

**OCHA** UNITED NATIONS OFFICE  
FOR THE COORDINATION OF  
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

**ANNUAL REPORT 2023**



**United  
Nations**

# OCHA Annual Report 2023

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

For additional information, please contact:  
Donor Relations Section  
ocha.donor.relations@un.org  
United Nations Office for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs Palais des Nations, 1211  
Geneva, Switzerland

**Cover photo**

OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer Sara Al Saqqa talks with a displaced family seeking medical help at the Médecins Sans Frontières Belgium medical point near Al Mawasi camp in Gaza.

Credit: WHO/Christopher Black

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# OCHA THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT TO ITS ACTIVITIES IN 2023

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(THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND AND THE COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS)

## MEMBER STATES



## OTHER DONORS



# 2023 PRESENCE



**1**  
Headquarters  
two locations



**2**  
Global Hubs



**5**  
Regional Offices



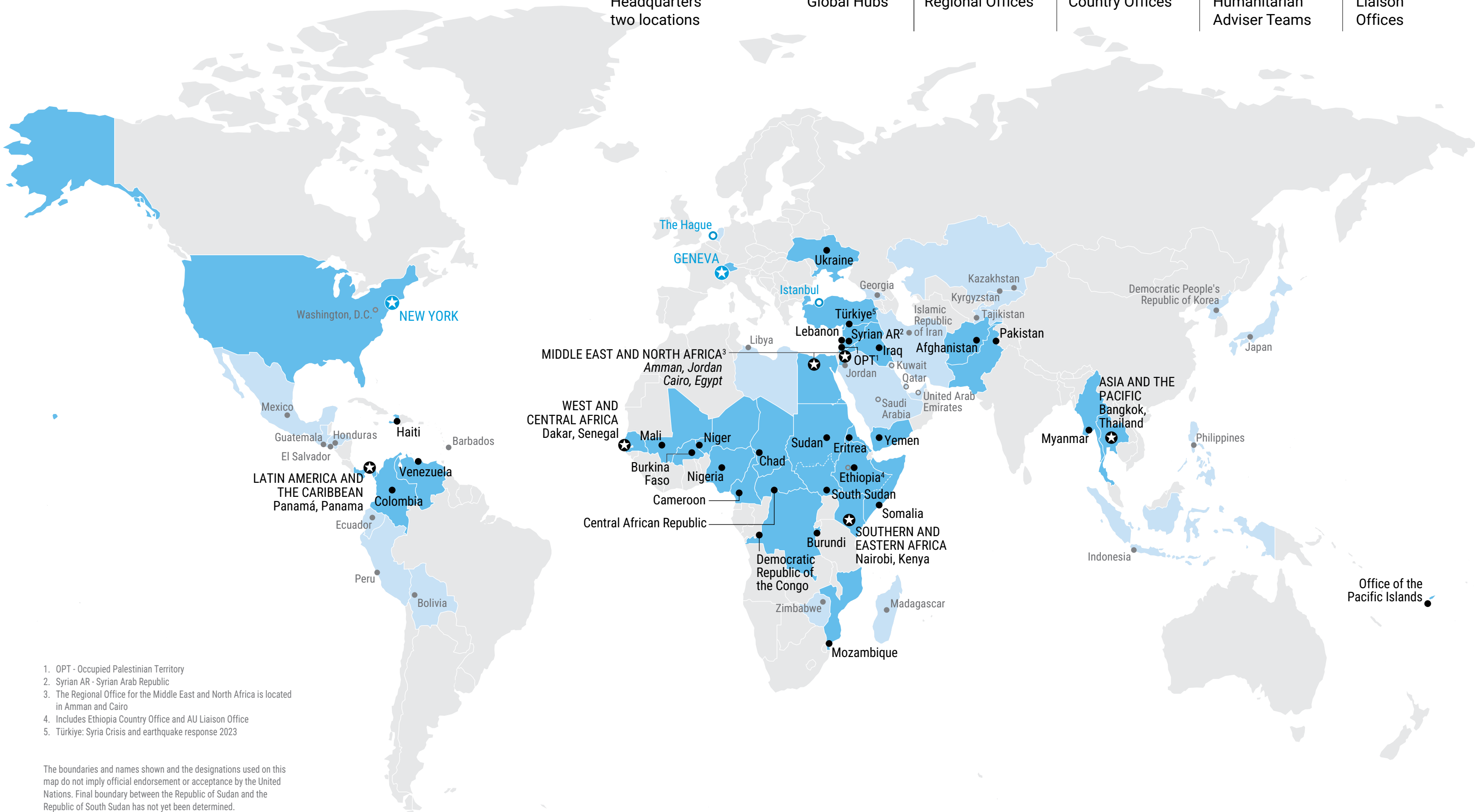
**29**  
Country Offices



**21**  
Humanitarian  
Adviser Teams



**6**  
Liaison  
Offices



1. OPT - Occupied Palestinian Territory
2. Syrian AR - Syrian Arab Republic
3. The Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa is located in Amman and Cairo
4. Includes Ethiopia Country Office and AU Liaison Office
5. Türkiye: Syria Crisis and earthquake response 2023

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

# OCHA 2023 year in review

## WE ASSEMBLE



Strengthened local response:  
Deployments by type and gender

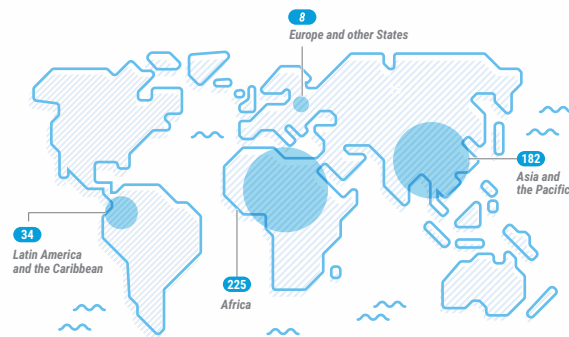
**449** Physical staff deployments

**46%**

**54%**

**311** Remote surge

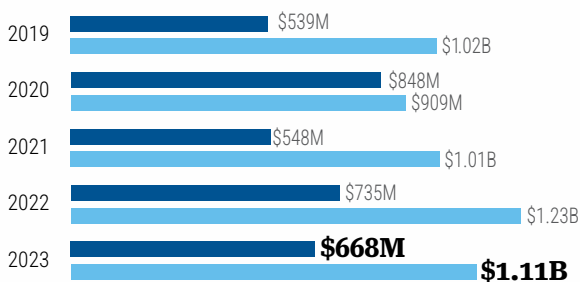
## On-site surge deployments by location



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

## WE FUND

- Central Emergency Response Fund
- Country-Based Pooled Funds



## WE ALERT AND INFORM

**18M** users on ReliefWeb

**1.4M** unique users on Humanitarian Data Exchange in 230 countries and territories



**2,253** maps and infographics posted on ReliefWeb

## WE ADVOCATE FOR SOLUTIONS



United Nations Security Council

More than 20 briefings to the Security Council on humanitarian crises



Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment

Food insecurity, partnerships, localization, climate change, protection, gender



Conflicts, food insecurity, partnerships, climate change, protection, COVID-19 impact, livelihoods



Collaboration, food security, accountability to affected populations, protection, people with disabilities, humanitarian data, Humanitarian Programme Cycle

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Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths (second from right), and OCHA's Head of Office in Myanmar, Sajjad Said (centre), meet Rohingya students at a site for displaced people in Sittwe, Rakhine, Myanmar. Credit: OCHA/Nyan Zay Htet

## Foreword

2023 was another gruelling year for millions of people – and one that stretched the humanitarian system to its limits.

It began with devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria. In Syria, they hit people already struggling with their worst humanitarian crisis in more than 10 years of conflict.

So too across the world – in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Horn of Africa, Myanmar, Ukraine, Yemen and beyond – long-running conflicts, insecurity, instability and economic hardship kept millions of people reliant on humanitarian assistance and acutely susceptible to further shocks.

Meanwhile, global warming broke all records in 2023 and the climate crisis deepened. In February and March, Cyclone Freddy, one of the longest-lived tropical cyclones ever, battered Malawi and Mozambique. In May, Cyclone Mocha affected more than 3 million people in Bangladesh and Myanmar. In September, Storm Daniel caused monumental flooding in Libya. And across the world we saw record-breaking heat waves, catastrophic wildfires and numerous extreme weather events.

We also witnessed the unthinkable: the outbreak of brutal conflict in Sudan in April, and then the escalation of hostilities in Gaza and Israel in October, each with appalling impacts on civilians.



By the year's end, a staggering 363 million people needed humanitarian assistance, 30 million more people than when the year began.

Displacement, acute food insecurity and malnutrition continued at unconscionably high levels. Health emergencies surged. And women and girls bore the disproportionate burden of food insecurity and the effects of climate change, suffered gender-based violence on a huge scale, and continued to be underrepresented in humanitarian decision-making and delivery.

In response, OCHA coordinated humanitarian assistance to more than 128 million people, 62 per cent of those we aimed to assist.

This was despite enormous challenges to aid delivery: persistent attacks on humanitarian personnel and property; sustained impediments to humanitarian access; and one of the worst humanitarian funding crises we have seen in years. In total, we received little more than 40 per cent of the funding we so desperately required.

That so many people still received humanitarian support underlines the incredible determination, dedication and ingenuity of people across the humanitarian community. I am immensely proud of their efforts, particularly those of our national staff and local humanitarian workers who fearlessly served their countries and communities at great sacrifice and risk to themselves.

But 2023 also underlined just how important our efforts are to transform and revitalize the way we

deliver humanitarian assistance. This is the first OCHA Annual Report that outlines progress on the six Transformational Priorities in OCHA's 2023–2026 Strategic Plan.

At the heart of these priorities is a simple objective: putting people affected by crises – particularly the most marginalized people – back at the centre of the design and delivery of humanitarian responses, and maintaining a laser focus on getting people the help they need, when they need it, and on the terms that work best for them, their families and their communities.

A key highlight for me this year was the launch of the Flagship Initiative, a three-year pilot project in four countries – Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan – exploring how we can put this objective into action.

But that is just one of many highlights in this report – I encourage you to read it in full.

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

## **Martin Griffiths**

[United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator](#)

# OCHA's highlights in 2023

2023 was a year like no other. Here are some examples of how OCHA made a difference:

- 1 OCHA led the way on humanitarian diplomacy and access.** Following the earthquakes in **Türkiye** and **Syria** in February, OCHA's engagement led to the opening of two additional border crossings into north-west Syria, allowing the delivery of desperately needed aid. OCHA built on this engagement to secure consent for the continuation of cross-border humanitarian operations into north-west Syria following the lapse of the Security Council's authorization.
- 2 Under extremely challenging circumstances, OCHA's coordination and leadership were at the heart of maintaining a flow of aid into Gaza.** High-level engagement with stakeholders in the Middle East resulted in the eventual opening of the Kerem Shalom and Rafah crossing points with Gaza.
- 3 OCHA-facilitated dialogue between the Government of Ethiopia and other key stakeholders** led to the resumption of food aid for 20 million people in Ethiopia in November 2023, following a six-month hiatus.
- 4 OCHA supported the successful UN-led operation to transfer oil from the decaying FSO Safer supertanker** moored off the coast of **Yemen**, averting a potential environmental and humanitarian catastrophe. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided critical bridge funding from its loan facility that enabled work on the oil transfer to begin swiftly, and OCHA Yemen staff provided communications, reporting and logistics support.
- 5 OCHA continued its efforts to find durable solutions to protracted displacement. In 2023, CERF assisted 24.8 million people affected by forced displacement – the highest number of people in its history.**
- 6 OCHA continued to spearhead inclusive humanitarian responses** with effective protection outcomes. An estimated 2.7 million people with disabilities, including some 777,400 women and 1.4 million children, benefited from CERF-funded humanitarian assistance. More than 4.7 million people with disabilities benefited from life-saving support from the OCHA-managed

Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs). Eighty-seven per cent of all humanitarian emergencies had a functioning coordination mechanism for mental health and psychosocial support in 2023, compared to 56 per cent in 2019.

- 7 OCHA continued to pursue localized and context-specific humanitarian responses** aimed at building community resilience. Local and national organizations represented 45 per cent of all CBPF recipient partners, the largest-ever share of local partners, including women-led organizations, directly receiving CBPF funding. Up to a quarter of allocations through CERF's Underfunded Emergencies Window were sub-granted to national and local partners – well above CERF's historical trend of approximately 15 per cent. OCHA continued to scale up the use of cash-based interventions, giving people the self-sufficiency to choose the assistance they needed.
- 8 Across its operations, OCHA promoted gender equality, protected the rights of women and girls, and ensured their leadership in humanitarian action.** Eighty-three per cent of all projects supported by CERF helped address gender-based violence and 80 per cent of all CBPF-funded projects contributed to gender equality. At the country level, 10 Humanitarian Country Teams and 13 out of 19 CBPF advisory

boards had at least one local women-led organization member.

- 9 2023 was a turning point for OCHA's efforts to tackle the climate crisis.** Throughout the year, CERF allocated \$201.8 million, or 30 per cent of all allocations, to assist people dealing with droughts, floods, cold waves and storms. OCHA expanded the portfolio of anticipatory action frameworks, almost doubling pre-arranged financing for predictable shocks. And December saw a pivotal moment, with the launch of the CERF Climate Action Account at the 28<sup>th</sup> UN Climate Change Conference, COP28, in Dubai. This innovative financing solution will enable donors to support the response to a rapidly increasing number of extreme weather-related shocks, but without compromising support for other emergencies.
- 10 OCHA continued intensive work to make the Humanitarian Programme Cycle less time consuming and more flexible,** alleviating the burden on stretched resources and freeing up humanitarian workers' time to deliver quality responses. Innovations included merging Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) into one document, reducing the average length of documents threefold.



A student at a school for girls in north-west Syria. Following the earthquakes in February, local NGO Sadad rehabilitated the school with support from the OCHA-managed Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund. Credit: OCHA/Bilal Al Hammoud

# Empowering people to help themselves

Early in 2023, OCHA launched its [Strategic Plan 2023–2026](#), with the ambition to transform OCHA and the global humanitarian system by doing away with siloed and inward-looking processes organized around pre-determined needs, and instead working with communities, listening to them and, where relevant, helping them to move out of dependency.

