underfunded (only 13 per cent of the \$252.2 million required had been received by the end of the year), OCHA Haiti supported the development of proposals to CERF, which allocated \$8.9 million from its Underfunded Emergencies window and \$3 million from its Rapid Response window following the earthquake in October 2018.

With 19 staff (4 international, 13 national, 2 international United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), OCHA Haiti supported the humanitarian response and preparedness through its Port-au-Prince office and with regular field visits to affected regions.



**Afghanistan**

With some 6 million people in need of life-saving assistance at the end of 2018, OCHA Afghanistan supported a significant scaling up of relief efforts across the country. Working with more than 160 humanitarian partners, OCHA helped to coordinate assistance to more than 4.1 million people in 2018, including 3.5 million drought-affected people in the fourth quarter alone.

ERC Lowcock, along with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, visited the country in September, calling for increased and sustained humanitarian support for humanitarian response to the drought.

A dynamic and rigorous approach to needs identification led to two revisions of the HRP in 2018, supported by periodic monitoring of results.

OCHA supported clusters in integrating gender and protection concerns across the response, and in strengthening accounta-

bility to affected people primarily through participation in needs assessments. Community Engagement Working Groups were established at both the national and sub-national levels, as was the country's first inter-agency call centre.

This growing humanitarian response came amid a backdrop of intensified fighting between Government and non-State armed groups, a significant drought in northern and western Afghanistan and growing bureaucratic impediments. OCHA supported partners to catalogue, analyse and unblock these challenges through direct advocacy and negotiations.

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$64.1 million to HCT-endorsed humanitarian activities. Fund contributions accounted for 8 per cent of overall HRP requirements. In addition, OCHA facilitated a \$12 million CERF allocation to respond to drought.

With 81 staff (16 international, 65 national), OCHA Afghanistan has a head office in Kabul, and sub-offices in Hirat, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Mazar. A sub-office in Kunduz and two

Herat in Afghanistan was one of two provinces most affected by a drought that gripped two thirds of the country.

Credit: OCHA/Toma Dursina



satellite offices in Faizabad and Maimana will reopen in 2019 as part of a planned expansion in OCHA's geographical footprint.

**Pakistan**

In 2018, OCHA continued to support the humanitarian community, enabling a coordinated, timely and principled humanitarian response that targets the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees of the Tribal Districts. Although the majority of the displaced population has returned to their areas of origin, humanitarian needs remain in return areas. OCHA continued to address these needs through facilitating assessments, administering pooled funds, producing analytical information products, and supporting the implementation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Tribal Districts Transition Plan 2018-2020. OCHA supported the Transition Task Force in developing a detailed plan for transition from humanitarian to development programming in the Tribal Districts.

In addition, an estimated 5 million people were affected by a drought in 26 districts of Balochistan and Sindh. The severity of the situation became evident in the closing months of 2018 following several assessments and requests from the Government of Pakistan for support. The Government led the response to drought with localized and targeted support from the HCT, which is expected to continue throughout 2019.

OCHA also supported the National Disaster Management Agency in the development of cash programming guidelines, MIRA trainings and simulation exercises. The 2018 Emergency Response Preparedness Plan was developed in collaboration with the HCT. OCHA's support to Punjab's emergency response services (Rescue 1122) continued in 2018 with training assistance and preparations for international accred-

itation. Operationally, OCHA continued to coordinate the clusters in Peshawar; chair the Humanitarian Access Working Group, Information Management Working Group, Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism and Humanitarian Response Team; and facilitate the HCT in Islamabad. OCHA also continued to perform as the secretariat for the Cash Working Group.

OCHA Pakistan had 30 staff (5 international, 25 national) during 2018, based in Islamabad and with a sub-office in Peshawar.

**Ukraine**

The human toll of the active five-year-long armed conflict in eastern Ukraine remained critical, with 4.4 million people affected, of whom 3.4 million required humanitarian assistance and protection in 2018.

In 2018, OCHA worked with more than 130 partners to coordinate the humanitarian response, reaching some 1.3 million conflict-affected people on both sides of the "contact line" in Government-controlled areas and non-Government-controlled areas (NGCAs).

In May, humanitarian access for UN humanitarian agencies in NGCAs opened following extensive dialogue and demonstration of being a principled humanitarian actor. These developments triggered a CERF request and allocation of \$5.9 million, to scale up the delivery of emergency humanitarian and protection assistance to meet urgent needs targeting NGCAs. The delivery of humanitarian assistance to people residing in hard-to-reach areas was largely possible due to the OCHA-facilitated CMCoord function and a well-established deconfliction/notification mechanism.

To ensure minimum emergency response preparedness, OCHA facilitated the development of inter-agency rapid assessment procedures and tools as well as training materials, which have been adapted to the

needs of and use by local authorities of conflict-affected regions.

OCHA also played a catalytic role in driving the HCT's efforts to link humanitarian and development work. OCHA co-led the HCT Working Groups on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (HDN) and Protracted Displacement that detailed the strategic and operational vision. In March, OCHA organized the first HDN workshop to develop and agree on three collective outcomes, including for the first multi-year humanitarian response strategy in Ukraine for 2019-2020. OCHA Ukraine also organized a series of workshops on protracted displacement with the Government-approved IDP Strategy as its centrepiece for the inclusion of IDPs in national and regional programming.

As of December 2018, 37 staff (10 international, 27 national) supported the response through a national office in Kyiv and sub-national offices in Kramatorsk, Sieveredonetsk (in GCAs), Donetsk and Luhansk (in NGCAs).

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

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

Asia and the Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. In the past five years, some 675 million people across the region were affected by disasters, with 41,000 deaths. The region is host to one quarter of the world's conflicts and several protracted crises, with 3.2 million refugees and the world's biggest refugee settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Millions of people across the region continued to require assistance and protection.

In 2018, ROAP responded to new emergencies in Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Tonga, and deployed to protracted crises in Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Including out-of-region surge, ROAP deployed 23 staff for a total of 731 staff days.

A resident of Mamboro, a fishing village in Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, stands on rubble. The province was hit by a 7.4 magnitude earthquake in September, which triggered a tsunami, landslides and liquefaction, affecting 1.5 million people. Credit: OCHA/Anthony Burke





In 2018, Indonesia’s Central Sulawesi Province was hit by a 7.4 magnitude earthquake, which triggered a tsunami, landslides and liquefaction and affected 1.5 million people. ERC Lowcock released some \$15 million from CERF to help scale up the Government’s response. To raise awareness and offer solidarity to the Government and people of Indonesia, the ERC accompanied United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres and World Bank Chief Executive Officer Kristalina Georgieva to the affected area.

The ERC undertook a mission to the DPRK in July to advocate for the “largely overlooked” humanitarian crisis that has taken hold in the country. The UN had assessed that in the DPRK, more than 10 million people – or 40 per cent of the population – were in need of humanitarian assistance.

ROAP continued to support emergency preparedness using the Rapid Response Approach to Natural Disasters in Asia-Pacific (RAPID Approach) – a regionally contextualized version of the global IASC guidance on the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and Emergency Response Preparedness approach, which OCHA developed and has been implementing since 2016.

ROAP provided support on contingency planning, simulation exercises, capacity assessments and other exercises in 12 countries. ROAP conducted its training workshop for

staff of the RC’s office, attended by representatives of 18 countries, to support better understanding of principled humanitarian action and emergency preparedness and response tools.

ROAP continued to prioritize operational partnerships through its extensive work on CMCoord, which included work on the 4th Regional Consultative Group on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination and multiple Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response exercises. Localization and support to national NGOs and civil society was also a priority, with OCHA partnering with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network to hold Humanitarian Partnership Week in December.

In 2018, OCHA ROAP had 21 staff based in Bangkok (14 international, 7 national) and 6 staff based in HATs in DPRK, Indonesia and Japan.

**Myanmar**

**OCHA’s continued presence in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine states further enhanced field-based coordination mechanisms throughout the year.**



A Rakhine woman with her daughter in a resettlement site in Sittwe Township of Rakhine State, Myanmar. Credit: OCHA/Htet Htet Oo

In 2018, the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund approved 37 projects to 26 partners, targeting more than 730,000 crisis-affected people (53 per cent women and girls; 44 per cent children under 18). About 40 per cent of the funds were transferred to local and national NGO partners. OCHA facilitated three allocations through the fund amounting to \$12.8 million and two CERF rapid response grants amounting to \$7.2 million. The funds were disbursed to humanitarian partners to support crisis-affected people in Chin, Kachin, Rakhine and Shan, as well as flood-affected people in south-eastern Myanmar.

With endorsement from the HCT, the 2019 Myanmar HNO and HRP were released in December 2018. The HNO/HRP not only improved a common understanding of needs and response priorities, but also served as a strategic guide for planning and decision-making. In parallel, in support of Government-led disaster preparedness and response, the Emergency Response Preparedness plan was regularly updated, implemented and tested through simulation exercises in Nay Pyi Taw, Rakhine and Yangon.

In 2018, OCHA Myanmar had a total of 57 staff (11 international, 46 national) across its main office in Yangon, a liaison unit in Nay Pyi Taw and sub-offices in Kachin, northern Shan and Rakhine.

**Office of the Pacific**

**In 2018, OCHA’s Office of the Pacific focused on supporting the RCs in Fiji and Samoa.**

The RCs supported Government-led responses to natural disasters in 14 Pacific Island countries (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).

The office ensured that responses continued to be context-specific, tailored and demand-driven, and capitalized on the complementarity of response capabilities of key partners.

The office also played a key role coordinating Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) efforts and responded to multiple natural disasters, including volcanic eruptions in Vanuatu, and responses to Tropical Cyclones Gita, Keni and Josie. Through deployment of its information management officers during emergencies, OCHA was instrumental in providing timely information to the PHT and partners. All deployments and support provided was at the request of the Governments of the Pacific Islands.

Through an Australian-funded position with UNDP, which is managed by OCHA in the Solomon Islands, OCHA supported the National Disaster Management Office. In partnership with the World Bank’s Global Financial Development Database project, OCHA continued to support consultation for the revision of the Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Plan, which was endorsed in February 2018.

Jointly with the Government of Fiji and international NGO RedR Australia, OCHA co-hosted the first Regional Information Management Workshop for the Pacific, which was also supported by regional organizations and PHT partners. Information management specialists from 10 countries attended the workshop.

The Cook Islands Country Preparedness Package (CPP) was launched, and the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu CPPs should be launched in 2019, subject to Government endorsement. A country’s CPP shows steps taken to ensure that minimum preparedness actions have been put in place and is intended to strengthen preparedness and collaboration between national and international actors in response to a natural disaster response.



*Schoolgirls with thanaka, a yellowish-white cosmetic paste made from ground bark on their faces, in a school built with the support of the Government of Canada through the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, a country-based pool fund, in Thet Kae Pyin Ywa Ma village on the outskirts of Sittwe Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar.*

Credit: OCHA/Htet Htet Oo





In partnership with RedR, OCHA supported the development of the National Operational Arrangements for the Emergency Operations Centre in the Solomon Islands. The National Operational Arrangements are like SOPs for the national Emergency Operations Centre.

OCHA engaged with donors, including FRANZ partners (France, Australia and New Zealand) on approaches in humanitarian response, and strengthened its relationship with regional partners and the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific to diversify advocacy.

Based in Suva, Fiji, the OCHA Office of the Pacific had five staff (three international, two national) and two UNVs during 2018.

**Philippines**

The Philippines continued to rank third in the World Risk Index because of its high exposure and susceptibility to natural hazards and relatively low coping and adaptive capacities. At the same time, decades of conflict, clan feuds and political violence in Mindanao have led to the repeated displacement of vulnerable people. In 2018, OCHA coordinated international humanitarian assistance to 200,000 people who remained displaced by the 2017 Marawi conflict

Deputy ERC Mueller with internally displaced persons at the Sarimanok temporary shelter in Marawi City. Ms. Mueller visited Mindanao in October 2018. Credit: OCHA/Ramil Maquilan



and 165,000 people affected by typhoons in northern Luzon.

OCHA led the planning and execution of the HCT Metro Manila earthquake contingency plan. It also played a key role in supporting the Government's hosting of the Asia-Pacific regional International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) exercise. Preparedness for catastrophic earthquake and hydro-meteorological events was further enhanced by findings from pre-crisis community surveys conducted by the Community of Practice on Community Engagement, led by OCHA. OCHA Philippines increased its engagement with national NGOs and civil society organizations, which led to two national NGO networks joining the HCT. More interactions with the private sector led to the sector participating in joint needs assessments. These efforts resulted in a more coherent coordination of humanitarian assistance and stronger partnerships with national and local humanitarian actors.

Protection matters remained a priority of the HC and the HCT, exemplified by the adoption of a protection strategy for Mindanao. It also led to more attention on the work and plans of the HCT working groups on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender in Humanitarian Action. OCHA supported these activities both at the national and subnational levels.

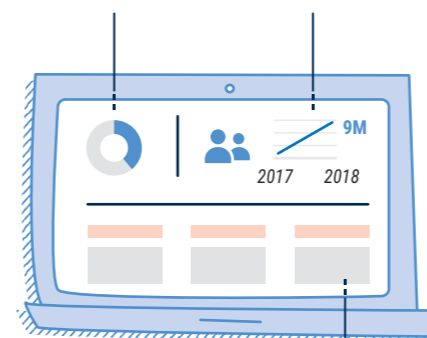
OCHA managed \$5 million from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window targeting 85,000 people affected by the Marawi conflict with food security and agriculture, protection, health, nutrition and livelihood support.

In 2018, OCHA Philippines had 24 staff (3 international, 20 national, 1 UNV) based in Metro Manila, Cotabato City and Iligan City in Mindanao.

