



2009 GHA REPORT

Development Initiatives

GHA Report 2009



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The GHA team, Development Initiatives
July 2009

01 | Executive summary

The Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) data access and transparency programme estimates that the international resources allocated to humanitarian assistance were just over US\$15 billion in 2007 and anticipates that they will prove to be in the region of US\$18 billion in 2008 (pending further data release during 2009). Of the 2007 total, over half (US\$8.7 billion) came from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors in the form of 'total official humanitarian assistance expenditure'. These donors also contributed US\$3.1 billion in the form of 'humanitarian' post-conflict and security-related expenditure. Public donations to NGOs, UN agencies and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement also amounted to US\$3.1 billion. Non-DAC donors reported a further US\$341 million in humanitarian assistance. Nevertheless, according to UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS) data, and using the consolidated appeal process (CAP) as a proxy measure to assess whether this level of funding met humanitarian needs – the cardinal principle of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative – around 30% of needs have gone unmet in each of the last three years, and coverage has varied widely from crisis to crisis.

GHA focuses on the formal, international response to crises, and relies mainly on data provided by the DAC and FTS

Much humanitarian assistance is provided by local communities, neighbouring countries and families or friends living abroad. This is not currently quantified and remains invisible in humanitarian assistance statistics despite its importance for saving lives and protecting livelihoods

Chapter 3, Global humanitarian assistance

The US\$8.7 billion total official humanitarian assistance expenditure of the 23 DAC members – of which US\$7.8 million was 'bilateral' and US\$913 million (totally unearmarked) 'multilateral' – represents a fall for the second year running. However, preliminary data indicates that bilateral humanitarian assistance from DAC donors reached US\$10.4 billion in 2008, which would represent an increase of 28.6% on 2007 bilateral assistance in real terms. The largest individual DAC donors in terms of volume in 2007 were the United States, the European Commission (EC) and the United Kingdom. The most generous in terms of share of gross national income (GNI) and per citizen funding were Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Ireland. Sudan was the largest recipient of DAC humanitarian assistance for the third consecutive year in 2007, followed by Palestine/OPT and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Half of all DAC humanitarian assistance was channelled through UN agencies and a quarter through NGOs.

Chapter 4, Official (DAC) humanitarian assistance

Data captured by UN OCHA FTS confirms that the number of non-DAC donors is increasing and that some of the larger non-DAC donors (e.g. Gulf States such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait) now make greater contributions to humanitarian expenditure than some of the smaller DAC members. Collectively, non-DAC donors increased their humanitarian assistance reported to the FTS by 217% in 2008, largely based on increased multilateral contributions. The data also shows that non-DAC donors tend to fund crises that are geographically close, and sometimes provide the majority of humanitarian funding in the recipient countries that they prioritise.

Chapter 5, Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors

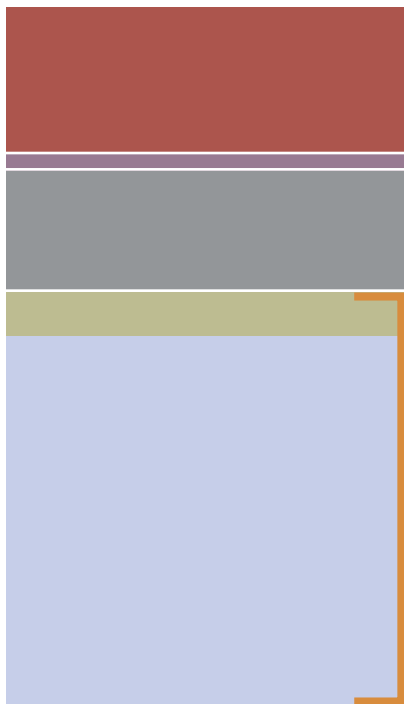
NGOs received some US\$2.6 billion of the US\$3.1 billion provided by members of the public and private institutions in support of humanitarian activities to NGOs, UN agencies and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in 2007. These 'public donations' to NGOs added roughly one-fifth to NGOs' DAC-donor funded humanitarian assistance operations that year. Analysis based on the accounts of a sample group of 19 major NGOs and coalitions indicates that NGOs spent an estimated US\$4.9 billion on humanitarian assistance in 2007.

Chapter 6, Humanitarian assistance through NGOs

Global humanitarian assistance

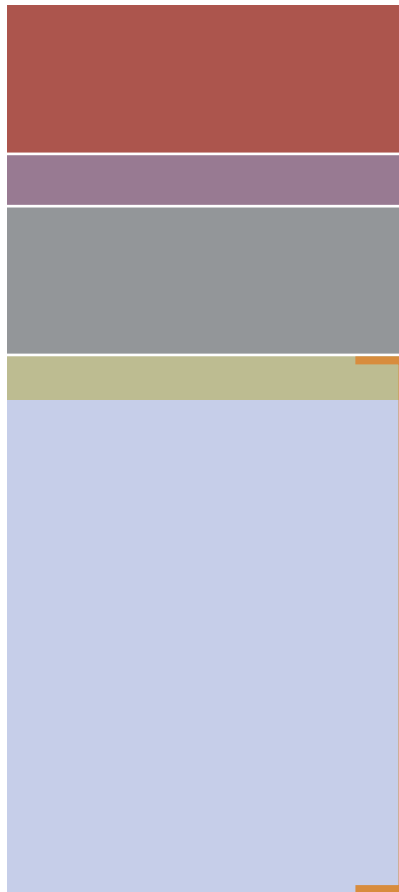
We estimate the international resources allocated to humanitarian assistance to have amounted to at least US\$15 billion in 2007 and US\$18 billion in 2008

US\$15bn



2007

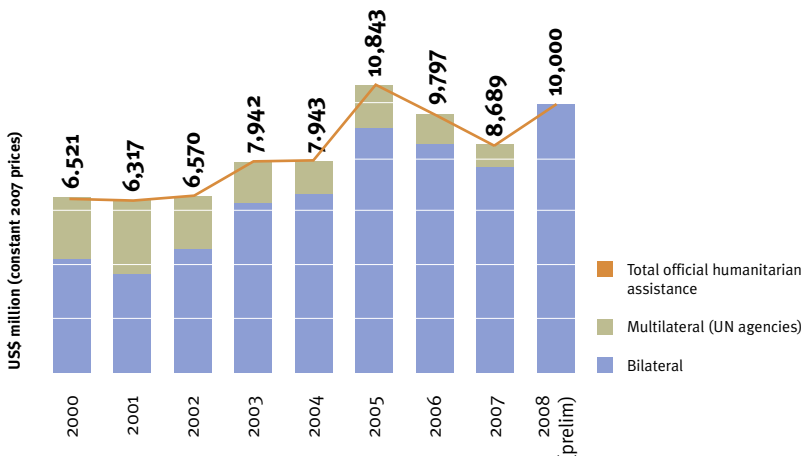
US\$18bn



2008

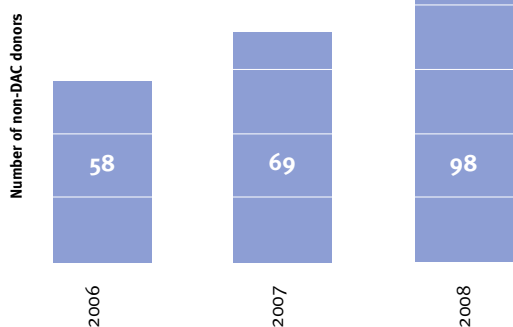
- Public donations to NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
2007 / US\$3.1bn
2008 / data not available in full
Annual reports and initial programme research
- Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors
2007 / US\$341m
2008 / US\$ 1.1bn
UN OCHA FTS
- Post-conflict and security-related ODA (DAC donors)
2007 / US\$3.1bn
2008 / data not available until December 2009
OECD DAC Stat
- Multilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors to UN agencies)
2007 / US\$913m
2008 / data not available until December 2009
OECD DAC Stat, DAC2a Disbursements
- Bilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)
2007 / US\$7.8bn
2008 / US\$10.4bn (prelim)
OECD DAC Stat, DAC1 Official and Private Flows
- Total official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)
2007 / US\$8.7bn
2008 / data not available in full
OECD DAC Stat, DAC1 and DAC2a

DAC donors contributed US\$8.7bn in total official humanitarian assistance in 2007. The largest donor by volume was the United States, followed by the EC, the United Kingdom and Germany. The most generous was Luxembourg, followed by Norway, Sweden and Ireland. Sudan was the largest recipient, receiving US\$1.3bn (17.1%) of the total allocable by country.



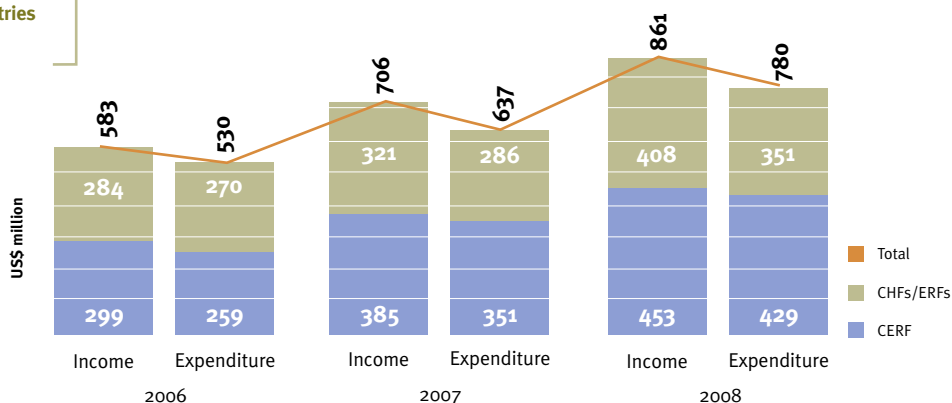
Top 10 recipients of DAC donor humanitarian assistance 2007	US\$m
Sudan	1,263
Palestinian Adm Areas	833
DRC	408
Afghanistan	307
Iraq	306
Lebanon	321
Ethiopia	291
Somalia	255
Pakistan	233
Indonesia	228

In 2008 non-DAC donors reported US\$1.1bn through the FTS. The largest donor was Saudi Arabia. The distribution of non-DAC funding is highly significant for some people in some humanitarian crises – Yemen, one of the most underfunded CAP appeals in 2008, received around four-fifths of its funding from non-DAC donors. The number of non-DAC donors reporting to the FTS is increasing

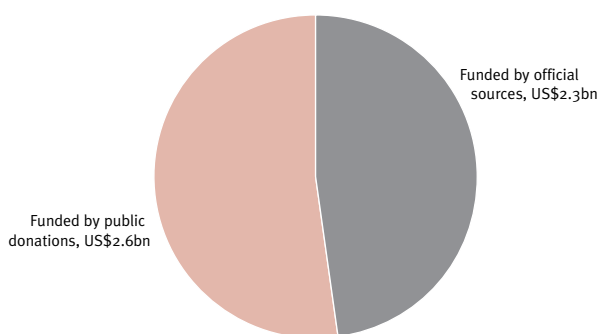


Top 10 recipients of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance 2008	US\$m
China	125
Yemen	105
Palestinian Occupied Territories	87
Myanmar	35
Sudan	24
Tajikstan	17
Korea, Republic of	16
Georgia	8
Jordan	8
Syrian Arab Republic	5

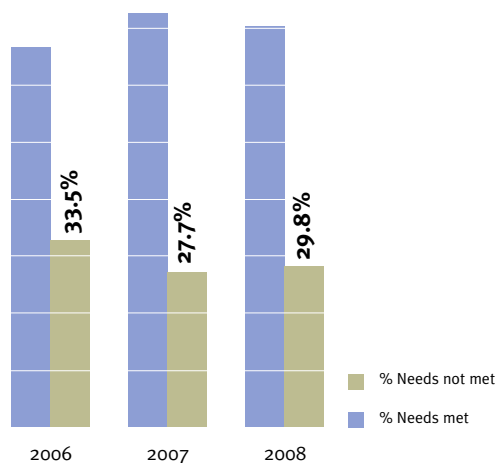
Contributions to CERF and country-level pooled funds have increased by 50% since 2006. CERF funding went to 55 countries in 2008



Public donations accounted for US\$3.1bn of humanitarian assistance in 2007, US\$2.6bn of which was donated to NGOs. NGOs received a further US\$2.3bn in support of humanitarian activities from official sources



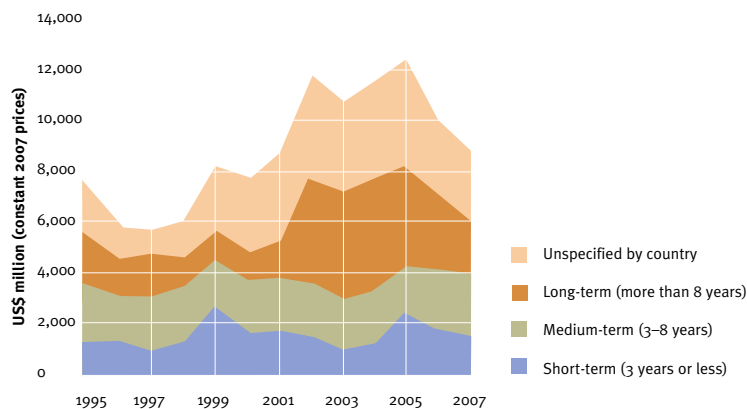
Around 30% of the needs identified as part of the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP) have gone unmet in each of the last three years. Coverage varies widely from crisis to crisis



An increasing amount of humanitarian funding (US\$861 million in 2008) is being channelled through financing mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which helps to ensure more equitable funding between crises, and the country-level pooled mechanisms, which are designed to ensure that priority needs are met within specific crises. These mechanisms are also attracting growing participation, particularly from non-traditional donors. While NGOs cannot receive funding directly from the CERF, they have been receiving a growing proportion of the funds allocated by the country-level pooled mechanisms over the last three years.

Financing decisions affect behaviour and humanitarian architecture. They help determine the power of different groups and they influence policy priorities and capacity development. The financial choices made within and between humanitarian crises will often have consequences that are felt well beyond the scope of the original time-bound intervention. In short, humanitarian assistance is not just about the scale of contributions.

Analysis of the long-term trends in humanitarian spending challenges the traditional division between humanitarian and development assistance. Whilst in theory, humanitarian assistance is defined as being short-term, life-saving and exceptional, in practice, the majority of humanitarian assistance over the past 13 years has been spent on long-term, protracted crises in countries that are classified as 'chronically poor'. Humanitarian and development assistance are growing closer together: the links between crisis, risk, vulnerability and the impact of disasters are increasingly visible in donor humanitarian policies, while development assistance is becoming increasingly concerned with issues around conflict and fragile states. Despite this convergence, the institutional arrangements for development and humanitarian assistance within individual donor agencies often remain separate, and have different norms and practices.



Long, medium and short-term humanitarian assistance from DAC donors, 1995-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data]

In five years' time, a poverty elimination strategy going beyond the millennium development goals (MDGs) should be in place. Reducing risk, insecurity and vulnerability are likely to be key features. Within the post-2015 global architecture, official development assistance (ODA) has the potential to play a key role in protecting the most vulnerable, underwriting their basic minimum needs and investing in people's capacity to manage risks and build assets. In this context, humanitarian principles, experience, norms and capabilities have much to offer in shaping global action on poverty beyond 2015, with vulnerability providing a common framework for both humanitarian and development actors.

02 | Introduction

The GHA Report 2009 presents the latest data on financial flows to humanitarian crises. But the key messages in the report are not only about money. Financing decisions affect behaviour and humanitarian architecture. They help determine the power of different groups, they influence policy priorities and capacity development.

The financial choices made within and between humanitarian crises will often have consequences that are felt well beyond the scope of the original time-bound intervention. So it is important to see the data and analysis presented here on the financial aspects of humanitarian assistance within the wider context of protecting lives and livelihoods and poverty reduction – making linkages between short-term, acute crises and long-term, chronic poverty. These issues are examined in more detail in the final chapter of this year's report.

GHA Report 2009 presents updated statistical information on financial flows to humanitarian situations. It provides new information and analysis on funding from NGOs and non-DAC donors, together with analysis of the links between humanitarian crises and chronic poverty. The 2009 report also examines the impact of new financing mechanisms such as the CERF and country-level pooled funds. Future GHA reports will also look in depth at humanitarian responses from developing countries themselves, which we believe are currently underestimated as a part of the overall humanitarian picture.

Statistical information is only useful if it is easy to access and understand. We have tried to make the information in this report and on our website as user-friendly as possible. But if you are unsure on any aspect of the data and how to interpret it, please don't hesitate to email or phone us for clarification.

We do our utmost to ensure that the data we use is the best available, but we are always pleased to hear of additional data sources and we welcome comments and suggestions on how we can improve our methodology.

About the Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme

Annual GHA reports are a key part of the GHA data access and transparency programme led by Development Initiatives and funded by grants from the governments of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The GHA programme aims to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and impact of humanitarian response by increasing access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance.

Since 2000, GHA reports have attempted to provide standard information for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy, programming and performance. This includes donor agencies, recipient countries, local and international NGOs and multilateral institutions. The goal is a shared evidence base that people can use in their planning and policy work to ensure better outcomes for the women, men and children whose lives are affected by humanitarian crises. GHA reports aim to present information objectively, rather than in support of any particular perspective.

03 | Global humanitarian assistance

What do we know about how much humanitarian assistance is provided internationally from all sources? Is it enough to meet needs? This chapter analyses the data available to provide answers to these questions and looks at likely future trends in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

How much humanitarian assistance is there?

Humanitarian assistance comes from many sources: individuals, civil society, local and national governments and the established community of international agencies and NGOs. When a disaster strikes, it is the people that live nearby that are first on the scene: the local community, NGOs and faith groups, the Red Cross and Red Crescent agencies and local government services. In response to cyclonic storm Sidr in 2008, the government of Bangladesh activated control rooms, opened over 2,000 shelters and took 1.5 million people into safe places; it issued cash and housebuilding grants, mobilised over 700 medical teams and allocated rice supplies. The Bangladesh air force, navy, NGOs and volunteers were all involved. Such actions save lives and protect property, but this response is rarely quantified or reported as part of the resources mobilised to meet humanitarian need.

Similarly, neighbouring areas or countries may offer support or take in people that have been displaced. The cost of this support is not reported as part of the global humanitarian response.

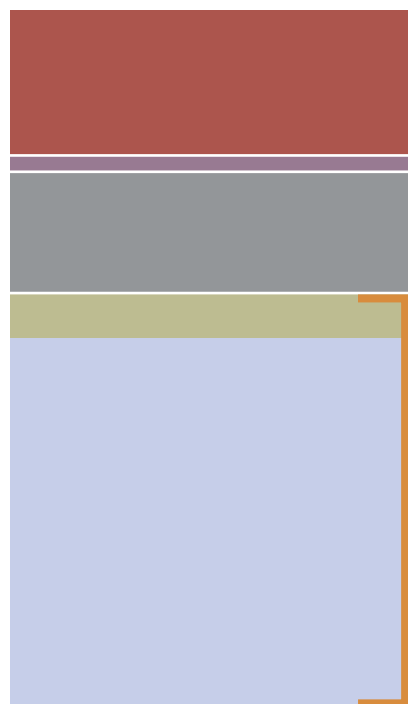
Friends and family living outside the affected areas may send remittances. By their nature remittances are private and therefore not subject to international reporting. But in some situations, remittances are an extremely important source of funds.

The private sector and the military both internationally and in affected countries give humanitarian assistance – often in kind. These types of contribution will be included in the international reporting of humanitarian assistance if they are channelled through NGOs or reported to UN OCHA's Financial Tracking System (FTS) – but many contributions, particularly those from within affected areas, are likely to be missed.

On top of this humanitarian assistance from within affected countries is the international response. We estimate this to have amounted to at least US\$15 billion in 2007 and US\$18 billion in 2008.

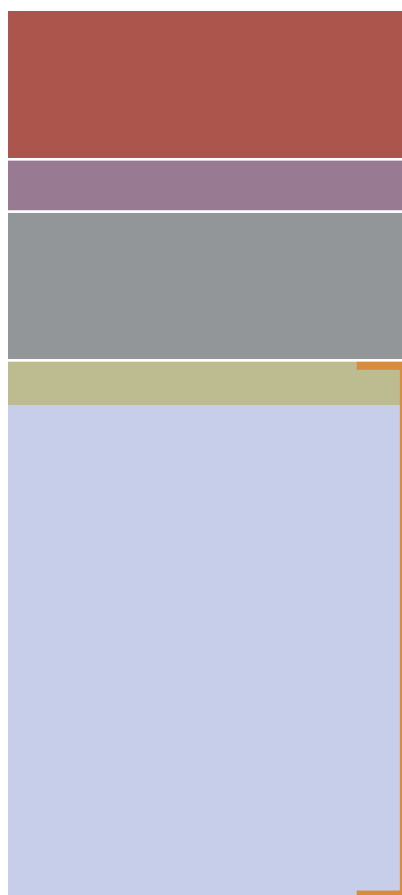
Global humanitarian assistance

US\$15bn



2007

US\$18bn



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OECD DAC Stat, DAC1 Official and Private Flows
- Total official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)
2007 / US\$8.7bn
2008 / data not available in full
OECD DAC Stat, DAC1 and DAC2a

Figure 1: Global humanitarian assistance, 2007 and 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives 'guesstimate' based on OECD DAC Stat DAC1, DAC2a, UN OCHA FTS, annual reports and programme research]

These 'guesstimates' of global humanitarian assistance in 2007 and 2008 show the *sources* of finance for humanitarian assistance – but they do not show who spends it.

UN agencies raise some money from the public but the vast bulk of their funding comes in the form of contributions from governments. Around half of DAC governments' humanitarian assistance is spent through UN agencies – US\$4.4 billion in 2007.

NGOs are estimated to have raised US\$2.6 billion from the public in 2007 but in addition, they receive humanitarian assistance from governments. Around a quarter of DAC humanitarian assistance (US\$2.3 billion) was spent through NGOs in 2007.

Governments of affected countries mobilise their own resources – both domestic tax revenue and special public appeals. They receive a very small share of DAC donors' humanitarian assistance. Non-DAC donors by contrast have historically channelled 70% or more of their funding to governments of affected countries.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is also a major recipient of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance and, in a number of countries, is the major agency for humanitarian assistance. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement also receives contributions from DAC and non-DAC donors as well as very substantial donations from the public.

Likely future trends

In 2010, if DAC donors keep their current promises for aid increases, total ODA will be US\$145 billion.¹ This will be an additional US\$42 million in real terms on top of aid levels in 2007. For more than a decade, total official humanitarian assistance from DAC donors has maintained between a 7.6% and 10% share of total ODA. If it maintains a 10% share, it would reach US\$14.5 billion in 2010 – an increase of 67% on 2007. If it were to maintain a 7.6% share, it would be US\$11 billion in 2010 – an increase of 27%.

As a region, Africa receives the largest share of global humanitarian aid so future commitments for Africa are also relevant to the likely future volumes of humanitarian assistance. In 2005, the G7 donors committed themselves to aid increases which would result in a US\$25 billion increase in aid to Africa from all DAC donors. At the end of 2008, two-thirds of the way towards the 2010 targets, G7 donors had met only one-third of the commitments they made for Africa in 2005. However, the United States, Canada and Japan are on track to meet or exceed their targets, Germany is making serious progress, and the United Kingdom has set a timetable to achieve 0.7% by 2013 and is expected to achieve its target on aid for Africa in 2010. France and Italy are off-track.² Among the G7 are three of the top humanitarian donors by volume – the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Sectorally, the ODA spent on post-conflict and security-related activities increased sharply in 2007, rising from US\$1.9 billion to just over US\$3 billion. Fragile and post-conflict states are high on the policy agenda and new funding instruments are being developed to respond to them. This suggests that aid spent on these sectors may be maintained or even increased.

All of these trends suggest that the share of ODA allocated to protracted crises and humanitarian assistance as currently classified is unlikely to fall and may increase.

The number of non-DAC donors providing humanitarian assistance leapt in 2005 with the response to the Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami. Historically, there is a trend for countries to give an initial humanitarian contribution to either a major emergency or a neighbouring country. This is then followed – although not necessarily immediately – by more extensive humanitarian programmes. We can therefore expect to see continued and increasing contributions from non-DAC donors, including their participation in new funding mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

However, set against these potential increases in the resources for humanitarian assistance is the global financial crisis. What are the risks that at the same time as the crisis fuels the vulnerability of the poorest people it constrains the resources for humanitarianism? In November 2008, all DAC donors reiterated their commitments to increases in aid despite the financial crisis. However, the budget provisions needed to underpin these commitments are not evident in all countries. On the positive side, in the United Kingdom there has been consensus among the three main political parties (Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrat) that international development should be protected from any cuts in government spending and in the United States the new administration has committed to double foreign assistance by 2015.³

¹ OECD DAC, Simulation of DAC members' net ODA Volumes in 2007 and 2010, page 105, The Development Cooperation Report 2009. www.oecd.org/dac

² See One, The DATA Report 2009, www.one.org

³ Barack Obama, 'A new era of responsibility, renewing America's promise', 26 February 2009 cited in ONE, The DATA Report 2009. www.one.org

There is no clear relationship between changes in gross national income (GNI) and humanitarian assistance, so there is no reason to conclude that humanitarian assistance will fall as a direct result of the financial crisis. Governmental humanitarian assistance grew in 2008 for instance, despite a reduced growth rate in GNI. Three things do emerge: first, large disasters drive the major peaks in humanitarian assistance, regardless of the levels of growth in GNI; second, humanitarian assistance is much more variable than development assistance; and third, in the last five years, development and humanitarian assistance have had more of a shared pattern of growth than in the previous decades.

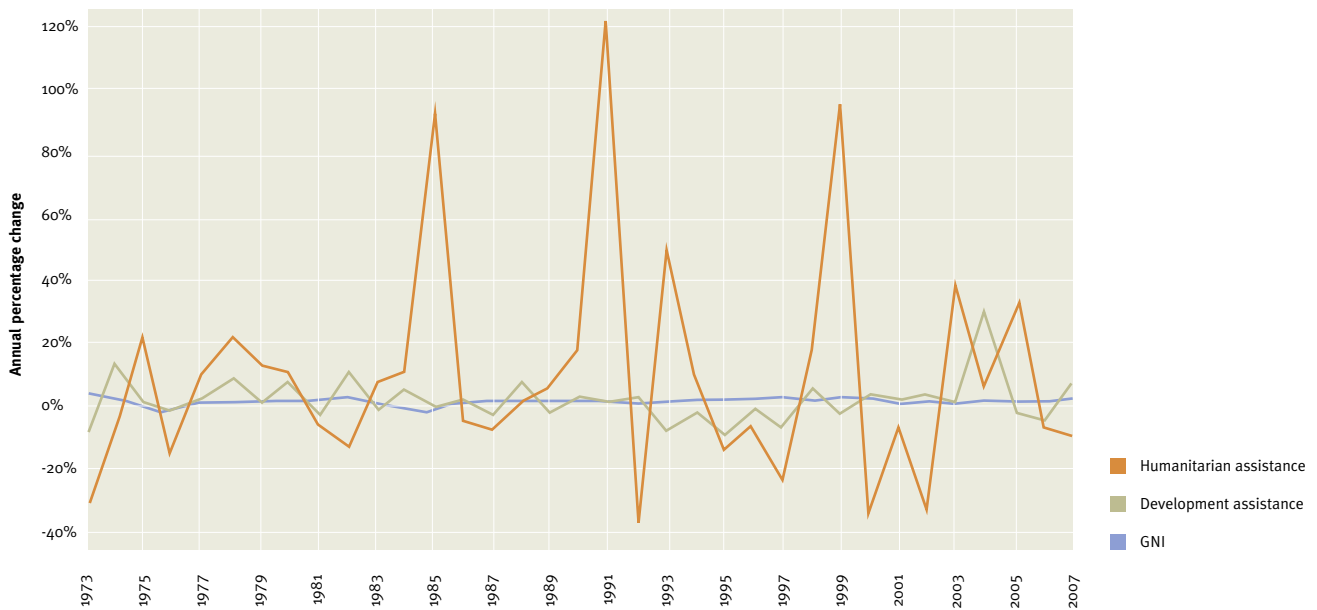


Figure 2: Percentage changes in humanitarian assistance, development assistance and GNI for all DAC donor countries combined, 1973-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC statistics]

The other major source of international finance for humanitarian response is public contributions. NGO reports show little change in public contributions for humanitarian work between 2006 and 2007 but consolidated data for 2008 is not available. Based on a review of 19 major NGOs or NGO coalitions, comprising 111 organisations, there was an overall decrease of US\$117 million or 4% in public contributions in 2007. Six NGOs reported increases and 13 reported decreases. For some of the smaller organisations the changes were extreme – sometimes halving or doubling their humanitarian expenditure. But for the larger NGO coalitions, the decreases ranged from 3% to 17%. Contributions from the public account for at least one-fifth of international humanitarian assistance, so a small percentage decrease as a result of the financial crisis could result in a significant reduction in resources.

Is global response to crises meeting humanitarian needs?

Funding according to need is a cardinal principle of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD). But there is no single, consistent way of measuring needs across all humanitarian crises or assessing whether or not needs are adequately or equitably met.