The plan prioritizes critical areas where transformation is needed and adaptation is possible, and where OCHA has a key leadership role. Work across OCHA's five core functions will help deliver these changes.

Through the plan, OCHA aims to:

- Ensure affected people and communities receive the right type of assistance by encouraging them to increasingly inform, design and lead humanitarian responses.
- Improve and increase humanitarian access by leveraging local knowledge, and negotiation expertise and capacity.

- Identify and implement durable solutions to internal displacement.
- Ensure humanitarian action includes everyone and is sensitive to the needs of women, girls, older people, people with disabilities, marginalized groups and ethnic minorities.
- Ensure all humanitarian financing instruments are geared towards delivering the objectives listed above and serve as a catalyst in building local response capacity and resilient communities.
- Manage risks and provide humanitarian leadership based on evidence and analysis to help aid communities achieve these objectives.

The first annual report on the delivery of the Strategic Plan highlights results achieved through the dedication and courage of more than 2,000 OCHA staff working across 29 countries and 34 offices.



The OCHA South Sudan team listens to a community in Rodriak, South Sudan. As part of the Flagship Initiative, OCHA regularly consulted with communities to identify their priorities. Credit: OCHA/Alioune Ndiaye

# Flagship Initiative: A humanitarian response led by communities

OCHA launched the [Flagship Initiative](#) in 2023 to implement the priorities of its new Strategic Plan. The Initiative aims to transform humanitarian assistance, ensuring it is driven by the priorities of the people OCHA serves and increases self-sufficiency among crisis-affected communities.

OCHA chose to pilot the Flagship Initiative in Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan.

In consultation with communities, local responders, donors, Governments and the humanitarian community, the following five common approaches emerged from each pilot country:

**Engage with communities regularly and consistently:** Maintain a continuous dialogue with all members of the community about their priorities and

whether the aid they received was helping them to increase their self-sufficiency.

**Decentralize coordination:** Move staff closer to communities in crisis and integrate local actors in coordinating a response.

**Empower local initiatives:** Recognize local knowledge and capacities by prioritizing local partners, including women-led organizations, in all decision-making.

**Provide direct funding:** Channel funding directly to local actors from the OCHA-managed pooled funds.

**Rethink planning and programming:** Work with communities to develop programmes and response plans that focus on community priorities.

The pilot countries are experiencing significant changes thanks to the Flagship Initiative:

## Colombia

In 2023, OCHA Colombia produced the first response plan under the Flagship Initiative, with the broad participation of local communities, leaders and organizations.

This followed significant community engagement, including the first-ever community engagement forum, in which humanitarian agencies met with more than 100 community representatives, including women leaders, Indigenous people, LGBTQIA+ and displaced people.

There was closer engagement with communities and local partners, including through the appointment of area-based coordinators to the three regions in which the Flagship Initiative operates.

The Humanitarian Country Team is mapping and assessing the capacities of all local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and partners to empower them.

## Niger

Mapping and liaising with communities and local partners began in 2023 in the six communes in which the Flagship Initiative operates.

A workshop involving local government representatives led to better collaboration, and community priorities are being integrated into commune-level development plans.

A new coordination mechanism was established in one commune. It includes representatives from the local government and civil society, religious and traditional leaders, women and youth, and representatives of refugees, internally displaced people, the host community and people with disabilities. OCHA aims to establish similar committees in all six communes.

## The Philippines

Response coordination is now decentralized across the three regions in the Philippines in which the Flagship Initiative operates.

Community engagement continued in 2023 to help produce the first Philippines People's Plan, to be launched in 2024. It will articulate preparedness, response and recovery from the communities' perspectives.

Changes were made to the current response plan based on community feedback. For example, feedback from the Badjao people, a coastal Indigenous community in Surigao City, led to a change in the plans to relocate them inland to protect them from typhoons. These seafaring people wanted reinforced shelter that can withstand climate shocks, and at the same time be able to access the ocean for their livelihoods.

## South Sudan

The Flagship Initiative is being piloted in four states in South Sudan.

OCHA's regular consultations with the communities have already led to changes in the assistance they receive.

Following community reactions, a voluntary return process was initiated (in January 2024) to assist displaced people in two camps in Warrap State to return to their places of origin.

In Malakal, in Upper Nile State, more than 800 displaced households received land from the Government, as well as tools and seeds from humanitarian partners to cultivate the land.



OCHA's Director of Operations and Advocacy, Edem Worsornu, talks with a woman displaced by the conflict in Sudan. The woman and 160 families were staying at the Red Sea University in Port Sudan. Credit: OCHA/Ala Kheir

# Section 1

## OCHA priorities



Assistant Secretary-General Joyce Msuya (centre) meets a group of conflict-affected women in Mocímboa da Praia district in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. The women are rebuilding their lives through life-skills trainings. Credit: OCHA/Mario Mangazi

# Making humanitarian response more people-centred

Transformational Priority 1: A coherent humanitarian response that is people centred, locally driven and agile.

OCHA began revamping the humanitarian response process to ensure communities can inform it, design it and lead it. From promoting cash assistance to involving more local businesses, every initiative strived to meet people's expectations to take charge of their lives again.



## Fine-tuned analysis of needs and response

In 2023, for the first time in more than a decade, the global humanitarian community received less funding for OCHA-coordinated appeals to respond to people caught up in crises worldwide. As a result, humanitarian partners reached just two thirds of the people they had planned to help.

To ensure the most vulnerable people received assistance first, OCHA acted on several fronts. It sharpened the analysis on which the appeals are based to prioritize the most severe and urgent needs and the most vulnerable people. This entailed the following:

- Rolling out an updated framework for analysis – the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 – with an array of partners. JIAF allows countries to develop needs analysis based on their specific context. The upgrade ensured humanitarian needs were analysed in a robust and inclusive manner. More than 860 colleagues were trained to implement the new methodology.
- Developing finely tuned plans that clearly defined the people humanitarians would assist, and the humanitarian capacities and resources that would be used. These intensive efforts involved difficult discussions led by an empowered country leadership. They resulted in appeals that aimed to respond to 181 million people in 2024, and a historical \$10 billion reduction of the global humanitarian financial requirements for 2024.

In 2024, it is imperative that the robust and tightly prioritized response plans and appeals prepared by humanitarian partners are fully funded. The lives and livelihoods of millions of people affected by crises depend on these resources.

OCHA also worked intensively to make the Humanitarian Programme Cycle less time consuming and more flexible to free up humanitarian workers'

time to engage with communities and deliver other services, such as cash and civil-military coordination.

Innovations included:

- Giving country offices the option to merge the HNO and the HRP into one concise and appealing document. Fourteen countries chose this option, reducing the average length of their documents threefold, on average.
- Piloting fully digital documents. Nine countries<sup>1</sup> volunteered to pilot fully digital HNOs, HRPs, Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs) or annexes. The first digital HNRP, for South Sudan, was published in December 2023.
- Working with country offices to review information needed from partners, and utilizing digital tools to allow country offices to easily reuse and update data and streamline project registration.

## Advocating for humanitarian response

In **Afghanistan**, OCHA played a lead role in coordinating the humanitarian system's delivery of assistance following the de facto authorities' restrictions on female Afghan aid workers. OCHA and humanitarian partners reached 32 million people with life-saving assistance thanks to concerted efforts, including advocacy, enabling Afghan women staff to participate across all areas of response.

OCHA advocated to ensure humanitarian access in **Ukraine**. It submitted some 360 humanitarian notifications to the parties to conflict, which enabled 107 inter-agency convoys to deliver assistance to nearly 400,000 people in hard-to-reach front-line communities.

OCHA facilitated dialogue between the Government of **Ethiopia**, the US Agency for International Development and key interlocutors. This led to the resumption of food aid in Ethiopia in November 2023 after a six-month suspension following allegations

<sup>1</sup> The nine pilot countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Ukraine. Their documents are available through [Humanitarian Action](#).



The acting Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, Daniel Endres (left, facing camera), and the OCHA Head of Office in Afghanistan, Isabelle Moussard Carlsen (centre), listen to women and girls involved in an accelerated learning programme in Zargaran Valley, Bamyan Province. Credit: OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidell

of food aid diversion that affected more than 20 million people.

In **Haiti**, OCHA supported and monitored the impact of an inter-agency response scale-up. Despite access constraints due to insecurity and limited funding, 2.6 million people received at least one form of humanitarian assistance.

In **Yemen**, OCHA supported the successful UN-led operation that transferred oil from the decaying FSO *Safer* supertanker to a replacement vessel. Critical temporary bridge funding from CERF's loan facility enabled work on the oil transfer to begin swiftly. OCHA Yemen staff provided communications, reporting and logistics support, and the Yemen Humanitarian Fund provided \$2 million for contingency planning in the event of an oil spill.

These contributions follow years of OCHA advocacy and engagement to resolve the threat posed by the vessel. This collective work helped avert a potential environmental and humanitarian catastrophe.

In the **Sahel**, OCHA's leadership travelled to Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, where they engaged with authorities and communities to promote effective humanitarian action for people affected by conflicts and the climate crisis. OCHA also engaged with Member States and other partners to facilitate the aid supply line in Niger; to promote continuity in development assistance; and to address challenges following the departure of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali in December 2023.

## Informing the response

OCHA's ability to make effective decisions is underpinned by credible information. In 2023, OCHA worked closely with its partners to gather, validate, analyse and share accurate information and data to inform its advocacy and fundraising and its ability to coordinate rapid, effective and principled humanitarian responses.

OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform worked with humanitarian organizations to add

new data to inform analysis on crises ranging from Gaza to Sudan.

The HDX team created crisis pages for quick access to humanitarian data for the Türkiye and Syria earthquakes in February, the Morocco earthquake and the Libya floods in September, and the hostilities in Gaza in October.

Organizations added 1,800 new data sets to HDX, bringing the total to more than 20,500 datasets, which were downloaded more than 2.7 million times.

## Promoting more cash assistance

In 2023 more HRPs included cash-based interventions. OCHA boosted its capacity to co-lead the coordination of these interventions in more crisis situations – up from 3 in 2022 to 13 in 2023.

OCHA increased its cash coordination capacity at the global and country levels, and trained more than 50 OCHA staff in cash coordination in Amman, Bangkok and Dakar.

OCHA's increased role in cash coordination brought positive changes. The importance of cash programming during humanitarian planning increased, and the number of countries with dedicated targets and budgets for multipurpose cash in their HRP/HNRP/Flash Appeals doubled from 5 in 2023 to 10 for 2024. Nine Humanitarian Coordinators included cash and voucher assistance as a strategic priority in their vision for country-based humanitarian pooled fund allocations.

These efforts yielded important results at the country level. In Ukraine, for example, the Cash Working Group, co-chaired by OCHA, grew to include nearly 60 organizations and coordinated a multipurpose cash assistance portfolio of approximately \$680 million.

The pooled funds continued to prioritize cash and voucher assistance in 2023. During the year, the

CBPFs enabled the transfer of \$178 million in cash and voucher assistance to people in need, while CERF enabled the transfer of nearly \$98 million.

## Developing triggers for acting ahead

OCHA's [Centre for Humanitarian Data](#) developed triggers for anticipatory action and promoted data-driven decision-making. As a result, OCHA endorsed three new triggers for potential hazards related to floods in Yemen, and tropical storms in Bangladesh and Fiji.

The Centre also informed the essential components of potential anticipatory action work, such as:

- Working with Google to implement new flood forecasting models in Nigeria.
- Projecting the number of internally displaced people in Sudan.
- Forecasting flood risks for the Somalia 2024 HNO.
- Assessing the impacts of drought conditions in Ethiopia and Madagascar.

## Engaging more businesses

The importance of public-private partnerships in humanitarian action was the focus of a United Nations Security Council debate in September 2023, underscoring the critical role of businesses in supporting humanitarian responses. This lies at the heart of the mandate of the [Connecting Business initiative \(CBI\)](#), a joint programme by OCHA and the United Nations Development Programme that engages businesses before, during and after emergencies.

Working with its Member Networks – including private sector networks, business federations, chambers of commerce and other business associations – CBI responded to 21 crises, mobilized \$20.7 million and reached more than 18 million people in 2023.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> All data is self-reported by CBI Member Networks and collected through CBI's impact reporting.

Examples of this work include:

- **Earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria:** The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation, a CBI Member Network, mobilized more than \$11 million for the response. Entities such as Miyamoto International, DHL Group and AirLink also contributed skills and resources. For example, Miyamoto International dispatched earthquake and humanitarian assistance experts and collaborated with Habitat for Humanity to provide shelter support. CBI published a case study on business engagement in the earthquake response to showcase lessons learned.
- **Category 4 cyclones in Vanuatu:** CBI Member Network the Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC) responded to twin category 4 cyclones (Judy and Kevin) within 72 hours, and to a third cyclone soon after. VBRC mobilized partners to support damage assessments, and to provide transport and access to hard-to-reach communities. It has since developed a Disaster Risk Atlas, powered by geographic information systems, which maps all available private sector assets to facilitate humanitarian organizations' work in future emergencies.
- **Dengue epidemic in Peru:** CBI Member Network Hombro a Hombro helped the Government to manage historical numbers of dengue fever cases following floods. It provided logistical support and heavy machinery, and it trained municipal governments in resource management and reporting.
- **Hurricane Otis in Mexico:** CBI Member Network Centro Nacional de Apoyo para Contingencias Epidemiológicas y Desastres worked with the Government and other allies to restore access to affected areas and provide humanitarian relief. This included restoring telecommunications connectivity, and providing more than 1.2 million hot meals, 37 tons of hygiene and cleaning products, more than 183,500 litres of bottled water and five water treatment plants.



Food is distributed to people who took refuge in Wad Medani, in Sudan's Aj Jazirah State, after they fled the conflict in Khartoum. As the conflict spread, it disrupted displaced people's access to assistance. Credit: OCHA/Ala Kheir

# Using local knowledge to improve access

Transformational Priority 2: Systematic and predictable leadership on access.

OCHA worked with people with local influence and knowledge to improve access and negotiate aid delivery in various contexts, from Afghanistan to Sudan.

## Leading humanitarian diplomacy on access

OCHA engaged with State and non-State actors to improve access to affected people.

Its engagement with high-level stakeholders globally and in the Middle East contributed to the opening of the Kerem Shalom and Rafah crossing points, which increased the flow of humanitarian aid into **Gaza**.

