

# OCHA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE  
FOR THE COORDINATION OF  
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



United Nations



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### Front and back cover

Rand Zakkar, a staff member from the Syria Humanitarian Fund, talks to children in rural Hama, Syria. Credit: OCHA/Basma Ourfali.

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OCHA

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# OCHA THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT TO ITS ACTIVITIES IN 2021

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

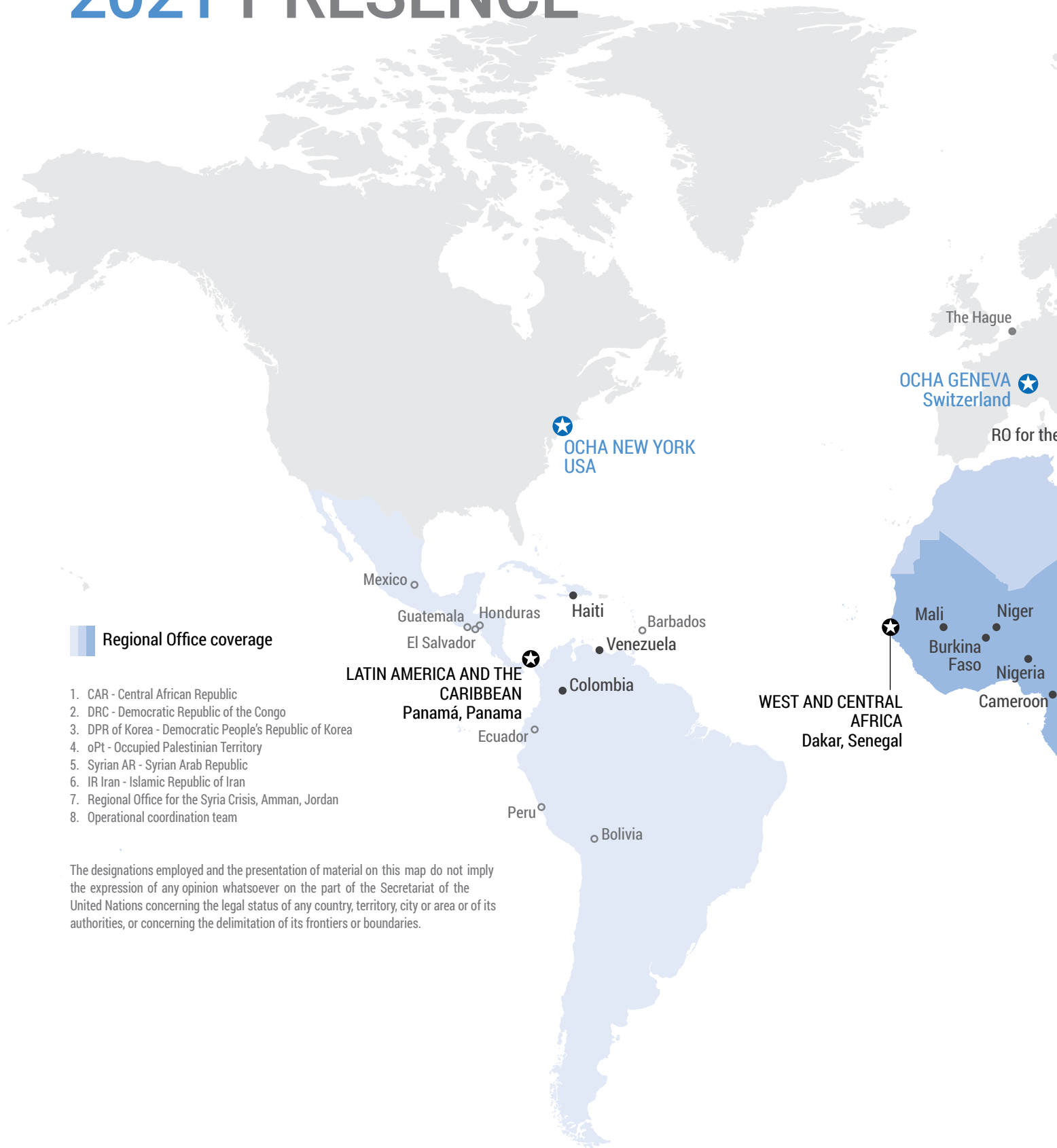
## MEMBER STATES



## OTHER DONORS



# 2021 PRESENCE



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



1

Headquarters  
two locations



5

Regional Offices



31

Country Offices



26

Humanitarian  
Adviser Teams



**WE ASSEMBLE**



Partnerships with businesses to strengthen humanitarian response reached more than 1 million people



Promoting women's leadership in humanitarian action



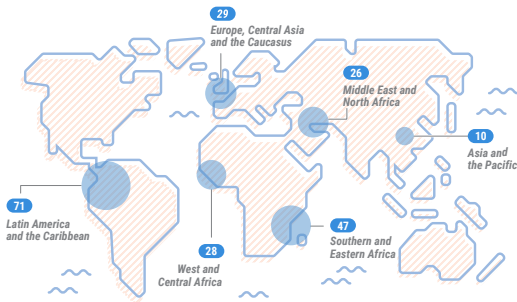
Ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities and older people



Strengthened local response:  
Deployments by surge mechanism

- 101 Deployments from regional offices
- 39 Deployments from country offices, including 13 from the Country Office Surge Pool
- 38 United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination deployments
- 27 Deployments from headquarters including 13 Core Team deployments
- 6 Joint Environment Unit deployments

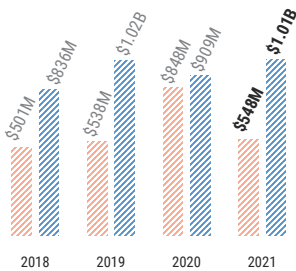
Deployments by location



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

**WE FUND**

CERF\* CBPFs

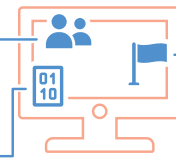


20 funds,  
40 countries and territories reached through pooled funds

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

**WE ALERT AND INFORM**

19.1M users on ReliefWeb  
RELIEFWEB MARKED ITS 25TH YEAR OF OPERATIONS



1.4M users on Humanitarian Response.info  
20% MORE THAN IN 2020

18.5k data sets in Humanitarian Data Exchange



393 OCHA maps



1,493 OCHA infographics



1,812 OCHA reports



17 countries and 2 regions used the Digital Situation Reports  
IN 7 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

**WE ADVOCATE FOR SOLUTIONS**



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

- 👉 A global protection agenda for health care during the pandemic
- ⚙️ The use of new and emerging technologies and humanitarian data
- 🔥 Advance anticipatory approaches, strengthen resilience and collaborate to respond to the climate crisis



**Under-Secretary-General advocacy**

- 🚚 Mission to Afghanistan drew global attention to the crisis, women's rights and humanitarian access
- ✳️ Mission to Ethiopia underlined support for and access to conflict-affected people across northern Ethiopia
- 🔨 Mission to Syria highlighted humanitarian access, protection, early recovery and resilience for affected people
- 🌾 Called for urgent action to prevent famine across 43 countries including Yemen



**Assistant Secretary-General advocacy**

- 🏠 Mission to earthquake-stricken Haiti to call for global support
- ➡️ Mission to Burkina Faso urged for support for the Sahel
- 📖 Delivered lectures on UN's role in the humanitarian system

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USG Griffiths with Tsige Tsadik and his wife, Nigisti Gebregziher, at the remains of their house in Tigray, Ethiopia. It had been home to them and their six children. OCHA/Saviano Abreu

## Foreword

From the continuing wars in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen to the hunger crisis in Madagascar and South Sudan, and the cyclone and earthquake in Haiti, 2021 was a year of intensifying humanitarian need.

Throughout the year, as in every year since OCHA was created, we continued to serve people in need by leveraging our role as resource mobilizers, convenors, first responders, coordinators, advocates and access negotiators — the whole gamut of capacities that support OCHA’s unique mandate.

Prolonged conflicts, the mounting impacts of the climate emergency and the lingering socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic meant that more people were dependent on aid for their basic needs. According to the Global Humanitarian Overview — a UN-coordinated annual assessment of global need — 274 million people needed humanitarian assistance by December 2021, up from 235 million in January.

Our donors responded generously, and OCHA was able to mobilize US\$20.1 billion through UN-coordinated humanitarian

appeals — a 6.4 per cent increase from the \$18.9 billion raised in 2020.

Thanks to this support, the UN and partners reached 107 million people with some form of assistance. This included food aid for tens of millions of people across dozens of countries, including Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Syria and Yemen; safe water for 34 million people; and support for 18 million people to keep their livelihoods going.

Here are just 10 highlights of the year:

1. The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**, innovating again, made the first-ever allocation to address the needs of people with disabilities, and it expanded its support for early, preventative humanitarian action. When Typhoon Rai (locally known as Odette) pummelled the Philippines in December, we immediately released CERF funding to boost the Government’s response.
2. The **Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs)** increased funding to local organ-



izations, which received over a third of the grants. We also launched the first Regional Pooled Fund for West and Central Africa to foster a coordinated, coherent response in Burkina Faso and Niger initially, as the region faced weather shocks and mounting violence.

3. The **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)** — the coordinating body of the formal humanitarian system, which the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) chairs — declared a system-wide scale-up in Afghanistan and Ethiopia, effectively bringing all IASC members together to rapidly expand operations.
4. Fundraising was boosted through **pledging conferences** for Afghanistan, raising \$4.4 billion; for Syria, raising \$5.3 billion as the crisis entered its tenth year; and for Yemen, raising \$2.2 billion by the year's end. In January, we launched a Flash Appeal to raise funds for the hunger crisis in Madagascar's Grand Sud region, in response to extreme drought.
5. We launched **anticipatory action** pilot projects in Malawi and the Philippines, and we continued pilots in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Somalia. This approach protected 100,000 people from emergency hunger conditions, prevented the spread of disease and reduced displacement. We also collaborated with the African Union to develop anticipatory insurance policies for vulnerable people in select countries.
6. We deployed **experts in protection, gender and accountability to affected people** to dozens of crises, including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Myanmar and Niger. Gender specialists helped ensure humanitarian assessments and operations responded to the specific needs of women and girls, while experts in protection ensured it was woven into every humanitarian response sector, from food aid to camp management.
7. As ERC, my first mission was to Ethiopia, including the Tigray region to **advocate** for humanitarian access and civilian

protection, and to help scale up the humanitarian response. OCHA also led the advocacy effort that succeeded in exempting humanitarian assistance from UN sanctions on Afghanistan, and we advocated with the de facto authorities to uphold the rights of women and girls throughout the year.

8. I led a high-level task force, convened by the UN Secretary-General, on preventing famine, which **coordinated** prevention efforts, resource mobilization — including co-hosting our first pledging event for famine prevention — and information sharing.
9. When a 7.2-magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, affecting 800,000 people, followed just days later by Tropical Cyclone Grace, OCHA stepped in to support the Government's response with **coordination, funding and information management**.
10. In the run-up to November's UN Climate Change Conference, in Glasgow, we launched our climate crisis campaign, **#TheHumanRace**, to mark World Humanitarian Day, which mobilized 570,000 participants in over 183 countries.

These and many other efforts throughout the year succeeded because of our donors' generosity. Thank you for your continued commitment to humanitarian action, and to OCHA.

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

# **MAKING LIVES BETTER**

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## Deepening crises: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti



Northern Ethiopia's expanding conflict left over 9.4 million people in need of assistance. In Afghanistan, 23 million people faced acute hunger, almost 9 million of whom needed emergency assistance. And in Haiti, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake, followed a few days later by a tropical storm, left millions of people in need just as violence and insecurity increased across the country.

To support the most vulnerable people in all three countries, OCHA responded across its five core functions: advocacy, coordination, policy, funding and information management.

### AFGHANISTAN

Following the Taliban takeover in August, OCHA ramped up efforts to support affected communities. These efforts, led by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (USG/ERC), Martin Griffiths, also supported the system-wide scaled-up response. This included the development of a Flash Appeal, which raised a record amount of more than \$1 billion, almost twice the amount requested in urgent funding.

Seven-year-old Noor Mah from Badghis Province at a child-friendly space for internally displaced children in Herat, Afghanistan. Credit: OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidel

**Advocacy**

USG/ERC Griffiths was the first high-level UN official to visit Afghanistan to meet de facto authorities. He advocated for girls’ access to education and for women’s meaningful participation in all sectors of Afghanistan’s economy and governance.

OCHA led advocacy efforts to secure a humanitarian exemption from UN sanctions applicable against the Taliban and Haqqani network, steering engagement with the 1988 Sanctions Committee, Security Council

members and partners as part of this process. The humanitarian exception provided for in Security Council resolution 2615 (2021) has subsequently helped facilitate the provision of humanitarian and basic needs assistance in Afghanistan — essentially all interventions included in the Transitional Engagement Framework — by providing financial institutions and commercial actors with the legal comfort to continue engaging with Afghanistan.



**Access: Uncovered**

OCHA’s Strategic Communications Branch (SCB) launched a four-part mini docuseries, *Access: Uncovered*, to highlight the importance of unimpeded access to people in need and OCHA’s role in preserving and securing humanitarian access. It takes viewers on a unique journey alongside aid workers as they negotiate with rebel leaders, avoid air

strikes and landmines, and travel through cyclone-ravaged terrain to ensure the safe and timely delivery of life-saving aid in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Yemen.

### Coordination and policy

OCHA led the development of regular analysis and key messages for the UN and the IASC. It developed reporting for senior leadership on women’s participation in humanitarian action following the Taliban takeover. It also produced monthly monitoring reports on the de facto authorities’ written commitments made with the ERC on 10 September 2021. These commitments were made in response to the UN’s asks on enabling secure, independent and unimpeded operational space for the humanitarian community.

Since May 2020, experienced staff have provided strategic advice and coordination to the protection of civilians in Afghanistan through the inter-agency Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap) — a flexible staff-deployment mechanism managed by OCHA and the Norwegian Refugee Council. As the landscape changed in 2021, ProCap ramped up efforts to make protection central

to the response. This included efforts on protecting children and developing a protection strategy for the country team and a framework to be accountable to affected people.

The Gender Standby Capacity Project (Gen-Cap) fast-tracked a Senior Gender Adviser’s deployment to Afghanistan following the IASC System-Wide Scale-Up activation. The adviser helped review gender-equality programming in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and provided training to guide the inclusion of gender-equality measures in both reports.

To ensure that Afghans, especially women, continued to access useful and relevant information for their well-being and decision-making, OCHA and the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group supported agencies and non-government-



Girls study at a child-friendly space for internally displaced children in Herat, Afghanistan. Credit: OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidell

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*“The role of women and girls is crucial, as anywhere. They must have access to education, they must have rights and access to all other essential services, as anywhere else in the world. A better future for Afghanistan in particular depends on the meaningful participation of women in all sectors of Afghanistan’s economy and governance.”*

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

tal organizations (NGOs) that operated in country and in Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan.

### Funding

OCHA has continued its efforts to stabilize the economic situation in Afghanistan, which was severely compromised by the suspension of development cooperation, sanctions and the freezing of assets following the Taliban takeover.

Those factors led to an extraordinary increase in humanitarian needs that cannot be met by emergency assistance alone. With the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and others, OCHA successfully advocated for the unblocking of funds from international financial institutions and the disbursement of Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund resources to UN agencies, helping keep basic services afloat.

In 2021, the USG/ERC allocated \$93 million from CERF to life-saving action in Afghanistan, making it by far the largest recipient country. This included an extraordinary allocation of \$45 million in October to the World Health Organization and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) that supported the provision of health care in more than 2,000 NGO-run health facilities in 31 provinces up to January 2022.

The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF) is the largest OCHA CBPF, with an income of \$270 million from 20 donors, provided directly to front-line workers, including national and international NGOs. By the year's end, the AHF had allocated about \$166 million to support 243 projects implemented by 70 partners, targeting 9.7 million people in 34 provinces.

### Information management

OCHA's information management (IM) team in Afghanistan worked around the clock to keep humanitarian partners informed of the response. It produced snapshots of immediate needs, access constraints, affected organizations and numbers of incidents, including attacks on aid workers and limits on female aid workers. The team's conflict-induced displacement interactive maps and pipeline tracking reports (which show the projected status of key humanitarian supply pipelines) helped keep track of the most urgent humanitarian needs.

### ETHIOPIA

As the crisis in northern Ethiopia worsened, OCHA was instrumental in raising awareness of the gravity of the humanitarian situation, mobilizing response and negotiating humanitarian access in the north and in other parts of the country.

### Advocacy

USG/ERC Griffiths visited Ethiopia in August — his first mission in his new role. He met with people affected by the crisis in the north, and he engaged senior officials to press for improved access and protection of civilians, including aid workers, in what had, within less than a year, become one of the world's most dangerous operating environments. He highlighted the need to strengthen humanitarian response for conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, and to engage local Ethiopian women's organizations in humanitarian action. In July, then-acting USG/ERC Ramesh Rajasingham had urged the Security Council to act to prevent famine in Ethiopia, as the





Following the outbreak of violence, OCHA led a multi-agency assessment mission with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in south-eastern Tigray in April 2021.

Credit: OCHA/Jordi Casafort Torra

situation deteriorated in Tigray. This followed warnings earlier in 2021 from former USG/ERC Mark Lowcock that hundreds of thousands of people were facing famine conditions. Throughout the year, OCHA consistently rang the alarm bells about the humanitarian situation and regularly updated the Security Council and Member States on the crisis and on efforts to address needs.

USG/ERC Griffiths returned to Ethiopia in November, where he again pushed for expanded access to conflict-affected people, protection of civilians and respect for principled humanitarian action, with the crisis by then having increasingly spilled over into Amhara and Afar regions.

At field, regional and headquarters levels, OCHA played a key role in shaping and

amplifying humanitarian messaging on Ethiopia. Its public reporting, including the Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Update, became a go-to source of information for the media, Member States and the public. OCHA also continued to highlight humanitarian needs outside the north of the country, including those relating to the drought, which was increasingly taking hold in southern Ethiopia by the year's end.

### Coordination

OCHA was at the centre of inter-agency efforts to scale up the capacity for humanitarian response in northern Ethiopia. Seizing on an opening for increased access in February and March, OCHA helped facilitate the designation and implementation of an IASC Scale-Up. As part of this, Emergency Directors from key agencies visited Ethiopia, and IASC partners committed to rapidly strengthen capacities on the ground.

OCHA supported the deployment of a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC), based in Tigray, and a Regional HC to bolster the HC's efforts. OCHA's role was critical as sub-national coordination hubs were established and progressively strengthened in Tigray, and as the crisis and the response extended into other regions.

GenCap deployed a Senior Gender Adviser to Mekelle in June 2021, who helped establish an inter-agency rapid gender analysis team, bringing together national organizations, international NGOs and UN agencies. A rapid gender analysis at the end of the year fed into the 2022 Ethiopia HNO and HRP, and ongoing humanitarian programming. GenCap also supported a range of training activities to enhance the inclusivity of the response. The IASC AAP Coordinator, in close collaboration with the Country Office and the AAP focal points from the OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA), guided the establishment of systems and methods for community engagement, feedback and accountability

to affected and displaced communities. The AAP Coordinator and the ROSEA focal point supported the development of standard operating procedures, terms of reference and data collection tools for the national and sub-national working groups. They also guided the Community Voices dashboard, a presentation of multiple surveys and sources of public feedback on aid operations.

The Centre for Humanitarian Data's Predictive Analytics team developed a trigger that helped aid organizations respond to projected drought-related food insecurity in parts of Ethiopia.

### Humanitarian financing

The OCHA-managed Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund continued to play a key role in supporting coordinated, prioritized and efficient response, mobilizing a record level of contributions in 2021, which enabled more than \$87 million to be allocated to UN and NGO partners.

*“As has been widely reported by senior UN officials, civil society and others, we have multiple credible and widely corroborated cases of serious sexual and gender-based violence... This is likely, we fear, only a fraction of the actual cases, as stigma, shame, fear of reprisals as well as the lack of health and psychosocial services are leading to underreporting.”*

**Ramesh Rajasingham**, Assistant Secretary-General a.i. for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator



In 2021, CERF allocated almost \$65 million to aid agencies in Ethiopia. A trigger methodology based on food security and weather forecasting, developed by the Centre for Humanitarian Data's Predictive Analytics team, led to CERF releasing \$20 million for anticipatory action activities to aid agencies in Ethiopia to mitigate the effects of drought early.

## HAITI

On 14 August, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, killing over 2,000 people, injuring over 12,000 and affecting more than 800,000. OCHA responded immediately to address needs and support the Government.



Acting DERC Rajasingham talks to Marie Rose, a mother of four who lost her youngest – a two-month-old – to the earthquake in Haiti.

Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

### Advocacy

Acting Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy ERC (DERC) Rajasingham visited Haiti to assess the situation and launch a Flash Appeal for more global support.

In September, DERC Rajasingham addressed Member States to drum up more support for the people of Haiti and to support the Government's response.

### Coordination

Two United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams were dispatched immediately after the earthquake; 22 UNDAC members and 11 operational partners were deployed across two rotations from 14 August to 25 September.

While the UNDAC team worked with the OCHA Haiti Country Office to streamline disaster relief efforts, members of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group established a Damage Assessment and Coordination Centre to help authorities assess the structural integrity of affected buildings.

ProCap deployed a Senior Protection Adviser, who focused on protection risk analysis, integrated protection solutions and capacity-building.

Operations were supported by the Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre — an online collaboration platform. Various agencies boosted OCHA's efforts to help the Government by deploying technical experts and supporting key issues, such as AAP.

The IASC AAP Coordinator advised on community engagement activities. AAP was included in the Haiti Flash Appeal. Accountability lessons learned, recommendations and key actions based on experience from the Hurricane Matthew response were highlighted. The deployment of UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) focused on re-establishing post-earthquake communications with communities. The response was supported by social media analysis, with data collected from Twitter, local radio stations and other sources highlighted in a communications needs assessment.

The Connecting Business initiative, working through local member network the Alliance for Risk Management and Business Continuity (AGERCA), mobilized the private sector to distribute critical items, including thousands of gallons of drinking water,

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*“Today we have a real opportunity to help Haiti and its people build lives that are more resilient to future shocks. This means building risk awareness and reduction into the reconstruction effort. This will take time, but the efforts will be worth it.”*

**Ramesh Rajasingham**, Assistant Secretary-General a.i. for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator

clothes, food, hygiene kits and solar-powered refrigerators. AGERCA helped open 65 mobile lines with unlimited calls and data for members of the national and local emergency operations centres and provided phone credits to local leaders.

### Funding

CERF allocated almost \$11 million to help kick-start the provision of immediate, life-saving humanitarian assistance, such as food, shelter and drinking water.

OCHA released a *Business Guide to the Haiti Earthquake* for local and international companies wishing to support the relief and recovery operation.

# Responding to the impacts of COVID-19: Analysis, research and horizon scanning



In 2021, OCHA continued to respond not only to ongoing humanitarian crises fuelled by conflict, violence and the effects of climate change, but also to the overwhelming impact of COVID-19 on existing humanitarian crises.

OCHA worked to address the pandemic's immediate humanitarian consequences and to help vulnerable countries cope. This included providing emergency reporting services to help gather, analyse and visualize data pertaining to the spread of the disease, medevac, vaccines, and the safety and security of OCHA personnel.

Support for OCHA personnel was informed by ad hoc dashboards including the First Line of Defence — a portal showing key data on operational presence in the field and staffing and medical facilities available to staff — to support preparedness on the ground, identify key areas where support was needed and inform decision-making.

Throughout 2021, OCHA supported the UN system-wide medevac and front-line prevention activities. OCHA worked with the UN System-Wide Task Force on Vaccinations to provide vaccinations to its personnel and

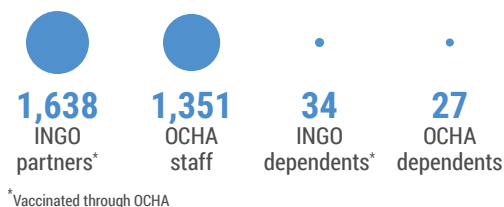
Respecting social distance, people wait their turn for humanitarian assistance in Jonglei State, South Sudan. Credit: OCHA/Emmi Antinoja

partners so they could stay and deliver in their duty stations. These vaccinations, available where national programmes were stretched or not accessible, helped protect personnel, partners and their families from serious illness, curbing the spread of the virus. OCHA also sponsored international NGO partners with access to vaccinations to ensure their personnel could stay and deliver.

Over 1,351 OCHA personnel were vaccinated through the campaign, which was made available to all country offices. OCHA has been instrumental in including international and national NGO communities in the UN campaign, as it continued to help its partners deliver humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable people during the pandemic.

OCHA’s response in 2021 went beyond the pandemic’s immediate health impacts to the strategic analysis of the grave secondary impacts of lockdowns, market volatility, supply chain disruptions and labour movement restrictions.

**VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN FIGURES**



At least 20 routine immunization campaigns were postponed every month across countries with a humanitarian appeal, affecting an average of 115 million people each month. Immunization campaigns were cancelled due to health-care systems being overwhelmed, lack of financing, fear of exposure to COVID-19, or transportation barriers caused by containment measures. Delaying vaccinations increased the risk of the resurgence of preventable diseases, such as measles and polio.

Inflation rates rose in 2021 and are predicted to spike in 2022 due to food and energy price increases and supply disruptions. This could lead to increased food insecurity and the risk of debt crises. Increasing interest rates also triggered a sharp rise in the cost of refinancing and external borrowing by countries with a HRP, considerably elevating the risk of deepening existing crises. As of December 2021, eight countries with HRPs in 2021 were at high risk of debt distress, while four countries were at moderate risk.

