

OCHA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
FOR THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT 2024



United
Nations



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Front cover

OCHA's Sofiia Borysenko comforts 85-year-old Olena in front of her home, which was hit during a May 2024 attack in Kharkiv, Ukraine, killing her neighbours. Humanitarians provided cash assistance, helping Olena and others replace shattered windows and stay warm through the cold season. Credit: OCHA/Yurii Veres

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2024 PRESENCE



1

Headquarters
two locations



2

Global Hubs



5

Regional Offices



27

Country Offices



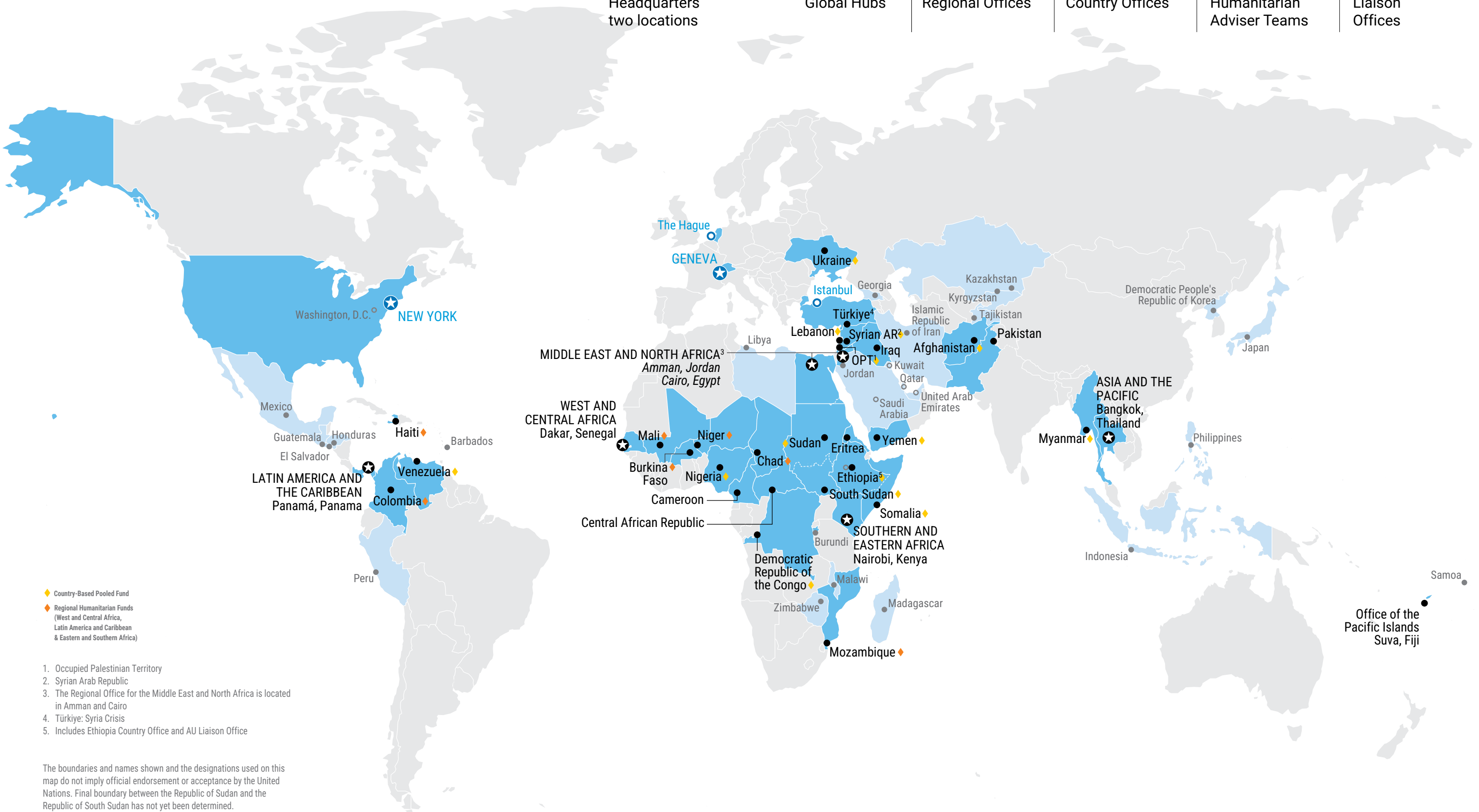
22

Humanitarian
Adviser Teams



6

Liaison
Offices



- ◆ Country-Based Pooled Fund
- ◆ Regional Humanitarian Funds (West and Central Africa, Latin America and Caribbean & Eastern and Southern Africa)

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

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.

WE ASSEMBLE



Deployments overview

196 Staff deployments

(surges of 4 weeks or more, anything under is not considered)

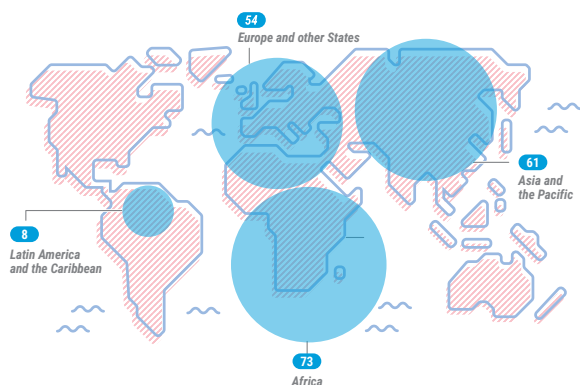
31 of these were remote

51% male

49% female



Deployments by location

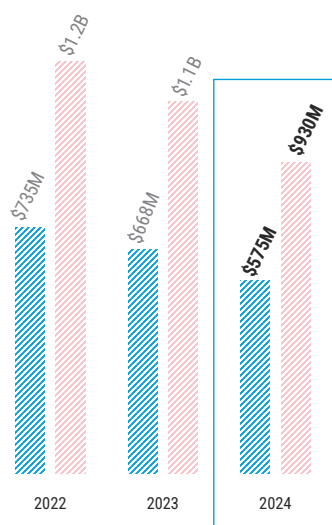


Of these deployments, one mission (Mauritius) was a JEU-only mission (UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit), two in conjunction with UNDAC (United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination).

Note: The above figures do not reflect all of the deployments that occurred across country and regional offices or remote support.

WE FUND

■ CERF ■ CBPFs



↓ ↓
42 countries reached by CERF and 21 by CBPFs

WE ALERT AND INFORM

21.2M visitors to OCHA websites

3.4M returning visitors (16%)



8,701 maps and infographics on ReliefWeb

WE ADVOCATE FOR SOLUTIONS



UN Security Council

More than 50 briefings to the Security Council on humanitarian crises



UN Economic and Social Council's Humanitarian Affairs Segment

- International humanitarian law
- Resilience
- Climate change
- Gender
- Innovation



Global Humanitarian Policy Forum OCHA's Flagship Initiative

- Role of climate action in combating hunger
- Politicization of humanitarian aid



Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks

- Accountability to affected people
- Anticipatory action
- Climate crisis
- Inclusion
- Localization
- Cash

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Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Tom Fletcher talks with journalists while visiting a site for internally displaced people in Kassala, Sudan. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

Foreword

2024 tested us all. It was a year of profound suffering for the people we serve, and of hard challenges for humanitarian – but also a year of remarkable international solidarity.

In places like Haiti, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sudan and Ukraine, conflicts and unrest flared, displacing families, destroying homes and pushing fragile communities to breaking point. Women and girls suffered most, enduring horrific levels of gender-based violence.

The climate crisis added fuel to the fire. From floods and droughts to hurricanes and heatwaves, extreme weather was a key driver of humanitarian needs.

2024 was also the deadliest year on record for humanitarian workers: 377 killed, most in

Gaza. We feel their loss deeply. Their deaths were unconscionable and devastating to aid operations. There must be accountability, for their sake and for those who take their place.

As a humanitarian community, we were overstretched, underfunded and too often under attack. But with commitment and determination, UN agencies and more than 2,000 humanitarian partners reached 116 million people in 33 countries with life-saving aid. Children accessed healthcare. Families were sheltered. Communities received food. These are incredible stories of hope and survival, and everyone who supported us owns a share in them.

Through CERF – the UN emergency fund that OCHA manages – we moved faster and more efficiently to help in the most critical

moments. We supported people getting ahead of predictable crises and helped to build resilience, especially for those on the front lines of the climate emergency.

We also backed local groups – including women-led organizations and groups representing people with disabilities – giving them a bigger decision-making role. Progress in the Flagship Initiative’s four pilot countries – Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan – showed us what’s possible when communities themselves design the support they need, instead of just receiving it.

We also forged new partnerships with the private sector to unlock resources and get help to people who need it most. We scaled up cash and voucher programmes so that people could make their own choices with agency and dignity.

This Annual Report marks the second year of tracking progress on the six Transformational Priorities in our 2023–2026 Strategic Plan. These priorities aim to ensure

a humanitarian system where people, not processes, come first. We will aim to be less bureaucratic and make our responses more agile and receptive to the people we serve, not least in the areas that are hardest to reach.

Looking ahead, we know 2025 will be our hardest year yet. The world is more polarized, more volatile and more vulnerable. Brutal funding cuts will set us back, and we’re working hard to reset the system to this new reality. But we also know this: it is in times and places of greatest adversity that we see the best of humanity.

To our donors and partners: a huge thank you. We count on your continued trust and support to keep going – lighter, faster and closer to the people we serve.

Tom Fletcher

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

OCHA'S HIGHLIGHTS IN 2024

2024 was an incredibly challenging year for the people we serve. Here are examples of how OCHA made a difference:



OCHA mobilized more than 2,000 humanitarian partners and UN agencies to reach nearly 116 million people with at least one form of life-saving assistance in 33 countries.



OCHA led the way in humanitarian diplomacy and access, supporting the Security Council's decision to make humanitarian exemptions permanent for its sanctions against Al-Qaida, ISIL and others. This decision affected 10 countries with humanitarian appeals in 2024.



The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) assisted nearly 28 million people affected by displacement (out of a total 34.9 million people) – the highest proportion in the fund's history. The number includes 8.7 million internally displaced people. The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds supported nearly 25.2 million people affected by displacement – nearly 95 per cent of all people receiving support from the funds.



OCHA continued to empower front-line partners, allocating a record-high US\$425 million from its Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds to 336 local and national organizations.



OCHA continued to spearhead inclusive humanitarian response, with the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds reaching more than 5.2 million people with disabilities, and CERF reaching at least 2.6 million people.



OCHA became the largest provider of anticipatory financing – nearly \$54 million – to help communities get ahead of predictable crises.



The OCHA–UN Development Programme Connecting Business initiative – a network of 20 Chambers of Commerce and businesses – mobilized more than \$16.5 million to reach more than 4.4 million people in 30 crises.



OCHA solidified its position as the anchor of the humanitarian information ecosystem, reaching more than 20 million people through its websites.



OCHA's Climate Action Account enabled CERF to commit more than \$10 million to boost climate resilience in communities in nine countries.

Advancing OCHA's strategic vision



In 2024, OCHA made significant progress delivering on its 2023–2026 Strategic Plan.

The Plan aims to transform OCHA and the global humanitarian system by focusing less on processes and more on working with and listening to communities and, where relevant, helping them move out of dependency.

OCHA used a process known as results-based management to track progress against the Plan's six Transformational Priorities, align budgets with performance and improve institutional accountability.

In the Plan's second year, OCHA's functions helped deliver against the six

Transformational Priorities. Some of the milestones include:

Supporting community-driven needs: Most countries with appeals adopted concise, consolidated Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRP), with realistic response targets that reflect partners' capacities and access, and the severity of humanitarian needs. This reduced bureaucratic burdens and gave staff more time to engage with affected communities.

The Flagship Initiative tested innovative community-based ways of working. Affected communities in the four pilot countries of Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South

▲ A year after the earthquakes in Herat Province, Afghanistan, support from the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund helped students return to learning with tents and educational kits. Credit: OCHA/ Abdullah Zahid

Sudan are helping to shape the response to be delivered in 2025 through pooled funds and anticipatory action. (See page 12 for more on the Flagship Initiative.)

Leading access negotiations: In a year when millions of people were caught up in increasingly difficult and dangerous humanitarian contexts, OCHA was pivotal in negotiating humanitarian access and ensuring timely assistance in crises such as Gaza, Sudan and Ukraine.

Advancing durable solutions: OCHA supported Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to ensure displaced people receive durable solutions – aid that helps them regain self-sufficiency. The Country-Based Pooled Funds funded these efforts in countries such as the Central African Republic. OCHA also led a system-wide review to improve solutions for internally displaced people.

Making response more inclusive: OCHA renewed system-wide efforts to ensure marginalized groups and local actors – including women, older people and people with disabilities – are included in decision-making. Analysis in 2024 showed that local and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in 93 per cent of HCTs in 2023. All 2024 response plans used gender analysis and emphasized women's participation.

Transforming lives through financing: In 2024, the UN received about \$24.5 billion

– less than half of the required \$49 billion – to assist over 198 million of the more than 300 million people in need. Despite the challenging humanitarian financing landscape, OCHA's pooled funds secured \$1.73 billion from a diverse range of donors in 2024 – the fourth-highest amount in the funds' history.

This helped the pooled funds fill funding gaps and support critical issues, such as prioritizing local responses, preventing gender-based violence and protecting people affected by crises, including internally displaced people. The funds also helped vulnerable people get ahead of extreme weather events and become more resilient to climate shocks.

Adapting to a changing landscape: OCHA continued to improve its work. Inter-agency evaluations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Somalia confirmed that the humanitarian response saved lives despite contextual and operational difficulties. The pooled funds developed a Learning and Knowledge Management Framework to maximize their value and impact.

To mitigate its environmental impact, particularly its carbon footprint, OCHA introduced an internal environmental inventory tool.

OCHA will continue prioritizing its work to empower communities to ensure no one is left behind.

Flagship Initiative



Delivering on a community-centred humanitarian response

Now in its second year, OCHA's Flagship Initiative continued to find more efficient and effective ways to coordinate, deliver and finance humanitarian action based on community priorities in four pilot countries: Colombia, Niger, the Philippines and South Sudan.

The Flagship Initiative strengthened its parameters in 2024 by:

- Redefining humanitarian relationships with affected communities by consulting the community members on their priorities and making those priorities the centre of the response.

- Moving coordination and presence closer to communities at the subnational level.
- Investing in community consultations and response to boost local capacity.
- Adjusting resource flows and programmatic responses to deliver outcomes that meet communities' expressed priorities.

At the first Flagship Global Learning Forum, held in March, local actors, NGOs, Member States and UN agencies discussed these parameters, reaffirming that communities and their priorities must drive coordination, planning and resource allocation from the bottom up.