**Digital platforms**



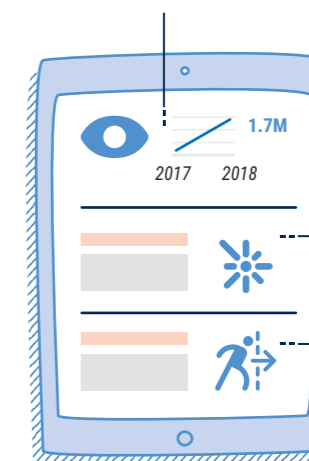
39% OF ALL OCHA PRODUCTS WERE INFOGRAPHICS  
NUMBER OF USERS 31% INCREASE



TOP READ OCHA PRODUCTS  
1. Flash Update #1 on Cyclone Berguitta (30k pageviews)  
2. 2018 Syria HNO (14k pageviews)  
3. Yemen HRP (10k pageviews)



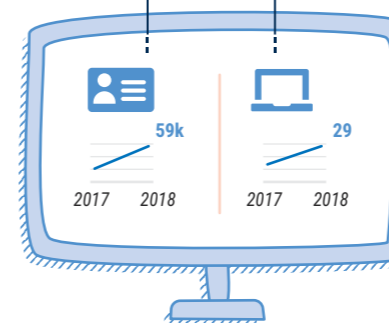
NUMBER OF PAGEVIEWS 142% INCREASE



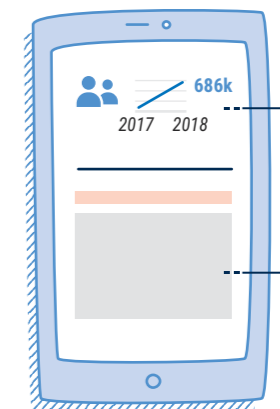
OCHA SYRIA AND OCHA YEMEN MOST VISITED FIELD PAGES  
ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS THIRD MOST VISITED PAGE



NUMBER OF HUMANITARIAN WORKERS REGISTERED 34% INCREASE  
29 PLATFORMS USING HUMANITARIAN ID FOR AUTHENTICATION



NUMBER OF VISITORS 25% INCREASE



350 COUNTRY CLUSTER SITES  
CONTENT SHARED BY 477 EDITORS FROM 50+ ORGANIZATIONS IN 40+ OPERATIONS



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

The IASC is the global humanitarian coordination forum that brings together the Heads of UN, NGO, and Red Cross/Red Crescent movement entities. The IASC is chaired by the head of OCHA, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC).

In 2018, the IASC initiated structural reforms to improve its effectiveness, making it more nimble, and more results- and field-oriented. The IASC secretariat worked on implementing the IASC workplan for 2019-2020, which prioritizes (a) transforming coordination for a more context-specific humanitarian response; (b) emphasizing more evidence-based situational analysis; and (c) fostering an innovative humanitarian financing system that meets the needs of crisis-affected people.

The IASC secretariat facilitated the adoption of the Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-Up protocols, which provide guidance on the required capacities and resources to effectively respond to a sudden-onset, or significantly deteriorating humanitarian crisis, where the capacity to lead, coordinate and deliver assistance and protection does not match the scale, complexity or urgency of the crisis.

It also supported efforts to produce the Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Early Action to El Niño/La Niña Episodes that provided early warning, early action and readiness analysis and early action recommendations to country contexts.

### Ensuring that aid is gender-balanced

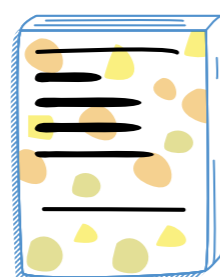
Humanitarian crises affect women, girls, boys and men of all ages differently. As a result, their needs and coping strategies differ.

Humanitarian assistance is effective during a crisis if response plans ensure that the particular needs of women, girls, boys and men are equitably addressed. Women, who play a key role in the survival of their families, must be included in decision-making about the forms of assistance and protection they need.

To ensure that all UN and non-UN humanitarian actors have a common approach on this issue, in late 2017, the IASC endorsed the new IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action. The updated policy, which was implemented in 2018, was the result of a comprehensive consultation process led by the IASC's Gender Reference Group. Accompanying the policy is an Accountability Framework, which was developed to capture, monitor, measure and provide guidance on the performance of IASC bodies and field representation on the policy.

### Gender handbook updated

The IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action was updated in 2018 to reflect the new Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action Policy.



The updated handbook provides practical guidance for front-line humanitarian workers to mainstream gender equality into humanitarian action across sectors. The tool is also available online in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, and can be accessed at [www.gjahandbook.org](http://www.gjahandbook.org).

### Updated Gender Age Marker

In 2015, IASC had launched the IASC Gender Marker, a tool that codes, on a 0-2 scale, whether a humanitarian project is designed to effectively respond to the different needs of men, women, girls and boys within an affected population. In 2018, the tool was replaced with the Gender with Age Marker (GAM). The IASC GAM codes pro-

grammes and projects on a 0-4 scale, based on responses to questions about 12 key gender-equality measures.

GAM is much more than a gender marker with an easy-to-use format for analysing standardized information, coordinating responses, and reporting on improvements.

### Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

Sexual exploitation and abuse are grave violations of our responsibility to do no harm and to protect people affected by crises.

In May 2018, the IASC, chaired by the ERC, committed to a vision in which people caught up in crises feel safe and respected and can access the assistance they need without fear of exploitation, abuse or harassment by any aid worker. The UNICEF Executive Director was designated the IASC Champion on Protection from SEA and Sexual Harassment, to be followed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

OCHA will support the IASC Champions in implementing a strategy to address three main objectives: encouraging victims to come forward and speak up; improving quality, survivor-centred support and protection; and strengthened vetting, reference-checking investigation processes and disciplinary measures.

The IASC also established a \$1 million fund, managed by OCHA, to provide rapid grants to humanitarian entities to support investigations into SEA and sexual harassment allegations. In November 2018, OCHA and the UN System Chief Executives Board Task Force convened a meeting of the heads of their investigatory bodies to ensure effective, efficient, timely and victim-centred approaches to investigations.

Internally, OCHA has designated a Senior Coordinator to bring together an internal Task Team to coordinate a "whole of OCHA" approach to preventing, protecting from, and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse.

### Persons with disabilities

In 2018, the global political momentum for the inclusion and acceptance of traditionally marginalized people continued to grow. In the humanitarian sector, work carried on to make emergency response inclusive of persons with disabilities. Experiences from the field during an emergency have shown that persons with disabilities and their specific needs are too often neglected in the contingency planning, assessment, design and delivery of humanitarian relief.

To boost ongoing efforts during the Global Disability Summit in London in July 2018, ERC Lowcock committed to make humanitarian coordination tools inclusive by 2020.

Consequently, CBPFs began capturing data on people with disabilities in January 2019.

In 2018, most HNOs included some qualitative reference to persons with disabilities, but more work including training is needed to gather reliable disaggregated disability data, and to analyse the factors that heighten risks for persons with disabilities during crises.

The first inter-agency guidelines on how to take into account persons with disabilities in humanitarian action will be released in mid-2019. The IASC Task Team held several regional consultations during 2018 that included organizations of persons with disabilities in 2018 for the preparation of the guidelines.

The guidelines will provide essential direction for humanitarian actors, Governments and affected communities to define and respond to the specific needs of persons with disabilities in crises.

In June 2018, the UN Secretary-General initiated a system-wide policy and accountability framework to strengthen accessibility and mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities throughout the UN's operations.

OCHA is working with other UN partners on the design of this new policy and framework.



*“Militias burned down everything around: houses, fields ... I was terrified as I was seeing everybody run but I could not... Living conditions here are difficult. Our bathroom and kitchen are communal facilities. I wish we could go home but all is burned down; there is nothing left.”*

Hawa Ramadan, 42, in the Al Sayyad camp for the internally displaced in Tripoli, Libya. Hawa was born with a disability. She and her family were displaced from Tawergha by the 2011 uprising in Libya. Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh



## Humanitarian financing

OCHA continued to work with several financing instruments, mechanisms and partners to ensure that growing humanitarian needs are met.

In 2018, OCHA established the Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division which, at the global level, combines the task of raising funds for crises and managing humanitarian pooled funds with that of exploring how innovative financing can better fund humanitarian response.

A major role for OCHA is to mobilize funding for all organizations who coordinate their humanitarian plans. At the country level, OCHA helps partners build common strategies and programmes to help people affected by a crisis. Those strategies and programmes form the basis of a HRP, which facilitates resource mobilization and donor allocations as the plans are based on a commonly agreed, thorough, needs assessment and programmatic prioritization. OCHA also uses the HRP as the basis for monitoring and tracking the humanitarian assistance delivered to affected populations compared to targets set out in the plan. An HRP facilitates resource mobilization and donor allocations as the plans is based on a commonly agreed, thorough, needs assessment and programmatic prioritization.

At a global level, all country specific HRPs are summarized in a single document, the “Global Humanitarian Overview”, which is launched every year in December.

At the beginning of 2018, \$23.18 billion was needed to help 137 million people in 26 countries. By the end of the year, the amount needed was revised to \$25 billion for more than 133 million people in 41 countries. To help aid organizations receive the funds they need to provide assistance, OCHA co-hosted in 2018 five pledging and resource mobilization events for Syria and the region (\$4.4 billion pledged for 2018 and multi-year pledges for \$3.4 billion for 2018 and beyond);

Yemen (\$2.01 billion); Nigeria and the Lake Chad region (\$2.13 billion, pledged, including \$985.5 million for humanitarian response in 2018 and \$1.08 billion for development, resilience and stabilization activities in 2018 and beyond); the Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$528.1 million); and Somalia (\$353.9 million). Pledge fulfilment has surpassed 95 per cent. In addition to mobilizing financial resources, high-level operational and policy discussions, including with broad segments of civil society, took place during these events.

Another service provided by OCHA is the tracking and on-line publication of the level of funding provided by donors to humanitarian crises worldwide. By making this information readily available on-line, OCHA helps donors to better understand where funding is needed and to make better allocation decisions. OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS) records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. FTS provides daily updated data, increases the transparency and accountability of humanitarian action, and informs real-time decision-making at both national and global

### Ways to improve humanitarian financing

In March 2018, the USG and ERC, Mark Lowcock, delivered a lecture titled “A Collective Call towards Innovation in Humanitarian Financing.” The speech was part of the Casement lecture series, in memory of Roger Casement, an Irish humanitarian activist. Lowcock highlighted ways to improve humanitarian financing:

1. Adopt an anticipatory approach to plan and mobilize the response to a crisis in advance.
2. Make much greater use of disaster risk insurance. OCHA estimated that 20-30 per cent of the needs identified in the Global Humanitarian Overview for 2018 could in principle have been met through insurance.
3. Make more use of pre-agreed, contingency financing windows by the multilateral system. Doing so cuts response time and costs.



levels. In 2018, FTS improved its features, in particular those relevant to the collection and analysis of data related to Grand Bargain commitments on earmarking, multi-year and localization.

Finally, OCHA also manages CERF, which can cover emergencies anywhere in the world, and 17 CBPFs, which cover crises in specific countries. OCHA uses these pooled funds to foster more responsive, predictable and strategic humanitarian financing. CERF and CBPFs 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. Because they are fast (decisions can be made in hours) and allocation strategies are decided by humanitarian leaders on the ground, CERF and CBPF-financed activities support the most appropriate project at a given time, especially given often fast changing contexts. In 2018, donors channeled a record more than \$1.5 billion through the funds to help deliver a stronger collective response, covering critical gaps and ensuring maximum impact of limited resources.

**CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND**

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 fundraising target, and funding is fully unearmarked to ensure that it can meet the most urgent, life-saving needs anywhere, anytime.

In 2018, CERF received over the year a record \$558.6 million, enabling the fund to

allocate \$500.5 million, the highest amount in its history, to humanitarian operations in 48 countries and territories (including 6 countries that benefited from a regional CERF allocation). Of this, \$320.8 million was allocated from the Rapid Response window to scale up or kick-start urgent humanitarian aid, while another \$179.7 million was allocated from the Underfunded Emergencies window to sustain operations in protracted and underfunded emergencies.