In **Afghanistan**, OCHA advocated with the de facto authorities for the protection, employment and education of women and girls.

Following the devastating earthquakes in **Syria** and **Türkiye** in February, OCHA engaged with the Turkish and Syrian Governments and other actors to facilitate the opening of two additional border crossings to deliver aid into north-west Syria, and to allow UN staff to enter north-west Syria for the first time in years.

OCHA developed this engagement to enable the continuation of cross-border operations from Türkiye into north-west Syria, with the Government of Syria's consent, following the Security Council's decision not to extend its authorization for such operations in July 2023. These efforts helped facilitate the continued delivery of assistance to 2.5 million people in north-west Syria each month.

In May and October, OCHA facilitated the humanitarian track of the Jeddah Talks on **Sudan**, which led to two sets of commitments by the parties to the conflict to enable humanitarian access and protect civilians. On 13 November, the Under-Secretary-General (USG) and the Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan launched the Humanitarian Forum to encourage dialogue with the parties to expand humanitarian access across the country.

In November, the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Joyce Msuya, led a mission to **Burkina Faso** with a group of Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Deputies representing the World Food Programme and the International Council for Voluntary Agencies, and with in-country participation by the World Bank and

the Danish Refugee Council. The mission aimed to deepen relationships with the authorities in support of humanitarian action, resilience and development work, including efforts to ensure a conducive operating environment.

OCHA held negotiations with non-State armed groups (NSAGs) and de facto authorities in more than half of its operational contexts, and it strengthened efforts to engage non-State actors to facilitate humanitarian access.

OCHA prepared geopolitical and stakeholder analyses, which improved situational awareness. It also identified key influencers and supported country offices' efforts to negotiate with non-State actors in Colombia, Haiti, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Sahel and Somalia.

OCHA's analysis on transnational issues affecting humanitarian assistance – including private military and security companies – informed senior leadership's decision-making.

In November, OCHA trained 25 humanitarian workers (15 women, 10 men) in ways to improve their humanitarian negotiation skills.

## Improved access analysis

The Humanitarian Access Information Management Strategy, launched in 2023, has improved OCHA's analytical capability on humanitarian access. For example, several digital tools are helping OCHA to monitor instances where access has been denied, and to track access to people in humanitarian crises where OCHA has a presence. One example is the Actor Mapping Platform. Tested in five OCHA offices, the platform has refined OCHA's understanding of NSAGs' dynamics and improved institutional knowledge management.

## Public advocacy

As crises deepened, OCHA reached more people across the world than ever before with its public advocacy for the protection of people and aid workers,

and respect for humanitarian law. More people turned to OCHA's social media accounts, and the global media's appetite for timely interviews and briefings spiked as each crisis unfolded.

OCHA's social platforms reached 2.5 million followers, and its social media messages gathered 67 million impressions (up 146 per cent from 2022), 2 million engagements (up 126 per cent) and 11 million video views (up 403 per cent).

The corporate website, [unocha.org](https://unocha.org), was accessed by 1.1 million people – a 28 per cent increase. Most users were from the global South and people in affected countries.

OCHA's senior leadership and spokespersons conducted hundreds of media interviews and scores of press briefings, leading to extensive coverage in global, regional and national outlets.

OCHA produced an average of 15 speeches and statements each month, directly contributing to the advocacy efforts of the USG, ASG and Directors to move the needle on key thematic issues, such as the protection of civilians and aid workers, and the need for humanitarian access in **Gaza, Sudan and Syria**.

International broadcasters picked up OCHA's video packages 4,201 times through the UNifeed platform. This is a record for OCHA. The packages

included content from Gaza, and coverage of the USG's visit to areas affected by the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria.

More than 30 OCHA photo essays were published on [Exposure](#). They highlighted several issues, including the impact of climate change, and the need to protect civilians and respect international humanitarian law.

At the CERF High-Level Conference, [holograms](#) brought the voices of affected people to life and included them in humanitarian funding discussions.

## Public campaigns

OCHA's public campaign for the 20th anniversary of [World Humanitarian Day](#) highlighted the sacrifices made by first responders and showcased the need to stand with the communities OCHA serves, no matter who, no matter where and #NoMatterWhat. It was OCHA's most successful social media campaign, with 3.6 million impressions.

To raise awareness of the protection of people affected by the climate crisis, OCHA developed a [social media campaign](#) during COP28 that gathered more than half a million impressions. The [Protection of Civilians Week campaign](#) had nearly half a million impressions, and the 16 Days of Activism campaign garnered more than 200,000 impressions.



Former displaced people build new homes with construction materials provided by the UN and partners in Bria, Central African Republic. Credit: OCHA/Virginie Bero

# Helping displaced people become more self-sufficient

Transformational Priority 3: Durable solutions to protracted internal displacement.

OCHA worked with humanitarian and development partners to help displaced people regain their self-sufficiency. The OCHA-managed pooled funds financed projects to support more than 25 million displaced people.



OCHA coordinates life-saving assistance to more than 50 million internally displaced people covered by HRPs in 24 countries, and in contexts as diverse as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.

In doing so, OCHA is engaged in an ambitious effort to ensure that humanitarian aid is provided in ways that better support displaced people to regain self-sufficiency through durable solutions. This means they receive help to either return home, resettle in a new location or integrate into the local population where they sought refuge. OCHA provides guidance and advice but also helps UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators to deliver the solutions, working with Governments, UN agencies and partners.

## Pooled funds assist displaced people

CERF assisted 24.8 million people affected by forced displacement – the highest number of people in CERF’s history. Of those people, 7.4 million were internally displaced, 4.5 million were refugees, 1.7 million were returnees and 11.2 million were from host communities. The CBPFs assisted approximately 12 million displaced people – 35 per cent of all people supported by the Funds. Of those people, 11.6 million were internally displaced and an estimated 360,000 were refugees.

## Review of response to displacement

OCHA coordinated the Independent Review of Humanitarian Response to Internal Displacement, commissioned by the IASC in 2023. OCHA supported the review team, including by facilitating in-depth case studies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Mozambique, Nigeria and Yemen, and it is coordinating the IASC follow-up to the review.

## Durable solutions in the Central African Republic

In the Central African Republic, more internally displaced people are returning to their places of origin once they perceive a slight improvement in the security situation.

In 2023, 41,420 internally displaced people found durable solutions. OCHA supported these solutions in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners, complementing the Government’s leading role.

Durable solutions projects were prioritized in Bambari (Ouaka Prefecture), Bria (Haute Kotto Prefecture) and Kaga Bandoro (Nana Gribizi Prefecture).

Partners such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made significant progress in these projects.

The Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund allocated \$2.6 million to help resettle 40,000 internally displaced people – 25,000 in Bria and 15,000 in Kaga Bandoro. Implemented between February and November 2023, these projects provided returnees with cash and materials to construct durable shelters. In 2023, IOM and UNHCR distributed construction materials and cash to 1,320 internally displaced families.

The lack of funding for development-oriented initiatives is one of the biggest challenges regarding durable solutions in the Central African Republic.



Staff from local NGO partner UCCEDH assess needs at a displacement camp at the Rex Medina theatre in downtown Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

## Ensuring an inclusive response

Transformational Priority 4: Humanitarian response that is inclusive and leaves no one behind.

OCHA worked on all fronts to ensure the aid community was accountable to the people it served, and that it covered the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys, older people and people with disabilities. It also included more women-led and local organizations in decision-making on the response and types of services people needed.

## Strengthening accountability to affected people

OCHA and the IASC Taskforce on Accountability to Affected People (AAP) initiated several collective approaches to ensure people affected by crises remain central to the response.

One such initiative is a collective service to increase community engagement and accountability in the Central African Republic.

As part of this service, OCHA and the taskforce set up a two-way communications network with community radio stations to provide life-saving information, and to be an avenue for community members to voice unmet needs and concerns. The service also includes specific inter-agency feedback channels, such as information centres, listening clubs and feedback kiosks.

The initiative, supported by the Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund, was informed by research that found communities prefer to share concerns or lodge complaints face-to-face rather than through suggestion boxes.

Nearly half of the Central African Republic's population needs humanitarian aid. Despite the presence of more than 1,000 feedback mechanisms across the country, only 27 per cent of aid recipients report knowing how to use them. The initiative will help to address these types of challenges.

Other CBPFs funded similar initiatives. For example, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund supported the Grievance and Redressing Mechanism, which helped to compile community feedback through a call centre and analyse trends.

Similar initiatives are also being funded by a nearly \$5 million CERF allocation in 10 countries. This was the first CERF allocation of its kind, and it reinforces CERF's commitment to a more inclusive, accountable and dignified humanitarian system.

## Localizing the humanitarian response in Myanmar

In 2023, OCHA actioned the recommendations of a Peer-2-Peer review by developing a new Humanitarian Country Team localization strategy to better include local organizations in Myanmar in all levels of decision-making on the humanitarian response.

The strategy ensures equal representation, leadership positions and resources for local and national organizations and umbrella networks at every level. It supported a dramatic scale-up of the response into new areas that have new needs but no previous coordination systems. This led to a significant increase in the number of participants in the humanitarian response – up from 147 partners in early 2021 to 272 by the end of 2023.

The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) also supported the scale-up with a record \$19.8 million allocation to local partners, including \$8.4 million in direct funding. The MHF introduced its own localization targets for the direct funding of local and national organizations, gradually increasing over a three-year period to 50 per cent in 2025. It also supported a vital common interpretation and translation service, which has improved partners' inclusion in coordination.

## Protecting people from sexual exploitation and abuse

In **Afghanistan**, the de facto authorities' takeover drastically altered the humanitarian landscape. To counter abuse involving women's and children's access to aid, the Humanitarian Country Team expanded and strengthened the existing Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force into an inclusive network, engaging UN agencies, NGOs and civil-society organizations.

CERF allocations are also crucial in enhancing the capacities of local responders and communities to

address gender-based violence and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. For instance, when **Malawi** received a \$4.3 million CERF allocation in response to the cholera outbreak, some of the funds were dedicated to community outreach and training local service providers on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence, and on case management.

At a time when humanitarian action is under increasing scrutiny, OCHA is committed to rigorously upholding professional standards and principles. This includes commitments to protect beneficiaries from sexual exploitation and abuse and OCHA personnel from sexual harassment.

In 2023, OCHA launched a new learning series on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, which brings particular attention to ensure a victim- and survivor-centred approach. To ensure awareness of and compliance with OCHA's policies, sessions on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse were also included in the OCHA Global Management Retreat, and in OCHA-led trainings on civil-military coordination, and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system.

## Securing women's equal participation

In 2023, women and girls continued to be disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises. OCHA worked at the country, regional and global levels to promote gender equality, protect the rights of women and girls, and ensure their leadership in humanitarian action.

OCHA aligned its work with the priorities of its Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan: drive robust gender analysis; ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making at all levels; and prioritize the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.

OCHA developed and circulated its One-Day Gender Learning Package to the OCHA Gender Focal Points Community of Practice, which has 73 members of all levels and functions.

## Gender analysis

OCHA ensured that all HRPs, assessments, public advocacy and communications highlighted the different needs of women, girls, men and boys – including those with disabilities – during crises, and the critical role of women and local women-led organizations in humanitarian action.

To aid gender analysis, partners shared 392 data sets on gender equality and women's participation in decision-making with OCHA's HDX platform. This information also helps to aggregate, analyse and visualize relevant data for the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) dashboard. The CBPFs and CERF consider GAM scores during funding allocations.

## Gender equality and women's participation

OCHA continued to amplify the voices of women leaders and local women-led organizations, including through a Women Leaders in Dialogue event on the margins of the 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

At the country level, 10 Humanitarian Country Teams had at least one local women-led organization as a member. Women's advisory groups in Afghanistan and in the Syria cross-border operations informed the respective country teams.

Women's participation remained a priority for the pooled funds, with an emphasis on enabling access to decision-making and funding for local women-led organizations operating in humanitarian contexts. The revised CBPF Global Guidelines, rolled out in 2023, promote commitment to ensure membership of local women-led organizations in CBPF advisory boards. As a result, 13 of the 19 advisory boards, or 68 per cent of the CBPFs, had representation from at least one local women-led organization in 2023.

The CBPFs also fostered the participation of local women-led organizations in the funds' processes and trained these organizations to improve their access to funding. These efforts were exemplified by the Syria Cross-Border Humanitarian Fund, which developed

a Plan for Change to further support women-led organizations.

At the inter-agency level, OCHA engaged in the IASC's Gender Reference Group and contributed to the update of the [IASC Gender Policy](#) (published in January 2024). The IASC Gender Standby Capacity Project – a pool of senior gender advisers – provided expertise in 21 crisis situations, and Gender in Humanitarian Action working groups contributed to the work of 21 Humanitarian Country Teams.

Thematically, OCHA focused on the gendered dimensions of food insecurity and climate change. This included a policy brief and discussion paper; a high-level round table with Norway and the African Union; a workshop with the UN Famine Prevention and Response Coordinator, convening local women-led organizations; and an event at COP28.

## Addressing gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is increasing across emergencies, but funding for programmes to prevent and assist survivors remains chronically low. In 2023, CERF allocated \$467 million (71 per cent of total funding) to projects contributing to gender equality, and more than 80 per cent of CBPF projects included gender mainstreaming.

CERF and the CBPFs emphasized response to gender-based violence in funding allocations. For example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Fund earmarked \$30 million for initiatives prioritizing the prevention and mitigation of and response to gender-based violence, and 83 per cent of all CERF-funded projects had the prevention of gender-based violence as either their main objective or a project component.

The USG and the multi-stakeholder initiative Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies hosted a high-level IASC round table in November. This underscored the urgency of increasing prioritization and funding for gender-based violence in emergencies.

## Recognizing mental health

Awareness of mental health and psychosocial support in emergency situations continued to grow. In 2023, 59 local and national technical groups were operating in 54 countries with humanitarian crises. Sixty-five per cent of these groups were led by local organizations. Eighty-seven per cent of all humanitarian emergencies had a functioning mental health and psychosocial support coordination mechanism in 2023, compared to 56 per cent in 2019.

Mental health and psychosocial support also featured in the HRP of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Ukraine and Venezuela, among others.

## Including people with disabilities

To ensure projects addressed the needs of people with disabilities, OCHA's pooled funds developed dedicated guidance and templates for fund managers. For example, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund set aside funds to advance disability inclusion, and the CBPF in Lebanon supported a local NGO to assist families of people with disabilities.