Working with local partners, the pilot countries rolled out consultations in priority

▲ Members of Colombia's Nukak Indigenous community meet with OCHA staff members as part of the Flagship Initiative in Vereda Charras, San José del Guaviare. Credit: OCHA/Andrea Rodríguez

locations, including in hard-to-reach areas. Community priorities informed planning, programming and financing, including for the 2025 response plans for Niger and South Sudan.

The Flagship Initiative expanded to Ethiopia and Somalia towards the end of 2024. The HCT in Ethiopia agreed to test the Flagship approach in three locations. In Somalia, the initiative is being rolled out in four districts through area-based coordination supported by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund.

Colombia

OCHA Colombia continued to build on its Flagship roll-out. A community engagement initiative led to a public declaration to prioritize community voices. As a result, 126 NGOs became active in the humanitarian response structure, and 16 area-based response plans were developed. Local NGOs' participation in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) doubled as a result.

In September, the Regional Humanitarian Pooled Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean launched its first allocation strategy, developed in line with the Flagship Initiative. This resulted in two \$3 million allocations that funded 11 national and local NGOs to deliver community priorities.

Niger

OCHA Niger made significant progress in community engagement, localizing aid and improving coordination. Despite funding and security constraints, the Flagship Initiative experimented with community-driven solutions and inclusive decision-making through local coordination committees. For instance, in Diffa, community consultations identified local priorities and capacities, such as cropping and income-generating skills. Local coordination committees brought together local partners, agencies and local authorities to develop action plans, focusing on gardening to sell produce in markets and peanut oil production to address food

insecurity. These insights also shaped local authorities' annual plans.

The Regional Humanitarian Fund made a special allocation for Diffa and standard allocations in three other regions based on local populations' preferences. Area-based plans were developed based on community engagement across four regions. Findings from these consultations will inform the 2025 HNRP.

Philippines

OCHA Philippines developed a listening tool to identify people's vulnerabilities, risks and immediate needs, and integrate them into the humanitarian response.

The HCT in the Philippines launched a guidebook on building a community-centred response to natural hazards, based on its learnings from the Flagship Initiative.

South Sudan

Throughout 2024, community consultations became standard procedure in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, and their priorities were documented in the 2025 HNRP. OCHA South Sudan continued to empower area-based leads in addressing community priorities through collaboration and advocacy with partners. As a result, approximately 10,000 internally displaced people in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Ghazal states gained access to farmland and resources, leading to bumper harvests and reduced aid dependence. More than 2,700 internally displaced people in the city of Wau, in Western Bahr el Ghazal, returned to their villages after a long period of displacement.

The South Sudan Humanitarian Fund channelled 30 per cent of its allocations directly to national and local NGOs in 2024. It also allocated \$1.4 million for community consultations through community organizations and microgrants for community priorities, and \$500,000 to help local organizations build their capacity.

SECTION 1

OCHA

PRIORITIES

Making the humanitarian response more people-centred



Transformational Priority 1:

A coherent humanitarian response that is people-centred, locally driven and agile.

OCHA continued improving the efficiency of the humanitarian response process, focusing on realistic targets informed by affected communities. From advocating for people in impossible situations to involving more local businesses, every initiative strived to help people take charge of their lives again.

▲
OCHA's Assistant Secretary-General, Joyce Msuya, with a community affected by conflict and climate change in Doolow, Somalia. Credit: OCHA/Steven Candia

Fine-tuned analysis of needs and response

Humanitarian crises took a brutal toll on people in 2024, yet the global humanitarian community received less than half of the required funds for the coordinated appeals prioritization exercise. As a result, only 116 million people in need were reached.

OCHA worked with Humanitarian Country Teams to prioritize assistance and protection, while making the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) more efficient and adaptable. This involved:

Refining the scope of needs analyses: For the HPC 2025, all countries adopted a shock-based approach to define the scope of needs analyses. Seven country teams shifted from a whole-of-country to a more localized approach, based on analyses of where shocks affect people the most.

Analysing the severity of needs: To pinpoint locations most in need of assistance and protection, humanitarians analysed the severity of needs caused by the impact of more than one problem, such as food insecurity, displacement and lack of access to essential services.

Prioritizing responses: A renewed focus on realistic response targets ensured that coordinated plans and appeals reflected issues such as access, severity of needs and humanitarian partners' capacities to respond. These capacities were then steered towards the people and places that most needed assistance and protection.

Increasing flexibility

OCHA made the HPC less time-consuming and more flexible, giving humanitarians more time to engage with communities:

- **Shorter response plans:** Most countries adopted the concise, consolidated Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) – a combination of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response

Plan but much shorter. HNRPs became the standard format by 2025.

- **Faster process:** The time to complete and publish plans was shortened by one month, and documents were finalized an average of 19 days earlier than for the HPC 2024.
- **Digitalizing documents:** Ten HNRPs were digitalized for 2025, enabling faster updates and improved accessibility.

Advocating for the most vulnerable people

OCHA continued to advocate for the most vulnerable people, emphasizing the need to respect international humanitarian law. Whether at the Security Council, in high-level events or through media engagements and social media campaigns, OCHA amplified the rights and voices of crisis-affected people and humanitarian staff, and called for greater access to people in need.

In **Afghanistan**, OCHA led sustained advocacy and collaboration with partners to enable Afghan women staff to participate in all areas of the response. This helped to ensure life-saving assistance reached 20.4 million people, including 6 million women and 5.1 million girls.

OCHA continued advocating for principled humanitarian action in **Myanmar**, mobilizing support for the humanitarian response. OCHA senior leadership visited Myanmar and other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, focusing on access, the humanitarian principles and the funding gap for the response.

OCHA's engagement in the Security Council and with Member States helped keep Myanmar at the top of the humanitarian agenda. This supported efforts to raise \$389 million for the country's response plan, and a record-high \$36 million from 11 donors to the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund during the year. This funding, along with efforts to secure humanitarian access, allowed the UN and partners to reach at least 4.2 million

people with life-saving humanitarian assistance in 2024.

Just days after the change of control in **Syria** in December, USG Fletcher visited Damascus to meet with the new caretaker authorities, securing commitments to facilitate a principled humanitarian response, access and dialogue with partners. This helped ensure a sustained humanitarian response through a turbulent period, with 3.3 million people receiving aid in December – the highest number of people that year.

Throughout 2024, OCHA's leadership advocated strongly for the protection of civilians in the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, and emphasized the need to uphold international humanitarian law and end impunity.

When hostilities escalated in **Lebanon** and **Yemen**, OCHA worked with partners to ensure a collaborative and localized approach.

OCHA's humanitarian situation updates and analyses for the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, **Syria** and **Yemen** informed regular Security Council briefings and media coverage. International legal proceedings for the **Occupied Palestinian Territory** drew heavily on OCHA's reporting.

In **Ukraine**, where 8.4 million people received assistance from more than 630 humanitarian organizations, OCHA submitted some 1,200 humanitarian notifications to the parties to the conflict (a 300 per cent increase from 2023). As a result, assistance reached people in front-line communities, including through 49 inter-agency convoys with aid for 80,000 people.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, OCHA supported advocacy efforts for people affected by natural disasters, violence and mixed migration in **Colombia**, **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Venezuela**.

During the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season, OCHA led advocacy and awareness-raising

initiatives to help hundreds of thousands of people in affected countries, including **Cuba**, **Grenada**, **Jamaica**, and **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**.

Boosting cash coordination

OCHA increased its capacity to coordinate cash and voucher assistance in more crises – from 13 in 2023 to 22 in 2024. More than 45 staff received cash coordination training in Dakar and New York, bringing the total number of trained staff to 143 since 2022.

OCHA used its cash coordination capacity in more highly complex emergencies. For example, in Gaza, at least 69 per cent of households received cash assistance between October 2023 and December 2024.

As co-chair of the global Cash Advisory Group, OCHA guided the consultation and adoption of new guidance on planning, budgeting and reporting on multipurpose cash transfers in HNRPs. This improved transparency and clarification on how humanitarian responses use cash assistance, particularly multipurpose cash, allowing recipients to make their own choices.

OCHA also drafted a joint guidance note for Humanitarian Financing Units on cash and voucher assistance for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Country-Based Pooled Funds. The new guidance prompted nine Humanitarian Coordinators to include cash and voucher assistance as a strategic priority in their vision for pooled fund allocations.

Despite this progress, cash and voucher assistance accounts for just 23 per cent of global humanitarian aid – the same low percentage since 2022.

Making information more accessible

More than 1.4 million people in 237 countries and territories visited OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform in 2024.

The platform's almost 20,000 data sets were downloaded 3.5 million times – a 30 per cent increase from 2023.

Launched in 2014 with 800 data sets from more than 12 organizations, HDX is an anchor in the humanitarian data ecosystem; more than 200 organizations share data covering every active crisis in the world.

To mark HDX's tenth anniversary, OCHA organized the first-ever Humanitarian Data Forum in June. More than 160 people from 42 countries gathered in The Hague to shape the future of humanitarian data. UN Secretary-General António Guterres opened the forum with a video message underscoring the importance of data in driving effective humanitarian response.

HDX Signals

Launched in June 2024, HDX Signals updates humanitarians on critical changes in crises. It monitors key data on issues such as displacement and food insecurity, and generates automated emails when significant negative changes occur. The emails include automated data visualizations and AI-generated summarizations covering displacement, conflict, agricultural hotspots and food insecurity.

This information helps users to quickly identify deteriorating conditions globally, saving weeks or even months of manual data collection and analysis. For example, the NGO GOALPrime Organization Nigeria used HDX Signals to respond to Nigeria's flood-related displacements in record time.

CERF used HDX Signals to quickly and efficiently support nearly 2 million people through allocations of more than \$46 million, saving time and money in the response to the crisis.

HDX Humanitarian API

To help people overcome the challenges of navigating and integrating diverse data sources, HDX launched Humanitarian API. It consolidates data from a dozen sources, covering indicators on population statistics, internal displacement and food insecurity.

This significantly reduces the time and effort spent gathering and managing essential data for analysis and visualization across the sector.

Private sector engagement in disaster preparedness and response

The Connecting Business initiative (CBi), a joint programme by OCHA and UNDP, brings together 20 Member Networks – including private sector networks, business federations, chambers of commerce and other business associations. In 2024, CBi responded to 30 crises, mobilized more than \$16.5 million and reached more than 4.4 million people.

Examples of this work include:

- **Wildfires in Chile:** As forest fires approached Marga Marga and Valparaíso Provinces in early February, CBi partner [Desafío Levantemos Chile](#) distributed debris-removal kits within 12 hours of the declaration of the State of Emergency. It also conducted needs assessments and ran response efforts alongside early recovery projects, such as rebuilding schools, providing psychosocial support for children and supporting small businesses. Desafío mobilized more than \$12 million, including support from 697 companies, and reached more than 150,740 people.
- **Disaster preparedness in Peru:** CBi partner Hombro a Hombro uses [artificial intelligence to feed data into an information centre launched in 2024 to help people in Peru's 24 regions prepare for extreme weather events and other hazards](#). Each region's data for rainfall, temperature

and services, such as accessible roads, is combined into a daily information product for 135 media outlets, reaching 1.6 million people.

- **Hurricane in the Caribbean:** Following Hurricane Beryl in July, the Chambers of Commerce of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago set up [donation drives](#) to consolidate financial and in-kind donations from the private sector. The entities are members of CBI partner the Caribbean Chambers of Commerce. Donations including chainsaws, tarpaulins and plywood helped communities rebuild their homes.
- **Tropical cyclones in the Philippines:** As people in the Philippines faced six tropical cyclones within weeks in November, CBI partner the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) [shared updates through its Business-led Emergency Operations Center](#) to facilitate early warnings, assess impact, and

plan response and recovery efforts. PDRF mobilized in-kind donations including food packages, hot meals and water valued at \$736,000, which benefited more than 64,000 families. Telecommunications companies restored coverage and provided free connectivity for evacuees and responders.

- **Earthquake in Vanuatu:** Following the 7.3-magnitude earthquake that struck near the capital, Port Vila, in December, CBI partner the Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC) stepped in to support the Government response. VBRC provided needs assessments and vital resources, such as refrigerated containers for Vila Central Hospital, and helped fast-track the visa process to bring skilled workers from overseas to rebuild.

OCHA's Director of Operations and Advocacy, Edem Worsornu (centre), speaks with the community and aid workers in Minova, South Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Credit: OCHA/ Francis Mweze



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.

▲ Jonathan Whittall, Head of OCHA's Occupied Palestinian Territory office, meets a family in Gaza City during a visit to assess people's needs and living conditions. Credit: OCHA

Leadership on access and humanitarian diplomacy

OCHA coordinated and advocated for humanitarian access to millions of people throughout 2024. This included supporting the Security Council's decision to make permanent the humanitarian exemption to its sanctions against Al-Qaida, ISIL and related actors in 10 countries with humanitarian appeals.

OCHA negotiated with non-State armed groups, gangs and de facto authorities to improve humanitarian access in more than half of its operations.

In the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, OCHA advocated for safe, unimpeded humanitarian access in the Gaza Strip, enabling some humanitarian assistance despite intense, large-scale military operations throughout the year. OCHA negotiated and engaged with parties to the conflict, including notifying humanitarian movements to facilitate access and operations. It also monitored and reported on the deteriorating situation in the West Bank, including hostilities, civilian casualties, displacements, and the damage and destruction of housing and infrastructure.

When **Tropical Cyclone Chido** made landfall in **Mozambique** in December, OCHA led negotiations with State authorities to improve access to affected areas and help humanitarian partners navigate an insecure environment. Within just 12 days of the cyclone's landfall, more than 77,000 people received assistance.

Following the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 2699 in October 2023, which stipulated the deployment of the Multinational Security Support Mission in **Haiti**, OCHA chaired a dialogue and a liaison cell between humanitarian and security actors. The cell sought to promote humanitarian principles and the protection of populations, and to enable access in extremely high-risk areas. These efforts helped OCHA

and its partners deliver critical aid to 2.8 million people.

In Sudan, OCHA supported two rounds of high-level negotiations with the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and engaged with Member States to facilitate aid delivery. This was complemented by USG Fletcher's visit to Sudan in December. The negotiations secured the reopening of critical humanitarian access routes, including the Adre crossing, resulting in key humanitarian commitments from SAF and RSF to improve humanitarian access. The UN and its partners supported about 15.6 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance in 2024. This included food assistance for 13.3 million people.

The Aligned for Advancing Lifesaving and Peace in Sudan Group was established in 2024 to enhance humanitarian access and ensure the protection of civilians. The group includes representatives from the African Union, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the UN (OCHA and the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan) and the United States.

