



ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Sphere

Cover picture:

The Sphere Handbook chapter authors meet in Geneva in January 2017 for the very first workshop of the Handbook Revision process. Photo: Juan Michel

Executive Summary

This annual report represents the first year of Sphere's operations as an independent organization. Since 2016, the Sphere Project has transitioned from a time-limited initiative to more fully develop its global role as a convening platform for quality and accountability in the humanitarian sector. At the same time, Sphere launched the global consultation process to prepare the fourth edition of the Sphere Handbook, integrating evidence and global practice into the minimum standards guiding humanitarian action.

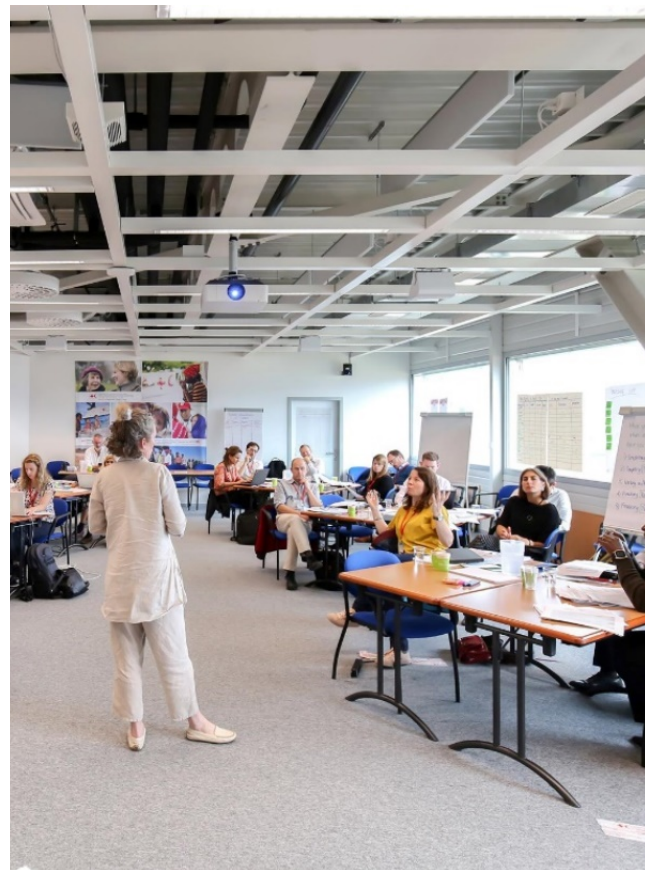
This Handbook revision was the most far-reaching and inclusive in Sphere's twenty-year history. The consultations demonstrated a deep commitment within the humanitarian community and with other stakeholders to contribute their experience and knowledge to the global process. The process consolidated more than 4,500 individual comments online and brought together some 1,400 professionals in 40 countries across all world regions.

The Sphere network grew further in 2017, welcoming six new Focal Points in Asia and Latin America. Sphere Focal Points from different regions met at a global conference in Bangkok, Thailand. This was a rich opportunity for Focal Points and trainers to exchange directly on the challenges of implementing humanitarian standards, share good practice in advocating for their use and uptake within national structures, and explore ways to further strengthen the connections with other practitioners through a global network.

Sphere trainers continued to deliver workshops and train new trainers in 13 countries across the globe. Sphere revised and expanded its offering of training materials, while exploring innovative and more inclusive approaches to learning.

The members of the Humanitarian Standards Partnership launched a mobile application which brings the work of all its members together in an innovative tool. The app makes the Humanitarian Charter, Core Humanitarian Standards, Protection Principles and nine technical Standards easily accessible and searchable for aid workers to foster linkages across different sectors.

New funding sources diversified the financial support of Sphere, including multi-year agreements. The Sphere General Assembly met for the first time in September, electing officers and setting the framework for expanding membership.



Chapter authors and experts meet in Geneva to advance their work on the revision of the Sphere Handbook.