In 2023, an estimated 2.7 million people with disabilities, including some 777,400 women and 1.4 million children, benefited from CERF-funded humanitarian assistance, and more than 4.7 million people with disabilities, almost 14 per cent of all people assisted, benefited from life-saving support from the CBPFs.

## Climate advocacy for the most vulnerable people

As Co-Chair of the IASC subgroup on the climate crisis, OCHA led coordinated advocacy efforts ahead of COP28.

The advocacy focused on climate impacts on the most marginalized people. OCHA rallied IASC members to support the COP28 Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace Declaration, which commits climate finance

providers to address the disproportionate impacts of climate shocks on marginalized groups.

OCHA also hosted the first-ever [Humanitarian Hub](#) at COP28. Sponsored by the Government of the United Arab Emirates, the Hub provided space for civil-society organizations to elevate the voices of affected people, gathering more than 2,500 participants.

In the lead-up to COP28, OCHA rolled out a series of [climate-related stories](#) from its country operations, emphasizing differentiated impacts and locally led solutions.

Dr. Bakhtmeena Safi tests Gul Serah's prosthesis at a health facility for survivors of explosive ordnance, run by local NGO and OCHA partner Accessibility Organization for Afghan Disabled, in Afghanistan's Kabul Province. Gul Serah walked on an unexploded rocket outside of her house in Laghman Province. Credit: OCHA/Olivier Jobard





A medical team from the NGO Action Pour le Bien Être visits a patient in Niger's Ouallam camp as part of a project supported by the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa. Credit: OCHA/Michele Cattani

# Providing humanitarian financing that transforms lives

Transformational Priority 5: Catalytic humanitarian financing that delivers impact in people's lives.

OCHA's pooled funds helped get aid to people in time but also ahead of crises, including extreme-weather events. The funds also created opportunities for local actors and women-led organizations to lead and shape the services provided to affected people.

## Funding that spurs change

Global funding for humanitarian needs dropped from \$41.5 billion in 2022 to \$31.5 billion in 2023. In response, OCHA increased its advocacy for more resources to support people and local responders in crisis situations.

Despite the challenging humanitarian financing landscape, the OCHA-managed pooled funds, namely CERF and the CBPFs, secured \$1.72 billion from a diverse range of donors in 2023.

## Timely funding

The pooled funds disbursed \$1.8 billion in 2023 — the second-highest amount ever. This comprised \$668 million from CERF and \$1.11 billion from 16 CBPFs and one Regional Humanitarian Fund to enable humanitarian responses in 42 countries.

The funds addressed a range of needs, including the impact of extreme weather-related emergencies, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and the consequences of violent conflict and displacement.

They also promoted regional approaches. For example, the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa, established in 2021, extended its reach in 2023 by introducing the Mali envelope alongside the existing Burkina Faso and Niger envelopes.

As in 2022, Afghanistan received the most allocations from the pooled funds in 2023, with \$135 million from the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and \$54 million from CERF. This enabled UN agencies and partners to deliver life-saving assistance to 1.2 million people, including some 77,000 people affected by an earthquake in the Herat region in October 2023.

## Empowering local actors

The pooled funds reinforced their support for localization. In 2023, 45 per cent of CBPF partners, or 344 organizations, were local and national NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies. This is the largest ever share of local partners directly receiving CBPF funding. In total, \$429 million, or 39 per

cent of all allocations, went to local and national partners through direct allocations and subgrants. Up to a quarter of 2023 allocations through CERF's Underfunded Emergencies Window were subgranted to national and local partners – well above CERF's historical trend of approximately 15 per cent.

## Getting ahead of crises

To help people get ahead of predictable crises, the USG reaffirmed that anticipatory action is a core function of OCHA and the OCHA-managed pooled funds.

At COP28, OCHA recommitted to facilitate, mainstream and scale up collective anticipatory action, with a commitment to disburse 10 per cent of CERF's annual spending to anticipatory action. To achieve this, OCHA is working with partners to expand its current portfolio of anticipatory action frameworks, and to help generate evidence of anticipatory action's impact on affected people.

OCHA continued to roll out anticipatory action frameworks, bringing the total number of supported countries to more than 20, and covering droughts, floods, storms and disease outbreaks.

The USG endorsed five new or improved frameworks, with several others under development, increasing the amount of pre-arranged CERF financing for anticipatory action from \$66 million in 2022 to more than \$98 million in 2023. CERF released \$1.5 million for a framework activated for cholera in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, leading to a rapid decline in cases.

Based on early warning systems, seasonal forecasting and other forward-looking analyses, CERF allocated \$124 million for early action, making humanitarian aid timelier and more effective. This included \$104 million to help prevent famine in eight at-risk countries, and \$18 million to enable anticipatory and early responses to El Niño in Madagascar, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

In Madagascar and Zimbabwe, the funds were used to distribute drought-resistant seeds, vaccinate livestock and rehabilitate boreholes. In Somalia and Ethiopia, the CERF-supported flood response



included rehabilitating water facilities, constructing flood-proof latrines, and providing sandbags, shelter kits, unconditional cash transfers and disease surveillance.

## Responding to the climate crisis

At COP28, OCHA launched the [CERF Climate Action Account](#), which is tailored to attract new financing to help CERF address the increasing humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis.

The account, which so far has received financial support from Ireland, Latvia and Luxembourg, offers a quick and efficient avenue for climate finance to help the world's most vulnerable communities face the consequences of the climate emergency. Donors can contribute directly to anticipatory action and humanitarian responses to extreme weather-related disasters, such as floods, droughts and storms, anywhere in the world.

Contributions are consolidated and attributed exclusively to CERF's extreme weather-related disaster portfolio, which includes anticipatory action. CERF allocated \$201.8 million, or 30 per cent of all its 2023 allocations, to droughts, floods, cold waves and storms.

## Funding more projects on protection of people

The protection sector was CERF's third most-funded sector, with \$90 million – or 13 per cent of all 2023 funding – allocated to 33 countries. It was the highest amount ever allocated to protecting crisis-affected people.

The CBPFs also increased their funding to the protection sector, disbursing just over \$149 million in 2023, or 13.42 per cent of total allocations, up from 11 per cent in 2022.

## Strengthening the donor base

To broaden the donor base in an increasingly challenging funding environment, OCHA developed a corporate Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Strategy for 2023–2026, as well as two complementary partnership strategies for the Gulf and India. OCHA further leveraged its informal advisory bodies, namely the OCHA Donor Support Group, the CERF Advisory Group and the Pooled Funds Working Group, to advocate and undertake joint activities, including high-level meetings, pledging events and strategic dialogues, with its Member State donors to encourage more donors to contribute to multilateral humanitarian action.

For CERF and the CBPFs, the number of donors increased from 74 in 2022 to 82 in 2023. Overall, CERF received \$2 million from the private sector, philanthropic actors and private individuals, on par with the previous year. CBPFs also continue to attract funding from the private sector, with the Occupied Palestinian Territory Humanitarian Fund receiving the largest share (\$2 million) of all CBPF contributions in private donations, including through digital fundraising campaigns promoted on social media and unocha.org. This included launching the [2024 Global Humanitarian Overview](#) in Doha for the first time, on the margins of the Doha Forum, to attract a broader audience. Launch events were also held in Addis Ababa and Geneva.

[CERF's high-level fundraising event](#) in December saw an increase in contributions from last year's event: 40 donors pledged \$409 million. This included Qatar Charity, which pledged \$9 million – the single largest NGO contribution to CERF since its inception.

OCHA, CERF and the CBPFs maintained their record International Aid Transparency Initiative scores in 2023, receiving 99, 95 and 84 per cent, respectively. This places OCHA among the organizations with the highest levels of aid transparency.

## Communications for fundraising























































































































The [Crisis Relief](#) public fundraising campaign raised \$2.47 million for OCHA's pooled funds.

The [My Sahel](#) music project, developed in partnership with the private sector, promoted the Regional Pooled Fund for West and Central Africa. The project used a song performed by prominent artists from the region to reach new audiences and raise awareness and funding for humanitarian action. The song featured iconic Sahelian artists, including Vieux Farka Touré, Oumy Gueye (or OMG), Amadou and Mariam, Tal National, Songhoy Blues and Bassekou Kouyate.

OCHA staff member Sevim Turkmani talks with Fekriye (centre) and Fatma. They moved to this tent in Aleppo's Dahret Awad neighbourhood following the earthquake in Syria in February. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi



## ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM

	CBPFs		CERF		TOTAL			
			Rapid Response		Underfunded Emergencies			
Afghanistan		\$135.0M		\$33.0M		\$20.7M		\$188.6M
Ukraine		181.2						181.2
Türkiye		140.0		10.2				150.2
Sudan		81.2		42.0		18.1		141.3
Yemen		85.4		18.0		20.0		123.4
Ethiopia		60.0		20.5		23.0		103.5
Syrian Arab Republic		62.1		15.0		25.0		102.1
South Sudan		55.6		34.0				89.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo		43.0		23.8		22.0		88.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory		68.0		12.0		6.7		86.7
Somalia		56.6		28.0				84.6
Myanmar		34.2		17.0		9.4		60.6
Burkina Faso		20.0		9.0		9.6		38.7
Lebanon		26.1				8.0		34.1
Nigeria		24.0		9.0		0.0		33.0
Central African Republic		15.8		4.0		7.0		26.8
Haiti				18.0		8.3		26.3
Chad				14.0		9.0		23.0
Venezuela		12.2				8.2		20.4
Mali		5.3*		7.0		8.0		20.3
Bangladesh				10.0		8.0		18.0
Mozambique				10.0		6.8		16.8
Malawi				9.8		4.0		13.8
Madagascar				4.0		8.5		12.5
Niger		11.0*						11.0
Libya				10.0				10.0
Kenya						8.0		8.0
Peru				6.9				6.9
Colombia						6.5		6.5
Uganda						6.5		6.5
Honduras						6.5		6.5
Pakistan						6.5		6.5
Cameroon						6.4		6.4
Zimbabwe				6.0				6.0
Egypt				5.8				5.8
Eritrea						5.0		5.0
Armenia				4.0				4.0
Panama				3.5				3.5
Vanuatu				2.8				2.8
Djibouti				2.5				2.5
Rwanda				1.5				1.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				1.0				1.0

\*As a part of the Regional Humanitarian Fund for West and Central Africa



OCHA Public Information Officer Laura Fultang with residents of Satara village, in Niger's Tillabéri region. They benefited from a CERF-funded anticipatory action project implemented by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to help them prepare for a drought. Credit: OCHA/Alassane Sarr

## Adapting to an evolving landscape

Transformational Priority 6: Strategic analysis of risks and trends to adapt to an evolving landscape.

In an increasingly uncertain humanitarian landscape, OCHA adapted by learning from its experiences and evidence-based analysis to forecast risks and provide timely support to affected communities.

## Commitment to learning

CERF and the CBPFs have committed to continuous learning to ensure their approaches and processes are fit for purpose and well adapted to the changing requirements of the humanitarian landscape.

## Central Emergency Response Fund

CERF builds knowledge and learning in several ways, including through partner consultations, formal evaluations, studies, grant reports and dedicated learning initiatives as part of thematic allocations.

Every year since 2009, CERF has commissioned independent studies under its Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF). Carried out by independent consultants, these studies assess CERF's added value to humanitarian responses and review whether allocations lead to meaningful results.

### Disability

2023 saw the finalization of a PAF review of a \$10 million disability-related allocation made in 2021 to address the specific requirements of people with disabilities, as part of CERF's Underfunded Emergencies allocations.

The review found that the allocation had a positive impact and helped promote disability inclusion on the ground in several recipient countries, leading to additional allocations from respective CBPFs for disability inclusion. For example, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund made a \$2.5 million allocation.

At the same time, some recipient countries reported challenges arising from limited disability-inclusion structures, systems, data and timelines.

The review recommended allowing additional time for in-country consultations with technical experts and local organizations to inform the allocation strategies, enhance CERF's internal expertise in disability inclusion and improve data collection.

## Gender-based violence

In 2023, CERF benefited from an external evaluation of its \$25 million allocation to the UN Population Fund and UN Women in 2020 to address gender-based violence in 11 countries over a two-year period. Financed by a learning envelope that CERF built into the grant, the evaluation found that local women-led organizations received 40 per cent of the allocations – 10 per cent more than the 30 per cent requirement. This led to the increased participation of women-led organizations in humanitarian coordination structures.

In 2023, the CBPFs strengthened measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. With the roll-out of the revised CBPF Global Guidelines, all prospective partners underwent a capacity assessment on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse as part of the overall assessment for funding eligibility. OCHA drafted a guidance note and organized a webinar with fund managers and CBPF teams. Initiatives to enhance the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse were advocated for at the national level, for example by the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund.

CERF allocations are also crucial in enhancing the capacities of local responders and communities to address gender-based violence and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. For instance, when Madagascar received a \$9 million CERF allocation in response to Cyclones Batsirai and Emnati, some of the funds were dedicated to community-level awareness activities on preventing and managing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

### Anticipatory action

OCHA and its partners have developed a multidimensional learning framework for CERF-funded anticipatory action that combines agency-specific monitoring and evaluation, process learning and independent impact evaluations.

The findings of two such impact studies, released in 2023, found that CERF-funded anticipatory action during Ethiopia's drought in 2021 led to significant improvements in recipients' quality of life. Some 60 per cent of the more than 1,000 beneficiaries surveyed (or three in five respondents) reported that

CERF-funded assistance increased their ability to afford food and livelihoods inputs, and to pay household bills.

## Country-Based Pooled Funds

In 2023, OCHA promoted knowledge-sharing across the various CBPFs, developing harmonized approaches, and collecting insights from past innovations and allocations.

To promote peer-to-peer learning, OCHA helped to capture and disseminate successful practices across the CBPFs. For example, the Funds' annual reports emphasized best practices and lessons learned, and the launch of the One Grant Management System (OneGMS) strengthened information-sharing and analysis capabilities. OneGMS is a one-stop online platform that supports management through the life cycle of a project granted by OCHA's pooled funds.

In 2023, OCHA fostered cross-fund learning initiatives and developed guidance notes for improved harmonization across the CBPFs. To help CBPF managers promote quality programming and align with the global guidelines, these guidance notes provide a minimum set of activities for the Funds' thematic priority areas, such as localization, accountability to affected people, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, disability inclusion and cash assistance.