In Colombia, OCHA strengthened monitoring, advocacy and coordination with key stakeholders, particularly in fragile areas affected by humanitarian emergencies, conflict and environmental risks. It brought the humanitarian community together to develop access strategies, particularly in crisis-affected departments such as Nariño and Norte de Santander. Through these efforts, the humanitarian community reached 1.2 million people.

In Syria, OCHA's sustained engagement with the authorities facilitated and strengthened the humanitarian response. This included the continuation of cross-border aid deliveries and staff visits to north-west Syria. Just days after the change of authorities in December, USG Fletcher visited Syria and

met the caretaker authorities' leadership. This resulted in commitments to enable the scale-up of humanitarian assistance, including to protect civilians and aid workers; facilitate humanitarian access; reduce bureaucracy for permits and aid workers' visas; and engage with the humanitarian community. Humanitarians reached 2.7 million people every month in 2024.

Public campaigns

OCHA's advocacy campaigns reached millions of people worldwide in 2024. The *What If* campaign, launched at COP29, inspired collective action to empower the world's most vulnerable communities to confront the climate crisis. The campaign also supported climaterelief.un.org, a new online donations platform to raise awareness of and funding for the CERF Climate Action Account.

For World Humanitarian Day, OCHA's [#ActForHumanity](https://www.unocha.org/en/actforhumanity) campaign confronted the growing normalization of civilian suffering, attacks on humanitarians, and impunity for violating international humanitarian law and other international agreements. The campaign urged Member States and non-State actors to protect humanitarian workers and civilians, and it harnessed widespread public outrage to demand accountability. Millions of people across more than 160 countries engaged in the campaign, and the hashtag was mentioned more than 46,000 times in more than 25 languages between 14 and 30 August. OCHA's campaign video played more than 2.1 million times on OCHA platforms.

OCHA and its partners launched *Raising The Alarm: Underfunded Crises and the Cost of Inaction* to highlight poor funding for humanitarian responses in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Mali, Myanmar and Sudan. The campaign ensured Member States and other major donors recognized the severe human, political, economic and security

consequences of underfunded appeals and the high cost of inaction.

Public advocacy

In a deeply troubling year, OCHA reached more people across the world with its public advocacy for the protection of people and humanitarian workers, and for respect for humanitarian law.

More people turned to OCHA's social media account, corporate website and video packages, and the global media's appetite for timely interviews and OCHA briefings spiked as each crisis unfolded.

OCHA's corporate and leadership social media platforms reached more than 2.6 million followers.

OCHA's social media posts gathered more than 66 million impressions, and the content drove 2.2 million engagements across platforms. The most significant growth was on LinkedIn and Instagram, with more than 14.6 million views of video content – nearly 30 per cent above 2023 numbers.

The corporate website, unocha.org, experienced significant growth in visitors and engagement. A total of 1.4 million people visited the site, representing a 21 per cent increase compared to 2023. Many visitors were from the global South, particularly from crisis-affected countries such as Burkina Faso and Ethiopia.

OCHA's senior leadership and spokespersons conducted more than 50 interviews with top-tier international and regional media. Leadership pieces were placed in prominent news outlets, allowing direct advocacy and coverage on the pressing humanitarian issues of the moment, thus contributing to OCHA's key role as a thought leader. Scores of press briefings resulted in extensive coverage in global, regional and national outlets.

Each month, OCHA's senior leadership delivered an average of eight speeches and statements, highlighting key thematic issues, such as the protection of civilians and aid workers, and the need for humanitarian access.

International broadcasters picked up OCHA's video packages through the UNifeed platform 8,000 times – double the number

in 2023. OCHA packages, mostly from Gaza, appeared in at least 4 million streams – a record for OCHA.

At least 30 OCHA photo essays were published on Exposure highlighting issues including the impact of climate change, and the need to protect civilians and respect international humanitarian law.

OCHA's Director of Coordination, Ramesh Rajasingham (left), speaks with humanitarian partners on displaced people's access to water and sanitation in the Lushagala extension site for internally displaced people, outside Goma, DRC. Credit: OCHA/ Francis Mweze



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 CERF assisted nearly 28 million people affected by displacement, and the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds supported nearly 25.2 million people.

▲ Displaced by conflict, Guylaine Labi benefited from a durable solutions project run by the NGO ABCOM in DRC. Funded by the DRC Humanitarian Fund, the project trained displaced people to farm. Credit: OCHA/ Francis Mweze

OCHA coordinates life-saving assistance to more than 54 million internally displaced people covered by humanitarian response plans in 24 countries, and in contexts as diverse as **Afghanistan, Colombia, Haiti, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.**

In doing so, OCHA aims to ensure humanitarian aid is provided in ways that help displaced people to regain self-sufficiency and access 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 also helps UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators to deliver the solutions, working with partners, Governments and UN agencies.

In 2024, OCHA led efforts with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to improve its response to internal displacement. This includes prioritizing programming at the start of a response, which helps lay the groundwork for durable solutions.

Working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), OCHA also led the update of a system-wide protection policy for internally displaced people, which outlines the responsibilities of national authorities and humanitarian actors.

In **Ethiopia**, OCHA contributed to the review and finalization of durable solutions and costed plans for the country's five regions. It linked the plans to national efforts to ensure cooperation, collaboration and coordination among humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts.

Durable solutions for forcibly displaced people in the Central African Republic

OCHA continued to help displaced people in the **Central African Republic** find durable solutions.

OCHA is co-chair of the Durable Solutions Working Group, along with IOM, UNDP and UNHCR. This is the country's primary coordination platform to help the Government advance its durable solutions agenda.

OCHA participated in the process that led to the Government's 2024-2028 National Strategy on Durable Solutions. It also worked with IOM and UNDP to scale up the Stability and Mobility Index, which shows the parts of the country that meet the criteria to implement durable solutions.

Since 2023, the Central African Republic's Humanitarian Fund has allocated nearly \$1.7 million to local organizations on durable solutions projects. For example, a pilot project is building locally and community-led accountability to affected people.

The OCHA-managed pooled funds have invested in innovative, multisectoral and locally led projects in the Central African Republic, such as integrating food security with child protection efforts to help people break cycles of negative coping mechanisms, and to create safe environments for forcibly displaced children.

Pooled funds assist displaced people

CERF assisted 27.6 million people affected by forced displacement – the highest proportion of all people assisted in the fund's history. Some 8.7 million of these people were internally displaced, 2.5 million were refugees, 2 million were returnees and 14.7 million were from host communities.

The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds assisted approximately 25.2 million displaced people – a record 95 per cent of all people supported by the funds. Of these people, 11.2 million were in host communities, 11.1 million were internally displaced, 2.1 million were returnees and 800,000 were refugees.

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, girls, boys, men, older people and people with disabilities. It strengthened the participation of women-led and local organizations in decision-making, and it advocated for the protection of and investment in marginalized communities caught up in conflicts and the climate crisis.

▲
Abdo Abdullah and his daughter at their house, rebuilt by Al Aman organization with support from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. Their house was damaged due to the fighting in Taiz, Yemen. Credit: OCHA/Hussam Alqoliaa for YPN

Reinforced accountability to affected people

OCHA worked with partners from the IASC to improve accountability to affected people (AAP) and engagement with communities.

CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window allocated \$4 million to AAP initiatives in six countries. They ensured community feedback informed decision-making and necessary changes in each humanitarian response.

OCHA improved internal understanding of AAP with a training package and microlearning modules, and a Community of Practice that facilitates peer exchange. With support from OCHA's Information Management Branch, including the Centre for Humanitarian Data, data responsibility and interoperability helped improve responses to affected people's feedback and needs.

Note: During 2024, OCHA transitioned its AAP advisory function and initiatives into the Assessments, Planning and Monitoring Branch, recognizing that AAP should be more embedded into OCHA's operations. AAP and community engagement are now integrated within the HPC, improving the integration of community voices and affected people's feedback into programme design, implementation and monitoring.

Increased support for localized response

Localization – a commitment to shift power and funding to local and national actors – remained high on OCHA's agenda. (See page 34 for more on localized response.)

A 2024 analysis showed that in 2023, local and national NGOs participated in 93 per cent of Humanitarian Country Teams – a 10 per cent increase from 2022 and a record high. These NGOs comprised 11 per cent of the teams' membership, and their representation grew in **Burkina Faso, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Somalia** and **Syria-Gaziantep**.

Local and national NGOs' involvement in aid coordination groups, such as the Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups, rose to 75 per cent – a 31 per cent increase from 2020.

The Regional Humanitarian Pooled Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean allocated \$4 million to address the massive displacements of people in **Haiti**. Forty per cent of the funding went to local and national partners, which ensured responses were context-specific for displaced people and host communities.

Strengthening protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

The IASC's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Capacity Project deployed nine coordinators to OCHA country offices in **Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Myanmar, Somalia** and **Sudan**. During their two-year deployment, each coordinator helped strengthen the response, set up PSEA networks, develop tools and referral pathways to support survivors, and improve accountability.

In addition, staff from seven Humanitarian Adviser Teams, 15 OCHA country offices and two regional offices benefited from in-depth PSEA briefing sessions with the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services and UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations. Similar sessions were organized for OCHA senior leadership, OCHA-led trainings on civil-military coordination, and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system. OCHA also rolled out regional communities of practice on the issue.

OCHA translated its tutorials on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment into French and Spanish, expanding their reach.

OCHA's pooled funds financed PSEA awareness and training. For example, a portion of the \$0.7 million from the Ethiopia

Humanitarian Fund to address conflict-related gender-based violence was used for case management, community outreach and training local service providers.

A portion of CERF's \$25 million allocation for the famine response in **Sudan** was used to improve understanding of PSEA, for example through surveys and assessments, and to help remove barriers such as stigma.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

OCHA increased its gender analysis capacity to ensure response efforts met the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys:

- All Humanitarian Response Plans in 2024 used a gender analysis and emphasized women's participation and the role of local women-led organizations.
- Eighty-four per cent of pooled fund projects contributed to gender equality across age groups.
- OCHA created the online Gender with Age Marker (GAM) dashboard, which shows how a project addresses gender- and age-related differences in the humanitarian response. This made it easier for partners to access and update information.
- OCHA integrated gender considerations into response coordination, data collection and funding processes.
- The OCHA-managed IASC Gender Stand-by Capacity Project deployed 16 senior gender experts to complex emergencies.

Ensuring women's leadership in humanitarian decision-making

Women's participation in humanitarian leadership and decision-making remained a top priority. Twelve Humanitarian Country Teams now have at least one local women-led organization as a member.

The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds directed 11 per cent of their overall humanitarian funding to

women-led organizations in 2024 – a 4 per cent increase since 2023.

Women-led organizations remained at the forefront of humanitarian response. A Women's Advisory Group was established in **Sudan**, and similar platforms were set up in **Afghanistan** and **north-west Syria**, ensuring women's direct involvement in decision-making. Women-led organizations participated in vital roles across regions, from facilitating food distributions in **South Sudan** to leading community-based protection efforts in **Haiti**.

The humanitarian system used GAM to ensure funding mechanisms were linked to robust gender analysis and project design. OCHA provided capacity-building and training programmes to increase local women's access to funding opportunities in humanitarian response.

The Country-Based Pooled Fund Global Guidelines were revised to ensure more representation of women-led organizations in advisory boards and funding processes. All 19 pooled fund advisory boards now include at least one local women-led organization.

Overall, OCHA's pooled funds helped advance gender equality:

- The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds allocated \$935 million (84.3 per cent of total funding) to projects that contributed to gender equality across age groups.
- CERF allocated \$438 million (76 per cent of total funding) to projects that contributed to gender equality across age groups. Gender-based violence is a severe yet chronically underfunded crisis in humanitarian settings. OCHA expanded its efforts to integrate the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in humanitarian response:
 - The prevention of gender-based violence was a key component of 93 per

cent of all CERF-funded projects – up from 83 per cent in 2023.

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Fund allocated \$36.6 million to projects that contributed to gender equality across age groups.

Global advocacy

The then USG, Martin Griffiths, and partners from the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies convened a high-level round table to reinforce the need for urgent funding, and to prioritize initiatives that address and prevent gender-based violence.

OCHA led global advocacy efforts on gender equality in humanitarian response, focusing on food insecurity, climate change and displacement. OCHA convened a high-level round table with the African Union and Norway to explore the gender-related impacts of climate change-induced crises. OCHA engaged with women-led organizations to ensure gendered perspectives shape famine prevention and humanitarian response coordination.

Stronger push for people with disabilities

People with disabilities, who comprise an estimated 16 per cent of people affected by crises, now have a seat at the highest table governing humanitarian action. In a significant development, the Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action became an associated entity of the IASC in 2024.

The 2024 Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks spotlighted people with disabilities through prominent representation in the event's 25 sessions and 10 exhibition booths on inclusion.

An [operational definition of local and national organizations of persons with disabilities](#) was developed and launched in 2024

to support their effective participation in humanitarian action.

OCHA continued implementing the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, launched by the UN Secretary-General in 2019 to increase disability inclusion across the UN system. OCHA championed joint initiatives and underlined the disability-inclusion approach in each stage of response coordination.

Climate advocacy for vulnerable people

As co-chair of the IASC subgroup on the climate crisis, OCHA launched the IASC Climate Crisis Road Map, developed in consultation with OCHA country operations.

The road map represents the humanitarian community's commitment to address climate change-related challenges and use its unique role to help the most vulnerable communities on the front lines of the climate crisis.

At COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, OCHA hosted the Humanitarian Hub on behalf of the IASC, organizing 30 events with 35 partners. Sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development, the Hub was a space for affected communities, civil-society organizations, climate negotiators and senior Government officials to advocate for issues such as early action, resources, community resilience and women's leadership in climate action.

In 2024, the CERF Climate Action Account helped scale and strengthen CERF's role in responding to the rapidly escalating climate crisis. During the year, the account was a catalyst for climate-smart humanitarian action, delivering tangible results and clear added value. The account made possible the first-ever \$10.5 million CERF allocation for humanitarian action that builds climate resilience and adaptation.



▲ Zinta Zommers (in yellow), OCHA's Climate Science Lead, participates in a panel discussion at the Humanitarian Hub, set up at COP29 by OCHA to help aid partners amplify the voices of affected people. Credit: Anastasiia Gornostai

Helping South Sudan better prepare for extreme flooding

During a season of severe flooding in **South Sudan**, OCHA worked with researchers at the United Kingdom's University of Reading, who used AI to develop a 90-day flood-forecasting model. This helped humanitarian organizations to communicate with affected people, better prepare and ensure mitigation measures.

Combined with assessments on the ground, other warnings and satellite-based monitoring, the flood forecasting informed a collective response that included pre-positioning emergency supplies. The flooding affected 1.4

million people and displaced nearly 400,000; assistance reached about 1.1 million people.