About Sphere’s Annual Report 2017

Sphere’s transition to an independent organisation is aimed to strengthen its engaged network of practitioners and organisations and to consolidate Sphere’s role as a global catalyst for humanitarian quality and accountability. To achieve these goals, “Sphere 2020” established six strategic priorities for the 2015-2020 timeframe. The following Annual Report is shaped to reflect those strategic priorities.

THE SPHERE HANDBOOK5

A revision of the Sphere Handbook offers the opportunity to sharpen the relevance and usability of Sphere standards by consolidating the evidence base and aligning them with innovative best practice in the sector.

THE SPHERE NETWORK7

The establishment of a robust, inclusive network of Sphere practitioners allows humanitarian actors and first responders to develop greater capacity to put humanitarian principles and standards into practice.

TRAINING AND ADVOCACY8

The collective ability of the Sphere network to carry out training and advocacy is strengthened, targeting first responders, traditional and new humanitarian actors, international systems as well as local and national authorities.

HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS PARTNERSHIP11

The progressive formalisation of a global standards alliance will improve coordinated action, allowing humanitarian standards to better influence humanitarian response, building greater ownership by individuals, communities and organisations.

COMMUNICATIONS11

Sphere develops and deepens trustful relationships with key constituencies through fresh and innovative communications in support of its strategic priorities and resource mobilisation.

MANAGEMENT13

Sphere’s funding base is broad and diverse, allowing for the mobilisation of the financial resources required to achieve its strategic priorities.

The Sphere Handbook

Handbook revision: The most inclusive and far-reaching consultations in Sphere's history

The 2018 edition of the Sphere Handbook will mark an important milestone for Sphere and the humanitarian community, building on an exceptionally inclusive and comprehensive global consultation process. In addition to consolidating key developments that transformed the field of humanitarian aid in the past seven years, the new Handbook will be grounded in the expertise of an increasingly diverse community of humanitarian practitioners from across the globe. Managing this process – both preparatory groundwork and the consultations themselves – was a primary activity of the entire Sphere Secretariat throughout the year.

The public phase of the revision began in January with the convening of the lead authors and technical experts who would drive the revision process. Building on preparatory work and research that was conducted in 2016, as well as on learning gathered from the 2011 edition, the authors developed the first draft of the revised standards. The draft was released for public consultation in April. Through online and in-person events, practitioners and stakeholders were invited

to contribute evidence as well as their experience, and knowledge.

Contributors could provide their input through an online form, an online survey, and/or by participating in consultation events organized by Sphere Focal Points and partners in several countries. Together with its partners and networks, Sphere promoted a broad participation in the revision. All 90,000 of its mailing contacts were invited to contribute through multiple channels; a webinar co-organized with the Association of Professionals in Humanitarian



Handbook chapter authors reflect on key additions to the Handbook draft during a Geneva workshop.

Assistance and Protection (PHAP) saw the participation of over 100 participants. Calls for input were shared through the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP), at UNOCHA's Humanitarian Networks and Partnership Week, at the Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Leadership Conference held at Deakin University (Australia).

The consultation process showed high levels of interest and engagement among the humanitarian community. The first draft of the updated standards was downloaded more than 9,000 times from the Sphere website. Humanitarian professionals shared their insights directly through workshops, trainings, and consultation events.

A revised second draft was released in early October, with further feedback and comments received from around the world. By the end of the consultations in November, Sphere had collected more than 4,500 online comments from practitioners working for 188 different organizations across 65 countries. More than 1,400 people participated in 60 live consultation events in 40 countries.

Sphere Focal Points played a key role in the revision, holding consultation events within their own communities and gathering local evidence to support the global process. From April through the end of June 2017, they hosted 27 in-person consultations in 18 countries, convening more than 700 practitioners.



Members of the Sphere network brought local perspectives into the Handbook revision process during the Sphere Global Focal Point Forum in November.