**Data-driven decision-making**

In 2021, OCHA focused on broader data collection based on evidence and analysis. Data shared through its Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) was used to develop and maintain the COVID-19 Data Explorer, which gathered more than 100,000 unique views. This resource brings together data related to underlying vulnerability and socioeconomic risk, as well as the level of humanitarian and international financing going towards the pandemic response. The resource includes 58 data sets covering 63 countries and several original data sets not publicly available elsewhere, including data on vaccine deliveries to countries with HRPs, and vaccine financing data from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. This data gave OCHA a broader understanding of the pandemic’s impact and informed the ongoing response in the countries it operates in.

**COVID-19 DASHBOARD**

BROUGHT TOGETHER  
**58 DATA SETS** ON THE UNDERLYING VULNERABILITY AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION AND FINANCING LEVEL FOR THE PANDEMIC RESPONSE IN **63 COUNTRIES**.



## Promoting accurate public information on the pandemic's humanitarian impact

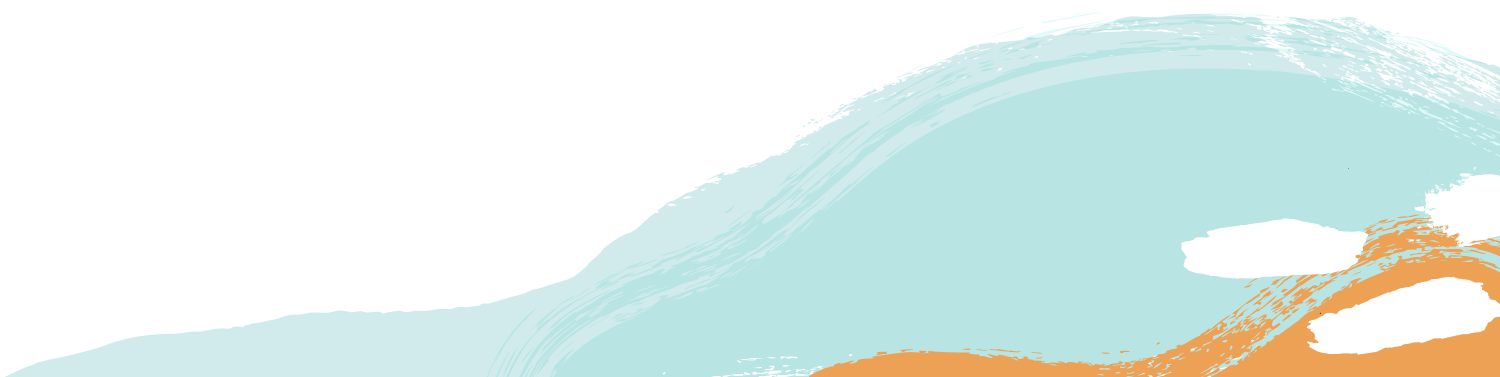
During 2021, thanks to a \$500,000 grant from Google Ads, OCHA's digital platforms promoted content highlighting the pandemic's humanitarian impact. Links to relevant OCHA-hosted information were served against the results of 5.7 million Google searches, securing almost 400,000 click-throughs. The grants were awarded to help UN organizations leading the COVID-19 response to provide critical, accurate information around the world.

A monthly analysis report on the pandemic in countries with appeals was produced.

Each report analysed the pandemic's secondary impacts on humanitarian settings, including delayed economic recovery, food insecurity, school closures, postponed immunization campaigns and GBV. Monthly reports based on HDX data were a vital resource to OCHA staff, policymakers and practitioners, and they informed senior leadership's advocacy.

A special 2021 year-in-review report summarizing achievements was also produced.

Pandemic-affected internally displaced people receive humanitarian packages in Garowe town, Somalia.  
Credit: OCHA/Ahmed Fais



The reports were downloaded more than 20,000 times in 2021.

Using the HDX dashboard and original research, the COVID-19 cell produced analysis on the pandemic's compounding factors and secondary impacts. This work informed a [Devex op-ed](#) by the USG/ERC on the link between COVID-19 and armed conflict. The analysis also supported Security Council briefings by the ASG a.i. to the Security Council; a high-level panel on COVID-19 and fragility during the Global Humanitarian Policy Forum; and a discussion at the Humanitarian Coordinators' Retreat.

An International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) COVID-19 Funding Dashboard enabled users to visualize, explore and analyse IATI's published pandemic-related data, and a data story was set up to share key insights about COVID-19 commitments and spending. The *IATI COVID-19 Data: Insights, Issues and Recommendations for Improvement*, published in October 2021, provided recommendations for the IATI community.













## Field offices

People affected by drought in Madagascar's Amboasary district.  
Credit: OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony

### WHAT OCHA'S OFFICES DO

-  **Support Governments'** response to a crisis.
-  **Support the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator** in coordinating a response.
-  Develop a common **needs assessment** and common **response plan** for the aid community.
-  Manage **Country-Based Pooled Funds**.

-  Provide **up-to-date information** on the crisis and the needs of the affected people.
-  **Advocate** for the needs and protection of affected people and aid workers.
-  Advocate for **access** to affected people.
-  Help mobilize and track **resources** for crisis response.
-  **Track and monitor** crisis response.

## EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

Humanitarian needs grew in Eastern and Southern Africa due to conflict, climate emergencies and crop-threatening pests.

The conflict in northern Ethiopia drove millions of people from their homes. In Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province, attacks and clashes caused waves of displacement, especially in the first half of the year. The Horn of Africa remained a major route for migration movements. Conflict-related sexual violence and other grave protection concerns persisted across the region.

Severe weather events impacted the region, with drought affecting millions of people across the Horn of Africa, in Madagascar's Grand Sud and in southern Angola. In Southern Africa, tropical weather systems affected more than 680,000 people, causing death, displacement, flooding and landslides, and damage to homes, infrastructure and livelihoods, including in Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Climate emergencies contributed to the spread of crop-threatening pests. In Southern Africa, heavy rains exacerbated an African migratory locust outbreak in Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Eastern Africa, a desert locust upsurge was gradually reduced due to control operations and limited rainfall.

The pandemic continued its impact on the region. Containment measures caused protection concerns — particularly GBV — and hampered access to basic health care, including for sexual and reproductive health.

ROSEA's top priority was to respond to new or escalating emergencies and provide support to ongoing crises across the 25 countries it covers (and beyond). It provided 1,419 days of in-country support and about 1,286 days

of remote support, including as part of ongoing responses in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe, and in new or emerging crises in Angola, Eswatini, Kenya and Namibia.

ROSEA supported emergency response preparedness in Tanzania and Uganda, and its civil-military coordination and humanitarian access experts supported country operations (particularly in Ethiopia and Mozambique) and regional-level capacity-building.

ROSEA was critical in galvanizing attention to and funding for major and neglected humanitarian crises across the region. It mobilized nearly \$47.5 million from CERF for the countries it supports and helped develop appeals.

OCHA ROSEA had 32 staff (18 national, 14 international) along with three United Nations Volunteers (UNVs). It had Humanitarian Advisory Teams (HATs) in Madagascar (three national staff) and Mozambique (one national and two international staff; one national and one international UNV) and established a small HAT in Zimbabwe (three Standby Partners [SBPs], one national UNV).

ROSEA also utilized SBPs (who are gratis personnel provided by organizations via secondment) to establish a temporary presence in Zambia at the height of that country's drought.





## World Humanitarian Day

The 2021 World Humanitarian Day campaign, #TheHumanRace, challenged the world to log 100 minutes of activity (via exercise app Strava) in the name of climate action for people who need it most. The response was overwhelming and global: some 570,000 people in 183 countries completed the challenge to send a message to world leaders at the UN Climate Change Conference (commonly known as COP26) in November to demand they deliver against their decade-old pledge of \$100 billion annually for climate action in developing countries. Cumulatively, participants logged more than 400 billion minutes on Strava and covered 104 billion metres. This means that together they could have circled Earth 2,600 times or taken a round trip to Mars.

Another 50,000 people signed up to the cause via the campaign website, which received 304,000 unique visitors from 190 countries. Campaign messaging had a potential reach of 1.2 billion views through social media, and video views topped 3.5 million. World-class athletes, activists and influencers backed the campaign and its call to action. They included ultra-runner Fernanda Maciel, Olympic and World Champion Haile Gebrselassie, climate activists such as the UN Secretary-General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change, and influencers ranging from Nicole Kidman to Pope Francis.



Children play at the Kigaramango IDP camp in Burundi. When the camp flooded in May 2021, residents were relocated to another site. OCHA/Camille Marquis

**Burundi**

Food insecurity, acute malnutrition, natural hazards, COVID-19, the increasing number of repatriated Burundian refugees and the presence of Congolese refugees remained the main causes of humanitarian needs in Burundi. The combination of these factors resulted in 2.3 million people needing humanitarian assistance.

OCHA supported the coordination of eight clusters and 65 humanitarian partners, and it helped national NGOs to create consortiums to strengthen their interventions.

In June 2021, an OCHA-coordinated CERF Rapid Response request led to a \$1.5 million allocation to address urgent needs in shelter, food assistance, and water, sanitation and hygiene in some flood-affected areas. The 2021 HRP requested \$195 million and received \$70 million.

OCHA had one office in Bujumbura comprising 14 staff (six national, eight international).

**Eritrea**

Eritrea suffered drought-induced food insecurity, malnutrition and protection challenges, especially due to the pandemic-related lockdown. The number of reported COVID-19 cases remained low as the year began but increased towards midyear. The desert locust infestation was a significant concern, as was access to health services, including maternal health in remote areas. Immunization coverage was low, especially in remote areas.

OCHA approached humanitarian needs in flexible and innovative ways, and it supported the RC/HC and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to integrate the most urgent humanitarian needs and responses into other channels, such as development processes.

OCHA facilitated, consolidated and monitored the implementation of the 2021 Basic Services Response Priorities (BSRP) document — an internal UN plan that includes humanitarian “basic service” priorities, such as clean water and primary health care, as part of the Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework.

Through the BSRP, OCHA coordinated analysis of the humanitarian situation and prioritized needs and the response. The BSRP required almost \$32.9 million. Despite several challenges affecting resource mobilization, \$9 million (27 per cent) was raised to assist 1.04 million people. OCHA provided an Emergency Cash Grant to support the Food and Agriculture Organization’s desert locust response.

OCHA Eritrea had seven staff (five national, two international) and one UNV.

## OCHA turns 30

19 December 2021 marked 30 years since UN Member States negotiated and adopted General Assembly resolution 46/182: “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations.”

The resolution remains the common basis for the provision of humanitarian assistance around the world, and it led to the creation of OCHA.

The pivotal resolution marked the international community’s collective commitment to help the world’s most vulnerable people when they need it most. It set out the principles that guide humanitarian work, and it enabled partnerships between Governments, the UN, NGOs and other humanitarian entities, such as the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies.

Resolution 46/182 introduced cohesion to humanitarian responses through the IASC at the global level and the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) at the field level. It also propelled the creation of crucial humanitarian mechanisms, including the ERC position, coordinated financial appeals (originally through the Consolidated Appeals Process) and the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, now known as the Central Emergency Response Fund.





Humanitarian workers meet with affected people and members of the host community in Nablet town, Ethiopia.  
Credit: OCHA

### Ethiopia

By mid-2021, some 20 million people needed life-saving assistance in Ethiopia, 5 million more people than the previous year. This was due to spiraling conflict, particularly in the north of the country, intercommunal violence, drought, floods, desert locusts, disease outbreaks and the pandemic’s evolving impacts. The expanding conflict in northern Ethiopia left over 9.4 million people in need of assistance across Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions.

OCHA supported the scale-up of response to the conflict. It developed a Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, supported deployment of a Deputy HC and a Regional HC, activated subnational coordination structures in Tigray and engaged with Government-led coordination mechanisms and a broad range of stakeholders across the country.

Through regular monitoring and its activation of a dedicated Access Working Group in Afar, Amhara and Tigray, OCHA was key

in coordinating efforts to address access challenges in an increasingly difficult and dangerous operating environment. It also led the development of a national civil-military coordination strategy.

OCHA coordinated common humanitarian messaging and issued regular public reporting through the Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Update. This became a go-to source of authoritative public reporting on humanitarian needs and response and key operational challenges.

OCHA coordinated intersectoral analysis of needs and response throughout the country, including through the HRP midyear review. OCHA mobilized the highest funding level for the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund in the past five years, allocating \$87 million.

As needs grew, OCHA expanded its field presence in the most severely affected areas. It established a new hub for the Tigray

region with offices in Mekelle and Shire, opened a sub-office in Bahir Dar (Amhara) and maintained an office in Semera (Afar). OCHA also maintained hubs for the east (Somali), south (SNNPR, Sidama, Oromia regions) and west (Benishangul Gambella, Gumuz and Oromia).

OCHA Ethiopia expanded from 91 staff (at the start of 2021) to 110 (90 national, 20 international), despite challenges in visa approvals and staff deployments to Tigray, and the expulsion of seven senior UN officials including OCHA staff. Nineteen staff supported the office through surge deployments.

### Somalia

Extensive flooding and the pandemic exacerbated the humanitarian situation in 2020, which left an estimated 5.9 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021. Throughout the year, the country saw heightened political tensions in the context of a delayed electoral process and a continued military offensive against Al-Shabaab.

OCHA developed an Emergency Response Preparedness plan, which formed the basis for flood and drought planning later in the year. Subnational humanitarian coordination architecture was reformed to strengthen

and empower State- and regional-level inter-cluster coordination. Due to pandemic-related travel restrictions, OCHA facilitated 26 joint missions to 23 different locations during the second half of the year. When a drought emergency began in October, OCHA galvanized the humanitarian community to enable early action.

OCHA had a significant impact through its funding: The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and CERF represented 13 per cent of the HRP funding. The SHF continued to lead on the localization agenda and exceeded the target set for 2021, with 63 per cent of allocated funding reaching national NGOs. The increased pool of eligible partners ready and available for direct engagement has improved the fund's flexibility and its ability to extend its response to hard-to-reach areas.

With 75 staff (53 national, 19 international and three UNVs), OCHA Somalia maintained a country office in Mogadishu; field offices in Baidoa (SouthWest), Belet Weyne (HirShabelle), Dhusamareeb (Galmudug), Garowe (Puntland), Hargeisa (Somaliland), Kismayo and Doolow (Jubaland) and Mogadishu (Banadir); and an office in Nairobi, Kenya.



As the drought intensified in Somalia, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) delivered water to vulnerable people in Kismayo.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Ahmed Fais

**THE COST OF INACTION**  
AS OF APRIL 2021

**THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA**  
The humanitarian situation is dire. Somalia has experienced armed conflict for nearly three decades while suffering from cyclical, extreme climate conditions. The resilience of communities has been pushed to the brink, and coping strategies depleted, causing widespread precarity. Even minor shocks have devastating human consequences. Humanitarian needs will remain high. Multiple and concurrent shocks, including drought, desert locusts and ongoing conflict may push the country to the brink of another famine.

**2.9 M** people remain displaced, without any hope to return to their homes.

**2.7 M** people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity and hunger.

**1 M** children are acutely or severely malnourished.

**1 out of 8** children in Somalia dies before turning 5.

**1 in 100** women of childbearing age dies due to pregnancy-related complications.

**DROUGHT EXACERBATING EXISTING VULNERABILITIES**  
More than 80 per cent of the country is facing drought conditions.  
3.4 million people are projected to be affected by drought by year end.  
Without immediate mitigative assistance, drought conditions will be a key driver of mass displacement, communicable diseases, and protection violations in the country.

**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE REMAINS A LIFE LINE**  
5.9 M people in Somalia, nearly half of the population, require life saving or protection services.  
3.1 M Somalis are now in acute need.

**FUNDING IS URGENTLY NEEDED**  
Despite increasing needs, the Humanitarian Response Plan is only 15 per cent funded (\$164.2 million).  
The funding forecast for 2021 is the worst in 5 years.  
At current projections, only 24% of the total appeal will be funded by year end, a historic low in the Somalia response.

**15%** FUNDED  
**\$ 1.09 B** REQUIRED FOR HRP  
**\$ 164.2 M** FUNDED

**THE HUMAN COST OF INACTION IS TOO HIGH.**  
Without early funding, humanitarian partners will be forced to stop essential programmes, including food assistance, nutritional activities, effective health care provision and livelihood support. More Somalis will suffer, and progress achieved over the last decade will be lost.

**SOMALIA: THE COST OF INACTION**

**HAT IF ? ... CONSEQUENCES IF WE FAIL TO SUSTAIN THE CURRENT RESPONSE**

Hunger will increase and 1 million people will not receive monthly food assistance. The current lack of funding is likely to reverse recent food security and nutrition gains. At current funding levels, the Food Security Cluster will only be able to support 1.7 million of the 2.7 million people facing 'crisis' or 'emergency' level food insecurity through June 2021. Existing rations have already been reduced by 50% for 400,000 people due to funding cuts.

Conditions and services in 795 sites will remain below minimum standards, putting at least 700,000 displaced persons at risk.

900,000 people facing 'crisis' or 'emergency' level food insecurity will not receive the emergency seasonal livelihood inputs, undermining production and worsening the impact of lean seasons. This will lead to deepening household food insecurity and malnutrition and a higher humanitarian caseload later in the year.

Over 30,000 people with disabilities and older persons, will not have access to specialized or community-based prevention and response services.

Protection monitoring services will be discontinued and protection violations will go unreported and continue with impunity. The most vulnerable in society will suffer, including persons with disabilities, older persons, women, children and persons with minority clan affiliations.

**HAT IS REQUIRED?**

- URGENT ACTION:** Without early funding, humanitarian partners will be unable to address the situation, and progress achieved over the last decade will be lost.
- IMMEDIATE FUNDING:** Without early funding, humanitarian partners will be unable to address the situation, and progress achieved over the last decade will be destroyed.
- ADDRESSING THE PROTECTION CRISIS:** Without an end to the ongoing active hostilities against civilians, the crisis will deepen while humanitarian operations will become increasingly difficult. Continued advocacy and support from all partners on longer term political, security and development solutions are crucial.

Creation date: 23 April 2021  
Feedback: ocha.somalia@un.org https://humanrights.info/plate/1011 www.eldfweb.info/country/som www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia  
https://bit.ly/3u0v01g @unocha/1011/en/summary Produced by Information Management Unit

## Data visualization for stronger advocacy

Data visualization brings data to life. Through infographics, dashboards, interactive reports and graphs, OCHA continues to inform users about humanitarian responses in an effective, powerful way.

Communicating the urgency of people's needs in a protracted crisis can be a difficult task. To help remedy this, the OCHA Somalia team developed The Cost of Inaction – a product that transforms complex data into instant knowledge and communicates the urgency in a visually effective way. Other OCHA offices have since replicated the product.

*“The humanitarian situation in Somalia is dire. Three decades of conflict, cyclical, extreme climate shocks, drought, insecurity. And yet we struggle time after time to communicate the urgency of the needs. This is why the team decided to put this in figures. To communicate quickly and effectively the extent of the crisis. What if we don't act now?*

*What if funding doesn't reach us on time?  
What will this mean for the people of Somalia?  
How many lives will be lost?”*

**Albert Abou-Hamra, Head of the IM Unit, OCHA Somalia**

### South Sudan

Communities were hard hit by internal violence, resulting displacement and large-scale flooding (partly due to climate change). Together with food insecurity, disease outbreaks and COVID-19, humanitarian needs increased.

More than two thirds of South Sudan's population needed some form of humanitarian assistance or protection. Some 7.2 million people faced food insecurity in 2021 — the highest levels since the country's independence in 2011. Of these people, 2.4 million faced acute food insecurity, which is Phase 4 or above in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). They included some 108,000 people who faced catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). Through a multisectoral response, humanitarian partners averted famine with OCHA's support.

People receive food assistance in Pibor, Jonglei State, South Sudan.  
Credit: OCHA

The South Sudan Humanitarian Fund and CERF proved critical, allocating some \$111.4

million. This accounted for 9.6 per cent of the HRP funds received.

OCHA maintained presence in Pibor and Kwajok to coordinate the response in Jonglei and Warrap states during periods of increased needs. In addition to its sub-offices, OCHA established an innovative deep-field coordination mechanism in more than 30 remote areas with limited presence of humanitarian partners, where critical humanitarian needs were reported. Through this, a willing NGO or UN system member took on the coordinator role, with remote support and regular field visits from OCHA.

Ninety-two staff (56 national, 36 international) contributed to OCHA's work in South Sudan. OCHA maintained its subnational presence through seven field offices in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, Torit/Kwajok, Wau, Yambio and Yei.



## OCHA at COP26

The climate crisis is happening now for the most vulnerable and the least ready to adapt. As humanitarian needs continue to outgrow funding, support to the most vulnerable people in fragile contexts must more decidedly contribute to building their ability to not only withstand climate shocks but also adapt to them.

OCHA participated in the twenty-sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, or COP26, that signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow to highlight the humanitarian cost of the climate crisis.

OCHA organized a side event, "Getting ahead of climatic disasters: know, predict, warn, act," with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Meteorological Organization.

OCHA organized press conferences at COP26, which set the tone for media coverage on humanitarian crises and their link to climate change. One press conference was held with the World Food Programme (WFP), IFRC and UNHCR.

OCHA participated in two side events: "Humanitarians on the Frontlines," organized by IFRC and Mercy Corps, and "Losses and Damages from Climate Change – the Role of Finance," organized by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

SCB organized a live event with climate scientist Balgis Osman-Elasha from Sudan and Filipino climate-justice activist Marinel Ubaldo in the COP26 SDG Pavilion.

### **Sudan**

2021 was characterized by the October coup d'état that stalled the political transition. It resulted in a 'pause' on development financing, border tensions with Ethiopia and, despite the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, a sevenfold increase in

conflict-related displacement, primarily in Darfur. The number of security incidents and subnational conflict events increased by 120 per cent.

The worsening economic crisis, including unprecedented inflation rates that reached a peak of 423 per cent in July, led to increased vulnerability for millions of Sudanese and further exacerbated the humanitarian situation.

Sudan received new arrivals of over 51,000 refugees from Ethiopia, some 81,000 from South Sudan and some 6,500 from Eritrea.

OCHA coordinated the response to floods and conflict, providing support to the Government and partners in line with national emergency preparedness plans. An innovative online flood disaster dashboard was developed for the humanitarian community. The dashboard showed affected people, their location, the damage to their houses, river levels and the response from sectors. This substantially improved the availability of timely, operationally useful information. OCHA responded to conflict-related displacement in nine states, covering the west and southern parts of the country. A conflict-sensitive response covered several vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and nomadic communities.

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund allocated \$55 million, making it the tenth largest CBPF worldwide. CERF provided \$6.5 million to support the response to displacements following intercommunal violence in West Darfur.

OCHA Sudan had 97 staff (72 national, 25 international), with presence in Abyei, Damazine, El Fasher, El Geneina, Kadugli, Kassala, Khartoum, Nyala and Zalingei.





A boy by the River Niger in Niamey, Niger.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Michele Cattani

## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

Over 54 million people — more than 1 person in 10 — required assistance and protection. Climate shocks, COVID-19, extreme poverty, fast population growth, insecurity and conflict caused high levels of vulnerability. Military coup d'états in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali and a constitutional coup d'état in Chad deepened political instability and insecurity. In vast conflict-affected regions, civilians faced an acute protection crisis, with over 15 million people uprooted from their homes, 2 million more than a year ago.

Insecurity deteriorated in the Central Sahel, affecting new areas and increasing risks of spillover into coastal countries. Conflict in the Lake Chad basin continued unabated, and more regions in northern Nigeria struggled with violence. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR), protracted crises continued to affect millions of people, with severe risks.

Violence and climate shocks were the main drivers of a dramatic food crisis across the region. More than 58 million people faced severe food insecurity, almost 15 million more people than a year ago and the highest caseload recorded since 2016. Humanitarian organizations worked to respond to acute needs, but response plans remained significantly underfunded, at an average of 48 per cent.

ROWCA played a critical role in responding to emerging and deteriorating crises, providing expertise on areas including coordination, access and civil-military coordination. The office helped strengthen emergency preparedness in coastal countries (Benin, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo), and it was instrumental in advocating for people in need and for more adequate mobilization of funds.

In 2021, ROWCA ensured the establishment of the first regionally hosted pooled fund to support effective and innovative humanitarian financing in West and Central Africa. The first country envelope was established in Niger (June), followed by Burkina Faso (November).

Due to pandemic-related travel restrictions, ROWCA adapted its surge strategy and support tools, alternating between remote and in-country support to offices and regional coordinators.

ROWCA staff deployed for a total of 937 days to Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo, including 119 days of surge in three deployments by three staff, and 818 days of technical support in 38 missions by 21 staff.

In 2021, ROWCA had 33 staff (18 national, 15 international) based in Dakar.

## ReliefWeb turns 25

Three major humanitarian crises motivated the inception of ReliefWeb in 1996: the huge number of refugees generated by the Yugoslav conflict in the early 1990s, the Rwandan genocide starting in April 1994 and the Great Lakes crisis in 1996-97. Senior humanitarian officials realized that pooling their organizations' resources would enable them to better prepare for and respond to such crises. However, the concept of data sharing among humanitarian agencies was unpopular.

Andy Andrea, OCHA's first Information Manager, recalled: "Information is power, so I had a tough time convincing the various UN entities, INGOs and NGOs that it was in their best interests to share their data for a more efficient humanitarian response."

Even accessing the Internet was a challenge back then. Andrea explains: "There was one computer in the Geneva office with Internet

capabilities, and we had to get the director’s signature to be able to use it. But once we launched [ReliefWeb], we averaged 4,000-5,000 daily hits. That jumped to more than a million a week after the vacancies section was launched.”

Over the past 25 years, those numbers have grown exponentially — up to 15.1 million users in 2020 and an estimated 19 million users in 2021.

Andrea explains that above all, ReliefWeb is a huge partnership. It has more than 3,000 information sources, and offices on three continents; it operates 24/7; and it publishes in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Chinese and now Portuguese, following the cyclones in Mozambique in 2020.