These developments highlight the opportunities for and importance of sustained investment in forecasting, early warning and mitigation, and for ongoing collaboration among communities, researchers, Governments and humanitarian organizations to protect vulnerable people as climate change-related disasters intensify.

Providing expertise to tackle gender inequality and protection risks

In 2024, conflict and extreme weather-related shocks deepened protection risks and gender inequalities for crisis-affected people.

The inter-agency Protection Standby Capacity (ProCap) and Gender Standby Capacity (GenCap) projects provide expertise to humanitarian operations in various countries. OCHA manages these projects in a long-standing partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Experts from one or both projects were engaged in 21 humanitarian operations (including two global-level deployments) in 2024. By the year's end, 27 international experts (11 ProCap; 16 GenCap) and one national GenCap were deployed.

The experts enhanced localization by elevating community-based approaches, empowering local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and women-led organizations, and strengthening Government involvement in these issues. For example, with GenCap experts' strong support, the **Ukraine** Humanitarian Fund prioritized funding local NGOs, especially women-led organizations.

In eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the ProCap expert helped enhance community-based protection and the Government's role in protection of civilians. They focused on reintegration, security and essential services for internally displaced people.

In **Burkina Faso**, the GenCap expert identified and addressed barriers hindering women-led organizations' participation in decision-making. These efforts led to their representation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and six women-led organizations are now involved in the decision-making process at the country level. This enhances the visibility and influence of women's organizations through advocacy, training and coaching, and increases platforms for participation.

In the **Central African Republic**, ProCap trained 30 protection trainers, facilitated webinars, established a Protection Community of Practice, and organized courses for the localization task force and Government partners, raising awareness on protection issues.

The national GenCap expert in **Honduras** worked with the Government and the HCT on drafting regulations for a law to protect women in humanitarian crises, including natural disasters and emergencies. The GenCap project was crucial in the drafting and advocacy process that led to approval of the law.

The GenCap and ProCap projects' focus on capacity-building birthed 'Courage in Crisis', a bespoke in-person professional development exercise for UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators on how to make informed decisions to support crisis-affected people.

Providing humanitarian financing that transforms lives



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

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

▲ A water point rehabilitated by local NGO Positive Action for Development, with support from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, brings respite to drought-affected communities in Seraro, in Ethiopia's Oromia Region. Credit: OCHA/ Nesebho Asrat

Funding that spurs change

In 2024, the UN received about \$24.5 billion – less than half of the \$49 billion needed to assist more than 198 million people in need.

Despite the challenging humanitarian financing landscape, the OCHA-managed pooled funds, namely CERF and the Country-Based Pooled Funds, secured \$1.73 billion from a diverse range of donors in 2024.

Timely funding

The pooled funds disbursed \$1.5 billion in 2024. This comprised \$575 million from CERF, and \$930 million from 16 Country-Based and two Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds for humanitarian responses in 52 countries and territories. The funds addressed the impact of extreme weather-related emergencies, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, violent conflict and displacement.

The pooled funds continued to fund responses in line with regional strategic priorities. Following the launch of the Regional Humanitarian Pooled Fund for West and Central Africa in 2021, similar funds were established in 2024 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and Southern Africa.

In 2024, **Sudan** received the most funding from the OCHA-managed pooled funds (\$183 million from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund; \$66 million from CERF). This helped UN agencies, as well as local and national NGOs, address urgent needs, as they were best placed to provide life-saving aid to the most severely affected communities.

Strengthening protection

The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds allocated a record 16 per cent of their total funding (\$149.5 million) to support humanitarian protection efforts in 2024.

A notable example of this support is a \$7.8 million allocation from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund to prevent and address the

impact of gender-based violence. Sudan's civil war has triggered a protection crisis marked by widespread violence and violations, including rape and mass killings, displacing millions of people. The allocation supported two key interventions: a two-year training programme to strengthen local protection capacity in relation to gender-based violence, and substantial funding for immediate response efforts in states hosting newly displaced people. The support was integrated with cash and shelter assistance, providing survivors with safe environments and resources to rebuild their lives.

CERF allocated almost \$75 million (13 per cent of all 2024 funding) to the protection sector, covering 34 countries. Its \$3 million allocation to **Mauritania** enabled partners to provide comprehensive protection services to thousands of refugees who fled violence and instability in **Mali**. Services included community-based identification and support for vulnerable people, and legal assistance to secure documents safeguarding refugees' rights.

Partners also provided cash assistance and psychosocial support, as well as services to prevent and address gender-based violence, and to identify and assist children affected by violence, exploitation and abuse, and unaccompanied and separated children.

Anticipatory action

In 2024, OCHA reinforced its position as the largest provider of anticipatory financing in the global humanitarian system, with the OCHA-managed pooled funds investing \$53.8 million for anticipatory action. CERF allocated \$38.1 million for floods and droughts, while the Ethiopia and Somalia humanitarian funds invested \$15.7 million to get ahead of droughts and floods.

In northern Central America, OCHA approved an anticipatory action framework that will trigger up to \$10.5 million to tackle the impact of drought in the Dry Corridor.

CERF and the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds collectively increased secured, ready-to-use financing for anticipatory action to \$134 million – a 20 per cent increase since 2023.

The number of active OCHA-facilitated inter-agency anticipatory action frameworks to reduce the impact of imminent hazards and mitigate humanitarian needs almost doubled to 17. Four inter-agency coordinated frameworks were activated based on national early warning systems for riverine floods.

Investments in anticipatory action enabled OCHA to monitor forecasts across regions and instigate earlier, more targeted responses. Embedding anticipatory action through risk-informed response planning gained momentum – at least 11 countries incorporated anticipatory action in their 2025 HNRP. In some contexts, anticipatory action is now a strategic priority; Nigeria dedicates 5 per cent of its humanitarian requirements to anticipatory activities to mitigate flood and cholera risks.

CERF explored innovative financing mechanisms to increase its anticipatory action capacity. The CERF Advisory Group endorsed the exploration of insurance-based risk transfer solutions, which could enable CERF to expand its anticipatory action portfolio within existing annual income.

OCHA's anticipatory action work is included in the UN Secretary-General's [Early Warnings for All initiative](#). The first Grand Bargain caucus on anticipatory action, co-led by OCHA, made a commitment to substantially increase funding and enhance coordination among partners.

Pooled funds help localization

OCHA's Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds supported locally led responses, allocating almost half (46 per cent, or \$425 million) of funding to local and

national NGOs in 2024 – a marked increase from 39 per cent in 2023.

The pooled funds continued to engage local and national actors, including women-led organizations, in governance and decision-making. In 2024, all but one of the 19 Advisory Boards of the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds included local and national actors, while 16 Advisory Boards had women-led organizations as members. Approximately one quarter of CERF's Underfunded Emergencies allocations to UN agencies made their way to national and local actors, sustaining the significant increase achieved since the launch of the localization impetus in 2022.

In many complex emergencies, local and national NGOs operated in areas that international partners struggled to reach. For example, with support from the **Yemen** Humanitarian Fund, the local organization Al Aman provided traditional shelters to internally displaced people in Yemen.

In **Sudan**, local mutual aid groups delivered aid to millions of people on the brink of starvation, and the Sudan Humanitarian Fund provided subgrants to support community-led centres, commonly known as Emergency Response Rooms, established when the conflict began in 2023.

However, local organizations received only a minimal amount of global humanitarian funding in 2024, despite new research confirming they can deliver assistance 32 per cent more cost efficiently than their international counterparts. Grand Bargain signatories provided only 4.4 per cent of their funding to local and national NGOs, with a mere 0.6 per cent delivered directly. This is despite the 25 per cent target set in 2016 for direct funding to local organizations.

In **Venezuela**, most of the allocations from the Venezuela Humanitarian Fund went directly to national organizations, empowering them to lead the response. It

also ensured women-led and disability-focused organizations were part of its decision-making process.

Communications for fundraising

The Crisis Relief public fundraising campaign raised \$3.82 million for OCHA's pooled funds. In addition, private donors contributed \$10 million – \$9 million of which was provided by the Qatar Charity for CERF, and \$1 million from Bank of America for the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund.

Promoting anticipatory action in Asia-Pacific

OCHA supported several Governments in Asia and the Pacific to prepare for natural hazards and advocated for anticipatory action before crises happen. As a result, the region had five CERF-funded anticipatory action frameworks for sudden-onset disasters. OCHA's efforts helped make anticipatory action a routine part of crisis response. For example, in the Philippines, OCHA helped the Government introduce a bill for the Declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster.

A healthcare professional at the Sudan Humanitarian Fund-financed cholera treatment centre in Gedaref State. Credit: OCHA/ Yao Chen



ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTRY AND FUNDING MECHANISM

	Country-Based & Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds	CERF Rapid Response	CERF Underfunded Emergencies	TOTAL
Ukraine	\$162.02M			\$162.02 M
Ethiopia	62.70	\$27.00M	\$16.00M	105.70
Lebanon	65.62	10.00	9.00	84.62
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37.00	15.98	20.71	73.69
Syrian Arab Republic	30.51	19.87	20.65	71.03
Syria Cross Border	67.07			67.07
Sudan		40.00	26.21	66.21
Yemen	36.94	7.00	20.00	63.94
South Sudan	38.92	20.00		58.92
Afghanistan	55.21			55.21
Occupied Palestinian Territory	49.48			49.48
Myanmar	27.48	4.00	13.00	44.48
Somalia	33.34	10.00		43.34
Nigeria	19.00	16.00		35.00
Chad		18.00	15.40	33.40
Niger	8.78	12.00	10.58	31.36
Burkina Faso	13.25	5.00	11.00	29.25
Mali	4.20	11.00	12.75	27.95
Haiti	4.03	12.00	10.49	26.52
Mozambique		11.50	8.15	19.65
Central African Republic	18.50			18.50
Bangladesh		17.61		17.61
Venezuela	12.61			12.61
Cameroon		4.00	8.49	12.49
Philippines		10.58		10.58
Cuba		9.50		9.50
Burundi		2.50	5.99	8.49
Zambia		8.03		8.03
Malawi		2.00	4.60	6.60
Honduras			6.39	6.39
Egypt		6.00		6.00
Mauritania		6.00		6.00
Eritrea		5.50		5.50
Libya		5.30		5.30
Madagascar		4.01		4.01
Congo		3.60		3.60
Nepal		3.41		3.41
Angola		3.00		3.00
Kenya		3.00		3.00
Namibia		3.00		3.00
Zimbabwe		3.00		3.00
Guinea		2.50		2.50
Jamaica		2.50		2.50
Timor-Leste		2.07		2.07
Lesotho		2.00		2.00
Viet Nam		2.00		2.00
Mongolia		1.55		1.55
Grenada*		1.50		1.50
Comoros		1.00		1.00
Vanuatu		1.00		1.00

*This refers to the amount that CERF allocated jointly to both Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Note: Regional and global allocations are disaggregated by country.

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 evaluation and analysis of its work, and prepared for challenges ahead to better serve people in need.

▲ OCHA's Suleiman Hassan talks to women in Doolow who received assistance through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund. Hassan was part of a visit to evaluate the impact of the \$24 million allocation following El Niño-induced flooding in 2023. Credit: OCHA/Yao Chen

Evaluations confirm lives saved in humanitarian response

Despite enormous difficulties, humanitarian response in [Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia](#) and [Somalia](#) saved hundreds of thousands of lives, according to evaluations by the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) Steering Group. Chaired by OCHA, the group evaluates collective humanitarian responses. As the only formal public assessment of the IASC collective humanitarian response, it contributes to an accountable response and supports decision-making and learning.

More than 800 affected people and 600 humanitarian workers took part in the response evaluations.

In Afghanistan, humanitarian assistance helped prevent the collapse of the national economy and averted the most serious livelihoods and food security threats. But flaws in strategy and coordination led to difficulties balancing humanitarian and human rights priorities.

People in Ethiopia said the aid was a lifeline and helped them survive the war. However, the lack of collective strategies for advocacy and access made the response less effective than it could have been.

The IAHE Steering Group's evaluation of the drought response in Somalia showed that it saved tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of lives. However, the response did not prevent the erosion of people's resilience, and it had significant unintended effects, including a higher risk of aid diversion. The response also shaped displacement dynamics, in some cases serving as a pull factor to informal camps for displaced people in urban and peri-urban locations. This left many people in precarious conditions and with little access to livelihoods and essential infrastructure.

The UN Evaluation Group's Humanitarian Working Group, co-led by OCHA, published

[UNEG Guidance on the Integration of Humanitarian Principles in the Evaluation of Humanitarian Action](#).

Commitment to learning

The OCHA-managed pooled funds are committed to continuous learning to ensure their approaches and processes are well adapted to the evolving humanitarian landscape.

In 2024, OCHA developed a Pooled Fund Learning and Knowledge Management Framework to maximize the funds' value and impact. The framework outlines priority activities, such as developing guidance to strengthen the pooled funds' strategic contributions in areas including localization, AAP, gender, and collaboration between humanitarian, development and peace actors.

To promote system-wide knowledge sharing and contribute to policy discussions, OCHA began strengthening partnerships with think tanks and engaging in policy forums. These include partnerships with the International Council for Voluntary Agencies and the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action.

Central Emergency Response Fund

CERF builds knowledge and learning in several ways, including through consultations with partners, formal evaluations, studies and grant reports. These provide valuable insights into CERF's added value, and they help identify best practices to replicate or areas to improve.

Since 2009, CERF has commissioned independent studies under its Performance and Accountability Framework. Carried out by independent consultants, the studies assess CERF's added value to humanitarian responses and provide valuable information for global policy discussions with the humanitarian community.

Review of CERF's dedicated localization efforts

In 2024, OCHA commissioned a review of CERF's efforts to strengthen localization in humanitarian response through its 2022 and 2023 Underfunded Emergencies allocations.

The review highlighted CERF's progress in initiatives such as consultations with local and national NGOs, setting subgrant targets for UN agencies, and allowing greater flexibility to fund capacity-building activities to strengthen localized humanitarian response. However, localization-related progress was seen as heavily dependent on UN agencies' practices and policies and challenged by issues such as resource constraints and risk aversion, meaning international actors were favoured over national and local actors.

Learning from anticipatory action

In 2024, OCHA and its partners developed a learning framework that combines agency-specific and independent monitoring and evaluations. For instance, evaluations and learning found that anticipatory action in [Niger](#) to mitigate the impact of drought stopped people resorting to negative coping strategies. Cash-for-work programmes, education grants and anticipatory cash allocations ensured timely income and support for households, preventing them from migrating for work or pulling children from school.

Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds

The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds explored new allocation approaches. They included area- and community-based allocations, allowing for greater community empowerment. The funds also prioritized acting earlier and ahead of predictable hazards for a more efficient, effective and dignified response.