The Focal Points' review of the second draft, during their Global Forum in Bangkok, brought local perspectives into the revision. They also raised several recommendations which will directly influence the final 2018 Handbook and its rollout.

The global level of engagement and contribution from authors, partners, and contributors has made the revision the most inclusive and far-reaching in the Sphere Handbook's 20-year history. The consultations engaged a wide array of stakeholders. More than one-third of participants were from national NGOs and local authorities. 45 percent worked in international NGOs. Other contributors were staff of United Nations agencies, members of the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, academics, and independent experts. The revision also took into account the input of a new generation of Handbook users, including from outside the traditional boundaries of the humanitarian sector.

Chapter authors and editors will complete their work in early 2018, moving to validation by the Sphere Board during the first half of the year. The Handbook will be finalized and launched in the fall of 2018.

Global in-person consultations



Sphere Handbook 2011: Translations available

In March, the 2011 edition of the Handbook became available in Swahili, thanks to the efforts of Translators without Borders (TWB). This latest addition brought the total number of language versions up to 31.

By the end of the year, the 2011 edition of the Sphere Handbook was available in:

- Arabic
- Armenian
- Bangla
- Braille (English)
- Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian
- Chinese (Simplified)
- English
- Farsi
- French
- German
- Haitian Creole
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Japanese
- Khmer
- Korean
- Kyrgyz
- Myanmar
- Nepali
- Russian
- Sinhala
- Vietnamese
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swahili (2017)
- Tajik
- Tamil
- Thai
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Urdu

The Sphere network

The Sphere network, a global community of practitioners committed to promoting and advocating for Sphere standards at country and regional levels, continued to grow in 2017. More Focal Points and advocates from ongoing crises and operational hubs joined the community.

Sphere partner organization and Focal Points played a key role in adapting standards to local contexts, while also consolidating the input and demands of humanitarian practitioners and crisis-affected people themselves. Focal Points greatly contributed to the Handbook revision process and leveraged Sphere's advocacy across different regions. During the year, Sphere recognized five new Focal Points in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pakistan, Peru, Iraq, and Uruguay. By December, the network spanned 48 countries with 51 country Focal Points and one regional partner (Community World Service Asia).

In collaboration with Community World Service Asia, Sphere hosted the first-ever Global Focal Points Forum from 7 to 9 November 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The aim was to review contributions to the draft 2018 Handbook, proposals for a long-term Sphere network strategy and to explore ways of strengthening ties between the Sphere secretariat and Sphere Focal Points, and among the Focal Points themselves. 20 Focal Points and trainers gathered in Bangkok from 16 countries.

The Forum provided an occasion for participants to share their experience implementing humanitarian standards and advocating with national authorities for the adoption of the standards. Focal Points reported good progress in advocating for the Sphere standards to be embedded into national policies, training and preparedness.

The participants closed the meeting by sharing their plans for 2018 and a commitment to continue their engagement in the Sphere network as a community of shared purpose.



Sphere lead authors and thematic experts revise the standards and review the feedback of humanitarian practitioners.

Training and advocacy

Training and Learning

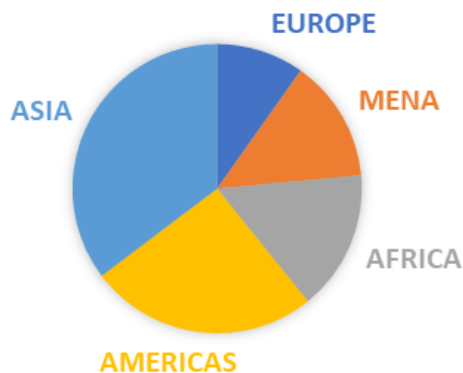
2017 was a full year for training even as the standards revision process was underway. Sphere worked on an update of its training materials, both online and offline, preparing for new content in the next Handbook. It also explored innovative approaches to learning and problem-solving by exploring partnerships with the private sector. Sphere trainers delivered workshops and Training of Trainers in 13 countries. A series of workshop that could be attended by aid workers of all physical disabilities was also piloted.