There are a large number of initiatives underway to improve measures of humanitarian need. But currently, the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP) provides a proxy measure of funding according to need, both within crises and between countries. This is because it sets out the financing requirements for the priority needs within a set of crises defined by the UN as requiring a consolidated response. It then measures the funds received for those countries and those priority activities.

What does the UN CAP tell us about funding according to need?

First, for the past three years around 70% of needs have been funded, leaving around 30% unmet.

Not all countries (and still fewer people) are covered by UN CAP appeals. Consolidated appeals exclude countries where there is a crisis but where an appeal is not considered appropriate, either because the government objects or because the response is being handled in another way. They also exclude smaller and more localised crises

Within the UN process, there are countries that are covered by 'other' types of appeal. In 2008, for example, Afghanistan Joint Appeal 2008: Humanitarian Consequences of Rise in Food Prices; Cuba Post-Hurricane Plan of Action 2008; Djibouti Joint Appeal 2008: Response Plan for Drought, Food and Nutrition Crisis; Lao PDR Joint Appeal for Flood Recovery and Rehabilitation 2008; Liberia Critical Humanitarian Gaps 2008; Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support 2008; Nepal Floods Humanitarian Response Plan 2008; Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan 2008; Syria Drought Appeal 2008; Tajikistan Humanitarian Food Security Appeal 2008-2009; Timor-Leste - Transitional Strategy and Appeal 2008. Some donor funding that is described as 'outside the CAP' in this report will have been provided in support of emergencies such as this

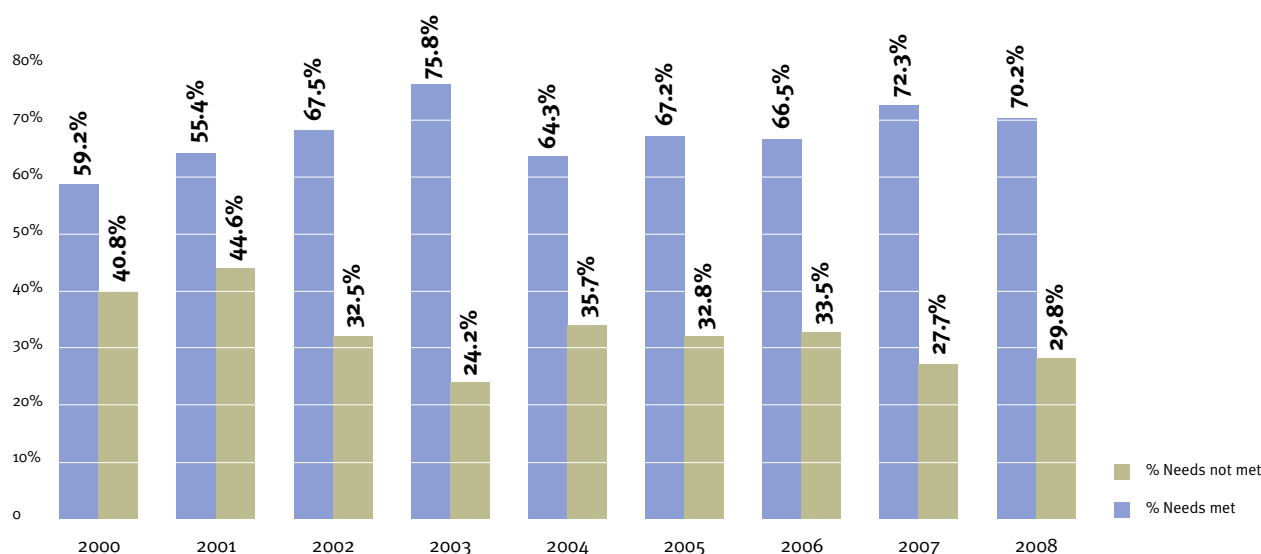


Figure 3: UN CAP appeal needs met and not met as a percentage of revised requirements, 2000-2008
[Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Although the share of unmet needs has not changed much over the past seven years, the amounts of money vary. In 2005 and 2008 unmet needs totalled around US\$2 billion, compared with around US\$1.7 billion in 2006 and US\$1.4 billion in 2007.

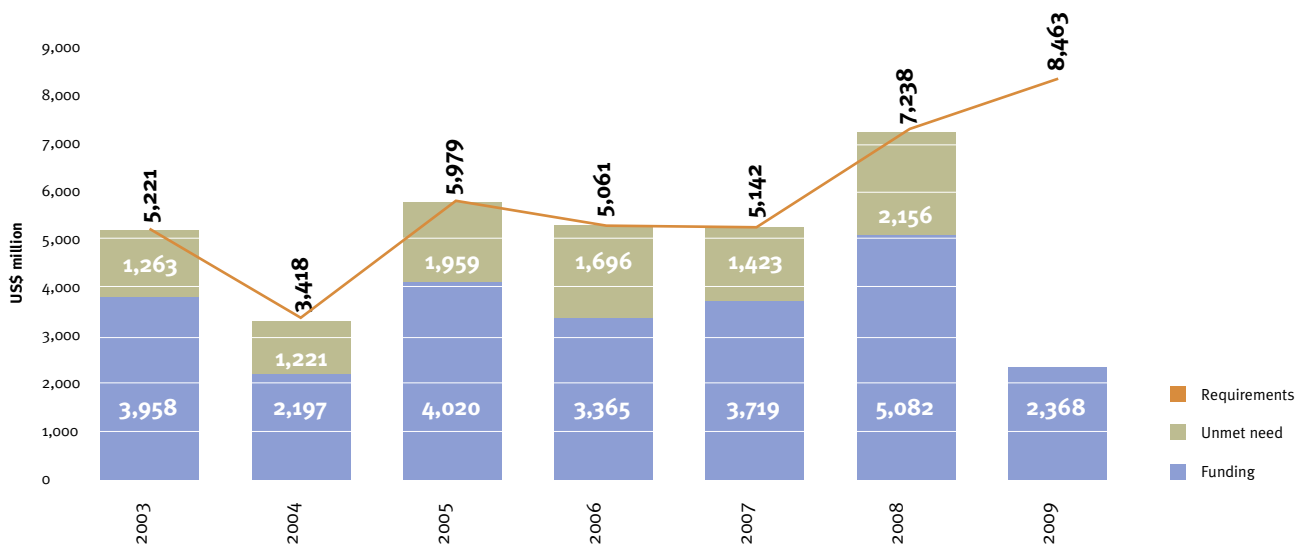


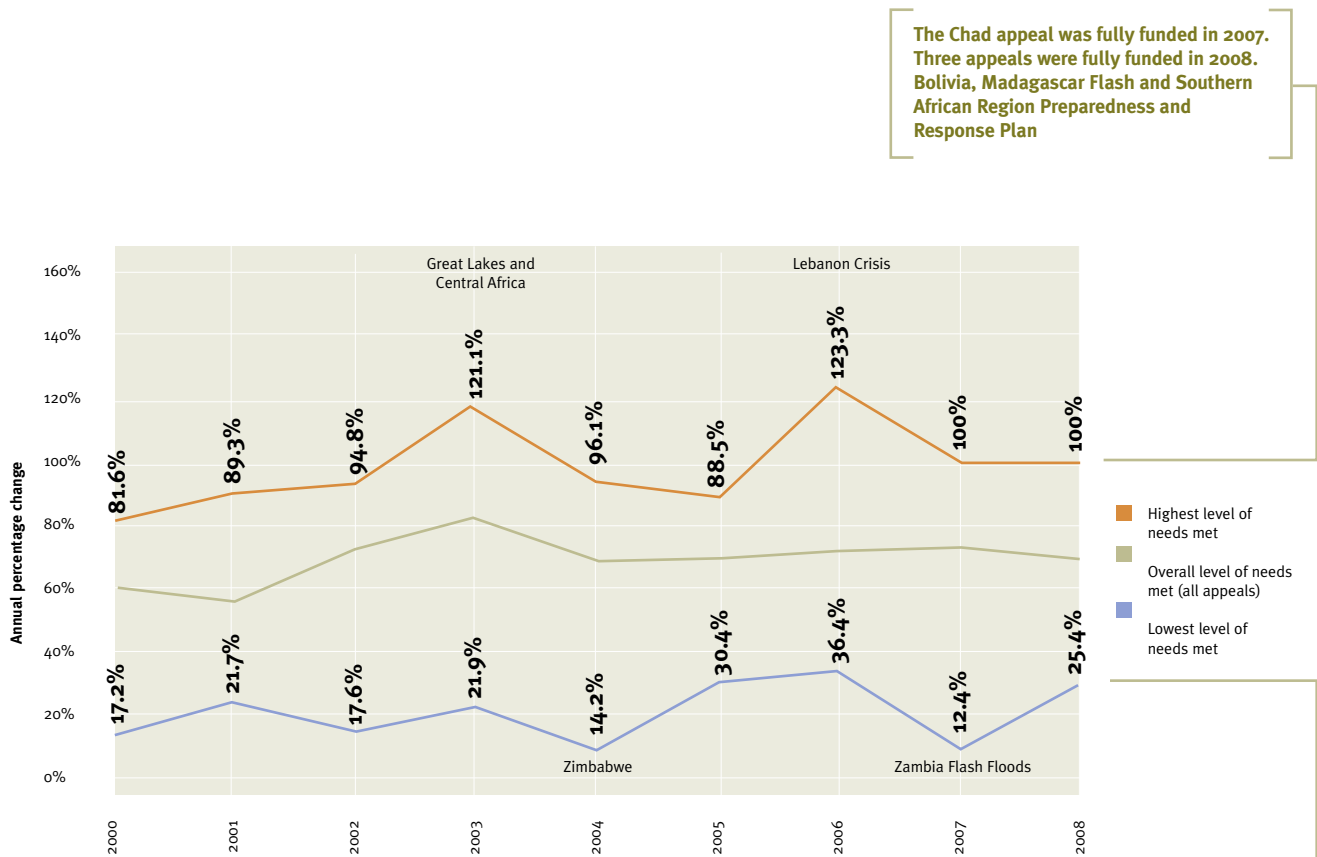
Figure 4: UN CAP appeal requirements, funding and unmet needs, 2003-2009
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Within the CAP there is a huge variation in the size of appeals – typically, the largest appeal will be six or seven times the average of the rest. For the past five years Sudan has been the largest appeal and has accounted for a very large share of the unmet needs.

	Unmet needs in Sudan US\$m	Unmet needs as a share of Sudan's total requirements	Unmet needs in Sudan as a share of total unmet needs for all appeals
2008	592	30%	28%
2007	241	18%	17%
2006	541	34%	32%
2005	888	47%	45%

Table 1: Unmet needs in Sudan in relation to unmet needs for all appeals [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Although the big crises account for the largest volumes of unmet need, it tends to be the very small appeals that have the smallest share of their requirements funded.



The Chad appeal was fully funded in 2007. Three appeals were fully funded in 2008. Bolivia, Madagascar Flash and Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan

Figure 5: The best and worst covered UN CAP appeals, 2000-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data]

The least well covered appeal in 2008 was the Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised). However, 59.9% of the appeal's initial requirements were covered. The least well funded appeal in 2008 was the Honduras Flood appeal, which was 25.7% covered

Do shares of needs met vary by type of emergency?

Most consolidated appeals relate to complex, conflict-related emergencies. Major natural disasters can result in a flash appeal – and sometimes (although it is rare), a consolidated appeal (as in Southern Africa 2002-2004, where drought and HIV/AIDS among other factors caused prolonged food insecurity).

In 2007, 30 countries were the subject of CAP appeals (15 consolidated and 15 flash) and 23 in 2008 (12 flash and 11 consolidated). Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – both complex emergencies – were the countries with the largest UN CAP appeal requirements and the largest shares of the funding in both 2007 and 2008. Somalia received the third largest volume of funding in 2007 and 2008.

By far the largest flash appeal by volume and as a share of the year’s total in the history of the CAP was the Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami with requirements of US\$1.4 billion (or 23.6% of the year’s total) in 2005. The same year saw the second highest flash appeal requirement – the South Asia earthquake, with requirements of US\$561 million (9.4% of the year’s total).

It is not only countries where there are complex emergencies that have appeals in more than one year. Kenya, Haiti, Bolivia and Madagascar have each been subject of three flash appeals since 2000 – all of them climate-related (droughts, floods).

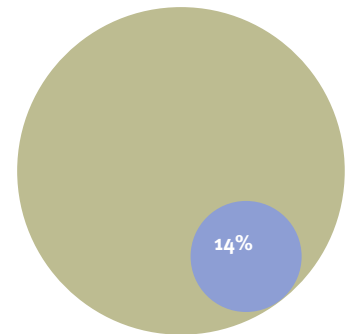


Figure 6: Flash appeal share of UN CAP appeal requirements since 2003 [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data]

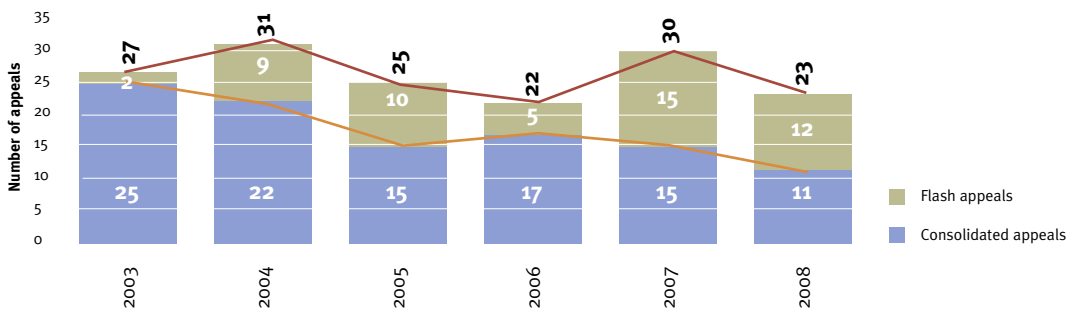
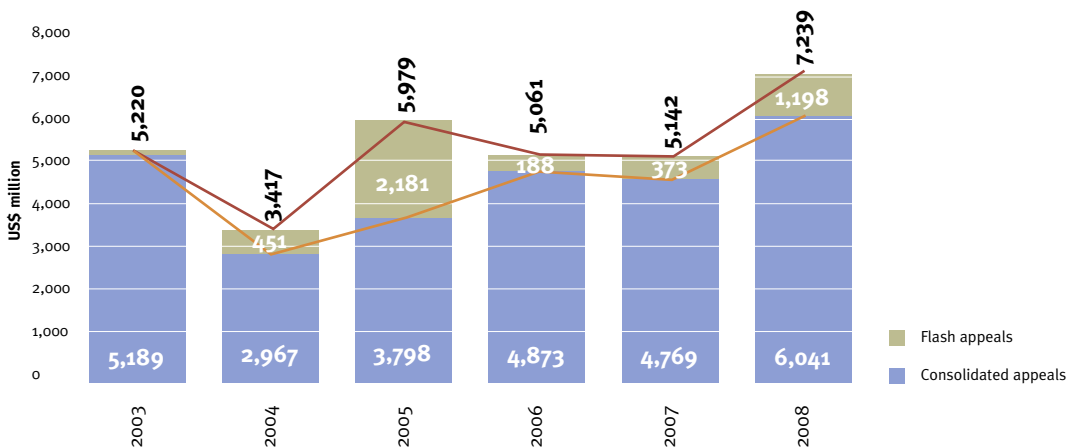


Figure 7: Number of UN CAP appeals [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data]



Figures 8: UN CAP appeal requirements, 2003-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data]

By their nature both the number and the scale of flash appeals varies year on year. However, the share of requirements that have been funded over the last six years has been almost identical for complex emergencies and flash appeals. However, this masks significant year on year differences. While consolidated appeals for complex emergencies are usually funded to around the 70% mark, flash appeals are much more variable. In some years more than 100% of needs have been met and in others as little as 40%.

Six of the best covered appeals since 2003 have been flash appeals – three of which (Lebanon Crisis 2006, Kenya 2006 and Timor-Leste 2006) were significantly overfunded and three of which (Bolivia Flash 2008, Madagascar Flash 2008 and Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan 2008) were fully covered.

However, the crises that had the lowest share of their needs met in 2007 were flash flood appeals. This may point more to the nature of appeals as a means of mobilising response than it does to the priority donors place on individual countries. Appeals may be better suited to larger crises that require special allocations. Existing development or humanitarian funding to a country may be flexible enough to cope with flash floods or relatively localised disasters.

Consolidated appeals 2003-2008		Flash appeals 2003-2008	
Number	105	Number	53
Total revised requirements	US\$27.6bn	Total revised requirements	US\$4.4bn
Funding	US\$19.3bn	Funding	US\$3.1bn
Consolidated funding as a share of consolidated requirements ('needs met')	69.7%	Flash funding as a share of flash requirements ('needs met')	69.9%
% of consolidated needs not met	30.3%	% of flash needs not met	30.1%
Consolidated funding as a share of total CAP funding	86.2%	Flash funding as a share of total CAP funding	13.8%
Consolidated appeals' share of total CAP needs not met	86.3%	Flash appeals' share of total CAP needs not met	13.7%

Table 2: Requirements, funding and needs met in consolidated and flash appeals, 2003-2008
[Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data]

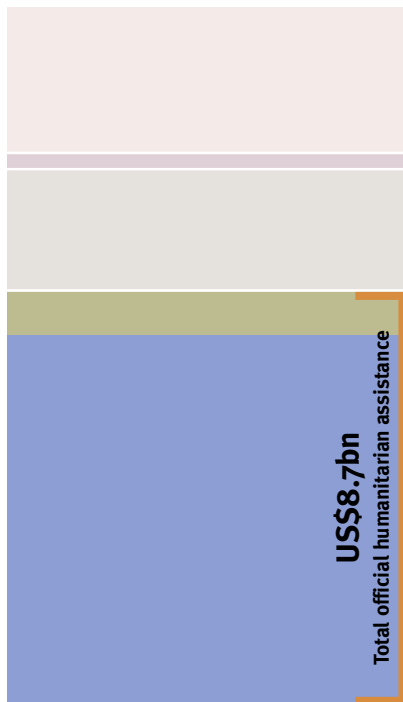
04 | Official (DAC) humanitarian assistance

This chapter looks at the humanitarian expenditure reported to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) by its members – Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission (EC). Looking at the current volumes and longer-term trends in humanitarian aid within the wider context of official development assistance (ODA), we attempt to answer some of the big questions – how much humanitarian assistance is there? Who are the largest donors? Are the largest donors the most generous? How do they spend their humanitarian aid? Where do they spend it?

Profiles of the 20 largest DAC donors by volume and a summary table can be found in Chapter 9, Humanitarian donor profiles

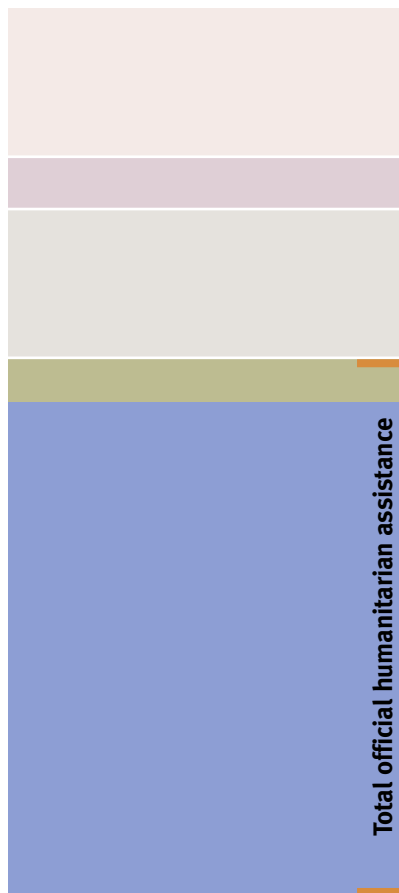
Global humanitarian assistance

US\$15bn



2007

US\$18bn



2008

- Public donations to NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
 2007 / US\$3.1bn
 2008 / data not available in full
- Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors
 2007 / US\$341m
 2008 / US\$ 1.1bn
- Post-conflict and security-related ODA (DAC donors)
 2007 / US\$3.1bn
 2008 / data not available until December 2009
- Multilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors to UN agencies)
 2007 / US\$913m
 2008 / data not available until December 2009
- Bilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)
 2007 / US\$7.8bn
 2008 / US\$10.4bn (prelim)
- Total official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)
 2007 / US\$8.7bn
 2008 / data not available in full

Preliminary data shows that bilateral expenditure reached US\$10.4bn in 2008 (current prices). Data relating to multilateral official humanitarian assistance in 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

How much do DAC donors spend on humanitarian assistance?

In 2007 DAC donors spent a total of US\$8.7 billion on humanitarian assistance. Bilateral humanitarian assistance accounted for US\$7.8 billion (or 89.5%) of the total and multilateral for the remaining US\$913 million (10.5%). The total humanitarian assistance figure for 2008 will be available when the DAC publishes its full set of data in December 2009.

Preliminary data released by the DAC in March 2009 indicates that bilateral humanitarian assistance expenditure alone reached US\$10 billion in 2008. This is a 28.6% increase on bilateral expenditure in 2007 and is 15.1% higher than the total humanitarian expenditure of the DAC donors in 2007. The level of bilateral expenditure in 2008 almost matches the total humanitarian expenditure of the official donors in 2005, which was driven by the exceptional response to the Indian Ocean earthquake-tsunami.

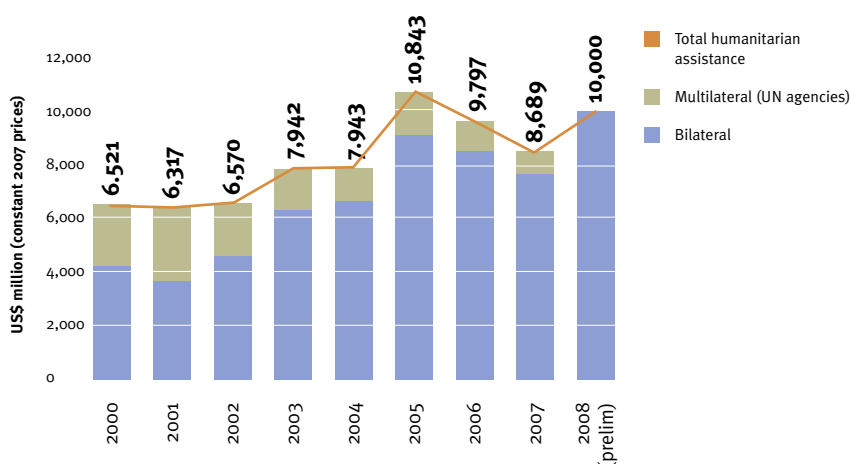


Figure 1: Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2000-2008
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC1 and 2a]¹

The DAC data used for this analysis shows a fall of US\$1.1 billion (or 11.3%) in total humanitarian aid volumes between 2006 and 2007. Bilateral humanitarian assistance volumes declined by US\$954million while multilateral declined by US\$131 million. Nevertheless the the long-term trend in humanitarian assistance shows a clear upward path, with humanitarian spending for 2007 over 33% higher than in 2000 and almost 175% higher than in 1990 in real terms. Figure 1 illustrates the 'ratchet' effect – a peak in spending, driven by a major emergency followed by spending at higher levels than pre-peak years. So although humanitarian assistance fell back in 2006 and 2007, it was still above its 2004 level.²

'Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure' signifies the humanitarian component of the 23 OECD DAC donors' official development assistance (ODA). It comprises:

- 'bilateral' humanitarian aid expenditure
 - OECD DAC data taken from DAC1 Official and Private Flows, item I.A.1.5
- 'multilateral' humanitarian aid expenditure
 - OECD DAC data taken from DAC2a ODA Disbursements
- all ODA reported to UNHCR and UNRWA (as recipients of DAC donor ODA)
- nearly all ODA reported to WFP (as a 'recipient' of DAC ODA)
- humanitarian aid reported to UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and 'Other UN' (as recipients of DAC donor humanitarian aid)

See methodology and notes at end of chapter for further details

¹ <http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>

² US\$582 million (or 52.6%) of the US\$1.1 billion decline in total official humanitarian assistance expenditure in 2007 is attributable to a fall in the (bilateral) humanitarian aid reported for inclusion in DAC1 Official and Private Flows by the United Kingdom. However, if we were to take the (bilateral) humanitarian aid expenditure reported by the United Kingdom to the DAC CRS in 2007, the overall decline in the collective total humanitarian aid expenditure of the DAC would be US\$874 million (or 9%). The UK is the only donor where there is a significant difference between the amounts reported in DAC and CRS tables

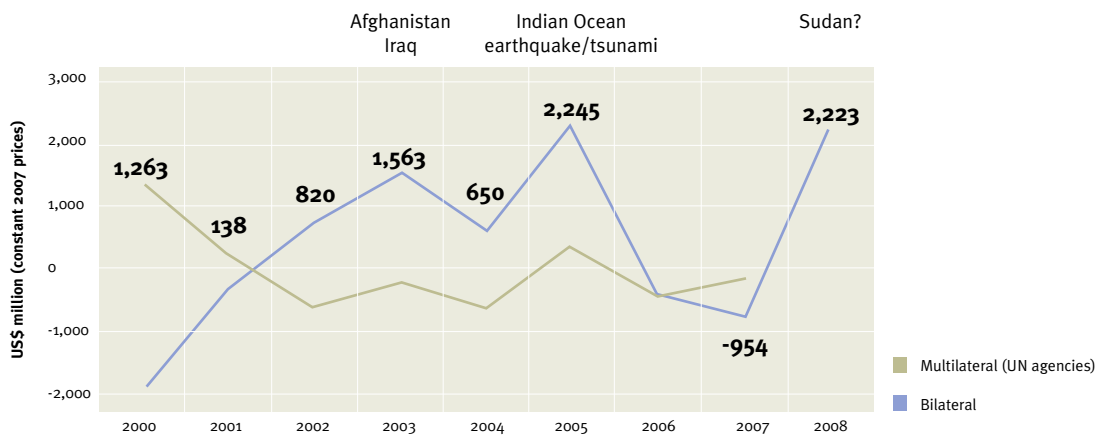


Figure 2: Change in volumes of bilateral and multilateral humanitarian assistance, 2000-2007 (with preliminary bilateral data for 2008) [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC 1 and 2a]

Humanitarian needs change each year. These annual fluctuations in funding requirements are more extreme than the changes in humanitarian contributions.

Official multilateral humanitarian assistance is much less volatile than official bilateral humanitarian because it represents core, unearmarked contributions to UN agencies.