**Burkina Faso**

Burkina Faso continued to confront a multi-dimensional crisis. Nearly one fifth (3.5 million people) of the national population needed humanitarian aid, and insecurity marked over half of the country. The reported number of security incidents rose from 211 at the end of 2019 to nearly 1,000 in 2021.

Six in ten of Central Sahel’s IDPs were in Burkina Faso, and the number of IDPs increased by 32 per cent between December 2020 and September 2021. Attacks and threats by non-State armed groups (NSAGs) were responsible for 83 per cent of the number of IDPs’ reason to move. Conflict also exacerbated chronic vulnerability to climatic variance (drought, flooding). Combined with the effects of COVID-19, this left 2.9 million people severely food insecure.

Insecurity continued to hamper humanitarian access. The closure or reduced capacity of 367 health centres in seven regions affected health-care access for more than 900,000

Aminata Pitroipa, Head of OCHA’s sub-office in Kaya, listens to the experiences and challenges of displaced women in Kaya, Burkina Faso. Credit: OCHA/ Olympia de Maismont



people, while the number of school closures increased by 20 per cent from 2020.

Humanitarian funding increased three-fold, and the number of people reached with assistance increased by 120 per cent since 2019. However, this was still low compared to needs.

Despite the continued deterioration of the security environment, OCHA and the humanitarian community made considerable efforts to extend operations, including in hard-to-reach areas. As a result, some access improvements were achieved through improved community engagement and collaboration across humanitarian civil-military coordination, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and logistics platforms, for example in the Sahel and Nord regions.

The OCHA office comprised 22 staff (16 national, 6 international) based in Dori, Fada, Kaya, Ouagadougou and Ouahigouya.

### Cameroon

Nine of Cameroon's ten regions continued to be affected by three concurrent, complex emergencies: displacement caused by continuous violence in the Lake Chad basin and the North-West and South-West regions (NWSW), and the presence of over 325,000 refugees from CAR in the eastern regions. Humanitarian needs were compounded by structural development deficits and chronic vulnerabilities, particularly in the Far North and East regions, as well as by the pandemic's socioeconomic impact.

OCHA supported the HC to promote protection and assistance for the most vulnerable populations. It also supported the in-country humanitarian system that comprised up to 191 actors — including 11 UN agencies, 35 international NGOs, 114 national NGOs, 4 Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement members, 6 faith-based organizations, 19 Government agencies and the donor community

— while maintaining ultimate accountability to the people it serves.

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

With 37 staff (25 national, 12 international), OCHA supported the humanitarian response through offices in the capital, the Far North and NWSW. It maintained a robust field presence with sub-offices in Bamenda (North-West), Buea (South-West), Kousseri (Far North) and Maroua.

### Central African Republic

The humanitarian situation reached worrying levels not seen since 2015. This was due to new conflict dynamics following the 2020-2021 presidential and legislative electoral period.

Serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law were reported. As a result, the number of people who needed humanitarian assistance increased to 2.8 million — 57 per cent of the population. The number of IDPs reached 720,000, the highest level since 2014. Despite the volatile security context, humanitarian actors assisted over 1.8 million people, or 97 per cent of the people covered by the response plan.

Under OCHA's leadership, the humanitarian community undertook an unprecedented consultation effort with affected communities including, for the first time, boys and girls. Overall, 17,300 households — an 8 per cent increase compared to 2020 — were interviewed to better target their needs. As part of its civil-military coordination activities, OCHA established a notification system to facilitate humanitarian operations.



To address the increasing and worrisome level of sexual and gender-based violence linked to the armed conflict, OCHA supported the HC to work on prevention-and-response strategies.

The HRP was 89 per cent funded following OCHA CAR's support to the HC's strategic resource mobilization activities.

OCHA CAR had 101 staff (70 national, 28 international, 3 UNVs). It was present in Bangui, and had four sub-offices (Bambari, Bangassou, Bouar and Kaga-Bandoro) and eight field offices (Alindao, Batangafo, Berberati, Birao, Bocaranga, Bria, Paoua and Zemio).

### Chad

Chad continued to face a prolonged multi-dimensional humanitarian crisis. This was characterized by population displacement due to violence, weather events (including flooding and rainfall deficits), persistent food insecurity, high malnutrition rates, economic crisis and political instability.

The HRP aimed to assist 4 million of 5.5 million people in need, with a financial requirement of \$617.5 million.

Chad was affected by heavy floods and epidemics, including the consequences of the pandemic. Over 557,000 refugees resided in country while some 406,000 were internally displaced — a 21 per cent increase compared to 2020. Floods affected more than 256,000 people and 80,000 hectares of farmland were destroyed, increasing the population's vulnerability. Chad welcomed some 60,000 new refugees from Cameroon following intercommunal tensions.

A woman and her son carry vegetables to sell at the market in Bambari, CAR.

Credit: OCHA/ Siegfried Modola

A view of the IDP camp in Bijombo, South Kivu, DRC.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Antoine Lemonnier



OCHA led a critical review of key issues and processes, including Government relations, enhancing emergency preparedness and response, validating updated advocacy strategies (including on protection) and revising the strategic focus around the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Essential dialogue was maintained between humanitarians and military actors to facilitate humanitarian access and promote humanitarian principles.

With 41 staff (26 national, 15 international), OCHA supported the response through offices in the capital, N'Djamena, and in the east (Abeché), the west (Baga Sola) and the south (Goré).

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

The country's humanitarian challenges were large and complex owing to insecurity, epidemics and limited access to basic services.

At the year's end, DRC hosted 5.5 million IDPs — Africa's largest IDP population. One in four Congolese (some 27 million people) was severely food insecure, the largest number of highly food insecure people in the world.

With more than 350 humanitarian partners, OCHA coordinated assistance to more than 7 million people in need. It facilitated the Ebola response by coordinating multisectoral support, and it increased its engagement on access and civil-military coordination to respond to increasing insecurity in eastern DRC.

When Mount Nyiragongo erupted, OCHA quickly established coordination structures in all areas where displaced people gathered. The DRC Humanitarian Fund played a critical role, allocating over \$66 million, including for the volcano response and displacement in North Kivu and Ituri. It supported inclusion of people with disabilities and strengthened protection from sexual

exploitation and abuse (PSEA) mechanisms, cash programming and protection.

OCHA demonstrated flexibility and speed in responding to new or deteriorating crises by opening or closing sub-offices or scaling up existing capacity. With 147 staff (112 national, 35 international), OCHA supported the response through its office in Kinshasa; field offices in Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kalemie and Kananga; and mobile sub-offices in Ituri (Drodro, Gety, Mambasa, Komanda and Mahagi), Tshopo (Kisangani), South Kivu (Baraka, Uvira) and North Kivu (Butembo, Saké, Minova and Rutshuru).

### Mali

The humanitarian crisis in Mali worsened due to an increase in and expansion of inter-communal violence and attacks by NSAGs in the central, southern and western regions. This was aggravated by the political upheavals marked by a coup d'état in August 2020 and May 2021 and persistent uncertainty of the political transition.

A herder who lives at the site for refugees in Oullam, Mali.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Michele Cattani



Over 90 per cent of the rural population lived in a conflict area or in fear that the conflict would spread to their locality. Improved explosive devices; destroyed com-

munication antennas, bridges and roads; villages and markets encircled by NSAGs; and counter-insurgency military operations all hindered people’s access to services and livelihoods and prevented the mobility of humanitarian personnel and commodities.

Internal displacement increased by 100,000 people in 2021, reaching over 401,000 and quadrupling the number seen two years ago. At least 156,000 Malian refugees resided in neighbouring countries, while Mali hosted and provided protection and assistance to 48,000 refugees.

OCHA-supported coordination mechanisms enabled humanitarian partners to reach 2.6 million people of the 4.7 million targeted. OCHA helped strengthen humanitarian coordination in Bamako and in the field through the Deputy HC (DHC) stationed in Mopti.

OCHA strengthened gender and protection issues across the response by working closely with clusters and the DHC to set up an HCT task force focused on gender, and by develop-

ing an IDP protection strategy. Civil-military and access coordination mechanisms were in place to protect the humanitarian space.

OCHA Mali had 51 staff (34 national, 17 international) in Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu, 37 per cent of whom are women, including the DHC, and two SBPs.

**Nigeria**

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

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

Amina Adamu feeds her youngest son, Muhammed Modu, in her home in Elminskin camp, Maiduguri. WFP has supported Amina and her children with monthly food rations and nutrition supplements.  
Credit: OCHA/Damilola Onafuwa





The conflict and insecurity made humanitarian operations costly, difficult and dangerous, and most operations depended on the limited capacity of UNHAS.

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

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

OCHA was present in Abuja and Maiduguri (Borno), and in two sub-offices in Yola (Adamawa) and Damaturu (Yobe).

OCHA Nigeria had 76 staff (53 national, 23 international). Of the 23 international posts, 20 were based in the BAY states and three in Abuja. Of the 53 national posts, 37 were in the BAY states and 16 in Abuja.

### Niger

The situation in Niger remained precarious, and the population continued to bear the brunt of climatic instability (droughts and floods), widespread malnutrition, chronic food insecurity and epidemics, including COVID-19.

OCHA coordinated the development of the 2021 HRP and its review. At least 3.8 million people needed humanitarian and protection assistance, and the HRP aimed to reach 2.1 million of those people. Its financial ask of \$523.2 million was only 43 per cent funded.

The number of IDPs increased by 53 per cent in Tahoua and Tillabéri regions in 12 months. Niger hosted more than 250,000 refugees

A woman drags her belongings out of a flooded shelter in Gamou camp, Niamey, Niger. Credit: OCHA/ Michele Cattani



and asylum-seekers, with 75 per cent coming from Nigeria, 20 per cent from Mali and 4 per cent from Burkina Faso.

The 2021 humanitarian appeal, which did not present an increase in needs despite the deteriorating situation and the impact of various shocks, was the result of better prioritization that considered the efforts of other stakeholders (Government, development entities).

Humanitarian access continued to be restricted in some areas due to armed entities. Following the NSAG attack in Koure in August 2020, in which seven humanitarian workers were killed, the Government, through its note verbale of September 2020, made armed escorts mandatory for the movement of humanitarian goods and personnel.

OCHA had a leading role in advocating for humanitarian principles and revising the note verbale, which delegated decision-making authority to subnational levels. Using the civil-military coordination mechanism as an enabler, OCHA facilitated access for 148 humanitarian organizations, including 14 UN agencies, 53 national NGOs, 77 international NGOs and 4 Red Cross organizations.

With 51 staff (37 national, 14 international), OCHA supported the response through a head office in Niamey, sub-offices in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri, and the sub-office in Ouallam. It also supported deep-field coordination in hard-to-reach areas through missions. The sub-offices in Tahoua and Maradi and the head office in Niamey monitored the humanitarian situations in Agadez, Zinder and Dosso, respectively.



## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

Throughout 2021, humanitarian needs and human vulnerabilities grew across Asia-Pacific due to pandemic-related health and socioeconomic shocks. Over 44 million COVID-19 cases were reported in 41 countries in the region, with at least 695,000 deaths attributed to the disease. Even in countries with fewer reported cases, there were severe impacts on livelihoods, household income and poverty, food security and access to medical care for non-COVID-19-related concerns. This included the effect on maternal and child health-care and protection concerns, including rising rates of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues.

Asia-Pacific also experienced frequent natural hazards and weather-related events with extreme impacts.

Half the number of people affected by natural hazards worldwide in 2021 lived in the Asia-Pacific region. Such events affected some 40 million people across the region, resulting in nearly 4,400 fatalities. In December 2021, Super Typhoon Rai (known locally as Odette) affected over 11 million people in the Philippines, damaging or destroying over 2 million houses and causing significant damage to infrastructure, agricultural land, fishing communities and livelihoods across a vast territory. In Indonesia, over 3,000 disasters were recorded, directly affecting 7.6 million people and damaging approximately 140,000 houses and other buildings.

The region was also home to one quarter of the world's conflicts and several protracted crises, with 4.2 million refugees across the region and the world's biggest refugee settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

Over 3.7 million IDPs were living in the region, including almost 2.9 million IDPs in Afghanistan. In Myanmar, over 400,000

OCHA's Head of Office in the Philippines, Manja Vidic, with Vin Johan Sanchez Manlapaz, Head of a hospital that suffered extensive damage when Typhoon Odette struck Dinagat Island in Caraga.  
Credit: OCHA/Anna Jefferys

people were displaced due to the situation’s dramatic deterioration and increased hostilities in 2021.

Beyond large-scale conflict and displacement situations, such as Afghanistan and Myanmar, several countries also experienced more localized conflict and instability. For example, sporadic armed clashes in the highlands of Indonesia’s Papua and West Papua Provinces resulted in 44 deaths, including 15 personnel from the police and armed forces. In the Philippines, some 115,000 people were displaced in Mindanao due to conflict, including 3,300 people displaced by conflict in December alone.

Despite ongoing pandemic-related access restrictions, ROAP staff deployed to emergencies in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan and the Philippines. ROAP also provided out-of-region surge to Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Haiti. Due to ongoing pandemic-related access restrictions, ROAP staff provided remote support to countries including Bangladesh, DPR Korea (DPRK), Timor Leste, Nepal and Papua New Guinea. Twenty-four

staff provided 2,380 days of surge support to 14 countries; this includes 1,452 days of in-country surge support and 923 days of remote surge assistance.

OCHA ROAP had a presence in Thailand with 24 staff (9 national, 15 international) in addition to HATs for DPRK with 2 staff (1 UNV, 1 international), in Indonesia with 4 staff (3 national, 1 international), in Japan with 2 staff (1 national, 1 international), in Pakistan with 8 staff (7 national, 1 international) and in the Philippines with 9 staff (8 national, 1 international).

A-PAD network, a member of CBi and a leading Sri Lankan telecommunications private sector entity, circulated early warning messages to at-risk communities in the outskirts of the Kelani river basin in 2021.  
Credit: A-PAD SL

## Connecting Business initiative reached more than 1 million people

The Connecting Business initiative (CBI), a joint partnership with OCHA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued to support the private sector to



prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.

CBi Member Networks reached more than 1 million people during responses to the pandemic, the earthquake in Haiti, Typhoon Rai in the Philippines, drought in Madagascar, floods in Sri Lanka and other crises. The networks collected and distributed more than \$7.2 million in cash and in-kind assistance, including ready-to-eat meals, water, mobile phone credits and cargo transport.

The Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), a CBi Member Network, actively engaged in the humanitarian response to Typhoon Rai. As the only private sector organization to sit in a HCT, PDRF worked closely with the UN system and the humanitarian community during the response. It monitored the crisis through its unique business-led Emergency Operations Centre, deployed teams on the ground, and mobilized more than \$6 million in financial donations and in-kind contributions.

Following the earthquake in Haiti in August, the Alliance for Risk Management and Busi-

ness Continuity (AGERCA), a CBi Member Network, supported the Government-led response. In addition to financial contributions, AGERCA member companies and partners made critical in-kind donations including thousands of gallons of drinking water, clothes and solar-powered refrigerators.

The CBi secretariat supported Member Networks' response activities through coordination, communication and technical advice. CBi also supported Member Networks' disaster preparedness and recovery activities, including cash transfers in Vanuatu, business continuity training in Türkiye and Fiji, and search-and-rescue training in Sri Lanka.

Through its funding facility, CBi helped Member Networks invest in support for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, climate action, anticipatory projects and private sector coordination.

Indonesia and Viet Nam joined CBi in 2021, bringing the number of Member Networks to 13.

OCHA staff talk with Ihsanullah at a food distribution point. He told them he will bring the food home to his 11 siblings before he goes to school.

Credit: OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidel



## Afghanistan

Following the Taliban takeover in August, the already dire humanitarian situation in Afghanistan rapidly deteriorated. This was primarily due to severe economic contractions and crippled banking and financial systems, compounded by the worst drought in 27 years. Twenty-three million people faced acute hunger, almost 9 million of whom were at emergency levels (IPC 4).

The 2021 update of the multi-year Afghanistan HRP aimed to assist 17.7 million people with the support of OCHA's coordination activities across all sectors. By the year's end, humanitarian actors had assisted 19.6 million people across the country's 397 (of 401) districts. This was 2 million more people than humanitarians planned to reach last year.

Most of this reach was largely achieved by the scale-up in food assistance, particularly since September 2021. This significant achievement was made possible by the IASC's decision in September to activate system-wide scale-up protocols for Afghanistan, which resulted in additional support and expedited processes.

With 84 staff members (68 national, 16 international) and 4 SBPs, OCHA operated through its Kabul country office, with sub-offices in Jalalabad (east), Kandahar (south), Hirat (west), Mazar (north) and Kunduz (north-east), and field offices in Faizabad and Maimana. The sub-office for central, central highlands and the south-east operates from the country office. Some 20 surge staff deployed to support the Afghanistan response, mainly following the Taliban takeover on 15 August.

## Myanmar

The situation deteriorated significantly in 2021 following a military takeover in February. It precipitated a countrywide increase in conflict, violence and displacement as well as a massive economic downturn, all while the pandemic ravaged fragile communities.

OCHA played a central role in advocating for and supporting humanitarian partners and people in need in a highly volatile political and security environment.

The number of people in need rose from 1 million in January to 3 million in mid-2021 to 14.4 million by the year's end. Food insecurity was the most significant driver of this increase, while the geographic scope of need expanded from three states to the entire country, with sharp increases in need in the south-east and the north-west, and in Kachin and Shan states. OCHA led planning with humanitarian partners to ensure that plans for 2021 and 2022 reflected the new level and scope of need.

By the year's end, more than 320,000 people were displaced by violence following the military takeover, in addition to the more than 350,000 people who had been and remained displaced prior to February. Access to many of those in need remained limited, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

OCHA continued to lead engagement with all relevant parties to facilitate access to communities in need, advocating at State and union levels.

The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund supported local humanitarian initiatives, providing just over \$20 million for 45 projects in 2021. Almost one third of the funds went to national partners.

With 58 staff (12 national, 46 international), OCHA supported humanitarian operations through its main office in Yangon, sub-offices in Lashio, Myitkyina and Sittwe, and a liaison unit in Nay Pyi Taw.

## Office of the Pacific (OoP)

Based in Fiji, OCHA OoP covers 14 countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa,

Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Due to the pandemic, OoP continued re-aligning its programming areas in 2021. This meant that most preparedness-and-response activities — except those in Fiji — were carried out remotely due to travel restrictions and lockdowns. This proved particularly constraining, as OCHA did not have staff presence in 12 of the 14 countries covered.

Although most areas of the Pacific had adjusted to the ‘new normal’, the pandemic brought many challenges, as the economic downturn continued due to the quasi-collapse of the tourism industry, limited opportunities for seasonal workers to travel abroad, and steadily changing pandemic protocols throughout the region.

Some countries that were initially free from the pandemic experienced COVID-19 cases and others through communal transmission (e.g., a severe spike in Fiji from April 2021). This affected mission travel and in-country support of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) — OCHA’s prime interlocutors in the Pacific — and humanitarian partners (UN agencies, NGOs and line ministries).

2021 saw growing traction of OCHA’s mandated work with other Pacific countries besides the five most disaster-prone countries (Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga), with increased preparedness work throughout the Pacific region despite pandemic-related challenges.

In the context of supporting national Governments’ response and preparedness, OoP continued working closely with NDMOs in coordination, IM, and preparedness-and-response capacity.

OoP continued to function as the secretariat for the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) — comprising UN agencies, NGOs and IFRC.

This platform (the PHT Principals forum chaired by the three RCs, and the PHT inter-cluster coordination group chaired by OCHA) is the humanitarian mechanism to respond to disasters collectively.

Regular meetings (approximately every two weeks in response time) ensured a comprehensive understanding of the region’s prevailing humanitarian situation, the proper and timely support of Governments and humanitarian partners on the ground, and the implementation of a timely, needs-based and principled humanitarian response.

The UN system in the Pacific was modified through the establishment of a third Multi-Country Office (MCO) Micronesia, with its own UN RC, allowing for greater focus and coordinated support to the North Pacific. It became functional in October 2021 and covers FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau and RMI. This also meant that the MCO Fiji was reduced from 10 to five countries, now responsible for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The MCO Samoa remains the same, covering Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.

At the end of 2021, there were seven staff (three national, two international and two national UNVs) for OoP in Suva, and one national staff for the OoP satellite office in Samoa.



OCHA staff member  
 Laura Solórzano  
 talks to a family  
 affected by floods  
 in north-east  
 Guatemala.  
 Credit: OCHA

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

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

Humanitarian needs increased in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the world’s second-most disaster-prone region and the region with the most inequality, with 26.4 million people in need in 2021 (up from 9.6 million in 2018).

This increase was partly due to the rising frequency and intensity of sudden-onset events and recurrent climate shocks, the devastating impacts of the pandemic, and challenging socioeconomic conditions that have left 287 million people in poverty or extreme poverty.

Due to the compounded effects of the pandemic, Hurricanes Eta and Iota, and lingering inequality, protection and socioeconomic issues, ROLAC led the development of three first-time HRP for the North of Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras), with a total funding requirement of \$588 million to assist 4.3 million people.

The progressive COVID-19 vaccine roll-out in LAC and the subsequent lifting of travel restrictions gave way to renewed surge deployments in 2021. ROLAC staff carried out 55 missions, including to Guatemala and Honduras after storms Eta and Iota; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for the La Soufrière volcanic eruption; Haiti after the earthquake in the southern departments; and Equatorial Guinea.



ROLAC provided demand-driven support to UN RCs and UNCTs confronting spikes in mixed movements, and it actively participated in the UN's Issue-Based Coalition on Human Mobility in the region.

ROLAC employed 40 staff (28 national, 12 international, including 4 national and 2 international UNVs) located in its regional office in Panama; 2 national staff in each of the HATs (Barbados, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru), as well as one national staff each in Bolivia and Mexico supporting the region.

### Venezuela

More than 7 million Venezuelans continued to need humanitarian assistance. This was driven by eight years of economic contraction, episodes of hyperinflation, institutional challenges and political polarization.

COVID-19 compounded the situation with rising costs of food and essential non-food items, resulting in increased hardship for the most vulnerable people. Food security and nutrition remained key concerns.

OCHA coordinated health, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to more than 3.8 million people across Venezuela. The HCT's implementation of the access strategy was an important milestone to expand humanitarian operational space.

OCHA was key in strengthening NGO capacity through extensive training opportunities. Partners and donors worked closely to track the response plan's progress.

Advocacy and communication efforts increased humanitarian funding: \$374.4 million was raised, representing a 44 per cent increase from 2020.

The Venezuela Humanitarian Fund surpassed its funding target and allocated \$11.5 million in 2021, reaching 132,000 people. It also contributed to advancing the localiza-

tion agenda and provided direct funding to 21 national NGOs (out of a total of 30).

OCHA consolidated its analytical capacity and presence with 21 staff in Caracas (13 national, 8 international) and 24 in field locations (21 national, 3 international). The field locations include Ciudad Guayana, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

### Colombia

Humanitarian needs continued to deteriorate due to the expansion of NSAGs, resulting in over 73,000 people displaced by armed violence — the highest reported cases in over a decade. Food security, nutrition and poverty worsened.

Needs increased due to natural hazards, border violence with Venezuela, and a massive influx of transcontinental migrants and refugees that stretched national response capacity. Indigenous communities were particularly affected.

Darío Macedo and his wife, María Ester Machín, belong to the Cocama Indigenous group, who live along the Amazon River in Colombia.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Yohana Pantevis



NSAGs' territorial expansion resulted in 40 per cent of municipalities (7 million people) living under their control. Eighty-eight massacres were reported, often leading to mass displacements, largely affecting ethnic groups. Increased cases of forced confinement and mobility restrictions imposed by armed groups were also reported.

Natural hazards affected over 540,000 people. CERF funding (\$2 million) provided life-saving support to some 156,000 people affected by floods in the La Mojana subregion.

OCHA increased monitoring of mass displacements and confinements across the country and coordinated response efforts. This included adjusting its presence based on field dynamics, such as opening a new office in Cauca due to a rapid increase in needs.

With OCHA’s support, the HCT scaled up its response and reached some 2.1 million people — up from 1.6 million in 2020 — despite the HRP being only 39 per cent funded.

OCHA had 31 staff (29 national, 2 international).

Following the earthquake in Haiti, UN teams evaluate damage to buildings and interview residents about their needs in Les Cayes. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

**Haiti**

The security situation continued to deteriorate due to gang violence, hampering people’s access to life-saving services. President Moïse’s assassination in July and other events exposed the failings of State authorities. Political, human rights, economic and humanitarian crises intersected and accentuated insecurity and instability.

The 7.2-magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti on 14 August, followed by Tropical Cyclone Grace, killed 2,248 people, injured 12,763 and forced 39,000 to seek temporary shelter. Some 800,000 people needed humanitarian assistance, which exacerbated existing vulnerabilities.

An estimated 4.4 million Haitians, over 40 per cent of the population, required emer-



gency assistance. In September, 4.3 million Haitians were acutely food insecure (IPC 3+).

While Haiti was not hit as hard by the pandemic as expected, vaccinating the population remained a challenge, with the country having the lowest vaccination rate in the LAC region (less than 1 per cent).

OCHA increased its role in ensuring effective humanitarian coordination among all organizations at the strategic and operational levels. Two successive UNDAC teams were deployed, and ASG a.i. Rajasingham launched a Flash Appeal in Port-au-Prince in August.

OCHA supported Haitian authorities in coordinating the response to the earthquake and violence-related emergencies. Thirty-five UNDAC members were deployed, in addition to 14 surge deployments and 6 SBPs. OCHA coordinated the implementation of three CERF Rapid Response allocations totalling \$12.9 million to respond to earthquake-induced needs and those of IDPs displaced by violence.

OCHA set up a Humanitarian Access Working Group, supported the creation of a Gender Equality Working Group and initiated the revitalization of the Accountability Working Group. OCHA and partners also coordinated the return of Haitian refugees from the LAC region throughout 2021.

