

United Nations teams evaluate damage to buildings and interview residents on their needs, following the earthquake of 14 August 2021 that left more than 2,000 dead and many without homes or livelihoods. (Les Cayes, Haiti; August 2021)
© OCHA/Matteo Minasi



Effective Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance



KEY PROGRAMMES

- Coordination of humanitarian action and emergency response
- Emergency support services
- Humanitarian information and advocacy
- Natural disaster reduction
- Policy and analysis



INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$1.8B

\$102M regular assessed (including for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR and UNRWA) and \$1.7B voluntary contributions (including for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Central Emergency Response Fund and Country-based pooled funds)



SELECT MANDATES

- Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 76/124
- International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, General Assembly resolution 76/128
- Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, General Assembly resolution 76/127
- Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, General Assembly resolution 76/167
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, General Assembly resolution 69/283
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, General Assembly resolution 70/1



SELECT ENTITIES

- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



This woman was displaced with her family from her hometown of Tah in the southern countryside of Idlib in 2018. They now live in the Ahl al-Tah camp for displaced people. (Idlib, Syrian Arab Republic; November 2021) © OCHA/Bilal Al-Hammoud



ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

The humanitarian situation around the world is dire, owing to protracted and new armed conflicts, the climate crisis and weather-related disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic, and rising hunger and the risk of famine. Violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers and health-care and education services, continue with impunity. Disasters are increasingly frequent and devastating. By mid-2022, displacement due to conflict and violence had reached historic levels with over 100 million people, or more than 1 per cent of the global population, having been forcibly displaced.

KEY OBJECTIVES

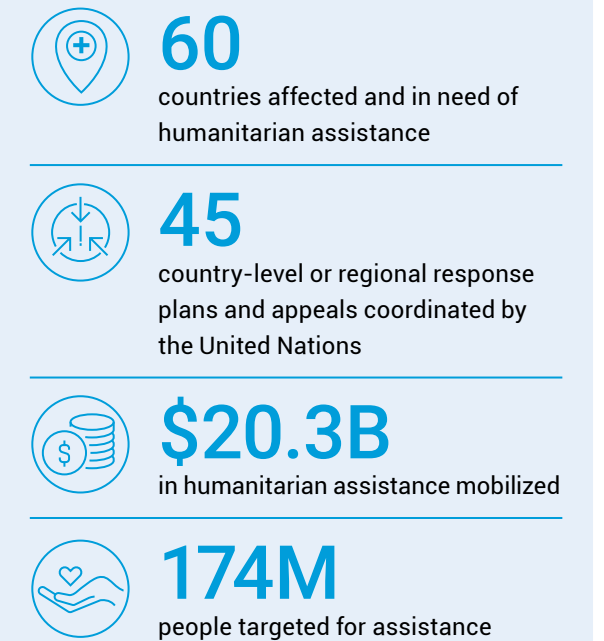
The United Nations works to ensure coordinated, coherent, effective and timely humanitarian responses to save lives and alleviate suffering in disasters, conflicts and other emergencies. We advocate for humanitarian principles, promote respect for international humanitarian law and mobilize resources to prepare for and respond to crises with partners. Facilitating early action and rapid responses, including through anticipatory approaches, remains crucial to effective coordination. In addition, the United Nations advocates for disaster risk reduction through prevention and early warning systems to prevent disasters from happening and to mitigate their negative impacts when they do.



“We in the international community stand in solidarity with those in need, stepping up our work to serve people across the globe caught in humanitarian crises.”