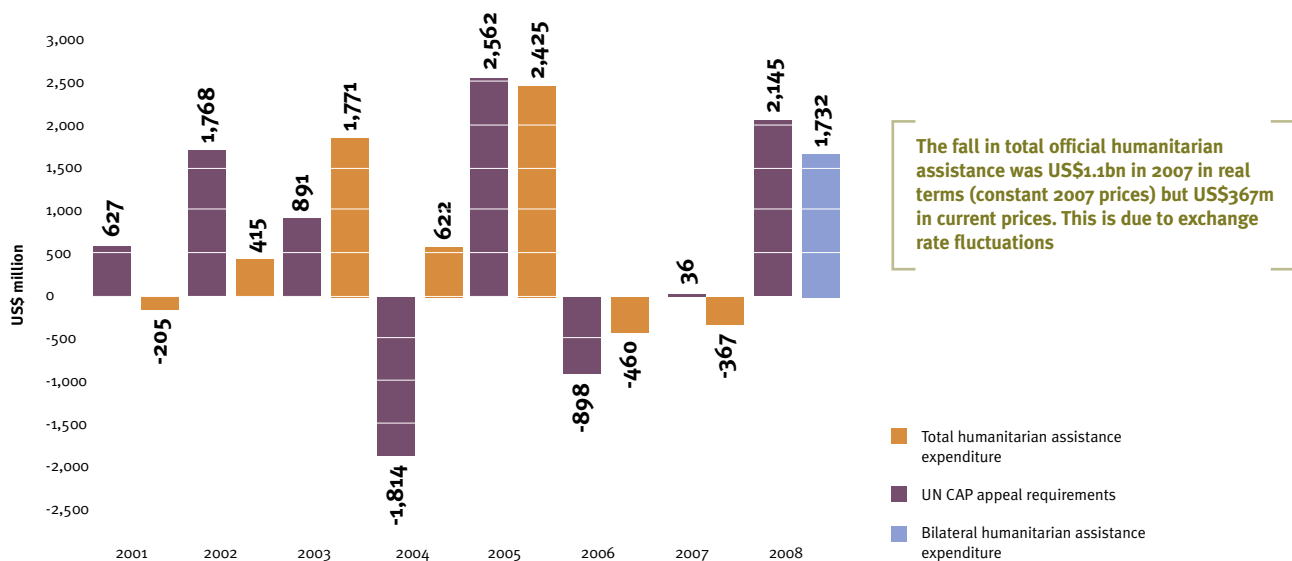


Figure 3: Volume change in official total humanitarian assistance expenditure and UN CAP appeal requirements, 2001-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC1, DAC2a and UN OCHA FTS]

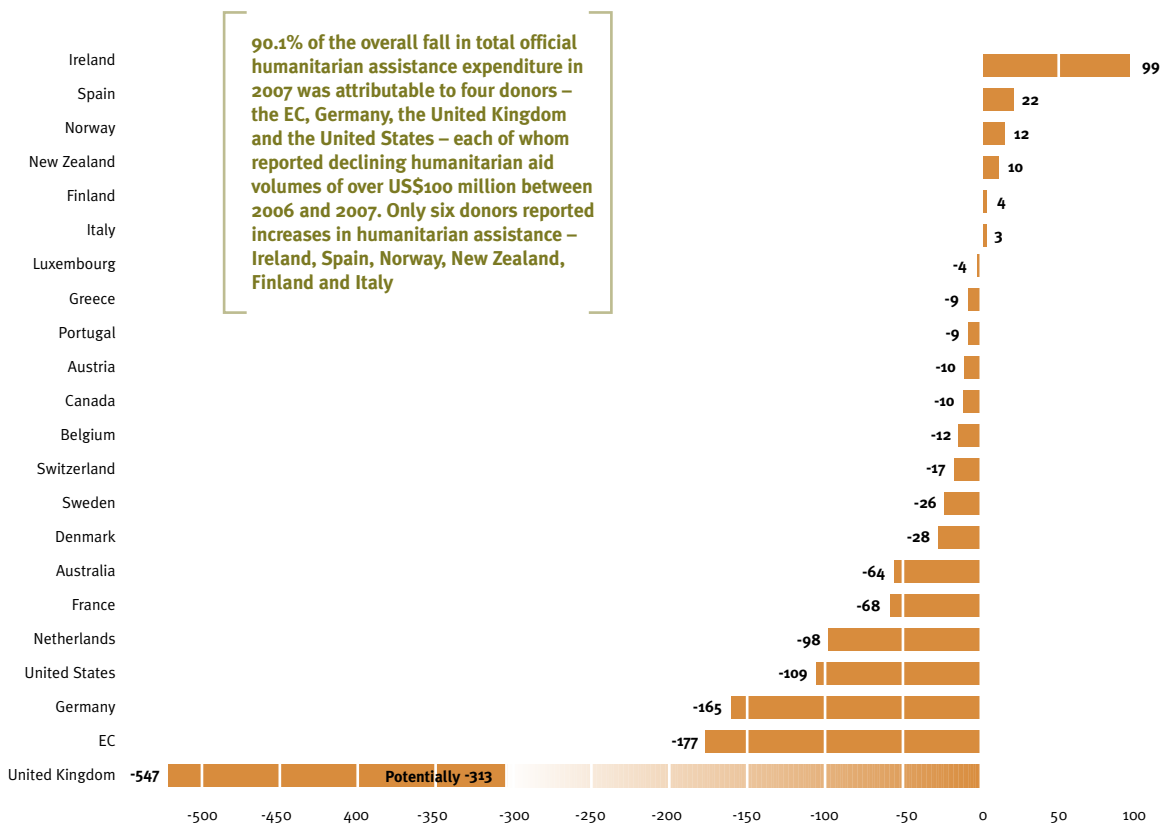


Figure 4: Change in volume of total official humanitarian assistance by donor, 2006-2007 [Source: OECD DAC 1 and 2a]

How is it spent?

Humanitarian assistance can flow through many different agencies and organisations on its path from DAC donors to people affected by crises. The public sector, UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the EC, NGOs and civil society organisations are all channels for humanitarian assistance from DAC donors. Some of these agencies and organisations will use the funding directly for humanitarian operations, others in turn become donors.

In order to avoid double counting DAC rules dictate that only wholly unearmarked funding channelled through multilateral agencies can be reported as ‘multilateral’ expenditure. According to this definition, in 2007, 10.5% of total official humanitarian assistance was contributed to UN agencies in unearmarked, multilateral form. The remaining 89.5% of humanitarian expenditure was earmarked – sometimes very lightly – and therefore counts as ‘bilateral’ expenditure.

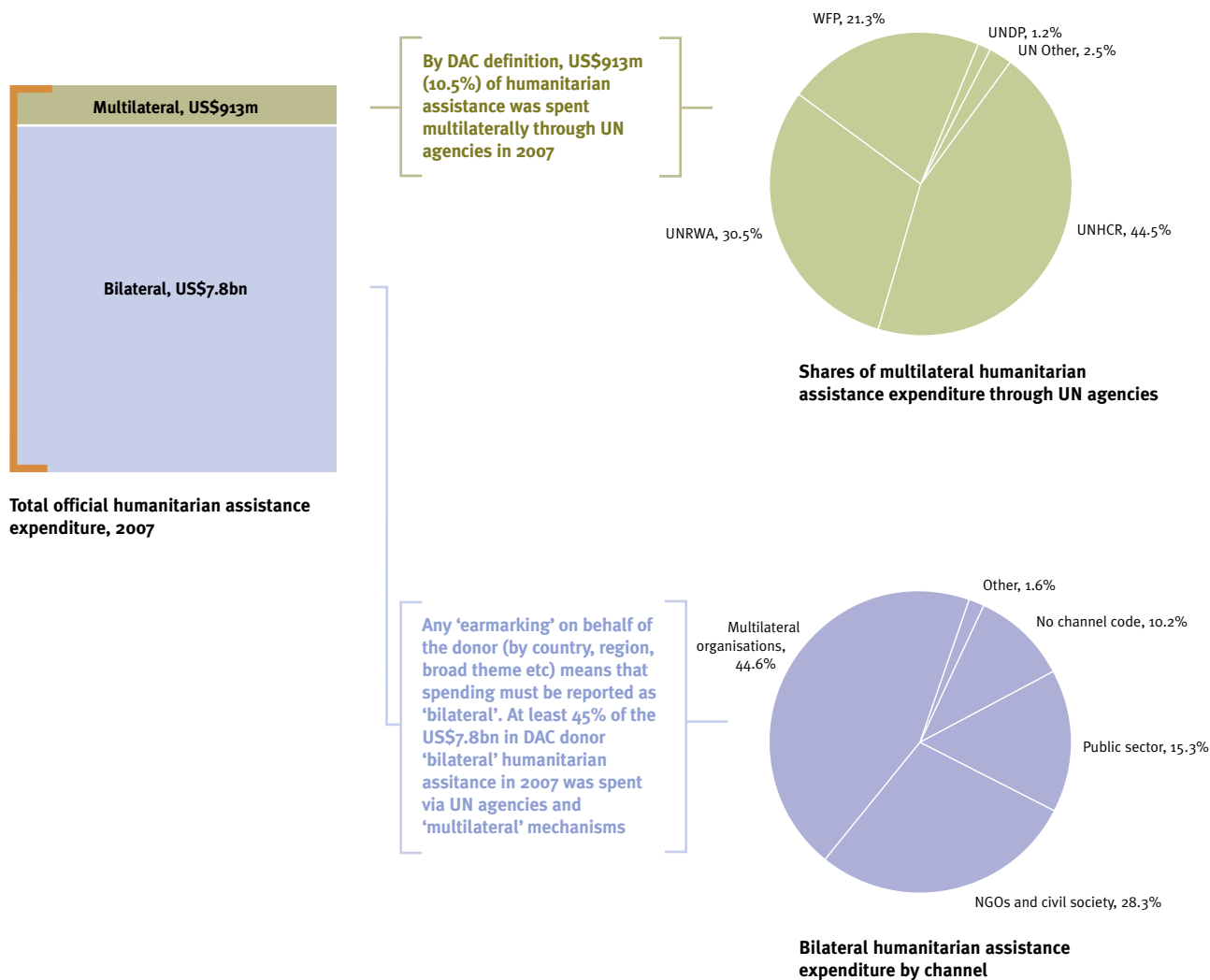


Figure 5: Bilateral and multilateral official humanitarian expenditure by channel in 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, DAC CRS, DAC1 and DAC2a]

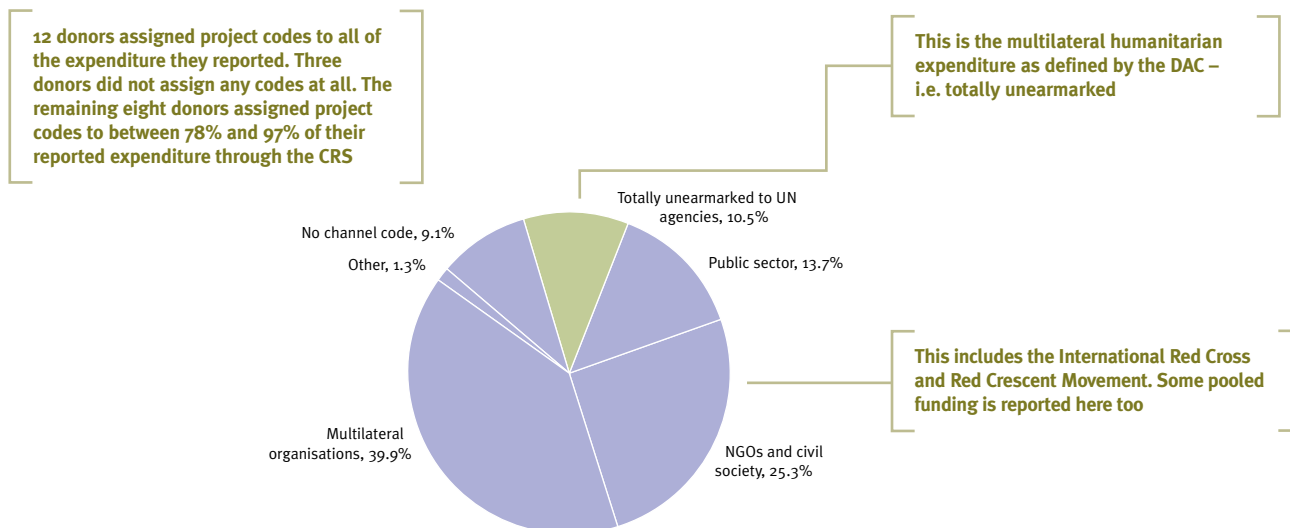


Figure 6: Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure by channel, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on DAC 1, DAC2a and DAC CRS data]

50.4% of DAC humanitarian assistance was channelled through multilateral organisations and 25.3% through NGOs in 2007. The vast majority of spending through multilateral organisations goes to UN agencies. Some of this will be spent directly on operational work by the agencies themselves and some will be passed on to other organisations, including NGOs.

More information on funding channels and mechanisms is available in Chapter 7, Financing mechanisms

‘NGOs and civil society’ is a broad category. It includes: contributions to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; international non-governmental bodies including operational NGOs but also research institutes; national NGOs registered in the donor country; and NGOs in developing countries. Eight donors now name each of the NGOs that they allocate humanitarian funding to. Half of the NGOs supported are national organisations in the donor country, over one-third are international NGOs and 16% are NGOs in developing countries. Some donors name over 50 individual NGO recipients.

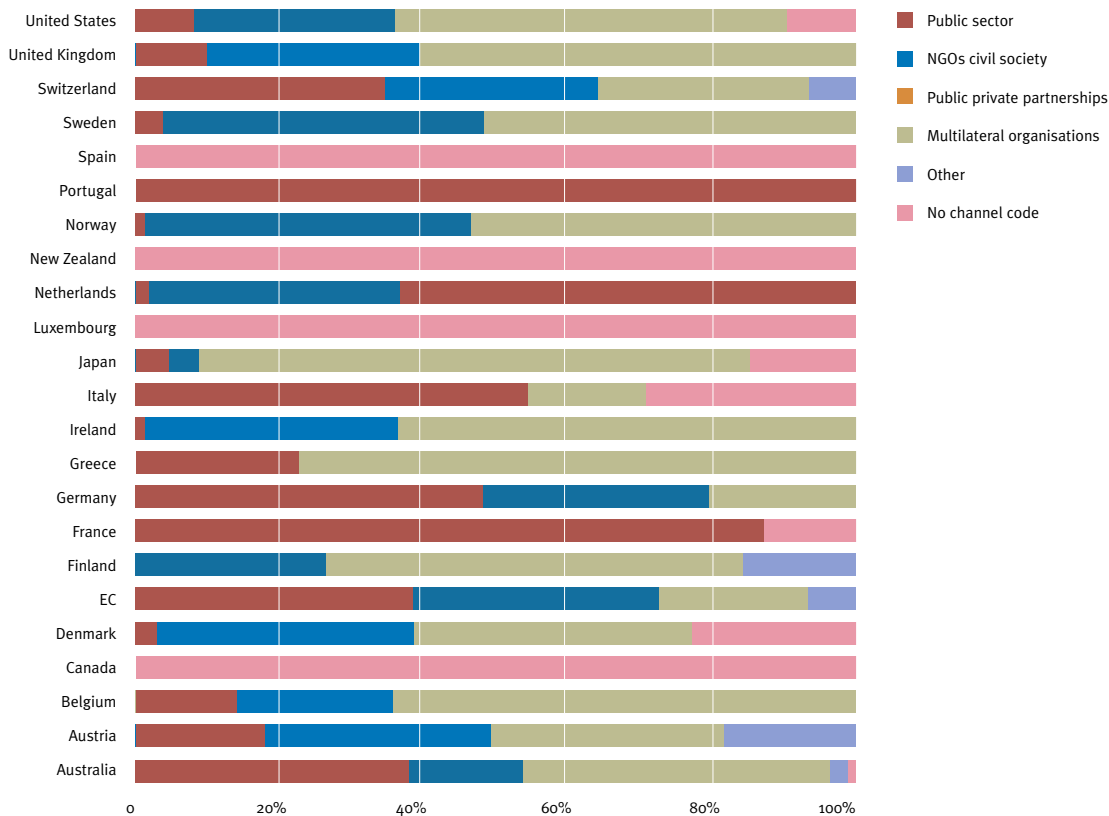


Figure 7: DAC donor ‘bilateral’ expenditure by donor, by channel, 2007
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC CRS data]

Donors also channel their bilateral humanitarian assistance to pooled funds at country level and to the CERF. Currently these funds amount to only 8.1% of total humanitarian assistance but they have only been in operation since 2006. They are designed to increase the effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian assistance by financing neglected countries, ensuring timely funding and meeting priority needs.

	Multilateral	Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)				Total
	UN agencies	CERF	Pooled funding		Other	
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	913	378	284	37	7,077	8,689
% total	10.5%	4.4%	3.3%	0.4%	81.4%	100.0%

Table 1: Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007. Note that CHF's relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe [Source: Development Initiatives based on DAC1, DAC2a, UN OCHA FTS, UN OCHA CERF and UNDP data]

Which DAC donors give the most?

Collectively, the EC and EU15 member states contributed 50.9% (US\$4.4 billion) of the total official humanitarian assistance expenditure in 2007.

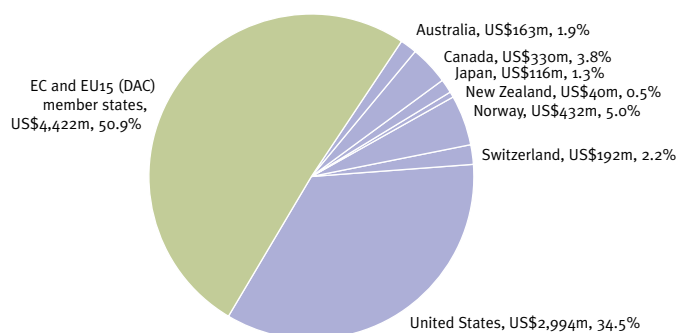


Figure 8: Shares of total official humanitarian assistance, 2007
[Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC1 and 2a]

However the biggest single donor of official humanitarian aid by volume is the United States, which contributed US\$2.9 billion in 2007 or 34.5% of the DAC donor collective total. The EC provided US\$1.6 billion (18.2% of the collective total), making it the second largest donor that year, followed by the United Kingdom, which contributed US\$743 million or 8.6% of the collective total.³

The EC as a donor and as a multilateral agency ('recipient')

The EC functions both as a donor agency and as a multilateral recipient of EU member state funds. It provides direct donor support to developing countries as well as playing a "federating" role with other EC institutions and EU member states

We treat the EC as any other DAC donor when calculating and presenting total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, adding its 'bilateral' humanitarian aid to its 'multilateral' contributions to UN agencies (see methodology illustration at end of this chapter)

In order to acknowledge the EC's role as a federating body and as recipient of multilateral humanitarian contributions from the DAC EU member states, we apportion a share of the EC's total official humanitarian assistance to each of those member states – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. This share then forms a portion of the multilateral component of those individual donors' total humanitarian assistance expenditure. These 'multilateral' humanitarian aid contributions to the EC are particularly significant for some donors – notably Portugal, France and Austria which spend 88.6%, 80.5% and 65.9% of their total official humanitarian expenditure respectively through the EC

³ On the basis of the US\$976 million reported to the CRS, the United Kingdom's contribution would be 11.2% of the collective total

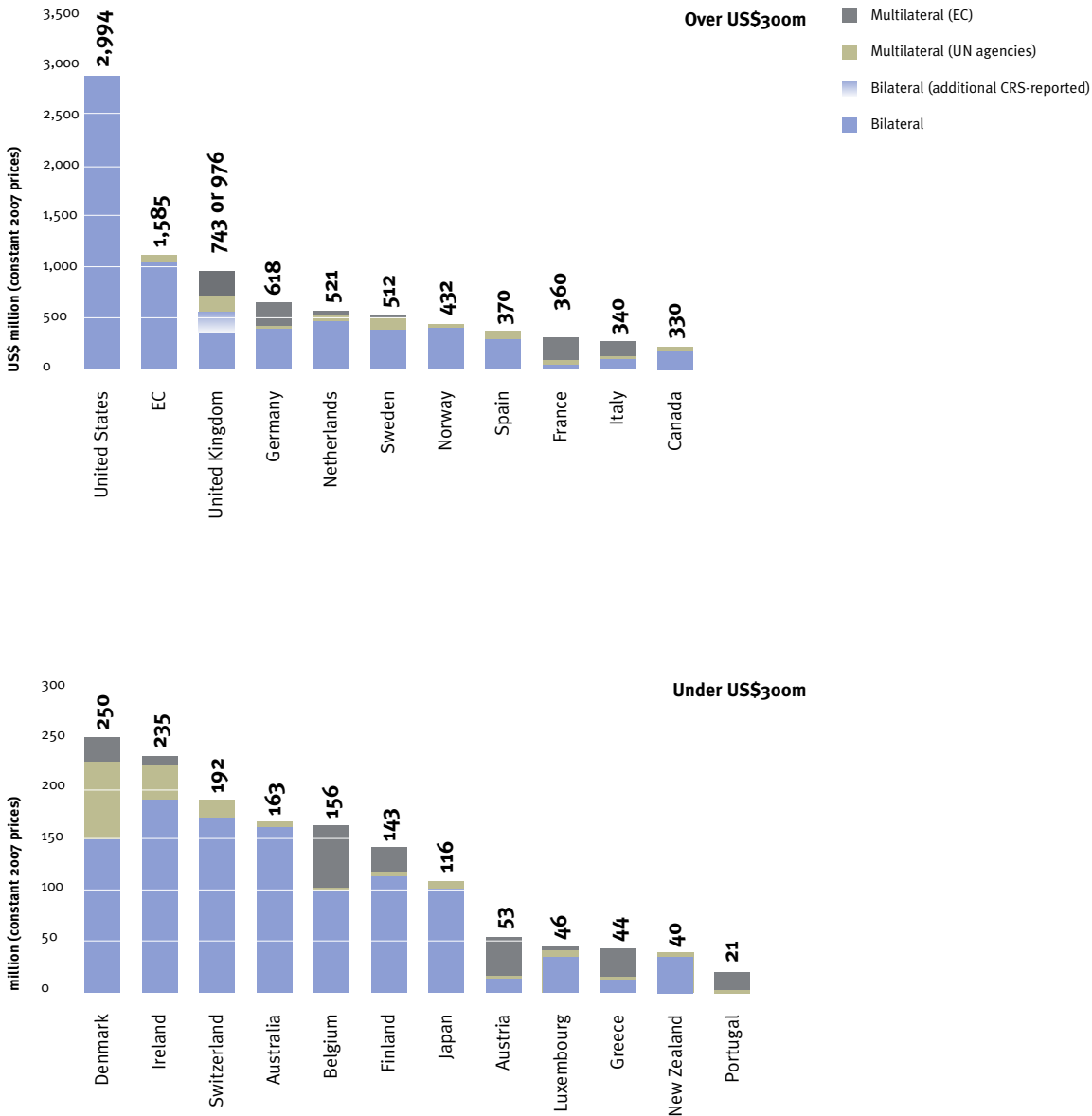


Figure 9: Total humanitarian assistance expenditure by DAC donor, 2007. The totals for each of the 23 DAC donors shown here should not be added together as this would lead to the double counting of the EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC Tables 1 and 2a]

How generous are the DAC donors?

As the tables and charts in this section show, expressing official humanitarian expenditure volumes per donor citizen and as a share of the donor country's gross national income (GNI) provide additional – and different – perspectives on generosity.

While the United States and the EC are the largest donors by volume, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden provide by far the most humanitarian assistance on a per citizen basis. Along with Ireland, these same donors are also the most generous, all contributing 0.11% of their GNI for humanitarian purposes.

By citizen and as a share of GNI

19 DAC donors gave more humanitarian aid by volume than Luxembourg in 2007 – yet when calculating on a per citizen basis, humanitarian assistance from Luxembourg (US\$98) was almost ten times higher than the United States (US\$10), the top donor by volume. The second largest donor on a per citizen basis was Norway, with each person providing US\$92 of humanitarian assistance in 2007. Swedish and Irish citizens contributed US\$56, making them joint third in terms of generosity.

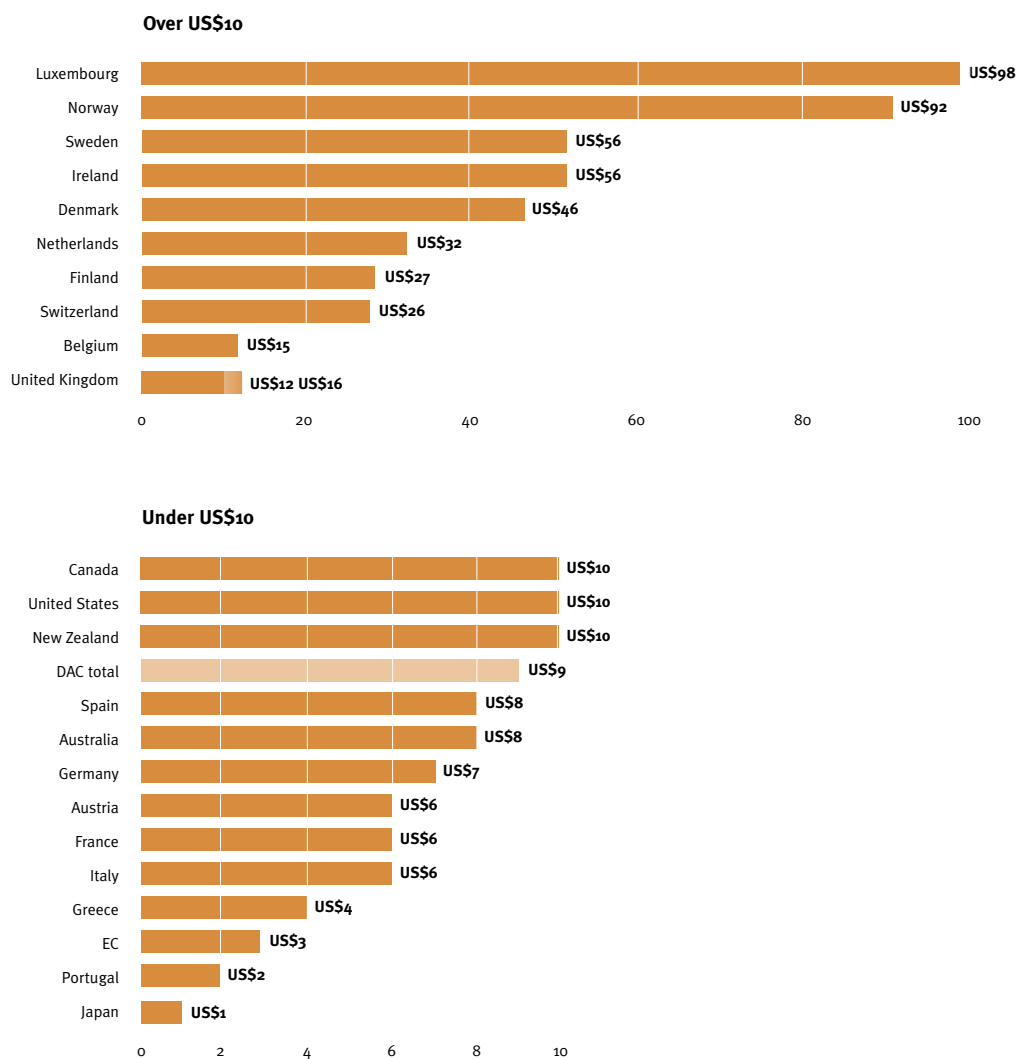


Figure 10: Total official humanitarian assistance per citizen, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC1 and 2a]

Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Ireland and Denmark were the most generous donors in terms of the share of their wealth: all spent 0.11% of their GNI on humanitarian aid in 2007. Most donors now have timetabled commitments to achieved 0.7% of GNI in total ODA. There is no equivalent commitment for humanitarian aid.

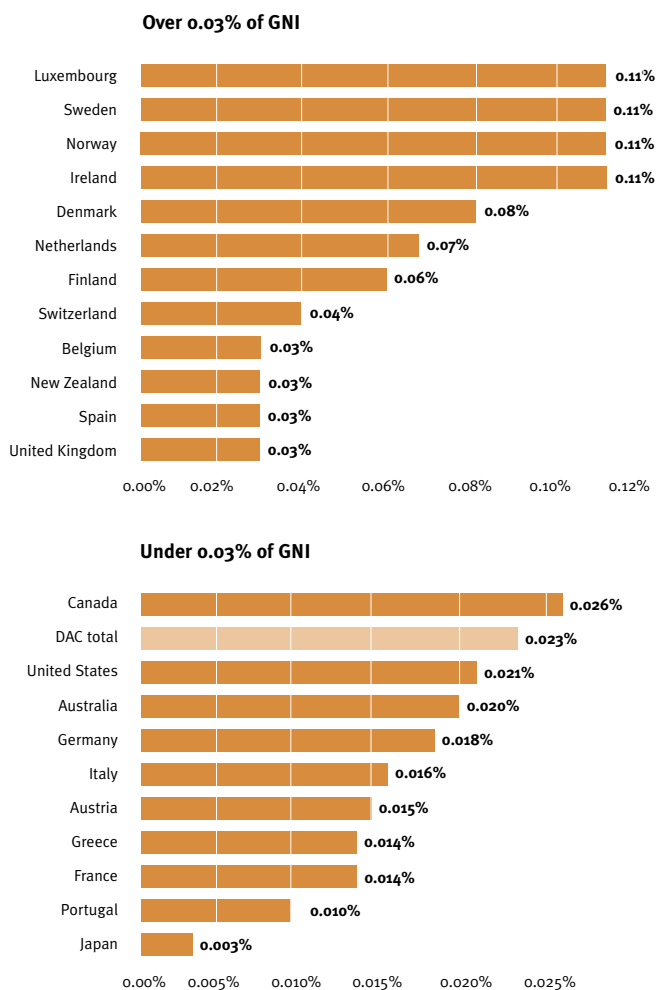
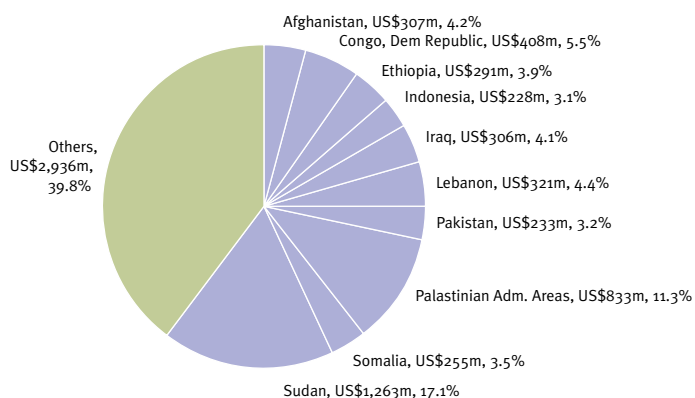


Figure 11: Total humanitarian assistance as a share of GNI, 2007 (no comparable GNI data for EC)
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC₁ and 2a]

Where is it spent?

Sudan was the largest recipient of humanitarian assistance from DAC donors for the third consecutive year in 2007, receiving US\$1.3 billion (17.1%) of the US\$7.4 billion allocated to specific countries. The next largest recipients were Palestine/OPT, which received US\$833 million (11.3%), and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which received US\$408 million (5.5%).

Sudan, Palestine/OPT and DRC also had the largest UN CAP appeal requirements in 2007



Our calculation of the 'total allocable by country' includes an imputed calculation of contributions via the CERF – see end of chapter for detailed methodology notes

In 2007, 55 countries received funding from the CERF. The DAC contributed 98.2% of the CERF's US\$385m total expenditure

Figure 12: Top 10 recipients of total humanitarian assistance from DAC donors, 2007
 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data]

Humanitarian assistance is concentrated on a small number of countries. The ten largest recipients of humanitarian assistance from DAC donors accounted for 60.2% (US\$4.4 billion) of the total in 2007. The remaining 39.8% (US\$2.9 billion) was shared between 141 countries.