The OCHA office comprised 14 staff (11 national, 3 international) and benefited from 14 surge deployments. In October 2021, an OCHA field office was set up in Les Cayes.



**EUROPE**

**Ukraine**

The pandemic exacerbated humanitarian needs caused by almost seven years of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, leaving some 3.4 million people in need of assistance. Pandemic-related restrictions were imposed on the movement of people across the “contact line,” causing a 97 per cent drop in the number of people crossing.

The closure of the crossing points prevented most people from reaching administrative and medical services or accessing pensions and cash in Government-controlled areas (GCA).

The ceasefire that came into effect in July 2020 led to a 14 per cent reduction in civilian casualties, but no political solution to the conflict was apparent.

Humanitarian access remained a significant challenge in the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA). OCHA continued to

advocate for civilians’ increased freedom of movement during the extended closures caused by pandemic-related restrictions. OCHA also advanced many key protection issues with the Government, such as supporting digitalization via phone apps to allow IDPs to virtually verify their residency despite movement restrictions.

OCHA continued to manage the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, allocating \$11.3 million to 30 projects to support the pandemic response and winterization. From January to September, OCHA coordinated the efforts of 56 humanitarian partners to assist more than 1 million people on both sides of the contact line.

OCHA had 43 staff (35 national, 8 international), 1 national UNV and 1 SBP. It maintained a national office in Kyiv and subnational offices in Kramatorsk and Sievierodonetsk (GCA) and Donetsk and Luhansk (NGCA).

Residents of Pishchevik, eastern Ukraine, arrive with empty bottles to collect water at a distribution site located at a closed checkpoint. UNICEF provides the drinking water in cooperation with charity organization Adventist Development and Relief Agency. Credit: UNICEF/Volskyi



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

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

The region was home to some of the world's largest and most complex humanitarian crises. A combination of conflict hostilities, economic contraction and political instability drove up humanitarian and protection needs in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), Syria and Yemen. The situation was compounded by natural hazards such as earthquakes, droughts and floods.

Eleven staff members (five national, six international) deployed for a total of 620 days to support emergency response efforts in ongoing crises. This included 198 days for support to Syria (86 days in Damascus, 77 in the Regional Office for the Syria Crisis and 35 days in Gaziantep), 125 days for Lebanon, 147 days for Afghanistan, 78 days for Libya and 72 days for Yemen. One staff member supported the Office of the USG in New York for 107 days.

Due to pandemic-related travel restrictions, seven ROMENA staff provided full-time remote surge support to regional crises for a total of 621 days, including Syria (209 days for Gaziantep), Lebanon (184 days), Libya (120 days), Yemen (70 days) and Syria (38 days) in addition to extensive ad hoc support.

ROMENA supported the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) in Yemen, Libya and Syria with assessment and planning processes. The team contributed to regional analysis and strengthening regional-level partnerships, including the Regional Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group in the Arab States/MENA. It also supported climate-related regional workstreams, including engagement with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Climate Change, Peace and Security in the MENA region.

Three scoping missions were conducted to Iran, Tunisia and Türkiye to support respective Resident Coordinator Offices and

UNCTs in rolling out the IASC Emergency Response Preparedness approach. The team renewed previously active partnerships with the League of Arab States (LAS), Türkiye's disaster and management agency, AFAD, and the National Disaster Management Organization in Iran, as their capabilities in carrying out disaster management activities were affected by the pandemic over the past two years. ROMENA initiated new partnerships with think tanks, namely Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies and Natural Disaster Research Institute in Iran.

ROMENA supported the establishment of the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan 2021-2022.

In terms of capacity-building, ROMENA conducted eight training events, including an IM workshop for 30 technical staff from the King Salman Center; two humanitarian action workshops with LAS; a regional workshop on international humanitarian law and the humanitarian notification system; training on contextualized Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment in Iran; a training workshop in collaboration with the Kuwaiti Red Crescent; and training for public information officers in the MENA region.

The IM team helped OCHA Libya to build a comprehensive geospatial information services platform to monitor the areas of influence in different parts of Libya, and it provided training to manage, update and use the platform.

ROMENA comprised 28 staff (20 national, 8 international) working from Egypt and Jordan.

**Yemen**

More than 20 million people continued to need humanitarian assistance and protection. Most of these needs were driven by the country’s ongoing economic collapse — itself a result of more than six years of conflict.

A surge in funding early in the year allowed agencies to scale up programmes that were scaled back in 2020. By midyear, partners were reaching more than 12 million people with assistance across the country every month. However, funds were lagging by the third quarter, forcing agencies to start scaling down again by the year’s end. In December, WFP announced the reduction of food rations for 8 million people.

Agencies continued to face serious obstacles in delivering principled humanitarian assistance. These obstacles persisted across the country, but they remained the most severe in areas controlled by the Houthi de facto authorities.

With strong support from OCHA, agencies and donors continued working together to address these obstacles and track progress

on agreed benchmarks. Throughout the year, OCHA maintained strong levels of support for the aid operation, working with about 200 national and international humanitarian partners and facilitating coordination forums, including the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism, the HCT, and working groups on access, IM and public information.

CERF allocated \$40 million to support the response to escalating conflict in Ma’rib, while the Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated \$109 million to support aid operations across the country.

By the year’s end, OCHA Yemen had 107 staff (72 national, 35 international). This includes 96 staff serving in nine locations inside Yemen (Aden, Al Hodeidah, Al Turbah, Ibb, Ma’rib, Makha, Mukallah, Sa’ada and Sana’a), as well as six who were part of a donor engagement and support team in Amman, Jordan, and five who are part of a Riyadh-based team that continued to oversee the humanitarian notification system.



Distribution of WFP assistance in Al-Hudaydah Governorate, Yemen. Credit: OCHA/ Abdullah Al-Halaby

## Capturing Yemenis' resilience

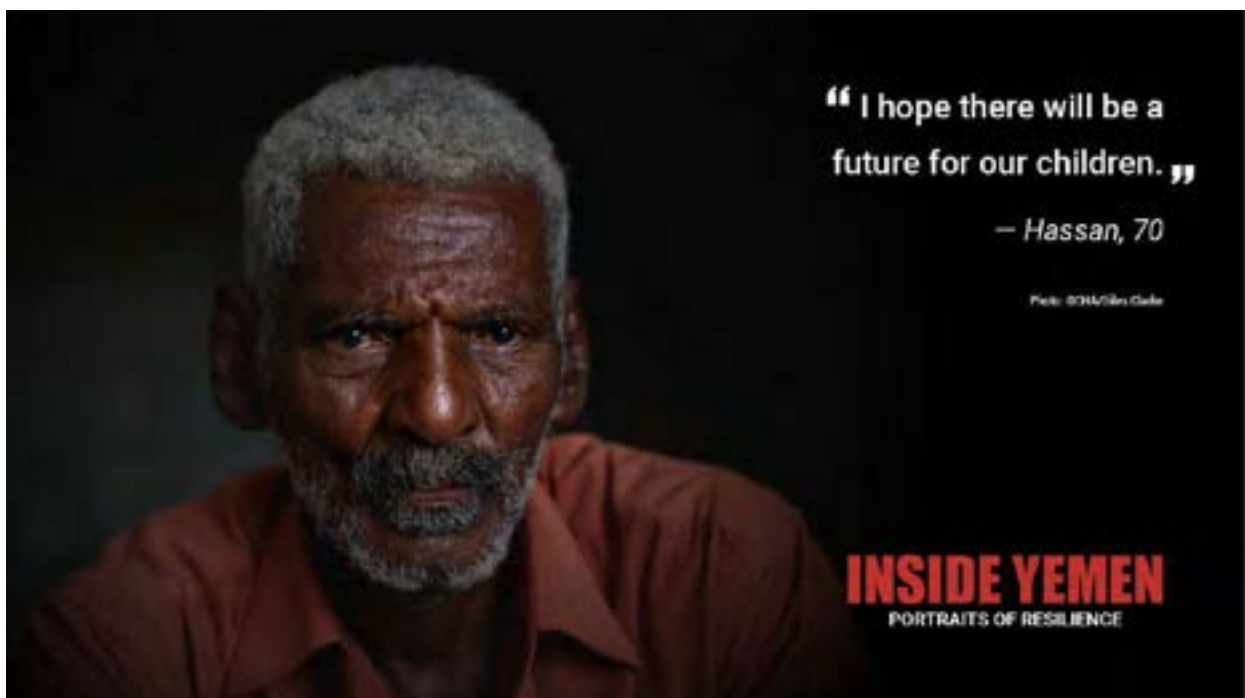
To shine a spotlight on Yemen, OCHA produced a photo series by award-winning photojournalist Giles Clarke. Clarke travelled to Yemen to document life for ordinary people trapped in violent conflict. The [portraits](#), promoted through a digital campaign and featured in [The New York Times](#), captured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

sharply deteriorating economic situation, COVID-19 and environmental shocks.

ROSC provided support in policy, planning and operational coordination, inclusive of all response modalities, as well as administrative services to humanitarian organizations across the 'Whole of Syria' response.

In support of the Regional HC for Syria, ROSC brought together humanitarian organizations working from within and outside Syria to develop a shared analysis, common objectives and a collective focus on results.

ROSC enhanced its engagement and coor-



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

More than 10 years into the crisis, the scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs and protection risks of the Syrian people remain extensive. An estimated 13.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance, including 4.51 million who required urgent aid. The impact of present and past hostilities on civilians remained the principal driver of humanitarian needs, exacerbated by a

dination with key regional stakeholders in the response, namely UN Regional Directors, international NGOs, Member States and donors. It supported regular strategic and operational coordination forums, including a Strategic Steering Group that brings together national and international humanitarian organizations to provide overall direction to the operation.

Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

ROSC maintained a leadership role in ensuring a common needs analysis, a single response plan and appeal, regular prioritization of critical funding gaps, and a common approach to global priority areas and critical challenges facing the response, including AAP, PSEA, GBV response, disability, cash, gender and age.

ROSC had 32 staff (17 national, 11 international, 2 Junior Professional Officers and 2 secondments) based in Amman, Jordan.

### Syria

Humanitarian organizations operating from within Syria continued scaling up their response to address rising needs. The Damascus-based operation reached an average of 4.5 million people each month, including around 4 million people who received food, 800,000 people who received nutrition support and 3.1 million children who benefited from education assistance.

OCHA was pivotal in negotiating access to people in need on behalf of the humanitarian community. It also coordinated targeted assistance plans suited to the unique circumstances of different parts of the country, including cross-line assistance to non-Government-controlled areas of north-west Syria from Government-controlled areas, Al Hol camp in the north-east and Rukban in the south. Despite pandemic-related challenges, OCHA carried out numerous inter-agency assessments throughout the year, generating a clearer picture of the differentiated needs of women, girls, boys and men. It also continued advocating with all stakeholders for protection and assistance for the most vulnerable people where they were, based strictly on need.

OCHA allocated \$66 million for humanitarian programming through the Syria Humanitarian Fund in 2021, including allocations to address new humanitarian needs generated by the worsening socioeconomic situation.

OCHA supported the country team in risk management and due diligence efforts to enhance transparency and contribute to confidence-building related to the response.

OCHA Syria had 74 staff (61 national, 13 international).

### Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye

Of the 4.4 million people living in the north-west, an estimated 3.4 million needed humanitarian assistance. Some 2.8 million people were estimated to be displaced, with 1.7 million, primarily women and children, living in displacement sites.

Despite a March ceasefire agreement, hostilities continued to claim civilian lives throughout the year, while explosive hazards and clashes between armed groups heightened the security challenges facing civilians, including humanitarian workers. June saw the largest escalation of hostilities, leading to more than 40,000 people displaced.

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

The OCHA-coordinated cross-border response delivered life-saving aid to an average of 2.4 million people per month in north-west Syria in 2021. This was despite challenges posed by renewed hostilities and operational uncertainty around the extension of the authorization for UN cross-border assistance in July.

Almost 10,000 truck journeys brought life-saving assistance to communities in





north-west Syria. Following access negotiations supported by OCHA Türkiye, two cross-line convoys were deployed to non-Government-controlled areas, carrying food and nutrition assistance for 43,500 people as well as other multisectoral assistance. These were the first cross-line missions since 2017. In December, after setting up a new distribution system, aid began reaching people in need. The Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund disbursed \$151 million for 153 projects.

OCHA Türkiye had 36 staff (23 national, 13 international) primarily in Gaziantep. A liaison office in Ankara supported close engagement with Turkish authorities.

### **Jordan**

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

OCHA helped ensure that the ongoing humanitarian response in Jordan continued to address long-standing and emerging needs. Within the UNHCR-led refugee response and the Whole of Syria structure, OCHA supported the RC/HC in meeting global humanitarian accountabilities. Priorities included strengthening humanitarian coordination structures and advocacy, progressing humanitarian-development collaboration, and bringing the humanitarian community together to address sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in the aid sector.

The pandemic exacerbated hardships among refugees and vulnerable Jordanians alike. OCHA supported a contingency planning exercise that analysed projected needs, including in health, protection and livelihoods, and it encouraged a stronger interface between humanitarian and development action. OCHA also liaised and advocated with the Government of Jordan, the Jordanian

In December, heavy rains in north-west Syria damaged displacement camps in Kafr Arouq, north of Idlib.

Credit: OCHA/Bilal Al-Hammoud

military, international coalition forces and UN partners to support IDPs in the Rukban area, on the Syria-Jordan border. It also provided support to the Jordan, Israel and Palestine project, an initiative to bolster disaster preparedness and response.

The Jordan Humanitarian Fund directed funding to UN, NGO and Red Cross partners for urgent priorities, allocating \$2.02 million in 2021.

OCHA Jordan had 14 staff (11 national, 3 international) based in Amman.

## A dream for Syria

To mark a decade of conflict in Syria, OCHA teamed up with Yo-Yo Ma's Silk Road Ensemble to create *[I wish it had been a dream](#)*, a four-minute Soundscape that mixed 100 self-recorded messages from people inside Syria with music from renowned Syrian clarinetist and Silk Road artist Kinan Azmeh. Accompanying the music was a curated photography series from the 10-year archives of 16 Syrian photographers, most of whom are still in Syria. Their personally selected images and handwritten captions provided a unique portrayal of the crisis and an inside look into the lives of Syrians during 10 years of conflict. Azmeh performed the piece during the Voices

of Hope online festival at New York's Carnegie Hall, and the photography was featured at the International Festival of Photojournalism's *[Visa pour L'image](#)*, in Perpignan, France.

### Iraq

The humanitarian context remained precarious. Since the conclusion of the large-scale military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in 2017, significant reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts had restored roads, re-established local markets, regenerated public infrastructure, and rebuilt housing, health facilities and schools.

However, there was no significant improvement in the humanitarian situation for millions of IDPs and returnees. Of the 6.1 million people displaced between 2014 and 2017, about 1.2 million remained internally displaced, 67 per cent of whom were displaced during the first 15 months of the crisis.

The remaining displaced people, most of them outside formal camps, continued to face significant challenges finding durable solutions. Many of those who have returned struggle with limited access to services and livelihoods amid high levels of social, political and security tensions in areas of return.

The Government of Iraq and the UN signed the first UN Sustainable Development Co-



Credit: OCHA/  
Bassam Khabieh

operation Framework in September, with a focus on advancing durable solutions to end the displacement crisis. Amid a changing context, increasing focus on durable solutions, and decreasing humanitarian capacities and funding, the humanitarian community significantly revised its processes to determine humanitarian needs and ensure stricter prioritization for programming.

The OCHA-managed Iraq Humanitarian Fund allocated \$25.4 million to 21 implementing partners through its standard and reserve allocations, targeting at least 642,000 people across nine governorates.

With 64 staff (43 national, 20 international and 1 international UNV), OCHA maintained an agile and strategic footprint in Iraq.

## 2021 Global Humanitarian Policy Forum

In partnership with the United Nations Foundation, OCHA convened the tenth Global Humanitarian Policy Forum (GHPF) in December.

This marked OCHA's third year of working with the UN Foundation on the two-day GHPF, and the second year that the event was virtual. Hosted on Zoom and live streamed on Twitter, GHPF secured more than 2,000 views from over 110 countries.

The forum assessed the current landscape through thematic, interactive panel discussions on the growing humanitarian climate crisis, persistent challenges around access and humanitarian negotiations, increasing cyberthreats affecting humanitarian action, the links between COVID-19 and conflict, and the importance of vaccines in humanitarian settings.

### Lebanon

The socioeconomic and financial crisis affecting Lebanese and non-Lebanese communities across the country further accelerated. This was due to the pandemic, the consequences of the Beirut Port explosions, delays in essential reforms and the continued impact of the Syrian crisis.

OCHA coordinated the development of a 12-month inter-agency Emergency Response Plan (ERP) under the leadership of the HC and the HCT. The plan complemented the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East programmes and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.

Since August 2021, Lebanon has suffered severe electricity and fuel shortages. As part of the ERP, OCHA coordinated an exceptional time-bound, gap-filling fuel distribution to keep critical health-care and water services operational across all districts. OCHA also ensured the provision of life-saving services to the most vulnerable Lebanese, Palestine refugees and migrants. Due to the deteriorating situation, OCHA conducted a multi-sectoral needs analysis in collaboration with sectors and the humanitarian data initiative, REACH. This enabled an in-depth analysis of humanitarian needs to inform ongoing humanitarian response.

In 2021, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund launched four multisectoral allocations totalling \$25.3 million.

OCHA had 18 staff (11 national, 7 international) in its office in Beirut.

### **occupied Palestinian territory**

A protracted protection crisis continued in oPt, leaving many Palestinians struggling to live a life with dignity. The crisis is characterized by Israel's military occupation and the blockade on the Gaza Strip, a lack of respect for international law, continuing internal Palestinian divisions, and recurrent escalations of hostilities between Israel and Palestinian armed groups.

In Gaza, 2021 saw the most serious escalation of hostilities between Palestinian armed factions and Israeli forces since 2014. The conflict caused significant damage and loss of life, and deepened poverty and aid dependency.

In the West Bank, including in East Jerusalem, there was a continuation of Israeli settlement activity, loss of land, movement restrictions, property destruction, and restricted access to basic services and livelihoods. There were continued concerns about Israeli soldiers' use of excessive force, including during protests and search and arrest operations, that resulted in the death or injury of Palestinians.

Needs increased due to the pandemic and the Palestinian Authority's worsening fiscal situation. Nearly half of oPt's population of 5.3 million people needed assistance. Vulnerable families struggled to cope with poverty, food insecurity, unemployment and inadequate access to essential services (health care, water, sanitation and education).

Humanitarian partners faced significant constraints due to record-low funding, movement restrictions and unsubstantiated claims that delegitimize humanitarian action.

The OCHA-managed oPt Humanitarian Fund allocated over \$27.8 million to support life-sustaining activities, including

through emergency food assistance, shelter rehabilitation, water and sanitation, and pandemic response.

OCHA supported the HC and the humanitarian community to mobilize an immediate system-wide response for the Gaza escalation in May. Quick action was taken to provide people in Gaza with urgent assistance, such as water, food and essential items, and to resume fuel deliveries to the Gaza power plant.

These activities were carried out by 56 staff (46 national, 10 international) based in East Jerusalem and sub-offices in Gaza, Hebron, Nablus and Ramallah.

### **Libya**

Libya witnessed positive developments throughout the year, most notably a cessation of hostilities, which helped to improve the humanitarian situation, especially for the return of displaced people to their homes (reducing from 426,000 people in June 2020 to 212,000 people by August 2021). However, concerns remained about a lack of basic services, and explosive hazard contamination, particularly around southern Tripoli, hindered further progress.

As the conflict diminished, the pandemic's impact increased exponentially. It brought the health system to the point of collapse, and shortages of health workers, medical supplies and personal protective equipment resulted in further closures of health facilities and significant socioeconomic repercussions.

Given unfolding political and economic developments, the 2021 HRP was extended through the end of 2022. An estimated 800,000 people needed humanitarian assistance, down from 1.3 million (or a 36 per cent reduction). Key humanitarian needs were linked to protection, access to critical ser-

vices such as health care and education, safe drinking water and sanitation, and access to basic household goods and commodities, including food and essential household items.

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

OCHA Libya maintained critical staff capacity in the country throughout the year. With 29 staff (18 national, 11 international), it supported the response by maintaining a field-based presence through its head office; coordination capacity in Tripoli for the west; an expanded presence in Benghazi in the east; and a national staff member in Sebha in the south.



Fathi Mazen's farm in Al-Zahra, Libya, has dried up over the years due to long dry spells caused by climate change.

Credit: OCHA/Ahmed Rih



# Building on anticipatory action pilots

Today, the humanitarian community is better placed to anticipate and respond ahead of predictable crises, especially those caused by climate-related shocks. This helps in providing timely assistance to vulnerable people and mitigating the impact of crises. Recent advances in forecasting, data availability and the humanitarian sector’s capacity have made this possible.

In 2021, OCHA continued supporting the collective scale-up of anticipatory action. In addition to pilots already in place for Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Somalia, OCHA facilitated and finalized anticipatory action frameworks for dry spells in Malawi, floods in Nepal and storms in the Philippines. Together, all finalized pilots provided humanitarian assistance to more than 4 million people ahead of predictable humanitarian crises.

More evidence is still required on the applicability and value of anticipatory action. However, the results of pilots in 2021 show promise in highlighting the positive effects of timely humanitarian response.

In Somalia, CERF financed an anticipatory action pilot that provided cash assistance to almost 100,000 families over three months ahead of the drought. The funds could, for example, enable the families to repair boreholes, vaccinate livestock and access mobile health teams. Acting earlier saved costs and assisted more families. Dignity kits and menstrual hygiene kits were distributed to 7,500 women and girls, improving protection against GBV.

In September, a high-level event to advance anticipatory action brought together ministers and senior officials from 75 UN Member States, and leaders from 60 international civil-society organizations (CSOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN entities, international financial institutions and the private sector. Fifteen countries made financial pledges supporting anticipatory action, while 21 countries made non-financial pledges, expressing interest in instituting national laws and policies to support anticipatory action.

OCHA-facilitated anticipatory action portfolio 2021



OCHA has continued working on anticipatory approaches through innovative financing. In July, it established an agreement with the African Risk Capacity to collaborate on developing anticipatory insurance policies in a selection of countries. When out-of-the-ordinary events are predicted, and before they cause significant damage, earlier insurance payouts can help Governments to mitigate rather than compensate a loss, especially when the money is used to implement pre-agreed plans.

The pandemic has similarly exposed the need to rethink crisis risk management and how the anticipatory action approach could apply in highly dynamic and uncertain situations. Throughout 2021, OCHA analysed the pandemic's health and socioeconomic impacts on countries with HRPs. This analysis helped advocate for a more equitable vaccine roll-out. OCHA updated a COVID-19 index based on the Omicron outbreak to prioritize action in the most vulnerable countries with humanitarian appeals.

## Predictive analytics in support of anticipatory action

Throughout 2021, OCHA's Centre for Humanitarian Data (CHD) has supported humanitarian partners to develop the mechanisms that trigger OCHA's anticipatory action. This is done through historical analysis, assessment of available models and forecasts, and design of trigger mechanisms for anticipatory action. CHD acts as a technical translator, ensuring effective communication between modelers and forecast producers, and humanitarian decision makers.

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*“Through our Centre for Humanitarian Data, OCHA is providing technical expertise to assess forecasts, validate models and then design trigger mechanisms for anticipatory action frameworks. This is detailed technical work, and this is one of the areas in which we must invest efforts, and indeed at OCHA we are seeking to do so.”*

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

## Promoting women’s leadership in humanitarian action

Humanitarian crises disproportionately affect women and girls, as they have distinct needs, experiences, resources, capacities and coping strategies. Sudden-onset emergencies, protracted crises and displacement can exacerbate existing gender norms, gender discrimination and gender inequalities, such as women’s and girls’ limited access to decision-making processes, education, work, and increasing gaps in sexual and reproductive health services.

Crisis settings also showcase women’s strengths and leadership skills: women are often first responders in a crisis and play a central role in the survival and resilience of families and communities.

Addressing gaps in the representation of women-led organizations in humanitarian decision-making was a notable finding in the first system-wide Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in 2020. The OCHA Gender Policy Instruction was updated in 2021 and included the ERC’s request to include women CSOs in HCTs to ensure their engagement in humanitarian decision-making processes. OCHA and partners increased the engagement of local women-led organizations and their meaningful participation in designing and planning the HPC and in HCTs, particularly in Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria and Yemen.

The NGO COOPI conducts an awareness-raising session about sexual and gender-based violence at an IDP site in Zémio, CAR.  
Credit: OCHA/Anita Cadonau





In 2021, some \$35 million was made available specifically to local women-led organizations (WLOs)/women's rights organizations (WROs), and some 172 WLO/WRO partners were trained.

The CBPFs' Global Guidelines will be updated to better encourage and improve access to the funds for local WLOs and WROs and to promote their participation in governance arrangements, including advisory boards and project review committees.

In Afghanistan, the HCT embraced a strategy that emphasizes the centrality of women's and girls' rights and the participation of women and women's CSOs. In 2021, the HCT established an Afghan Women's Advisory Group to provide guidance and advice to the HCT in facilitating more context-specific and locally anchored engagement with the Taliban to ensure that women's and girls' rights remain comprehensively integrated in humanitarian assistance. The Advisory Group supports the HCT to ensure that women are part of the strategic planning processes.

In 2021, Gender in Humanitarian Action groups contributing to the HCT were active in 13 crisis settings.

The IASC's Gender Standby Capacity Project, a mechanism to deploy expert advisers to humanitarian operations, completed 22 deployments (20 at the country level, 2 at the global level) in 2021.

### **Prioritizing and funding GBV prevention, mitigation and response in emergencies**

Globally, one in three women experiences violence during her lifetime. However, in some humanitarian emergencies more than 70 per cent of women have experienced GBV, and an estimated one in five displaced women will experience sexual violence.