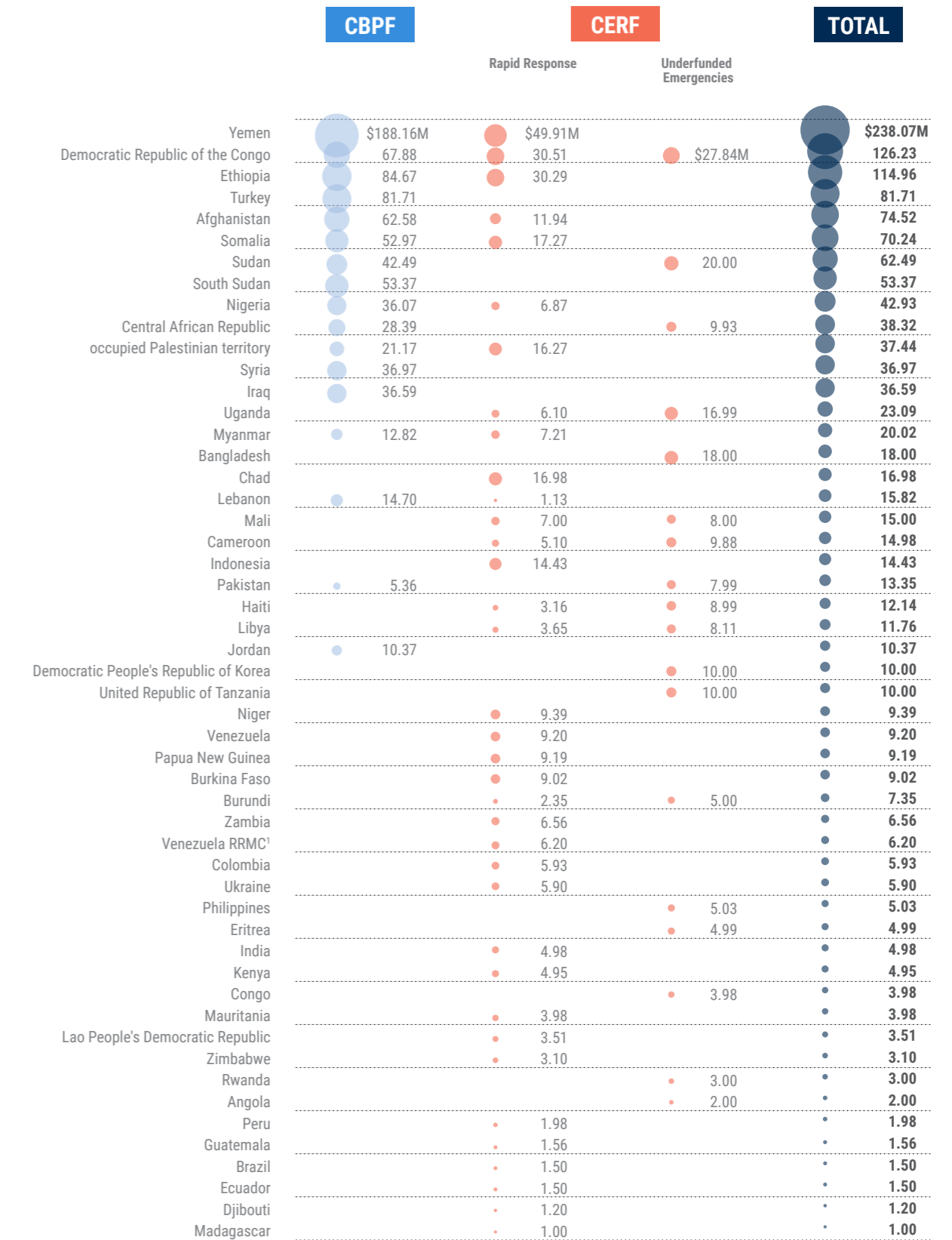
During emergencies, humanitarian organizations on the ground jointly assess and prioritize needs and apply for CERF grants. Funds are immediately released if proposals meet CERF's criteria, i.e., the needs are urgent and the proposed activities will save lives.

**COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS**

CBPFs fund humanitarian partners having ongoing operations in countries affected by natural disasters and conflict. They allow donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to support national humanitarian efforts for a specific country. In 2018, 17 pooled funds received a record \$950 million in contributions from 34 donors.

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 in-country by decision-makers closest to people in need. Funds are directly available to national and international NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations. In 2018, CBPFs allocated almost \$836 million to 685 partners in 17 countries to support 454 life-saving humanitarian projects targeting millions of people with health care, food aid, clean water, shelter and other life-saving assistance.

**ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM**



<sup>1</sup> Regional Refugee and Migration Crisis



*Ninigté is a single mother, raising eight children on her own. After an acute drought affected Burkina Faso and five other Sahelian countries, most of her livestock was severely affected, leaving her family with little to eat. Food for the livestock provided by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization and funded by CERF helped the animals recover. Ninigté is seen here with five of her children in Bibré village, Sanmatenga Province, Centre-Nord region, Burkina Faso.*

Credit: OCHA/Eve Sabbagh





# STRENGTHENING OCHA

As humanitarian action continues to transform, OCHA has kept on evolving for the better. After far-reaching reforms over the course of 2018, OCHA emerged as a more field-focused and decentralized entity. To keep up with major technological and social upheavals in 2018, OCHA launched some ground-breaking tools and policies. The year also marked the launch of OCHA's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, a people-centred strategy designed to leverage OCHA's comparative advantage and reflect the shifting humanitarian context.

## OCHA, AFTER THE REFORM

### Nimble and collaborative

To become more agile in 2018, OCHA restructured along its five core functions – advocacy, information management, coordination, humanitarian financing and policy, as well as several enabling functions such as communications and administration.

OCHA appointed new functional leads to ensure that the “whole of OCHA” approach – across headquarters and field offices – was better harnessed and inter-connected to contribute towards our mission to coordinate the global emergency response.

Our internal and external surge mechanisms were reorganized to enable faster and more predictable deployments of both OCHA staff and partners to meet the urgent needs of our field operations in case of a rapid onset disaster.

### More field-focused

The ratio of OCHA's staff based in its field offices rather than at headquarters increased in 2018, compared to previous years. The ratio of field to headquarters posts in 2018 was 76 per cent to 24 per cent. Similarly, a greater proportion of OCHA's extrabudgetary programme budget is directed towards OCHA's field activities. The ratio of the allocation from the 2018 budget for the field as against headquarters was 73 per cent to 27 per cent.

### More decentralized

In line with the Secretary-General's vision for the UN, OCHA directed more decision-making responsibilities closer to the point of delivery in the field. This included piloting OCHA-specific delegations of administrative authority so that our field managers are more empowered to administer their operations:

In late 2018, OCHA transformed its senior management team (as a consultative and

advisory body) from about two dozen mostly headquarters-based officials into a global management team of 120 staff of mostly field-based managers. This has brought decision-making closer to the field.

In late 2018, OCHA began relocating some posts out of headquarters to field locations based on the UN Secretary-General's guiding principle for UN management reforms that core services are generally best delivered as close to the end-user as possible. For example, CMCoord expertise was brought closer to the frontlines in northern Nigeria by posting a coordination division staff there, previously located in Headquarters. Situational analysis was improved by relocating three headquarter-based posts to deep field offices in Afghanistan, Cameroon and Sudan. These positions provide expertise at the local level, while at the same time support global functions and regional priorities.

### People Strategy

OCHA launched its first-ever “People Strategy” in 2018, which will be implemented over the next four years. Good progress was made during the first year of the strategy's implementation. A priority recruitment campaign for 131 positions was conducted, to ensure that OCHA has the diverse talent it requires to achieve its mandate. The OCHA Leadership Development Programme was created, and it provided learning opportunities for 191 staff to grow and develop. Additionally, strides were made towards strengthening OCHA's duty of care, including the establishment of an OCHA Duty of Care Framework and the allocation of additional resources for psychosocial services and security, to actively support and retain talent within OCHA.



## An evaluation of duty of care

In 2018, OCHA took steps to improve the care we provide to our staff.

OCHA has begun to integrate duty of care elements in training programmes. A new duty of care framework that clearly outlines responsibilities has been drafted, and a critical incidents policy is in the process of being upgraded.

The 2019 workplans of all our offices included a duty of care component.

These actions result from a 2018 landmark global evaluation of duty of care, which is linked to UN-wide duty of care efforts and to OCHA's People Strategy.

The evaluation focused on three areas: security, staff welfare and working environment. As part of the assessment, information collected from missions to country offices in Iraq, Kenya, Mali and Somalia was used for case studies. Information from staff in New York and Geneva was also used for the evaluation. In all, more than 300 people were interviewed, and some 500 survey responses were received. The evaluation made 16 recommendations on how OCHA can improve duty of care, and an action plan to implement them was developed.

## UN entities to collaborate on cash assistance

In December 2018, three UN agencies and OCHA presented their joint commitment to increasingly collaborate on cash and voucher-based humanitarian assistance.

In a joint statement, the principals of OCHA, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF outlined their collective intent to realize the efficiency and effectiveness gains that cash and voucher assistance presents.

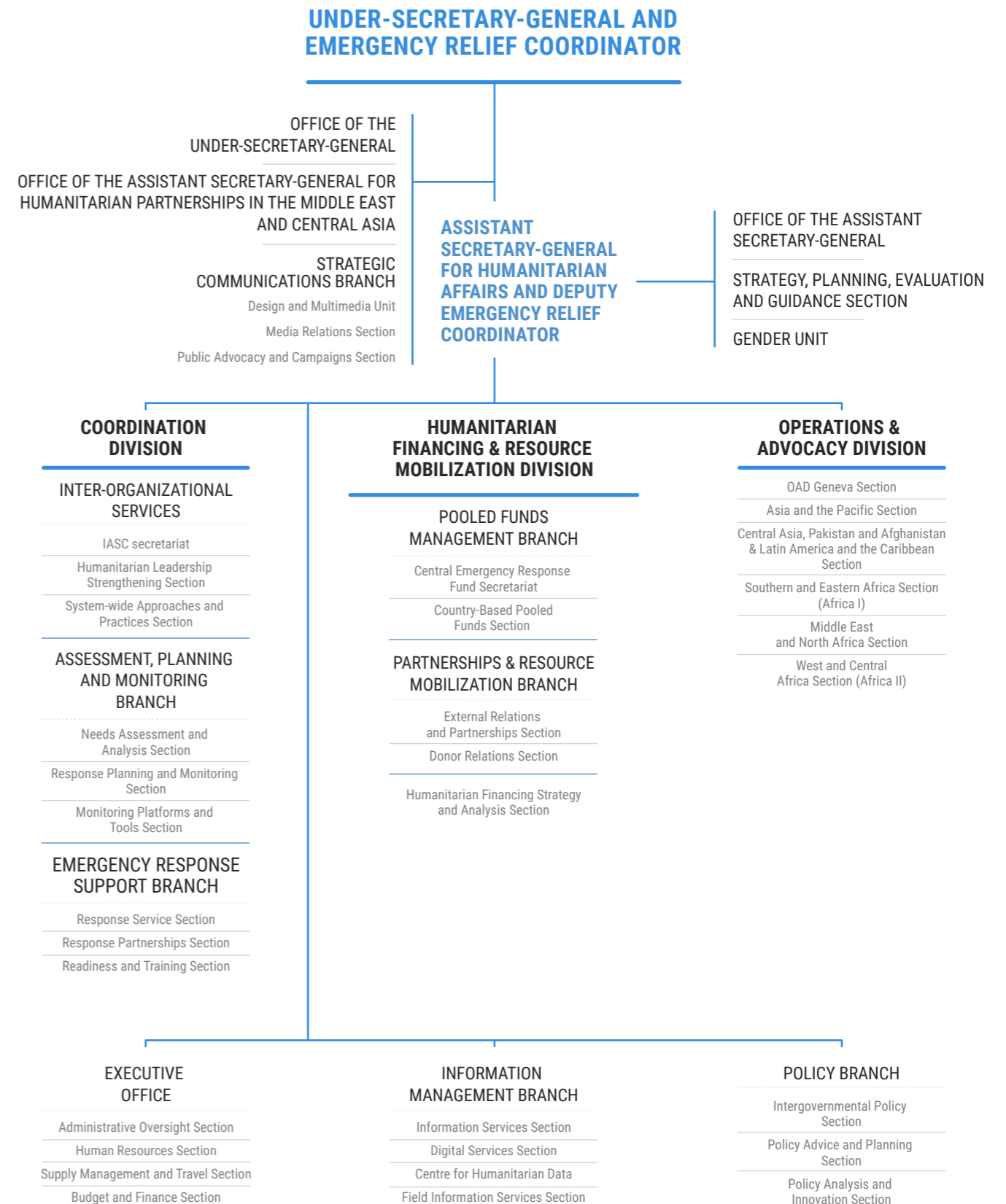
The statement underlined opportunities to provide the assistance in an increasingly coherent and joined-up manner that would be flexible, contextually appropriate and collaborative. The agreement focused on three key areas of engagement or "pillars".

The first pillar is focused on developing joint ways of transferring cash or vouchers. This could mean, for example, the three agencies using the same bank or financial institution to transfer money to affected people, or using the same mobile transfer service. The second pillar looks to develop data systems that are increasingly compatible between the UN entities and to enhance the capacity to work across multiple registries owned by the UN, and perhaps those maintained by government social welfare systems in the future. The third pillar speaks to collaborative programming approaches, such as joint cash feasibility assessments, coordinated targeting, and joint monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

Six focus countries have been identified for the roll-out of this joined-up approach: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, CAR, Ecuador and Yemen. To avoid a fragmented approach, the roll-out will work towards response priorities through existing assistance coordination mechanisms.

Underpinning the statement is the critical need to be inclusive in cash assistance. The initiative also recognizes that it was natural for the UN agencies to come together, as they already collaborate on cash assistance. The venture is expected to be the basis for future engagement with a range of partners.

## OCHA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



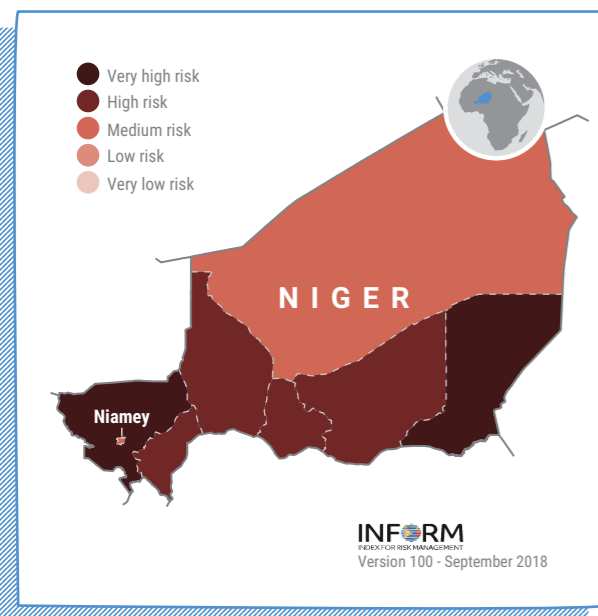


## INFORM: Focus on subnational risk models

INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It functions as a partnership of humanitarian, development, Government and technical partners that is coordinated at the global level by OCHA.

In 2018, INFORM continued supporting countries to develop subnational risk models. These included a model for Niger, which was completed in 2018 with support from the European Union.