Over the last eight years, the same countries have tended to dominate the humanitarian scene in terms of the volume of assistance received. Sudan has received the largest share (10.8%) since 2000. The next largest recipients are Palestine/OPT, which has received 7.5% of the total and Iraq, which has received 7.2%.

Of the 196 countries listed as DAC recipients, 24 have appeared as a top 10 recipient since 2000. 38 of the 196 countries have received no official humanitarian aid and 52 have received less than US\$1 million

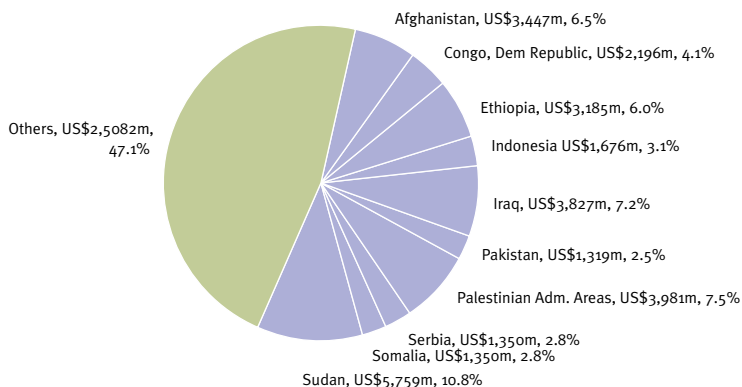


Figure 13: Top 10 recipients of total humanitarian assistance from DAC donors, 2000-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data]

Together, the top 10 recipients of total official humanitarian assistance since 2000 – Afghanistan, DRC, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestine/OPT, Serbia, Somalia and Sudan – have accounted for 52.9% of the total over the period. As the pattern in the area graph shows, of the emergencies in these 10 countries, only Serbia had a clear end point. The funding for others has been more continuous.

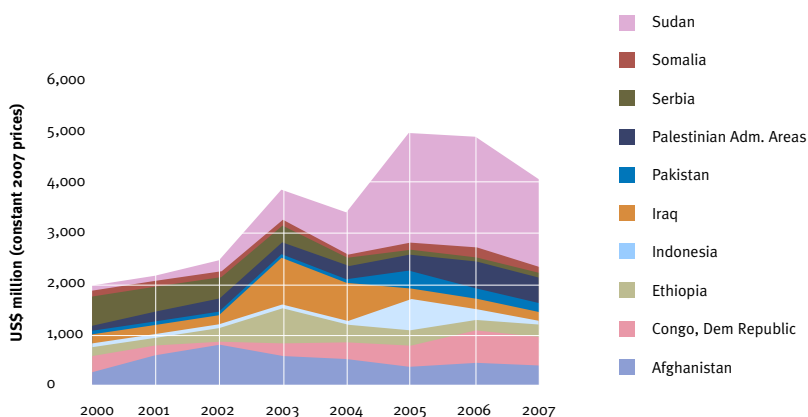


Figure 14: Top 10 recipients of total official humanitarian assistance since 2000 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC2a, OECD DAC]

While some crises have a clear beginning, middle and end (e.g. Serbia and probably Indonesia), others are more intractable (e.g. Sudan or DRC). Since 2002, long-term humanitarian assistance has accounted for over half of humanitarian spending See Chapter 8, Taking the long view

In addition to repeatedly appearing on the DAC list of top recipients, the same 10 countries are frequently subject of a UN consolidated appeal process (CAP) appeal.

2000-2007	Frequency in top 10	% share of total allocable by country since 2000	No. times subject of a UN CAP appeal
Afghanistan	8	6.5%	1
Angola	5	2.0%	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	0.3%	3 (Southeastern Europe 2001, 2002, 2003)
Burundi	2	0.6%	8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7	4.0%	8
Eritrea	1	0.3%	5
Ethiopia	8	6.0%	1
India	1	0.3%	-
Indonesia	3	2.6%	3
Iraq	8	7.2%	2
Lebanon	2	1.3%	1
Liberia	1	0.3%	5
Mozambique	1	0.3%	1 (or 2 including Southern Africa appeal in 2003)
Pakistan	3	1.9%	1
Palestinian Adm. Areas	8	7.5%	5
Serbia	2	1.9%	3 (Southeastern Europe 2001, 2002, 2003)
Sierra Leone	1	0.3%	5
Somalia	3	1.3%	8
Sri Lanka	1	0.7%	1 (as part of Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami, 2005)
States Ex-Yugoslavia	2	0.8%	3 (Southeastern Europe 2001, 2002, 2003)
Sudan	8	10.8%	8
Timor-Leste	1	0.3%	2
Uganda	2	0.6%	8
Zimbabwe	1	0.4%	3

Table 2: Countries featuring as a 'top 10 recipient' of total official humanitarian assistance since 2000 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC2a and UN OCHA FTS]

Over the last five years, the top 10 recipients have consistently shared over three-fifths of the available total humanitarian assistance. In each of the last eight years, one country has received significantly more assistance from donors than any other: Sierra Leone in 2000 (15.1% of the total that year); Afghanistan in 2001 and 2002 (10.5% and 14.9% respectively); Indonesia in 2003 and 2004 (16.9% and 12.8% respectively); and Sudan in 2005, 2006 and 2007 (15.9%, 16.5% and 17.2%).

UN CAP appeal requirements are even more concentrated than total official humanitarian expenditure, with the largest appeals receiving between 16.2% and 42.7% of the requirements each year between 2000 and 2007.

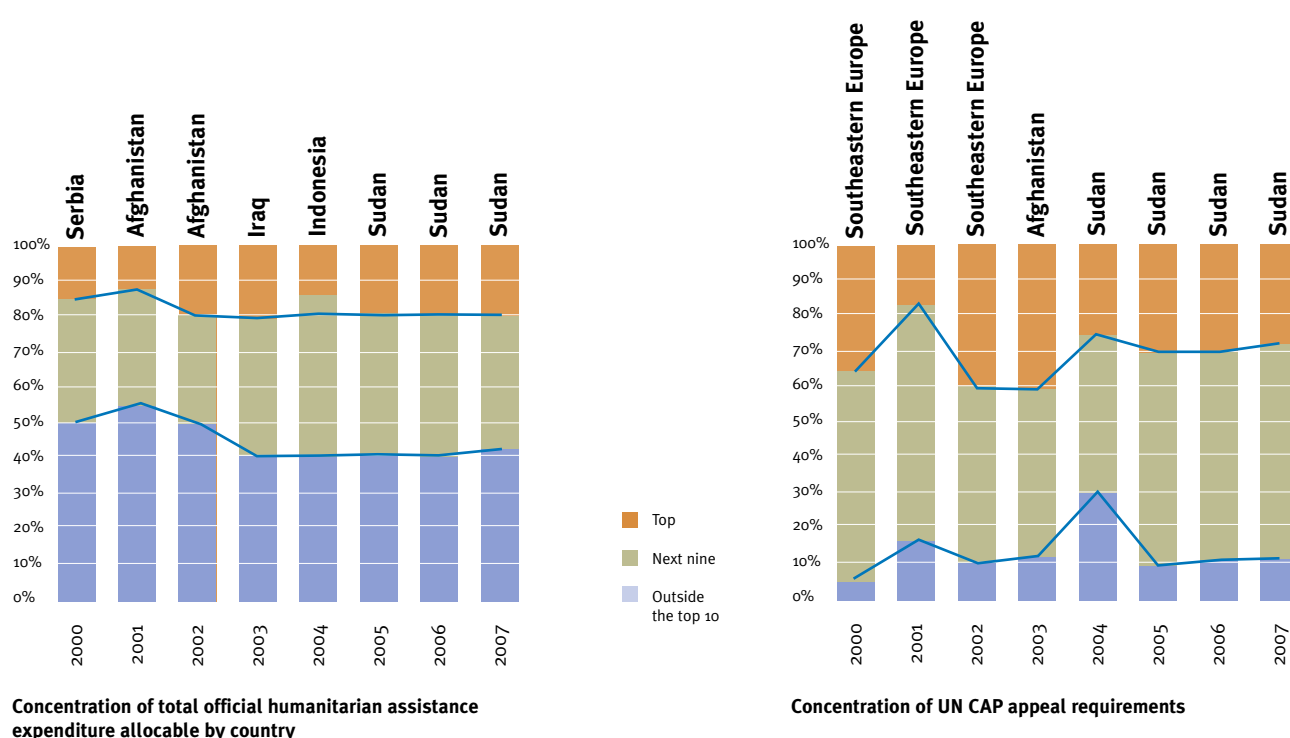


Figure 15: Concentration of total official humanitarian assistance and UN CAP appeal requirements, 2000-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data]

What priorities do DAC donors fund?

In 2007, the UN issued 30 consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; 15 for complex emergencies requiring a total of US\$4.8 billion and 15 for sudden onset 'flash' appeals requiring a total of US\$370 million. These consolidated appeals do not cover all humanitarian situations, but they do represent the most serious crises requiring international response and within each appeal the most important activities are identified. This means that the UN CAP can be used as a measure of the global priorities for humanitarian assistance.

See Chapter 3, Global humanitarian assistance for further UN CAP appeal analysis and details of funding in relation to requirements (and 'unmet needs')

The first question therefore is whether DAC donors are directing their funding towards the priorities identified in the CAP. In 2007, DAC donors reported US\$2.9 billion through the UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS) in support of the CAP. This funding, which is often referred to as 'inside the CAP', was equivalent to 37.1% of DAC donors' official bilateral humanitarian expenditure. This is a higher share than in both 2006 and 2008. The remaining FTS-reported humanitarian assistance is spent in a combination of ways:

- funding to other countries
- funding to CAP countries but for activities that are not prioritised in the appeal
- unearmarked support to UN agencies and NGOs
- support to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- funding to country-level pooled funding mechanisms.

The contributions from DAC donors accounted for 77.5% of the funds received for the CAP as a whole in 2007 and funded around 70% of the combined priority requirements.

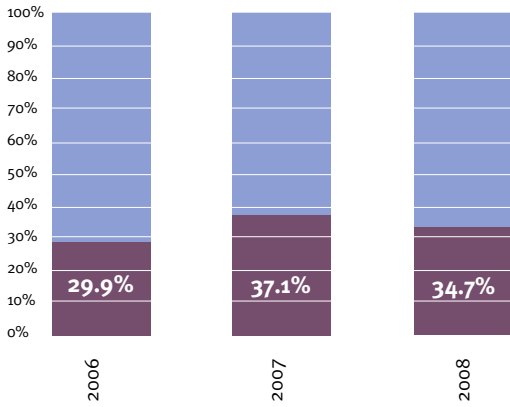


Figure 16: Official bilateral humanitarian assistance expenditure spent 'inside the CAP', 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data]

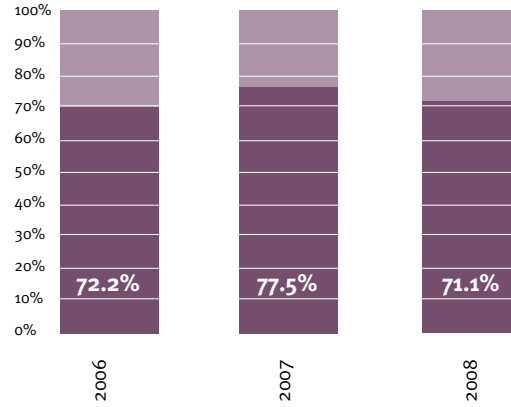
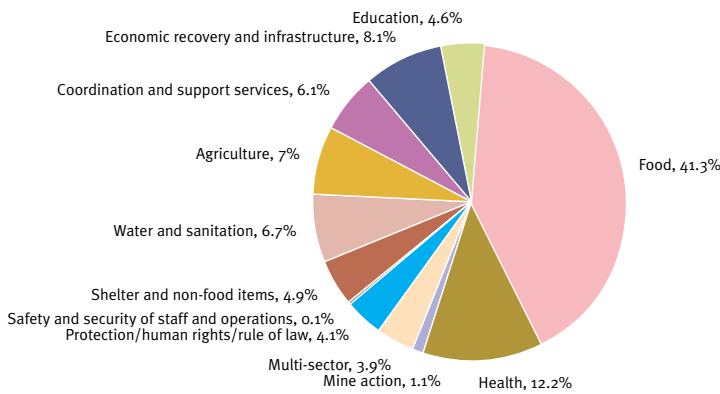


Figure 17: DAC donor share of commitments to UN CAP appeal funding, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Which sectors receive the most support?

Shares of requirements by sector 'inside the CAP', 2008



Sectoral shares of DAC donor funding commitments 'inside the CAP', 2008

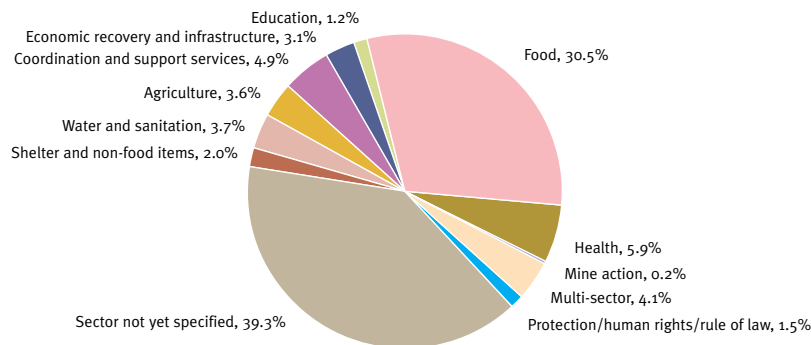


Figure 18: UN CAP appeal requirements and DAC donor funding, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Food has traditionally dominated both sectoral requirements and donor expenditure inside the CAP, accounting for US\$6.4 billion (or 28.9%) of the US\$22.1 billion spent by DAC donors on UN flash and consolidated appeals between 2006 and 2008 and 40.8% of the requirements over the same period.

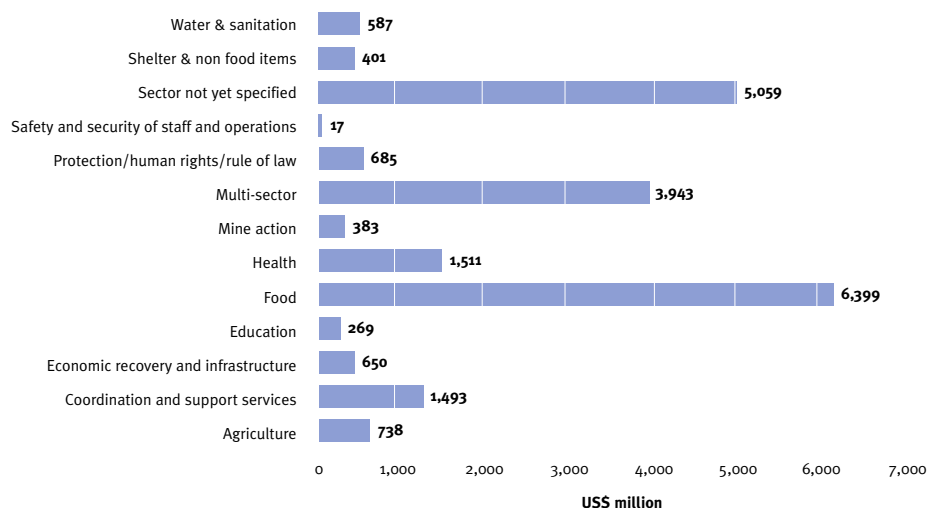


Figure 19: DAC donor funding ‘inside the CAP’ by sector, 2006-2008
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

However, DAC donor funding for food fell steeply when measured as a share of requirements during 2008.

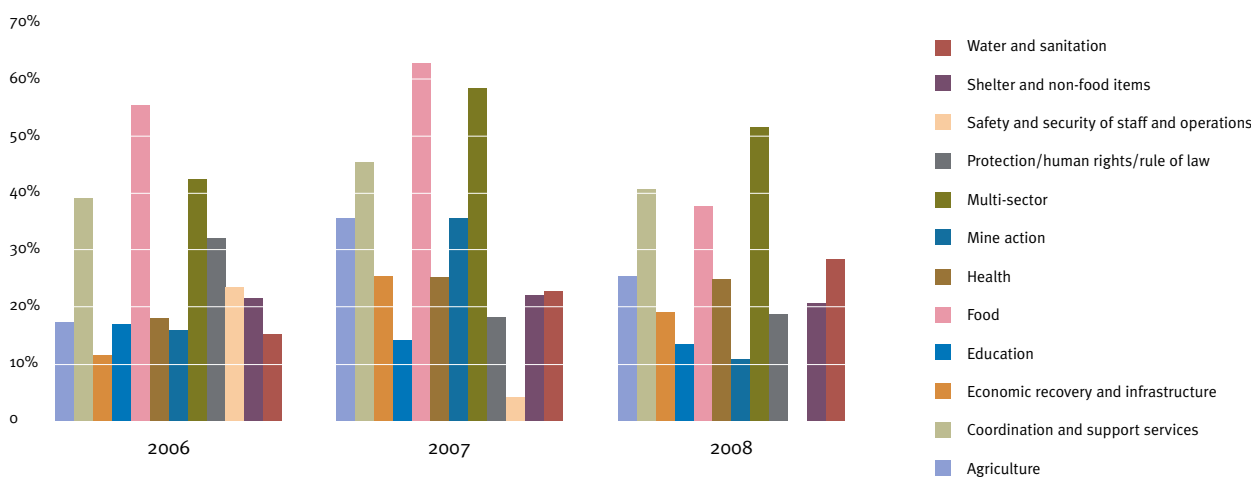


Figure 20: DAC donor funding as a share of sectoral requirements inside the CAP, 2006-2008
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, UN OCHA FTS data]

Funding for coordination and support services – one of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative indicator measures – has remained relatively constant as a share of donors’ overall expenditure on UN CAP appeals (4.0% in 2006 and 4.9% in both 2007 and 2008), however, less than half of the requirements are met for this sector: only 39.5%, 45.1% and 40.5% of overall funding requirements were met in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

DAC donors contributed less than one-third of the required funding for economic recovery and infrastructure, education, health, protection, safety and security of staff, shelter, water and sanitation.

These shortfalls have to be balanced by the 40% of DAC donor funding that appears as ‘sector not yet specified’. This is money that has been allocated to the CAP appeals but that can be disbursed in response to immediate or changing priorities and unmet needs. It is an indication of the increasing flexibility of humanitarian funding and should result in better allocation of funding according to need.

Humanitarian assistance and ODA

In DAC reporting, humanitarian aid is a type of ODA that aims specifically to “save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies.” As such, its share of overall total ODA expenditure can be expected to fluctuate from one year to the next. Since 2000 total humanitarian assistance’s share of total ODA (excluding debt relief) has ranged from a low of 7.6% in 2001 to a high of 10.2% in 2005. At 8.2% in 2007, the total humanitarian assistance share of total ODA was at its lowest level since 2002.

However, looking at the trends over the longer term, humanitarian aid has accounted for an increasing share of ODA, averaging out at 8.7% between 2000 and 2008, compared with 7.3% between 1990 and 2000. This trend has spanned periods of decline and expansion in total aid spending, with the steepest increase taking place between 1990 and 1991.

In April 2007, the OECD DAC published revised directives, aligning the definition of humanitarian aid with that agreed by the GHD initiative. The directives set out three main categories of humanitarian aid – emergency response; reconstruction and rehabilitation; and disaster prevention and preparedness. Emergency response is further broken down into material relief assistance and services, emergency food aid and relief and coordination services

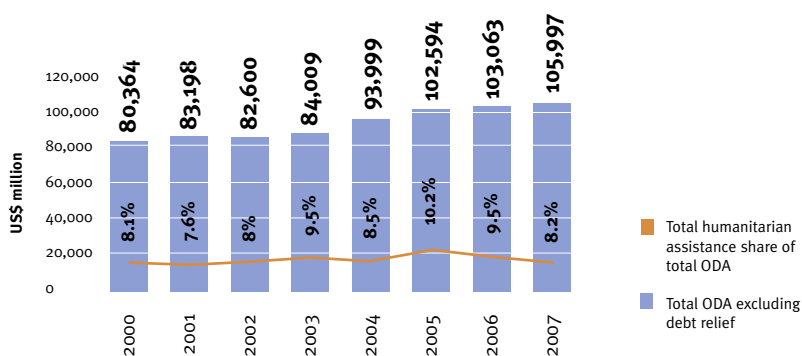


Figure 21: Total humanitarian assistance as a share of total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2000-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis, DAC1 and 2a data]

DAC donors prioritise humanitarian assistance differently. Some spent as little as 1.9% of their aid budgets on humanitarian expenditure in 2007 and others as much as 19.7%. Ten donors spent over 10% of their ODA on humanitarian assistance.

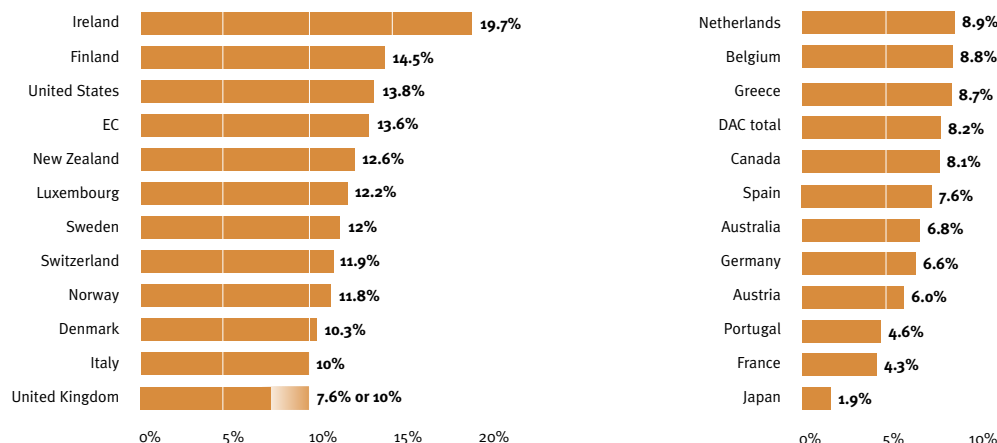


Figure 22: Total humanitarian assistance as a share of total ODA by donor (excluding debt relief), 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis on the basis of DAC1 and 2a]

Methodology

Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure

GHA uses the terms ‘total official humanitarian expenditure’ and ‘official humanitarian assistance’ to signify:

- the ‘bilateral’ humanitarian aid expenditure of the DAC donors
 - OECD DAC data taken from DAC1 Official and Private Flows, item I.A.1.5
- the ‘multilateral’ humanitarian aid expenditure of the DAC donors
 - OECD DAC data taken from DAC2a ODA Disbursements
 - all ODA reported to UNHCR and UNRWA (as recipients of DAC donor ODA)
 - nearly all ODA reported to WFP (as a ‘recipient’ of DAC ODA)
 - humanitarian aid reported to UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and ‘Other UN’ (as recipients of DAC donor humanitarian aid).

DAC2a ODA Disbursements

DAC statistics

ODA Total: Net
To: UNHCR
DAC2a

+

ODA Total: Net
To: UNRWA
DAC2a

+

Humanitarian aid
To: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, Other UN
DAC2a

+

ODA Total: Net
To: WFP
DAC2a

WFP’s mandate is not exclusively humanitarian. GHA takes a share of the total ODA allocated to WFP based on WFP’s own reported share of spending on humanitarian issues (usually around 90%)

DAC1 Official and Private Flows

DAC statistics

Humanitarian aid
DAC Countries, Total
DAC 1.A.1.5

+

Humanitarian aid
EC
DAC 1.A.1.5

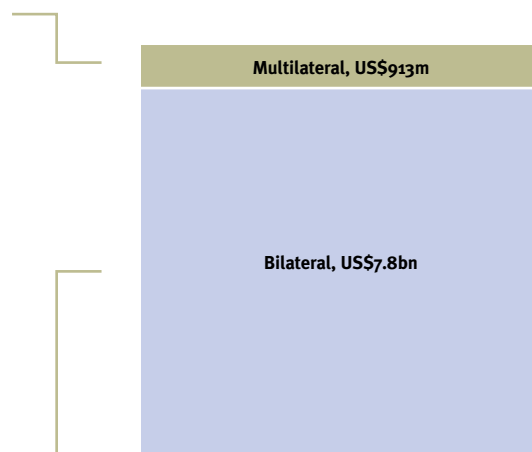


Figure 23: Illustration of GHA’s total official humanitarian assistance calculation
[Source: Development Initiatives, DAC1 and DAC2a, <http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/>]

In order to acknowledge the EC’s role as a federating body and as recipient of multilateral humanitarian contributions from the DAC EU member states, we apportion a share of the EC’s total official humanitarian assistance to each member state. This share then forms a portion of the multilateral component of those individual donors’ total humanitarian assistance expenditure.

The EC as a donor and as a multilateral agency ('recipient')

The EC functions both as a donor agency and as a multilateral recipient of EU member state funds. It provides direct donor support to developing countries as well as playing a “federating” role with other EC institutions and EU member states.

We treat the EC as any other DAC donor when calculating and presenting total official humanitarian assistance expenditure – we add its ‘bilateral’ humanitarian aid to its ‘multilateral’ contributions to UN agencies.

Step 1: Calculate the EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure

Select the EC as a donor of humanitarian aid in DAC1 Official and Private Flows
 Humanitarian aid
 EC
 DAC1. I.A.1.5

+

Select the EC as a donor of ODA to UNHCR, UNRWA and WFP and humanitarian aid to UNFPA, UNDP and 'Other UN' in DAC2a ODA Disbursements
 e.g.
 ODA Total: Net To UNHCR
 DAC2a

Step 2: Calculate the multilateral component of each EU15 member state's official humanitarian assistance expenditure via the EC

Calculate each EU15 DAC donor's share of .total ODA contributions to the EC
 ODA Total: Net To EC
 DAC1.1.B.2

Apply same share to the EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure to derive a multilateral EC figure for each EU15 member

The EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008

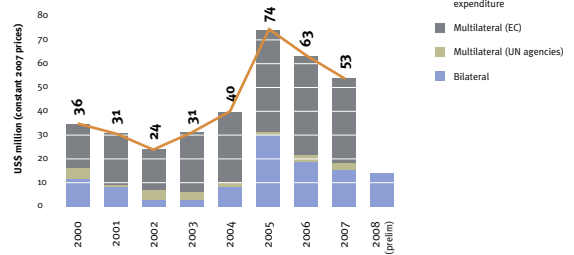
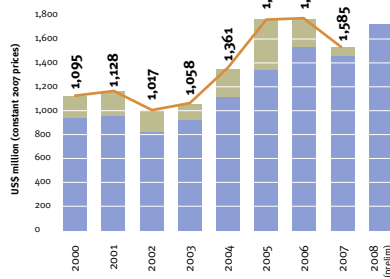


Figure 24: Calculating the EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure and that of the EU15 DAC members
 [Source: Development Initiatives]

CERF

DAC donor contributions to the CERF are recorded in their ODA reporting to OECD DAC and included in the ‘humanitarian aid’ item in DAC1.

In DAC2a (which shows aid disbursements to recipients), CERF expenditure is included in the ‘bilateral unspecified’ category.

We want to report as comprehensive a picture as possible of the contributions made by each donor to each recipient country. So, when reporting on the humanitarian aid received by a particular country (for example, in the donor profiles, ‘what did Afghanistan receive from the Norway?’) we want to include the money that Norway has allocated direct to Afghanistan, plus funding via the CERF that has been financed by Norway.

To do this, we add disbursements from each donor for each recipient country (so Norway’s ‘country allocable’ humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan) and our calculation of each DAC donor’s contributions to each country via the CERF. The CERF calculation is simple: Norway contributed 14.3% of funding to the CERF in 2007. The CERF allocated US\$5.4 million to Afghanistan. Therefore Norway allocated 14.3% of US\$5.4 million – or US\$0.8 million.