Armed conflict, natural hazards and humanitarian emergencies can significantly weaken a society's ability to protect women and girls from GBV. Rates of intimate partner violence often increase in crisis settings. In

2021, 15 countries in conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings reported and verified trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence targeting women and girls.

While the funding shortfall for GBV and gender programming remained a serious challenge, CERF allocated \$372 million, or 70 per cent of total CERF funding, to projects that intended to contribute to gender equality — a significant increase from 63 per cent in 2020. All of these projects had high Gender with Age Marker (GAM) scores of between 3 and 4. GAM is a tool to design and monitor humanitarian interventions.

Across 20 country operations, CBPFs provided \$707 million for projects with strong gender components, as scored by GAM.

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), although \$207 million of GBV funding was received in 2021, there remained a 72 per cent funding shortfall for the sector.

The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, now chaired by Denmark, continued to champion the importance of fully funding GBV in emergencies to meet survivors' differing and distinct needs. In 2021, the ERC convened a high-level GBV round table to address funding gaps, which led to a dedicated GBV page on FTS to track actual investments in GBV prevention and response, and to hold the humanitarian sector accountable for its commitments to address GBV funding gaps.

In addition, CERF established a Gender Contact Group of experts to address the funding shortfall for gender and GBV projects.

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

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

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

In 2021, the IASC continued strengthening field support and coordinated response to crises. This included the declaration of its System-Wide Emergency Activation Procedures — referred to as a Scale-Up — to respond to crises in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Mozambique. IASC members also ensured more joined-up and increased advocacy by issuing joint statements on key crises, including Ethiopia and Yemen, and on thematic issues such as actions against racism and racial discrimination in the humanitarian sector, and GBV.

IASC subsidiary bodies supported the humanitarian system's responses on the ground by providing critical guidance, frameworks and tools. Learning and improvement opportunities were provided via key initiatives including the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls, and IASC reviews on PSEA and the centrality of protection.

The ERC and the IASC Principals guided the humanitarian system to address gaps in the pandemic response, particularly its impact on high-risk and vulnerable populations in humanitarian settings.

### **Inclusion of persons with disabilities**

In 2021, OCHA provided critical guidance and training to increase the inclusion of persons with disabilities as criteria in funding decisions. This enabled the use of reliable

Rakan, a 10-year-old from rural Aleppo, was injured by an air strike. He moved to Türkiye for treatment and now lives in the Al-Ghadfa camp near Maarrat Misrin, Syria.

Credit: OCHA/Bilal Al Hammoud



data and analysis of the risks faced by these vulnerable individuals.

CERF made its first-ever allocation to address the specific barriers and needs of people with disabilities. It allocated \$10 million to seven countries: Afghanistan, DRC, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria and Venezuela. Additionally, the HPC framework made progress in taking into account the priorities identified by affected people and their vulnerabilities and diversities, such as those linked to gender, age and disability.

Inclusion-related issues also featured prominently at the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks, as noted by the Overseas Development Institute in its post-event report. OCHA continued supporting the Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action to implement the IASC Guidelines.

### **Accountability to Affected People**

In 2021, the IASC continued addressing the barriers to system-wide AAP. It led a workshop on AAP with several HCs, documented good practices and lessons learned in five responses (CAR, DRC, Indonesia, the Syria cross-border response and Uganda), and supported HCTs to develop AAP action plans.

To strengthen operational accountability towards affected people, the IASC provided tools and guidance and field tested them in several country operations, most notably in the Syria cross-border response. The workshops and field tests of the AAP Framework helped to develop an Action Plan for Change in the Syria cross-border response, which included key steps for a more inclusive and accountable humanitarian response. For example, simultaneous translation during Humanitarian Liaison Group meetings led to more inclusion and participation.

The IASC adapted its tools and strengthened mechanisms to enable affected people to participate in humanitarian coordination,

and to ensure that their priorities and views inform, shape and adapt humanitarian preparedness and response. The Accountability and Inclusion Portal, the Results Tracker and the Collective AAP Framework are among the tools and guidance developed in 2021. This resulted in affected people participating in the advisory boards of funding and coordination mechanisms.

### **Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse**

The IASC remained vigilant in increasing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH) in humanitarian response. The 2021 IASC Champion for PSEAH, a role led by the United Nations Population Fund, led initiatives to bolster dedicated country-level capacity, improve access to quality information and assistance to victims and survivors, and strengthen coordination and coherence.

A cornerstone of this work was commissioning an external review of the IASC's PSEAH initiatives that examined progress over the last decade and the remaining challenges. Presented in November 2021, the review noted progress but highlighted areas that did not meet stated objectives. Leadership and accountability at the country level have improved, but there is a need for more sustained and dedicated capacity in the field, more timely and transparent investigations, and a multi-year plan of action to coalesce around agreed objectives and measure results. This will set the stage for ambitious coordinated action in the coming years.

In March, OCHA revised its Standard Operating Procedures on Sexual Misconduct, published in English, Arabic, Spanish and French. They include corporate responsibilities for the reporting, receipt and handling of SEA complaints, including for implementing partners, and they outline OCHA's role in supporting HCs and HCTs. PSEA focal points are now established in all OCHA offices, and staff members complete mandatory trainings and sign an acknowledgement of the

expected standard of conduct upon recruitment or reassignment.

In 2021, OCHA’s pooled funds received specific guidance and tools to implement the UN Protocol on Allegations of SEA involving Implementing Partners. Procedures are also in place for reporting and responding to sexual harassment in the workplace, in line with UN system-wide policies.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support**

The IASC Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Reference Group (MHPSS RG), comprising 60 humanitarian organizations, developed a wide range of resources for response to the pandemic and humanitarian crises. They include products such as *My Hero Is You*, *Storybook for Children on COVID-19* and updated guidelines for the pandemic response. Published in multiple languages and accessible formats, the products were disseminated widely in humanitarian emergencies in 2021.

In October, the Global Mental Health Summit, held in Paris, again underlined the importance of scaling up cross-sectoral mental

health and psychosocial support operations at the onset of a humanitarian situation. In 2021, the number of country-level technical mental health and psychosocial coordination groups increased to 48 (from 23 in March 2020), including in Afghanistan, Ukraine and Yemen.

The IASC MHPSS RG supported 27 groups through field missions, teleconferences, capacity-building activities and resource adaptation, and 15 surge deployments supported some of the groups, thanks to support from the Netherlands.

Inter-agency collaboration in five countries allowed for progress on the joint development and field testing of a minimum services package for mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian settings. This is expected to be ready for IASC endorsement at the end of 2022.

Children in Ahl al-Tah camp for displaced people, north of Idlib City in Syria, take part in a solidarity event on World Mental Health Day, 10 October 2021.  
Credit: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman



**Supplying capacity to protect civilians and support gender-related activities**

OCHA manages the inter-agency ProCap and GenCap projects in a long-standing partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council. The projects aim to strengthen leadership, programmes and localization strategies on protection and gender equality by providing direct support to field operations.

This is chiefly done by deploying senior advisers who work closely with HCs, HCTs, and other coordination mechanisms and stakeholders, including local partners. The projects also support global policy and advocacy around protection, gender equality and women’s empowerment in close collaboration with partners.

**Inter-agency Protection Standby Capacity Project**

In 2021, ProCap deployed senior protection experts to 17 countries and two global contexts. Their expertise supported humanitarian responses in Afghanistan, Burundi,

Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe. All country-level deployments were in the context of the HRPs, signalling the project’s relevance to system-wide priorities. ProCap also supported the Global Protection Cluster and the IASC Results Group 1 subgroup on the centrality of protection.

The deployments improved efforts to support IDPs, for example in Somalia. ProCap experts’ collaborative approaches with local organizations led to improved and inclusive responses. In addition, ProCap facilitated the establishment of an Inter-Cluster Inclusion Working Group and the mapping of the engagement level between local organizations and the humanitarian response.

In South Sudan, ProCap supported the HCT to strengthen capacities and foster links between humanitarian, development and peace entities. ProCap also helped improve collective efforts to protect affected people within the Inter-Cluster Coordination

**INTER-AGENCY PROCAP DEPLOYMENTS  
January–August 2021**



Group and conflict-sensitive protection risk analysis.

ProCap management proactively reaches out to country operations for early engagement in sudden-onset or rapidly developing crises, particularly those under the IASC System-Wide Scale-Up activation protocols. Deployments to Scale-Up activation contexts were fast-tracked in 2021, a practice that will strengthen in 2022. ProCap also maintains its usual support to protracted crises.

**Inter-agency Gender Standby Capacity Project**

The situation of women and girls continues to be a major concern across all response contexts, with the pandemic exacerbating existing challenges, including GBV.

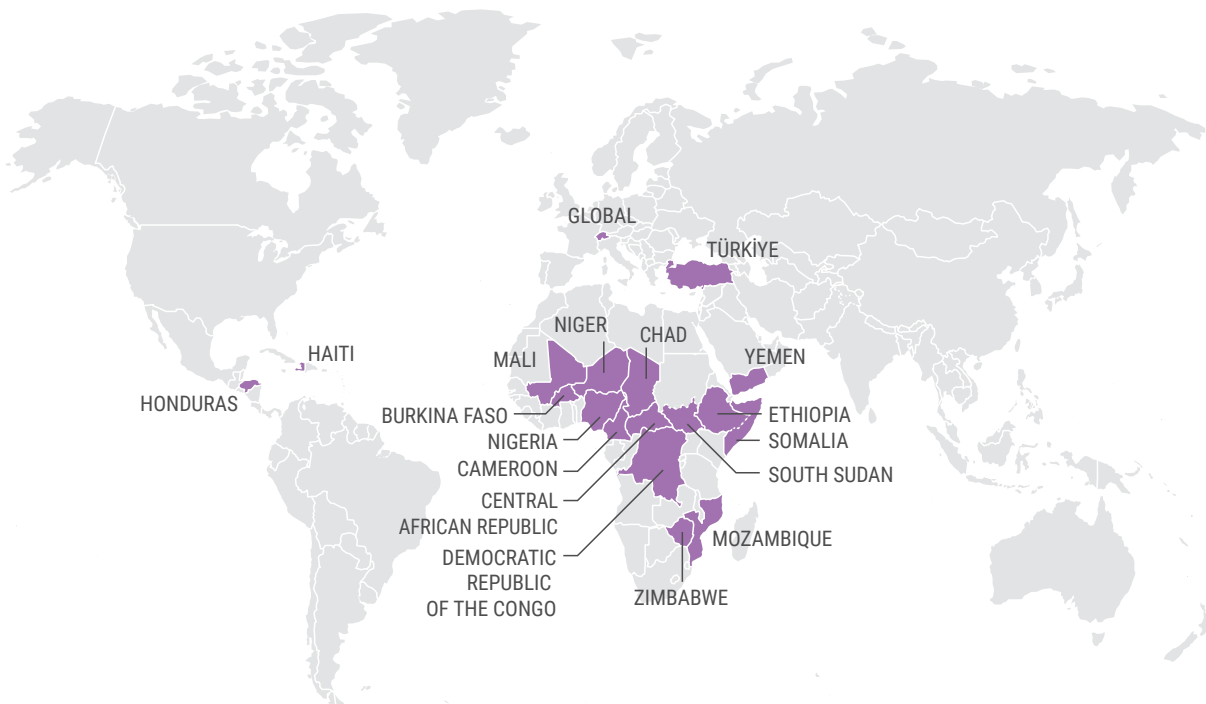
In 2021, GenCap deployed senior gender experts to support 20 country responses and two global contexts.

This included providing senior gender expertise to Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, northern Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Türkiye/Whole of Syria, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Most country-level deployments supported the preparation of inter-agency coordinated appeals, notably HRP. At the global level, GenCap helped strengthen gender mainstreaming in the HPC and the roll-out of the IASC GAM.

GenCap’s work has led to strengthened gender-equality programming, meaningful involvement of women’s groups, gendered assessments and gender analysis informing response programming, and alignment across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. For example, GenCap in Mali brought together the humanitarian coordination leadership, the HCT, clusters, CSOs, local and international NGOs, UN

**INTER-AGENCY GENCAP DEPLOYMENTS  
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agencies, donors and national authorities to collectively develop a road map on gender-equality programming in emergencies. GenCap facilitated the participation of local partners, with several NGOs leading the road map's different areas of activity.

In support of the northern Ethiopia response, GenCap helped to collect gender data in conflict-affected areas and inject gender analysis into the HNO, HRP and other key strategic documents.

In Honduras, GenCap provided expertise to integrate gender perspectives into the National Plan for Reconstruction and Sustainable Development, and to enhance local planning for and response to emergencies from a gender perspective by training hundreds of municipal officials.

GenCap continues to emphasize early engagement in sudden-onset or rapidly evolving crises, particularly those under the IASC System-Wide Scale-Up activation protocols. In 2021, such GenCap deployments were fast-tracked to support the Afghanistan and northern Ethiopia responses. Equally, in-country support to Haiti and the Philip-

ines was prioritized following the impact of natural hazards.

### **Sustaining localization**

In 2021, local entities and organizations were critical to and at the forefront of the pandemic response, particularly in sustaining humanitarian operations.

The gradual progress in localization, fostering a greater role for national and local aid actors, was backed by political support. This included through the Grand Bargain process and as international entities adopted measures to improve funding flexibility in the context of COVID-19.

OCHA, together with partners including the International Council for Voluntary Agencies, drafted the IASC Guidance on Strengthening Participation, Representation and Leadership of Local and National Actors in IASC Humanitarian Coordination Mechanisms. Endorsed by the IASC in July 2021 and translated into four languages, the guidance resulted in a set of IASC-agreed indicators that would allow system-wide, coordinated tracking of global progress on localization



A sewing class at the Burco Vocational Training Centre in Somaliland. Local NGO Candlelight provides vocational training to young boys and girls in carpentry, tailoring, hospitality, and basic electrical and mechanical work. Credit: OCHA/Ahmed Fais

for the first time. OCHA committed to track these indicators annually.

Through the IASC, OCHA led the development of “Mapping of Good Practices in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approaches, Country Briefs and Synthesis Report 2021.” The report tracks progress and makes recommendations on localization in the nexus.

According to analysis for 2020 (processed in 2021), local and national entities constituted 49 per cent of the total membership of cluster groups worldwide (16,351 members in total) and 32 per cent of total cluster leadership (as co-lead or co-chair). Seventy-four per cent of clusters/sectors at the national level and 88 per cent at the subnational level reported using an official or a local language of the country of operation in their meetings.

The IASC established an online repository to strengthen resource and information sharing on localization and coordination across the humanitarian system.

OCHA-managed CBPFs were vital for localization in 2021. During the year, 793 partners received funding, of which 325 (41 per cent) were national or local organizations. The Funds collectively channelled \$268 million directly to national and local actors. This corresponds to 27 per cent of the total amount allocated, above the 25 per cent global benchmark set at the World Humanitarian Summit. Individually, seven Funds allocated over a third of all funding to local and national partners. In addition to direct funding, \$84 million was made available to national NGOs through subgrants. This brings the total amount of all funding — direct and indirect — allocated during the year to local and national NGOs to \$352 million (35 per cent of total funding).

To better measure financing flows, OCHA continued to ensure that local and national entities are classified on FTS. By the year’s end, 10,000 of 12,000 reporting organiza-

tions were classified. Local and national entities received 5 per cent of total humanitarian funding.

Local private sector entities became increasingly engaged in crisis response and were recognized as key actors. When flash floods hit Sri Lanka in June 2021, local private sector network A-PAD SL, part of CBI, quickly organized emergency assistance in partnership with the local hospitality sector, providing hot meals to thousands of affected people.





## Responding to environmental emergencies

The UN Environment Programme and OCHA Joint Unit, known as JEU, supports countries affected by natural and human-made environmental emergencies and works to ensure that humanitarian action minimizes environmental harm. Between its creation in 1994 and the end of 2021, JEU has carried out 227 missions in 105 countries.

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

It can deploy technical expertise within 48 hours to affected countries and provide remote support.

The unit also coordinates with partners to adapt to climate change in humanitarian settings, increase collaboration between environmental and humanitarian actors, and mitigate environmental risks in humanitarian projects and programmes.

Plumes of ash billow from the La Soufrière volcano, on the island of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, which erupted in April 2021.

Credit: OCHA/Navin Pato Patterson

**Ammunition explosions in Equatorial Guinea**

On 7 March, ammunition explosions in the city of Bata, Equatorial Guinea, caused extensive damage to residential buildings and a newly built hospital.

A JEU staff member led an UNDAC team to conduct environmental assessments and support the Government’s response. Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) results were shared with the UNCT and the Government.

Based on the MIRA findings, the ERC released \$1 million from CERF for humanitarian assistance. UNDAC coordinated an Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, appealing for \$10 million.

A JEU team deployed to Barbados and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to monitor the volcano and lahar flows (flows of mud or debris), and to assist with the toxicologic analysis of ash, and ash clean-up and disposal.

**Flooding in Guyana**

In May and June, flooding caused by heavy rainfall affected over 150,000 people in Guyana. JEU supported the UNDAC team’s assessment, focusing on the environmental impact on the country’s mining sector.

The UNDAC team recommended a flood contingency-planning process, which is being followed up by ROLAC.

OCHA staff at the site of the ammunition explosion in Equatorial Guinea. Credit: OCHA/JEU



**Volcano eruption in the Caribbean**

On 9 April, the La Soufrière volcano in Saint Vincent erupted with accompanying ash. It affected people in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Grenada, forcing them from their homes.

**Vessel fire in Sri Lanka**

In early June, the Singapore-flagged *X-Press Pearl* vessel, which caught fire in Sri Lankan national waters in May, sank. At the time of the fire, the vessel was carrying 1,486 containers, 81 of which were dangerous-goods

containers, in addition to 322 tons of fuel oil. This raised concerns about actual and potential oil, chemical and plastic contamination.

Following a request from the Government of Sri Lanka, JEU deployed a team comprising three experts on oil, chemical and plastic pollution, and a UNEP team leader. They advised the Government on incident management and assessed the emergency's environmental and humanitarian impact.

### Sustainable humanitarian action

OCHA and JEU are coordinating efforts to reduce humanitarian organizations' carbon footprint and promote risk-informed action.

The Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) rapidly identifies the environmental risks of humanitarian projects. An example of such risks is the impact of an IDP camp on nearby water resources. NEAT+ also provides organizations with ways to reduce their environmental impact.

During 2021, JEU developed a version of NEAT+ that could identify environmental risks of humanitarian projects in urban areas.

JEU provided online training to over 900 members of dozens of humanitarian organ-

izations and several clusters on how to use the tool, and how to incorporate NEAT+ assessments into regional or global programme requirements. Several humanitarian partners began using the tool and turned to JEU for technical support in their roll-out. For example, the Norwegian Red Cross secured almost €1 million to lead NEAT+ training programmes in over 10 of its country offices worldwide. Oxfam indicated it will require NEAT+ assessments globally, and IFRC will pilot the tool in the Americas.

JEU will combine Rural NEAT+ and Urban NEAT+ into the [www.neatplus.org](http://www.neatplus.org) platform in 2022.

### Knowledge platforms

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



With UN agencies' support, communities in Bagarine, eastern Chad, plant crops, trees and shrubs to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems in a changing climate. Credit: OCHA/ Federica Gabellini



## Humanitarian financing

IOM distributes assistance, including money for rent, to relocated displaced people at Kigaramango camp, thanks to CERF.  
Credit: OCHA/  
Camille Marquis

**OCHA works with humanitarian partners globally to identify the most critical humanitarian needs, and it leads collective efforts to mobilize funding to respond. In 2021, OCHA mobilized \$20.3 billion for coordinated humanitarian appeals — an increase from the \$18.9 billion raised in 2020 — supporting partners worldwide to assist people in need.**

Through its pooled funds, OCHA enables responsive, predictable and strategic funding. With generous support from donors, CERF and the CBPFs disbursed over \$1.5 billion<sup>1</sup> in 2021. This included \$548 million from CERF and over \$1 billion through the CBPFs.

OCHA drives better humanitarian financing by encouraging innovative and more effective ways of funding. Its funds adapt to reach the most vulnerable people, use innovative approaches, evaluate, learn and share knowledge.

### **Mobilizing more funding for crisis response**

The pandemic and its economic effects made people more vulnerable to conflict and natural disasters in 2021. OCHA led system-wide resource mobilization efforts for coordinated HRPs in crisis-affected countries, regionally and globally.

1. Pfdata.unocha.org as of 2/22/2022

The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) is the world's most comprehensive, authoritative and evidence-based humanitarian needs assessment. It reflects global trends and requirements for inter-agency appeals and explores opportunities to deliver humanitarian assistance together, better.

In 2021, 235 million people needed humanitarian assistance and protection. The UN and its NGO partners appealed for \$35.1 billion to help 160 million people in need across 56 countries. By 31 December, adjusted requirements were \$37.7 billion to assist 174 million people. The GHO received \$20.12 billion (53 per cent).

OCHA supported the humanitarian system to broaden the donor base. It convened briefings and high-level events that included the participation of Member States from the global South, international financial institutions, affected Governments, local organizations and INGO voices. These events provided Member States and partners with up-to-date information on immediate needs. They reinforced how the humanitarian system responds, the impact of funds received and key challenges. These forums collectively helped inform Member States' decisions on policy and resource allocation, and they further demonstrated confidence in the multilateral humanitarian system.

To further diversify funding sources, CBI engaged the private sector before, during and after emergencies to work hand-in-hand with Governments, civil society and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent assistance and build more resilient societies. CBI gathers over 8,000 businesses, associations and federations and is present in 12 countries and the Pacific region. In 2021, it collected and distributed more than \$7.2 million in cash and in-kind assistance.

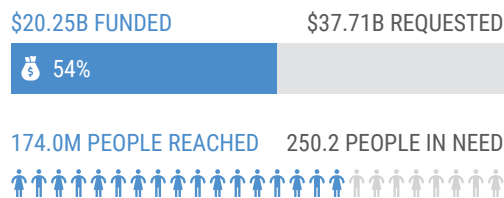
OCHA mobilized funding through several advocacy and pledging events. These virtual and hybrid high-level humanitarian events brought together a diverse group and an increased number of Member States, international financial institutions, regional organizations, the private sector and the public. They included:

- The **High-Level Pledging Event for Yemen** (March), co-hosted with the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland, at which donors pledged \$1.7 billion. In the lead-up to the event, then USG/ERC Mark Lowcock warned the Security Council that it needed to act immediately to prevent famine in Yemen.
- The **Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region** virtual event (March). Pledges of \$5.3 billion for 2021 and beyond were received for Syria and neighbouring countries hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees.
- The hybrid **High-Level Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan** (September), at which Member States pledged almost \$1.4 billion for 2021 and beyond.
- The **High-Level Event on Anticipatory Action** (September), at which over 135 Member States and partners expressed support for anticipatory action and their intention to act before crises.
- The **High-Level Event on Famine Prevention for the High-Level Taskforce** (October), at which donors committed multi-year and flexible support for famine prevention.
- **CERF's hybrid High-Level Pledging Event** (December), at which donors pledged over \$467 million for 2022.

Despite these advocacy efforts and more, close to half of the required GHO funding was not received, resulting in a funding gap

of \$17.6 billion. The consequences of this were severe. Millions of people could not escape malnutrition or access life-saving assistance, such as safe water and sanitation, health care, or protection services. For example, in Yemen, underfunding forced agencies to scale down their life-saving programmes. In December, WFP announced the reduction of food rations for 8 million people.

### GHO 2021: PEOPLE IN NEED AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



#### OCHA-MANAGED POOLED FUNDS

Throughout the year, OCHA provided critical financial support to humanitarian operations globally through CERF and at the country level through the CBPFs.

In 2021, the pooled funds channelled over \$1.5 billion to ensure life-saving assistance for millions of people caught in crisis. This included \$548 million from CERF (made possible through the second-highest level of contributions ever) and over \$1 billion through the CBPFs (made possible through the highest-ever level of contributions).

Together, the funds responded to the world's most challenging crises, with CERF supporting humanitarian responses across 40 countries and the CBPFs providing support in 20 different settings.

When the CBPFs and CERF provide resources for the same emergencies, the HCs ensure that resources complement one another. In 2021, \$415 million, or 75 per cent of CERF funding, went to 15 countries with CBPFs.<sup>2</sup>

The HC and the HCT can decide how best to use these different funding sources based on each fund's comparative advantage at the country level.

- **CERF's unique added value rests in its agility, scope and scale.** As a global enabler of humanitarian action, CERF funding can be made available anywhere in the world, often within hours. This allows responders to kick-start relief efforts immediately when a crisis emerges, and to scale up and address critical needs when no other funding is available.
- **The CBPFs allow donors to pool their contributions into country-specific funds to support local humanitarian efforts.** They operate in a limited number of countries and provide predictability for HCs and partners by availing funding annually in the respective country. Their added value includes a longer-term local structure embedded in humanitarian response operations to inject HRP funding in the most strategic areas, and their broad partnership networks and ability to support front-line responders.

In 2021, the complementary use of both funding mechanisms strengthened humanitarian response in several countries. This included the response to the crisis in Afghanistan, the armed conflict in Yemen, the violent conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region, and the crises in Lebanon and South Sudan. For instance, when Lebanon faced critical fuel shortages, CERF funding to WFP focused on keeping water stations up and running, while the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund supported fuel for hospitals and health clinics.

In Ethiopia, the HC was able to harness CERF to ensure support for conflict-affected communities in underfunded sectors such as health care, food assistance and shelter in the north. As conflict reached Afar and Amhara, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund made it possible for local front-line NGOs to respond to urgent new needs.

2. Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yemen.

Beyond saving the lives of millions of people caught in humanitarian disasters and emergencies, allocations from the pooled funds helped to improve how the humanitarian community delivers assistance.