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

OUR SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



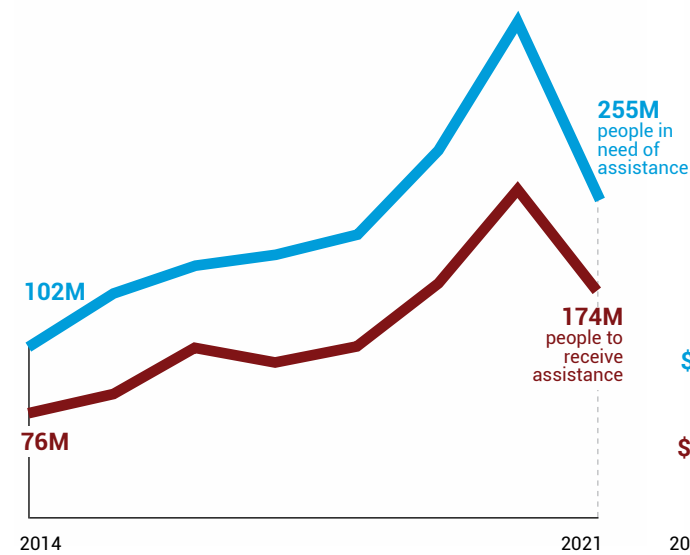
KEY OUTCOMES

In 2021, the humanitarian response plans coordinated by the United Nations required a total of \$37.7 billion to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 174 million people across 60 countries. With the generous support of donors, the United Nations and partner organizations mobilized a record \$20.25 billion for these plans, equalling 54 per cent of the requirements. Of the 153 million people targeted by country-level plans, 107 million, or 70 per cent, were reached with assistance. Notably, the United Nations and partner non-governmental organizations scaled up the system-wide humanitarian response in view of drastically increasing needs in Afghanistan, northern Ethiopia and, in early 2022, Ukraine.

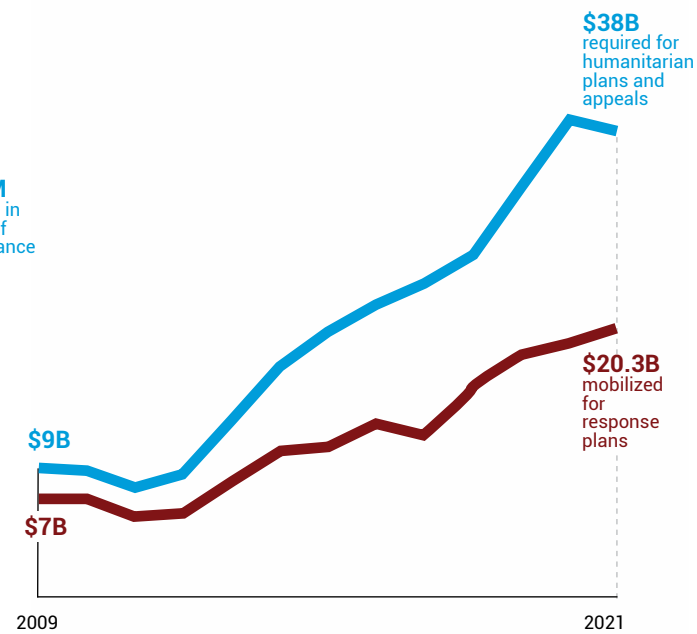
Hunger and food insecurity reached unprecedented levels in 2021, with some 193 million people in 53 countries and territories in need of urgent food and nutrition assistance, an increase of nearly 40 million, or more than 25 per cent, compared with 2020. Humanitarian partners stepped up in response. For example, in South Sudan, life-saving assistance brought 500,000 people facing catastrophic food insecurity (phase 5 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) back from the brink of famine. In Afghanistan, some 4 million people received food assistance.

255M+ PEOPLE IN NEED IN 2021

The high figures for 2020 reflect the acute needs created by the COVID-19 pandemic.