### — NIGER: INFORM + RISK INDEX



An INFORM subnational risk model provides risk assessments at the micro level, such as a village, to help people better prepare for natural or human-made shocks. The assessments can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response.

INFORM subnational risk models now cover 20 countries with an OCHA presence, as well as 13 other countries.

For OCHA, INFORM represents an alternative approach to analysis. Rather than just producing an analytical product, OCHA brings together humanitarian and technical partners to agree on a process and develop a methodology for analysing crises.

INFORM publishes a Global Risk Index, which is now well established in the resource allocation processes of agencies and donors. More information is available at [www.inform-index.org/](http://www.inform-index.org/).

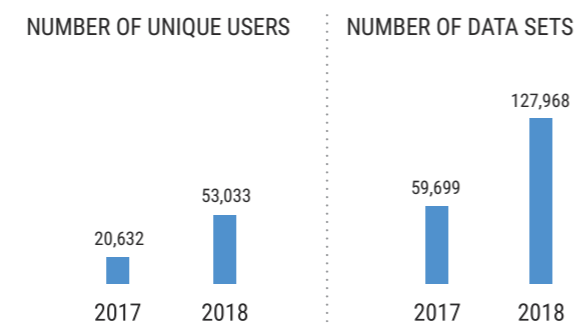
## The impact of data

OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) is an open platform for sharing data across crises and organizations.

In 2018, its fifth year of operations, HDX saw tremendous growth in the number of people visiting the platform to find and use data about humanitarian crises. By the end of the year, HDX included 8,000 data sets from 200 organizations, ranging from WFP and IOM to the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The number of unique users of the platform more than doubled in 2018, from 20,632 to 53,033 per month. The amount of data being downloaded from HDX grew by 114 per cent – from 59,699 data sets in November 2017 to 127,968 data sets in November 2018. These data were being accessed by people in almost every country around the world.

### — HDX GROWTH



The HDX team developed a number of interactive data visualizations that were integrated with other OCHA platforms including [unocha.org](http://unocha.org), [ReliefWeb](http://ReliefWeb) and [Humanitarian InSight](http://Humanitarian InSight). Data from HDX were also used to inform decision-making and advocacy on topics ranging from displacement in South Sudan to the Ebola outbreak in DRC, and cash distributions in Somalia.

HDX is part of the data services workstream of The Hague-based Centre for Humanitarian Data. The Centre falls under OCHA's Information Management Branch. HDX team members include a small number of OCHA staff working alongside consultants based in The Hague, Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Jakarta, Nairobi and New York.

## 300+ humanitarian icons launched

In 2018, OCHA released a set of more than 300 icons depicting themes of interest to the humanitarian community such as clusters, disaster types, categories of affected people, and relief items. This new collection replaced a very popular first edition – published in 2012 – that averaged more than 120,000 downloads per year since it was made public.

Humanitarian icons were first developed because during a crisis it is critical to share and understand complex information in a timely fashion and icons – with their easily accessible, universal visual language – are vital to achieve this.

All of the 2018 icons have been redesigned using standardized design rules to create a homogeneous collection characterized by comparable visual complexity. The original set was also extended to include new themes such as cash transfers and smartphones. Existing topics were revisited and updated. For instance, dynamism was added to the 'people with physical impairments' pictogram to suggest agency: the hands are now pushing the wheels rather than just lying on the armrests, and the human figure itself is leaning forward.

OCHA's humanitarian icons are an open project. The collection was published together with guidelines to help partners and colleagues extend the publicly available symbols with icons that match their unique requirements. User-generated icons can be submitted for publication directly to the Design and Multimedia Unit ([ochavisual@un.org](mailto:ochavisual@un.org)), the group that started and manages the project.





# FUNDING

Only a small percentage of OCHA's annual programme budget is funded from the UN Regular Budget. The CERF and Country-Based Pooled Funds are entirely funded by donor contributions. OCHA remains reliant on voluntary contributions to implement its mandate.

## PROGRAMME BUDGET

OCHA's programme activities were funded at approximately 7 per cent from the UN Regular Budget, which is paid from assessed contributions from UN Member States. The remaining 93 per cent of programme activities were funded from voluntary contributions.

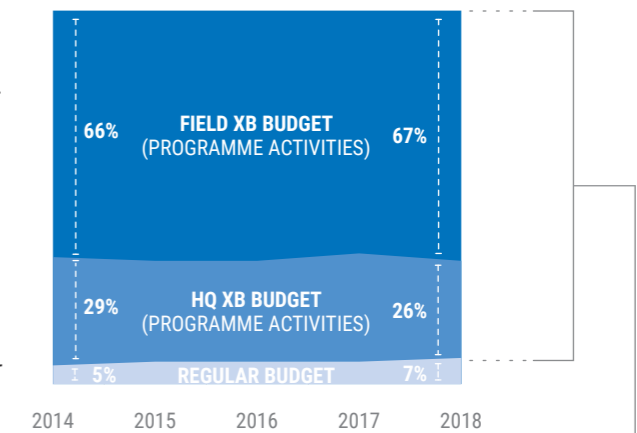
After reaching its highest extrabudgetary programme requirements (\$334 million) in 2015, OCHA experienced several years of budget downsizing. In 2018, OCHA maintained strong fiscal discipline while at the same time making every effort to find cost efficiencies and uphold the capacity to respond to new needs. Starting at \$241 million, the 2018 extrabudgetary programme budget increased to \$246.5 million by year end, mainly to meet growing coordination needs in Yemen.

OCHA also implemented an extensive internal reform in 2018. To cover exceptional costs related to this restructuring process, a separate budget of \$11.8 million was created, which contained three distinct elements: separations and temporary placement of staff; office closures (e.g., regional offices for Central Asia and for Southern Africa); and the change implementation team. Altogether, OCHA's closing extrabudgetary programme budget in 2018 was \$258.3 million.

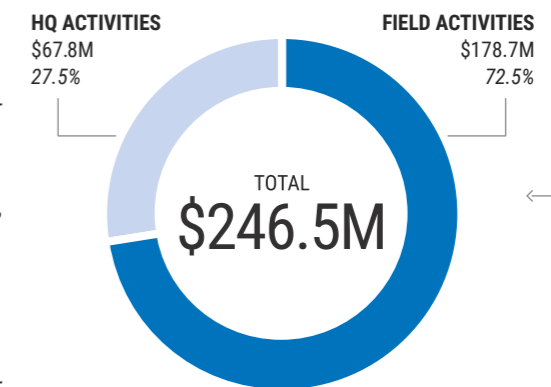
## PROGRAMME AND POOLED FUNDS INCOME

Donor income for all three strands of OCHA activities (programme, CERF and CBPFs) reached record levels in 2018. OCHA received over the year \$274.9 million to cover its 2018 extrabudgetary programme budget as well as some of 2019 requirements. This figure is well above the \$238.7 million received in 2017 and exceeds OCHA's total extrabudgetary programme requirements for the first time in recent history. The increased income is a reflection of donors' enhanced confidence in OCHA's internal reform, fiscal discipline and operational performance.

## FIELD PROPORTION OF OCHA'S PROGRAMME BUDGET TREND



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

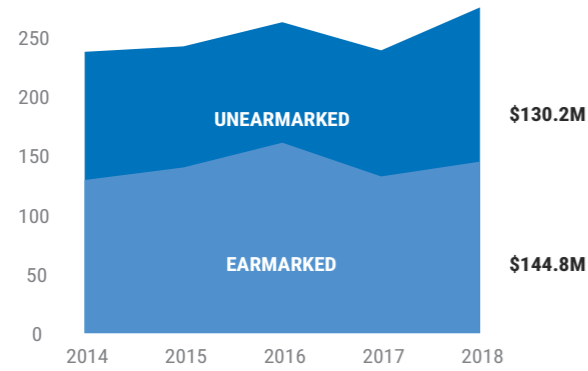


An additional \$5.3 million was received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other organizations, such as national UNDAC mission accounts held with OCHA, as well as the Protection and Gender Standby Capacity Project rosters and the Humanitarian Data Centre in The Hague. As these are pass-through contributions, they are not counted as income to OCHA's extrabudgetary programme.

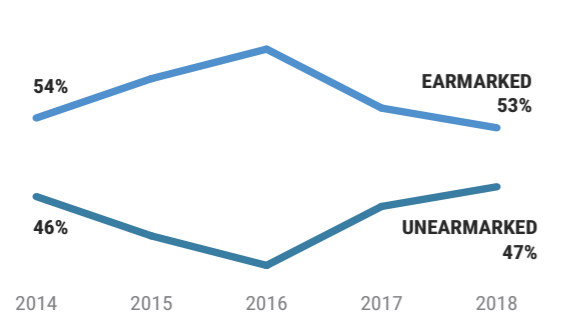
OCHA also manages two types of pooled funds: CERF, a global fund that aims to provide early funding immediately after sudden-onset disasters or to underfunded crises anywhere in the world; and CBPFs, which aim to support a faster and bet-



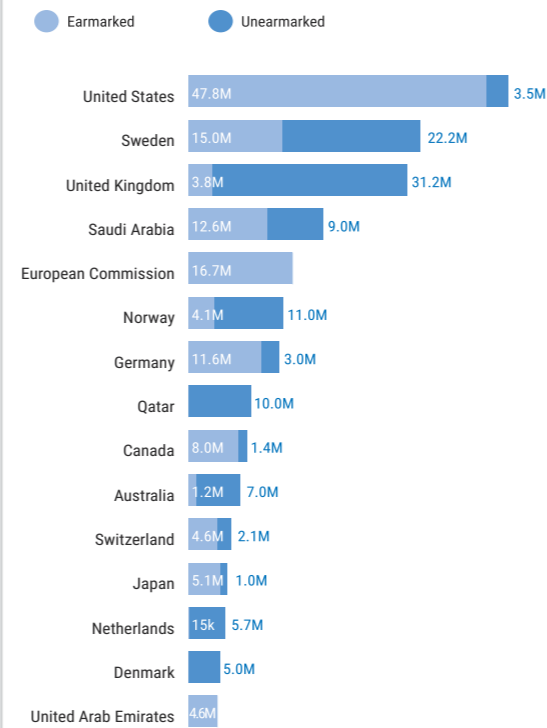
**EARMARKING TRENDS – TOTAL (US\$)**



**EARMARKING TRENDS – PERCENTAGES**



**TOP DONORS – UNEARMARKED AND EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)**



ter-targeted humanitarian response in the country in which they are based. In 2018, OCHA raised \$558.6 million for CERF and \$950 million for all CBPFs (of which \$598 million was administered by OCHA and \$352 million by UNDP/MPTF) (see pages 55-57). Extensive information on where and how funds were used can be found in the respective annual reports of the funds, available on the OCHA website.

To cover its indirect costs, OCHA charges programme support costs of 7 per cent on its extrabudgetary programme activities and national UNDAC mission accounts, 3 per cent for other pass-through grants, and 2 per cent on CERF and CBPFs.

OCHA's income in 2018 was exceptional not only in terms of volume, but in terms of quality such as predictability, flexibility, timeliness and diversity:

**Predictability**

OCHA benefited from predictable and stable income of \$109 million from multi-year agreements with 15 donors. Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom extended or signed new agreements in 2018. Likewise, the CBPFs benefited from multi-year agreements with Belgium, Canada, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom for a combined annual value of \$218 million. For its part the CERF had multi-year agreements with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, and the United Kingdom for an annual value of \$261 million.

OCHA's strong and long-standing relationships with the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) members also provides reliable income. ODSG members provided nearly all of OCHA's global income in 2018.

**Flexibility**

In 2018, donors gave \$130 million, or 47 per cent of programme income, as unearmarked funding (up from \$106 million in 2017). This is the highest amount of flexible income OCHA has ever received for its programme budget. Donors also gave an additional \$36.6 million as softly earmarked contributions (for a regional crisis, or thematic issue). See pages 71 and 72 on the use of flexible funding in 2018.

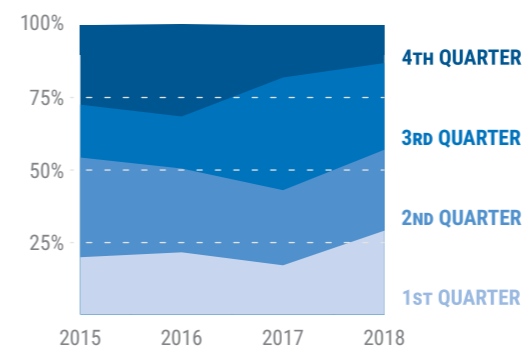
In addition, OCHA received \$558.6 million in fully unearmarked funds for CERF and \$950 million in softly earmarked funds for CBPFs.

**Timeliness of payments**

Fifty-seven per cent of programme income was received during the first half of the year, and an additional 30 per cent in the third quarter. This is better than in 2017, when 43 per cent of income was received in the first six months. The liquidity and cash situation was stable throughout the year.

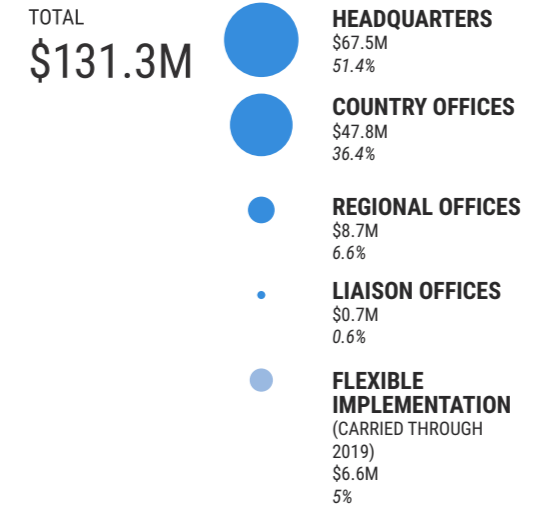
**Diversity**

**TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT**



OCHA received in 2018 contributions for its programme, the CERF, and CBPFs from 66 Member States and the European Commission, up from 64 in 2017. Fifty-two Member States made contributions to the CERF, 32

**FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEARMARKED FUNDING (US\$)**



The difference in cash contributions received (\$130.2M) and cash allocated (\$131.4M) is due to a gain in the exchange rate.