To promote cross-fund learning, OCHA shared successful practices across the country and regional funds. With generous

support from Jersey Overseas Aid, the Global Pooled Fund Managers Workshop – held in Brindisi, Italy, in October – brought together fund managers and pooled funds staff from Headquarters to share challenges and discuss the funds' strategic direction.

Reducing OCHA's environmental footprint

OCHA initiated the Environmental Management Strategy in 2023 to mitigate its environmental impact, particularly its carbon footprint.

To this end, OCHA introduced an internal environmental inventory tool in 2024 to collect data on energy consumption, waste, water and vehicle operations, particularly in country operations. The first annual inventory covered 122 offices and collected key data, such as OCHA's greenhouse gas emissions and the amount of fossil fuel consumed. This will be used as a baseline to compare with future inventories. The data also contributed to an interactive environmental dashboard, enabling real-time analysis and informed decision-making.

Risk management

OCHA updated its corporate Risk Register, which identifies high-level risks facing the organization. This followed a comprehensive risk assessment and evaluation process.

The register identified 10 critical areas of strategic and operational risks, such as inter-agency coordination, climate change, access, occupational safety and health, data, extrabudgetary funding and trust fund management. OCHA developed detailed treatment-and-response plans for these risks.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TRANSFORMATIONAL PRIORITY (TP) 1



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

Target: 2.55

2.70



Percentage of countries with local actor participation in OCHA-coordinated mechanisms:

Target: 86%

84%

TP 2



Percentage of countries with an up-to-date humanitarian access monitoring framework:

Target: 80%

85%



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

Target: 2.35

2.30

TP 3



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

Target: 60%

77%



Percentage of countries with OCHA's participation in coordination mechanisms with a focus on durable solutions:

Target: 29%

25%

TP 4



Number of high-risk protracted crises with inter-agency coordinators for protection from sexual exploitation:

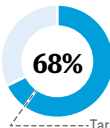
Target: 10



13 countries



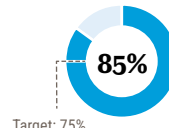
Percentage of countries with action plans implemented for accountability to affected people:



Target: 60%



Percentage of Humanitarian Country Teams that engaged with women-led organizations:



Target: 75%

TP 5



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

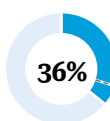
Target: 100%

CERF 126%

CBPF 117%



National partners accessing direct humanitarian funding through Country-Based Pooled Funds:



Target: 30%



Number of new or improved collective anticipatory actions facilitated:

Target: 12

12 actions

TP 6



Percentage of Humanitarian Coordinators from non-Western or European countries:

Target: 45%

64%



Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's situational analysis:

Target: 2.40

2.80



Number of countries with OCHA presence provided with scenario planning and modelling support for anticipatory action:

Target: 10



10 countries



Partner satisfaction score for OCHA's advocacy efforts:

Target: 2.35

2.30

SECTION 2

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. The OCHA-managed pooled funds are funded entirely by voluntary contributions.

Programme budget

In 2024, 96 per cent of OCHA's programme activities were funded by voluntary contributions. The remaining 4 per cent came from the UN Regular Budget, which is paid from UN Member States' assessed contributions.

OCHA's extrabudgetary (XB) programme budget was \$310.5 million at the start of 2024. The budget increased by 1 per cent during the year, closing at \$313.9 million. The OCHA office in the Occupied Palestinian Territory had the most significant budget increase to meet rising humanitarian needs.

The cost plans of OCHA Ethiopia and OCHA Somalia also increased significantly. Cost plan increases were largely compensated by cost plan decreases in other offices as part of OCHA's efforts to contain overall operation costs. At the year's end, the budget for OCHA's country operations represented 74 per cent of total XB requirements, roughly at the same level as 2023.

Programme and pooled funds income

Donor income for the three strands of OCHA's activities (programme, CERF and the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds) reached \$2 billion in

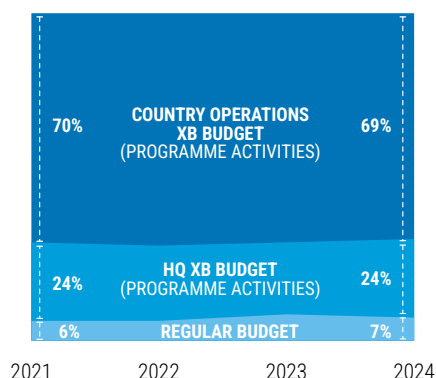
2024, about the same level of last year. Income for OCHA's programme budget and the pooled funds all decreased compared to 2023.

Several donors, including Australia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom, increased their USD contributions to the three strands of OCHA's activities in 2024 as compared to 2023.

Income raised in 2024 for OCHA's XB programme budget reached \$280.8 million, falling short of OCHA's expenditure by nearly \$27 million. This gap was covered from OCHA's cash reserves and income raised during 2023 that could be used flexibly in 2024. Donors continued to provide generous levels of support, showing confidence in OCHA's capacity to implement its mandate and maintain operational performance, despite often difficult economic contexts.

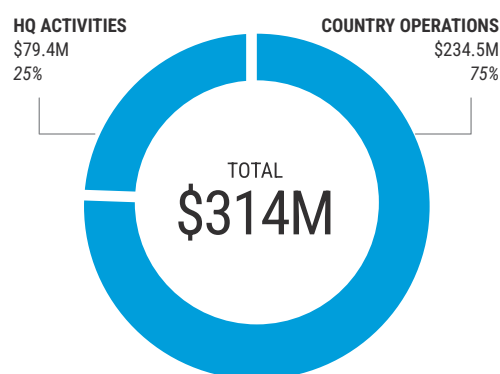
In addition to funds for the programme budget, nearly \$18 million was received for OCHA-managed activities implemented in partnership with other entities, such as the Humanitarian Data Centre in The Hague; the Protection, Gender and PSEA Standby Capacity Project rosters; the Connecting Business initiative; and national UN Disaster

COUNTRY OPERATIONS PROPORTION OF OCHA'S PROGRAMME BUDGET TREND



Totals have been rounded for clarity.

EXTRABUDGETARY BUDGET: COUNTRY OPERATIONS VS. HQ BUDGET (US\$)



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 includes programme support costs of 7 per cent as part of 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.

Predictability

In 2024, OCHA benefited from a predictable and stable income of \$157.1 million to its XB programme budget from multi-year agreements with 20 donors, up from \$126.7 million in 2023. A significant portion (66 per cent) of the multi-year income was fully unearmarked.

The Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds benefited from multi-year agreements with 12 donors for a total predictable income of \$222 million, up from \$173.6 million in 2023. CERF had multi-year agreements with 16 donors for a total income of \$398.3 million – the same amount as in 2023. OCHA's strong and long-standing relationships with OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) members also ensure consistent income year-on-year.

Flexibility

In 2024, donors gave \$134.5 million as fully unearmarked contributions, representing nearly 48 per cent of total programme income, up from 45 per cent in 2023. Donors also gave an additional \$47.6 million as softly earmarked contributions, up from \$34.8 million the previous year, showing an increase in flexible funding for a geographic

region, regional crisis or thematic area. (See the section on page 45 titled 'Flexible Income in 2024.')

Timeliness

Timely payments are an important element for effective cash management to cover XB activities. OCHA received 27 per cent of contributions during the first quarter of 2024 and 59 per cent in the first semester. This was in proportion to expenditures. OCHA thus benefited from a stable cash-and-liquidity situation throughout the year.

Timely payments from donors are crucial for OCHA's pooled funds because they ensure rapid and effective humanitarian response. Immediate funding to pooled funds allows humanitarian organizations to act swiftly in crises, and to maintain continuity of relief efforts and provision of essential services. In 2024, CERF received almost half (48 per cent) of its contribution in the first quarter. However, the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds received only 36 per cent of donor contributions in the first semester, with the bulk of payments (43 per cent) arriving in the last quarter. This may reflect generous year-end top-ups from donors, but earlier payment is encouraged.

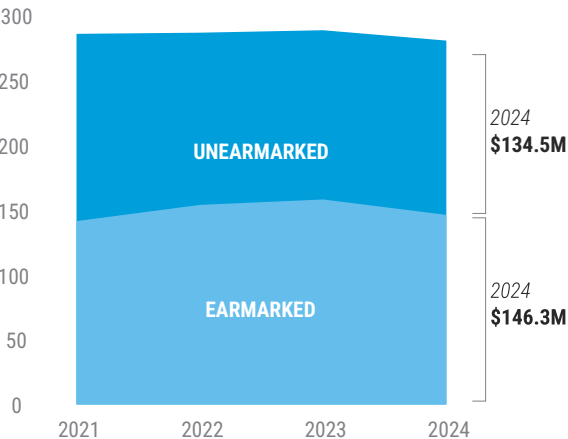
Diversity

In 2024, OCHA received contributions for its programme and pooled funds from 69 Member States and the European Commission (EC) (down from 70 Member States and the EC in 2023). Sixty-one Member States contributed to CERF (down from 63 in 2023), while the EC and 49 Member States (up from 47 in 2023) contributed to the Country-Based and Regional Humanitarian Pooled Funds.

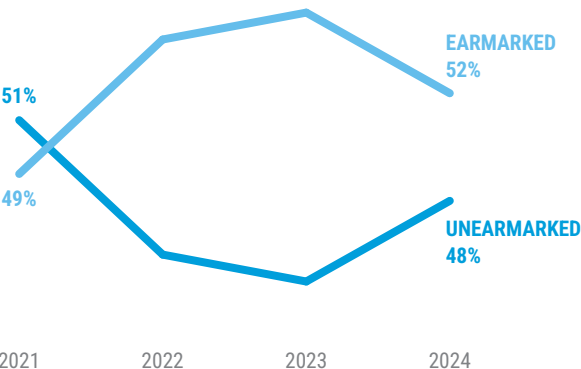
The EC and 39 Member States contributed to the programme budget (up from 30 donors in 2023). OCHA also received contributions from private sector entities, regional authorities and individuals.

M= Million

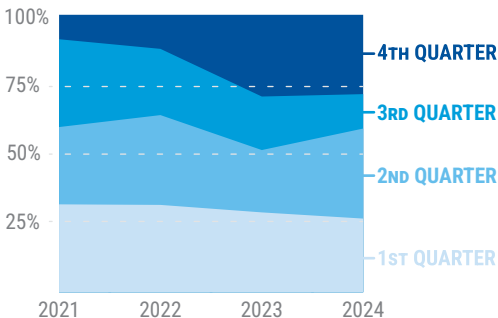
EARMARKING TRENDS – TOTAL (US\$)



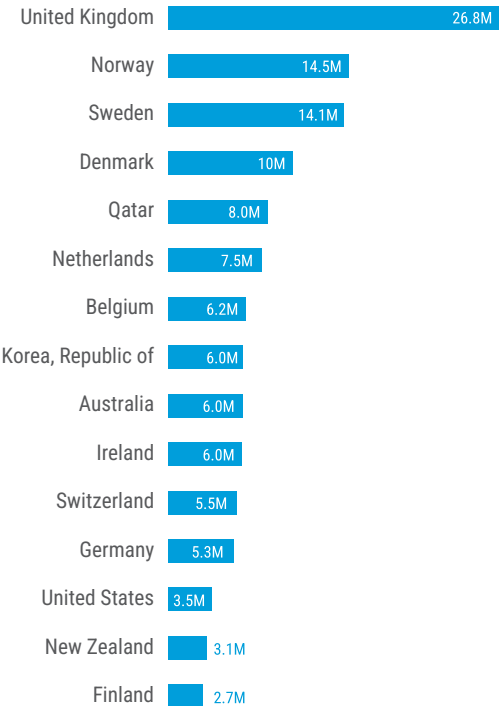
EARMARKING TRENDS – PERCENTAGES



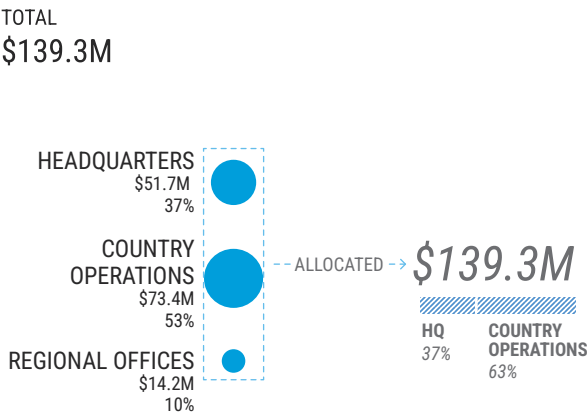
TIMELINESS OF DISBURSEMENT



TOP DONORS – UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)



FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEARMARKED FUNDING (US\$)



Note: The difference of \$4.8M between unearmarked donor contributions in 2024 (\$134.5M) and unearmarked cash available (\$139.3M) is due to: 1) donor unpaid contributions by the end of 2024; 2) cash received in 2024 for pending unpaid 2023 pledges; 3) carry-over from 2023.

OCHA has a consistent 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 nearly 45 per cent of all income, and the top 10 donors contributed 75 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 2024, with no new members joining during the year. The group is managed by Member States and acts as a sounding board on a range of issues related to policy, programme and finance. The membership criteria include a commitment to provide continued financial support to OCHA and willingness to provide political support to implement General Assembly resolution 46/182. In 2024, ODSG members continued to provide nearly all of OCHA's income. In 2024 the Chairs were Luxembourg and Norway.

Programme expenditure

OCHA's implementation rate in 2024 was 98 per cent under the XB programme budget, which is higher than its 96 per cent implementation rate in 2023. OCHA continued to operate at nearly full capacity.

Operating cash balance

OCHA ended 2024 with a sound closing balance of \$278.5 million, including \$223.9 million earned from accumulated interest income over the years, which is managed as an operating and contingency cash reserve,

and \$18.7 million in earmarked and unearmarked funding.

OCHA needs to maintain an operating cash balance of at least \$168.9 million at the beginning of each year to advance about three months of operating costs to its country operations and headquarters in anticipation of cash received from donors during the year, including other required cash to be reserved to cover emergencies, staff liabilities and central funds for temporary assistance staff. OCHA also needs to advance the costs of national staff and UN Volunteers salaries' liability for the entire year to the United Nations Development Programme every year. Contingency funds are also kept in the cash reserve to cover unexpected expenses and liabilities.

FLEXIBLE INCOME IN 2024

Flexible funding received in 2024

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. 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 the 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 2024, OCHA received \$134.5 million in unearmarked funding, higher than the \$130.6 million received in 2023, corresponding to nearly 48 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 2024 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

In addition to the \$134.5 million in unearmarked income pledged in 2024, OCHA also had unearmarked contributions (\$4.8 million) from 2023 with flexible implementation into 2024, bringing the total allocation of unearmarked funding to \$139.3 million.