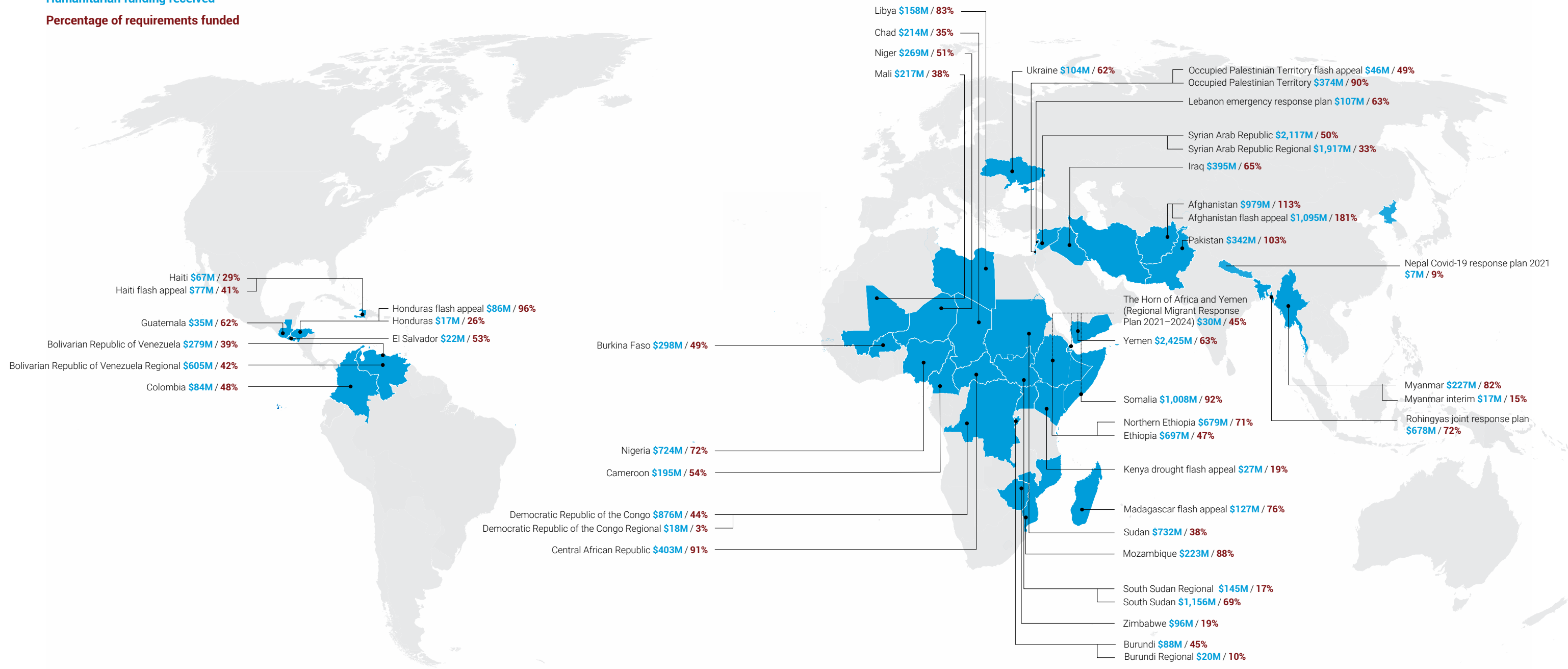
50% OF FUNDING NEEDS MET IN 2021



Families displaced from various cities owing to recent conflict now live with great difficulty on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. (Kandahar, Afghanistan; November 2021) © OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidell

IN 2021, THE UNITED NATIONS HELPED TO MOBILIZE \$20.3 BILLION OF THE \$38 BILLION NEEDED TO ASSIST 174 MILLION PEOPLE IN 60 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Humanitarian funding received
Percentage of requirements funded