Total allocable by country

In 2007 there is a US\$320 million difference between GHA’s total official humanitarian assistance expenditure figure and the ‘total allocable by country’ figure. The main reasons are: (i) disbursements to multilateral agencies are not the same as disbursements made by multilateral agencies as the latter may include expenditure from reserves or income received in previous years (ii) the DAC data we use for analysis of humanitarian expenditure is based on DAC1 and shows grants, whereas the DAC data used for disbursements by recipient country is based on DAC2a and includes loans (iii) some humanitarian assistance is for regional/cross-border assistance and is not allocable to one specific country (iv) some activities are not linked to any country or region

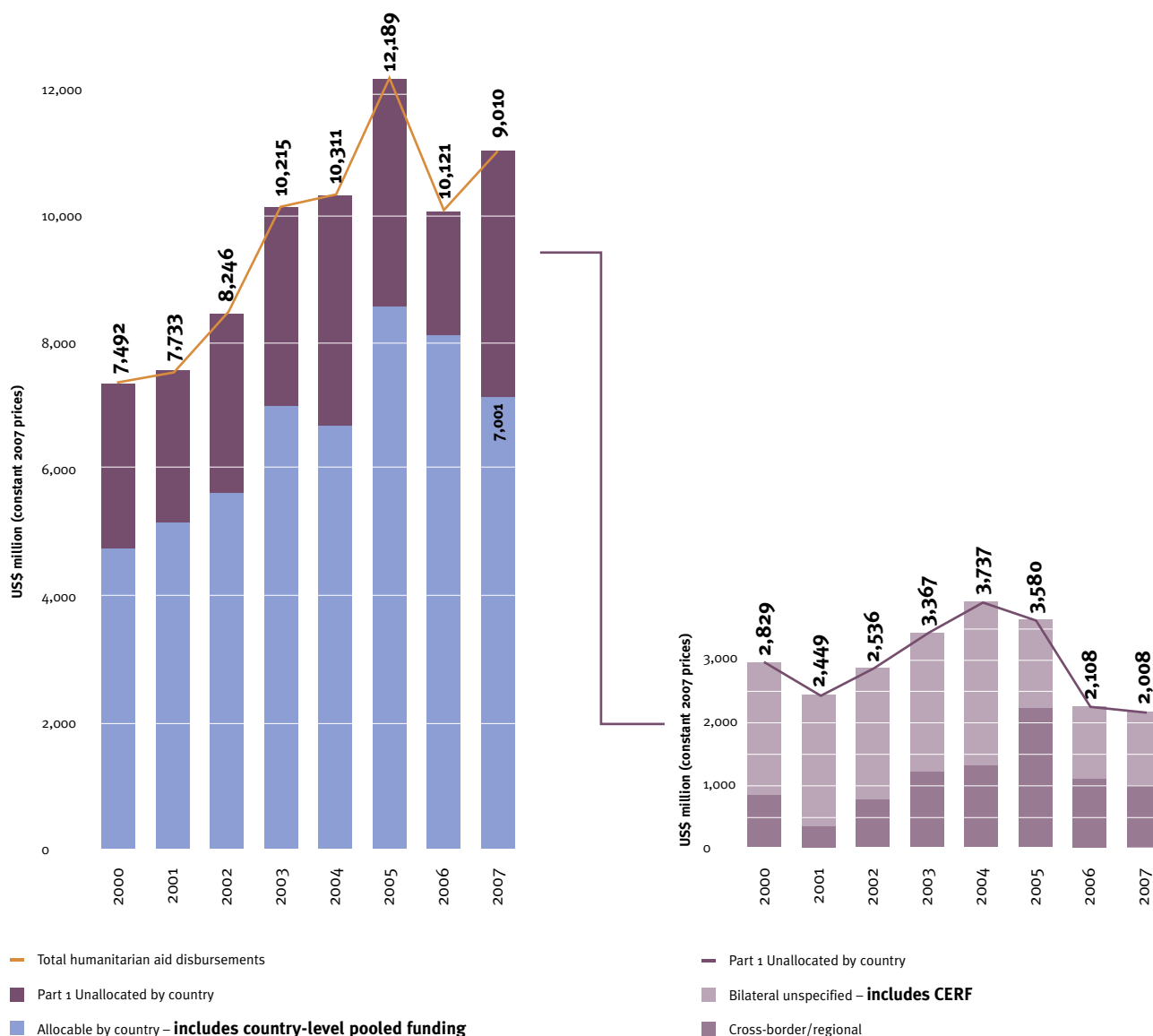


Figure 25: Treatment of CERF and country-level pooled funding in DAC2a [Source: Development Initiatives and DAC2a]

Using data from the DAC and from UN OCHA FTS

The DAC and the FTS are the two international sources of data on humanitarian aid flows. Neither was set up with the purpose of enabling assessment of the quality or quantity of humanitarian aid. And, although there has been progress in reconciling the two, the definitions and standards that they use are different.

The FTS captures voluntary reports of humanitarian contributions. It is done in real time, with the primary purpose of reporting flows to consolidated appeals. It includes data on contributions to non-CAP countries. All donors – private, non-DAC, NGOs – can be included. It includes anything that the reporting donor counts as humanitarian. The DAC measures only resources that qualify as ODA, reporting is mandatory for DAC members and validated, it is based on standard criteria and definitions. It is published annually in December for the previous year.

The FTS is best for analysis of aid flows within a country or crisis. Countries that are the subject of CAP appeals tend to have more complete and validated data. The FTS data used for GHA Report 2009 was downloaded from FTS/ReliefWeb on 2 April 2009 (<http://www.reliefweb.int>).

DAC statistics are best for measuring aid over time and comparisons between donors and recipient countries on a like with like basis. The data for GHA Report 2009 was downloaded from DAC Stat on 31 March 2009 (<http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/>).

Notes

What is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)?

The DAC is one of the 40 or so bodies that make up the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It describes itself as “a community of policy makers that engages in collective thinking to coordinate approaches in the provision of ODA”. The DAC “follows the common OECD practices of peer learning and review, identification and analysis of key emerging issues, articulation of good practice, and operation and use of statistical databases.” Its collective work commonly results in joint policy statements and agreed guidance on particular areas of development co-operation policy and practice – and, occasionally, formal recommendations.

The DAC members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission. World Bank, IMF, UNDP have permanent observer status. The coordinating body is the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD).

Every year, DAC members report to the OECD on their ODA expenditure. DAC statistics set the international standard for defining and recording ODA.

[Source: OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE... where governments come together to make aid work, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/58/39218438.pdf>]

What is official development assistance (ODA)?

The DAC defines ODA as “Flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following test: a) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective, and b) it is concessional in character and contains a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).” See: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/39/1896816.pdf>

What is bilateral and what is multilateral?

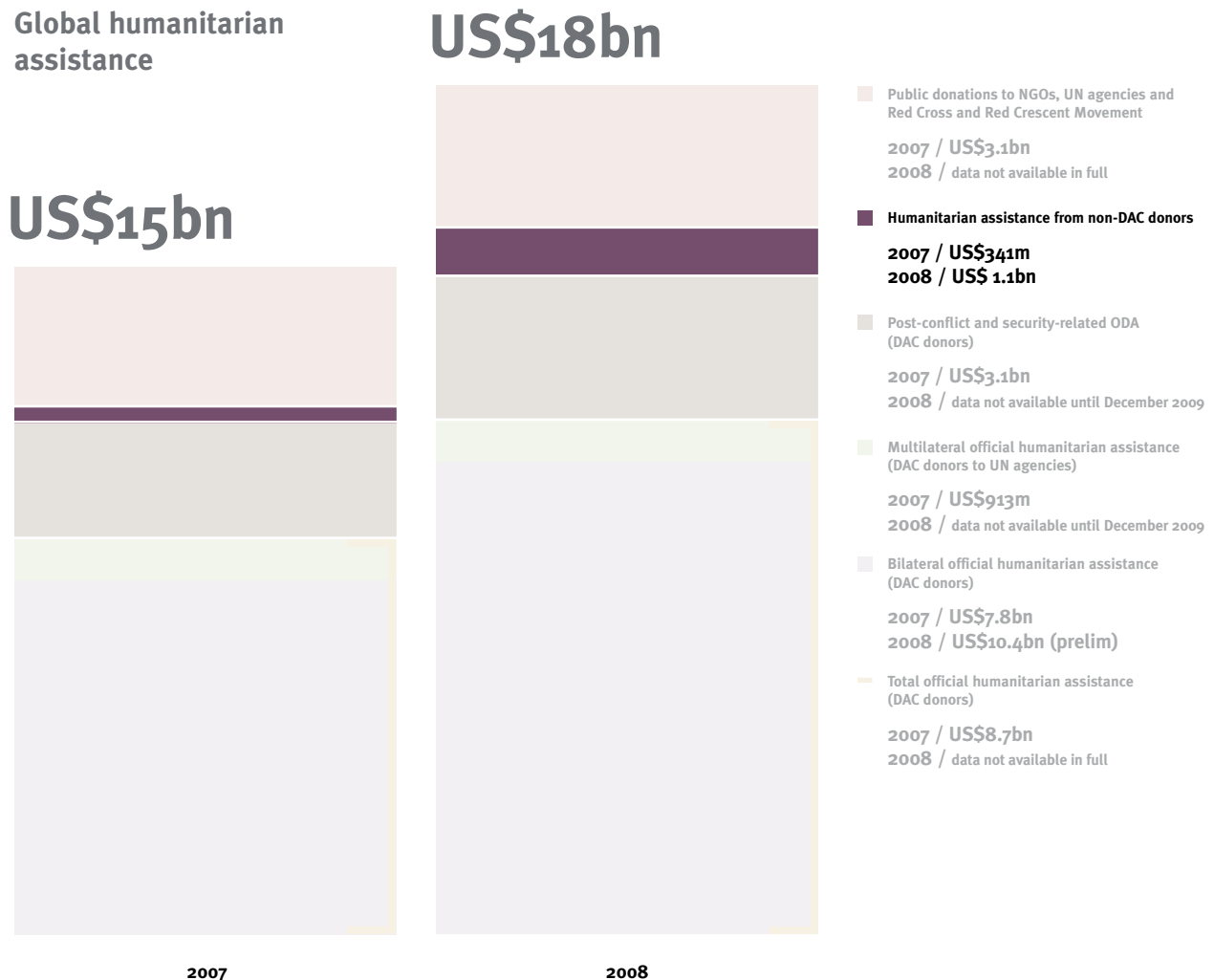
Multilateral ODA as defined by the DAC is funding which is given to an eligible international organisation in completely unearmarked form so that the organisation has complete discretion over how it is spent.

Bilateral ODA includes all other ODA spending including unearmarked contributions to NGOs and any contributions to international organisations which are earmarked, however lightly. So, if a donor gives money to UNICEF and asks that it be spent on humanitarian assistance, this will appear as bilateral ODA.

05 | Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors

This chapter looks at humanitarian assistance reported to the UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS) by non-DAC donors. In order to analyse non-DAC donor trends, humanitarian assistance is put in the wider context of official development assistance (ODA) flows. This is followed by more in-depth analysis, which aims to answer some of the big questions – who are the largest non-DAC donors? Who are the top recipients? What channels is humanitarian assistance delivered through? Which sectors are targeted? Which regions are supported?

The role of non-DAC donors in the humanitarian aid system has tended to be overshadowed by that of the DAC members – a group that still contributes the majority of humanitarian aid. However, the analysis in this chapter finds that some non-DAC donors are now reporting more humanitarian assistance through the FTS than some Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors and that the nature of this support is highly significant for some recipients:



- top recipients of non-DAC donor assistance receive the majority of their humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors
- non-DAC donors are supporting humanitarian crises in ways that are not captured in humanitarian assistance flows – through the housing of refugees, for example
- non-DAC donors are channelling a large percentage of humanitarian assistance through multilateral agencies as well as supporting recipient governments.

Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors in the context of official development assistance (ODA)

The DAC has been monitoring official development assistance (ODA) from a number of non-DAC countries since the 1970s. Although this only captures ODA-like funding from a limited number of non-DAC members, it shows the long-term engagement of non-DAC countries with development cooperation.

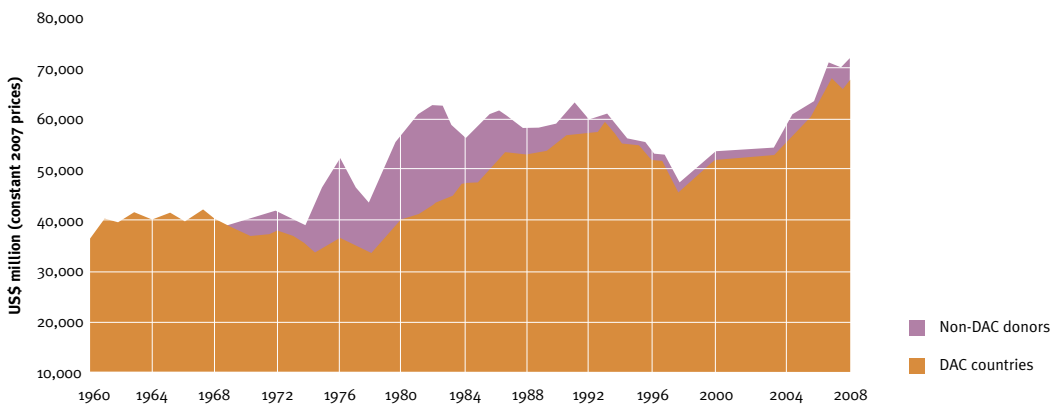


Figure 1: ODA from DAC and non-DAC donor countries [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC1 data]

When the DAC was established in 1960, only 14 of the present 22 countries were members and a number of current members were aid recipients. In 1987 Greece and Portugal each received around US\$30 million in ODA (equivalent to around US\$50 million in today's prices), 1% of which was emergency aid. Greece is the most recent country to join the DAC, but Korea – which has not received any ODA since 1995 – will become a member in 2010. Some current non-DAC donors are also recipients of ODA from DAC countries, including Turkey, South Africa and India.

1965	1970	1980	1990	2000
Australia	Arab countries	Spain	Luxembourg	Hungary (2004)
Austria	Finland	Portugal (1987)	Iceland	
Belgium	New Zealand	Korea (1988)	Czech Republic (1993)	
Canada	Ireland (1974)		Greece (1996)	
Denmark	Poland (1975)		Turkey (1999)	
EC			Slovak Republic (1999)	
France				
Germany				
Italy				
Japan				
Netherlands				
Norway				
Sweden				
Switzerland				
United Kingdom				
United States				

Table 1: Countries reporting ODA to the DAC – DAC countries shaded orange [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows and DAC₁]

The volumes of non-DAC ODA are and have been significant.

- In 1970 Arab countries were giving more ODA than all other DAC members except France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- In 2007 Korea and Turkey were each giving more ODA than five DAC members and between them contributed over US\$1 billion in aid.
- In 2007, Arab countries reported ODA of US\$2.6billion, making them larger contributors than eleven of the 23 DAC members.

In DAC reporting, ‘humanitarian aid’ is a type of ODA and DAC donors are obliged to report it along consistent lines each year. However, although eight non-DAC donors are now reporting ODA to the DAC, they are not required to do so in the same way as DAC donors. This means that their data is not always disaggregated or complete enough to carry out any further analysis.

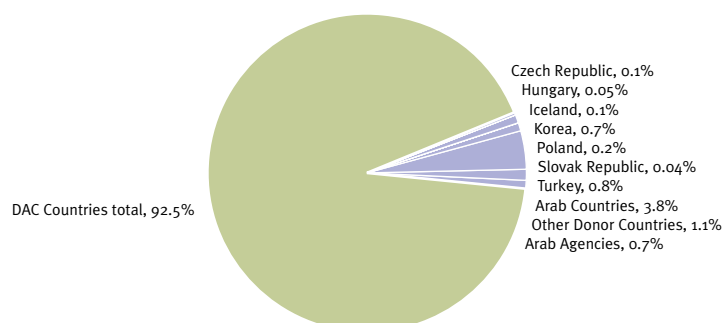


Figure 2: Shares of total ODA from DAC and non-DAC donor countries, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC₁ data]

How much do non-DAC donors spend on humanitarian assistance?

A small number of non-DAC donors contribute more humanitarian aid than some DAC member countries. When ranked alongside the official bilateral humanitarian assistance of DAC donors in 2008, Saudi Arabia was the third largest donor of humanitarian assistance. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait gave more humanitarian assistance than eight DAC donors, including two G8 countries. When ranked alongside the total official humanitarian assistance of DAC donors in 2007, Saudi Arabia was the 14th largest donor, the UAE was the 22nd largest (giving more than New Zealand, Greece and Portugal) and the Republic of Korea was the 25th largest.

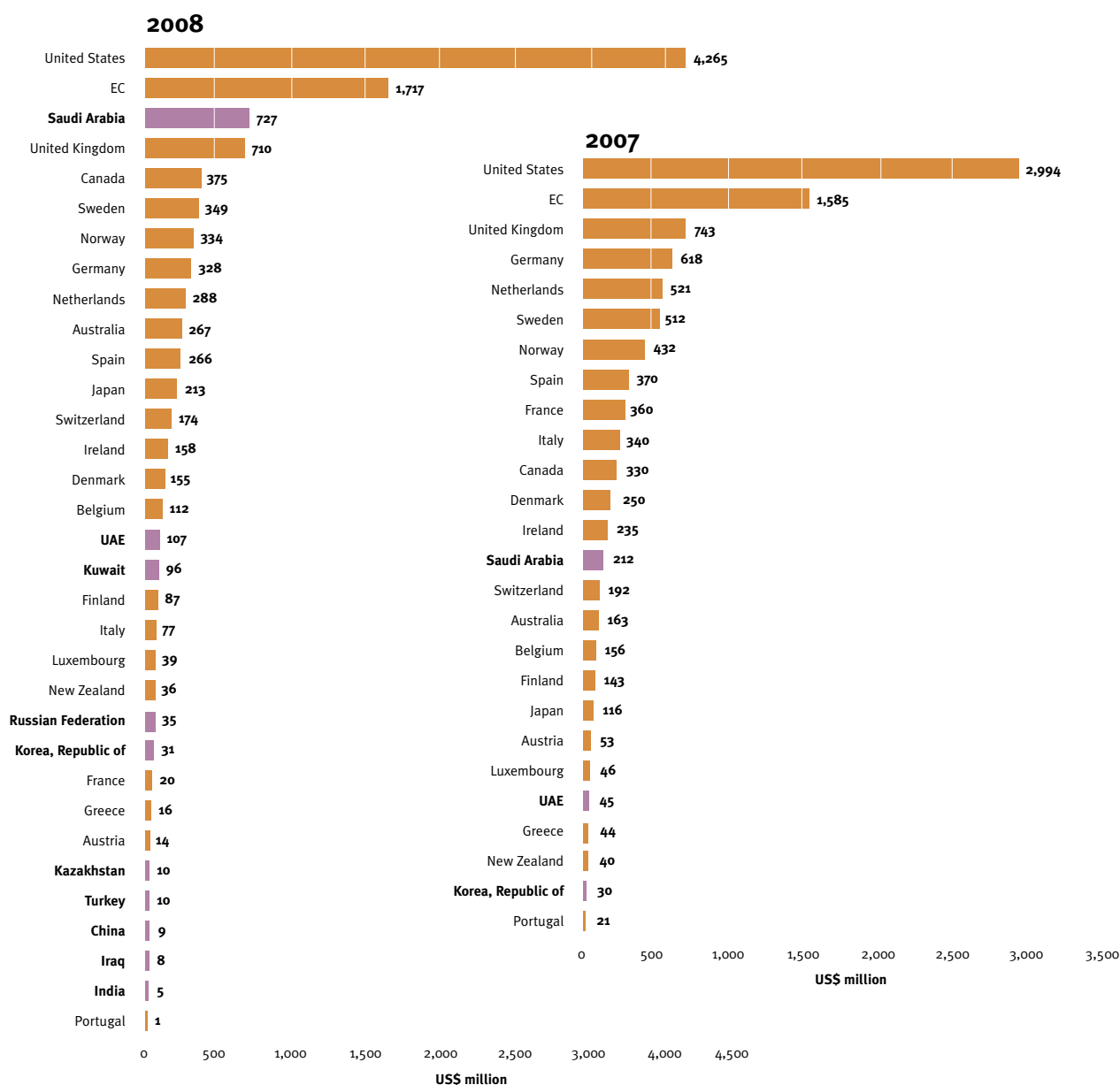


Figure 3: FTS-reported humanitarian assistance from the largest non-DAC donors alongside DAC-reported official humanitarian assistance expenditure (total for 2007, bilateral 2008) from DAC donors [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OECD DAC1 and UN OCHA FTS data]

Humanitarian aid and ODA is often expressed in relation to a country's gross national income (GNI) – this allows the volume of aid to be seen in proportion to the size of a country's economy. Saudi Arabia gives 0.06% of GNI in humanitarian assistance, making it the eighth most generous donor. Kuwait is 20th alongside Greece and France with its humanitarian assistance as a share of GNI at 0.01%.

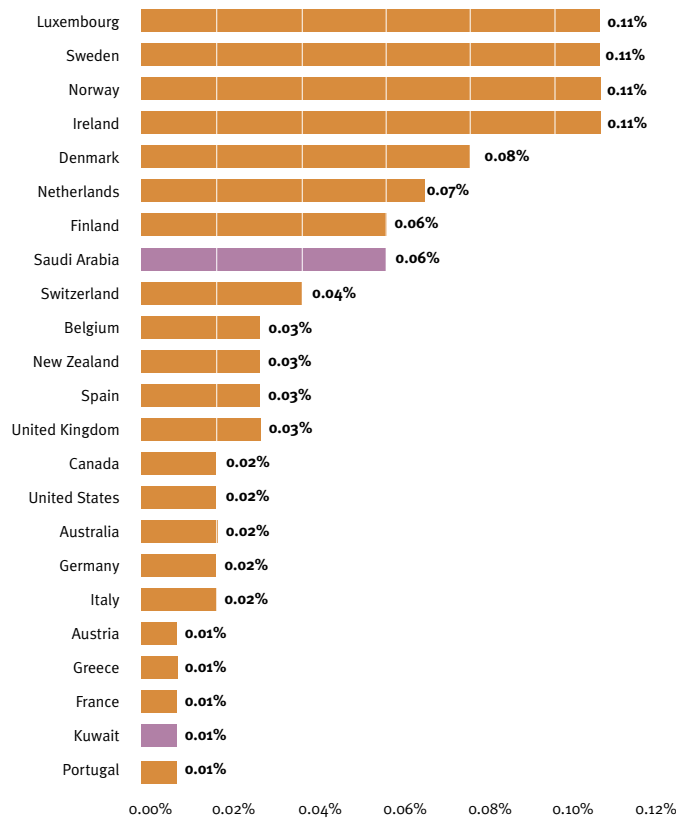


Figure 4: Humanitarian assistance as shares of GNI, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on World Development Indicators (Saudi Arabia), DFID Finance and Performance section 4 annex 1 (Kuwait) and OECD DAC1]

In addition to cash and in-kind contributions, it is also important to recognise the role played by non-DAC donors in supporting refugees – something that might otherwise be invisible in global humanitarian assistance statistics. (Until two years ago, DAC donors included the costs of support for refugees within their own borders as part of their humanitarian assistance and they still count the costs as part of their ODA.) Data is not available on the cost to non-DAC donors of supporting the refugees within their own borders but Figure 5 shows the 20 countries that housed the largest number of refugees in 2007. Fifteen of the top 20 host countries are non-DAC members and three, Syria, Iran and Pakistan, hosted 34.7% of all refugees.

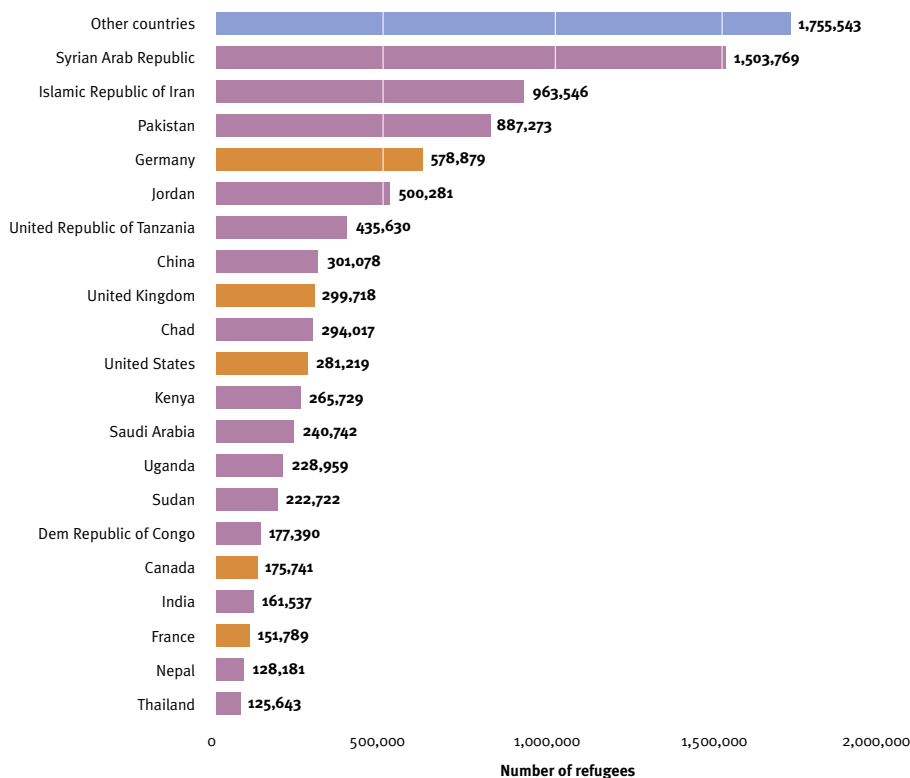


Figure 5: Number of refugees in top 20 recipient countries, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UNHCR Global Trends data, 2007]

How much humanitarian assistance do non-DAC donors report?

Non-DAC donors contributed just over US\$1 billion (or 10.6%) of the US\$10 billion reported in humanitarian assistance to the FTS in 2008 – the highest contribution since 2000. This compares with an average of just over 5.8% during the period 2000-2008. Over half (67.9%) of funding from non-DAC donors in 2008 is attributable to a contribution of US\$502 million reported to the World Food Programme (46.6%), US\$125 million to China (11.6%) and US\$105 million to Yemen (9.8%).

As with DAC donors, peaks in reported funding from non-DAC donors can usually be attributed to one or two dominant recipients:

- in 2005, 91% (or US\$593 million) of the US\$650 million reported through the FTS was allocated to the tsunami response
- in 2001, 88% of the US\$732 million reported in humanitarian assistance came from Saudi Arabia's contribution of US\$645 million to Palestine.

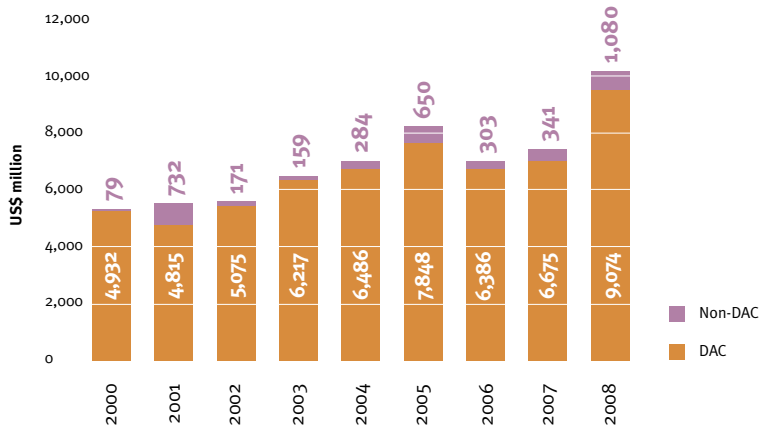


Figure 6: FTS-reported DAC and non-DAC humanitarian assistance, 2000-2008
[Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Reporting to the DAC

DAC donor humanitarian expenditure reported through the FTS equated to 85.8% and 87.1% of their official bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2007 and 2008 respectively – a donor could report all of its bilateral humanitarian assistance through the FTS... but the type of humanitarian assistance reported through the FTS might not qualify as eligible for inclusion as humanitarian aid or ODA as defined by the DAC – See Chapter 4, Official (DAC) humanitarian expenditure

Only three of the non-DAC countries reporting ODA to the DAC (Czech Republic, Korea, and Turkey) reported specifically on the humanitarian component of their aid – an amount that totalled US\$68.5 million in 2007, and US\$16 million in 2008. These same three donors reported under two-thirds of that amount to the DAC in 2007... and nearly three times that amount in 2008!

Is humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors increasing?

It is clear that, as well as being reported donors of humanitarian assistance for over three decades, the scale of non-DAC donor humanitarian funding is growing fast and the number of donor countries is increasing. The number of non-DAC donors reporting their contributions to the FTS increased from 58 in 2006 to 69 in 2007 and 98 in 2008.

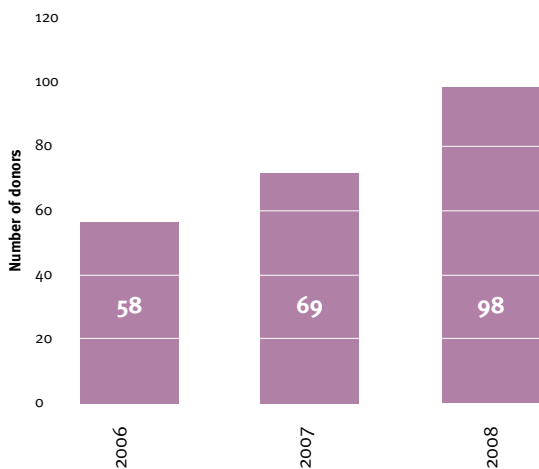


Figure 7: Number of non-DAC donors reporting to the FTS, 2006-2008
[Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Who are the biggest non-DAC donors?

Saudi Arabia was the largest non-DAC donor in 2008 reporting over US\$700 million in humanitarian assistance to the FTS – an increase of 242.2% on its reported amount in 2007. In 2008 Saudi Arabia’s largest allocations were US\$76 million to the earthquake in China and US\$100 million to Yemen flash floods – these two recipient countries were also among the three largest recipients of humanitarian assistance from all non-DAC donors in that year. The top 10 non-DAC donors contributed over 96% of all non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance in 2008. This compares to the 88.5% of humanitarian assistance that was contributed by the top ten DAC donors in 2008. The table shows that the Gulf States dominated non-DAC donor reported humanitarian assistance in 2008.