The CBPFs received firm support from donors in 2023 on enhanced risk management measures and response to partner misconduct. OCHA rolled out revised partner vetting and performance management in 20 countries, and it trained partners on the revised global guidelines. It also developed a global framework for sanctions and the closure of fraud cases, and it advanced discussions with donors on risk-sharing, with a view to securing more equitable partnerships with local and national actors.

## Reducing OCHA's environmental footprint

In line with the Transformational Priority to adapt and manage OCHA's environmental performance, OCHA initiated the Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023.

As part of EMS, a pilot environmental inventory was conducted in OCHA offices in 16 countries. The collected data was used to develop an internal environmental dashboard that enables more in-depth analysis, empowering OCHA's heads of office to make informed decisions on how to reduce OCHA's environmental impact and how to meet its environmental commitments, such as by using renewable energy and reducing air pollution.

The environmental dashboard showcases various initiatives. For example, OCHA Afghanistan uses its treated wastewater for gardening, and OCHA Yemen installed solar panels to power its offices across the country. Sharing these experiences improves collaboration but also inspires innovative solutions across regions facing similar environmental challenges.

OCHA shared its EMS data with the Sustainable United Nations team, contributing to the *Greening the Blue* report, which provides entity-specific insights on the UN's environmental impact.

## Preparing the aid community for risks

As part of their efforts to adapt to evolving risks, humanitarian organizations and Member States continued to use various tools of the OCHA-managed INFORM – a multi-stakeholder forum for developing crisis-related analysis. They include the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and the humanitarian aid operations of the European Commission and the United States.

The INFORM Climate Change Index – a tool based on the INFORM Risk Index – was used to produce the trends analysis of the 2024 Global Humanitarian Overview. The index analyses how climate change will affect risk under different emissions and population scenarios.

The INFORM Risk and INFORM Severity indices – the first global tools to help understand where and why humanitarian crises can occur – are used to support decisions on CERF allocations and OCHA's analysis.

INFORM regional and country risk assessments inform the risk analysis components of HNOs.

# Highlights of Key Performance Indicators

## On target or exceeding target

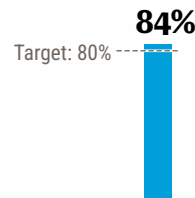
### TRANSFORMATIONAL PRIORITY (TP) 1:



Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's support to Humanitarian Country Teams



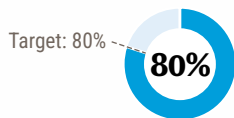
Local actor participation in OCHA-coordinated mechanisms



### TP 2



Countries with an up-to-date access monitoring framework



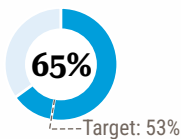
Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's support on advocacy to improve humanitarian access



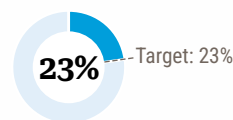
### TP 3



Humanitarian Response Plans with a focus on durable solutions for displaced people



Percentage of countries with participation in coordination mechanisms with a focus on durable solutions



### TP 4



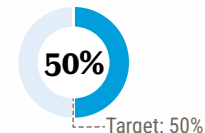
High-risk protracted crises with inter-agency coordinators for protection from sexual exploitation



Crisis-affected countries with action plans for accountability to affected people



Humanitarian Country Teams engaging with women-led organizations



## TP 5



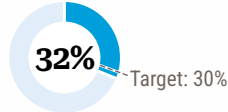
Percentage of crisis-affected people reached by OCHA-managed pooled funds

CERF **123%**

CBPFs **101%**



National partners accessing direct humanitarian funding through CBPFs



New or improved collective anticipatory actions facilitated

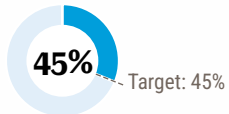
**10 actions**

Target: 9

## TP 6



Humanitarian Coordinators from non-Western and European countries



Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's situational analysis



Countries provided with scenario planning and modelling support for anticipatory action

**7 countries**

Target: 5



Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's advocacy efforts







Hilary Stauffer (left), Head of OCHA Ukraine's Kyiv Hub, speaks with residents of a modular town in Irpin, while a psychologist from International Medical Corps conducts a mental health and psychosocial support session with art therapy for seniors and children. The town has been constructed with funds from the Government of Finland.  
Credit: OCHA/Yaroslav Berezovsk

## Section 2 Funding

# Funding

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 2023, 92 per cent of OCHA's programme activities were funded by voluntary contributions. The remaining 8 per cent came from the UN Regular Budget, which is paid from UN Member States' assessed contributions.

OCHA's extrabudgetary (XB) programme budget was \$314.1 million at the start of 2023. The budget increased by 0.3 per cent during 2023, closing the year at \$314.9 million. The OCHA Sudan office had the most significant budget increase.

The cost plans of OCHA offices in Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen also increased, but as OCHA made substantial efforts to contain the costs of its operations, these were all compensated by decreases in other country offices. At the year's end, the field operations budget represented 76 per cent of total XB requirements, which was the same percentage as the previous year.

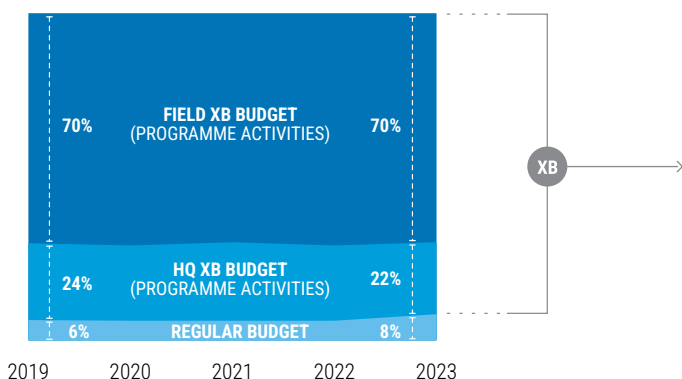
## Programme and pooled funds income

Donor contributions for the three strands of OCHA's activities (programme, CERF and the CBPFs) reached a record \$2.01 billion in 2023, lower than the record income of \$2.23 billion received in 2022. Income for OCHA's programme budget, CERF and the CBPFs decreased compared to 2022.

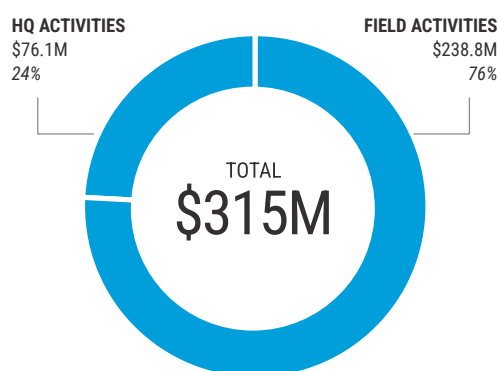
Several donors, including the European Commission (EC), Norway, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, increased their contributions in USD to OCHA's activities (programme, CERF and the CBPFs) in 2023 as compared to the previous year.

Income raised in 2023 for OCHA's XB programme budget reached \$288.9 million, falling short of OCHA's expenditure by \$12.5 million. This gap was covered from OCHA's cash reserves and from income raised during 2022 that could be used flexibly in 2023. Donors

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



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



continued to provide generous levels of support, showing confidence in OCHA's capacity to implement its mandate and maintain operational performance, despite often difficult economic contexts.

In addition to funds for the programme budget, \$18.4 million was received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other entities, such as the Humanitarian Data Centre in The Hague, the Protection and Gender Standby Capacity Project rosters, the Connecting Business initiative, and national UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination mission accounts held with OCHA. These pass-through contributions are not included in OCHA's XB programme budget. Therefore, income for these activities is counted separately.

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

OCHA measures the quality of its income in terms of predictability, flexibility, timeliness and diversity. As the following sections demonstrate, positive trends were shown against all these criteria in 2023.

## Predictability

In 2023, OCHA benefited from a predictable and stable income of \$126.7 million to its XB programme budget from multi-year agreements with 17 donors, compared to \$120.4 million in 2022. Just over half (51.8 per cent) of the multi-year income is fully unearmarked.

The OCHA-administered CBPFs benefited from multi-year agreements with 11 donors for a total predictable income of \$177 million in 2023, increasing from \$98 million in 2022. CERF had multi-year agreements with 16 donors totalling \$397 million. OCHA's strong and long-standing relationships with OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) members also ensure consistent income year-on-year.

## Flexibility

In 2023, donors gave \$130.6 million as fully unearmarked contributions, representing 45 per cent of total programme income. Donors also gave an

additional \$34.8 million as softly earmarked contributions (for a geographic region or regional crisis). See the section on page 45 titled 'Flexible Income in 2023.'

## Timeliness

Timely payments are an important element for effective cash management to cover XB activities. Just over half of OCHA's programme income was received during the first semester of 2023. This was in proportion to expenditures. OCHA thus benefited from a stable cash-and-liquidity situation throughout the year.

## Diversity

In 2023, OCHA received contributions for its programme, CERF and the CBPFs from 71 Member States and the EC, up from 65 in 2022. Sixty-three Member States contributed to CERF (an increase from 58 in 2022); 47 donors (up from 36 in 2022) contributed to the CBPFs; and the EC and 30 Member States contributed to the programme budget. OCHA also received contributions from private sector entities, regional authorities and individuals.

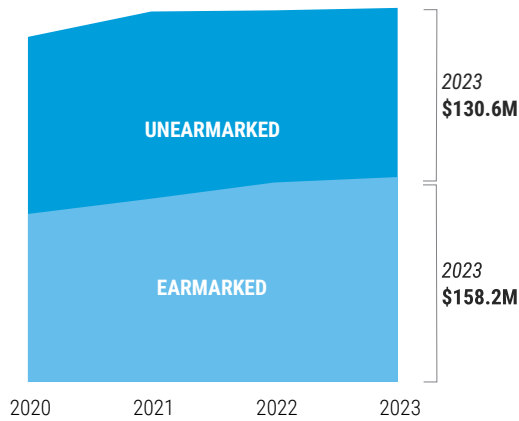
OCHA has consistency in its overall number of donors, but it continues to rely on a small group of donors for the bulk of its funding. The top three donors to OCHA's programme contributed 45 per cent of all income, and the top 10 donors contributed more than 80 per cent of all income. In line with its 2023–2026 Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Strategy, OCHA continues to seek to broaden the donor base for its programme and pooled funds, targeting high- and middle-income countries through direct outreach, as well as generally strengthening public communication, and demonstrating results and added value.

## OCHA Donor Support Group

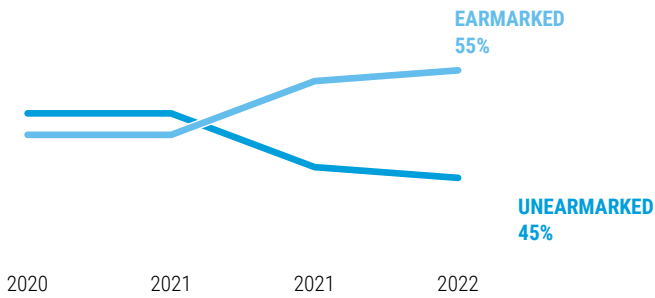
Created by Member States in 1998 as a "group of friends," originally with seven members, the ODSG included 30 members by the end of 2023, with no

M= Million

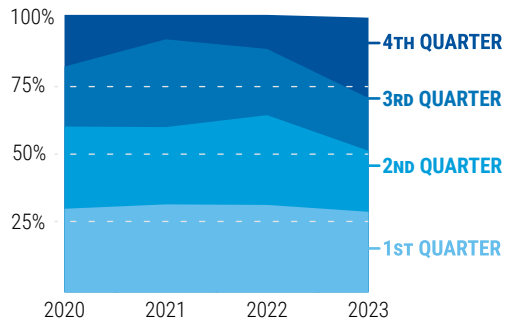
### EARMARKING TRENDS – TOTAL (US\$)



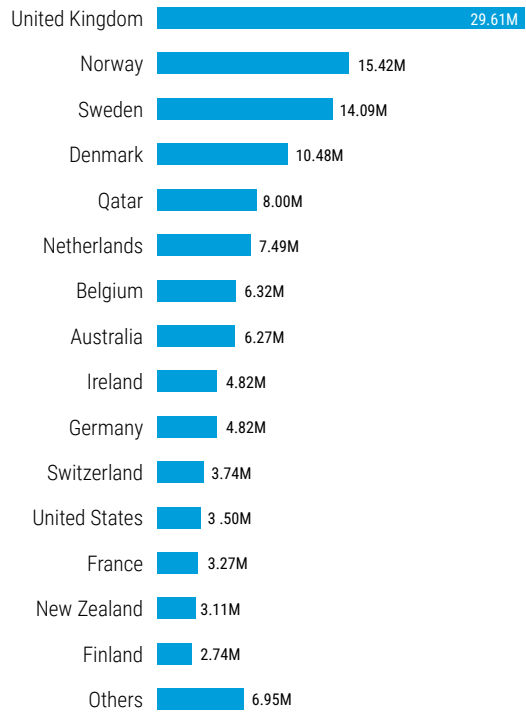
### EARMARKING TRENDS – PERCENTAGES



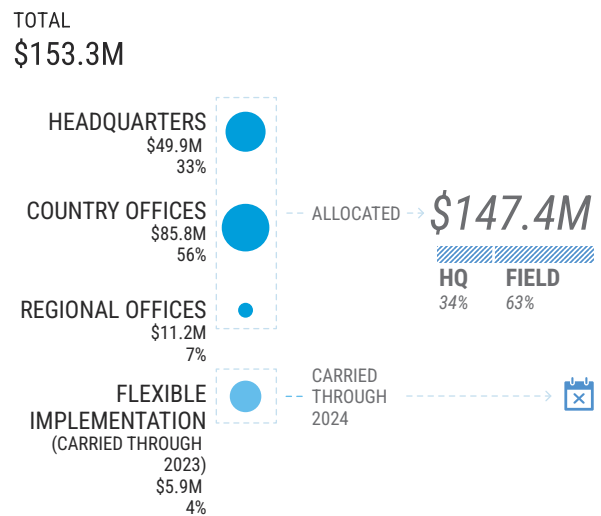
### TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT



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



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



new members joining during the year. The group is managed by Member States and acts as a sounding board on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The membership criteria include a commitment to provide continued financial support to OCHA and willingness to provide political support to implement General Assembly resolution 46/182. In 2023, ODSG members continued to provide nearly all of OCHA's income. In 2023 the Chairs were the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Luxembourg.