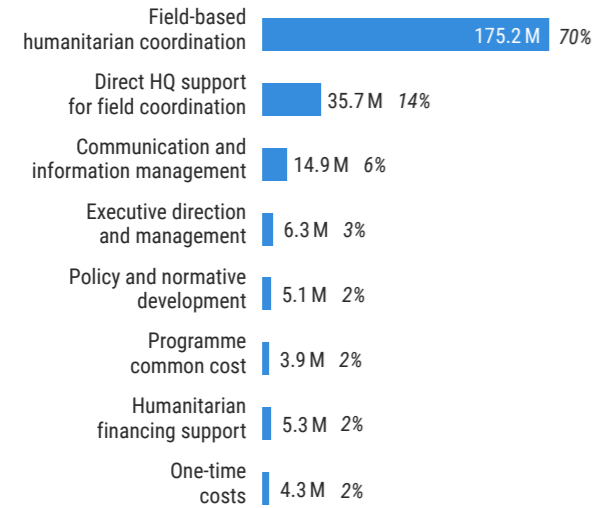
Member States contributed to CBPFs, and 38 Member States and the European Commission contributed to the programme. OCHA also received contributions from the private sector (United Parcel Service) and individuals. Donor diversity and over-reliance on a small group of donors (nearly 80 per cent of OCHA's income in 2018 was from the top 10 donors) continues to be a challenge for OCHA. Progress has, however, been made on greater geographic diversity of ODSG membership with the arrival of Qatar as a member in 2017 and Saudi Arabia in 2018.

**OCHA Donor Support Group**

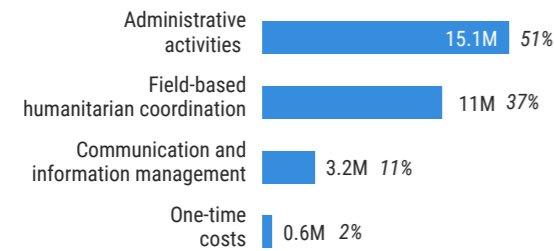
Created by Member States in 1998 as a "Group of friends" with originally seven members, the ODSG now includes 29 members, including the arrival of Saudi Arabia in 2018. The ODSG is a sounding board on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The criteria for membership in ODSG include 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 2018, ODSG members provided 99 per cent of OCHA's programme income.



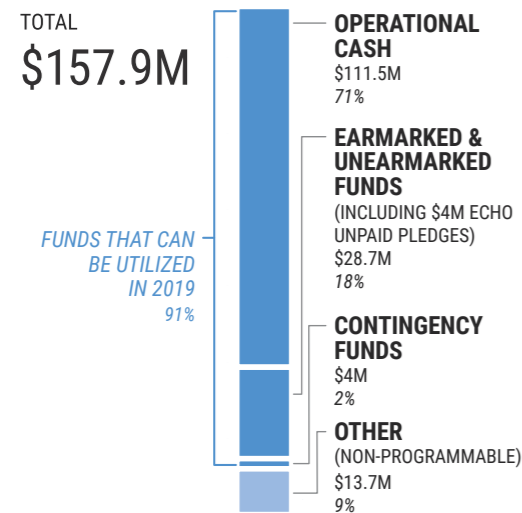
### DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES (US\$)



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



### CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)



### PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

OCHA's implementation rate in 2018 was 98 per cent under the extrabudgetary programme budget. This is much higher than for any previous year, indicating that OCHA is moving towards operating at full capacity.

### CASH OPERATING BALANCE

OCHA ended 2018 with a programme closing balance of \$157.9 million, including: \$111.5 million kept as operational cash balance; \$13.74 million already allocated for programming; \$28.65 million in balances (including \$4 million in pledges) from earmarked and unearmarked projects to be implemented in 2019; and \$4 million kept as contingency funds to cover sudden onset emergencies.

OCHA needs an operating cash balance of at least \$100 million at the beginning of each year to advance about \$63 million to field offices and headquarters in anticipation of cash to be received from donors during the year. OCHA also needs to advance \$40 million to UNDP every year to cover national staff and UNV salaries' liability for their entire year.

## Flexible income in 2018

### What is flexible income?

Flexible income consists of unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions, which give OCHA full or partial flexibility to use funds based on operational requirements. Funds are considered unearmarked when they are for OCHA's overall activities, with no limitation for use in any specific office or project. Softly earmarked contributions are typically restricted by donors for use in a geographic region or regional crisis, such as the Syria crisis or the El Niño crisis. The funds can also be used for a global programme. OCHA can decide to allocate funds to any office or activity within the broader category.

### Why it is important?

More than any other form of support, flexible funding is critical to OCHA's ability to allocate funds where and when they are needed. As a coordinating entity, OCHA's budget is primarily for its staff located in offices across the world. A high degree of predictability and flexibility in funding is critical to maintaining a stable workforce and service delivery.

Flexible contributions allow OCHA to plan more strategically across its operations and to scale up its presence during a disaster, or even before new disasters occur, without having to wait for donors to provide the resources to do so. Flexible contributions are vital, as they can be used numerous times across OCHA's field and headquarters locations according to the cash flow situation, multiplying operational impact. For example, unearmarked funds can be used to rapidly scale up operations in a field location when a crisis deteriorates. If earmarked funding is received for that operation, the unearmarked funds can be moved to support other critical operations or activities.

Unearmarked and softly earmarked funds are therefore important for facilitating the financial management of OCHA. Flexible funds reduce transaction costs associated with having to deal with overlapping and/or cumulative restrictions and thereby enhance OCHA's administrative efficiency.

### Flexible funding received in 2018

In 2018, OCHA received a record amount of flexible funding, including \$130 million in unearmarked funding and \$36.6 million in softly earmarked funding. Thirty donors contributed unearmarked funding, nine of which also

contributed softly earmarked funding; and an additional five donors contributed softly unearmarked funding. This is a positive trend and demonstrates donors' commitments to the Grand Bargain. The Grand Bargain is an agreement between the biggest donors and humanitarian aid organizations made at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, which included 51 commitments to get more means into the hands of people in need and improve humanitarian action.

The top donors of unearmarked funding were the United Kingdom (\$31 million), Sweden (\$22 million), Norway (\$10.9 million), Qatar (\$10 million) and Saudi Arabia (\$9 million). Top donors of softly earmarked funding in 2018 were the United States (\$16.3 million) and Saudi Arabia (\$8 million).

### Use of flexible funding

During 2018, flexible funding was used to cover the full range of OCHA's coordination tools and services around the world, with funding often moved or reallocated to kick-start responses to new emergencies; scale up operations in deteriorating crises; fill temporary funding gaps to avoid interruption in critical operations, including protracted, lower-profile ones; and ensure the delivery of essential field support from global programmes.

While flexible funding was moved throughout the year to where it was most needed at any given point in time, at the end of 2018 when all income, including earmarked income, was received, 44 per cent of flexible funding remained directly allocated to field operations, and 51 per cent to global headquarters programmes. The remaining balance consisted of funding with flexible implementation into 2019 and was carried forward to fund 2019 activities early in the new year, before other contributions came in.

In DRC – OCHA's second-largest country operation (after Yemen), supporting close to 200 humanitarian partners assisting 13 million people – unearmarked funding was used to kick-start the response to Ebola outbreaks, which required adapted coordination mechanisms, while at the same time covering 43 per cent of the financial requirements of OCHA in DRC. The Afghanistan crisis, in its 17th year, was compounded by a severe drought affecting millions of people, requiring a scale-up of relief and thus OCHA's coordination efforts. OCHA's office in Afghanistan received less than a third of its requirements from earmarked funding and would not have been able to operate without allocations of unearmarked funding. OCHA's operations in other large, complex crises such as in CAR, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, oPt, Somalia,



South Sudan and Sudan also benefited from unearmarked funding for seamless support to humanitarian action. Together, these 10 offices received nearly \$35 million of OCHA's unearmarked funding, over a quarter of the total.

Regional offices in Latin America and Asia relied on unearmarked funding to provide surge staff to respond, respectively, to the deterioration of the Venezuelan migrant crisis and a massive earthquake, compounded by a tsunami and landslides, in Indonesia. OCHA's six regional offices received \$8.7 million in unearmarked funding (one of the regional offices closed at the end of March 2018).

In 2018, centrally managed programmes at headquarters received just over half (51 per cent) of all unearmarked funding. These programmes include standby response tools, information management services, Humanitarian programme Cycle expertise, CMCoord policy and advocacy. Their achievements, along with many other global programmes described in this report, were possible thanks to unearmarked funding.

## **OCHA evaluation of Country-Based Pooled Funds**

In 2018, OCHA commissioned an independent evaluation of CBPFs across 18 countries covering the period of January 2015 to December 2018.

The evaluation, which is ongoing in 2019, is being conducted to improve accountability and learning. CBPFs are being assessed for performance against their strategic objectives and principles, as laid out in OCHA's formal policy instruction on the funds.

The functioning and impact of CBPFs are being assessed to identify both their strengths and their weaknesses, and areas for improvement. The evaluation will examine the operational impact of the funds and the results of the humanitarian action it financed. An evaluation report, which is expected in November 2019, will provide recommendations on how to ensure that CBPFs are fit for the future as a funding mechanism in support of timely, coordinated and principled response to affected people.

# ANNEXES



# Acronyms

<b>ASG</b>	Assistant Secretary-General	<b>NGCA</b>	Non-Government-Controlled Area
<b>ASP</b>	Associates Surge Pool	<b>MIRA</b>	Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Funds	<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>ODSG</b>	OCHA Donor Support Group
<b>CMCoord</b>	Civil-military coordination	<b>oPt</b>	occupied Palestinian territory
<b>CPP</b>	Country Preparedness Package	<b>oPtHF</b>	occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>PHT</b>	Pacific Humanitarian Team
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>PSEA</b>	Preventing sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>PROCAP</b>	Protection Standby Capacity
<b>ERR</b>	Emergency Response Roster	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>RHC</b>	Resident Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service	<b>ROAP</b>	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>GAM</b>	Gender with Age Marker	<b>ROLAC</b>	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>HAT</b>	Humanitarian Advisory Team	<b>ROMENA</b>	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>ROSEA</b>	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>ROWCA</b>	Regional Office for West and Central Africa
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Needs Overview	<b>RSS</b>	Response Services Section
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan	<b>SBPP</b>	Stand-By Partnership Programme
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	<b>SDCs</b>	Specially designated contributions
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person	<b>UNDAC</b>	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
<b>INFORM</b>	Index for Risk Management	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>INSARAG</b>	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group	<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteer
<b>L3</b>	Level 3	<b>USG</b>	Under-Secretary-General
		<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

# Financial tables

## 2016 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR INCOME

Donor	US\$
United States <sup>1</sup>	49,253,424
United Kingdom	42,373,626
Sweden	36,631,502
European Commission <sup>2</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
Italy <sup>3</sup>	1,133,787
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>252,231,145</b>
Multi-Donor Funds	11,186,824
UN and Other Agencies	150,212
Private Donations	100,214
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>11,437,250</b>
<b>TOTAL 2016</b>	<b>263,668,385</b>

## 2017 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR INCOME

Donor	US\$
United States <sup>4</sup>	48,306,198
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>237,930,282</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>238,658,500</b>

## 2018 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR INCOME

Donor	US\$
United States	51,337,000
Sweden	37,182,741
United Kingdom	35,067,828
Saudi Arabia	21,600,000
European Commission	16,735,668
Norway	15,102,384
Germany	14,545,576
Qatar	10,000,000
Canada	9,439,435
Australia	8,235,914
Switzerland	6,678,882
Japan	6,068,181
Netherlands	5,684,266
Denmark	4,971,002
United Arab Emirates	4,620,000
Belgium	4,519,938
Ireland	3,810,250
Finland	3,791,983
New Zealand	3,462,604
Spain	2,717,391
Korea, Republic of	1,700,000
France	1,207,729
Luxembourg	1,005,442
Russian Federation	1,000,000
Austria	671,217
Estonia	632,110
Italy <sup>3</sup>	585,480
Poland	519,736
Turkey	500,000
Kazakhstan	410,000
Iceland	314,335
Bulgaria	267,140
Kuwait	250,000
Romania	60,386
Slovakia	38,680
Monaco	35,842
China	30,000
Malta	29,481
Latvia	22,727
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>274,851,352</b>
Multi-Donor Funds	-
UN, NGOs and other entities <sup>5</sup>	61,741
Private Donations <sup>6</sup>	75,050
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136,791</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>274,988,143</b>

Note: Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>1</sup> Amount different than published in 2016 report, due to cancellation of pledge (\$66,576) in 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes funding to the Sudan office (EUR 2M) which is meant for 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Transfers from Italy's pre-positioned fund of \$1,133,787 to the Syria office in 2016 and of \$500,000 to the Niger office in 2018 are recorded as income to specially designated contributions.

<sup>4</sup> Amount different than published in 2017 report, due to cancellation of pledge (\$76,963) in 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Funds received from Christian Aid, NRC, UNDOCO and UNDP.

<sup>6</sup> Funds received from UPS Foundation and private donor.