The funds increase attention to particular crises, and they highlight protection and the specific needs of women, girls and people with disabilities. For example, CERF allocated a specific envelope to promote inclusion of vulnerable people with disabilities, such as removing barriers to accessing humanitarian services and promoting meaningful participation, in countries from Afghanistan to Venezuela in 2021.

The CBPFs promote localization and collectively channelled \$268 million directly to national and local actors. This corresponds to 27 per cent of total allocations, which is above the 25 per cent global benchmark set at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

## Communicating the value of CERF and the CBPFs

OCHA set up a dedicated team to offer more visibility to donors, especially those providing unearmarked funding to OCHA and its pooled funds. For example, OCHA launched two communication products: the Story Hub, a repository of human-interest stories to highlight the impact of the funds, and the email newsletter “CBPFs in Action,” which provides the latest news and funding analysis. A dedicated team works with donors to facilitate communications with their own parliamentarians, partners and publics to promote the way in which money channelled through the pooled funds enables immediate impact for people in crisis.

In addition to the CBPFs’ website, the Pooled Funds Data Hub offers real-time information on contributions, allocations and people assisted.



A baby being treated for malnutrition at the Spin Boldak Hospital, Kandahar, funded by UNICEF through a CERF allocation.

Credit: OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidel

## CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

Established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005 as a fund "by all, for all," CERF funds UN agencies to deliver life-saving aid whenever and wherever crises strike.

As an essential enabler of global humanitarian action, CERF's Rapid Response window allows country teams to kick-start relief efforts when a crisis emerges, and its Underfunded Emergencies window helps ensure that critically underfunded operations can continue. CERF also has a loan facility to cover humanitarian operations, based on indications that donor funding is forthcoming.

With humanitarian needs increasing in 2021, CERF allocated \$548 million across 40 countries — the second-largest amount in the Fund's 15-year history. This was enabled by the generous support of 56 Member States and observers, three regional authorities and many private donors that contributed \$638.5 million to CERF — the second-highest amount in its history.

During the year, CERF enabled partners to provide life-saving assistance to 51.5 million people. This included the second-highest number of people — 19.4 million — affected by displacement since CERF's inception. A large number of people assisted with CERF funding (28.1 million people, or 55 per cent) were women and girls.

CERF funding to respond to conflict, which is the major cause of humanitarian needs globally, increased by over 15 per cent. Conflict-related crises affected 85 per cent of people assisted with CERF funding in 2021.

CERF funding to respond to weather-related and other natural hazards accounted for \$117.5 million, or 19 per cent of funding. CERF advanced the anticipatory action agenda, enabling partners to get ahead of predictable shocks.

## Rapid Response

CERF's Rapid Response window enabled urgent responses to new and rapidly deteriorating crises. Rapid Response funding amounted to \$413 million, or 75 per cent of CERF's total allocations in 2021.

One example is CERF's response to the rapidly deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. During the year, CERF allocated over \$90 million to response efforts in that country, including \$20 million in August from its Rapid Response window to enable the Afghanistan Country Team to "stay and deliver" and maintain and scale up the humanitarian response. In September, CERF released \$45 million from its Rapid Response window to prevent a collapse of the country's health-care system and ensure the continuation of life-saving health services.

Within hours of the earthquake in Haiti in August, CERF's timely response through this window allowed UN agencies and partners to deliver life-saving assistance to the 280,000 most affected people. Similarly, Rapid Response funding enabled humanitarian entities to respond to the needs of some 60,000 Rohingya refugees and host communities on the same day that a fire tore through the world's largest refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. And to contain the Ebola outbreak, CERF allocated \$6 million to Guinea within 48 hours of the outbreak.

## Underfunded Emergencies

Through its Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window, CERF disbursed \$135 million to 12 particularly underfunded crises to sustain and scale up interventions and reach almost 9 million people.

In Syria, for example, a \$22 million UFE allocation was critical in sustaining and scaling up the response in the most underserved sectors, strengthening robust protection



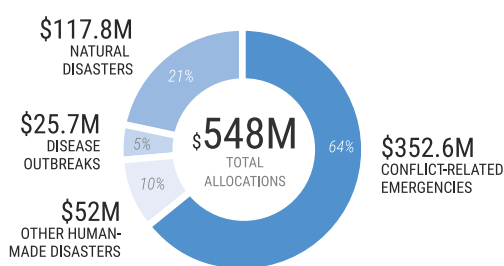
mechanisms and delivering essential health-care and nutrition services.

A \$12.4 million UFE allocation for South Sudan helped promote access to education and provide protection services, including the prevention of and response to GBV.

In 2021, CERF's UFE funding included a dedicated \$10 million envelope to support transformative interventions to address the specific barriers and needs of people with disabilities. This was allocated to seven countries (Afghanistan, DRC, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria and Venezuela) to promote the 'must do' actions highlighted in the IASC's Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

The funds enable a response to needs identified in the HRPs. The CBPFs support the best-placed partners and promote coordination among humanitarian actors, including international and national/local NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations.

**CERF ALLOCATIONS BY EMERGENCY TYPE**



**COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS**

CBPFs are multi-donor funds established by the ERC in specific countries or regions. Their role is to allocate funding based on identified humanitarian needs and priorities

to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity.

**CBPFs in 2021**

Donors demonstrated their confidence in the CBPFs by giving the highest-ever level of contributions: \$1.13 billion. This allowed the 20 funds to be at the front line of response, allocating over \$1 billion.

During the year, the funds helped address the needs of about 42.9 million people affected by crises. CBPFs helped to respond to severe humanitarian needs, most significantly those arising from conflict (\$706 million allocated or 70 per cent), weather-related and natural hazards (\$161 million or 16 per cent) and disease outbreaks (\$111 million or 11 per cent).

The CBPFs responded to the year's most challenging crises, including in Afghanistan, where the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund was at the forefront of the response, providing \$166 million to assist 9.7 million people. The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund provided timely support for the response to escalating conflict in the Tigray region, drought in the south and other drivers of need, with \$87 million to assist 3.2 million people. The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund responded to that country's crisis with \$20.7 million to enable life-saving support for 970,000 people.

Two new funds made their first allocations in 2021: the Venezuela Humanitarian Fund and the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa. In Venezuela, an \$11 million allocation supported a multi-sectoral response for the most vulnerable people, including women and adolescents of reproductive age, older people in care facilities, people with disabilities and Indigenous people.

The Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa made its first allocation

in September: NGOs received \$12.5 million to ensure life-saving support for displaced people and host communities in border regions between Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. This first-ever regional fund was created to respond to rising needs: in 2021, a record 29 million people in six countries (Burkina Faso, northern Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and north-east Nigeria) needed humanitarian assistance.

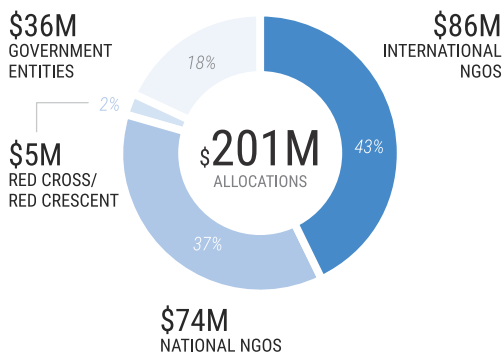
The funds also provided \$30 million to enable partners to respond to the humanitarian consequences of severe economic disruption in already fragile contexts now amplified by the pandemic.

**ADAPTING HUMANITARIAN FINANCING TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT**

OCHA's funds adapt to reach the world's most vulnerable people, and they share knowledge to contribute to positive change throughout the humanitarian system.

The funds identified ways to improve results measurement and document and disseminate lessons learned, including from recent innovations.

**CBPFs ALLOCATIONS BY PARTNER TYPE**



M=Million

**Reach the most vulnerable**

CERF and the CBPFs prioritized life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable people affected by humanitarian crises.

The CBPFs reached some 29 million women and girls and over 5 million people with disabilities — a 32 per cent increase since 2020. CERF assisted over 28 million women and girls and 3 million people with disabilities.

Both funds sought to mitigate the significant rise in GBV following the pandemic. CERF granted some \$36 million globally to address GBV, particularly supporting women's organizations. The CBPFs collectively allocated \$50 million for GBV prevention and protection. CERF provided an earmarked \$10 million to enable UN agencies and partners to implement transformative interventions to improve access to assistance and to address the needs of 200,000 people with disabilities in six countries.

In 2021, OCHA established a Pooled Fund Gender Contact Group and a Disability Inclusion Contact Group to provide time-bound, independent expert advice. The groups advised ways to improve the effectiveness of the OCHA-managed pooled funds in terms of GBV, gender and disability. They discussed participation and representation, decision-making, technical support, data quality and allocation strategy. Outputs included recommendations on how to ensure adequate representation in processes relating to the CBPFs and CERF funding, and opportunities for incorporating strong gender equality and disability inclusion expertise throughout the programming cycle.

The groups highlighted the need to sensitize decision makers on gender- and disability-related issues and ensure that related data is incorporated into all projects. They recommended continued targeted gender/GBV and disability allocations, such as those in 2020 and 2021.

### Anticipate and respond to needs

CERF continued to provide early and anticipatory action to get help to people before a crisis peaks, based on triggers developed by the Centre for Humanitarian Data's Predictive Analytics team. CERF now supports a portfolio of multi-stakeholder, multisectoral frameworks, each of which includes a trigger mechanism and thresholds for action, pre-arranged finance and pre-agreed activities to reduce humanitarian needs.

Three new anticipatory action (AA) frameworks were approved in 2021, in addition to the three AA pilots launched in 2019 and 2020 in Somalia and Ethiopia for drought and in Bangladesh for monsoon flooding. The new frameworks include Nepal, which became operational in September to mitigate the impact of a severe flooding event; the Philippines, approved in October to enable AA before destructive typhoons; and Malawi, finalized in October for dry spells.

For the drought in the Horn of Africa, CERF provided \$27 million for AA, \$13 million for early action and \$12 million for rapid response. Half of this funding was automatically allocated when the AA frameworks in Somalia and Ethiopia were triggered.

Through its Rapid Response window, CERF continued to make forward-looking allocations that sought to respond earlier to looming crises based on analyses of risks and projections of needs. These allocations included \$40 million in anticipation of displacement in Yemen's Marib and Al Jawf regions, and a regional allocation of \$5 million to prevent the spread of Ebola from Guinea into neighbouring countries.

### Revision of CBPFs guidelines

OCHA reviews Global Guidelines when required by changing context, and in line with learning and evolving best practices. In collaboration with partners, the 2021 review was carried out to reinforce the funds' strategy, enhance their flexibility and agility, and ensure they are equipped to address changing humanitarian needs. Among other amendments, the new Global Guidelines will:

- **Define localization as a secondary aim for the funds.** While the funds maintain their primary life-saving goal, the Global Guidelines capture their leading role in advancing localization, strengthening the role of local and national actors, including women-led and women's rights organizations, in governance and the delivery of aid.
- **Define effective programming** areas where each fund adds value, bringing about system change, and stimulating new ideas and transformation in the funds and the wider humanitarian system. This aims to reinforce efforts on protection, GBV, gender equality and disability inclusion, cash and voucher assistance, humanitarian access, AA, complementarity with CERF, and AAP.
- **Introduce regionally hosted pooled funds** as a new vehicle for supporting coherent approaches to regional emergencies, cross-border collaborations and synergies between country-specific actions.
- **Strengthen fund risk-management processes**, including effective screening processes to evaluate partner eligibility and performance, improve feedback mechanisms to support partners' systems and control measures, and implement enhanced procedures for handling misconduct-related incidents, including fraud and SEA.

### **CERF performance and accountability**

Each year, CERF commissions independent studies under its Performance and Accountability Framework. These studies assess CERF's added value to humanitarian responses worldwide and seek to provide an appropriate level of assurance that the funds are managed properly and lead to meaningful results in line with CERF's mandate.

In 2021, under its Performance and Accountability Framework, CERF commissioned reviews of three innovative allocations launched in 2020: its allocation to NGOs to support the COVID-19 response, cash allocations to stave off famine in high-risk countries, and allocations to support GBV prevention and response. The reviews helped identify best practices, lessons learned and areas for improvement, and they provided relevant input for the broader humanitarian community by highlighting best practices.

OCHA made learning a cornerstone of CERF-supported AA frameworks since the first pilot was launched in 2019. When an AA framework is activated, learning actions are triggered to test proof of concept, and to identify best practices and opportunities to improve.

### **Improving results reporting**

In 2021, CERF worked to strengthen its ability to measure and report on results. OCHA commissioned a study to help clarify the concept of impact for its pooled funds. It recommended modifications to existing definitions while considering that corresponding approaches to measurement and reporting must be practical and achievable. OCHA will begin implementing its responses to the study's recommendations in 2022, including better defining and communicating how causal pathways are expected to optimize the outcomes and impacts of pooled funds.

Working with UN agencies and other partners, CERF developed a list of 100 standard

indicators based on the most frequently funded activities. It encouraged UN agencies to use these in CERF funding proposals while leaving room for custom indicators when required.

The standard indicators include the number of people screened for acute malnutrition, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores, the number of births attended by skilled health personnel, and the number of people who received mental health and psychosocial support services.

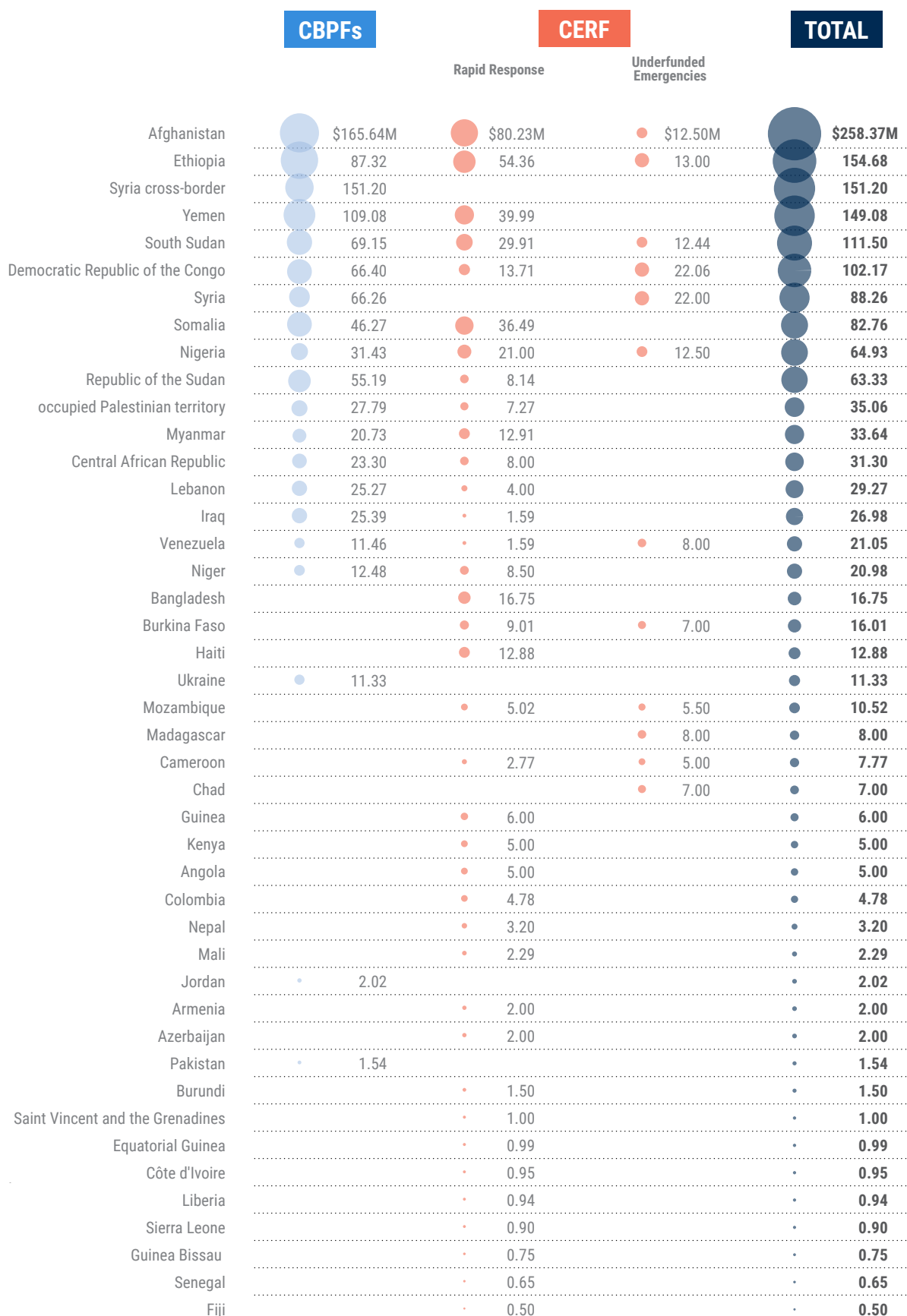
### **Guidance and learning**

Following a review of the Pooled Fund Management Branch structures, OCHA established a new section in 2021. The Guidance, Learning and Reporting section strengthens coherence and complementarity across the OCHA-managed funds. It leads on cross-cutting issues, such as gender and disability inclusion, AAP and other thematic areas where joint approaches are required.

The section facilitates communication on the work of the funds and drafting annual reports and other communications products, and it serves as a liaison with key stakeholders, such as the CERF Advisory Group. It leads data analysis and oversees the development and management of pooled fund data platforms (the Grant Management System, the funds' websites and the Pooled Fund Data Hub).

Read the full reports [here](#).

## ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM



Note: Regional and global allocations are disaggregated by country.

# FUNDING

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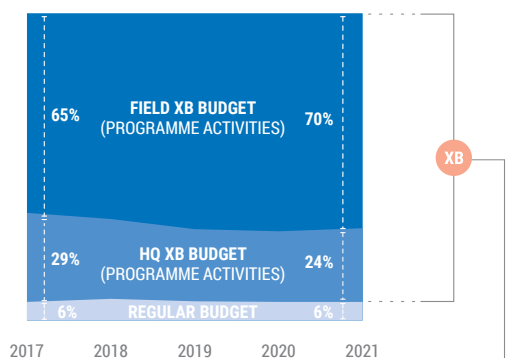
To implement its mandate, OCHA relies heavily on voluntary contributions, mostly from Governments. Only a small percentage of OCHA's programme budget is funded from the UN Regular Budget. CERF and the CBPFs are funded entirely by voluntary contributions.

### PROGRAMME BUDGET

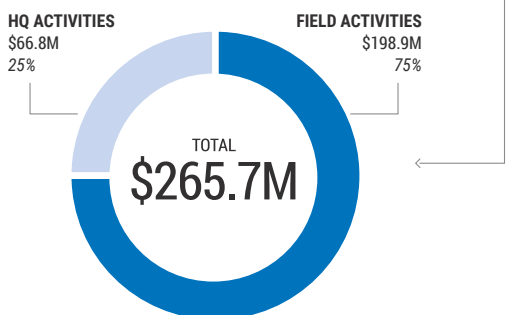
In 2021, 94 per cent of OCHA’s programme activities were funded by voluntary contributions. The remaining 6 per cent came from the UN Regular Budget, which is paid from UN Member States’ assessed contributions.

OCHA’s extrabudgetary (XB) programme budget was \$263.8 million at the start of 2021. Thanks to disciplined spending, the budget increased by less than 1 per cent during 2021, closing the year at \$265.6 million. Most of the budget increase was in the field to meet rising increased coordination requirements mainly in Africa, including CAR, Chad and South Sudan. At the year’s end, the field operations budget represented 75 per cent of total XB requirements, up from 74 per cent at the end of 2020.

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



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



### PROGRAMME AND POOLED FUNDS

Donor income for the three strands of OCHA’s activities (programme, CERF and the CBPFs) reached a record \$2.06 billion in 2021, up from \$1.77 billion in 2020 and slightly above the previous record income of \$2.04 billion in 2019. While income for CERF and OCHA’s programme increased compared to 2020, the biggest increase was in the \$1.1 billion in funding to the CBPFs, compared to \$863 million in 2020.

More information on the pooled funds can be found in the Humanitarian Funding chapter of this report, and in the funds’ respective annual reports, available on [unocha.org](http://unocha.org).

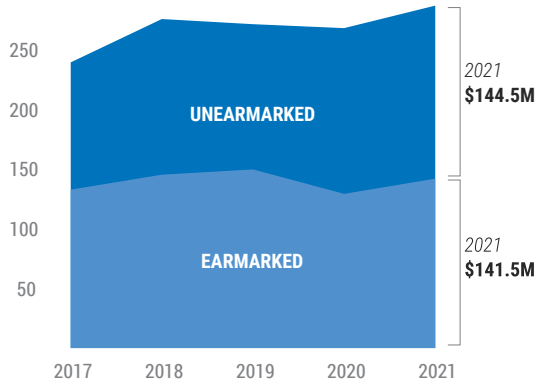
In 2021, income for OCHA’s XB programme budget reached \$286 million in flexible contributions that could be carried over to start funding 2022 activities. This exceeded OCHA’s XB programme requirements by \$20.4 million. Given the overall financial context, with the pandemic affecting donors’ economies, this generous level of support demonstrated continued confidence in OCHA’s capacity to implement its mandate and maintain operational performance.

In addition to funds for the programme budget, \$19.5 million was received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other entities, such as the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague, the Protection and Gender Standby Capacity Project rosters, CBI, and national UNDAC mission accounts held with OCHA. As these are pass-through contributions and not included in OCHA’s XB programme budget, income for these activities is counted separately.

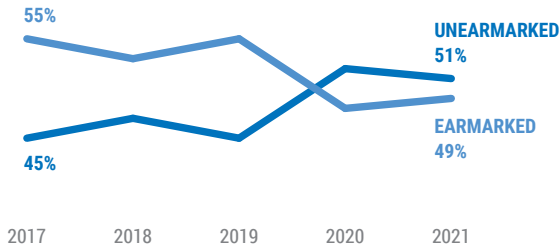
To cover its administrative costs, OCHA charges programme support costs of 7 per cent on its XB programme activities, 3 per cent for other pass-through grants, and 2 per cent on CERF and the CBPFs.

M= Million

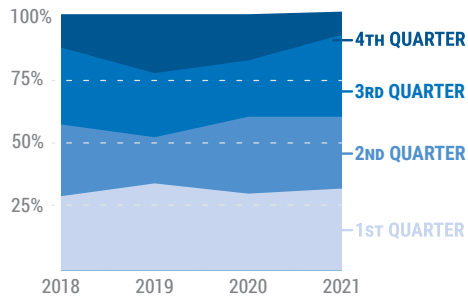
**EARMARKING TRENDS – TOTAL (US\$)**



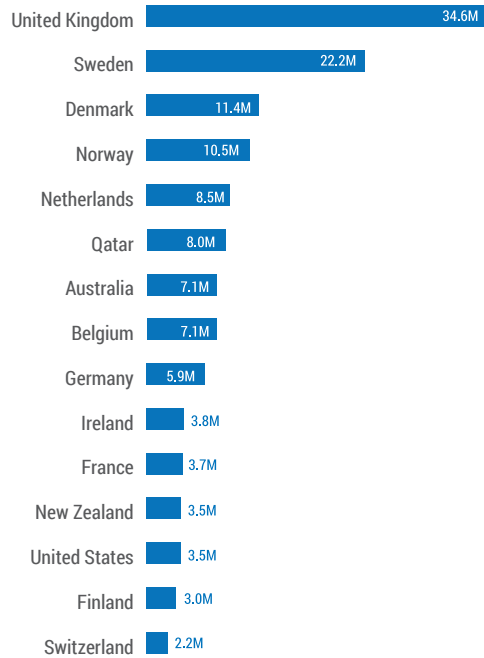
**EARMARKING TRENDS – PERCENTAGES**



**TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT**

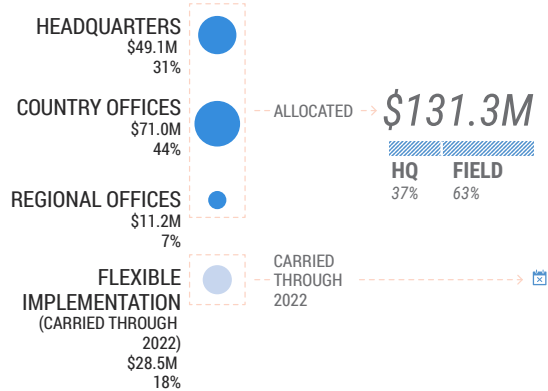


**TOP DONORS – UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)**



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

TOTAL  
\$159.7M



Note: The difference of \$15.2 M, between unearmarked donor contributions received in 2021 (\$144.5 M) and unearmarked cash that was utilized (\$159.7M) is due to: 1) donor unpaid contributions by the end of 2021; 2) cash received in 2021 for pending unpaid 2020 pledges; 3) carry-over from 2020.



OCHA measures the quality of its income in terms of predictability, flexibility, timeliness and diversity. Positive trends were shown against all these criteria in 2021.

### **Predictability**

OCHA benefited from a predictable and stable income of \$112.9 million to its XB programme budget from multi-year agreements with 18 donors. Fifty-nine per cent of this income is fully unearmarked.

The CBPFs benefited from multi-year agreements with eight donors for a total predictable income of \$267 million in 2021. CERF had multi-year agreements with 16 donors totaling \$439.1 million. OCHA's strong and long-standing relationships with members of the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) also ensure consistent income year-on-year.

### **Flexibility**

In 2021, donors gave a record \$144.5 million as fully unearmarked contributions, representing 50.5 per cent of total programme income. This is higher than the \$138.4 million received in 2020 in fully unearmarked funds. Donors also gave an additional \$43.6 million as softly earmarked contributions (for a geographic region or regional crisis), almost twice as much as in 2020 for this type of income.