Sphere's training materials continue to reach a broad segment of the humanitarian community. The main Sphere training package registered more than 500 downloads per quarter, even in the third year after its launch.

The *Sphere Handbook in Action* e-learning module was subscribed by over 6,000 users in four languages. 2017 was the best year on record for uptake of the Arabic-language version, with some 1,000 learners successfully completing the module (a 116% increase from 2016). In February, Sphere launched an Arabic edition of its training package localized to the Syria response, aiming to help humanitarian staff working in and around Syria to improve the effectiveness, quality and accountability of their operations.

Sphere updated part of its training resources and started planning for new ones with a view to the transition in content of the 2018 Handbook. The finalized version of the guide on *Using the Sphere Standards in Urban Settings* was released in four languages in early 2017. This new element in the "Sphere Unpacked" series is aimed at professionals working in needs assessment, programme design, and management of humanitarian response. It provides practical guidance on how to apply humanitarian standards in urban situations.

SPHERE FOCAL POINTS BY REGION (2017)



New Sphere Focal Points in 2017:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Caritas, Ministry of Security, and Red Cross Society BiH (Focal Points group)
- Pakistan: Community Research and Development Organization (CRDO)
- Peru: Sergio Alvarez Gutierrez (Sphere trainer)
- Iraqi Kurdistan: Barzani Charity foundation
- Uruguay: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)

Find a detailed list of all Sphere Focal Points annexed at the end of the report.

A revised version of the *Sphere Handbook in Action* e-learning course, one of Sphere's most popular training materials, was released in March 2017. The updated course incorporates the Core Humanitarian Standard, which replaced the former Sphere Core Standards. It also reflects



Sphere trainers Olivia Kunguma and Andries Jordaan developed a deck of playing cards as a learning tool. The 52 cards each include a brief message taken from the Humanitarian Charter, Protection Principles, or technical standards.

developments like the creation of the Humanitarian Standard Partnership (HSP). This new version is also now accessible on smartphones and tablets.

In November, Sphere worked in partnership with technology corporation IBM to develop a joint training and workshop event. The training aimed at adapting design-thinking methodologies to the application of humanitarian standards in context and at exploring means to solve complex problems by focusing on human needs. The workshop relied on the principle that participation of the Handbook's end users during the design phase leads to more successful and appropriate solutions.

Sphere also worked with partners and trainers to promote humanitarian assistance that is inclusive and accessible to all. Focal Points and trainers in Asia held Sphere workshops with a focus on the inclusion of older people and people with disabilities. Humanitarian workers in the region learned how to provide aid and relief to some of the most vulnerable members of society, and the

workshops were themselves accessible by professionals with disabilities.

Training of Trainers courses were conducted in:

- **Nepal** (January), Sphere & ADCAP ToT, Kathmandu valley, Arbeiter Samariter-Bund
- **Lebanon** (July), Sphere ToT for Trainers in Syria, Beirut, Syrian Arab Red Crescent and British Red Cross
- **Philippines** (July), Sphere & ADCAP ToT, Manila, Arbeiter Samariter-Bund
- **Bolivia** (August/September), Normas Minimas de Recuperacion Economica CpC: La Paz, Save the Children and Grupo Esfera Bolivia

Sphere Workshops were conducted in:

- Bangladesh
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- DRC
- Nigeria
- Palestinian Territories
- Peru
- Philippines
- South Sudan
- Turkey
- USA



A Sphere trainer uses the Humanitarian Charter Cartoons Campaign to illustrate humanitarian principles during a training in Bangladesh.

Advocacy

Sphere's 2017 advocacy activities largely revolved around the Handbook revision consultation process and the global engagement that it generated. The global consultation created an opportunity to encourage local and global reflection on humanitarian standards and emerging practice; it also fostered renewed commitment to standards implementation. The process also increased visibility of Sphere's activities among a broad group of practitioners and relief actors across the globe.