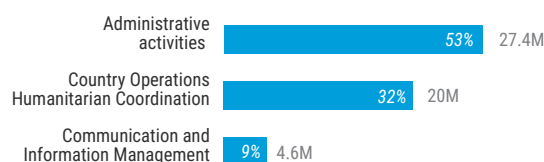
Flexible funding was used to cover the full range of OCHA’s coordination tools and services worldwide. It helped to kick-start responses to new emergencies; scale up operations in deteriorating crises; fill temporary funding gaps to avoid interruptions in critical operations in protracted, lower-profile crises; and ensure the delivery of essential support from global programmes to country operations. 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.

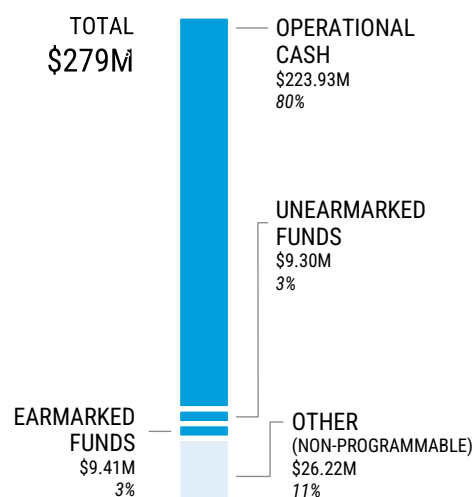
When all income, including earmarked income, was received at the end of 2024, 63 per cent of unearmarked funding remained directly allocated to OCHA’s country operations and only 37 per cent to its global headquarters programmes. All five regional offices and most country offices depended on unearmarked funding allocations to fully cover their operational requirements in 2024. OCHA’s largest country operations, including Afghanistan, DRC, Somalia, Sudan 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.

OCHA Somalia received the largest allocation of unearmarked funding. Its cost plan

DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES (US\$)



CLOSING BALANCE BREAKDOWN (US\$)



of \$11.5 million was only half funded from earmarked contributions. Seven donors provided earmarked funding to OCHA Somalia in 2024, but it had received less than \$1 million in paid income during the first quarter, which was insufficient to cover costs and maintain uninterrupted operations. Unearmarked funding was critical to cover the funding gap that persisted throughout the year, even as other earmarked contributions were paid.

Unearmarked funding is also critical to ensure the continuation of OCHA's operations in prolonged crises. OCHA country offices in Africa used \$52.3 million in unearmarked funds, and offices in the Middle East and North Africa used \$10.7 million.

OCHA's five regional offices needed \$14.2 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 2024, programmes centrally managed at headquarters received \$51.7 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 country operations; 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's Director of Financing and Partnerships, Lisa Doughten (centre), at one of the two solar pumping systems for drinking water in Bria, Central African Republic (CAR). The pumps are financed by the OCHA-managed CAR Humanitarian Fund. Credit: OCHA/Maxime Nama





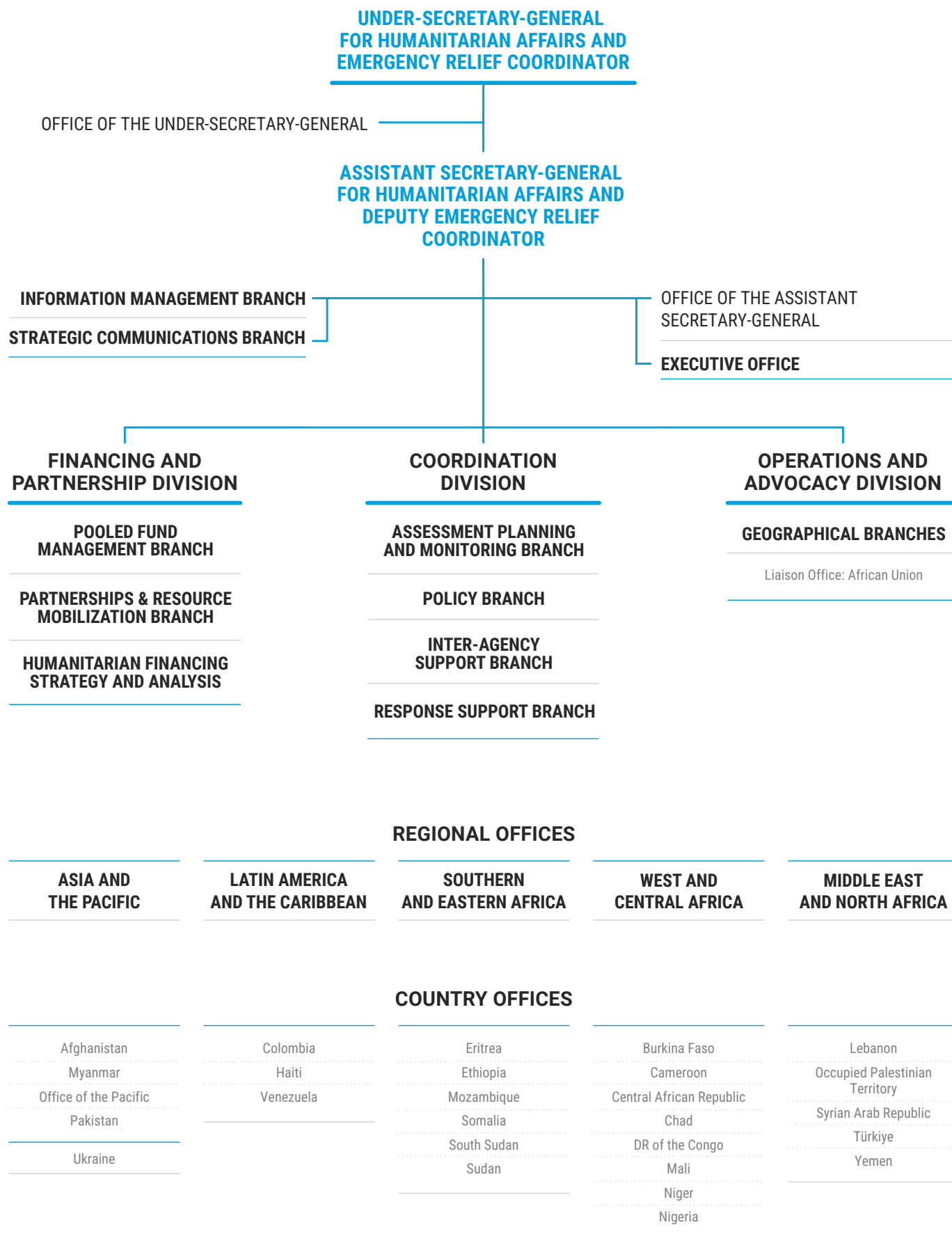
◀ Sudanese refugees collect provisions during a food distribution at a temporary site in Adre, Chad. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

ANNEXES

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to affected people
CAR	Central African Republic
CBI	Connecting Business initiative
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GAM	Gender with Age Marker
GENCAP	Gender Standby Capacity
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
IAHE	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSAG	Non-State armed group
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODSG	OCHA Donor Support Group
PROCAP	Protection Standby Capacity
PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
XB	Extrabudgetary

OCHA Organization Chart



Financial tables

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS OVERVIEW - PAID + PLEDGED

DONORS RANKED BY TOTAL FUNDING IN 2024 (US\$ MILLION)

2022						2023						2024					
	OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total			OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total			OCHA programme	CBPFs	CERF	Total	
Germany	25.59	414.66	146.38	586.63	26.24%		26.58	179.09	106.50	312.17	15.53%		24.98	236.60	109.31	370.89	18.47%
United Kingdom	30.13	189.03	61.41	280.58	12.55%		35.93	124.72	63.98	224.63	11.18%		31.99	193.23	65.94	291.16	14.50%
Netherlands	9.78	115.39	80.63	205.80	9.20%		7.49	189.68	71.83	269.01	13.38%		7.50	112.54	70.08	190.13	9.47%
Sweden	33.52	63.03	74.80	171.34	7.66%		29.61	66.37	66.72	162.69	8.09%		30.27	56.72	69.53	156.52	7.79%
United States	65.21	44.00	15.00	124.21	5.56%		65.43	89.00	19.53	173.96	8.66%		63.24	41.50	27.85	132.59	6.60%
Norway	17.15	59.61	53.87	130.64	5.84%		17.69	77.12	48.14	142.95	7.11%		14.96	62.96	42.75	120.67	6.01%
Denmark	10.52	47.51	30.86	88.90	3.98%		10.48	39.53	31.30	81.30	4.05%		10.03	60.16	33.42	103.61	5.16%
Ireland	7.79	56.82	17.26	81.87	3.66%		5.31	48.28	15.40	68.99	3.43%		6.17	59.03	20.51	85.71	4.27%
Canada	12.43	92.88	22.89	128.20	5.73%		10.34	54.89	22.17	87.40	4.35%		9.93	39.31	21.76	71.01	3.54%
Switzerland	7.71	54.69	5.98	68.38	3.06%		8.60	74.92	11.17	94.69	4.71%		5.99	57.48	5.68	69.15	3.44%
Belgium	6.73	57.27	19.40	83.40	3.73%		6.59	52.20	18.16	76.95	3.83%		6.22	43.92	18.32	68.46	3.41%
Korea, Republic of	1.20	7.75	6.00	14.95	0.67%		2.00	8.47	7.00	17.47	0.87%		7.00	36.20	18.00	61.20	3.05%
Australia	7.23	28.82	8.01	44.05	1.97%		6.96	22.02	7.69	36.67	1.82%		6.65	35.97	11.55	54.17	2.70%
Italy	1.56	18.50	17.51	37.57	1.68%		–	23.19	16.57	39.76	1.98%		1.05	29.66	10.42	41.12	2.05%
European Commission	18.86	4.99	–	23.86	1.07%		17.80	13.99	–	31.79	1.58%		18.91	8.83	–	27.74	1.38%
Finland	2.85	8.02	16.50	27.38	1.22%		2.74	17.51	8.65	28.90	1.44%		2.74	11.73	8.65	23.11	1.15%
France	4.20	33.62	8.93	46.75	2.09%		3.27	24.87	10.91	39.05	1.94%		1.07	8.59	6.97	16.62	0.83%
Spain	1.71	8.74	2.59	13.03	0.58%		5.76	7.70	3.19	16.65	0.83%		2.70	7.97	4.83	15.50	0.77%
Qatar	8.00	–	1.00	9.00	0.40%		8.00	–	1.00	9.00	0.45%		8.87	4.97	1.00	14.84	0.74%
Luxembourg	0.97	5.84	5.54	12.35	0.55%		1.24	6.49	5.97	13.69	0.68%		1.52	7.02	5.99	14.54	0.72%
New Zealand	3.14	4.16	1.86	9.17	0.41%		3.11	4.10	1.85	9.06	0.45%		3.07	9.45	1.84	14.36	0.71%
Japan	3.80	4.98	0.12	8.90	0.40%		6.15	1.89	0.10	8.14	0.41%		3.81	2.86	0.07	6.74	0.34%
Saudi Arabia	0.50	–	–	0.50	0.02%		–	–	–	–	–		2.50	3.00	1.00	6.50	0.32%
Iceland	0.97	1.79	2.03	4.79	0.21%		0.83	2.87	2.28	5.98	0.30%		0.87	3.52	1.39	5.78	0.29%
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–		–	15.00	5.00	20.00	1.00%		–	5.00	–	5.00	0.25%
Poland	0.66	–	0.25	0.91	0.04%		0.50	1.01	0.12	1.63	0.08%		1.62	1.00	1.37	3.99	0.20%
Austria	1.15	–	2.02	3.18	0.14%		1.22	1.07	2.16	4.45	0.22%		1.36	–	1.05	2.41	0.12%
Russian Federation	1.00	–	3.50	4.50	0.20%		0.95	–	1.50	2.45	0.12%		0.90	–	1.50	2.40	0.12%
Türkiye	0.50	–	0.45	0.95	0.04%		0.70	0.10	0.45	1.25	0.06%		1.03	–	0.70	1.73	0.09%
Estonia	0.68	0.19	0.18	1.05	0.05%		0.51	0.15	0.10	0.75	0.04%		0.77	0.18	0.06	1.00	0.05%
Non ODSG	1.19	14.65	7.13	22.97	1.03%		2.99	17.42	8.11	28.52	1.42%		3.07	12.20	14.54	29.82	1.48%
GRAND TOTAL	286.75	1336.95	612.11	2235.81	100%		288.79	1163.63	557.54	2009.96	100%		280.80	1151.62	576.06	2008.48	100%

Totals include paid and pledged contributions | The figures in the annual reports may differ from those published in previous years due to several factors: a) Cancellation of Pledges: If a pledge was made in one year but canceled in the following year, it would impact the reported figures. b) Payments Received: Sometimes, payments for pending pledges are received at values different from the original pledge amount. These variations can affect the reported figures. c) Change in Reporting Methodology: In 2021, there was a shift in reporting methodology from pledge value to cash value. "Paid" contributions reflect the actual value received in US dollars, while "Pledged" contributions (unpaid) are recorded in UMOJA as revenue and reflect the US dollar value calculated based on the exchange rate on the date of signing the document.

PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTIONS

2024 OCHA PROGRAMME DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

Donor	Earmarked	Softly Earmarked	Unearmarked	Total
United States	56,790,730	2,953,400	3,500,000	63,244,130
United Kingdom	4,613,803	531,646	26,843,074	31,988,523
Sweden	–	16,130,728	14,134,649	30,265,377
Germany	1,971,395	17,761,431	5,251,162	24,983,988
European Commission	17,825,571	1,083,424	–	18,908,995
Norway	466,975	–	14,492,648	14,959,623
Denmark	–	–	10,030,891	10,030,891
Canada	4,106,238	4,349,751	1,477,926	9,933,915
Qatar	873,059	–	8,000,000	8,873,059
Netherlands	–	–	7,502,680	7,502,680
Korea, Republic of	–	1,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000
Australia	551,625	112,983	5,981,478	6,646,086
Belgium	–	–	6,223,176	6,223,176
Ireland	218,818	–	5,952,381	6,171,199
Switzerland	5,898	451,219	5,530,973	5,988,090
Japan	3,620,000	–	194,798	3,814,798
New Zealand	–	–	3,066,500	3,066,500
Finland	–	–	2,735,230	2,735,230
Spain	1,072,960	1,627,284	–	2,700,244
Saudi Arabia	–	1,499,985	999,993	2,499,978
Poland	1,621,645	–	–	1,621,645
Luxembourg	109,409	–	1,414,508	1,523,917
Austria	1,089,325	–	270,270	1,359,595
France	–	–	1,071,811	1,071,811
Italy	1,045,492	–	–	1,045,492
Türkiye	525,000	–	500,000	1,025,000
Portugal	933,042	–	–	933,042
Russian Federation	–	–	900,000	900,000
Iceland	–	–	874,759	874,759
Estonia	539,375	66,079	161,812	767,266
Greece	265,565	–	–	265,565
Cyprus	182,442	–	67,873	250,315
Jersey	237,552	–	–	237,552
South Africa	–	–	167,603	167,603
Singapore	–	–	50,000	50,000
Malta	–	42,418	–	42,418
Philippines	35,000	–	–	35,000
Monaco	–	–	32,432	32,432
China	–	–	27,000	27,000
Latvia	26,539	–	–	26,539
Subtotal	98,727,458	47,610,348	133,455,627	279,793,433
Qatar Charity	–	–	1,000,000	1,000,000
Private Contributions	2,925	1,000	–	3,925
Subtotal	2,925	1,000	1,000,000	1,003,925
TOTAL 2024	98,730,383	47,611,348	134,455,627	280,797,358

Totals include paid and pledged contributions. Figures reflect the cash methodology i.e. paid amount (US\$ is actual cash value) and pledge (US\$ value is calculated at the time of signing the pledge).