Top 10 donors 2008	US\$ m
Saudi Arabia	727
UAE	107
Kuwait	96
Russian Federation	35
Korea, Republic of	31
Kazakhstan	10
Turkey	10
China	9
Iraq	8
India	5
Total	1,080

Table 2: Top 10 non-DAC donors, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS]

Reporting to UN OCHA FTS is voluntary and therefore may not reveal the true spending of donors. Saudi Arabia may well be the largest non-DAC donor that reports humanitarian assistance – but other donors like China or India could be giving more but reporting less

Who are the main recipients of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance?

76 countries received humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors in 2008 – a similar number to 2006 and 2007. In 2008 the top three recipient countries of non-DAC humanitarian assistance were China (US\$125 million), Yemen (US\$105 million) and Palestinian/OPT (US\$87 million). Collectively these countries received just under 70% of humanitarian contributions reported through the FTS by non-DAC donors.

Top 10 recipient countries 2008	US\$m	%
China	125	26.2
Yemen	105	22.1
Palestinian Occupied Territories	87	18.3
Myanmar	35	7.3
Sudan	24	5.1
Tajikistan	17	3.6
Korea, Republic of	16	3.3
Georgia	8	1.7
Jordan	8	1.7
Syrian Arab Republic	5	1.1
Other recipients	46	9.6
Total recipient countries	477	
Total	1,080	

Table 3: Top 10 recipient countries of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS]

Figure 8 illustrates the concentration of funding from non-DAC donors to single recipient countries in 2006, 2007 and 2008 as a share of the total allocable by country in each of those years. In 2006 and 2007 the single top recipient country of non-DAC humanitarian contributions – Lebanon and Bangladesh respectively – received around half of the funding allocable by country. In 2008 the top recipient country, China, received 26.2% of the US\$4.8 million allocable by country.

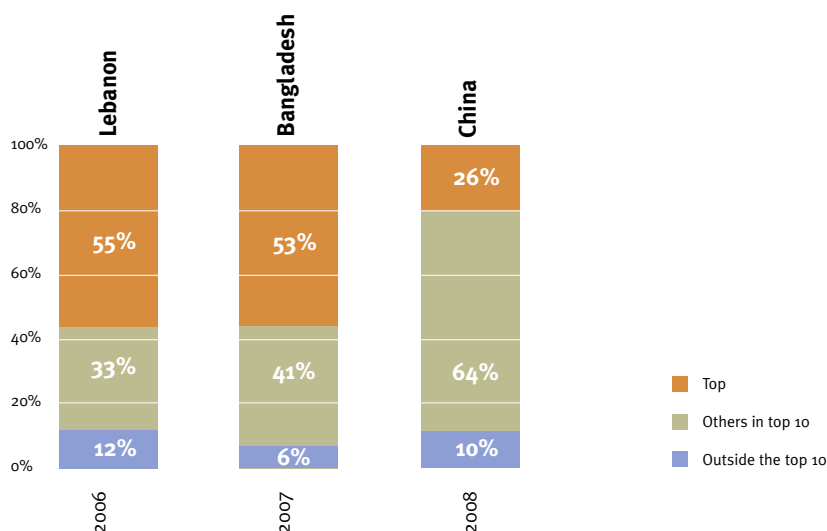


Figure 8: Concentration of humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Further analysis highlights the important role non-DAC donors play for key individual recipients. Although non-DAC donors have contributed between 4% and 10% of humanitarian assistance from governments over the past three years, the real significance of their contributions can be seen more clearly at country level. Non-DAC donors often provide the majority of humanitarian funding in the recipient countries they prioritise.

If we take the top three recipients of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance between 2006 and 2008, (Lebanon, Bangladesh and China) and compare the FTS-reported contributions to the same recipients from DAC donors, the results show that non-DACs provided around 60% of the total donor humanitarian funding to both Bangladesh in 2007 and China in 2008.

- In 2006 DAC donors gave more humanitarian assistance to Lebanon than non-DAC donors: US\$394 million and US\$136 million respectively.
- In 2007 non-DAC donors allocated US\$173 million to Bangladesh in humanitarian assistance, compared to US\$100 million from DAC donors.
- In 2008 non-DAC donors gave US\$125 million to China compared to US\$83 million from DAC donors.

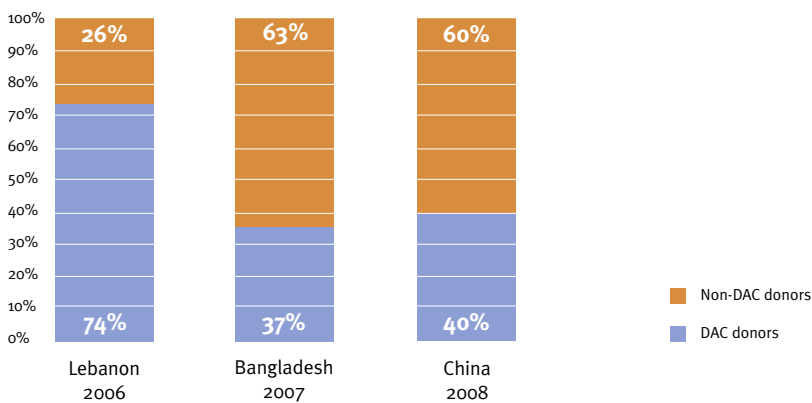


Figure 9: DAC and non-DAC shares of FTS-reported contributions to top recipient of non-DAC humanitarian assistance, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Which regions do non-DAC donors support?

An analysis of non-DAC donor contributions by region shows there is a degree of consistency to support the argument that non-DAC donors prioritise humanitarian assistance to geographically closer regions. In 2008:

- Central Asia gave 60.7% of humanitarian assistance to its own region
- East and South East Asia channelled 74.4% to its region
- the Middle East gave the largest proportion of its funding (21.8%) to its own region.

However, a number of non-DAC donors channelled their humanitarian assistance outside of their region. South America gave the majority of its humanitarian assistance to sub-Saharan Africa (41.4%) followed by 18.5% to its own region. South Asia gave 99% of its funds to East and South East Asia. Central and Eastern Europe channelled the majority of its humanitarian assistance to East and South Asia (49%), then Central Asia (23.9%) and then 9.9% to its own region.

Which sectors receive the most support from non-DAC donors?

Two sectors received 84.1% of non-DAC donor humanitarian contributions in 2008 – food (48.2%) and multi-sector (35.9%). This is largely driven by the US\$527 million allocated to the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2008. In 2006 and 2007, the food sector accounted for 14.5% and 5% shares of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance reported through the FTS respectively. Agriculture, economic recovery and infrastructure, mine action, coordination and support services, education, protection/human rights/rule of law and water and sanitation all received less than 1% of non-DAC donor contributions.

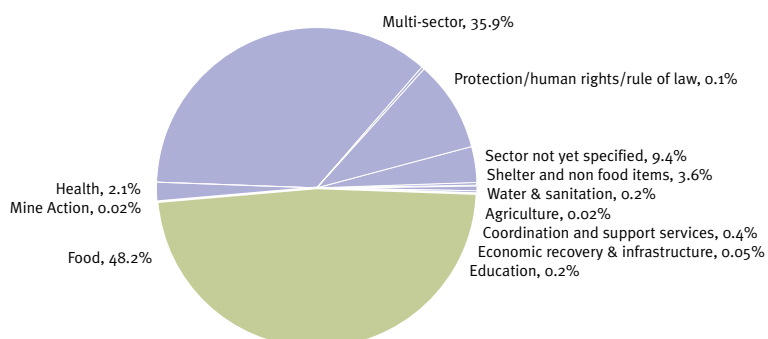


Figure 10: Shares of non-DAC humanitarian assistance by sector, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

How much non-DAC aid is given as gifts-in-kind?

Some humanitarian assistance is given in kind as commodities. This includes, but is not limited to, food. Non-DAC donor gifts in kind increased from US\$36 million in 2007 to US\$126 million in 2008, although the share of total allocations has remained steady at an average of around 12%. 71.7% of the non-DAC donor contributions to shelter and non-food items were in kind in 2008.

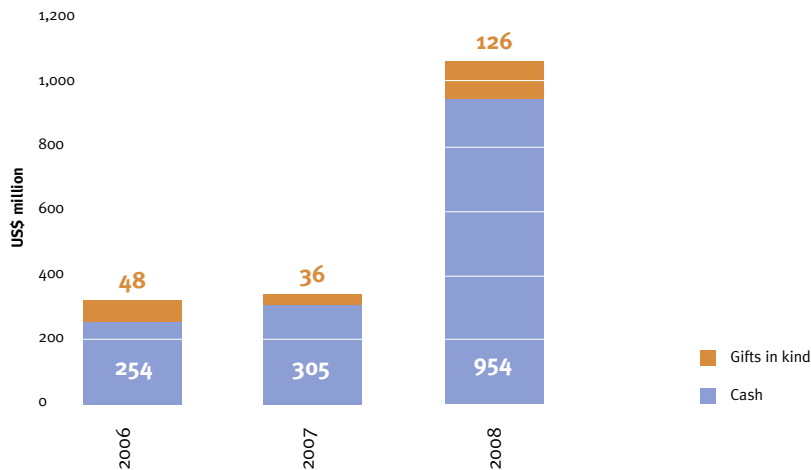


Figure 11: Non-DAC donor contributions in cash and in kind, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

How do non-DAC donors channel their humanitarian assistance?

In 2008, both non-DAC and DAC donors channelled around half of their humanitarian assistance through UN multilateral agencies. For both groups of donors, this was the most significant channel, accounting for 53% of non-DAC humanitarian assistance and 50% of DAC donors' humanitarian assistance as reported through the FTS. DAC donors allocated a further 9.4% to multilateral mechanisms: the CERF and country-level pooled funding. Non-DAC donors channelled 0.5% of their funding through the CERF and a further 7.4% through non-UN multilateral channels.

This analysis is not comparable with the analysis of DAC donor expenditure by channel in the Official (DAC) humanitarian expenditure chapter, which is based on DAC Stat and DAC CRS data

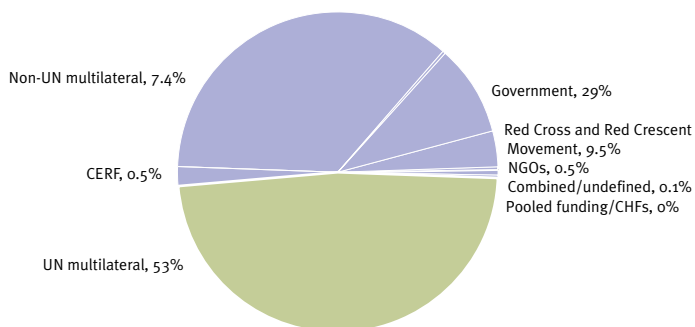


Figure 12: Shares of humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors by channel, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

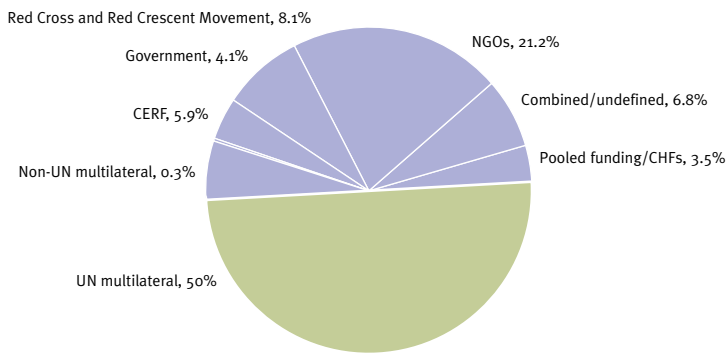


Figure 13: DAC donor channels of humanitarian assistance as reported through the FTS, 2008
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Overall, in 2008 multilateral channels accounted for 60.9% of non-DAC humanitarian assistance and 59.7% of DAC. In 2008 the amount of humanitarian assistance channelled by non-DAC donors through multilateral organisations increased by US\$597 million from 2007 – a marked change from previous years and due largely to the contribution to WFP made by Saudi Arabia.

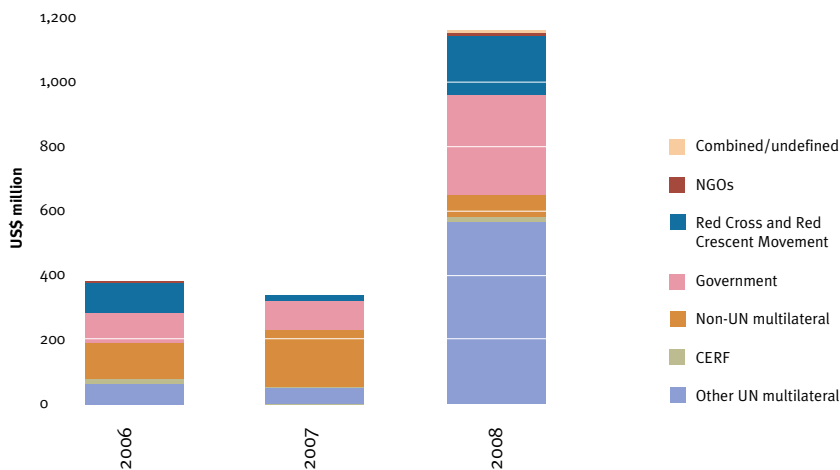


Figure 14: Non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance contributions by channel, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

As well as increased funding flows, multilateral organisations are seeing an increase in the number of non-DAC contributors. Since 2006, 85 non-DAC donors out of a total of 107 contributing countries have contributed to the CERF. In 2008, 58 non-DAC donors made commitments to the CERF and, as at 13 March 2009, 49 had made fully paid up contributions.

Non-DAC donor contributions to the CERF appear to follow a different pattern to non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance as a whole. The top three non-DAC donors of humanitarian assistance in 2008, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait are not among the top 10 CERF non-DAC donors.

Non-DAC donor CERF contributions are small in terms of volume. In 2008, non-DAC donor contributions to the CERF totalled US\$6 million (approximately US\$5 million or 81.2% were made by the top 10 donors). By way of comparison, DAC donors contributed US\$442 million (US\$408 million or 92.4% of which came from the top 10 donors). The largest non-DAC donor in 2008, Republic of Korea, contributed US\$2 million. The largest DAC contributor in 2008, the United Kingdom, contributed over US\$80 million.

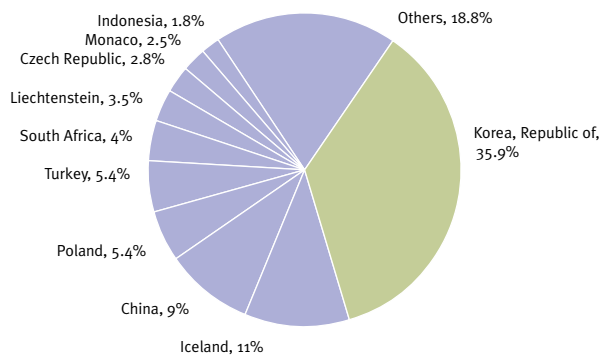


Figure 15: Top 10 non-DAC contributors to the CERF, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

However, the CERF, which was designed to ensure more equitable allocation of humanitarian assistance, is also proving to be a mechanism to promote more equitable burden sharing. Figure 16 shows the extent to which G20 countries have taken on a fair share of funding to the CERF. The fair shares are calculated on the same scale as assessed contributions to the UN and are in proportion to each country's overall GNI weighted by its GNI per capita.

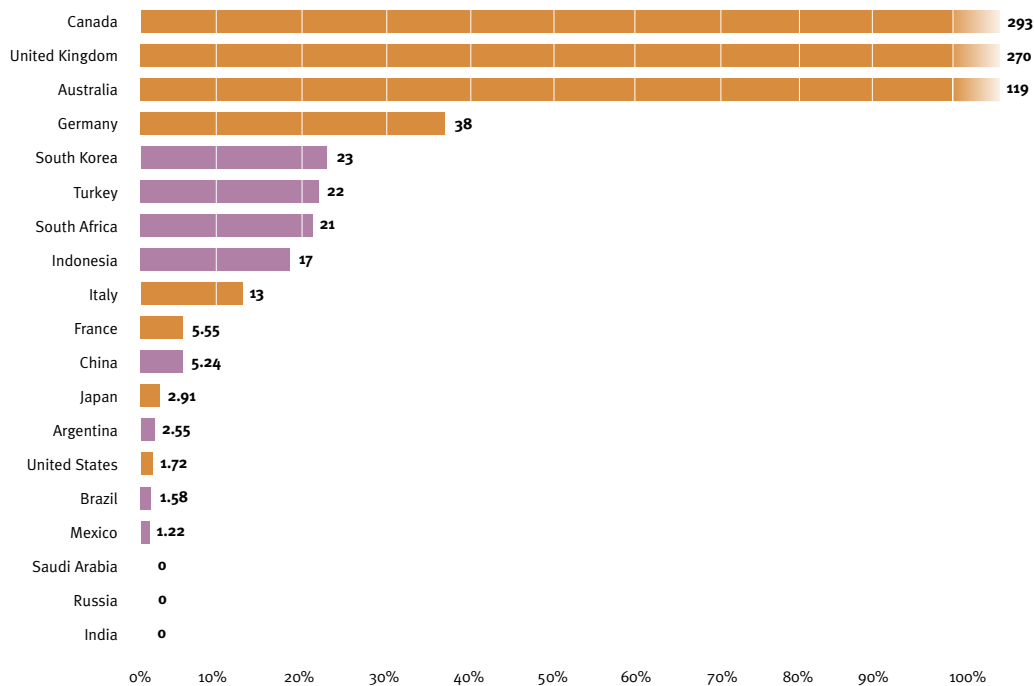


Figure 16: Burden sharing: G20 support for the CERF, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

Detailed humanitarian aid data does not go back far enough to allow a long-term comparison of spending allocated to recipient governments compared with other channels. Commentators suggest that 20 or 30 years ago, it was the norm for humanitarian appeals to be issued by the governments of affected countries and for much of the response to be direct support to those governments.

Currently only a small share of humanitarian assistance from DAC donors is channelled direct to recipient governments but it has been the dominant channel for non-DAC donors.

In 2008 the large contribution to WFP meant that the share of non-DAC donor allocations to recipient governments dropped to 29%. This is still in a different order of magnitude to DAC donors who, in 2007, channelled just 4.1% of humanitarian funding to recipient governments according to FTS data, and 15% of funding via the public sector according to the DAC CRS (see Chapter 4, Official (DAC) humanitarian assistance). This is a very significant issue – not least for the governments of crisis-affected countries. In 2008, the funding allocated to governments by non-DAC donors totalled US\$313 million compared with US\$373 million from DAC donors. The difference between DAC and non-DAC donors may be exaggerated because some DAC donor governments may count this as ‘development’ rather than ‘humanitarian’ assistance. Even so, the concentration of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance on a limited number of countries, combined with the relatively large share allocated to direct government support, means that non-DAC donor assistance is likely to be very important to some recipient country governments.

Another major difference in the way that DAC and non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance is channelled is that DAC donors allocated nearly a fifth to NGOs compared with virtually nothing from non-DAC donors.

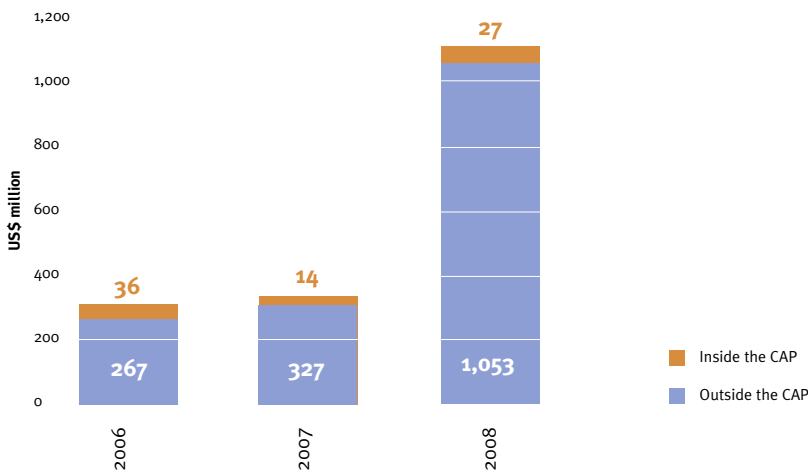


Figure 17: Non-DAC donor contributions inside and outside the UN CAP appeal, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS data]

How much do non-DAC donors contribute to priority needs in support of crises identified as priorities by the UN?

Between 2006 and 2008, the majority of non-DAC donors' humanitarian assistance was channelled outside the CAP. In 2008 only 2.5% of non-DAC humanitarian funds were channelled inside the CAP. Activities inside the CAP should reflect the strategic priorities for each consolidated appeal and are currently the best measure for assessing whether funding is flowing according to the most urgent needs. However, this has to be balanced by the important role that non-DAC donors are playing in financing appeals that have been relatively neglected by DAC donors, such as Yemen Flash Floods in 2008.

Notes

We use the term 'non-DAC' to describe government donors that are not members of the OECD DAC. Non-DAC donors are often also referred to as 'emerging' or 'new' – this is misleading as some of these donors have been giving humanitarian assistance for many years. Donors tend to be categorised as 'DAC' or 'non-DAC' donors simply because data is available for DAC donors in a way that it is not for non-DACs. Presently the FTS is the most comprehensive database for measuring and gaining a broad understanding of humanitarian assistance flows from non-DAC donors. But the data has to be analysed with caution as reporting is voluntary and therefore may not reveal the true extent of spending. Saudi Arabia may well be the largest non-DAC donor that reports humanitarian assistance. However, other donors like China or India could be giving more than Saudi Arabia, but might not be reporting to the same extent.

Data for this section was downloaded from the FTS on 2 April 2009. The data excludes any intracountry humanitarian assistance e.g. money from Sudan to Sudan. The reason for this is because our analysis aims to capture and monitor international flows rather than money that has been allocated within a country's own borders as this would be classified as domestic response.

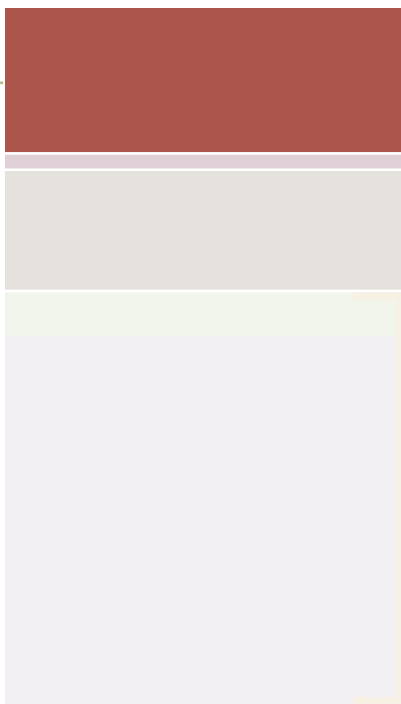
06 | Humanitarian assistance through NGOs

NGOs are major humanitarian actors. They raise additional humanitarian funds from the public and they also spend money that comes from governments and multilateral agencies. This chapter looks at both public and official sources of finance for NGOs and where than money is spent. It also explores funding that flows from new pooled finance mechanisms.

NGOs received US\$2.6bn of the US\$3.1bn in public donations to NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and UN agencies in 2007

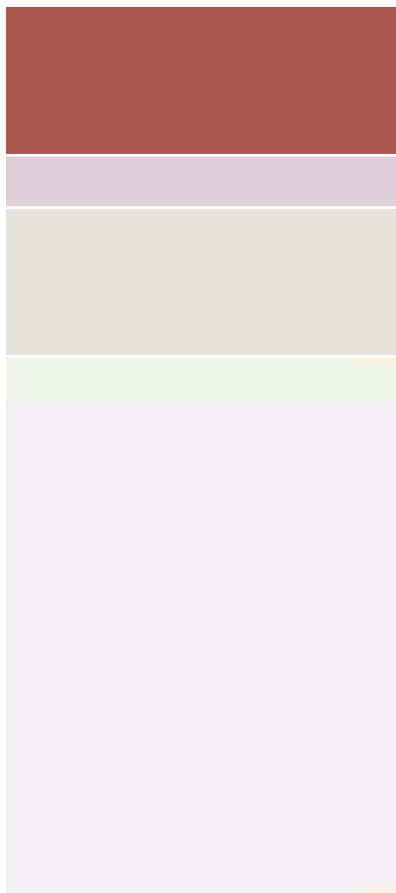
Global humanitarian assistance

US\$15bn



2007

US\$18bn



2008

Public donations to NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

2007 / US\$3.1bn

2008 / data not available in full

Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors

2007 / US\$341m

2008 / US\$ 1.1bn

Post-conflict and security-related ODA (DAC donors)

2007 / US\$3.1bn

2008 / data not available until December 2009

Multilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors to UN agencies)

2007 / US\$913m

2008 / data not available until December 2009

Bilateral official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)

2007 / US\$7.8bn

2008 / US\$10.4bn (prelim)

Total official humanitarian assistance (DAC donors)

2007 / US\$8.7bn

2008 / data not available in full

How much humanitarian assistance is delivered by NGOs?

US\$2.6 billion of the total estimated US\$4.9 billion in humanitarian assistance spent by NGOs in 2007 was funded by the public or came from other non-governmental sources such as trading and corporate donations. The remaining US\$2.3 billion constitutes funding from ‘official’ sources (defined as governments and UN agencies for the purposes of this report).

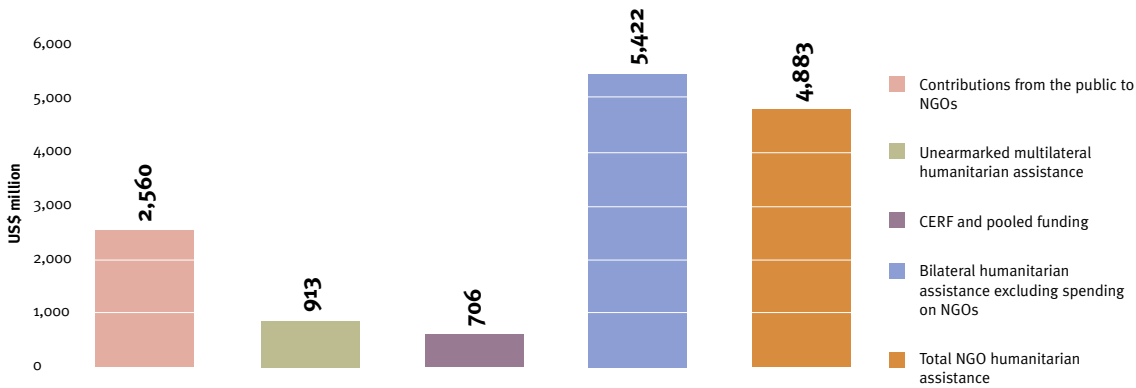


Figure 1: Channels of humanitarian funding compared, 2007. Please note these numbers are for comparative purposes and should not be added together [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on NGO reports, OECD DAC statistics, CERF and and CHF reports]

Caritas and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported the highest levels of humanitarian assistance in 2007. These are both international groups made up of individual agencies based in different countries. Some NGOs are exercising decisions over far larger sums of money than many governments. MSF’s humanitarian expenditure, for example, was exceeded only by the United States and the EC. World Vision and Caritas each provided more humanitarian assistance in 2007 than all but four DAC donors.

Large NGOs active in humanitarian work commonly have a mixed mandate. For some, their development assistance is limited to engagement with disaster risk reduction, recovery and rehabilitation. For others it encompasses the full range of development activities in both stable and unstable environments. Even for those whose mandate is described as purely humanitarian, involvement is often long-term. International Rescue Committee (IRC), for instance, expects to arrive within days of the onset of a disaster, but its programmes often last for ten years. Mixed mandate NGOs also use their general funds to pre-finance humanitarian response and their humanitarian expenditure often exceeds the income raised specifically for humanitarian purposes.

How much is given by the public and how much comes from official sources?

Roughly half of NGO humanitarian expenditure was funded by official donors (US\$2.3 billion), including UN agencies, and half (US\$2.6 billion) was funded by donations from the public or other charitable sources.

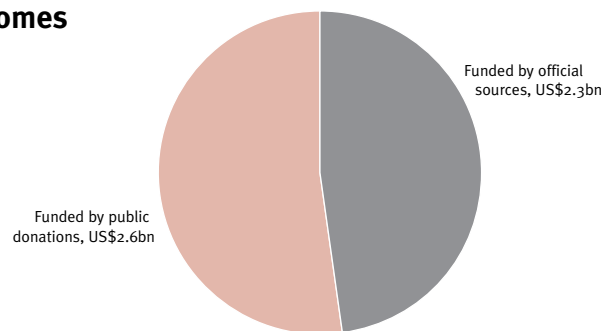


Figure 2: (Estimated) humanitarian assistance expenditure by NGOs by source of income, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on NGO reports and DAC CRS data 2007]

Contributions from non-official sources spent through NGOs added roughly a fifth to the total volume of humanitarian assistance financed by DAC donors. To give a sense of scale, the public's contribution was more than three times the total expenditure of the CERF and country level pooled funds in 2007 and more than twice the amount allocated in unearmarked funds to UN agencies (see Figure 1).