## OCHA-managed

## Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office managed

## COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUND IN 2018

Donor	Recipient								
	Ethiopia	Iraq	Myanmar	Nigeria	oPt <sup>2</sup>	Pakistan	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon
United Kingdom	25,470,220	17,172,068	3,639,010	-	-	4,465,812	1,314,060	-	-
Germany	14,910,610	9,318,182	1,169,591	6,590,909	5,925,095	-	-	2,844,141	2,840,909
Sweden	6,666,071	1,903,553	1,269,036	2,538,071	3,612,825	2,918,782	3,205,405	3,316,627	1,903,553
Netherlands	-	8,254,717	-	8,254,717	-	-	6,038,647	-	-
Ireland	8,949,441	2,453,988	-	2,341,920	341,297	-	-	1,851,852	2,469,136
Norway	-	-	-	2,763,031	7,155,326	-	5,112,511	-	-
Belgium	-	3,412,969	-	2,275,313	2,730,375	-	8,248,009	1,706,485	1,706,485
Denmark	3,049,245	2,294,982	-	-	-	-	4,053,835	-	-
United States	14,750,000	10,000,000	4,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1,519,383	-	197,239	1,518,219	3,026,330	-	1,010,101	-	501,505
Australia	-	-	2,267,574	-	7,610,350	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	373,692	773,401	78,555	-	387,297	3,012,048	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,050
Korea, Republic of	300,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Qatar	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Luxembourg	-	370,370	370,370	370,370	-	-	370,370	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	584,795	-	-	585,480	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	724,638	-	1,207,729	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	246,354	246,354	-	254,065	-	254,065
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	705,219	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	665,336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	31,056	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	11,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNF <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL (US\$)</b>	<b>75,614,970</b>	<b>56,665,898</b>	<b>14,632,612</b>	<b>27,977,459</b>	<b>31,957,386</b>	<b>7,771,890</b>	<b>35,132,001</b>	<b>10,304,585</b>	<b>10,539,702</b>



	Turkey	Yemen	Afghanistan	CAR <sup>3</sup>	DRC <sup>4</sup>	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	TOTAL
	45,622,903	39,793,810	24,011,950	8,354,890	36,518,819	6,441,980	16,846,050	23,319,400	252,970,973
	22,638,781	43,808,442	568,106	6,223,800	19,536,077	13,635,600	21,095,700	4,557,200	175,663,143
	3,951,145	10,232,771	12,196,081	1,482,102	12,160,621	9,782,771	9,487,464	7,039,986	93,666,865
	14,302,060	18,966,842	-	-	8,250,200	4,697,600	12,472,100	-	81,236,883
	3,067,485	6,045,632	-	3,580,776	3,675,576	3,635,376	4,802,852	3,635,376	46,850,706
	5,841,594	4,281,772	2,163,812	-	2,088,085	5,230,808	9,918,122	1,234,680	45,789,742
	8,248,009	4,550,626	-	1,848,900	5,450,550	-	4,930,400	-	45,108,121
	4,053,835	9,624,472	3,032,003	3,230,496	-	4,120,042	3,043,769	4,038,120	40,540,799
	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,000,000
	-	25,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
	-	25,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
	2,519,168	3,544,190	1,119,930	1,511,183	-	1,529,473	1,810,736	994,332	20,801,788
	-	-	764,292	-	-	3,026,521	2,580,188	-	16,248,925
	753,012	4,840,428	-	771,724	1,592,737	1,566,969	622,262	-	14,772,124
	5,783,023	455,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,602,136
	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	500,000	500,000	800,000	-	5,300,000
	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,100,000
	-	472,904	999,960	-	-	-	-	-	3,472,864
	-	370,370	-	370,535	370,535	-	370,535	-	2,963,457
	1,706,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,876,760
	-	603,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,536,232
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,838
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	705,219
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665,336
	-	165,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,136
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
	-	34,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,899
	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
	-	37,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,414
	-	24,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,691
	-	12,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,077
	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
	-	6,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,173
	-	-	2,339	10,823	887	100,159	142,710	3,491	260,410
	<b>118,487,499</b>	<b>208,931,144</b>	<b>45,858,472</b>	<b>27,585,230</b>	<b>90,144,088</b>	<b>54,267,300</b>	<b>88,922,888</b>	<b>44,822,586</b>	<b>949,615,710</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

Note: CBPF MPTF; source is GMS based on actual cash received while CBPF OCHA, source is OCT based on pledge value.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> occupied Palestinian territory.

<sup>3</sup> Central African Republic.

<sup>4</sup> Democratic Republic of the Congo.



OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Extrabudgetary Administrative Activities			
	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate
<b>REGULAR BUDGET ACTIVITIES</b>	17,596,000	17,596,000	16,714,196	95%	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>								
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
OFFICE OF USG	743,303	843,433	792,565	94%	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OF ASG	1,160,830	1,316,178	1,314,152	100%	-	-	-	-
ASG FOR HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIPS	957,985	934,561	884,982	95%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL COSTS	2,175,198	2,292,764	2,285,965	100%	6,955,564	6,263,528	5,524,092	88%
COORDINATION	21,146,935	22,332,857	21,521,567	96%	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVE OFFICE	821,664	782,480	782,480	100%	9,097,050	9,733,487	9,692,779	100%
HUMANITARIAN FINANCING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION DIVISION	7,489,150	6,225,370	6,066,259	97%	11,566,120	11,392,955	11,004,895	97%
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	10,423,250	10,944,662	10,708,457	98%	3,091,946	3,138,946	3,209,392	102%
OPERATIONS AND ADVOCACY	10,031,298	10,756,521	10,644,242	99%	-	-	-	-
POLICY	5,120,100	5,054,594	4,970,763	98%	-	-	-	-
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	4,204,763	4,391,438	4,331,589	99%	-	-	-	-
STRATEGY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION	1,889,065	1,966,825	1,817,710	92%	-	-	-	-
<b>HEADQUARTERS Total</b>	<b>66,163,542</b>	<b>67,841,682</b>	<b>66,120,732</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>30,710,680</b>	<b>30,528,916</b>	<b>29,431,158</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>FIELD</b>								
REGIONAL OFFICES	19,795,497	20,075,264	19,740,815	98%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	4,867,304	5,379,176	5,298,955	99%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	3,845,070	3,663,170	3,596,559	98%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	4,062,119	4,399,563	4,336,919	99%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	2,472,734	2,154,358	2,143,921	100%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	4,548,269	4,478,997	4,364,460	97%	-	-	-	-
COUNTRY OFFICES	154,823,239	158,101,087	155,718,120	98%	12,147,089	12,229,665	9,772,255	80%
ALL FIELD	1,000,000	632,795	622,557	98%	-	-	-	-
Emerging needs	380,000	12,795	12,795	100%	-	-	-	-
Field corporate training	620,000	620,000	586,159	95%	-	-	-	-
Information Management Branch direct costing to field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigating allegations of SEA involving implementing partners (IP) in the field	-	-	23,603	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>80,975,857</b>	<b>81,229,237</b>	<b>73,739,695</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>6,821,126</b>	<b>6,892,028</b>	<b>5,763,471</b>	<b>84%</b>
Burundi	1,425,971	1,479,472	1,460,137	99%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	8,902,082	9,610,869	9,582,582	100%	-	-	-	-
Chad	4,581,811	4,582,189	4,521,751	99%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,566,250	13,872,712	13,791,507	99%	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	806,377	806,377	780,616	97%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,516,630	5,742,496	5,715,706	100%	-	-	-	-
Mali	4,485,762	5,090,676	5,050,648	99%	-	-	-	-
Niger	3,673,907	3,342,692	3,276,167	98%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	8,404,997	7,845,664	7,672,351	98%	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2,299,470	2,948,157	2,936,032	100%	-	-	-	-
Somalia	8,730,572	8,214,966	8,195,116	100%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	9,955,686	11,001,059	10,973,099	100%	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,031,875	8,307,502	8,273,172	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>6,844,271</b>	<b>6,668,284</b>	<b>6,425,389</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Myanmar	4,032,562	3,937,751	3,823,913	97%	-	-	-	-
Office for the Pacific Islands	1,136,540	994,065	897,882	90%	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,675,168	1,736,468	1,703,594	98%	-	-	-	-
<b>CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN</b>	<b>11,764,985</b>	<b>11,913,755</b>	<b>11,593,038</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	8,675,514	9,016,884	8,924,778	99%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,089,471	2,896,871	2,668,260	92%	-	-	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>3,305,378</b>	<b>2,925,528</b>	<b>2,874,863</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Ukraine	3,305,378	2,925,528	2,874,863	98%	-	-	-	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>2,034,828</b>	<b>2,223,838</b>	<b>1,987,149</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Haiti	2,034,828	1,952,570	1,715,995	88%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela support	-	271,267	271,155	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>47,492,388</b>	<b>50,892,056</b>	<b>49,986,240</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Iraq	8,311,744	8,176,391	8,063,749	99%	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,587,932	3,279,830	3,270,200	100%	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory	6,541,195	6,921,045	6,878,414	99%	-	-	-	-
Riyadh	-	103,512	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	7,198,222	6,965,307	6,926,072	99%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	1,707,319	1,760,819	1,701,124	97%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	2,121,227	1,821,627	1,721,177	94%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Turkey	3,181,895	3,110,881	2,805,650	90%	-	-	-	-
Syria RHC Office	3,417,462	3,389,741	3,330,644	98%	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	482,784	449,833	93%	-	-	-	-
Yemen	11,425,390	11,100,012	11,060,480	100%	-	-	-	-
Yemen OCHA office - Saudi and Emirate funds	-	4,262,891	4,228,731	99%	-	-	-	-

Total field	174,618,735	178,659,134	175,908,768	98%	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD</b>	<b>240,782,277</b>	<b>246,500,817</b>	<b>242,029,499</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>30,710,680</b>	<b>30,528,916</b>	<b>29,431,158</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS, FIELD AND ONE-TIME COSTS</b>	<b>240,782,277</b>	<b>258,330,452</b>	<b>249,003,627</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>30,710,680</b>	<b>31,053,154</b>	<b>30,030,097</b>	<b>97%</b>
CBPF MANAGEMENT UNITS	21,675,990	22,329,505	18,566,351	83%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,851,466	1,851,466	1,789,694	97%	-	-	-	-
CAR - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	997,194	997,194	809,564	81%	-	-	-	-
Colombia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	143,855	143,855	120,183	84%	-	-	-	-
DRC - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,568,312	1,642,003	1,395,750	85%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,066,386	1,066,386	739,976	69%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,691,170	1,691,170	1,353,297	80%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	418,568	418,568	374,167	89%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	456,037	456,037	336,599	74%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	399,786	399,786	325,720	81%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,529,297	1,529,297	1,257,650	82%	-	-	-	-
oPt - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	366,142	379,142	379,897	100%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	283,580	283,580	249,882	88%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,899,808	1,999,695	1,695,100	85%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,100,108	2,166,310	1,737,416	80%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,509,780	1,509,780	1,047,859	69%	-	-	-	-
Syria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	909,739	909,739	702,939	77%	-	-	-	-
Turkey - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,186,138	2,186,138	1,787,367	82%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,298,623	2,699,357	2,463,290	91%	-	-	-	-
ONE-TIME COSTS	-	11,829,635	7,028,443	59%	-	524,238	598,939	114%
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	-54,316	-	-	-	-104,136	-
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING CBPFs, ONE-TIME AND DORMANT Total</b>	<b>262,458,267</b>	<b>280,659,957</b>	<b>267,569,978</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>30,710,680</b>	<b>31,053,154</b>	<b>29,925,961</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)</b>	<b>280,054,267</b>	<b>298,255,957</b>	<b>284,284,174</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>30,710,680</b>	<b>31,053,154</b>	<b>29,925,961</b>	<b>96%</b>



## ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

HEADQUARTERS	65,527,803
<b>FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>56,394,635</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	<b>8,495,805</b>
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,286,264
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2,405,443
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	2,639,321
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	2,164,776
<b>ALL FIELD</b>	<b>626,954</b>
Emerging needs	12,795
Field corporate training	587,159
Investigating allegations of SEA involving IPs in field	27,000
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>28,567,191</b>
Cameroon	958,356
Central African Republic	4,876,078
Chad	2,119,751
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,198,320
Eritrea	820,531
Ethiopia	156,702
Mali	2,951,890
Niger	1,035,238
Nigeria	1,782,086
Somalia	2,148,631
South Sudan	3,065,193
Sudan	3,013,984
Burundi	439,631
Côte d'Ivoire	800
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>4,472,303</b>
Myanmar	2,798,762
Office for the Pacific	65,959
Philippines	1,542,582
Rohingya Refugee Crisis	65,000
<b>CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN</b>	<b>6,216,362</b>
Afghanistan	6,216,362
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>1,430,640</b>
Ukraine	1,430,640
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>1,557,209</b>
Haiti	1,308,309
Venezuela support	248,900
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>5,028,171</b>
occupied Palestinian territory	2,742,481
Libya	1,874,674
Iraq	362,014
United Arab Emirates	49,003
<b>ONE-TIME COSTS</b>	<b>2,888,047</b>
African Union Liaison Office	173,645
Brussels Liaison Office	191,985
Change implementation	46,101
One-time costs project	1,932,870
Regional Office for Southern Africa	166,635
Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia	68,361
Gulf Liaison Office	308,450
<b>With flexible implementation carried through 2019</b>	<b>6,578,961</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>131,389,446</b>

## SPECIALLY DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR IN 2018 (US\$)

Donor	US\$
Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup>	461,400,000
United Arab Emirates <sup>1</sup>	461,400,000
United Kingdom	137,488,127
Germany	110,046,660
Netherlands	55,866,983
Sweden	41,517,839
United States	35,925,000
Belgium	32,899,721
Ireland	27,748,281
Norway	26,189,179
Denmark	23,076,369
Switzerland	14,652,921
Australia	10,453,077
Canada	10,218,433
France	6,602,136
Kuwait	5,100,000
Italy	3,490,257
Spain	2,536,232
Qatar	2,472,904
Korea, Republic of	2,300,000
Luxembourg	1,851,852
Iceland	1,000,838
New Zealand	665,336
Portugal	165,136
Malaysia	100,000
Malta	65,899
Colombia	60,000
Slovenia	50,000
China	50,000
Costa Rica	50,000
Cyprus	48,414
Latvia	28,409
Lithuania	24,691
Argentina	15,000
Montenegro	12,077
Philippines	10,000
Andorra	6,173
<i>Other donors</i>	
City of The Hague	176,471
Education Above All	392,385
Jersey	705,219
UN and other agencies <sup>2</sup>	290,300
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,477,152,318</b>

The total includes paid and pledged contributions.