Sphere's Executive Director Christine Knudsen participated in several events and collected feedback, experience, and remarks on the revision process. She was a panellist during an event on humanitarian standards initiatives held by the Geneva Humanitarian Connector and spoke at the UNHCR Annual NGO Consultations. She led consultations with the Sphere community in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and participated in a workshop held by the University of Peshawar, on using Sphere standards in practice. With CWSA and OCHA, Knudsen facilitated a regional consultation in Bangkok in the margins of OCHA's regional partnership Forum in June.

In May, a side event of the Board meeting was organised jointly with Caritas Belgium and VOICE in Brussels. This discussion addressed issues related to cash-based programming and determining the right balance between service delivery, in-kind and cash transfers with panellists from CaLP, Action Against Hunger, MSF, DGECHO, and VOICE.

Around 25 Sphere Focal Points reinforced their outreach by organising revision consultation events. These events often discussed specific chapters, but also focused on topics such as urban response or gender-based violence. Many of these country-based consultations reached people beyond the usual Sphere network and contributed to making the Sphere revision consultations inclusive.

National disaster management authorities continue to find value in bringing Sphere standards into their policy and capacity frameworks. During 2017, for instance, Chile's National Bureau for Emergencies (ONEMI) was supported by UNDP (Sphere Focal Point in Chile) to work with local and national authorities to introduce the Sphere Handbook as a core reference tool for first responders. UNDP also provided standards training to more than 200 civil servants from governmental agencies. Chile adapted the Sphere Handbook's standards, producing 35 "Standards for Emergency Response" tailored to the Chilean context.

Also, in 2017, the government of the Philippines revised national legislation on the protection of children in disaster and crisis situations and aligned this policy with Sphere standards. The revised regulations currently list the standards as essential training to be delivered to local emergency responders alongside major human rights instruments, the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS), and other child protection protocols. World Vision and Plan International, which are both members of the Alliance of Sphere Advocates in the Philippines (ASAP), were part of the Technical Working Group which drafted the new regulations.



Chile's National Bureau for Emergencies and UNDP present the Standards for Emergency Response, built upon the Sphere standards, during an official ceremony in Santiago, Chile, in October 2017.

Humanitarian Standards Partnership

The members of the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP) explored new ways of jointly promoting humanitarian quality and accountability in 2017. The Partners worked to make standards more accessible to aid workers in different contexts, notably through the launch of a practical mobile application. A new HSP Coordinator was recruited to support partnership and joint activities.

The Partnership released a mobile application, the HSPapp, in late September. Specifically designed for field practitioners in disaster and conflict situations, the application allows them to access and search six sets of humanitarian standards regardless of the availability of an internet connection.

The launch of the HSPapp met a clear need: six weeks after its release, the application had been downloaded more than 6,000 times in 162 countries and its webpage had reached 72,000 views.

A face-to-face meeting of the HSP was held in October in Geneva. The members of the Partnership discussed the overall HSP strategy and direction, as well as joint activities for 2017 and 2018. The meeting tackled ways to advocate for increased application of humanitarian standards, the development of communication tools, improved coordination for the revision of the standards, country collaboration, training, and support for humanitarian practitioners.



Launched in September 2017, the HSPapp makes six different sets of humanitarian standards easily accessible and searchable for field practitioners on the move.

Communication

Sphere's capacity to reach diverse audiences continued to grow steadily throughout 2017. Through digital and traditional channels, Sphere increased its visibility among the humanitarian community and continued to share important information on quality and accountability. Communications supported the Handbook revision by promoting an inclusive process and engagement across different platforms.