### **Timeliness**

Timely payments are an important element for effective cash management to cover XB activities. In 2021, more payments were received in the first and third quarters (32 per cent each) than in 2020. Sixty per cent of contributions were received during the first half of 2021, roughly the same level as in 2020. Only 9 per cent of contributions were received in the last quarter versus 19 per cent in 2020. OCHA thus benefited from a stable cash-and-liquidity situation throughout the year.

### **Diversity**

In 2021, OCHA received contributions for its programme, CERF and the CBPFs from 69 Member States and the European Commission. Fifty-six Member States contributed to CERF, 35 Member States and the European Commission contributed to the CBPFs, and 38 Member States and the European Commission contributed to the programme budget. OCHA also received contributions from private sector entities, regional authorities and individuals.

OCHA has consistency in its overall number of donors, but it continues to rely on a small group of donors for most of its funding. The top three donors to OCHA's programme contributed 43 per cent of all income, and the top 10 donors contributed 77 per cent of all income. In line with its 2018-2021 Corporate Resource Mobilization Strategy, OCHA has continued to seek to broaden the donor base for its programme and pooled funds, targeting high- and middle-income countries through direct outreach, as well as generally strengthening public communication and demonstrating results and added value.

## **OCHA Donor Support Group**

Created by Member States in 1998 as a "group of friends," originally with seven members, the ODSG included 30 members by the end of 2021, with no new members joining during the year. The group is a sounding board on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The membership criteria include a commitment to provide continued financial support to OCHA and willingness to provide political support to implement General Assembly resolution 46/182. In 2021, ODSG members continued to provide nearly all of OCHA's income.

**Programme expenditure**

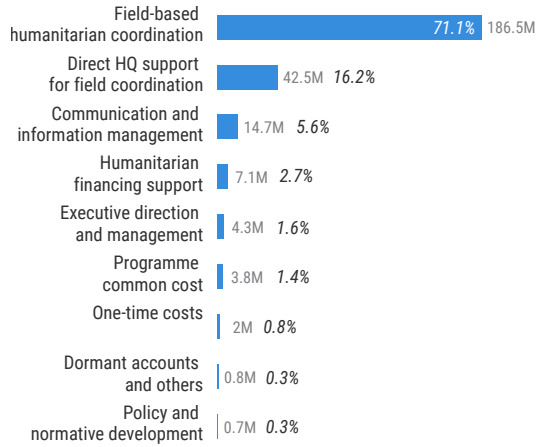
OCHA’s implementation rate in 2021 was 98 per cent under the XB programme budget, continuing the trend from previous years for OCHA to operate at nearly full capacity.

**OPERATING CASH BALANCE**

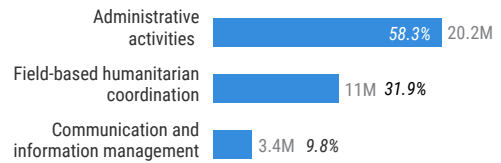
OCHA ended the year with a sound programme closing balance of \$222 million, including \$147 million earned from accumulated interest income over the years that is kept as an operating cash balance (up from \$144.3 million for the previous year).

OCHA needs an operating cash balance of at least \$114 million at the beginning of each year in order to advance about \$63 million to field offices and headquarters in anticipation of cash received from donors during the year. OCHA also needs to advance \$51 million to UNDP to cover national staff and UNV salaries’ liability for the entire year.

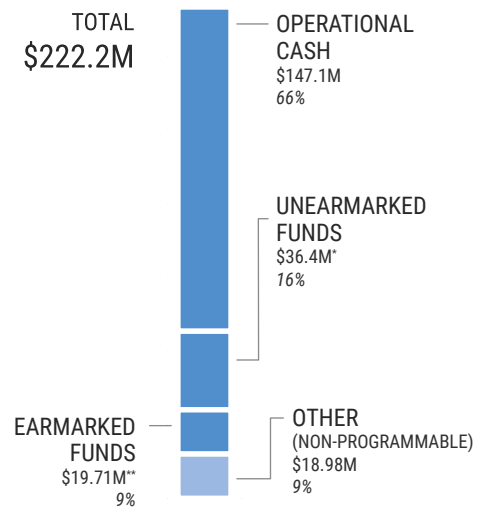
**DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES (US\$)**



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



**CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)**



\*Including unpaid pledge \$8.25M

\*\*Including unpaid pledge \$3.04M

## FLEXIBLE INCOME IN 2021

### Flexible funding received in 2021

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. Donors typically restrict softly earmarked contributions for use in a geographic region or regional crisis. Flexible funding allows OCHA to plan more strategically across its operations and to scale up its presence during a disaster, or to deploy staff in anticipation of a disaster and without having to wait for donors to provide the resources.

OCHA has historically received a substantial portion of its income as unearmarked. In 2021, it received a record \$144.5 million in unearmarked funding, above the \$138.4 million received in 2020, and \$43.6 million in softly earmarked funding, nearly double the amount received in 2020 (\$23.7 million). Thirty donors contributed unearmarked funding (including four non-ODSG donors) and 14 donors contributed softly earmarked funding. The largest donors of unearmarked funding in 2021 were the United Kingdom and Sweden, together representing 29 per cent of the total. Denmark and Norway contributed more than \$10 million in unearmarked funding.

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

Unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions play a unique role in OCHA's cash-flow management, and they greatly reduce

transaction costs related to dealing with any overlapping and/or cumulative restrictions on the use of funds. OCHA's administrative efficiency is thus enhanced.

### Use of flexible funding

Of the \$144.5 million in unearmarked income received in 2021, \$131.3 million was used during the year. The balance consisted of late income received in December 2021 with flexible implementation dates that was carried over and used in early 2022. Flexible funding was used to cover the full range of OCHA's coordination tools and services worldwide. It helped to kick-start responses to new emergencies (including the pandemic response); scale up operations in deteriorating crises; fill temporary funding gaps to avoid interruptions in critical operations in protracted, lower-profile crises; and ensure the delivery of essential field support from global programmes. Flexible funding can serve more than one of these purposes, as it can be moved from one activity to another throughout the year to where it is needed most.

When all income, including earmarked income, was received at the end of 2021, 63 per cent of unearmarked funding remained directly allocated to field operations and only 37 per cent to global headquarters programmes. All regional and country offices depended on unearmarked funding allocations to fully cover their operational requirements in 2021, even high-profile and traditionally well-funded crises, such as Syria and Yemen. OCHA's largest field operations, DRC and South Sudan, also relied on unearmarked funding to fully cover operational needs. In other words, it would be impossible for OCHA to operate seamlessly without unearmarked funding.

OCHA Sudan, with a cost plan of \$9.1 million in 2021, is one of OCHA's largest country operations and a good example of the importance of unearmarked funding. With five donors providing earmarked funding

amounting to \$6.3 million, OCHA Sudan had 70 per cent of its requirements covered from earmarked contributions. However, less than \$1 million in earmarked income had been paid in the first quarter, which was insufficient to cover costs. Unearmarked funding was critical to cover this gap until earmarked contributions were paid in the second quarter, and it ensured OCHA could provide uninterrupted services.

Unearmarked funding is also critical to ensure the continuation of OCHA's operations in prolonged — and often neglected — crises, including many countries in Africa where conflict, insecurity and the impact of climate change affect several million people. OCHA country offices in Africa used \$42.5 million in unearmarked funds — a third of the unearmarked funds used in 2021. Country offices in the Middle East used another \$16.5 million — 12.5 per cent of total unearmarked income.

OCHA's five regional offices needed \$11.5 million in unearmarked funding (8.7 per cent of total allocated funding) for their activities in 2021, including surge support. Regional offices deployed surge staff to support emergency response in many countries, including those with an OCHA office, relying on unearmarked funding.

In 2021, programmes centrally managed at headquarters received over a third of all unearmarked funding. This enabled essential programmes including standby response tools; IM services, including the scale-up of remote surge support to the field; HPC expertise; civil-military capability; policy; and advocacy. Their achievements, along with many other global programmes described in this report, were possible only thanks to unearmarked contributions.

Children walk from school in Idlib, Syria.  
Credit: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman





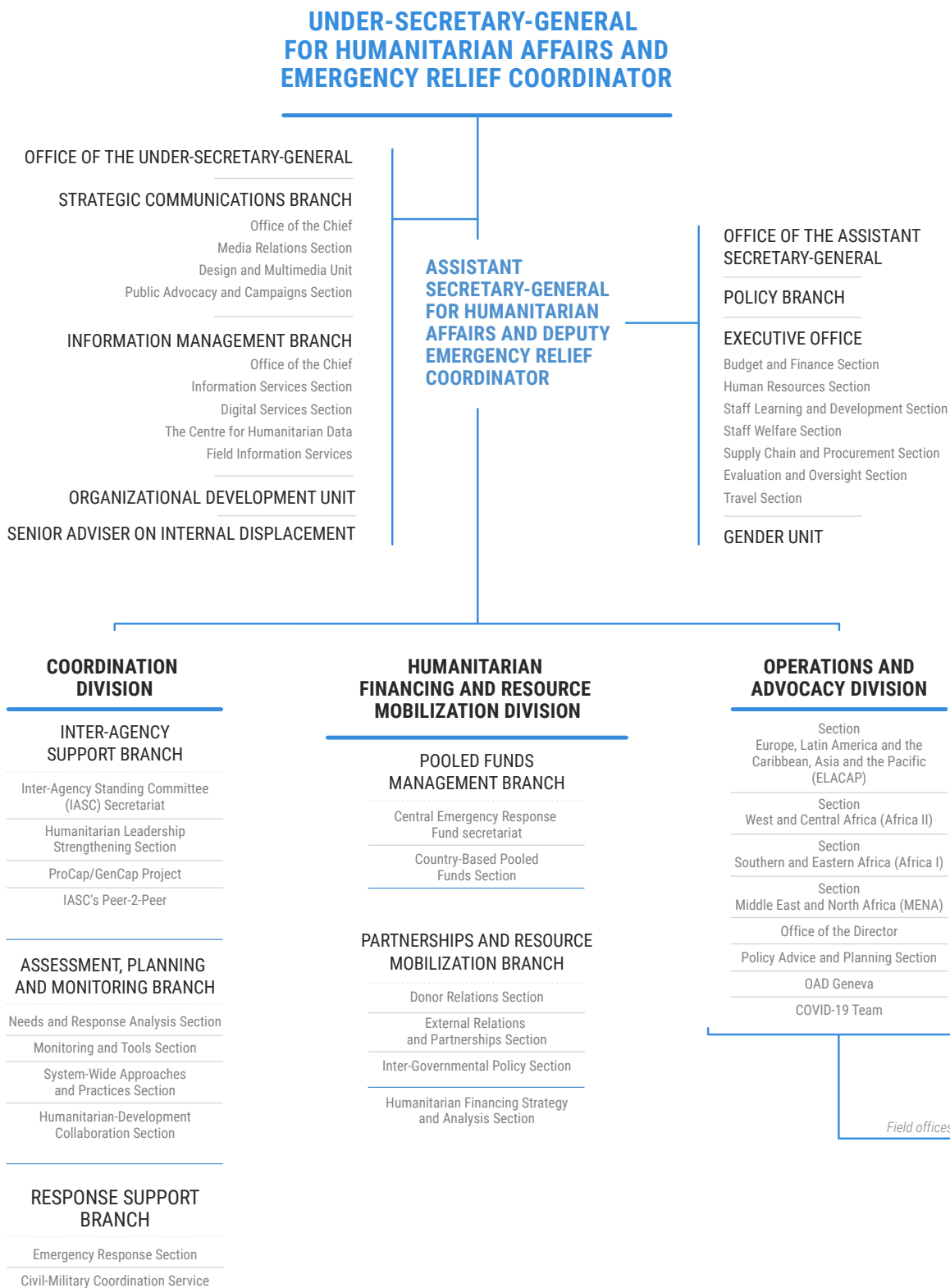
# ANNEXES

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# Acronyms

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to affected people	<b>ROAP</b>	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>ASG</b>	Assistant Secretary-General	<b>ROLAC</b>	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic	<b>ROMENA</b>	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa
<b>CBI</b>	Connecting Business initiative	<b>ROSC</b>	Regional Office for the Syria Crisis
<b>CBPFs</b>	Country-Based Pooled Funds	<b>ROSEA</b>	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>ROWCA</b>	Regional Office for West and Central Africa
<b>CSO</b>	Civil-Society Organization	<b>SBP</b>	Standby Partner
<b>DERC</b>	Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>SCB</b>	Strategic Communications Branch
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>SEA</b>	Sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service	<b>UNDAC</b>	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
<b>GAM</b>	Gender with Age Marker	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>GENCAP</b>	Gender Standby Capacity Project	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>GHO</b>	Global Humanitarian Overview	<b>USG</b>	Under-Secretary-General
<b>HAT</b>	Humanitarian Advisory Team	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteer
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>XB</b>	Extrabudgetary
<b>HDX</b>	Humanitarian Data Exchange		
<b>HPC</b>	Humanitarian Programme Cycle		
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan		
<b>IAHE</b>	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation		
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee		
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person		
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		
<b>IM</b>	Information Management		
<b>INGO</b>	International non-governmental organization		
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration		
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification		
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental health and psychosocial support		
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization		
<b>NSAG</b>	Non-State armed group		
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
<b>ODSG</b>	OCHA Donor Support Group		
<b>PROCAP</b>	Protection Standby Capacity Project		
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse		
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator		

# OCHA Organization Chart





## OPERATIONS AND ADVOCACY DIVISION

### EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ELACAP)

Regional Office for Asia and the  
Pacific (ROAP)

Regional Office for Latin America and  
the Caribbean (ROLAC)

Office of the Pacific

Afghanistan

Colombia

Haiti

Myanmar

Ukraine

Venezuela

### WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (AFRICA II)

Regional Office for West and  
Central Africa (ROWCA)

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Mali

Niger

Nigeria

### SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA (AFRICA I)

Regional Office for Southern and  
Eastern Africa (ROSEA)

Burundi

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Somalia

South Sudan

Sudan

### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Regional Office for Middle East and  
North Africa (ROMENA)

Regional Office for the Syria Crisis  
(ROSC)

Iraq

Jordan

Lebanon

Libya

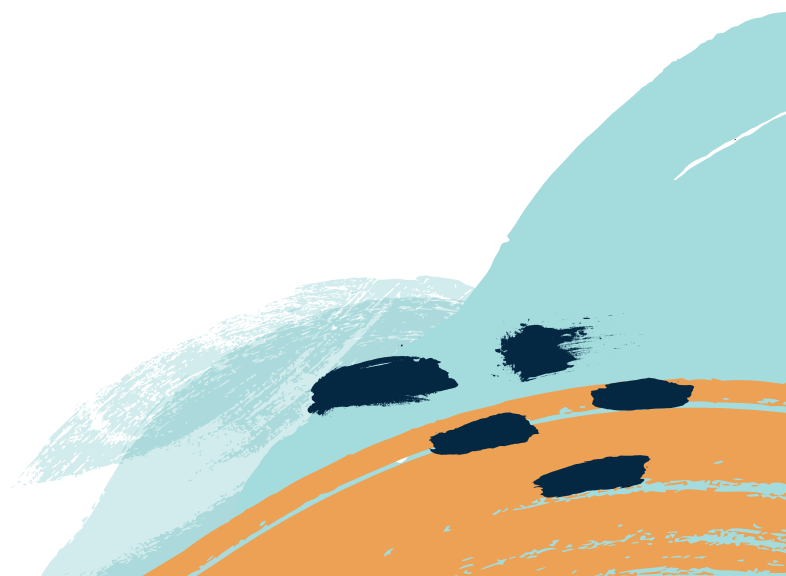
occupied Palestinian territories

Syria

Türkiye

United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)

Yemen



# Financial tables

## DONOR INCOME OVERVIEW - PAID + PLEDGED

### DONORS RANKED BY TOTAL FUNDING IN 2021 (US\$ MILLION)

	2019				2020				2021						
	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total			
Germany	18.31	166.69	105.42	290.42	14.21%	24.97	224.33	125.23	374.52	21.35%	26.24	393.64	153.38	573.26	27.85%
United Kingdom	29.23	319.69	394.57	743.49	36.37%	35.98	182.12	88.60	306.70	17.49%	38.29	164.90	88.54	291.73	14.17%
Netherlands	7.66	62.67	61.06	131.38	6.43%	7.92	75.09	95.78	178.79	10.19%	8.47	90.74	94.98	194.19	9.43%
Sweden	33.46	89.19	82.30	204.95	10.02%	31.27	70.44	80.78	182.49	10.40%	35.34	60.61	70.37	166.33	8.08%
Norway	14.70	44.49	53.07	112.27	5.49%	14.37	42.36	52.41	109.14	6.22%	15.58	54.13	54.80	124.51	6.05%
Canada	10.17	19.78	21.65	51.60	2.52%	10.65	36.54	21.90	69.10	3.94%	12.12	62.94	23.42	98.48	4.78%
Denmark	4.55	45.98	25.43	75.96	3.72%	10.64	34.52	31.26	76.42	4.36%	11.43	50.24	32.48	94.15	4.57%
Belgium	6.35	48.16	19.26	73.77	3.61%	7.23	52.25	24.98	84.45	4.81%	7.64	57.34	20.59	85.57	4.16%
United States	55.11	31.25		86.36	4.22%	50.20	10.00		60.20	3.43%	49.59	30.41		80.00	3.89%
Ireland	3.71	35.35	11.28	50.34	2.46%	4.25	34.98	10.68	49.91	2.85%	4.63	48.25	13.20	66.08	3.21%
Switzerland	6.83	23.62	6.95	37.40	1.83%	7.97	28.33	24.24	60.54	3.45%	6.97	30.63	5.54	43.14	2.10%
France	3.42	11.48		14.90	0.73%	3.64	12.94	1.14	17.72	1.01%	5.95	31.22	3.66	40.82	1.98%
Italy	1.10	5.50	3.96	10.56	0.52%	0.75	9.05	5.90	15.69	0.89%		20.52	17.11	37.63	1.83%
Finland	2.82		9.04	11.86	0.58%	2.76	1.19	15.34	19.30	1.10%	3.03		20.62	23.65	1.15%
Australia	7.16	15.26	7.84	30.27	1.48%	6.70	13.93	7.52	28.15	1.60%	7.87	5.43	8.52	21.82	1.06%
European Commission	14.59			14.59	0.71%	12.87	4.42		17.29	0.99%	15.14	4.55		19.68	0.96%
Korea, Republic of	1.70	7.80	5.00	14.50	0.71%	2.17	11.05	5.82	19.04	1.09%	2.00	8.50	6.00	16.50	0.80%
Luxembourg	1.00	3.57	5.56	10.13	0.50%	0.98	4.13	5.40	10.51	0.60%	1.10	5.35	6.02	12.47	0.61%
Qatar	10.00	3.50	1.00	14.50	0.71%	10.36	5.20	1.00	16.56	0.94%	8.00	2.00	1.00	11.00	0.53%
Saudi Arabia	15.97		0.15	16.12	0.79%	0.50		0.15	0.65	0.04%	9.23			9.23	0.45%
New Zealand	3.42	2.25	2.01	7.68	0.38%	2.96	3.46	8.06	14.49	0.83%	3.51	2.44	2.09	8.03	0.39%
Japan	5.82	0.40	0.68	6.90	0.34%	5.65		0.26	5.92	0.34%	6.31	0.80	0.13	7.24	0.35%
United Arab Emirates	1.75		5.00	6.75	0.33%	2.00		5.00	7.00	0.40%	2.00		5.00	7.00	0.34%
Spain	3.55	3.16	3.32	10.03	0.49%	4.24	2.93	3.58	10.75	0.61%	0.56	3.38	2.83	6.77	0.33%
Austria	1.20			1.20	0.06%	1.32		1.21	2.53	0.14%	1.12		1.59	2.71	0.13%
Russian Federation	0.97		1.50	2.47	0.12%	1.00		1.50	2.50	0.14%	1.00		1.50	2.50	0.12%
Iceland	0.21	0.40	0.41	1.02	0.05%	0.50	0.96	0.72	2.18	0.12%	0.50	1.18	0.74	2.42	0.12%
Estonia	0.58	0.06	0.11	0.75	0.04%	0.58	0.24	0.11	0.93	0.05%	0.74	0.12	0.18	1.04	0.05%
Türkiye	0.50		0.40	0.90	0.04%	0.50		0.45	0.95	0.05%	0.50		0.45	0.95	0.05%
Poland	0.49	0.52		1.01	0.05%	0.78		0.24	1.02	0.06%	0.56			0.56	0.03%
Non ODSG	0.97	4.96	4.40	10.34	0.51%	0.80	3.02	4.79	8.61	0.49%	0.56	5.10	3.54	9.20	0.45%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>267.32</b>	<b>945.73</b>	<b>831.38</b>	<b>2,044.43</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>266.52</b>	<b>863.46</b>	<b>624.05</b>	<b>1,754.03</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>286.00</b>	<b>1,134.40</b>	<b>638.27</b>	<b>2,058.68</b>	<b>100%</b>

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.

## PROGRAMME INCOME

### 2021 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR INCOME (US\$)

Donor	Earmarked	Softly Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total
United States	43,593,620	2,500,000	3,500,000	49,593,620
United Kingdom	2,653,552	1,080,182	34,556,169	38,289,903
Sweden	-	13,181,792	22,161,431	35,343,223
Germany	14,892,131	5,447,942	5,903,484	26,243,557
Norway	4,686,539	363,758	10,533,700	15,583,997
European Commission	13,835,768	1,299,329	-	15,135,097
Canada	4,448,124	6,069,941	1,597,610	12,115,675
Denmark	-	-	11,431,415	11,431,415
Saudi Arabia	-	8,734,504	500,000	9,234,504
Netherlands	-	-	8,474,576	8,474,576
Qatar	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Australia	-	786,864	7,081,776	7,868,640
Belgium	-	563,063	7,073,171	7,636,234
Switzerland	4,553,373	217,628	2,195,390	6,966,391
Japan	4,295,000	1,400,000	614,008	6,309,008
France	1,371,951	914,634	3,658,537	5,945,122
Ireland	805,194	-	3,823,178	4,628,372
New Zealand	-	-	3,512,500	3,512,500
Finland	-	-	3,033,981	3,033,981
United Arab Emirates	500,000	-	1,500,000	2,000,000
Korea, Republic of	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Austria	-	1,013,514	108,592	1,122,106
Luxembourg	121,951	-	975,610	1,097,561
Russian Federation	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Estonia	562,707	-	179,211	741,918
Poland	564,810	-	-	564,810
Spain	563,063	-	-	563,063
Iceland	-	-	500,000	500,000
Türkiye	-	-	500,000	500,000
Greece	171,645	-	-	171,645
Portugal	84,459	-	-	84,459
Jersey	66,489	-	-	66,489
Mexico	50,000	-	-	50,000
Monaco	-	-	36,720	36,720
China	-	-	27,000	27,000
Singapore	-	-	19,980	19,980
Azerbaijan	16,667	-	-	16,667
Latvia	11,261	-	-	11,261
Malaysia	10,000	-	-	10,000
Kazakhstan	-	-	10,000	10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>97,858,302</b>	<b>43,573,150</b>	<b>144,508,039</b>	<b>285,939,491</b>
Private Donations**	50,000	-	-	50,000
UN, NGOs and other entities	10,678	-	-	10,678
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>60,678</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,678</b>
<b>TOTAL 2020</b>	<b>97,918,980</b>	<b>43,573,150</b>	<b>144,508,039</b>	<b>286,000,169</b>

Totals include paid and pledged contributions. This year's figures reflect the cash methodology i.e Paid amount (US\$ is actually cash value) and Pledge (US\$ value is calculated at the time the pledge was signed).