Excludes contributions channelled through OCHA to NGOs and non-UN partners via the CBPFs for Somalia (US\$62,302,849.29) and Afghanistan (US\$40,620,899.43).

<sup>1</sup> Part of \$930 million grant to Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, channelled through OCHA to UN agencies. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates both contributed \$461,400,000 and are listed alphabetically.

<sup>2</sup> Funds received from FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR and WFP.

Note: Unearmarked contributions in 2018 by income. The pledged amount was US\$130,152,987; when the donors finally made the payments, the cash amount was US\$131,389,446.

## SPECIALLY DESIGNATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY ACTIVITIES (US\$) IN 2018

	CBPF	Pre-positioned	ProCap and GenCap Rosters	UNDAC	Other SDCs	GRAND TOTAL
2018 Donor Contributions	598,015,147	613,497	3,900,446	510,102	874,113,126	<b>1,477,152,318</b>

The total includes paid and pledged contributions.

Excludes: Contributions channelled through OCHA to NGOs and non UN partners via the Somalia HF (US\$62,302,849.29), Afghanistan HF (US\$40,620,899.43).

## ODSG AND OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRAMME IN 2018 (US\$)

	2016	2017	2018
OCHA Donor contributions <sup>1</sup>	263,668,384	238,735,459	274,988,143
Contributions from ODSG	250,218,315	235,101,387	273,392,760
OCHA Extrabudgetary Programme	294,913,926	264,586,005	258,330,452
Number of donors <sup>2</sup>	44	47	41
Number of ODSG donors	27	28	29

<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.

## OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

Entity	Description	US\$
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	131,786
Gouvernement of Germany	Technical assistance/expert services	127,476
Gouvernement of Japan	Office space	44,187
Government of Kazakhstan through UNDP	Office space	14,570
Government of Tajikistan through UNDP	Office space	568
International Humanitarian City (Dubai)	Office space	60,000
UNHCR	Technical assistance/expert services	145,016
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	100,722
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	108,488

## 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.



## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS – BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 DONOR EARMARKING (US\$) IN 2018

OCHA Activities	Office	United States	Sweden	United Kingdom	Saudi Arabia	European Commission	Norway	Germany	Qatar	Canada
<b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		3,500,000	21,961,446	29,662,677	9,000,000	-	10,958,237	2,982,932	10,000,000	1,431,639
<b>EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>		47,837,000	15,221,295	5,405,152	12,600,000	16,735,668	4,144,147	11,562,644	-	8,007,796
<b>ONE-TIME COSTS<sup>1</sup></b>		3,163,000	500,483	1,579,672	-	231,481	-	-	-	-
<b>HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES</b>		13,010,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,770,020	-	-
<b>FIELD</b>		31,664,000	14,720,812	3,825,479	11,600,000	16,504,186	4,144,147	9,792,624	-	8,007,796
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>										
	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,200,000	507,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,490
	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,500,000	126,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,904
	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,000,000	253,807	-	-	482,729	-	-	-	90,361
	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	500,000	253,807	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,000,000	507,614	-	-	-	255,692	-	-	97,892
	<b>Regional Offices Total</b>	<b>5,200,000</b>	<b>1,649,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>482,729</b>	<b>255,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>905,646</b>
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>		26,064,000	12,944,162	3,825,479	10,100,000	16,021,458	3,888,455	9,792,624	-	7,102,150
<b>AFRICA</b>										
	Burundi	500,000	126,904	-	-	306,748	-	-	-	-
	Cameroon	700,000	507,614	-	-	736,196	-	-	-	101,657
	Central African Republic	1,000,000	1,269,036	-	-	1,226,994	243,516	568,182	-	557,229
	Chad	-	507,614	-	-	1,104,294	475,343	-	-	90,361
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,600,000	1,522,843	-	-	-	365,275	568,182	-	971,386
	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,120
	Ethiopia	1,000,000	253,807	-	-	308,642	-	-	-	-
	Mali	500,000	507,614	-	-	370,370	-	568,182	-	105,422
	Niger <sup>2</sup>	300,000	507,614	-	-	368,098	463,167	-	-	75,301
	Nigeria	2,000,000	507,614	-	-	1,226,994	-	1,148,902	-	466,867
	Somalia	1,750,000	634,518	668,449	-	1,224,983	234,165	568,182	-	549,699
	South Sudan	3,000,000	634,518	-	-	1,098,554	585,412	568,182	-	579,819
	Sudan	2,300,000	1,015,228	-	-	981,595	-	568,182	-	180,723
	<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>14,650,000</b>	<b>7,994,924</b>	<b>668,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,953,469</b>	<b>2,366,877</b>	<b>4,557,993</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,708,584</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>										
	Myanmar	400,000	253,807	-	-	490,798	-	-	-	436,747
	Office for the Pacific	400,000	126,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Philippines	250,000	126,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,663
	<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>380,711</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>490,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602,410</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>										
	Ukraine	300,000	126,904	-	-	174,216	121,758	-	-	-
	<b>Europe total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>126,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>174,216</b>	<b>121,758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>										
	Venezuela support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,590
	Haiti	214,000	126,904	-	-	362,319	-	-	-	128,012
	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>126,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,319</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,602</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>										
	Afghanistan	350,000	1,015,228	-	-	580,720	182,637	-	-	-
	Gulf Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iraq	1,000,000	380,711	-	-	589,623	-	1,161,440	-	373,692
	Libya	500,000	761,421	-	-	370,370	-	-	-	-
	oPt	-	507,614	-	-	987,654	-	1,169,591	-	392,773
	Pakistan	900,000	380,711	1,111,111	-	370,370	-	-	-	-
	Syria <sup>3</sup>	4,500,000	1,269,036	657,030	-	810,916	852,307	-	-	1,121,076
	Yemen operation <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	6,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Yemen	3,000,000	-	1,388,889	3,600,000	2,331,002	364,875	2,903,600	-	753,012
	<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>	<b>10,250,000</b>	<b>4,314,721</b>	<b>3,157,030</b>	<b>10,100,000</b>	<b>6,040,656</b>	<b>1,399,819</b>	<b>5,234,631</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,640,553</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>51,337,000</b>	<b>37,182,741</b>	<b>35,067,828</b>	<b>21,600,000</b>	<b>16,735,668</b>	<b>15,102,384</b>	<b>14,545,576</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>9,439,435</b>

<sup>1</sup> One-time costs includes costs for office downsizing/closures (Colombia, Liaison Offices, Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia, Regional Office for Southern Africa); the Change Management Unit; and other costs related to OCHA's restructuring.

<sup>2</sup> Contribution of \$585,480 from "other donors" refers to a transfer from the Italian pre-positioned bilateral fund. This amount was recorded as income to Specially Designated Contributions.

Australia	Switzerland	Japan	Netherlands	Denmark	United Arab Emirates	Belgium	Ireland	Finland	New Zealand	Spain	Other Donors	GRAND TOTAL
7,014,809	2,059,732	980,000	5,668,934	4,971,002	20,000	2,777,778	3,247,480	3,791,983	3,462,604	-	4,835,386	128,326,639
1,221,105	4,619,150	5,088,181	15,332	-	4,600,000	1,742,160	562,770	-	-	2,717,391	4,581,713	146,661,504
-	267,953	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	301,932	-	6,194,522
-	760,629	-	15,332	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	636,741	17,692,722
1,221,105	3,590,568	5,088,181	-	-	3,950,000	1,742,160	562,770	-	-	2,415,459	3,944,972	122,774,260
1,065,220	-	1,138,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	4,502,505
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,082	-	2,021,889
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,237	-	2,020,134
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	2,263,807
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,469	-	2,090,667
1,065,220	-	1,138,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591,787	110,000	12,899,002
-	3,590,568	3,950,000	-	-	3,950,000	1,742,160	562,770	-	-	1,823,671	3,834,972	109,192,470
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933,652
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,045,467
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,864,957
-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,327,613
-	535,906	-	-	-	-	1,742,160	-	-	-	603,865	29,481	7,939,096
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,120
-	535,906	-	-	-	-	-	331,288	-	-	-	-	2,429,643
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,386	2,111,975
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585,480	2,299,661
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362,319	-	5,712,696
-	535,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,165,901
-	535,906	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568,828	8,171,218
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,045,728
-	2,143,623	750,000	-	-	-	1,742,160	331,288	-	-	966,184	1,244,176	50,077,728
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,159	-	1,762,511
155,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682,788
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,464	-	615,030
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,623	-	2,377,541
-	267,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633,043	1,623,874
-	267,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633,043	1,623,874
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,590
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,541	200,000	1,115,776
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,541	200,000	1,138,366
-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362,319	235,502	2,926,406
-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481,159	4,986,625
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,005	60,386	1,849,183
-	535,906	300,000	-	-	-	-	231,481	-	-	-	-	4,125,019
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,762,192
-	643,087	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	611,365	11,964,816
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	200,000	-	-	3,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	369,340	18,510,719
-	1,178,993	3,200,000	-	-	3,950,000	-	231,481	-	-	519,324	1,757,753	53,974,961
8,235,914	6,678,882	6,068,181	5,684,266	4,971,002	4,620,000	4,519,938	3,810,250	3,791,983	3,462,604	2,717,391	9,417,099	274,988,143

<sup>3</sup> Total for Syria includes funding to the following offices: Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, as well as funding to the Syria RHC.

<sup>4</sup> Loosely earmarked to OCHA's operations for Yemen response, 2018-2019.

## OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018 (US\$)

OCHA-Mandated Programme and Administrative Activities	Programme Activities (a)	One-time costs (b)	CBPF Management Units (c)	Total Trust Fund excluding CBPF grants-out (a+b+c)	Administrative Activities	Regular Budget
Opening Balance - 1 Jan 2018	115,410,568	218,584	7,206,561	122,835,713		
2018 Donor Contributions for Programme Activities <sup>1</sup>	268,793,621	6,194,522	8,524,447	283,512,590		
2018 Income for Administrative Activities (Transfer of Programme Support Charges) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	37,283,856	
2018 Allocation for Regular Budget	-	-	-	-		17,596,000
<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>384,204,189</b>	<b>6,413,106</b>	<b>15,731,008</b>	<b>406,348,303</b>	<b>37,283,856</b>	<b>17,596,000</b>
Transfer of Programme Support Charges (PSC)	-15,535,618	-459,153	-1,214,621	-17,209,392	-	-
Direct Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	-226,439,566	-6,569,290	-17,351,730	-250,360,586	-29,925,961	-16,714,196
<b>Total Expenditure Charged against<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>-241,975,184</b>	<b>-7,028,443</b>	<b>-18,566,351</b>	<b>-267,569,978</b>	<b>-29,925,961</b>	<b>-16,714,196</b>
Net Available Funds before Other Income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	142,229,006	-615,338	-2,835,343	138,778,325	7,357,895	881,804
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	11,551,645	1,026,868	6,538,812	19,117,325	-	-
Closing Balance <sup>5</sup>	153,780,651	411,531	3,703,469	157,895,650	-	-
<i>Increase / (Decrease) in opening balance</i>	<i>38,370,083</i>	<i>192,947</i>	<i>-3,503,092</i>	<i>35,059,937</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR SPENDING</b>	<b>153,780,651</b>	<b>411,531</b>	<b>3,703,469</b>	<b>157,895,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> For programme activities, includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges US\$4.1 million.

<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 of 31 December 2018.

<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.

CERF 2018 PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)<sup>1</sup>

Contributor	US\$
<b>MEMBER STATES AND OBSERVERS</b>	
Algeria	10,000
Andorra	17,735
Armenia	5,000
Australia	8,184,524
Azerbaijan	20,000
Bangladesh	10,000
Belgium	13,572,204
Bhutan	1,500
Bulgaria	20,000
Canada	22,528,736
Chile	30,000
China	500,000
Côte d'Ivoire	10,000
Czech Republic	177,470
Denmark	21,618,968
Estonia	116,144
Finland	8,641,975
Germany	110,199,651
Guyana	2,179
Iceland	465,030
Indonesia	220,000
Iraq	10,000
Ireland	14,253,735
Italy	2,962,085
Japan	1,360,714
Kazakhstan	50,000
Korea	4,000,000
Kuwait	1,000,000
Liechtenstein	212,993
Lithuania	22,727
Luxembourg	4,942,469
Monaco	123,457
Mongolia	10,000
Myanmar	10,000
Netherlands	67,901,235
New Zealand	2,201,027
Norway	54,445,519
Philippines	50,000
Portugal	116,144
Qatar	1,000,000
Russian Federation	1,500,000
Saudi Arabia	150,000
Singapore	50,000
Slovakia	34,365
Spain	3,488,382
Sri Lanka	5,000
Sweden	88,197,970
Switzerland	6,239,618
Thailand	20,000
Turkey	400,000
United Arab Emirates	1,500,000
United Kingdom	114,574,091
<b>Total, Member States and observers</b>	<b>557,182,647</b>
<b>REGIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>	
Belgian Government of Flanders	710,900
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	291,375
<b>Total, Regional and local authorities</b>	<b>1,002,275</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>	
Al Jisr Foundation	250,000
Private donations through UN Foundation (under \$10,000)	41,524
World Mission Society Church of God	100,000
<b>Total, Others</b>	<b>391,524</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>558,576,446</b>

<sup>1</sup> Contributions are based on the pledged year of the donors and differ from the amount reported as revenue as per International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Actual received contributions may differ from the originally recorded pledges, due to fluctuations in exchange rates.