The Sphere website continued to be at the core of communications efforts. During 2017, it was visited by 174,000 users, a 17% increase compared to 2016. It was frequently updated in four languages (English, French, Spanish and Arabic) with news articles and practitioner blogs. At the end of the year, Sphere counted more than 98,000 subscribers. E-newsletters, in English, French, and Spanish reached some 50,000 subscribers every month, marking a 20% growth from the previous year.

Sphere's social media presence also increased dramatically. The Twitter audience grew by 75%, totaling some 6,200 followers. The number of Facebook fans rose by 38% to more than 14,500. Sphere's YouTube channel reached 1,250 total subscribers, with 86% growth in followers and 27% growth in views.

Two distinct research projects were conducted during the year, aiming to better understand Sphere's target audience and website users' behavior. The first analyzed how people find Sphere on Google and helped Sphere adapt its vocabulary and website management practices to improve online visibility.

Newsletter subscribers



Visitors



Likes



Followers



Subscribers



Data shows a steady growth among Sphere's social media followers as compared with December 2016 figures.



Sphere's exhibition table was popular among the attendees of UNOCHA's Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week in February 2017.

The second informed an understanding of Sphere's website visitors to tailor its content more effectively.

During UNOCHA's Humanitarian Network Partnership Week in February, Sphere held a thematic session discussing the contextualisation of standards. Sphere's presence at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in May, and at UNHCR's Annual NGO Consultations in June brought visibility to Sphere's activities and allowed for fruitful exchanges with humanitarian practitioners from various backgrounds.

Management

Governance

Sphere is governed by a General Assembly and supervised by an Executive Board. In 2017, a Constitutive Executive Board composed of all founding members oversaw the strategic direction of the organization.

The Board met twice during the year, with the first meeting taking place in Brussels in May, hosted by Caritas. Among the topics discussed were Sphere's new institutional status and value proposition and the membership application procedure on the progress of the Sphere Handbook revision process.

A two-day Board retreat preceded the second meeting hosted by World Vision, held in Geneva in September. The retreat provided an opportunity for the Board members to delve into the new institutional structure and clarify some procedures embedded in the Sphere Statutes. A joint social event was organized with the CHS Alliance board.

During an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting in September, the members elected a new Board Vice President (Julien Schopp, InterAction) and Treasurer (David Fisher, IFRC). Maria Chalaux Freixa, Alwynn Javier, and Ramzi Saliba also joined as new representatives of founding member organizations Oxfam Intermón, ACT Alliance, and the Humanitarian Response Network of Canada.

The Board expressed gratitude to Sarah Kambarami (ACT Alliance), Bárbara Mineo (Oxfam Intermón), Bart Witterveen (Humanitarian Response Network of Canada) and Nan Buzard (ICVA), who stepped down from their tenure as Board members.

At the end of 2017, the Sphere Office in Geneva was composed of six staff members:

1. Christine Knudsen, Executive Director
2. Aninia Nadig, Advocacy and Networking
3. Wassila Mansouri, Networking and Outreach
4. Tristan Hale, Learning and Training (*joined in 2017, replaced Cecilia Furtade*)
5. Barbara Sartore, Communications (*joined in 2017, replaced Juan Michel*)
6. Loredana Serban, Finance and Administration

In 2017, the Sphere Executive Board was composed of:

- **Martin McCann** (President), RedR International
- **Julien Schopp** (Vice President), InterAction
- **David Fisher** (Treasurer), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- **Maria Chalaux** Freixa, Oxfam
- **Damaris Frick**, The Salvation Army
- **Anna Garvander**, Lutheran World Federation / Church of Sweden
- **Isabel Gomes**, World Vision International
- **Philippe Guiton**, CARE International
- **Alwynn Javier**, ACT Alliance
- **Vikrant Mahajan**, Sphere India
- **Ignacio Packer**, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
- **Colin Rogers**, Plan International
- **Ramzi Saliba**, Humanitarian Response Network of Canada,
- **Karin Settele**, Aktion Deutschland Hilft / Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe (HELP)
- **Maxime Vieille**, Save the Children
- **Jan Weuts**, Caritas Internationalis

Financials

The Constitutive General Assembly of the Sphere Association approved the 2017 budget and work plan, finding it in alignment with the Sphere 2020 strategy. Sphere's consolidated operating revenues grew by 62% to 1.842.654 CHF, primarily due to the additional financial support received for the Handbook revision. Consolidated operating expenses also rose to 1.435.364 CHF, as strong revenue growth allowed Sphere to allocate more funds to the of activities highlighted in this report.