## TOP 20 DONORS

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS – BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 DONOR EARMARKING IN 2021 (US\$)

Office	United States	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	Norway	European Commission	Canada	Denmark	Saudi Arabia
<b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>34,556,169</b>	<b>22,161,431</b>	<b>5,903,484</b>	<b>10,533,700</b>	-	<b>1,597,610</b>	<b>11,431,415</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>46,093,620</b>	<b>3,733,734</b>	<b>13,181,792</b>	<b>20,340,073</b>	<b>5,050,297</b>	<b>15,135,097</b>	<b>10,518,065</b>	-	<b>8,734,504</b>
<b>HEADQUARTER</b>	12,468,620	-	-	1,062,627	-	-	240,116	-	-
<b>FIELD</b>	33,625,000	3,733,734	13,181,792	19,277,446	5,050,297	15,135,097	10,277,949	-	8,734,504
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	6,000,000	46,696	1,940,590	586,166	-	365,322	3,288,325	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,000,000	-	508,932	-	-	-	575,457	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,500,000	-	334,703	-	-	-	1,233,122	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,500,000	-	424,110	586,166	-	365,322	739,873	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,000,000	-	283,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,000,000	46,696	389,723	-	-	-	739,873	-	-
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>	<b>27,625,000</b>	<b>3,687,038</b>	<b>11,241,202</b>	<b>18,691,280</b>	<b>5,050,297</b>	<b>14,769,775</b>	<b>6,989,624</b>	-	<b>8,734,504</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Burkina Faso	900,000	14,837	-	1,204,932	-	484,261	205,520	-	-
Burundi	500,000	-	151,304	586,166	-	302,664	-	-	-
Cameroon	700,000	-	298,023	611,995	52,139	726,392	164,416	-	-
Central African Republic	1,500,000	-	745,058	1,189,061	485,011	791,531	246,624	-	-
Chad	-	-	393,161	605,327	67,902	726,046	411,041	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000,000	-	1,100,393	1,218,029	363,759	1,217,741	575,457	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	178,814	242,131	-	-	164,416	-	-
Ethiopia	2,500,000	-	435,572	1,787,434	349,967	954,654	243,854	-	-
Mali	1,200,000	24,003	416,086	608,273	72,145	359,567	205,520	-	-
Niger	900,000	32,731	362,213	608,273	62,081	479,423	164,416	-	-
Nigeria	1,125,000	-	614,386	1,189,061	473,250	605,327	205,520	-	-
Somalia	1,500,000	697,350	618,971	611,995	242,506	605,327	205,520	-	-
South Sudan	2,500,000	-	762,251	1,217,322	606,264	898,917	164,416	-	-
Sudan	3,000,000	-	653,358	1,199,857	-	1,217,741	246,624	-	-
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>17,325,000</b>	<b>768,921</b>	<b>6,729,590</b>	<b>12,879,856</b>	<b>2,775,024</b>	<b>9,369,591</b>	<b>3,203,344</b>	-	-
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>									
Myanmar	600,000	-	334,703	363,196	-	302,664	158,126	-	-
Office of the Pacific Islands	200,000	-	120,355	-	-	-	246,624	-	-
<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>	<b>800,000</b>	-	<b>455,058</b>	<b>363,196</b>	-	<b>302,664</b>	<b>404,750</b>	-	-
Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan									
Afghanistan	800,000	-	691,184	726,392	905,116	601,495	205,520	-	-
<b>Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan Total</b>	<b>800,000</b>	-	<b>691,184</b>	<b>726,392</b>	<b>905,116</b>	<b>601,495</b>	<b>205,520</b>	-	-
<b>Europe</b>									
Ukraine	500,000	-	288,853	242,131	157,629	299,639	82,208	-	-
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	-	<b>288,853</b>	<b>242,131</b>	<b>157,629</b>	<b>299,639</b>	<b>82,208</b>	-	-
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>									
Colombia	700,000	-	-	-	-	363,196	-	-	-
Haiti	250,000	-	103,162	-	-	304,435	-	-	-
Venezuela support	1,000,000	-	149,012	-	-	1,210,654	328,832	-	-
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>1,950,000</b>	-	<b>252,174</b>	-	-	<b>1,878,285</b>	<b>328,832</b>	-	-
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia</b>									
Iraq	1,050,000	-	573,121	1,092,535	-	-	1,450,056	-	-
Libya	200,000	1,208,564	348,458	363,196	-	299,639	-	-	-
oPt	-	-	477,983	606,796	-	719,133	394,394	-	-
Syria *	2,000,000	1,709,553	1,321,619	605,326	727,517	1,299,329	509,479	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000,000	-	103,162	1,811,852	485,011	-	411,041	-	8,734,504
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>	<b>6,250,000</b>	<b>2,918,117</b>	<b>2,824,343</b>	<b>4,479,705</b>	<b>1,212,528</b>	<b>2,318,101</b>	<b>2,764,970</b>	-	<b>8,734,504</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,593,620</b>	<b>38,289,903</b>	<b>35,343,223</b>	<b>26,243,557</b>	<b>15,583,997</b>	<b>15,135,097</b>	<b>12,115,675</b>	<b>11,431,415</b>	<b>9,234,504</b>

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

Netherlands	Qatar	Australia	Belgium	Switzerland	Japan	France	Ireland	New Zealand	Finland	United Arab Emirates	Others	GRAND TOTAL
8,474,576	8,000,000	7,081,776	7,073,171	2,195,390	614,008	3,658,537	3,823,178	3,512,500	3,033,981	1,500,000	5,357,113	144,508,039
-	-	786,864	563,063	4,771,001	5,695,000	2,286,585	805,194	-	-	500,000	3,297,244	141,492,130
-	-	-	563,063	1,589,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	398,516	16,322,606
-	-	786,864	-	3,181,337	5,695,000	2,286,585	805,194	-	-	500,000	2,898,728	125,169,524
-	-	629,491	-	-	320,000	-	-	-	-	-	44,820	13,221,410
-	-	629,491	-	-	320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,033,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,067,825
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,820	3,660,291
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,283,122
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,176,292
-	-	157,373	-	3,181,337	5,375,000	2,286,585	805,194	-	-	500,000	2,853,908	111,948,115
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,809,550
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,134
-	-	-	-	318,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871,099
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,957,283
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,203,477
-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,875,379
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585,361
-	-	-	-	371,156	600,000	-	563,063	-	-	-	373,822	8,179,522
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,949	3,128,543
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,609,137
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,212,544
-	-	-	-	318,134	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,299,803
-	-	-	-	318,134	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,013,514	7,880,818
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,317,580
-	-	-	-	1,325,558	1,900,000	-	563,063	-	-	-	1,630,285	58,470,230
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,758,689
-	-	157,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724,352
-	-	157,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,483,041
-	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	227,292	5,256,999
-	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	227,292	5,256,999
-	-	-	-	265,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,343	1,984,914
-	-	-	-	265,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,343	1,984,914
-	-	-	-	265,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,225	1,553,532
-	-	-	-	-	-	152,439	-	-	-	-	-	810,036
-	-	-	-	265,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,953,609
-	-	-	-	530,222	-	152,439	-	-	-	-	225,225	5,317,177
-	-	-	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	69,737	4,785,449
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,419,857
-	-	-	-	530,223	450,000	914,634	242,131	-	-	-	59,737	4,395,031
-	-	-	-	530,223	1,000,000	1,219,512	-	-	-	-	492,289	11,414,847
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
-	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,920,570
-	-	-	-	1,060,446	2,375,000	2,134,146	242,131	-	-	500,000	621,763	38,435,754
8,474,576	8,000,000	7,868,640	7,636,234	6,966,391	6,309,008	5,945,122	4,628,372	3,512,500	3,033,981	2,000,000	8,654,357	286,000,169

## ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

### ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2021 (US\$)

<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>49,054,651</b>
<b>FIELD ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>82,211,863</b>
<b>REGIONAL OFFICE</b>	
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	3,876,780
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,303,721
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	2,091,099
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,553,025
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	2,372,899
<b>AFRICA</b>	
Burundi	299,000
Cameroon	1,446,270
Central African Republic	6,592,832
Chad	3,281,978
Democratic Republic of Congo	9,992,368
Eritrea	274,366
Ethiopia	693,750
Mali	3,026,176
Niger	2,457,243
Nigeria	4,211,164
Somalia	4,144,236
South Sudan	3,952,118
Sudan	2,086,600
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	
Myanmar	2,619,357
Office of the Pacific Islands	506,472
Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan	
Afghanistan	6,202,363
<b>EUROPE</b>	
Ukraine	1,997,972
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	
Haiti	461,634
Venezuela support	268,094
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	
Iraq	2,313,862
Libya	1,328,418
occupied Palestinian territory	2,524,795
Syria	2,760,729
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	688,169
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	1,564,027
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	425,350
United Arab Emirates	271,115
Yemen	3,421,276
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	1,202,605
<b>Total allocated in 2021</b>	<b>131,266,514</b>
<b>With flexible implementation carried through 2022</b>	<b>28,464,956</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>159,731,470</b>

Note: The difference of \$15.2 M, between unearmarked donor contributions received in 2021 (\$144.5 M) and unearmarked cash that was utilized (\$159.7M) is due to: 1) donor unpaid contributions by the end of 2021; 2) cash received in 2021 for pending unpaid 2020 pledges; 3) carry-over from 2020.

## FINANCIAL STATUS

### OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021 (US\$)

OCHA-Mandated Programme and Administrative Activities	Programme Activities (a.)	CBPF Humanitarian Financing Units (b.)	Total Trust fund excluding CBPF grants-out (a+b)	Administrative Activities	Regular Budget
Opening Balance - 1 Jan 2021 <sup>1</sup>	190,352,131	11,723,702	202,962,426	-	-
2021 Donor Contributions for Programme Activities <sup>2</sup>	286,000,169	15,954,276	301,954,446	-	-
2021 Income for Administrative Activities (Transfer of Programme Support Charges) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	33,098,663	-
2021 Allocation for Regular Budget	-	-	-	-	17,513,200
<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>476,352,300</b>	<b>27,677,979</b>	<b>504,030,279</b>	<b>33,098,663</b>	<b>17,513,200</b>
Transfer of Programme Support Charges (PSC)	-17,091,481	-1,601,383	-18,692,864	-	-
Direct Expenditure <sup>4</sup>	-246,408,935	-22,870,781	-269,279,715	-33,028,375	-17,350,641
<b>Total Expenditure Charged against<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>-263,500,416</b>	<b>-24,472,164</b>	<b>-287,972,580</b>	<b>-33,028,375</b>	<b>-17,350,641</b>
Net Available Funds before Other Income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	212,851,884	3,205,815	216,057,699	70,288	162,559
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	286,412	5,856,742	6,143,154	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>213,138,296</b>	<b>9,062,557</b>	<b>222,200,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Increase / (Decrease) in opening balance</i>	<i>22,786,165</i>	<i>-2,661,146</i>	<i>20,125,019</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR SPENDING</b>	<b>213,138,296</b>	<b>9,062,557</b>	<b>222,200,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> Project SIDP used to be categorized as OCHA-Mandated Programme in 2020, then it was changed to category SDC starting in 2021, hence, by removing SIDP, the opening balance reduced by \$886,592.

<sup>2</sup> For programme activities it includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges totalling \$11.29 million.

<sup>3</sup> Transfer of PSC for administrative activities, including PSC levied from programme activities, CBPFs, and Specially Designated Contributions.

<sup>4</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2021.

<sup>5</sup> For programme activities, expenditure charged against budget is the direct programme expenditure plus programme support transfers. For administrative and regular budget activities, it is the direct expenditure only.

## IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Entity	Description	US\$
UNHCR	Technical assistance/expert services	112,613
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	82,386
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	78,538
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	71,835
Government, International Humanitarian City Dubai - UAE	Office Space	15,666
Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan	Office Space	44,033
Government - Beirut, Lebanon	Office Space	69,000
WFP - Dori, Burkina Faso	Office Space	6,659
Government - Almaty, Kazakhstan	Office Space	7,620
Government - Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Office Space	5,300
Government - Mishref, Kuwait	Office Space	10,000

## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2021 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Extrabudgetary Administrative Activities			
	Original budget	Final budget	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original budget	Final budget	Expenditure	Expend Rate
<b>REGULAR BUDGET ACTIVITIES</b>	17,442,100	17,513,200	17,350,641	99%	-	-	-	-
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>								
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
OFFICE OF USG/ASG	1,297,833	1,563,453	1,239,727	79%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL COSTS	2,364,700	2,829,969	2,554,859	90%	8,860,694	8,845,222	8,141,019	92%
COORDINATION	26,394,872	26,133,363	24,847,387	95%	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVE OFFICE	1,813,075	1,813,076	1,504,611	83%	10,689,242	10,704,715	10,469,988	98%
GENDER	420,888	420,888	341,190	81%	-	-	-	-
HUMANITARIAN FINANCING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION DIVISION	7,668,607	7,835,348	7,559,788	96%	11,467,120	11,467,120	11,037,232	96%
IDP	596,914	699,249	650,729	93%	-	-	-	-
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	9,138,614	9,233,582	9,082,253	98%	3,268,937	3,268,937	3,275,150	100%
OPERATIONS AND ADVOCACY	11,294,770	11,230,570	11,142,728	99%	-	-	-	-
ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	541,352	469,147	292,489	62%	-	-	-	-
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	4,464,718	4,534,588	4,527,713	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>HEADQUARTERS Total</b>	<b>65,996,343</b>	<b>66,763,233</b>	<b>63,743,474</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>34,285,993</b>	<b>34,285,994</b>	<b>32,923,389</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>FIELD</b>								
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	25,421,357	22,843,890	22,739,881	100%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	6,819,735	6,692,787	6,685,376	100%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	4,354,836	3,781,117	3,776,740	100%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	5,500,000	5,327,020	5,242,329	98%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	3,509,565	2,844,858	2,844,472	100%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	5,237,221	4,198,108	4,190,964	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>	172,385,795	176,048,518	174,772,666	99%	-	-	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>	94,802,731	100,643,751	99,670,435	99%	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,243,594	2,614,032	2,562,643	98%	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,808,000	1,898,561	1,845,367	97%	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4,177,630	4,111,080	4,102,163	100%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,350,005	11,443,396	11,426,924	100%	-	-	-	-
Chad	5,261,426	5,338,556	5,327,653	100%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,699,973	15,632,106	15,527,728	99%	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	895,000	813,080	812,710	100%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5,926,000	7,672,730	7,613,844	99%	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,612,000	6,968,659	6,627,888	95%	-	-	-	-
Niger	4,829,591	4,987,572	4,987,919	100%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	8,609,798	8,588,672	8,549,296	100%	-	-	-	-
Somalia	9,086,057	8,971,131	8,947,594	100%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,000,001	12,616,979	12,616,978	100%	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,303,656	8,987,197	8,721,727	97%	-	-	-	-
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	5,661,622	5,535,521	5,513,820	100%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	4,383,155	4,404,555	4,396,178	100%	-	-	-	-
Office of the Pacific Islands	1,278,467	1,130,966	1,117,642	99%	-	-	-	-
<b>CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN</b>	10,049,691	10,695,213	10,682,247	100%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	10,049,691	10,695,213	10,682,247	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>EUROPE</b>	3,705,981	3,807,147	3,795,641	100%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	3,705,981	3,807,147	3,795,641	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</b>	5,935,606	5,968,720	5,886,443	99%	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,466,001	1,468,864	1,462,157	100%	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,282,520	1,354,501	1,284,599	95%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela support	3,187,085	3,145,355	3,139,687	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	51,467,124	49,398,166	49,224,080	100%	-	-	-	-
Iraq	7,914,758	6,955,717	6,959,059	100%	-	-	-	-
Libya	4,763,726	3,787,999	3,752,146	99%	-	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	6,885,470	6,473,057	6,459,213	100%	-	-	-	-
Syria	6,443,239	6,272,780	6,220,932	99%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	1,066,241	1,177,949	1,173,096	100%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	2,116,000	2,308,600	2,297,829	100%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	3,579,819	3,154,461	3,138,385	99%	-	-	-	-
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	4,102,824	3,736,059	3,718,825	100%	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	915,047	778,028	771,453	99%	-	-	-	-
Yemen	13,680,001	13,733,996	13,733,490	100%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - Saudi Arabia Grant	-	1,019,520	999,653	98%	-	-	-	-
<b>OAD FRONT OFFICE</b>	763,041	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Field surge	763,041	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
<b>FIELD Total</b>	<b>197,807,152</b>	<b>198,892,408</b>	<b>197,512,547</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>263,803,495</b>	<b>265,655,641</b>	<b>261,256,021</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>34,285,993</b>	<b>34,285,994</b>	<b>32,923,389</b>	<b>96%</b>
CBPF HUMANITARIAN FINANCING UNITS	32,317,165	33,521,118	24,472,164	73%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,386,319	2,628,991	1,839,537	70%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,610,233	1,610,233	1,597,020	99%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,510,870	4,508,358	3,396,072	75%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,379,628	1,379,628	910,887	66%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,136,471	1,136,471	843,554	74%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	519,108	519,108	446,757	86%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	586,918	723,420	401,771	56%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	599,649	599,648	489,785	82%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,561,640	1,519,684	1,219,197	80%	-	-	-	-
oPt - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	669,832	693,213	590,425	85%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	228,278	228,278	123,445	54%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office in Dakar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	-	459,544	161,411	35%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,009,638	2,152,548	1,618,431	75%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,374,897	2,572,278	1,987,079	77%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,481,871	2,481,871	1,776,875	72%	-	-	-	-
Syria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,020,580	2,020,579	1,202,885	60%	-	-	-	-
Türkiye - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,515,299	3,594,907	1,827,959	51%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	626,311	592,734	309,860	52%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	596,936	596,937	324,862	54%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,502,688	3,502,688	3,404,354	97%	-	-	-	-
ONE-OFF DECENTRALIZATION COSTS	-	3,289,733	2,131,017	65%	-	311,114	102,743	33%
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	113,378	0%	-	-	2,243	0%
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING CBPF, ONE-OFF DECENTRALIZATION, DORMANT AND OTHERS TOTAL</b>	<b>296,120,660</b>	<b>302,466,492</b>	<b>287,972,580</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>34,285,993</b>	<b>34,597,108</b>	<b>33,028,375</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)</b>	<b>313,562,760</b>	<b>319,979,692</b>	<b>305,323,220</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>34,285,993</b>	<b>34,597,108</b>	<b>33,028,375</b>	<b>99%</b>

## DONOR RANKING SORTED BY (TOTAL)

### DONOR RANKING FOR PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

Donor	OCHA Programme	Pass-through contributions	Total
<b>MEMBER STATES</b>			
United States	49,593,620	3,875,000	53,468,620
United Kingdom	38,289,903	349,638	38,639,541
Sweden	35,343,223	-	35,343,223
Germany	26,243,557	2,418,387	28,661,944
Norway	15,583,997	1,749,837	17,333,834
European Commission	15,135,097	479,405	15,614,502
Denmark	11,431,415	1,103,319	12,534,734
Saudi Arabia	9,234,504	3,265,496	12,500,000
Canada	12,115,675	80,039	12,195,714
Netherlands	8,474,576	3,147,796	11,622,372
Qatar	8,000,000	203,021	8,203,021
Australia	7,868,640	-	7,868,640
Switzerland	6,966,391	767,918	7,734,309
Belgium	7,636,234	-	7,636,234
Japan	6,309,008	-	6,309,008
France	5,945,122	-	5,945,122
Ireland	4,628,372	-	4,628,372
New Zealand	3,512,500	-	3,512,500
Finland	3,033,981	-	3,033,981
United Arab Emirates	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
Korea, Republic of	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
UN, NGOs and other entities	10,678	1,254,802	1,265,480
Luxembourg	1,097,561	56,306	1,153,867
Austria	1,122,106	-	1,122,106
Russian Federation	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Estonia	741,918	23,895	765,813
Spain	563,063	56,306	619,369
Poland	564,810	22,396	587,206
Türkiye	500,000	-	500,000
Iceland	500,000	-	500,000
Greece	171,645	-	171,645
Private Donations	50,000	77,526	127,526
Portugal	84,459	-	84,459
China	27,000	50,000	77,000
Jersey	66,489	-	66,489
Mexico	50,000	-	50,000
Monaco	36,720	-	36,720
Singapore	19,980	-	19,980
Costa Rica	-	18,487	18,487
Azerbaijan	16,667	-	16,667
Latvia	11,261	-	11,261
Malaysia	10,000	-	10,000
Kazakhstan	10,000	-	10,000
Czech Republic	-	5,000	5,000
Algeria	-	4,982	4,982
<b>OTHERS</b>			
Jersey	66,489	-	66,489
UN entities	10,678	1,254,802	1,265,480
University of Ottawa	-	77,526	77,526
UPS Foundation	50,000	-	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>286,000,169</b>	<b>19,509,556</b>	<b>305,509,725</b>

## CERF CONTRIBUTIONS

### 2021 DONOR INCOME TO CERF (US\$)

DONOR	AMOUNT
Germany	153,378,000
Netherlands	94,982,700
United Kingdom	88,538,410
Sweden	70,374,300
Norway	54,795,260
Denmark	32,483,317
Canada	23,424,484
Finland	20,620,715
Belgium	20,587,000
Italy	17,113,900
Ireland	13,204,560
Australia	8,515,088
Luxembourg	6,021,500
Korea, Republic of	6,000,000
Switzerland	5,539,553
United Arab Emirates	5,000,000
France	3,658,537
Spain	2,829,250
New Zealand	2,086,200
Austria	1,585,080
Russian Federation	1,500,000
Qatar	1,000,000
Iceland	735,298
China	450,000
Türkiye	450,000
Czech Republic	230,436
Liechtenstein	224,694
Portugal	208,913
Estonia	181,995
Japan	129,629
Monaco	119,270
Morocco	100,000
Turkmenistan	100,000
Uzbekistan	100,000
Slovenia	56,540
Philippines	50,000
Singapore	50,000
Brunei Darussalam	50,000
Kazakhstan	35,000
Bangladesh	25,000
Algeria	20,000
Thailand	20,000
Andorra	17,753
Myanmar	10,000
Vietnam	10,000
Mongolia	10,000
Yemen	10,000
Tunisia	5,000
Armenia	5,000
Sri Lanka	5,000
Maldives	5,000
Montenegro	3,588
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,000
Peru	2,704
Fiji	2,392
Bhutan	1,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>636,665,566</b>
Observers, regional and local authority	1,465,045
Private Donations	142,345
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,607,390</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>638,272,956</b>

## CBPFs CONTRIBUTIONS

### COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUND IN 2021 (US\$)

OCHA-managed  
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office managed

Donor ↓	Recipient →	Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	CAR <sup>1</sup>	DRC <sup>2</sup>	Ethiopia	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Myanmar	Niger
Germany		93,458,567	1,126,126	15,133,916	23,347,749	24,735,114	9,917,118	2,344,666	8,067,710	4,031,381	5,966,587
United Kingdom		82,416,700	-	4,774,960		18,268,291	10,556,579	-	-	3,424,759	-
Netherlands		23,078,900	5,733,945	-	7,247,790	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada		6,488,047	120,804	2,500,033	6,434,479	7,133,802	1,195,081	-	796,721	806,728	597,454
Sweden		8,639,847	-	1,379,286	5,747,025	5,402,204	804,584	-	1,724,108	1,609,167	-
Belgium		2,262,048	3,537,736	-	10,348,725	-	-	-	8,374,552	-	-
Norway		3,512,564	1,212,528	-	1,201,821	4,015,301	-	-	-	-	1,212,528
Denmark		16,099,278	5,302,227	-	-	4,606,566	-	-	2,449,623	-	5,592,952
Ireland		1,738,732	-	3,638,391	3,003,491	11,399,882	1,193,317	-	1,789,976	563,063	563,063
France		13,513,514	1,219,512	563,063	-	1,219,512	-	-	609,756	-	-
Switzerland		4,157,795	648,649	1,411,957	-	2,513,186	-	-	1,102,536	1,624,618	994,595
United States		-	-	3,000,000	-	12,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-
Italy		12,055,452	-	1,175,210	-	582,751	563,063	582,751	1,407,658	-	-
Korea, Republic of		-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	750,000
Australia		1,572,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,859,751	-
Luxembourg		426,039	426,829	365,176	426,039	-	365,854	-	-	426,829	-
European Commission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand		-	-	-	-	1,217,825	-	-	-	1,217,825	-
Qatar		-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	-
Iceland		192,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,295	-	207,314
Japan		-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donor		136,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan		-	16,667	-	-	16,667	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro		100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus		57,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece		36,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco		-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jersey		-	-	347,806	-	132,979	-	-	-	-	-
Private Donations <sup>3</sup>		143,760	-	1,432	13,991	3,775	3,189	150	33,199	6,654	-
UN, NGOs and other entities <sup>4</sup>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-
GRAND TOTAL (US\$)		270,086,769	20,095,023	34,291,230	57,796,110	93,247,855	24,998,785	3,427,567	27,050,134	20,870,775	15,884,493

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

<sup>1</sup>Central African Republic; <sup>2</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo; <sup>3</sup>Includes funds received through United Nations Foundation; <sup>4</sup>Includes funds received from AGFUND and UNOPS.

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

Nigeria	oPt <sup>5</sup>	Pakistan	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria Cross-border	Syria	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	TOTAL
13,878,221	12,651,832	-	27,883,840	19,818,479	24,286,456	64,405,096	3,516,999	5,897,976	4,161,712	29,006,116	393,635,661
-	-	-	3,436,500	3,377,640	13,638,000	19,874,241	4,797,432	-	332,447	-	164,897,549
-	-	-	8,455,755	9,663,720	7,247,790	10,550,996	4,689,332	-	-	14,067,995	90,736,223
3,118,138	-	1,195,081	4,059,441	3,556,247	5,044,015	3,186,883	3,186,883	1,991,802	2,876,529	8,647,444	62,935,612
2,528,691	2,298,810	-	5,652,998	3,793,037	2,873,513	6,892,677	4,597,621	344,822	-	6,321,728	60,610,118
6,097,561	7,209,051	-	-	-	-	4,878,049	8,536,585	-	-	6,097,561	57,341,868
1,818,793	1,212,528	-	4,002,261	5,807,321	1,741,437	11,794,887	11,256,422	727,517	400,134	4,217,950	54,133,992
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,389,530	4,082,678	-	-	5,717,182	50,240,036
1,210,654	475,809	-	4,164,582	3,028,741	3,638,391	4,056,958	-	-	563,063	7,223,687	48,251,800
-	304,878	-	-	-	-	12,566,769	-	-	-	1,219,512	31,216,516
1,088,139	3,299,623	-	1,052,562	2,167,739	-	5,668,231	1,079,914	-	548,847	3,273,440	30,631,831
-	-	-	-	-	7,610,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	5,801,104	30,411,104
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,789,976	2,358,491	-	-	-	20,515,352
-	500,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	400,000	800,000	2,500,000	8,500,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,432,566
695,345	-	-	-	365,176	-	-	1,000,223	426,829	-	426,829	5,351,168
-	-	-	-	3,386,766	-	-	-	1,162,791	-	-	4,549,557
-	1,126,126	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,189	-	563,063	-	3,378,378
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,435,650
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
-	196,263	-	-	-	-	-	194,295	-	-	196,263	1,181,034
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	-	800,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,951	-	117,233	239,184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,086
-	-	-	-	-	58,760	-	-	60,976	-	-	119,736
16,667	-	-	-	16,667	-	-	-	-	-	46,667	113,335
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,480	81,656
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,800	72,645
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,243	59,243
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,670	-	-	28,670
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,162	-	-	488,827	1,318,774
4,373	9,262	24	5,223	8,883	11,341	2,594	10,885	2,081	-	153,653	414,469
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	2,300,000
<b>30,456,582</b>	<b>29,284,182</b>	<b>1,195,105</b>	<b>58,713,162</b>	<b>54,990,416</b>	<b>66,149,703</b>	<b>154,556,887</b>	<b>52,896,111</b>	<b>12,165,415</b>	<b>10,245,795</b>	<b>96,002,714</b>	<b>1,134,404,813</b>

<sup>5</sup>occupied Palestinian territory



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