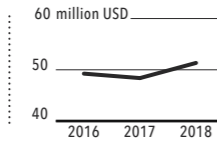
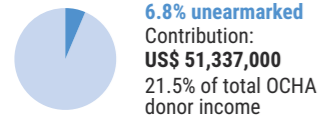
# Donor profiles

- Unearmarked contributions
- Earmarked contributions, including softly earmarked contributions

OCHA contribution trend

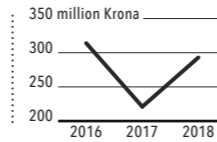
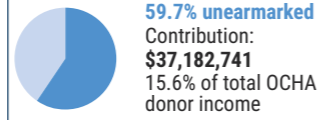
ODSG Member of OCHA Donor Support Group

## 1. UNITED STATES



ODSG

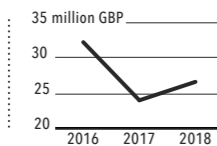
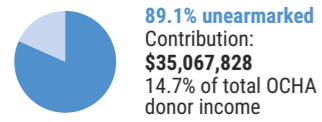
## 2. SWEDEN



ODSG

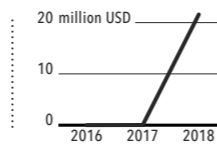
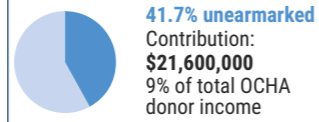
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$41,517,839 (SEK 338,000,000)

## 3. UNITED KINGDOM



ODSG

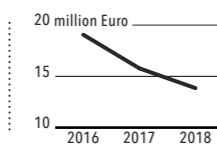
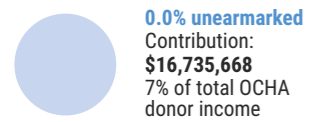
## 4. SAUDI ARABIA



ODSG

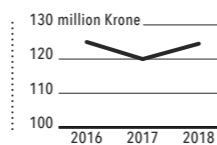
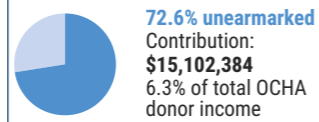
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$461,400,000

## 5. EUROPEAN COMMISSION



ODSG

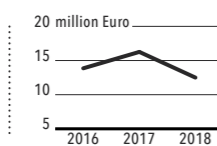
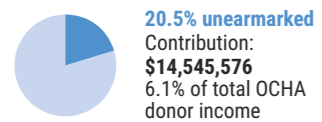
## 6. NORWAY



ODSG

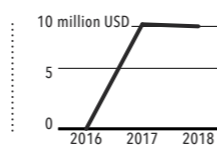
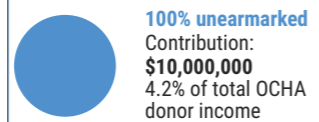
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$26,189,179 (NOK 216,500,000)

## 7. GERMANY



ODSG

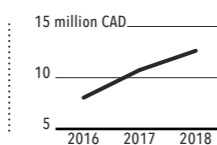
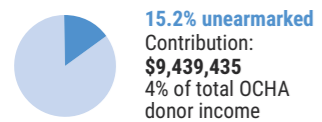
## 8. QATAR



ODSG

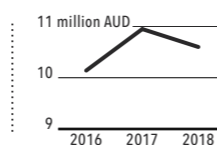
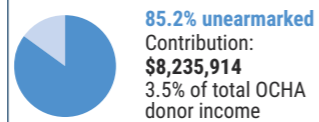
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$2,472,904

## 9. CANADA



ODSG

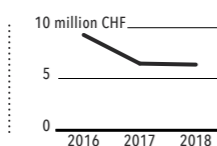
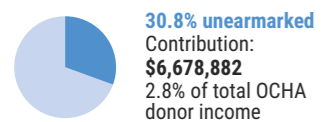
## 10. AUSTRALIA



ODSG

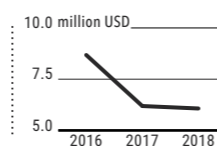
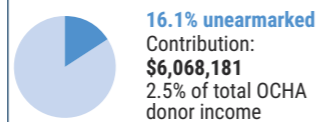
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$10,453,077 (AUD 13,750,000)

## 11. SWITZERLAND



ODSG

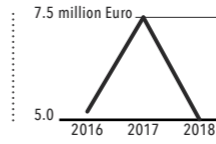
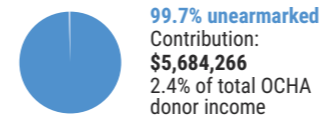
## 12. JAPAN



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$14,652,921 (CHF 14,492,644)

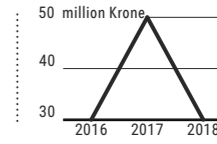
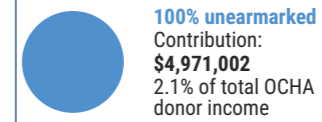
## 13. NETHERLANDS



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$55,866,983 (EUR 47,044,750)

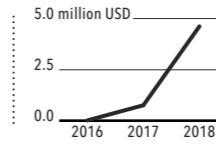
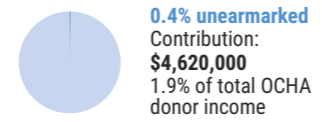
## 14. DENMARK



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$23,076,369 (DKK 145,000,000)

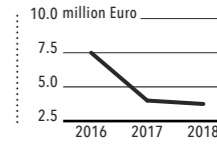
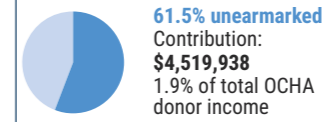
## 15. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$461,400,000

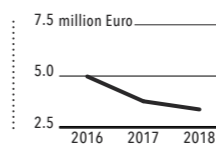
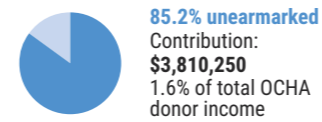
## 16. BELGIUM



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$32,899,721 (EUR 28,917,482)

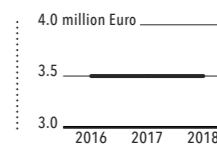
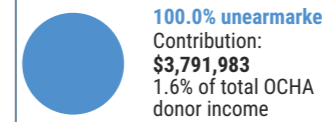
## 17. IRELAND



ODSG

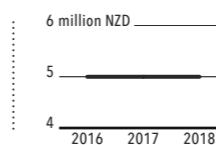
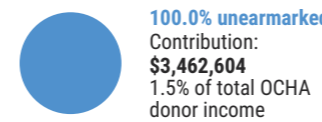
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$27,748,281 (EUR 23,130,000)

## 18. FINLAND



ODSG

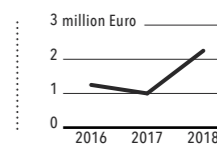
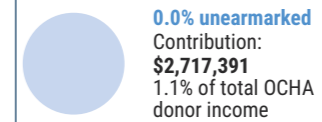
## 19. NEW ZEALAND



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$665,336 (NZD 1,000,000)

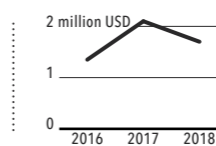
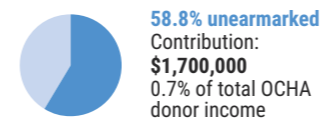
## 20. SPAIN



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$2,536,232 (EUR 2,100,000)

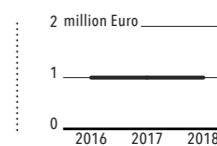
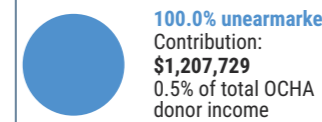
## 21. REPUBLIC OF KOREA



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of US\$2,300,000

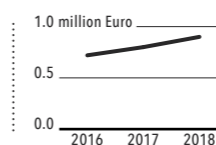
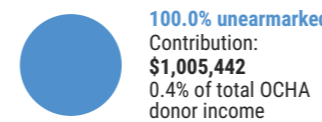
## 22. FRANCE



ODSG

Specially designated contributions: a total of \$6,602,136 (EUR 5,720,000)

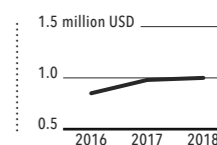
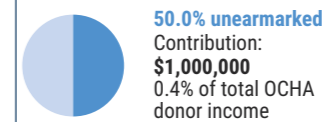
## 23. LUXEMBOURG



ODSG

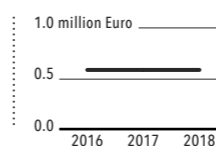
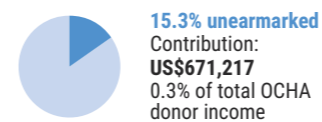
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$1,851,852 (EUR 1,500,000)

## 24. RUSSIAN FEDERATION



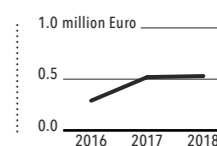
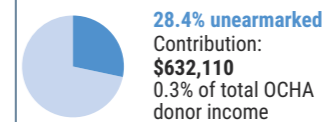
ODSG

## 25. AUSTRIA



ODSG

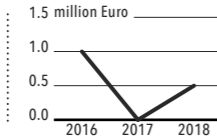
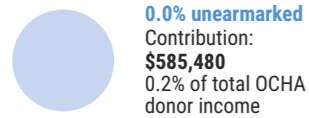
## 26. ESTONIA



ODSG

27. ITALY<sup>1</sup>

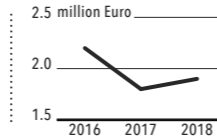
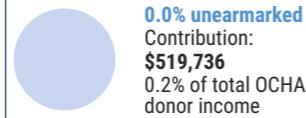
ODSG



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$3,490,257 (EUR 3,000,000)

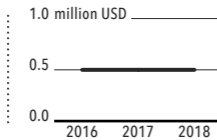
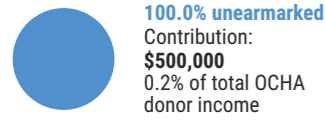
28. POLAND

ODSG

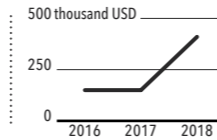
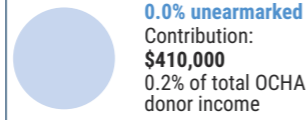


29. TURKEY

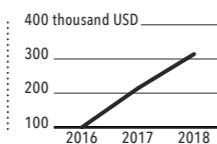
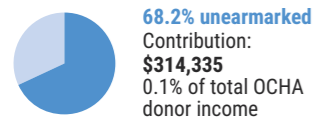
ODSG



30. KAZAKHSTAN

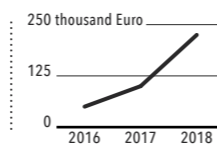
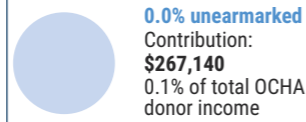


31. ICELAND

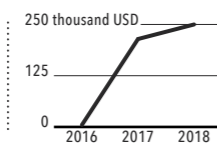
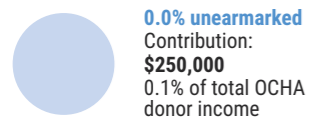


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$1,000,838

32. BULGARIA

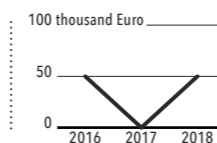
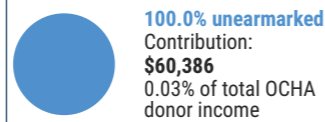


33. KUWAIT

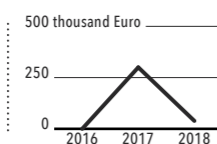
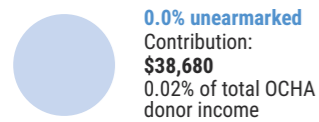


Specially designated contributions: a total of \$5,100,000

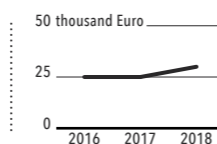
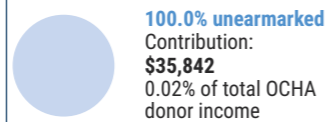
34. ROMANIA



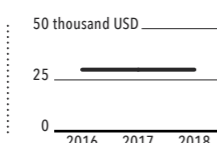
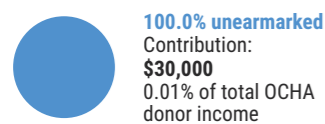
35. SLOVAKIA



36. MONACO

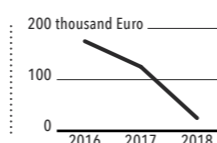
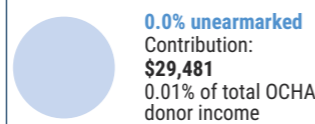


37. CHINA



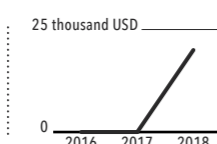
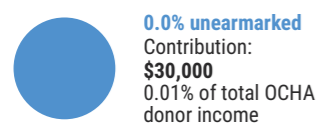
Specially designated contributions: a total of \$50,000

38. MALTA



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$65,899 (EUR 55,000)

39. LATVIA



Specially designated contributions: a total of \$28,409 (EUR 25,000)

<sup>1</sup> Transfers from Italy's pre-positioned fund of \$1,133,787 to the Syria office in 2016 and of \$500,000 to the Niger office in 2018 are recorded as income to specially designated contributions.





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