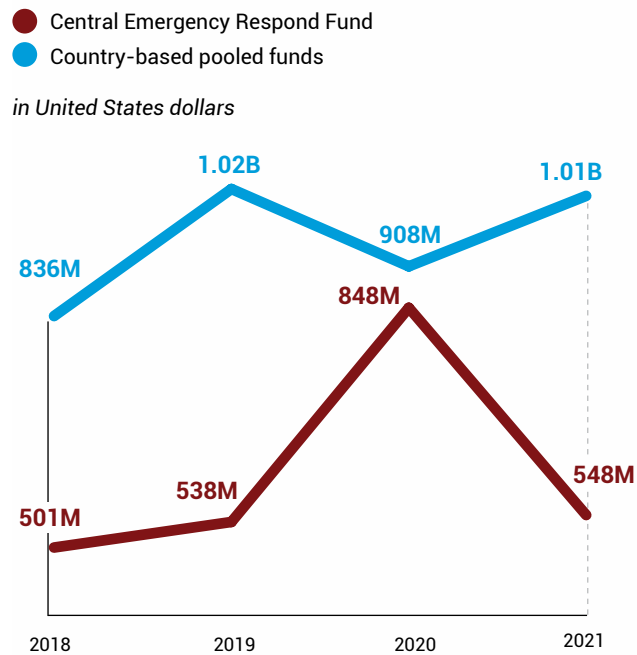


The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps are not guaranteed to be error free, nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Humanitarian pooled funds remained indispensable in reaching the most vulnerable people struck by crises, preventing further suffering and responding to gender-based violence. In 2021, country-based pooled funds allocated \$1 billion to 777 partners supporting over 1,500 projects in 20 different crises. This helped to alleviate the suffering of close to 43 million people, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities. The funds were also the leading source of support for front-line national non-governmental organizations in the countries and territories where they operate. Some \$268 million was allocated directly to local partners, capitalizing on their proximity to affected people and harnessing local knowledge and networks. Finally, country-based pooled funds allocated \$55.5 million to projects dedicated to addressing gender-based violence, assisting 3.4 million people.

The Central Emergency Response Fund remained a critical tool for coordinated humanitarian action, disbursing \$548 million for rapid response and underfunded emergencies in 2021. This funding translated into life-saving aid to an estimated 51.5 million people, including 3 million persons with disabilities. The scale of allocations remained one of the key strengths of the Fund. For example, in April 2022, as the spillover effects of the war in Ukraine threatened to drive millions closer to famine, the Fund allocated an additional \$100 million to fight hunger in Africa and the Middle East. It also provided urgently needed funding for organizations tackling the rapidly increasing needs in northern Ethiopia and, together with the country-based pooled fund, allowed humanitarian partners in Afghanistan to stay and deliver life-saving assistance when other international funding was scarce.

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS CRITICAL TO RESPONSE



CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

- Enabled life-saving assistance to **51.5M** people in 31 countries
- **40M** people received health care
- **5.2M** people received food and livelihood assistance
- **3M** people with disabilities assisted

COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS

- **43M** people assisted in 20 countries
- **3.4M** people facing gender-based violence assisted