## Programme expenditure

OCHA's implementation rate in 2023 was 96 per cent under the XB programme budget, which is higher than the 93 per cent implementation rate in 2022. OCHA continued to operate at nearly full capacity.

## Closing balance

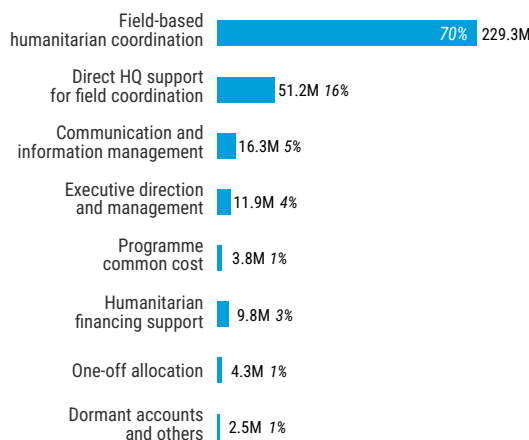
OCHA ended 2023 with a sound closing balance of \$223 million. This included \$196 million in available cash accrued through different income sources, primarily interest, and which is managed as an operating and contingency cash reserve, and \$26.7 million in earmarked and unearmarked funding.

OCHA needs to maintain an operating cash balance comprising at least three months of operating costs to be advanced to field offices and headquarters in anticipation of cash received from donors during the year, and the annual costs of national staff and UN Volunteers salaries' liability to be advanced to the United Nations Development Programme every year (approximately \$140 million for 2024). Contingency funds are also kept in the cash reserve to cover unexpected expenses and liabilities.

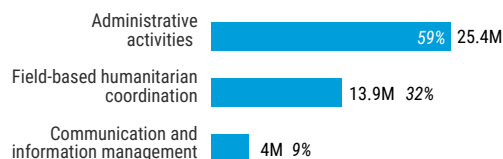
## Flexible income in 2023

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

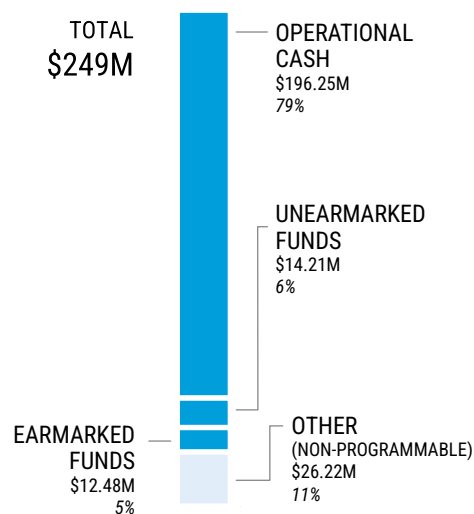
### DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES (US\$)



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



### CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)



Donors restrict softly earmarked contributions for use in a specific geographic region or regional crisis, including more than one office or project, allowing OCHA to allocate funds freely among those offices or projects. Flexible funding allows OCHA to plan more strategically across its operations by allocating resources according to need to scale up its presence during a disaster, or to deploy staff in anticipation of a disaster, but without having to wait for donors to provide earmarked resources.

OCHA's expenditure primarily consists of fixed costs related to its staff. Unearmarked funding is thus essential to the performance of OCHA's mandate. Thanks to its donors, OCHA has historically received a substantial portion of its income in unearmarked contributions. In 2023, OCHA received \$130.6 million in unearmarked funding, slightly below the \$133 million received in 2022, corresponding to 45 per cent of total income. OCHA received unearmarked funding from 29 donors and softly earmarked funding from 11 donors. The largest donors of unearmarked funding in 2023 were the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden, together representing 45 per cent of the total unearmarked funding received.

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

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

## Use of flexible funding

Of the \$130.6 million in unearmarked income pledged in 2023, \$122.3 million had been paid at the time of writing (May 2024), all of which was used during the year. OCHA also used unearmarked contributions pledged in 2022 and paid in 2023, and unearmarked

2022 contributions with flexible implementation into 2023, for a total allocation of unearmarked funding of \$147.4 million.

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; 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 funding one activity to another throughout the year to where it's needed most.

When all income, including earmarked income, was received at the end of 2023, 66 per cent of unearmarked funding remained directly allocated to field operations and only 34 per cent to global headquarters programmes. All five regional offices and most country offices depended on unearmarked funding allocations to fully cover their operational requirements in 2023. OCHA's largest field operations, namely Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, relied on unearmarked funding to fully cover operational needs. Without flexible funding, it would not have been possible for OCHA to operate seamlessly.

The largest allocation of unearmarked funding was to the Yemen office, with a cost plan of \$15.5 million, 57 per cent covered by unearmarked contributions. Six donors provided earmarked funding to OCHA Yemen in 2023, but it had received only \$2.3 million in paid income during the first half of the year, which was insufficient to cover costs and maintain uninterrupted operations. Unearmarked funding was critical to cover the funding gap that persisted throughout the year.

Unearmarked funding is also critical to ensure the continuation of OCHA's operations in prolonged crises. OCHA country offices in Africa used \$51.3 million in unearmarked funds, and offices in the Middle East and North Africa used another \$21.5 million.

OCHA's five regional offices needed \$11.1 million in unearmarked funding for their activities, including surge support. Regional offices deployed surge staff to support the emergency response in many countries, including those with an OCHA office. This would not have been possible without unearmarked funding.

In 2023, programmes centrally managed at headquarters received \$49.9 million in unearmarked funding, a

level comparable to the previous year. This enabled essential programmes, including standby response tools; information management services, including the scale-up of remote surge support to the field; humanitarian programme cycle expertise; civil-military capability; policy; and advocacy. Their achievements, along with many other global programmes described in this report, were possible only thanks to unearmarked funding.

OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer Laura Solórzano discusses urban disaster risk and ways to protect lives and livelihoods with Ana, who lives in a riverside community in Soyapango, El Salvador. Credit: OCHA/Marc Belanger





# **Annexes**



# Acronyms

**AAP** Accountability to affected people

**ASG** Assistant Secretary-General

**CBi** Connecting Business initiative

**CBPFs** Country-Based Pooled Funds

**CERF** Central Emergency Response Fund

**COP28** Twenty-Eighth United Nations Climate Change Conference

**EC** European Commission

**EMS** Environmental Management System

**GAM** Gender with Age Marker

**HDX** Humanitarian Data Exchange

**HNO** Humanitarian Needs Overview

**HNRP** Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan

**HPC** Humanitarian Programme Cycle

**HRP** Humanitarian Response Plan

**IASC** Inter-Agency Standing Committee

**IOM** International Organization for Migration

**JIAF** Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework

**LGBTQIA+** Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual

**NGO** Non-governmental organization

**NSAG** Non-State armed group

**OCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**ODSG** OCHA Donor Support Group

**OneGMS** One Grant Management System

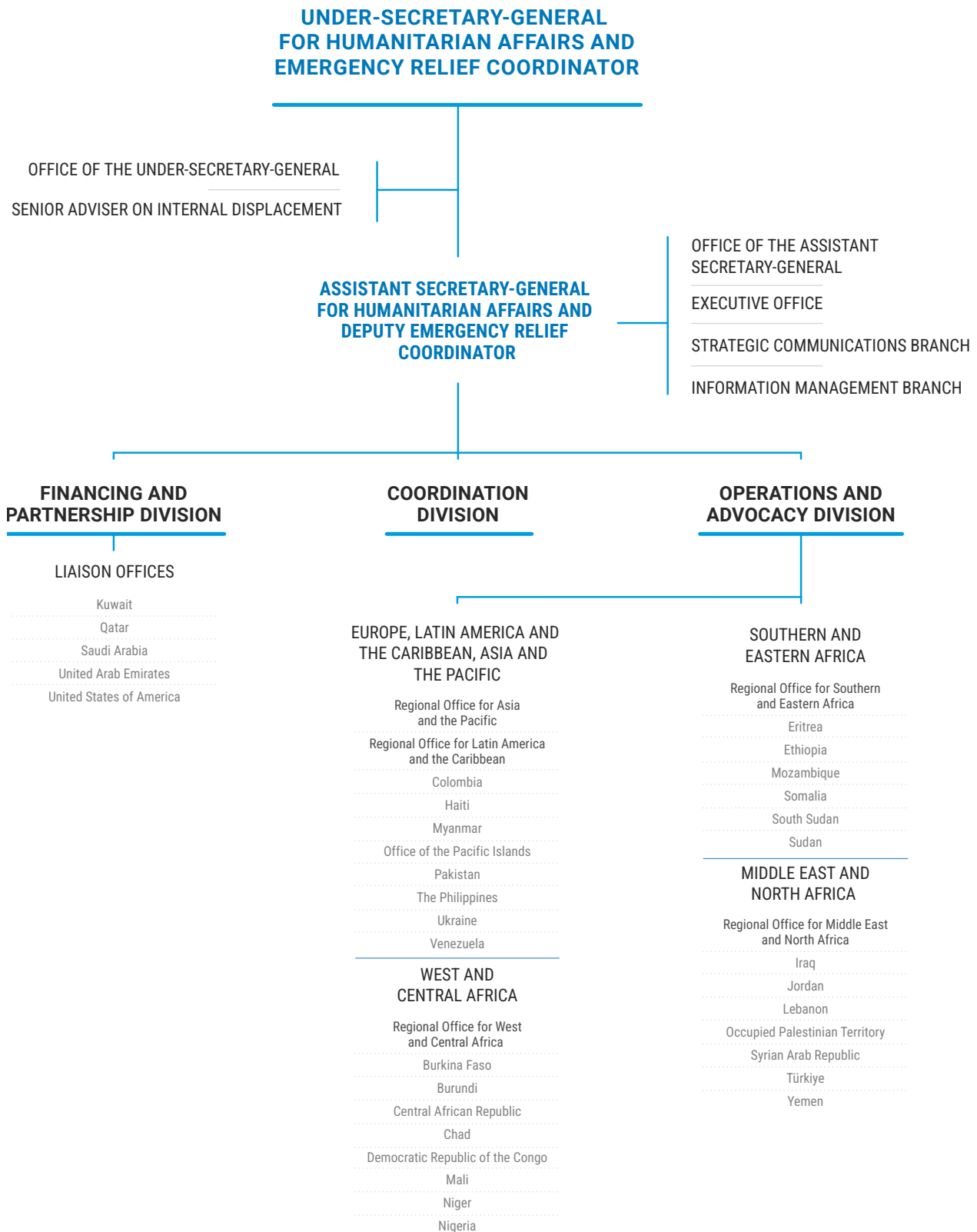
**PAF** Performance and Accountability Framework

**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**USG** Under-Secretary-General

**XB** Extrabudgetary

# OCHA organization chart



# Financial tables

(Donor contribution numbers include paid and pledged contributions)

## Donor contributions

### DONORS RANKED BY TOTAL FUNDING IN 2023 (US\$ MILLION)

	2021				2022				2023						
	OCHA prog.	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA prog.	CBPFs	CERF	Total	OCHA prog.	CBPFs	CERF	Total			
Germany	26.24	393.64	153.38	573.26	27.85%	25.59	414.66	146.38	586.63	26.23%	26.58	179.09	106.5	312.17	13.96%
Netherlands	8.47	90.74	94.98	194.19	9.44%	9.78	115.39	80.63	205.8	9.20%	7.49	189.68	71.83	269.01	12.03%
United Kingdom	38.29	164.87	88.54	291.69	14.17%	30.13	189.02	61.41	280.57	12.55%	35.93	124.72	63.98	224.63	10.05%
United States	49.51	30.41	0	79.92	3.88%	65.21	44	15	124.21	5.55%	65.51	89	19.53	174.04	7.78%
Sweden	35.34	60.61	70.37	166.33	8.08%	33.52	63.03	74.8	171.34	7.66%	29.61	66.37	66.72	162.69	7.28%
Norway	15.58	54.13	54.8	124.51	6.05%	17.15	59.61	53.87	130.64	5.84%	17.69	77.12	48.14	142.95	6.39%
Switzerland	6.97	30.63	5.54	43.14	2.10%	7.71	54.69	5.97	68.37	3.06%	8.6	74.92	11.17	94.69	4.23%
Canada	12.12	62.94	23.42	98.48	4.78%	12.43	92.88	22.89	128.2	5.73%	10.34	54.89	22.17	87.4	3.91%
Denmark	11.43	50.29	32.48	94.21	4.58%	10.52	47.54	30.86	88.93	3.98%	10.48	39.53	31.3	81.3	3.64%
Belgium	7.64	57.34	20.59	85.57	4.16%	6.73	57.27	19.4	83.4	3.73%	6.59	52.2	18.16	76.95	3.44%
Ireland	4.63	48.25	13.2	66.08	3.21%	7.79	56.82	17.26	81.87	3.66%	5.31	48.28	15.4	68.99	3.09%
Italy	0	20.52	17.11	37.63	1.83%	1.56	18.5	17.6	37.66	1.68%	0	23.19	16.57	39.76	1.78%
France	5.95	31.22	3.66	40.82	1.98%	4.2	33.62	8.93	46.75	2.09%	3.27	24.87	10.91	39.05	1.75%
Australia	7.87	5.43	8.52	21.82	1.06%	7.23	28.82	8.01	44.05	1.97%	6.96	22.02	7.69	36.67	1.64%
European Commission	14.68	4.55	0	19.23	0.93%	18.88	4.99	0	23.87	1.07%	17.8	13.99	0	31.79	1.42%
Finland	3.03	0	20.62	23.65	1.15%	2.85	8.02	16.5	27.38	1.22%	2.74	17.51	8.65	28.9	1.29%
United Arab Emirates	2	0	5	7	0.34%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	15	5	20	0.89%
Korea, Republic of	2	8.5	6	16.5	0.80%	1.2	7.75	6	14.95	0.67%	2	8.47	7	17.47	0.78%
Spain	0.56	3.38	2.83	6.77	0.33%	1.76	8.84	2.66	13.26	0.59%	5.76	7.7	3.19	16.65	0.74%
Luxembourg	1.1	5.35	6.02	12.47	0.61%	0.97	5.84	5.54	12.35	0.55%	1.24	6.49	5.97	13.69	0.61%
New Zealand	3.51	2.44	2.09	8.03	0.39%	3.14	4.16	1.86	9.17	0.41%	3.11	4.1	1.85	9.06	0.41%
Qatar	8	2	1	11	0.53%	8	0	1	9	0.40%	8	0	1	9	0.40%
Japan	6.31	0.8	0.13	7.24	0.35%	3.8	4.98	0.12	8.9	0.40%	6.15	1.89	0.1	8.14	0.36%
Iceland	0.5	1.18	0.74	2.42	0.12%	0.97	1.79	2.02	4.78	0.21%	0.83	2.87	2.28	5.98	0.27%
Austria	1.12	0	1.59	2.71	0.13%	1.15	0	2.02	3.18	0.14%	1.22	1.07	2.16	4.45	0.20%
Russian Federation	1	0	1.5	2.5	0.12%	1	0	3.5	4.5	0.20%	0.95	0	1.5	2.45	0.11%
Poland	0.56	0	0	0.56	0.03%	0.66	0	0.25	0.91	0.04%	0.5	1.01	0.12	1.63	0.07%
Türkiye	0.5	0	0.45	0.95	0.05%	0.5	0	0.45	0.95	0.04%	0.7	0.1	0.45	1.25	0.06%
Saudi Arabia	9.23	0	0	9.23	0.45%	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.02%	0	0	1	1	0.04%
Estonia	0.74	0.12	0.18	1.04	0.05%	0.68	0.19	0.18	1.05	0.05%	0.51	0.15	0.1	0.75	0.03%
ODSG Total	284.90	1,129.33	634.73	2,048.96	99.55%	285.63	1,322.41	605.12	2,213.16	98.97%	285.88	1,146.21	550.43	1,982.51	88.66%
Non ODSG	0.56	5.10	3.53	9.19	0.45%	1.19	14.65	7.13	22.97	1.03%	2.99	17.42	8.10	28.51	1.28%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>285.46</b>	<b>1,134.43</b>	<b>638.26</b>	<b>2,058.15</b>		<b>286.82</b>	<b>1,337.06</b>	<b>612.26</b>	<b>2,236.14</b>		<b>288.87</b>	<b>1,163.63</b>	<b>558.52</b>	<b>2,011.02</b>	<b>1.28%</b>