The amount and share of money raised from the public is significant for several reasons. Firstly, while it adds considerable resources to the governmental funds for humanitarian work, it also has different characteristics.

- Speed of response. Funding from the general public to NGOs is seen as a rapid way to respond to a humanitarian crisis. Public funds are reported to arrive sooner than money from official sources.
- Lack of earmarking within a crisis. Although donations from the public are almost always given for a specific emergency, they are usually unconditional and can be spent on whatever the NGO considers to be the priority within that emergency. This quick and unrestricted funding is particularly valuable. Funding from official sources is often earmarked (although NGOs may have requested funds for a specific activity) and may be restricted as to the timeframe over which it can be spent, the activities it funds and the reporting requirements it demands.
- Public and political awareness. NGO appeals can often raise public awareness of a situation and alert the media to crises. This is important not only for raising funds but for sustaining public and political commitment.

Secondly, NGOs have more discretion over the allocation of their funding from non-official sources. They can decide which situations they want to issue an appeal for and how the money is spent within each crisis. Their influence over the type of humanitarian response in any country, therefore, is partly a result of the amount of money that they raise from the public.

The proportion of humanitarian expenditure financed by public contributions varies greatly between NGOs, from Norwegian People's Aid, which is financed almost exclusively by official contributions, to MSF which funds nearly 90% of its humanitarian expenditure from public giving.

Some NGOs have a limit on the share of official funding that they will accept in order to maintain their independence; others have institutional set-ups that rely on official finance for most of their work. For most NGOs however, the shares of official and public funding may shift from one year to the next.

Which donors channel official humanitarian assistance through NGOs?

The amount of bilateral assistance channelled through NGOs varies between donors – and not all donors report in detail.

Norway and Sweden spent over 45% of their bilateral assistance through NGOs. These countries are also providers of unearmarked support to UN agencies and pooled funding mechanisms. The EC and four other countries channelled over one-third of their bilateral humanitarian assistance through NGOs compared with an average of 28% for the donors who reported as a whole.

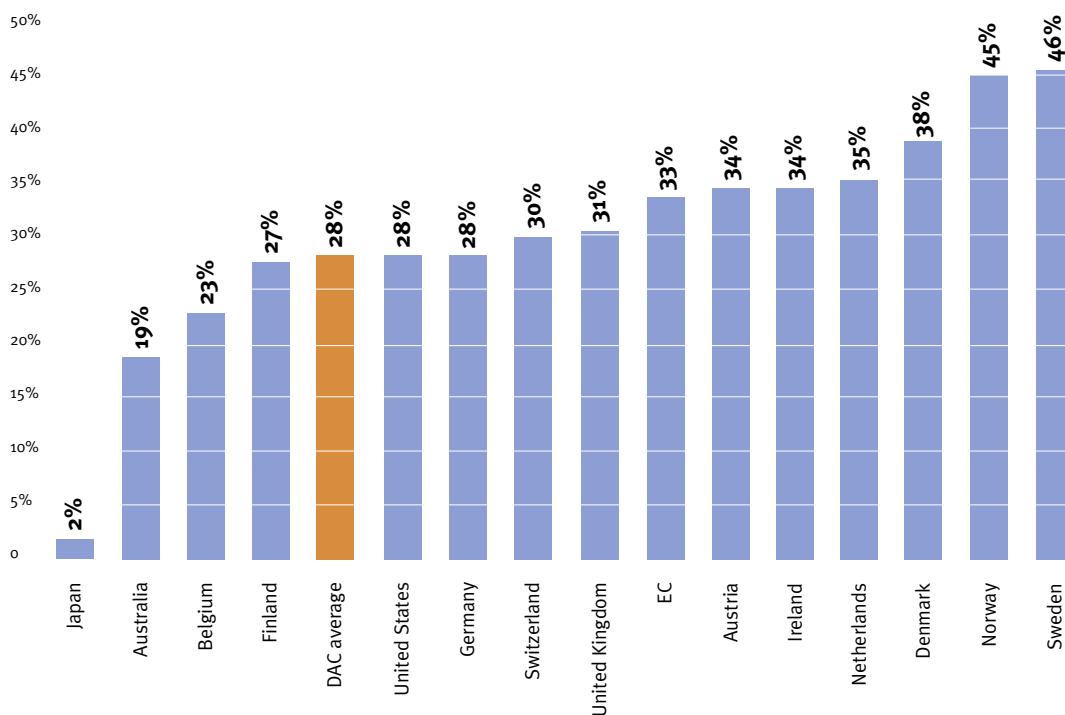


Figure 3: Share of bilateral humanitarian assistance channelled through NGOs, 2007
Note: Not all donors are included as some fail to report the channel of delivery for their humanitarian assistance [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC CRS]

While the United Kingdom, EC and United States do not channel the largest proportions of their humanitarian assistance through NGOs, when measuring in terms of volume, they are amongst the top donors to NGOs. The United States reported US\$1.1 billion through NGOs in 2007, the EC US\$718 million and the United Kingdom US\$262 million.

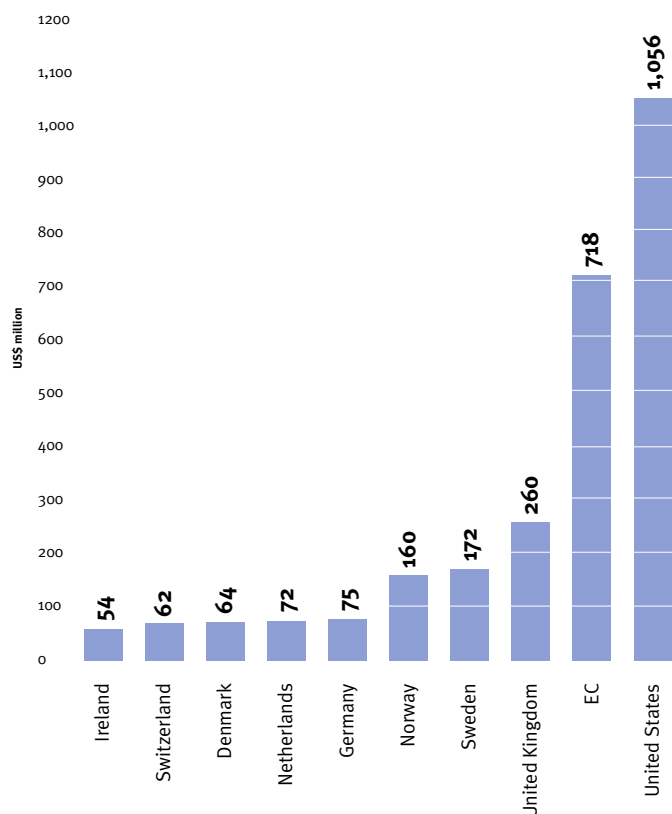


Figure 4: Humanitarian assistance spent through NGOs 2007: top ten donors [Source, Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC CRS] Note: Not all donors are included as some fail to report the channel of delivery for their humanitarian assistance.

The type of NGO supported also varies. Over half of the NGOs supported by Ireland and the Netherlands are international while the majority of NGOs supported by other the other DAC donors who provided data are national organisations based in that donor country. Norway, Ireland and Australia support the largest number of NGOs in developing countries: 12 of the 42 NGOs supported by Norway in 2007 were based in developing countries; 8 of 22 by Australia and 8 of 51 by Ireland.

How much funding is being allocated to NGOs from the new pooled funding mechanisms?

NGOs receive contributions from official sources within disaster-affected countries through multilateral agencies, bilateral funding from governmental donors and the two types of country level pooled fund: Emergency Response Funds (ERFs) and Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs).

NGOs cannot receive funding direct from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which is required to channel money through a UN body.

The CHFs established in Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) disbursed US\$266 million in 2007. Of this, NGOs received US\$77 million, or 29% of the total. The CHF for Central African Republic (CAR) disbursed 55% of its money through NGOs in the first year (2008).

The NGO share of CHF funding has increased markedly in the past three years. In 2006 it was less than 20%, rising to just over 40% by 2008. The pooled fund in DRC has consistently spent a higher proportion of its funding through NGOs than in Sudan, reaching 48% in 2008 whilst Sudan's share was 35% in 2008.

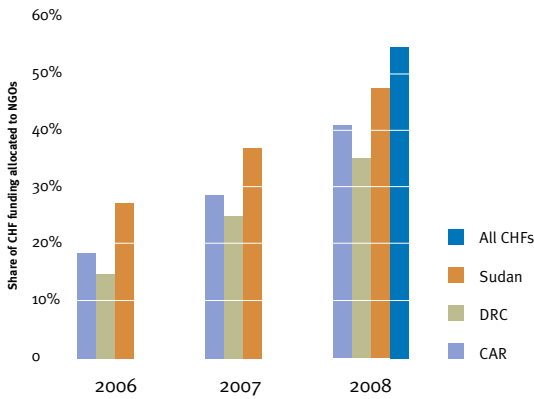


Figure 5: CHF allocations to NGOs as a share of total spending, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA in-country field office data]

ERFs spent US\$110 million between 2006 and 2008. Of this 60% (US\$67 million), was channelled through NGOs. 70% of ERF funding was allocated to NGOs in 2007, an increase from the 64% in 2006. It fell back slightly in 2008 as a result of the large allocations through UN agencies in Ethiopia. In some countries, such as Somalia and Zimbabwe, virtually all the ERF funds flow through NGOs: 94% in 2006 and 80% in 2007 for Somalia, and 78% for both in 2008.

Where do NGOs spend their humanitarian assistance from non-official sources?

In 2007 the largest share of NGO humanitarian assistance (63%) went to Africa. This compares with a 43% share spent by DAC donors. The biggest difference in regional priorities is the Middle East, which receives 6% of NGO humanitarian assistance, compared with 16% from DAC donor governments.

Some priorities are shared between governments and NGOs. Five countries are among the top ten recipients of both NGO and official spending: Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Iraq and Pakistan. Public awareness, fuelled by media attention, is important in driving humanitarian assistance from governments and voluntary contributions from the public. It is not surprising therefore that most of the larger recipients of NGO humanitarian assistance are financed by a mix of official and public contributions.

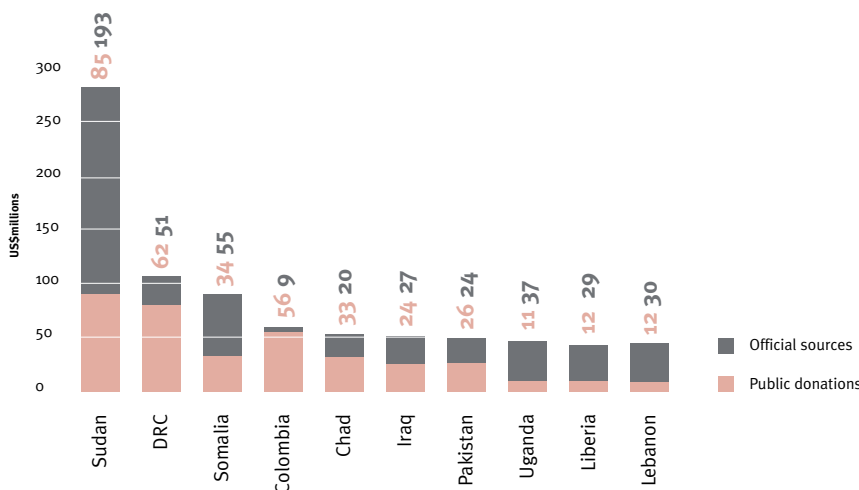


Figure 6: Top ten recipients of NGO humanitarian assistance, 2007 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on NGO reports]

Some countries are funded overwhelmingly by public donations. Among the large recipients of NGO humanitarian assistance, Colombia, Chad, Niger, the Russian Caucasus and Haiti were financed primarily via this source.

Official sources of funding accounted for around:

- 90% of NGO expenditure in Afghanistan and Jordan
- 70% in Sudan, Lebanon, Palestine, Uganda and Burundi
- 60% in Somalia, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia
- 50% in DRC and Iraq.

Smaller, often neglected, crises have a different pattern of financing. NGOs report that there is little advantage in appealing to the public for forgotten emergencies and they rely either on government funding or on using their own reserves to meet needs in places that have failed to gain public attention. As a result, a large number of countries that receive small amounts of humanitarian assistance do so from either entirely official or non-official sources.

Official funding was the source of finance for almost all NGO humanitarian activity in Western Sahara, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Eritrea, Timor Leste, Madagascar and Swaziland.

Public funds are the only reported income for NGO humanitarian work in 15 countries including Vanuatu, Slovakia, Croatia, Albania, Chile, Mauritania, Argentina, Israel, Egypt, Romania, Togo, Bulgaria, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen.

Methodology

This analysis of NGO humanitarian assistance is based on the published accounts and financial reports of 19 major NGOs and coalitions comprising 111 organisations raising funds in 23 countries. While this group represents many of the largest and most influential organisations and coalitions, it does not channel all NGO humanitarian assistance. We estimate that our sample group of NGOs represents around 60% of total NGO humanitarian assistance. NGOs as a community do not use standard definitions or classifications so some interpretation has been necessary in order to group expenditure into common categories. This chapter builds on the GHA focus report Public Support for Humanitarian Crises through NGOs, published February 2009. The report and full datasets are available online at globalhumanitarianassistance.org

This analysis of spending by recipient country is not comprehensive. It relies on the country-level allocations reported by NGOs in their accounts. This captures around half of the total reported NGO expenditure

NGO reviewed	Number of member agencies
Action contre la Faim	3
CARE	10
CARITAS	17
Concern Worldwide	3
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	1
GOAL	3
International Medical Corps (IMC)	2
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	3
Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	19
Mercy Corps	2
Merlin	1
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	1
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	1
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1
Oxfam	13
Save the Children	14
Tearfund	1
World Vision	15
Overall total	111

Table 1: The 19 study set NGOs [Source: Development Initiatives]

07 | Financing mechanisms

This chapter looks at the ‘new’ channels and mechanisms for funding delivery – the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which helps ensure that funding flows more equitably between crises, and country-level pooled mechanisms, which are designed to get funding to flow to the urgent priority needs first within crises

This millennium has seen major innovations in the instruments used to finance humanitarian assistance as part of the humanitarian reform agenda. The innovations have been driven by the imperative of funding according to need, the recognition that some crises are much better funded than others and that priority needs have been left unmet.

Humanitarian financing is not just about the money

In most humanitarian and transition situations, the forces shaping events are way outside donor control. The one thing that is within donor control is financing. Donors can decide how much to fund, which agencies or organisations to finance, what restrictions or conditions are applied and when to turn the funding tap on and off.

Financing is not just a flow of resources: it affects behaviour, architecture, the power and influence of different groups, priorities and capacity development

Financing modalities can result in empowerment or disempowerment of different bodies: if funding is restricted to or channelled through a particular group (such as the UN or international NGOs) that empowers the group in several ways. First it provides income and even if an agency is just a conduit for funding it may provide a modest source of the best type of income (core unearmarked funding) by enabling it to charge an administration fee. Second, it may empower that organisation to select recipients and control what is funded, when and how. Third these financing choices influence the extent to which different partners are visible to and dialogue with the original donor and are thus able to shape donor thinking.

Financing modalities also affect the way needs are defined and priorities set. Pooled funds, for instance, can only be spent on priorities included in the strategic plan. Organisations that want to access pooled funds must therefore participate in needs assessment and prioritisation. If donors put a critical mass of funding through pooled funds, it may strengthen incentives to participate in needs assessment/priority setting.

Financing modalities can incentivise particular types of behaviour. If donors fund NGOs bilaterally, there is reduced incentive for the NGOs to coordinate with other actors. If each individual donor gives priority to funding their own national NGOs, there is an incentive for those NGOs to be engaged in as many countries as possible.

Financing modalities can drive or inhibit coordination. For instance pooled funding allocation processes can drive coordination by creating a forum where donors and agencies exchange information about their programmes and make spending decisions and/or pitch for funding. Financing modalities also determine who will be eligible for funding and dictate who has an incentive to attend those meetings.

Financing modalities can support or preclude the development of capacity. For instance, when funding rules exclude agencies that do not use specified accounting procedures, then the potential to deploy or develop existing local capacity may be undercut. Rules that either require or preclude financing through government agencies exclude a whole range of options in transition situations. What may have

appeared as a problem with domestic absorptive capacity may in fact be a problem with funding mechanisms.

So financing is not just a flow of resources: it affects behaviour, architecture, the power and influence of different groups, priorities and capacity development. And there is no neutral choice – making a financing decision creates consequences that go far beyond time-bound funding for an activity.

What are the ‘new’ mechanisms for humanitarian funding?

The new mechanisms for humanitarian funding include the CERF, established in 2005 and country-level pooled mechanisms such as the Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs) and Emergency Response Funds (ERFs). The CERF aims to ensure that funding flows more equitably between different crises while the country-level pooled funds are instruments designed to get funding to flow to the urgent priority needs first within a crisis.

The funding for both CERF and country-level pooled mechanisms has been increasing steadily for three years and, in 2008, they received US\$861 million between them.¹

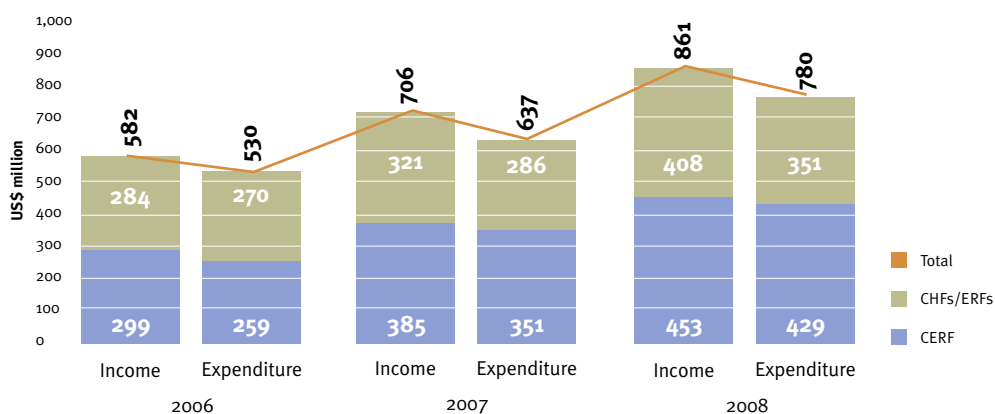


Figure 1: CERF and country-level pooled funding mechanisms [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN CERF data and OCHA in-country field office data]

Some donors are channelling very substantial shares of their humanitarian spending through these structures – over one-fifth of both the United Kingdom’s and the Netherlands’ total official humanitarian assistance expenditure was allocated to the new mechanisms in 2007.

Participation has also been increasing, particularly through the CERF, which has attracted a large number of governments as well as private contributions.

¹ CHFs are currently operating in Central African Republic (CAR), DRC and Sudan. ERFs are operating in Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine/OPT, Somalia and Zimbabwe. Our analysis of ERFs is based on data for CAR (up to July 2008, when the ERF for CAR transferred to a CHF), Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe. We do not have comparable data for the ERFs in Indonesia, Haiti, Myanmar or Palestine/OPT

The CERF

The CERF is a stand-by fund established by the UN to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. The fund is open to agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The CERF is managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) who decides on the allocation of the fund. As the ERC operates within the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) this agency is not eligible to apply for grants.

The grant element of the CERF is split into rapid response (RR) and underfunded emergency (UFE) windows. An annual target of US\$450 million was set for the grants – two-thirds of which is to be allocated to the RR window and one-third to UFE.

In 2008 total funding to the CERF was US\$453m. Rapid response has received 67% of the total funding received to date

An independent review conducted in 2008 reported that the CERF had “proven itself as a valuable and impartial tool and in a short time frame has become an essential feature of international humanitarian action.”² Strengthening the CERF secretariat and ensuring that recipient agencies have appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place are identified as key targets to aim for over the next few years.

Guidelines for applications to – and compliance with – CERF criteria were updated in April 2008. These revised guidelines now underline that “CERF-supported interventions should be consistent with basic humanitarian principles and draw attention to the consideration of vulnerability of particular groups (women and children), environmental impacts, partnerships with governments and national and international non-government organisations (NGOs), empowerment of affected populations, as well as support for the principles of ‘Good Humanitarian Donorship’ and ‘Do No Harm’.”³

Funding for the CERF has increased steadily since 2006, amounting to US\$1.1 billion over the three years to 2008. CERF expenditure over the same period totalled US\$1 billion.

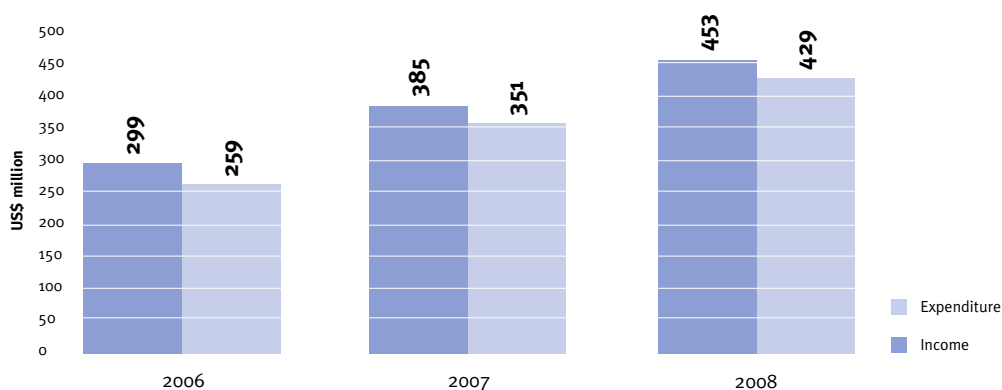


Figure 2: CERF income and expenditure, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN CERF data]

² <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/WhatistheCERF/EvaluationsandReviews/tabid/5340/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
³ Barber, M et al (2008) CERF Two Year Evaluation available at [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db90osid/OCHA-7JHMC3/\\$file/CERF%20Two%20Year%20Evaluation.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db90osid/OCHA-7JHMC3/$file/CERF%20Two%20Year%20Evaluation.pdf?openelement), pp 36

Contributors to the CERF

The CERF is reliant on four donors to fund more than half of its requirements – the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom together financed 61% of the CERF for its first three years. These donors’ collective share of total commitments fell from 63.2% in 2007 to 56.5% in 2008, reflecting major increases in contributions from Canada, Spain and Ireland. Contributions from all other donors increased by one-third in 2008 but this trend will need to be accelerated if the CERF is to become less reliant on a small donor group.

120 donors have contributed to the CERF since 2006 – 22 DAC countries, 85 non-DAC countries and 13 others – yet more than half of its requirements have been funded by just four donors

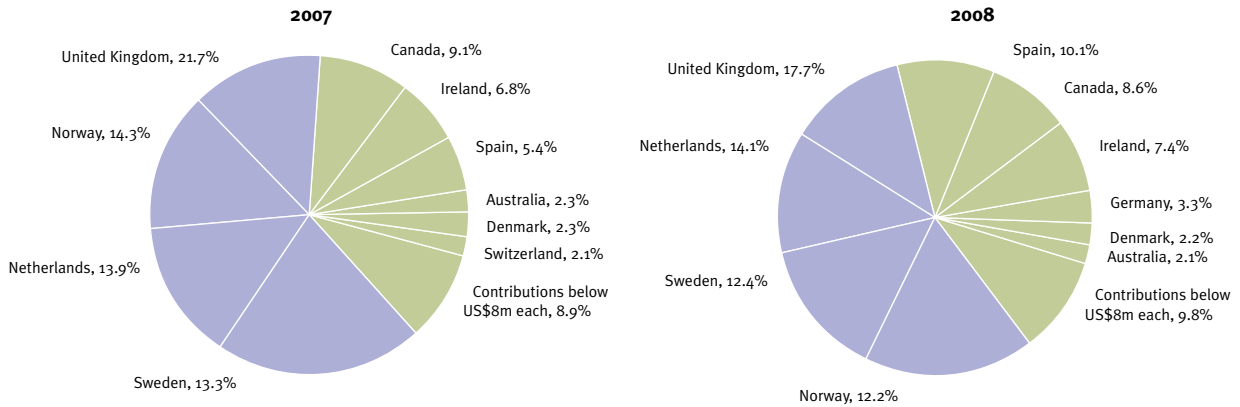


Figure 3: Shares of commitments to the CERF, 2007 and 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on CERF data]

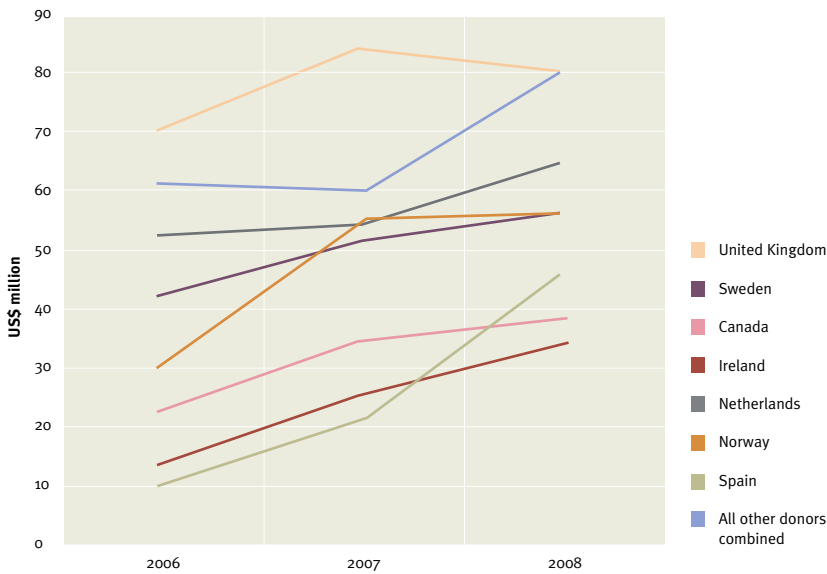


Figure 4: Main donor contributions to the UN CERF, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN CERF data]

In 2007, 19 of the 23 DAC donors supported the CERF, together contributing US\$378 million. Greece, Japan, the United States and the EC did not contribute. In 2008, total DAC donor contributions increased to US\$447 million – and Japan, Greece and the United States joined the contributors.

DAC contributions to the CERF remain a small percentage of their total humanitarian spending, hovering around 4% in both 2006 and 2007. 85 other countries contributed to the CERF in at least one year, many of them developing countries. When measured in terms of burden sharing, these non-DAC donors are contributing in line with their shares of global wealth. (See Chapter 5, Non-DAC donors.)

CERF recipients

Half of CERF funding has gone to nine countries over its lifetime. Four countries have been present every year amongst the 10 top-funded: DRC, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Ethiopia. This group of countries has received 28.5% of the funds disbursed by the CERF grant element since its inception. Sudan and DRC are top recipients of total official humanitarian assistance and have had the largest requirements in terms of UN consolidated appeals in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Ethiopia's share of total official humanitarian assistance has been declining for the past two years. Sri Lanka has received less than 1% of total official humanitarian assistance since 2000.

CERF allocations have become increasingly less concentrated. In 2006 three-quarters of the funding went to ten countries but by 2008, that share had dropped to a half. Because of the increase in overall funding between 2006 and 2008, the amounts received by the top recipient each year have remained similar, but allocations to other recipients have tripled.

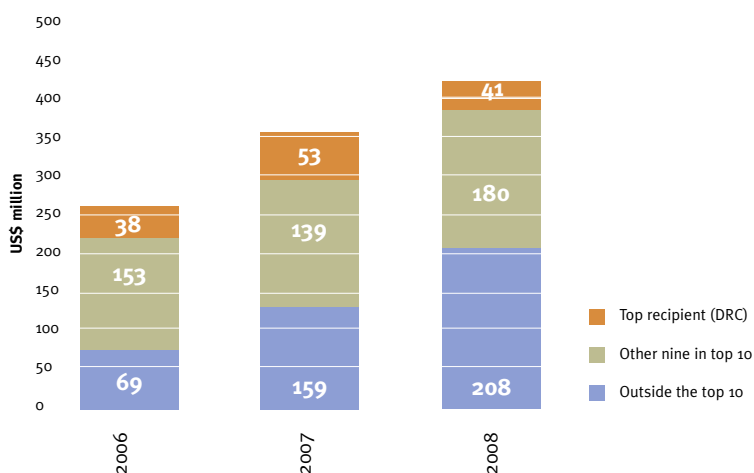


Figure 5: Concentration of CERF funding, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN CERF data]

CHFs

CHFs are country-level pooled funding mechanisms, built on the principles of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative and administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). There are currently CHFs in CAR (launched in August 2008), DRC and Sudan, all of which are managed by OCHA staff.

The main characteristic of CHFs is that the money that they receive is totally unearmarked, allowing funds to be allocated at country level on the basis of need at the time. This makes CHFs flexible as the mechanism can fill in the gaps in funding based on a country-level needs assessment and give priority to activities in the CAP that are not funded by other sources. Unlike ERFs, CHFs are intended to finance requirements identified in the annual humanitarian plan rather than unforeseen needs.