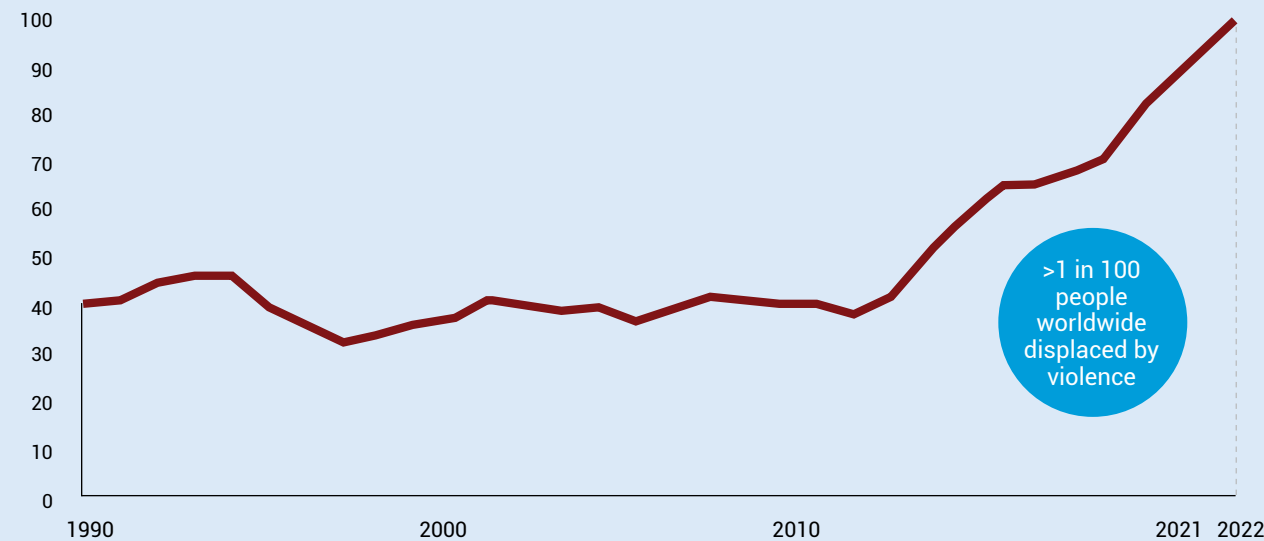


Farmers with their child at a centre for internally displaced persons in Mekelle after fleeing from Samre in the south-west of Tigray region (Tigray, Ethiopia; July 2021) © OCHA/Saviano Abreu

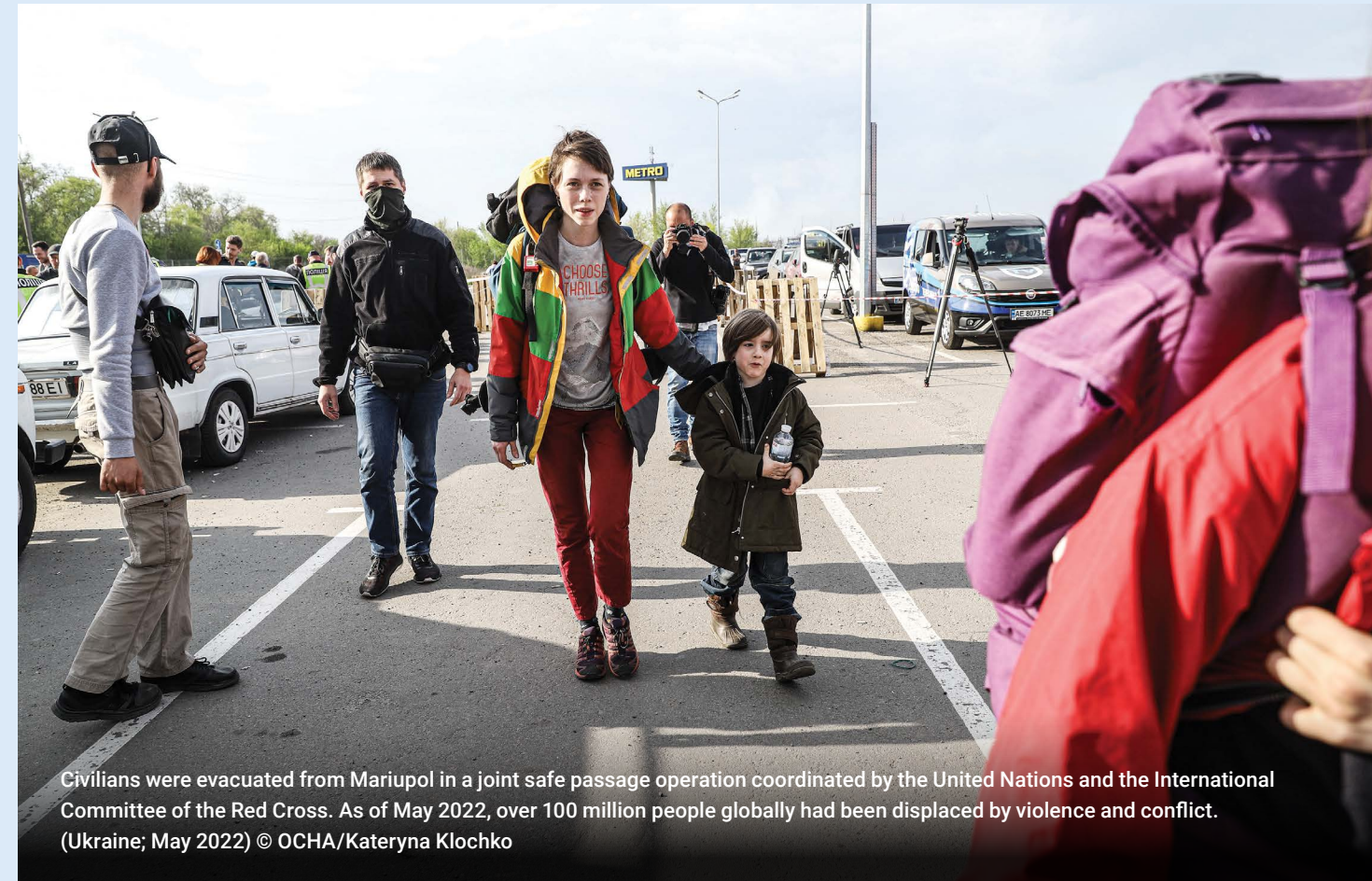
In Focus: Complex Risks Drive Record Displacement