The generous support of donors made Sphere's activities possible throughout the year. Sphere appreciates the growing diversity of its donor base, as well as the donors' long-term commitment, expressed in the growing number of multi-year grants awarded to the organization.

Sphere's Financial Statements for 2017 are annexed starting at page 16. The complete Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report are available at www.sphereproject.org.

Sphere is deeply grateful for the support of the following donors:

- **Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)**, Department of State, United States of America
- **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**, Australia
- **Federal Department of Foreign Affairs** FDFA, Switzerland
- **German Humanitarian Assistance**, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Germany
- **International Development Cooperation** (Danida), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
- **Irish Aid**, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ireland
- **Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance** (OFDA), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- **Republic and State of Geneva**
- **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR)
- **Church of Sweden** (SIDA)



Members of the Sphere network from all world regions met at the Global Focal Points Forum held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November.



Report of the auditors on the abstract of the financial statements to the Board of Sphere Association Geneva

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the balance sheet and the statement of income and expenses for the period between 28 September 2016 to 31 December 2017 are derived from the examined financial statements of Sphere Association for the period between 28 September 2016 to 31 December 2017. We expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 26 April 2018. Those financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Swiss GAAP FER, the Swiss law and the association's articles of incorporation. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Sphere Association.

Board's responsibility

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the summary financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss GAAP FER, the Swiss law and the association's articles of incorporation.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Swiss Auditing Standard (SAS) 810, 'Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements'.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the examined financial statements of Sphere Association for the period between 28 September 2016 to 31 December 2017 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER, the Swiss law and the association's articles of incorporation.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Marc Secretan
Audit expert
Auditor in charge

Marcello Stimato
Audit expert

Geneva, 26 April 2018

Enclosure:

- Financial statements (balance sheet and statement of income and expenses)

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Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2017

(First year of operations)

in Swiss francs

ASSETS	Notes	2017
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	349'078
Accounts receivable	6	33'618
Accrued income	7	304'983
Prepaid expenses		9'563
Total Current Assets		697'242
Non current assets		
Guarantee rental deposit		12'267
Total Non current assets		12'267
TOTAL ASSETS		709'509
LIABILITIES		
Short-term liabilities		
Accounts payable		78'820
Accrued expenses		72'112
Total Short-term liabilities		150'932
Restricted funds		
Restricted funds		339'897
Total Restricted funds		339'897
Capital of the organisation		
General reserve		66'329
Operational reserve		102'990
Specific project balances		41'288
Net result of the year		8'073
Total Capital of the organisation		218'680
TOTAL LIABILITIES		709'509

Statement of Income and Expenses
from 28.9.2016 to 31.12.2017

(First year of operations)