# Programme income

## 2023 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

Donor	Earmarked	Softly Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total
United States	59,008,198	3,000,000	3,500,000	65,508,198
United Kingdom	5,049,095	1,267,428	29,612,281	35,928,804
Sweden	3,510,396	12,007,387	14,090,337	29,608,120
Germany	11,420,129	10,336,030	4,824,568	26,580,727
European Commission	16,720,739	1,074,708	-	17,795,447
Norway	2,271,271	-	15,422,874	17,694,145
Denmark	-	-	10,483,750	10,483,750
Canada	6,219,467	2,603,760	1,512,539	10,335,766
Switzerland	4,856,405	-	3,739,314	8,595,719
Qatar	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Netherlands	-	-	7,494,647	7,494,647
Australia	-	696,138	6,265,242	6,961,380
Belgium	274,123	-	6,318,083	6,592,206
Japan	4,531,387	1,122,222	496,608	6,150,217
Spain	4,169,224	1,594,049	-	5,763,273
Ireland	492,225	-	4,817,987	5,310,212
France	-	-	3,271,538	3,271,538
New Zealand	-	-	3,114,000	3,114,000
Finland	-	-	2,744,237	2,744,237
Korea, Republic of	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Luxembourg	107,066	-	1,130,054	1,237,120
Austria	1,095,290	-	125,821	1,221,111
Portugal	1,078,749	-	-	1,078,749
Russian Federation	-	-	950,000	950,000
Iceland	-	-	832,120	832,120
Türkiye	200,000	-	500,000	700,000
Slovenia	636,267	-	-	636,267
Estonia	239,872	106,496	159,915	506,283
Poland	500,000	-	-	500,000
Cyprus	331,822	-	65,678	397,500
Lithuania	214,835	-	-	214,835
South Africa	-	-	69,623	69,623
Greece	64,240	-	-	64,240
Singapore	-	-	50,000	50,000
Philippines	45,000	-	-	45,000
Monaco	-	-	32,120	32,120
Malta	31,881	-	-	31,881
China	-	-	26,000	26,000
Kazakhstan	10,000	-	-	10,000
Malaysia	10,000	-	-	10,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>123,087,681</b>	<b>34,808,218</b>	<b>130,649,336</b>	<b>288,545,235</b>
Jersey	212,674	31,134	-	243,808
UN, NGOs and other entities	83,303	-	-	83,303
Private Contributions	250	-	410	660
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>296,227</b>	<b>31,134</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>327,771</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,383,908</b>	<b>34,839,352</b>	<b>130,649,746</b>	<b>288,873,006</b>

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

# Donor ranking

Sorted by total

DONOR RANKING FOR PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES			
Donor	OCHA Programme	Pass-through contributions*	Total
<b>MEMBER STATES</b>			
United States	65,508,198	7,291,081	72,799,279
United Kingdom	35,928,804	833,626	36,762,430
Sweden	29,608,120	-	29,608,120
Germany	26,580,727	2,434,824	29,015,551
Norway	17,694,145	2,267,240	19,961,385
European Commission	17,795,447	-	17,795,447
Canada	10,335,766	220,252	10,556,018
Denmark	10,483,750	-	10,483,750
Netherlands	7,494,647	2,101,398	9,596,045
Switzerland	8,595,719	843,934	9,439,653
Australia	6,961,380	1,266,328	8,227,708
Qatar	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Belgium	6,592,206	-	6,592,206
Japan	6,150,217	-	6,150,217
Spain	5,763,273	159,405	5,922,678
Ireland	5,310,212	-	5,310,212
France	3,271,538	-	3,271,538
New Zealand	3,114,000	-	3,114,000
Finland	2,744,237	-	2,744,237
Korea, Republic of	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Luxembourg	1,237,120	160,039	1,397,159
Austria	1,221,111	-	1,221,111
Portugal	1,078,749	-	1,078,749
Russian Federation	950,000	50,000	1,000,000
Iceland	832,120	10,000	842,120
Türkiye	700,000	-	700,000
Slovenia	636,267	-	636,267
Estonia	506,283	10,661	516,944
Poland	500,000	-	500,000
Cyprus	397,500	-	397,500
Lithuania	214,835	-	214,835
China	26,000	50,000	76,000
South Africa	69,623	-	69,623
Greece	64,240	-	64,240
Singapore	50,000	-	50,000
Philippines	45,000	-	45,000
Monaco	32,120	-	32,120
Malta	31,881	-	31,881
Brazil	-	30,000	30,000
Saudi Arabia	-	10,947	10,947
Kazakhstan	10,000	-	10,000
Malaysia	10,000	-	10,000
<b>OTHERS</b>			
Jersey	243,808	-	243,808
UN, NGOs and other entities	83,303	669,800	753,103
Private contributions	660	16,474	17,134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288,873,006</b>	<b>18,426,009</b>	<b>307,299,015</b>

\* Funds received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other entities, such as the Humanitarian Data Centre in The Hague, the Protection and Gender Standby Capacity Project rosters, the Connecting Business initiative, and national UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination mission accounts. These funds are not included in OCHA's XB programme budget.

# Allocation of unearmarked contributions

ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)	
ALLOCATED TO	AMOUNT
<b>Headquarters</b>	<b>106,500,000</b>
<b>Field Activities</b>	<b>71,828,100</b>
<b>Regional Offices</b>	<b>66,715,603</b>
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	63,984,400
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	48,143,609
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	31,295,088
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	22,166,931
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	19,532,839
<b>Africa</b>	<b>18,156,000</b>
Eritrea	16,570,500
Ethiopia	15,399,460
Mozambique	11,174,683
Somalia	278,950
South Sudan	220,000
Liaison Office to the African Union	204,266
Burkina Faso	200,000
Burundi	165,375
Cameroon	123,235
Central African Republic	120,000
Chad	108,189
Democratic Republic of Congo	107,970
Mali	105,320
Niger	100,000
Nigeria	100,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Myanmar	100,000
Office for the Pacific Islands	97,080
<b>Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan</b>	<b>96,887</b>
Afghanistan	85,136
Pakistan	75,000
<b>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</b>	<b>60,000</b>
Haiti	50,000
Venezuela Support	50,000
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>32,661</b>
Iraq	30,000
Libya	25,000
Syria	20,000
Syria OCHA Operation in Jordan	20,000
Syria OCHA Operation in Lebanon	16,466
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	10,942
Yemen	10,000
Syria Response Team	5,238
Gulf Liaison Office	5,063
<b>OAD Front Office</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Field Surge	2,158
<b>Total Allocated in 2023</b>	<b>147,418,611</b>
With flexible implementation carried through 2023	5,863,872
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>153,282,483</b>

Note: The difference of \$22.6M, between unearmarked donor contributions in 2023 (\$130.6M) and unearmarked cash available (\$153.2M) is due to: 1) donor unpaid contributions by the end of 2023; 2) cash received in 2023 for pending unpaid 2022 pledges; 3) carry over from 2022.

# Top 20 donors

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS – BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 DONOR EARMARKING IN 2023 (US\$)

Office	United States	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	European Commission	Norway	Denmark	Canada	Switzerland
<b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>29,612,281</b>	<b>14,090,337</b>	<b>4,824,568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,422,874</b>	<b>10,483,750</b>	<b>1,512,539</b>	<b>3,739,314</b>
<b>EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>62,008,198</b>	<b>6,316,523</b>	<b>15,517,783</b>	<b>21,756,159</b>	<b>17,795,447</b>	<b>2,271,271</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,823,227</b>	<b>4,856,405</b>
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	14,717,460	-	3,510,396	2,197,057	2,113,548	907,216	-	-	362,895
<b>FIELD</b>	47,290,738	6,316,522	12,007,387	19,559,104	15,681,899	1,364,055	-	8,823,227	4,493,510
<b>REGIONAL OFFICES</b>	6,690,738	-	1,056,650	1,095,290	429,887	-	-	1,636,713	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,300,000	-	192,119	-	-	-	-	372,287	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,350,000	-	96,059	-	429,887	-	-	670,117	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,300,000	-	288,177	547,645	-	-	-	370,937	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,440,738	-	192,118	-	-	-	-	74,457	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	1,300,000	-	288,177	547,645	-	-	-	148,915	-
<b>COUNTRY OFFICES</b>	<b>40,600,000</b>	<b>6,316,522</b>	<b>10,950,737</b>	<b>18,463,814</b>	<b>15,252,012</b>	<b>1,364,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,186,514</b>	<b>4,493,510</b>
<b>Africa</b>									
Burkina Faso	750,000	-	192,118	1,409,677	268,679	-	-	111,686	-
Burundi	-	-	192,118	547,645	268,679	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	600,000	-	192,118	535,906	644,830	-	-	74,457	-
Central African Republic	1,500,000	-	672,414	1,095,290	859,773	-	-	186,144	335,196
Chad	500,000	-	384,236	750,268	537,359	-	-	148,915	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,250,000	-	1,056,650	1,524,015	1,612,075	-	-	297,830	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,500,000	-	288,177	547,645	537,359	-	-	260,601	391,061
Mali	1,000,000	-	432,266	1,439,145	322,415	-	-	186,144	-
Mozambique OCHA Office	1,000,000	-	192,118	321,543	537,359	-	-	111,686	-
Niger	300,000	-	288,177	909,225	429,887	-	-	148,915	-
Nigeria	1,000,000	622,665	480,296	1,524,015	322,415	-	-	223,372	-
Somalia	2,700,000	1,257,862	432,266	857,449	537,359	-	-	372,287	335,196
South Sudan	1,500,000	-	576,355	1,071,811	1,074,716	-	-	297,830	335,196
Sudan	9,000,000	-	480,296	547,645	1,065,749	898,904	-	408,616	-
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>24,600,000</b>	<b>1,880,527</b>	<b>5,859,605</b>	<b>13,081,279</b>	<b>9,018,654</b>	<b>898,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,828,483</b>	<b>1,396,649</b>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>									
Myanmar	1,500,000	-	192,118	535,906	322,415	-	-	148,915	-
Office of the Pacific Islands	200,000	-	192,118	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia and the Pacific Total</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>384,236</b>	<b>535,906</b>	<b>322,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148,915</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan</b>									
Afghanistan	1,200,000	-	960,591	1,286,174	752,302	-	-	369,766	-
<b>Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan Total</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>960,591</b>	<b>1,286,174</b>	<b>752,302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,766</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Europe</b>									
Ukraine	5,000,000	2,534,854	576,355	-	1,074,716	465,151	-	147,062	279,330
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,534,854</b>	<b>576,355</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,074,716</b>	<b>465,151</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,062</b>	<b>279,330</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>									
Colombia	500,000	-	-	-	214,943	-	-	260,601	279,330
Haiti	1,200,000	-	192,118	160,772	268,679	-	-	74,457	-
Venezuela support	700,000	-	192,118	214,362	537,359	-	-	521,202	279,330
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>384,236</b>	<b>375,134</b>	<b>1,020,981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>856,260</b>	<b>558,660</b>
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia</b>									
Iraq	200,000	-	-	267,953	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	214,362	-	-	-	-	-
OPT	-	1,267,427	480,296	964,630	752,302	-	-	2,057,665	1,700,212
Syria	626,000	-	480,296	214,362	537,359	-	-	186,144	-
Lebanon	500,000	-	192,118	214,362	161,208	-	-	74,457	-
Türkiye	959,000	-	288,177	214,362	537,359	-	-	145,475	-
ROSC	415,000	633,714	384,236	-	-	-	-	-	558,659
Yemen	3,000,000	-	960,591	1,095,290	1,074,716	-	-	372,287	-
<b>Middle East, Northern &amp; Central Asia Total</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>	<b>1,901,141</b>	<b>2,785,714</b>	<b>3,185,321</b>	<b>3,062,944</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,836,028</b>	<b>2,258,871</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>65,508,198</b>	<b>35,928,804</b>	<b>29,608,120</b>	<b>26,580,727</b>	<b>17,795,447</b>	<b>17,694,145</b>	<b>10,483,750</b>	<b>10,335,766</b>	<b>8,595,719</b>