100M+ PEOPLE DISPLACED BY VIOLENCE AND CONFLICT

As of May 2022



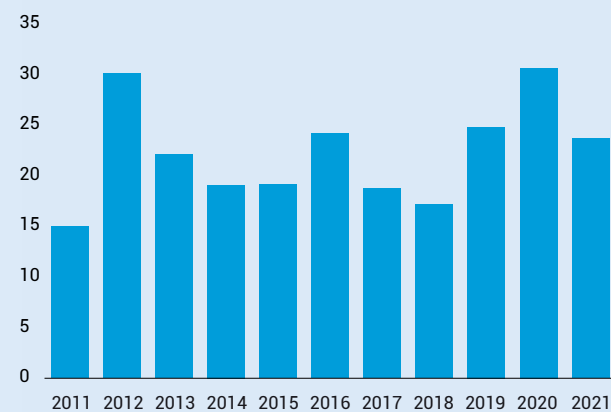
Source: UNHCR / May 2022



Civilians were evacuated from Mariupol in a joint safe passage operation coordinated by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. As of May 2022, over 100 million people globally had been displaced by violence and conflict. (Ukraine; May 2022) © OCHA/Kateryna Klochko

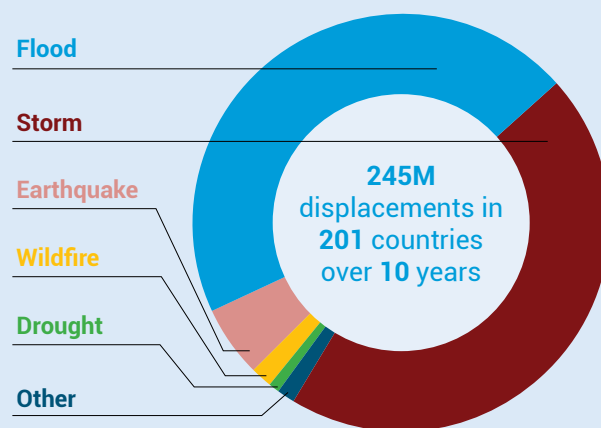
AN ADDITIONAL 24M PEOPLE INTERNALLY DISPLACED BY NATURAL DISASTERS

New internal displacements caused by natural disasters (in millions)