in Swiss francs

INCOME	<i>Notes</i>	2017
Board Contributions and Donations		
Membership Fees/Board Contributions		292'889
Ireland - IRISH AID		278'400
OFDA (USAID - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)		273'013
German Ministry of Foreign Affairs		235'026
Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs		163'006
Church of Sweden (SIDA)		161'223
Australia - DFAT		146'513
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs - (FDFA)		100'000
US Department of State, Bureau of Population and Migration (PRM)		65'853
UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency		50'000
Other general grants and donations		76'731
Total Board Contributions and Donations		1'842'654
Other Income		
Handbook Sales		12'745
Miscellaneous Income		4'360
Other Income		17'105
TOTAL INCOME		1'859'759
EXPENSES		
Personnel expenses	8	-751'448
Premises charges		-72'472
Administration and office costs		-7'806
IT expenses		-19'898
Professional fees		-56'263
Consultancies & Development fees		-390'803
Travel, Representation & Meetings		-126'623
Grants/support to focal points		-10'051
TOTAL EXPENSES		-1'435'364
NET OPERATING RESULT		424'395
Financial Income		13'994
Financial Expenses		-2'133
NET RESULT BEFORE CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS		436'256
Allocation to restricted funds		-1'269'731
Use of restricted funds		938'130
NET RESULT before allocations		104'655
Allocation to the Operational reserve and specific projet balances		-136'608
Use of Contingency Reserve and specific projet balances		40'026
NET RESULT FOR THE YEAR		8'073

Sphere Focal Points in 2017

Afghanistan

- Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)

Argentina

- ADRA Argentina (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)

Australia

- RedR Australia

Bangladesh

- Sphere Community Bangladesh (SCB)

Bolivia

- Grupo Esfera Bolivia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Focal point group: Caritas, Red Cross, and Ministry of Security

Brazil

- ADRA Brasil (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)

Cambodia

- Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (Padek)

Chile

- UNDP - Programa de Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres

China

- Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response
- Oxfam Hong Kong
- Benevolence Standards Working Group (2018)

Colombia

- Visión Mundial Colombia

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

- Bureau d'Information, Formations, Echanges et Recherche pour le Développement (BIFERD)
- Caritas Congo ASBL

Ecuador

- Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos (SGR)

Egypt

- Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERC)

El Salvador

- Grupo Esfera El Salvador

Ethiopia

- InterAgency Accountability Working Group (IAAWG-E)

France

- Institut Bioforce

Germany

- Aktion Deutschland Hilft (2018)

Guatemala

- Erwin Garzona (Sphere trainer)

Haiti

- Groupe Sphere Haïti

Honduras

- Lourdes Victoria Ardon Moncada (Sphere trainer)

Hungary

- Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta

India

- Sphere India

Indonesia

- Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI)

Iran

- International Consortium for Refugees in Iran (ICRI)

Iraq (Kurdistan)

- Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF)

Japan

- Japan NGO Centre for Int. Cooperation (JANIC)

Kenya

- Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on Disaster Preparedness for East and Central Africa

Korea, Republic of

- NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)

Kyrgyzstan

- ICCO Cooperation

Lebanon

- The Lebanese Organisation of Studies and Training (LOST)

Libya

- Sheikh Taher Azzawi Charity Organisation (STACO)

Morocco

- Croissant Rouge marocain

Myanmar

- Radanar Ayar Association

Nepal

- Sphere Nepal / DPNep Nepal (Disaster Preparedness Network)

Niger

- Illiassou Adamou (Sphere trainer)

Pakistan

- Community World Service Asia (Regional focal point)
- Community Research and Development Organization (CDRO)

Philippines

- Lutheran World Relief (LWR) / Alliance of Sphere Advocates in the Philippines (ASAP)

Peru

- Sergio Alvarez Gutierrez (Sphere trainer)

Senegal

- Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération (OFADEC)

Sri Lanka

- Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)

Turkey

- Mavi Kalem Social Assistance & Charity Association
- Turkish Red Crescent Society
- Hamza Hamwie (Sphere trainer; Focal point for the MENA region)

Ukraine

- Ukraine NGO Forum

United States

- InterAction

Uruguay

- ADRA Uruguay (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)

Venezuela

- Alejandro Castañeda (Sphere trainer)

Vietnam

- World Vision International

Zimbabwe

- Center for Livelihoods and Humanitarian Support (CLHS)



Sphere trainer



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.






Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group – Ethiopia (IAAWG)



الهلال الأحمر المغربي
Croissant-Rouge marocain

At the end of the year, the Sphere network consisted of 51 Sphere country Focal Points and one regional partner.

sphereproject.org
spherehandbook.org

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