Qatar	Netherlands	Australia	Belgium	Japan	Spain	Ireland	France	New Zealand	Finland	Korea, Republic of	Others	GRAND TOTAL
8,000,000	7,494,647	6,265,242	6,318,083	496,608	-	4,817,987	3,271,538	3,114,000	2,744,237	1,000,000	3,941,743	130,649,748
-	-	696,138	274,123	5,653,609	5,763,273	492,225	-	-	-	1,000,000	4,998,877	158,223,258
-	-	-	274,123	-	295,358	274,122	-	-	-	1,000,000	83,353	25,735,528
-	-	696,138	-	5,653,609	5,467,915	218,103	-	-	-	-	4,915,524	132,487,731
-	-	570,833	-	320,000	106,270	-	-	-	-	-	162,644	12,069,025
-	-	570,833	-	320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,755,239
-	-	-	-	-	106,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,652,333
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,644	2,669,403
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,707,313
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,284,737
-	1,479,808	3,232,760	144,517	-	1,050,420	2,664,673	-	-	1,551,189	527,983	3,950,825	119,719,790
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,732,160
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008,442
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,047,311
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,700	4,695,517
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,320,778
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,740,570
-	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,974,843
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,066	3,487,036
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078,749	3,241,455
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,076,204
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,172,763
-	-	-	-	462,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,955,381
-	-	-	-	462,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,155,458	6,474,328
-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	12,651,210
-	-	-	-	1,475,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537,973	63,577,998
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	2,719,354
-	-	125,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,423
-	-	125,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	3,236,777
-	-	-	-	680,000	1,594,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,842,882
-	-	-	-	680,000	1,594,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,842,882
-	-	-	-	2,055,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,803	12,829,734
-	-	-	-	2,055,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,803	12,829,734
-	-	-	-	-	531,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,786,224
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,896,026
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,444,371
-	-	-	-	-	531,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,126,621
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	477,953
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,289	903,651
-	-	-	-	-	3,236,246	218,103	-	-	-	-	451,820	11,128,701
-	-	-	-	316,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,794	2,566,622
-	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,392,145
-	-	-	-	316,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,451	2,530,491
-	-	-	-	238,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,624	2,257,121
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,126	6,548,010
-	-	-	-	1,122,222	3,236,246	218,103	-	-	-	-	1,498,104	27,804,694
8,000,000	7,494,647	6,961,380	6,592,206	6,150,217	5,763,273	5,310,212	3,271,538	3,114,000	2,744,237	2,000,000	8,940,620	288,873,006

# CBPF contributions

## COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUND IN 2023 (US\$)

	Afghanistan	Burkina Faso	CAR <sup>1</sup>	DRC <sup>2</sup>	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Mali	Myanmar	Niger	Nigeria	OPT <sup>3</sup>	Somalia
Netherlands	26,865,000	8,596,800	-	13,010,674	13,969,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,676,759
Germany	10,388,970	2,440,925	7,571,011	5,293,069	14,663,578	5,336,179	3,791,435	7,063,278	3,508,161	3,262,392	26,104,170	9,149,657
United Kingdom	3,672,772	-	3,671,971	-	-	4,752,852	-	642,674	-	3,091,985	9,620,679	9,457,876
United States	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,814,432	1,275,313	-	907,216	4,536,080	526,185	2,090,505	3,198,361	1,005,753	3,175,256	4,191,273	5,443,296
Switzerland	6,166,506	-	1,230,227	-	2,622,001	5,033,598	-	2,762,260	-	1,102,536	26,296,287	2,618,669
Sweden	7,668,562	-	2,392,636	3,834,281	7,649,022	2,294,707	-	4,172,269	-	2,390,320	3,535,652	2,875,711
Canada	-	1,115,126	1,480,498	2,979,172	10,953,833	1,858,543	1,486,834	4,163,135	743,417	1,858,543	-	6,703,137
Belgium	-	3,236,246	-	10,248,113	-	4,314,995	-	-	-	2,157,497	6,472,492	-
Ireland	2,131,336	-	3,211,679	3,025,303	5,403,367	2,750,275	-	529,661	1,090,513	1,090,513	5,092,920	3,207,560
Denmark	2,170,767	-	-	-	4,731,680	2,927,090	-	-	-	-	-	6,033,383
France	-	654,308	-	545,256	1,090,513	2,181,025	-	-	654,308	-	272,628	-
Italy	5,232,544	-	528,194	-	5,393,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	5,744,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,485,925	-	-	-	2,033,487
Finland	-	-	-	-	2,195,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Commission	6,348,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	500,000	400,000	-	500,000	-
Spain	1,062,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903,294	-
Luxembourg	376,597	382,096	322,797	910,215	327,511	-	-	382,096	320,171	109,170	212,089	1,127,854
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	215,750	-	-	-	53,937	-	-	-	-	-	5,393,743	53,937
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1,073,800	-	-	1,816,800	-	-	-	-
Iceland	571,269	-	-	-	-	293,341	220,006	-	-	-	221,223	-
Japan	89,365	-	-	-	335,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	105,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	21,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,575
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,354
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian Govern- ment of Flanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jersey	-	-	135,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,039	-
Private Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,259,169	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL (US\$)</b>	<b>81,625,177</b>	<b>17,700,814</b>	<b>22,544,082</b>	<b>40,768,299</b>	<b>75,071,070</b>	<b>32,568,790</b>	<b>7,588,780</b>	<b>32,716,459</b>	<b>7,722,323</b>	<b>18,238,212</b>	<b>91,257,658</b>	<b>70,561,255</b>

<sup>1</sup>Central African Republic; <sup>2</sup>Democratic Republic of the Congo; <sup>3</sup>Occupied Palestinian Territory



# CERF contributions

## 2023 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CERF (US\$)

DONOR	AMOUNT
Germany	106,500,000
Netherlands	71,828,100
Sweden	66,715,603
United Kingdom	63,984,400
Norway	48,143,609
Denmark	31,295,088
Canada	22,166,931
United States	19,532,839
Belgium	18,156,000
Italy	16,570,500
Ireland	15,399,460
Switzerland	11,174,683
France	10,905,125
Finland	8,654,400
Australia	7,688,990
Korea, Republic of	7,000,000
Luxembourg	5,968,000
United Arab Emirates	5,000,000
Spain	3,188,098
Iceland	2,283,372
Austria	2,157,497
New Zealand	1,849,500
Russian Federation	1,500,000
Qatar	1,000,000
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000
Kuwait	1,000,000
Türkiye	450,000
China	425,000
Portugal	373,105
Liechtenstein	332,152
South Africa	278,950
Indonesia	220,000
Czechia	204,266
Philippines	200,000
Monaco	165,375
Azerbaijan	123,235
Poland	120,000
Romania	108,189
Latvia	107,970
Greece	105,320
Croatia	100,000
Morocco	100,000
Viet Nam	100,000
Cyprus	100,000
Japan	97,080
Estonia	96,887
Slovenia	85,136
Colombia	75,000
Mongolia	60,000
Turkmenistan	50,000
Singapore	50,000
Slovakia	32,661
Cambodia	30,000
Bangladesh	25,000
Thailand	20,000
Algeria	20,000
Bulgaria	16,466
Andorra	10,942
Zambia	10,000
Montenegro	5,238
Peru	5,063
Armenia	5,000
Guyana	2,158
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>554,972,388</b>
Regional and local authority	1,572,214
Private Contributions	1,130,202
Private Contributions through UNF	849,724
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,552,140</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>558,524,528</b>

South Sudan	Sudan	Syria Cross-border	Syria	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	TOTAL
21,676,759	13,010,674	15,030,457	8,591,223	21,492,000	-	25,762,514	189,682,660
9,833,443	11,380,085	26,918,683	5,359,057	19,201,870	2,425,373	5,393,743	179,085,079
7,984,791	21,830,848	7,209,799	11,240,932	41,540,513	-	-	124,717,692
-	23,000,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	89,000,000
4,549,106	2,894,780	10,221,354	7,378,717	19,463,974	1,270,102	3,175,256	77,116,959
1,136,194	7,154,394	3,329,737	3,293,353	6,487,041	654,308	5,027,933	74,915,044
4,792,851	6,595,566	5,734,746	3,346,447	2,868,383	1,434,192	4,780,639	66,365,983
3,333,392	6,653,151	2,609,163	1,490,436	2,261,316	1,486,834	3,717,085	54,893,615
-	-	4,291,845	8,618,477	7,470,651	-	5,393,743	52,204,059
2,940,263	4,320,327	4,158,712	-	2,188,184	537,057	6,600,660	48,278,330
-	4,341,534	6,218,486	3,647,748	3,764,723	-	5,690,403	39,525,814
-	-	11,839,685	-	6,543,075	-	1,090,513	24,871,311
-	-	6,017,505	6,017,505	-	-	-	23,189,492
-	-	-	-	6,754,960	-	-	22,019,311
-	-	6,586,169	-	8,724,720	-	-	17,506,279
-	-	-	15,000,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
3,258,336	-	-	-	2,181,025	2,202,644	-	13,990,588
-	770,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	8,470,000
-	-	554,939	1,859,724	1,275,239	2,042,718	-	7,698,613
322,797	-	545,852	382,096	382,096	-	382,096	6,485,533
-	-	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	107,875	-	5,825,242
-	-	-	-	1,204,800	-	-	4,095,400
-	-	-	641,967	737,626	-	183,137	2,868,569
-	-	335,245	335,245	462,962	-	335,240	1,893,297
-	-	1,072,961	-	-	-	-	1,072,961
-	-	-	-	1,007,908	-	-	1,007,908
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
-	-	-	160,600	-	-	53,533	319,222
-	-	-	-	164,294	-	53,533	217,827
-	-	211,864	-	-	-	-	211,864
-	-	-	-	107,875	-	-	151,025
-	10,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	110,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,354
-	-	106,270	-	-	-	-	106,270
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
-	-	-	75,027	-	-	-	75,027
-	-	-	-	52,743	-	-	52,743
-	-	19,007	19,007	-	-	-	38,014
-	-	-	-	-	-	29,978	29,978
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
-	-	26,969	-	-	-	-	26,969
177,420	-	-	90,253	-	-	197,957	782,738
-	-	41,419	-	100	-	-	2,300,688
<b>60,005,351</b>	<b>101,961,360</b>	<b>150,080,867</b>	<b>80,647,814</b>	<b>181,838,078</b>	<b>14,661,103</b>	<b>76,067,963</b>	<b>1,163,625,455</b>





<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>314,057,850</b>	<b>314,935,100</b>	<b>301,376,970</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>39,068,452</b>	<b>43,525,253</b>	<b>41,615,602</b>	<b>96%</b>
CBPF HUMANITARIAN FINANCING UNITS	42,884,062	42,994,435	33,996,786	79%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,574,036	4,570,592	3,242,247	71%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,990,286	1,990,286	1,563,191	79%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,123,177	4,123,177	3,601,047	87%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,557,814	2,557,814	1,815,290	71%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	998,162	998,162	807,844	81%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	161,062	174,878	134,057	77%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	999,779	999,779	881,630	88%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	803,425	903,425	814,186	90%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,737,531	1,737,531	1,521,831	88%	-	-	-	-
OPT - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	785,530	785,530	624,863	80%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	130,861	130,861	91,750	70%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office in Dakar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,963,187	1,963,187	853,104	43%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,573,972	2,573,972	2,054,884	80%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,784,028	2,784,028	2,745,868	99%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,626,685	2,626,685	2,312,710	88%	-	-	-	-
Syria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,419,894	2,419,894	1,453,895	60%	-	-	-	-
Türkiye - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,698,476	3,698,476	2,904,207	79%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,018,262	3,018,262	2,548,040	84%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	825,822	825,822	594,802	72%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,112,074	4,112,074	3,431,340	83%	-	-	-	-
ONE-OFF ALLOCATION	-	4,481,738	4,336,168	97%	-	-	-	0%
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	2,452,373	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING CBPF, ONE-OFF ALLOCATION, DORMANT AND OTHERS TOTAL</b>	<b>356,941,912</b>	<b>362,411,273</b>	<b>342,162,296</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>39,068,452</b>	<b>43,525,253</b>	<b>41,615,602</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)</b>	<b>374,608,621</b>	<b>389,052,073</b>	<b>364,734,255</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>39,068,452</b>	<b>43,525,253</b>	<b>41,615,602</b>	<b>96%</b>

# Financial status

## OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023

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 January 2023	203,560,102	9,814,521	213,374,623	-	-
2023 Donor contributions for programme activities <sup>1</sup>	288,873,006	18,770,936	307,643,942	-	-
2023 Income for administrative activities (transfer of programme support charges) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	54,648,574	-
2023 Allocation for regular budget	-	-	-	-	28,059,300
Available funds	492,433,108	28,585,457	521,018,565	54,648,574	28,059,300
Transfer of programme support charges (PSC)	-19,440,633	-2,205,365	-21,645,998	-	-
Direct expenditure <sup>3</sup>	-281,936,337	-31,791,421	-313,727,758	-41,615,602	-22,571,959
Total expenditure charged against <sup>4</sup>	-301,376,970	-33,996,786	-335,373,756	-41,615,602	-22,571,959
Net available funds before other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	191,056,139	-5,411,329	185,644,810	13,032,972	5,487,341
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	48,989,447	14,530,406	63,519,852	-	-
Closing balance	240,045,586	9,119,076	249,164,662	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in opening balance	36,485,483	-695,445	35,790,039	-	-
<b>Available balance for spending</b>	<b>240,045,586</b>	<b>9,119,076</b>	<b>249,164,662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1) For programme activities it includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges totalling \$11.3M.

2) Transfer of PSC for administrative activities, including PSC levied from programme activities, CBPFs, and Specially Designated Contributions and this was net income after deduction of UNHQ central support costs.

3) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2023.

4) 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	117,941
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	68,199
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	100,410
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	90,386
Nationally Determined Contributions Facility (NDC Facility)	Technical assistance/expert services	80,355
International Humanitarian City, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Office space	41,852
Hyogo Prefecture, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Kobe, Japan	Office space	2,832
Government of Beirut, Lebanon	Office space	80,000
WFP - Dori, Burkina Faso	Office space	3,008
Government of Almaty, Kazakhstan / The Akimat of Almaty City	Office space	7,620
Government of Mishref, Kuwait	Office space	10,000
UNICEF - Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Office space	3,410
UNICEF - Quetta, Pakistan	Office space	19,257



June 2024

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