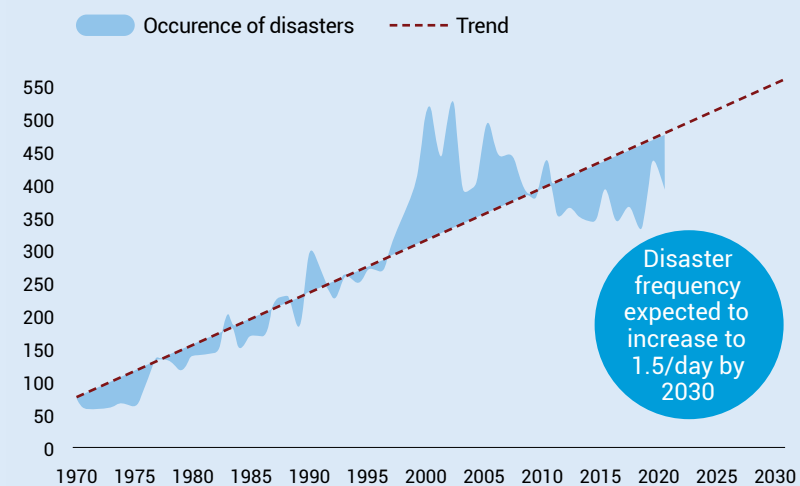
Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Natural disasters by type, 2011–2021



INVESTMENT IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION IN FACE OF MORE DISASTERS

Natural disaster occurrence and trend projection, 1970–2030



Source: EM-DAT CRED Database; Downloaded November 2021

People living in fragile and crisis-affected settings face an ever more complex web of risks, including increasingly frequent and severe natural disasters. In response, the United Nations is investing in anticipatory action. The Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd) is a new multilateral financing instrument created to support a stronger data ecosystem and expand system-wide capabilities for using data to anticipate, prevent and respond to crises.



Learn more

To help Member States come together to tackle risks related to disasters, we organized four regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, which resulted in concrete action plans and increased political commitment on this issue. The Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative gained momentum,

strengthening the contribution of local governments to reducing disaster risk. To improve the ability of civil society actors to anticipate the impact of climatic hazards, we collaborated with partners on customized indicators to measure the effectiveness of early warning systems.



A woman walks in drought-stricken Hirshabelle State in Somalia. The country faces its worst drought in 40 years, with 6 million people in acute food insecurity. (Garacad, Somalia; January 2022) © FAO/UNSOM

OUR SUPPORT TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

8,600+
government officials and disaster risk stakeholders trained in 2021, of which **43%** were women

270M+
people inhabit cities enrolled in the Making Cities Resilient initiative

150
Member States and Observer States reported on Sendai Framework global indicators through the Sendai Framework Monitor

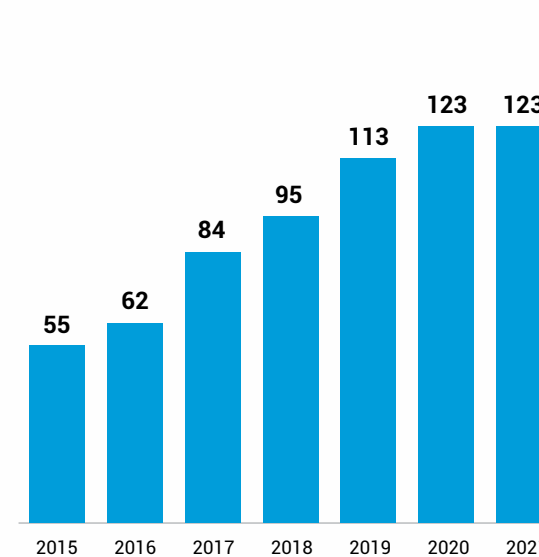


“Complex disasters demand a transition from a reactionary to a preventative approach. This requires building capacities and expanding networks to understand risks and plan strategically.”

Mami Mizutori, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

GROWING NUMBERS OF COUNTRIES TAP INTO GLOBAL EXPERTISE ON RISK REDUCTION

Countries with disaster risk reduction strategies



Countries using the Sendai Framework monitor