TOP 20 DONORS

Totals include paid and pledged contributions

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS – BREAKDOWN OF TOP 20 DONOR EARMARKING IN 2024 (US\$)

Office		United States	United Kingdom	Sweden	Germany	European Commission	Norway	Denmark	Canada	Qatar
UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS		3,500,000	26,843,074	14,134,649	5,251,162	–	14,492,648	10,030,891	1,477,926	8,000,000
EARMARKED AND SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS		59,744,130	5,145,449	16,130,728	19,732,826	18,908,995	466,975	–	8,455,989	873,059
HEADQUARTERS		14,374,130	–	3,521,436	3,321,446	2,166,848	–	–	–	873,059
COUNTRY OPERATIONS		45,370,000	5,145,449	12,609,292	16,411,380	16,742,147	466,975	–	8,455,989	–
REGIONAL OFFICES		45,370,000	5,145,449	12,609,292	16,411,380	16,742,147	466,975	–	8,455,989	–
	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,500,000	–	402,527	–	108,342	–	–	727,110	–
	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000,000	–	290,984	–	433,370	–	–	654,398	–
	Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	1,000,000	–	378,279	–	162,513	–	–	436,266	–
	Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	1,000,000	–	232,787	–	–	–	–	218,133	–
	Regional Office for West and Central Africa	500,000	–	310,383	–	–	–	–	436,266	–
		5,000,000	–	1,614,960	–	704,225	–	–	2,472,173	–
COUNTRY OFFICES		40,370,000	5,145,449	10,994,332	16,411,380	16,037,922	466,975	–	5,983,816	–
Africa	Burkina Faso	1,000,000	–	321,052	–	270,857	–	–	109,066	–
	Cameroon	600,000	–	329,781	–	650,055	–	–	109,066	–
	Central African Republic	1,300,000	–	683,812	3,282,276	866,739	–	–	181,777	–
	Chad	1,500,000	–	358,880	–	541,712	–	–	145,422	–
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,600,000	–	911,749	5,470,460	1,733,478	–	–	290,844	–
	Ethiopia	3,000,000	–	533,470	–	541,712	–	–	290,844	–
	Mali	1,100,000	–	417,077	–	325,027	–	–	181,777	–
	Mozambique	500,000	–	252,186	–	541,712	–	–	109,066	–
	Niger	300,000	–	378,279	–	433,370	–	–	145,422	–
	Nigeria	1,100,000	625,782	562,568	1,641,138	325,027	–	–	218,133	–
	Somalia	1,000,000	952,213	620,765	1,641,138	541,712	–	–	363,555	–
	South Sudan	1,100,000	–	669,262	1,641,138	541,712	–	–	290,844	–
	Sudan	5,000,000	–	785,656	–	1,083,423	–	–	254,488	–
Africa Total		19,100,000	1,577,995	6,824,537	13,676,150	8,396,536	–	–	2,690,304	–
Asia and the Pacific	Myanmar	3,100,000	–	358,880	–	325,027	–	–	145,422	–
	Office for the Pacific Islands	200,000	–	96,995	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asia and the Pacific Total		3,300,000	–	455,875	–	325,027	–	–	145,422	–
Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan	Afghanistan	3,200,000	88,608	775,956	–	758,397	–	–	–	–
	Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan Total	3,200,000	88,608	775,956	–	758,397	–	–	–	–
Europe	Ukraine	2,000,000	1,769,912	775,956	–	1,083,423	466,975	–	145,422	–
	Europe Total	2,000,000	1,769,912	775,956	–	1,083,423	466,975	–	145,422	–
Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	500,000	–	145,492	–	216,684	–	–	254,488	–
	Haiti	2,500,000	–	–	–	270,856	–	–	72,711	–
	Venezuela support	1,000,000	–	252,186	–	541,712	–	–	508,977	–
Latin America and the Caribbean Total		4,000,000	–	397,678	–	1,029,252	–	–	836,176	–
Middle East & North Africa	Lebanon	1,200,000	–	174,590	–	108,342	–	–	72,711	–
	OPT	4,000,000	443,038	–	–	2,166,848	–	–	1,548,449	–
	Regional Liaison Office Cairo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Syrian Arab Republic	500,000	–	368,579	–	503,792	–	–	181,777	–
	Syria Response Team	470,000	1,265,896	164,891	–	222,102	–	–	–	–
	Türkiye	500,000	–	261,885	–	357,530	–	–	–	–
	Yemen	2,100,000	–	794,385	2,735,230	1,086,673	–	–	363,555	–
Middle East & North Africa Total		8,770,000	1,708,934	1,764,330	2,735,230	4,445,287	–	–	2,166,492	–
GRAND TOTAL		63,244,130	31,988,523	30,265,377	24,983,988	18,908,995	14,959,623	10,030,891	9,933,915	8,873,059



Netherlands	Korea, Republic of	Australia	Belgium	Ireland	Switzerland	Japan	New Zealand	Finland	Spain	Saudi Arabia	Others	GRAND TOTAL
7,502,680	6,000,000	5,981,478	6,223,176	5,952,381	5,530,973	194,798	3,066,500	2,735,230	-	999,993	6,538,068	134,455,627
-	1,000,000	664,608	-	218,818	457,117	3,620,000	-	-	2,700,244	1,499,985	6,722,808	146,341,731
-	1,000,000	-	-	-	457,117	320,000	-	-	-	-	475,000	26,509,036
-	-	664,608	-	218,818	-	3,300,000	-	-	2,700,244	1,499,985	6,247,808	119,832,695
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	551,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,875	3,397,479
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,585	2,516,337
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,977,058
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450,920
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,739	1,564,388
-	-	-	577,201	370,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,948	12,974,239
-	-	112,983	-	218,818	-	3,300,000	-	-	-	1,499,985	5,684,609	108,926,513
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,975
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,688,902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,518	6,393,122
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,546,014
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072,960	-	-	11,079,491
-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,866,026
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,409	2,133,290
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,402,964
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,257,071
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,472,648
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524,659	5,644,042
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,273,774	5,516,730
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499,985	275,057	7,898,609
-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	1,072,960	499,985	2,261,417	56,599,884
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,577	4,155,906
-	-	112,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,760	458,738
-	-	112,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,337	4,614,644
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,822,961
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,822,961
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	686,351	9,328,039
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	686,351	9,328,039
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,324	-	-	1,670,988
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,539	2,870,106
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,302,875
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,324	-	26,539	6,843,969
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333,206	2,888,849
-	-	-	-	218,818	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	222,523	9,099,676
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,833	520,833
-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	-	66,079	2,220,227
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,122,889
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119,415
-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	292,324	8,745,127
-	-	-	-	218,818	-	1,400,000	-	-	1,072,960	-	2,434,965	26,717,016
7,502,680	7,000,000	6,646,086	6,223,176	6,171,199	5,988,090	3,814,798	3,066,500	2,735,230	2,700,244	2,499,978	13,260,876	280,797,358



ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

ALLOCATION OF UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2024 (US\$)	
HEADQUARTERS	51,689,390
COUNTRY OPERATIONS	87,601,267
REGIONAL OFFICE	14,207,898
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	1,523,652
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1,110,525
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	2,265,121
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	4,469,655
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	2,319,118
AFRICA	52,295,528
Burkina Faso	3,762,495
Cameroon	3,874,292
Central African Republic	5,158,447
Chad	3,301,244
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,375,613
El Niño/La Niña Response	1,500,599
Eritrea	771,256
Ethiopia	5,178,581
Liaison Office to the African Union	864,556
Mali	972,753
Mozambique	2,855,158
Niger	4,829,207
Nigeria	2,403,558
Somalia	5,743,552
South Sudan	3,955,604
Sudan	4,748,613
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	3,130,457
Myanmar	3,412,300
Office for the Pacific Islands	1,103,965
CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN	5,158,977
Afghanistan	3,858,199
Pakistan	1,300,778
EUROPE	–
Ukraine	–
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2,086,483
Colombia	622,427
Haiti	381,755
Venezuela Support	1,082,301
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	10,721,923
Iraq	1,236,336
Lebanon	200,481
Libya	1,547,190
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–
Syrian Arab Republic	345,965
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	3,416,880
Syria Response Team	973,938
Yemen	3,001,134
Total allocated in 2024	139,290,657
Unearmarked contribution in 2024	134,455,630
1) donor pledged in 2024 but not paid yet	-9,300,000
2) 2023 pledges but cash received in 2024	8,271,786
3) Carry-over from 2023	5,863,872
3) bank charges	-631
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE FOR 2024	139,290,657

FINANCIAL STATUS

OCHA FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024 (US\$)

OCHA-Mandated Programme and Administrative Activities	Programme Activities (a.)	CBPF Humanitarian Financing Units (b.)	Total Trust fund excluding CBPF grants-out (a+b)	Administrative Activities	Regular Budget
Opening Balance - 1 Jan 2024	240,045,586	9,119,076	249,164,662	–	–
2024 Donor Contributions for Programme Activities ¹	280,797,358	–	280,797,358	–	–
2024 Income for Administrative Activities (Transfer of Programme Support Charges) ²	–	–	–	48,191,048	–
2024 Allocation for Regular Budget	–	–	–	–	23,498,100
Available Funds	520,842,944	9,119,076	529,962,020	48,191,048	23,498,100
Transfer of Programme Support Charges (PSC)	-20,340,737	-2,371,719	-22,712,456	–	–
Direct Expenditure ³	-290,663,469	-33,829,720	-324,493,189	-50,406,675	-17,194,588
Total Expenditure Charged against ⁴	-311,004,206	-36,201,438	-347,205,644	-50,406,675	-17,194,588
Net Available Funds before Other Income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	209,838,738	-27,082,362	182,756,375	-2,215,626	6,303,512
Other income, adjustments, transfers, refunds	59,097,070	36,659,951	95,757,022	–	–
Closing Balance	268,935,811	9,577,589	278,513,400	–	–
Increase / (Decrease) in opening balance	28,890,225	458,513	29,348,738	–	–
AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR SPENDING	268,935,811	9,577,589	278,513,400	–	–

¹ For programme activities it includes paid contributions and unpaid pledges totalling \$12.6 M.

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 2024.

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\$
FAO	Technical assistance/expert services	123,520
UNHCR	Technical assistance/expert services	126,258
UNICEF	Technical assistance/expert services	102,434
WFP	Technical assistance/expert services	100,414

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

OCHA BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2024 (US\$)	Mandated Programme Activities				Extrabudgetary Administrative Activities			
	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate	Original	Final	Expenditure	Expend. Rate
REGULAR BUDGET ACTIVITIES	15,487,800	23,498,100	17,194,588	73%	-	-	-	-
EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES								
HEADQUARTERS								
OFFICE OF USG/ASG	2,252,986	1,978,895	1,960,933	99%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL COSTS	2,208,936	2,745,928	2,532,180	92%	5,323,542	4,600,686	4,600,661	100%
CLIMATE	890,833	917,583	915,518	100%	-	-	-	-
CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	855,400	688,942	-
CORPORATE SERVICES	-	-	-	-	216,078	87,416	87,383	-
COORDINATION	28,934,101	28,349,236	27,639,770	97%	-	-	-	-
EXECUTIVE OFFICE	2,269,982	2,214,116	2,213,460	100%	19,764,781	20,564,960	20,434,283	99%
GENDER	8,607,445	8,772,413	8,430,707	96%	18,951,230	20,098,410	20,037,908	100%
FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION	630,765	665,967	663,664	100%	-	-	-	-
IDP	10,265,489	10,816,591	10,621,213	98%	3,786,841	3,593,429	3,576,562	100%
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	378,109	823,026	752,638	91%	771,319	793,731	778,716	98%
OA/COMMON COST PLANS	16,053,797	16,819,021	16,680,975	99%	-	-	-	-
OPERATIONS AND ADVOCACY	5,490,870	5,333,799	5,261,364	99%	204,528	204,528	202,221	99%
STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	1,026,276	996,348	641,566	64%	-	-	-	-
HEADQUARTERS Total	77,983,311	79,436,575	77,672,421	98%	50,018,320	50,798,560	50,406,675	99%
COUNTRY OPERATIONS								
REGIONAL OFFICES	28,678,552	27,637,195	26,844,862	97%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	7,107,890	6,432,173	6,048,813	94%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	4,947,297	4,947,297	4,848,018	98%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa	6,375,381	6,517,561	6,430,165	99%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa	4,065,643	3,782,667	3,745,454	99%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for West and Central Africa	5,212,248	4,354,093	4,190,849	96%	-	-	-	-
Regional Liaison Office Cairo	970,092	1,603,404	1,581,562	99%	-	-	-	-
COUNTRY OFFICES	203,922,235	206,844,809	203,279,444	98%	-	-	-	-
AFRICA	117,759,853	118,626,977	116,868,991	99%	-	-	-	-
Africa Union Liaison Office	792,868	857,068	837,786	98%	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,454,938	5,636,000	5,485,974	97%	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	5,441,138	5,776,048	5,621,590	97%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	11,425,859	11,674,705	11,643,681	100%	-	-	-	-
Chad	5,928,637	5,939,130	5,935,296	100%	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,525,375	16,112,690	15,781,084	98%	-	-	-	-
El Niño/La Niña Response	1,400,787	1,484,889	1,434,671	97%	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	1,020,896	779,331	774,203	99%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	9,256,846	10,274,724	10,204,991	99%	-	-	-	-
Mali	6,940,078	7,010,227	6,712,047	96%	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,200,367	4,463,227	4,242,017	95%	-	-	-	-
Niger	6,345,463	6,268,749	6,166,533	98%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	9,340,200	7,186,290	6,913,379	96%	-	-	-	-
Somalia	10,294,822	11,491,937	11,451,580	100%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,178,297	10,839,027	10,832,981	100%	-	-	-	-
Sudan	13,213,284	12,832,935	12,831,178	100%	-	-	-	-
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	7,451,296	8,070,743	7,963,850	99%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	5,998,369	6,585,716	6,539,733	99%	-	-	-	-
Office for the Pacific Islands	1,452,927	1,485,027	1,424,117	96%	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL ASIA, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN	14,796,677	13,985,838	13,722,919	98%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	12,925,271	12,474,230	12,411,638	99%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,871,406	1,511,608	1,311,281	87%	-	-	-	-
EUROPE	12,922,090	11,603,691	11,573,639	100%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	12,922,090	11,603,691	11,573,639	100%	-	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	9,672,722	10,260,617	9,397,372	92%	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,412,425	2,818,612	2,623,696	93%	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,143,033	3,662,094	3,330,794	91%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela support	4,117,263	3,779,911	3,442,882	91%	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	41,319,597	44,296,943	43,752,673	99%	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,419,633	1,269,833	1,268,744	100%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2,737,111	3,126,504	3,100,212	99%	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,096,676	1,559,193	1,547,173	99%	-	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	7,644,441	10,345,836	10,216,613	99%	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	6,134,545	6,249,284	6,230,299	100%	-	-	-	-
Syria OCHA Operation in Türkiye	4,712,485	4,664,226	4,598,495	99%	-	-	-	-
Syria, Regional Office for the Syria Crisis (ROSC)	3,567,072	3,213,860	3,131,904	97%	-	-	-	-
Yemen	14,007,634	13,868,207	13,659,233	98%	-	-	-	-
Country Operations Total	232,600,787	234,482,004	230,124,306	98%	-	-	-	-





EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES	310,584,099	313,918,579	307,796,728	98%	50,018,320	50,798,560	50,406,675	99%
CBPF MANAGEMENT UNITS	44,984,840	45,829,550	36,201,438	79%	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	3,929,699	3,926,138	3,399,690	87%	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,075,605	2,075,605	2,034,194	98%	-	-	-	-
DRC - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,123,177	3,854,204	3,461,093	90%	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,708,196	2,708,196	1,838,481	68%	-	-	-	-
Iraq - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	433,108	433,108	355,720	82%	-	-	-	-
Jordan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	275,524	-	-750	0%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	952,672	1,029,100	831,056	81%	-	-	-	-
Myanmar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	984,072	1,026,848	875,834	85%	-	-	-	-
Nigeria - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	1,834,222	1,834,222	1,676,841	91%	-	-	-	-
OPT - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	876,655	1,666,091	1,168,481	70%	-	-	-	-
Pakistan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	7,285	27,796	7,853	28%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office in Dakar - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,252,578	2,252,578	1,571,414	70%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	-	428,999	269,425	63%	-	-	-	-
Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	-	34,615	19,748	57%	-	-	-	-
Somalia - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,924,097	2,924,097	2,598,115	89%	-	-	-	-
South Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,705,179	2,705,179	2,494,583	92%	-	-	-	-
Sudan - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,970,964	2,970,964	2,733,450	92%	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	2,323,504	2,323,504	1,582,121	68%	-	-	-	-
Türkiye - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,212,752	4,212,752	2,701,652	64%	-	-	-	-
Ukraine - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,534,051	4,534,051	3,187,935	70%	-	-	-	-
Venezuela - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	694,763	694,764	661,189	95%	-	-	-	-
Yemen - CBPF Humanitarian Financing Unit	4,166,739	4,166,739	2,733,313	66%	-	-	-	-
ONE-OFF ALLOCATION	-	667,399	394,656	59%	-	-	-	-
DORMANT ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS	-	-	2,812,823	-	-	-	-	-
EXTRABUDGETARY ACTIVITIES INCLUDING CBPF, ONE-OFF ALLOCATION, DORMANT AND OTHERS TOTAL	355,568,939	360,415,528	347,205,645	96%	50,018,320	50,798,560	50,406,675	99%
TOTAL OCHA ACTIVITIES (REGULAR BUDGET AND EXTRABUDGETARY)	371,056,739	383,913,628	364,400,233	95%	50,018,320	50,798,560	50,406,675	99%

DONOR RANKING SORTED BY (TOTAL)

DONOR RANKING FOR PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

Donor	OCHA Programme (US\$)	Pass-through contributions (US\$)	Total (US\$)
MEMBER STATES			
United States	63,244,130	6,633,829	69,877,959
United Kingdom	31,988,523	328,336	32,316,859
Sweden	30,265,377	-	30,265,377
Germany	24,983,988	2,328,070	27,312,058
European Commission	18,908,995	-	18,908,995
Norway	14,959,623	2,024,038	16,983,661
Canada	9,933,915	146,951	10,080,866
Denmark	10,030,891	-	10,030,891
Netherlands	7,502,680	1,967,324	9,470,004
Qatar	8,873,059	-	8,873,059
Switzerland	5,988,090	2,095,860	8,083,950
Korea, Republic of	7,000,000	50,000	7,050,000
Australia	6,646,086	64,749	6,710,835
Ireland	6,171,199	80,386	6,251,585
Belgium	6,223,176	-	6,223,176
Japan	3,814,798	-	3,814,798
New Zealand	3,066,500	-	3,066,500
Spain	2,700,244	214,592	2,914,836
Finland	2,735,230	-	2,735,230
Saudi Arabia	2,499,978	-	2,499,978
Luxembourg	1,523,917	482,438	2,006,355
Poland	1,621,645	-	1,621,645
Austria	1,359,595	-	1,359,595
France	1,071,811	-	1,071,811
Italy	1,045,492	-	1,045,492
Türkiye	1,025,000	-	1,025,000
Russian Federation	900,000	100,000	1,000,000
Portugal	933,042	-	933,042
Iceland	874,759	-	874,759
Estonia	767,266	10,787	778,053
Jersey	237,552	48,956	286,508
Greece	265,565	-	265,565
Cyprus	250,315	-	250,315
South Africa	167,603	-	167,603
China	27,000	50,000	77,000
Brazil	-	50,000	50,000
Singapore	50,000	-	50,000
Malta	42,418	-	42,418
Philippines	35,000	-	35,000
Monaco	32,432	-	32,432
Latvia	26,539	-	26,539
OTHERS	-	-	-
Private Contributions	3,925	-	3,925
Qatar Charity	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
UN, NGOs and other entities	-	1,267,950	1,267,950
TOTAL	280,797,358	17,944,266	298,741,624

CERF CONTRIBUTIONS

2024 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CERF (US\$)

DONOR	AMOUNT
Germany	109,308,050
Netherlands	70,084,500
Sweden	69,532,323
United Kingdom	65,937,571
Norway	42,753,298
Denmark	33,416,506
United States	27,850,000
Canada	21,763,269
Ireland	20,510,460
Belgium	18,320,900
Korea, Republic of	18,000,000
Australia	11,546,812
Italy	10,416,667
Finland	8,652,800
France	6,966,774
Luxembourg	5,989,100
Switzerland	5,677,947
Spain	4,828,326
New Zealand	1,839,600
Russian Federation	1,500,000
Iceland	1,385,165
Poland	1,371,423
Austria	1,049,318
Kuwait	1,000,000
Qatar	1,000,000
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000
Türkiye	700,000
China	450,000
Liechtenstein	328,587
Portugal	273,100
Monaco	264,940
Indonesia	220,000
Philippines	200,000
South Africa	167,603
Cyprus	161,000
Lithuania	110,290
Croatia	108,410
Greece	106,560
Slovenia	86,976
Japan	66,978
Estonia	55,380
Latvia	51,885
Azerbaijan	50,000
Chad	50,000
Morocco	50,000
Singapore	50,000
Turkmenistan	50,000
Malta	42,948
Thailand	40,000
Cambodia	30,000
Bangladesh	25,000
Algeria	20,000
Burkina Faso	15,924
Andorra	10,736
Vietnam	10,000
Zimbabwe	10,000
Montenegro	5,511
Peru	5,033
Armenia	5,000
Moldova	2,000
Kyrgyzstan	500
Subtotal	565,525,170
Basque Agency for Development Cooperation	266,180
Belgian Government of Flanders	646,080
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	319,782
Private Contributions	307,578
Qatar Charity	9,000,000
Subtotal	10,539,620
GRAND TOTAL	576,064,790

COUNTRY-BASED AND REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN POOLED FUNDS CONTRIBUTIONS

COUNTRY-BASED AND REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN POOLED FUNDS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND FUND IN 2024 (US\$)

<div><div>Donor</div><div>→ Recipient</div></div>	Afghanistan	Central African Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Myanmar	Nigeria	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria Cross-border
Germany	11,185,682	4,534,799	11,209,608	15,960,973	32,763,464	6,564,551	5,632,099	5,470,460	9,207,708	10,585,057	26,253,264	12,234,999
United Kingdom	10,117,005	3,768,844	–	–	5,817,961	–	3,217,830	15,234,967	4,424,779	4,537,456	63,987,377	17,860,122
Netherlands	16,077,170	–	10,718,114	10,718,114	–	–	–	–	8,574,491	10,718,114	10,718,114	8,574,491
Norway	1,881,184	–	846,533	2,022,273	912,664	1,852,529	1,693,065	11,700,574	4,451,221	1,885,158	9,055,475	1,699,248
Denmark	5,619,848	–	4,257,685	5,976,194	7,878,245	–	–	–	5,500,916	–	10,122,444	5,776,326
Ireland	3,218,884	3,246,753	4,329,004	3,651,138	5,886,964	1,072,961	1,072,961	957,331	3,787,879	4,329,004	5,411,255	3,247,927
Switzerland	4,336,318	1,104,972	–	1,548,387	5,863,527	1,199,156	2,284,351	4,830,952	1,535,849	4,474,022	7,996,068	4,476,985
Sweden	6,758,778	1,448,310	4,827,698	3,862,159	3,817,754	6,746,124	1,448,310	2,746,208	2,896,619	2,896,619	8,193,014	1,351,756
Belgium	–	–	9,219,089	–	4,338,395	–	2,169,197	4,338,395	–	–	–	–
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,000,000	5,000,000
Canada	2,195,816	726,627	2,906,507	5,087,924	726,846	1,817,116	1,453,693	–	3,633,134	2,543,194	4,007,071	2,180,539
Korea, Republic of	–	–	–	–	3,000,000	2,500,000	–	2,000,000	–	–	5,000,000	–
Australia	4,141,931	–	–	1,994,410	–	9,585,567	–	–	2,326,401	–	11,276,860	–
Italy	4,721,931	–	–	3,282,276	6,401,609	–	–	1,083,424	4,721,931	–	–	4,721,931
Finland	–	–	–	5,293,877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,072,961
New Zealand	–	–	–	924,021	–	4,058,127	–	–	–	–	–	–
European Commission	1,274,510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,324,324	–
France	–	–	–	–	1,071,811	–	–	–	–	–	1,083,424	3,215,434
Spain	1,054,852	–	–	–	–	–	–	942,350	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	273,523	537,236	273,523	959,177	437,637	589,979	273,523	273,523	273,523	273,523	273,523	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,000,000	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,968,675
Iceland	287,631	–	–	–	863,298	–	–	505,367	–	–	221,713	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	600,000	800,000	–	500,000	–	–	–	–	61,661	–	–	300,000
Kuwait	500,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,250,000	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104,932
Kenya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,012,020	–	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jersey	–	235,553	–	–	–	–	–	146,867	–	238,550	–	–
Portugal	54,705	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	42,781	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	31,646	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	44,743	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,781	–
Latvia	–	–	20,986	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,986	–
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,730	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,000	–	–	–	–
Private Donations	120,161	2,698	22,578	14,679	9,844	23,546	6,553	1,935,402	261,022	12,413	59,541	577,201
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	–	–	–	–	524,659	–	–	217,865	–	–	–	–
UN, NGOs and other entities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,380
Basque Agency for Development Cooperation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187,784	–
GRAND TOTAL (US\$)	74,451,575	16,405,792	48,631,325	61,838,383	80,359,421	36,029,656	19,251,582	54,766,435	51,657,134	42,493,110	183,235,018	77,364,907

Totals include paid and pledged contributions.

				Regional HF for West and Central Africa				Regional HF for Latin America, Caribbean		Regional HF for Eastern, Southern Africa	
Syrian Arab Republic	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	Burkina Faso	Chad	Niger	Mali	Colombia	Haiti	Mozambique	TOTAL
-	67,857,955	1,094,092	-	1,474,188	4,047,840	3,273,754	5,837,866	-	1,411,379	-	236,599,738
17,190,277	43,661,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,411,140	193,229,202
4,287,245	16,077,170	-	10,718,114	5,359,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,540,194
3,129,883	18,585,202	470,296	564,355	705,444	376,237	376,237	752,474	-	-	-	62,960,052
3,619,631	6,018,319	-	5,393,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,162,991
-	5,592,841	1,108,647	6,493,506	-	527,426	3,456,226	-	-	544,662	1,095,290	59,030,659
2,829,332	3,401,361	696,864	4,218,928	1,716,391	-	1,732,102	1,716,391	453,001	1,065,760	-	57,480,717
1,325,756	3,282,835	1,255,202	2,896,619	-	-	-	-	965,540	-	-	56,719,301
7,592,191	7,583,965	-	5,422,993	3,253,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,918,021
-	22,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	-	41,500,000
1,453,693	2,948,035	1,453,693	3,634,232	726,846	-	726,846	726,846	-	365,969	-	39,314,627
2,500,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	3,200,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	36,200,000
-	6,648,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,973,201
4,721,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,655,033
-	5,359,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,725,895
-	4,470,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,452,468
-	1,079,914	1,079,914	-	-	-	-	-	539,957	535,906	-	8,834,525
-	2,143,623	-	1,071,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,586,103
1,940,133	1,265,823	1,662,971	-	-	-	-	-	554,324	554,324	-	7,974,777
656,455	273,523	-	273,523	537,236	263,713	-	316,456	-	263,713	-	7,023,309
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,968,675
431,447	714,817	-	283,241	212,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519,945
-	-	-	2,999,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,999,985
300,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,861,661
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000
1,060,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165,384
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012,020
-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
-	-	-	238,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859,520
54,705	218,818	54,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,523	656,456
-	219,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,058
-	104,932	-	32,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,536
-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
76,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,971
-	42,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,840
-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,743
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,781
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,972
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,730
-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
140,645	1,485,317	-	44,941	2,553	-	590	-	-	-	-	4,719,684
-	309,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,052,073
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,380
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,784
53,310,747	232,344,104	12,876,384	47,897,004	15,987,942	5,265,216	11,565,755	9,350,033	3,512,822	8,241,713	4,779,953	1,151,616,011





OCHA