Since 2006, donors have contributed a total of over US\$850 million to CHFs – nearly US\$500 million to the CHF in Sudan and over US\$350 million to the CHF in DRC.

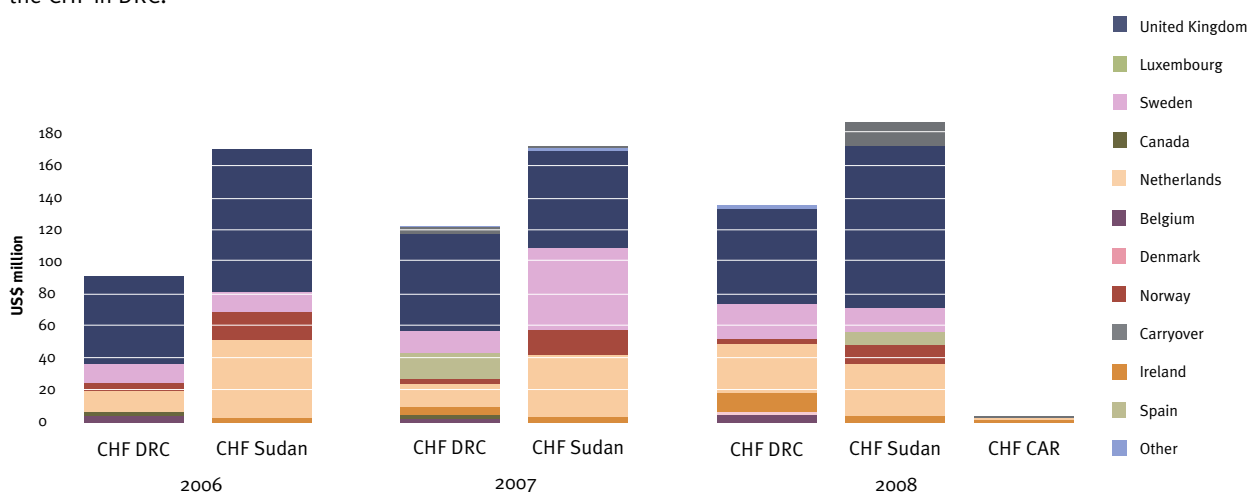


Figure 6: CHF income by donor, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

Contributors to CHFs

The United Kingdom provided the largest volume of contributions to the CHFs between 2006 and 2008, with the majority of its funding allocated to Sudan. The Netherlands has provided the second largest volume of contributions. In 2006 and 2007, the majority of its funding went to Sudan while in 2008, it allocated US\$28 million to DRC compared with US\$22 million to Sudan.

Income for the CHF in DRC has risen steadily since 2006, increasing by 33.6% between 2006 and 2007 and by a further 17.4% between 2007 and 2008. By way of contrast, income for the CHF in Sudan remained almost constant for the first two years before falling by just over US\$5 million in 2008.

The CHF for CAR was launched in August 2008. As this fund was converted from an ERF, a large proportion of its income was in the form of a carryover, amounting to US\$0.7 million. Further income was provided by contributions of US\$0.8 million from Ireland and US\$1.4 million from the Netherlands. US\$2.5 million has so far been distributed for urgent humanitarian action.

CHF recipients

CHF funding can be allocated to both NGOs and UN agencies. Since 2006, 30% of CHF funding has been channelled directly through NGOs and 70% through UN agencies.

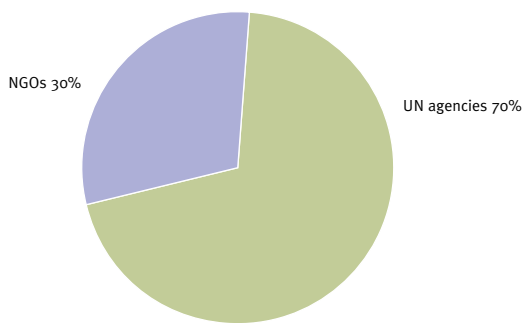


Figure 7: Allocations of CHF funding through NGOs and UN agencies, 2006-2008
 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

In both DRC and Sudan, the share of funding going through NGOs has increased, rising from 26.4% to 47.6% over three years in DRC and from 15.2% to 35.3% in Sudan. Because the overall volume of funding for the CHF in Sudan has declined over the period, the absolute amounts going to UN agencies have fallen from US\$140 million in 2006 to US\$97 million in 2008, while the volumes going to NGOs have increased from US\$25 million to US\$53 million over the same period. In DRC the overall volume of funding has increased. So, while the UN has been getting a smaller share, the dollar amount has remained much the same. 54.6% of the disbursements made by the CHF in CAR between August 2008 and the end of the year was channelled through NGOs.

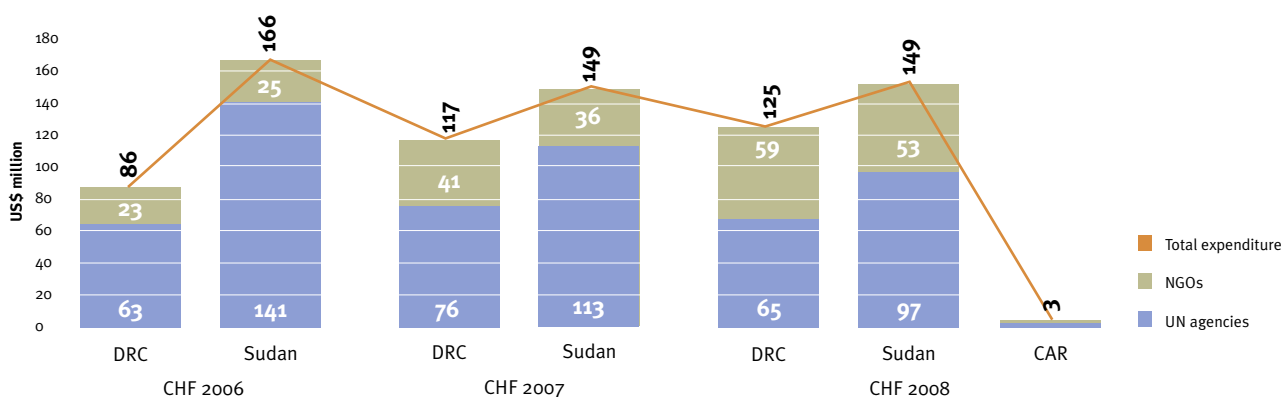


Figure 8: CHF expenditure and channels of delivery, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

ERFs

Contributions to ERFs are unearmarked and pooled.⁴ They differ from CHF in that they provide most of their funding to short-term, small-scale NGO projects. They finance quick response activities for unforeseen needs and allow donors to fund a broader range of organisations without the direct grant-making relationship. ERFs are managed in-country by OCHA.

ERFs are usually set up at the suggestion of donors and can enable a quick response to sudden emergencies as well as improved preparedness. Their big advantage is that they can enable organisations to start emergency work while waiting for funding from other donors or to provide service continuity when there are gaps in funding from other sources.

OCHA reported in 2008 that “ERFs have already demonstrated significant added value at a relatively low cost; however, to ensure coherence and complementarity, future ERFs will be standardized through a more formal mechanism.”⁵

The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund for Iraq is another form of ERF and was formalised in May 2007 to disburse funds quickly to international and national humanitarian organisations for urgent humanitarian action. An evaluation of Iraq’s ERF was published in June 2008 and, like other reports on ERFs, it concluded that they were not sufficiently accessible to national NGOs. It also highlighted the absence of external monitoring or evaluation of ERF projects and the need for a monitoring and evaluation plan to be put in place as soon as possible.

Contributors to ERFs

Since 2006 ERFs have received a total of US\$168 million from donors, US\$152 million (or 90%) of which from 12 DAC donors. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are the largest contributors, financing 30% and 24.8% of funding in 2008 respectively. Norway was the next largest donor, providing 7.3% of funding, followed by Ireland and Sweden providing 5.9% and 6.5% respectively. Funding for ERFs increased between 2007 and 2008, attributable largely to contributions to the Ethiopia ERF and needs arising from the drought.

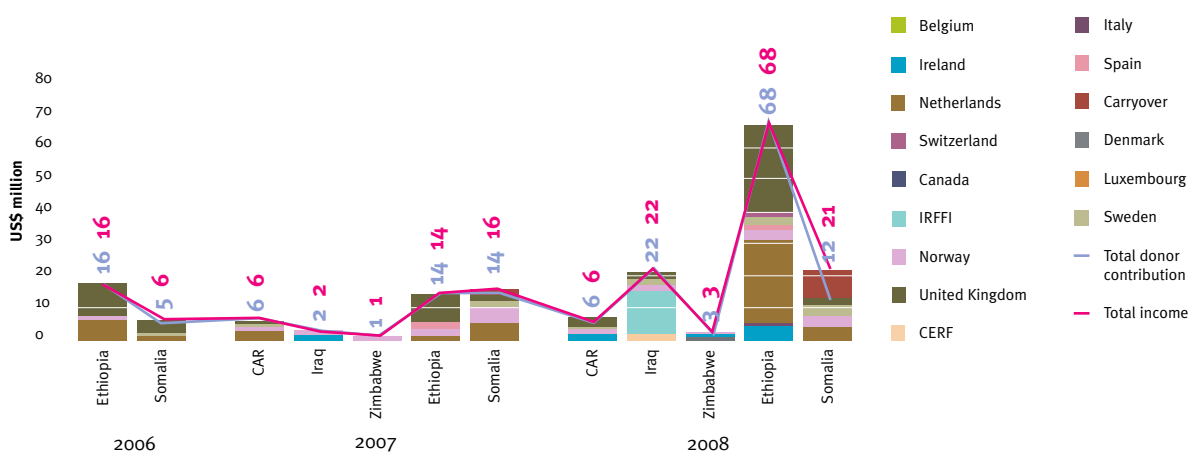


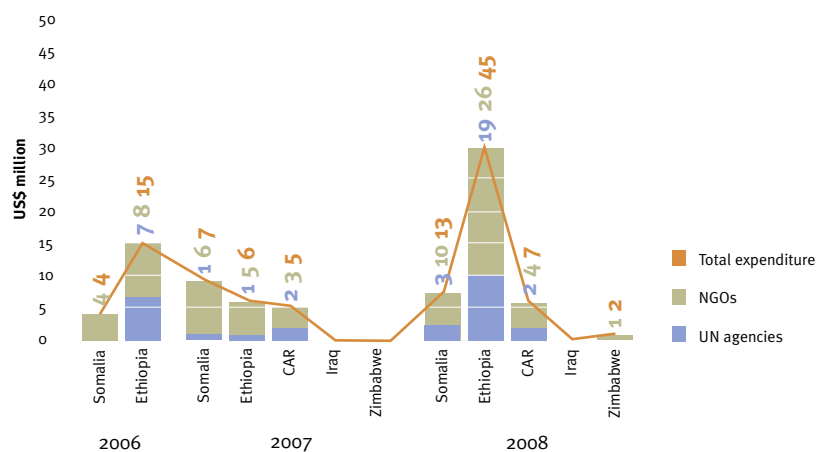
Figure 9: ERF expenditure and donors, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

⁴ In some countries, ERFs are known as Humanitarian Response Funds (HRF)

⁵ OCHA in 2008, available at http://ochaonline.un.org/ocha2008/html/focus%20on_humanitarian%20financing.htm

ERF channels of delivery

The shares of funding allocated to NGOs and UN agencies vary considerably by ERF. In Somalia and Zimbabwe, funding is overwhelmingly via NGOs: 94% in 2006 and 79.6% in 2007 for Somalia and just over 78% for both in 2008. In Ethiopia, the UN channelled around 40% of spending in both 2006 and 2008 – though 22.6% in 2007. CAR reflects the average for ERFs as a whole, with one-third channelled through the UN and two-thirds through NGOs.



The ERF in Iraq received US\$15m from the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI), part of the Iraq Trust Fund (ITF), in 2008. It also received a contribution of US\$1.56m from the RR window of the CERF

Figure 10: ERF expenditure by channel of delivery, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

Overall, the allocation has been 34.9% to UN agencies and 65.1% to NGOs over the lifetime of the ERFs – the opposite of the funding split for CHFs where around 70% is channelled through the UN.

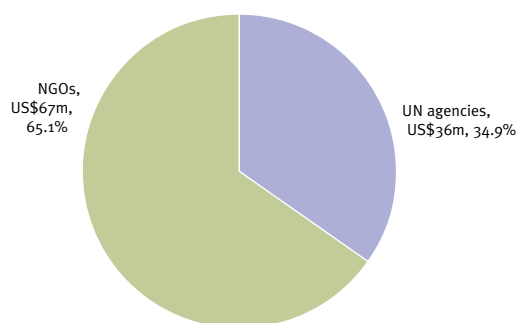


Figure 11: Allocations of ERF funding through NGOs and UN agencies, 2006-2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on OCHA in-country field office data]

Financing mechanism	Income	Expenditure 2006-2008	Managed by	Characteristics	In operation in ...
Adequate and equitable funding globally across crises					
CERF	US\$1.1bn	US\$1.0bn	Administered by OCHA for use by operational UN agencies	UN agencies receive grants for rapid response and underfunded emergencies and loans to enable quick response for well funded emergencies	Can be anywhere ...
Coherent funding within crises – ensuring a coordinated response and that priority needs are met first					
Pooled funds					
CHFs	US\$350m (DRC)	US\$330m (DRC)	Funds administered by UNDP but controlled by the Humanitarian Coordinator	Decentralised – decision-making devolved to Humanitarian Coordinator Priority activities in the CAP that are not funded by other sources	Can be anywhere ... currently in DRC (2006), Sudan (2006) and CAR (from August 2008)
	US\$489m (Sudan)	US\$464m (Sudan)			
	US\$2.1m (CAR from July 2008)	US\$2.5m (CAR from July 2008)			
ERFs	US\$23.3m (Iraq)	US\$7.9m (Iraq)	Funds administered by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator for NGOs/UN agencies	Unearmarked funds for small-scale, quick response activities for unforeseen needs Allow donors to fund broader range of organisations without the direct funding relationship	Can be anywhere ... currently in Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe. Also in Haiti, Indonesia, Myanmar and Palestine/ OPT but we do not have comparable data for these. There was also an ERF in CAR until July 2008 – now a CHF
	US\$97.4m (Ethiopia)	US\$66m (Ethiopia)			
	US\$31.1m (Somalia)	US\$24m (Somalia)			
	US\$3.9m (Zimbabwe)	US\$1.8m (Zimbabwe)			
	US\$12m (CAR up to July 2008)	US\$10.4m (CAR up to July 2008)			

Table 1: Summary of new financing mechanisms. Note: ‘Income’ refers to contributions made by donors including CERF and trust funds. It does not include carryover. ‘Expenditure’ refers to flows to either UN agencies, international NGOs and/or national NGOs. The US\$2.1m income figure for CAR does not include carryover from the CAR ERF [Source: Development Initiatives summary based on UN CERF, OCHA in-country data and fund managers]

08 | Taking the long view

This chapter examines trends since 1995 to explore the extent to which humanitarian assistance is used to address short-term or enduring needs and the part it plays in sustainable poverty reduction and development assistance. It raises questions about the type of aid architecture that is needed to address the cycles of crisis, vulnerability and poverty that dominate many people's lives.

Humanitarian assistance is traditionally distinguished from development assistance by being short-term, life-saving and exceptional, rather than longer-term, poverty-reducing and promoting sustainability. Much attention and time is given to trying to 'fill the gap' or identifying how people 'move' from humanitarian to development modes. But the reality for many people is a lifetime of extreme vulnerability and constant insecurity. While this manifests itself in periodic acute crises it also forces people into choices that reduce their resilience to future disasters, creating a downward spiral of increasing, and often inter-generational, poverty and vulnerability.

What distinguishes humanitarian and development assistance?

Humanitarian assistance is perceived as being more about saving lives and protecting people than it is about sustained poverty reduction; more about timely responses than capacity development or long-term relationships; more about people than states or institutions. It can waive some of the rules and procedures that apply to development assistance and work in places where development assistance is politically difficult because of sustained human rights abuses or where the state itself is fragile or non-existent.

The Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative has defined the scope of humanitarian assistance and set out the objectives as follows: "to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations."

Humanitarian action is guided by principles: "humanity, meaning the centrality of saving human lives and alleviating suffering wherever it is found; impartiality, meaning the implementation of actions solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations; neutrality, meaning that humanitarian action must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute where such action is carried out; and independence, meaning the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented."

What does the data tell us about how humanitarian assistance has been spent?

Most humanitarian assistance is long-term. It is spent in the same countries year after year and protracted crises have been taking an increasing share of total humanitarian assistance.

Since 2002, long-term humanitarian assistance has accounted for over half of humanitarian spending. In 2003 and 2004, long-term humanitarian assistance accounted for 79% and 76% of the total respectively, falling to around 50% in the last three years. That compares with a range of 29%-41% for the period between 1995 and 2000.

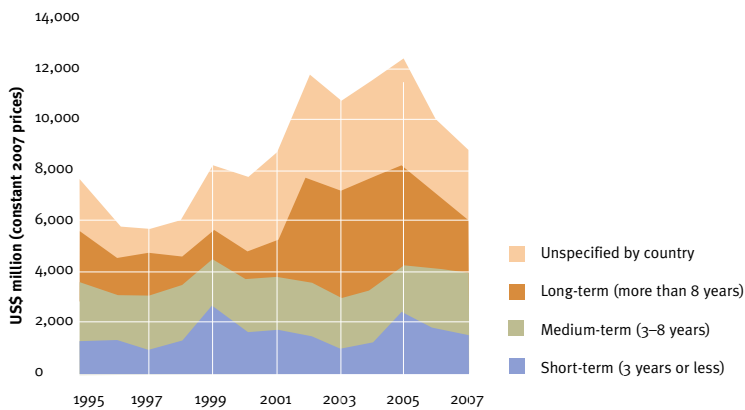


Figure 1: Long, medium and short-term humanitarian assistance 1995-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC₁ and 2a data]

We have classified humanitarian spending into three groups based on the number of years that countries have received more than 10% of their official development assistance (ODA) in the form of humanitarian assistance. Globally humanitarian assistance has averaged around 10% of ODA since 1995. This has been used as the benchmark to differentiate occasional and small scale humanitarian responses from countries where humanitarian assistance has been a more significant component of ODA. Long-term humanitarian assistance is the funding that goes to countries receiving more than 10% of their ODA in humanitarian assistance for more than eight years between 1995 and 2007. Medium-term humanitarian assistance is the funding that goes to countries receiving more than 10% of their ODA in humanitarian assistance for between four and eight years between 1995 and 2007. Short-term humanitarian assistance is the funding that goes to countries that have received more than 10% of their ODA in humanitarian assistance for three years or less between 1995 and 2007

The countries that receive long-term humanitarian assistance fall into two categories. The majority of spending is in large countries in crisis: Sudan, Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Afghanistan and Ethiopia. But the other 11 recipients of long-term humanitarian assistance include neglected emergencies, countries in protracted conflicts and places where the environment for development assistance is extremely unfavourable.

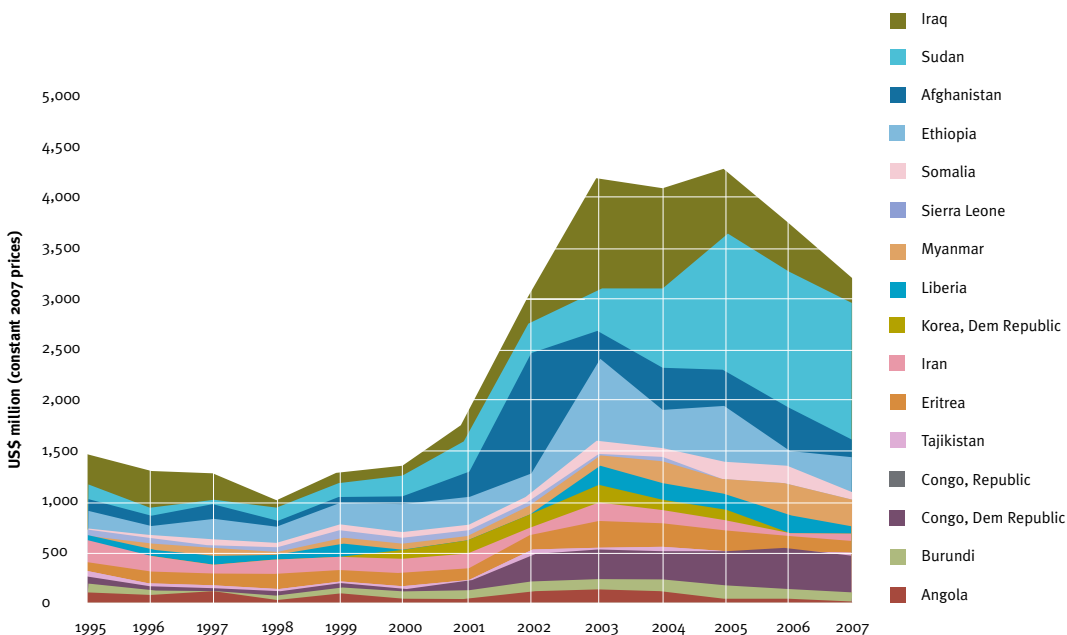


Figure 2: Countries that have received long-term humanitarian assistance 1995-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC 2a data]

Chronically poor countries account for 98% of long-term humanitarian assistance and 37% of medium-term humanitarian assistance.¹ This is not a surprise given the strong links between chronic poverty and conflict, disasters and insecurity. But it does emphasise the importance of humanitarian assistance for countries in chronic poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa, 30% of the population live in countries receiving long-term humanitarian assistance.

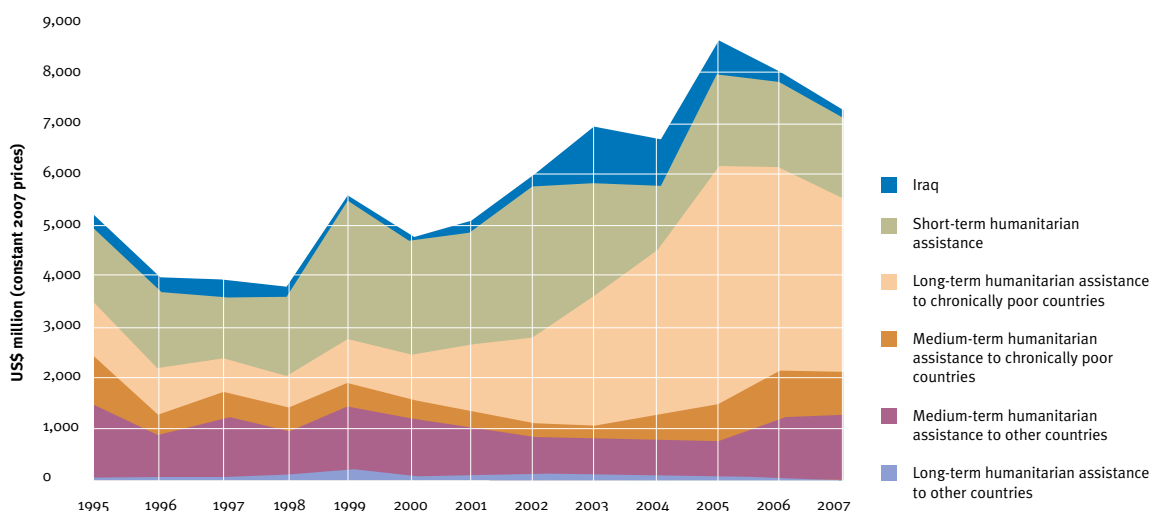


Figure 3: Humanitarian assistance to chronically poor countries 1995-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on DAC data]

Within individual chronically poor countries, humanitarian assistance is often a very large proportion of the total aid flow. In Chad, humanitarian assistance has been between 44% and 58% of total official development assistance (ODA) for the past four years; DRC has received around 40% of total ODA in the form of humanitarian assistance annually since 1994. In Ethiopia and Eritrea, humanitarian assistance is now down to between a quarter and one-fifth of ODA respectively, but was over 50% in the early years of the millennium. In Burundi nearly three-quarters of ODA was in the form of humanitarian assistance in 2004 and in most years since 1995 it has been over half of ODA.

Burundi’s gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is US\$118 a year or 32 cents a day for each of its 8.5 million people. Life expectancy at birth is 51 for women and 48 for men and one child in ten dies in infancy. In this chronically poor environment, it is humanitarian assistance – structured around responses to crises and based on assumptions of short term involvement – that has been the primary source of ODA.

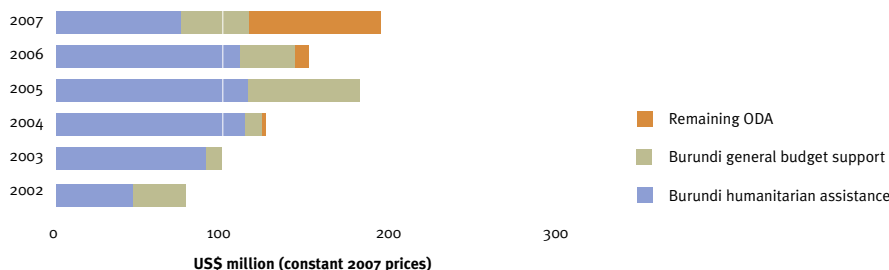


Figure 4: Humanitarian assistance, general budget support and ODA to Burundi, 2002-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS data]

¹ Countries in chronic poverty have relatively low initial levels of welfare (relatively low GDP per capita and relatively high mortality, fertility and undernourishment) plus relatively slow rates of progress over time across all available indicators. See Chronic Poverty Report 2008-9, Escaping Poverty Traps, page 14. www.chronicpoverty.org

The box below sets out the need for coherence with government policy in the context of conflict, climate variability and chronic poverty in Northern Uganda.² The humanitarian reflex, driven by the principles of impartiality and neutrality, is to work outside government. So where humanitarian assistance is the primary source of finance, the question of how to engage with the government on longer term poverty reduction may be less likely to come to the top of the agenda. In protracted conflicts, donors are faced with a difficult balancing act. The role of national and local government in longer term poverty reduction has to be balanced by financing that by-passes government structures in the interests of protecting people and providing basic services. This is further complicated because donors' financing choices also carry political messages which can signal support or disapproval.

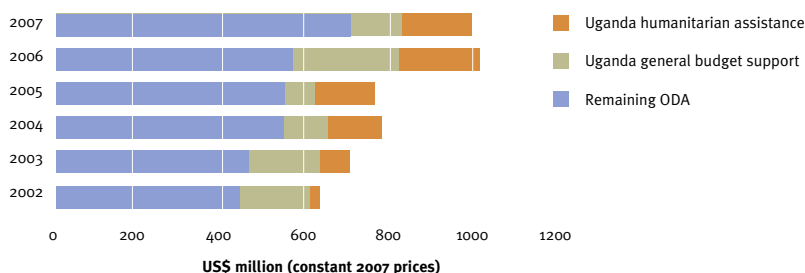


Figure 5: Humanitarian assistance, general budget support and ODA to Uganda, 2002-2007
[Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS data]

Financing humanitarian assistance and attention to climate change, chronic poverty and conflict in Northern Uganda³

Northern Uganda has been locked in armed conflict for nearly 20 years. The war has resulted in displacement, abduction and death for thousands of people and the disruption of economic activity. Karamoja, the poorest region in the country, has faced chronic insecurity fuelled by cattle rustling and the proliferation of small arms. For Northern Uganda, climate variability in the form of unprecedented rainfall, floods, and stretched droughts especially in the north and north-east has exposed local populations to immediate food deficits (which have in turn led to the need for emergency food aid and relief).⁴ Because of long-term conflict, climate variability and poor service delivery among other factors, vulnerability and poverty remain high, accompanied by low development and high deprivation.⁵

During these crises in Northern Uganda, the majority of the population has relied on humanitarian assistance provided by international, local and national institutions including UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières, Action Against Hunger, and other international NGOs and faith-based organisations. In the broader framework of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the Ugandan government has prioritised conflict, security and disaster management issues and subsequently established security, conflict resolution and disaster management as a separate sector under the office of the Prime Minister. Guided by the PEAP, donors align their assistance with government priorities through sector and general budget support. However, the needs of conflict-affected areas in the north are largely addressed through off-budget donor funded projects.⁶ This separation undermines the government's role in service delivery and reinforces the perception of the government's neglect for the north. While some donors are linking conflict and development in specific projects, they are doing little to encourage the integration of conflict and armed violence issues across sectors through dialogue and support, linked with sector wide approaches. In 2007 the government launched the National Plan for Peace Recovery and Development of Northern Uganda (PRDP) to spearhead stabilisation and recovery, initially for three years. The next three years of the plan are expected to cost approximately US\$600 million. In 2007 humanitarian assistance to Uganda totalled US\$164 million and total ODA was just over US\$1 billion. The new plan will be financed through international co-financing, direct budget support and district-level allocations by way of block grants, setting up a multi-donor trust fund, parallel projects and reallocation of national expenditures.

It is crucial to establish the coherence of these policies and programmes in incorporating humanitarian response and vulnerability.

² See also International Crisis Group (14 April 2004) Northern Uganda: Understanding and Solving the Conflict. Africa Report N°77. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=2588> and Elizabeth Stites (June 2006) Humanitarian Agenda 2015-Northern Uganda Country Study. Feinstein International Center. <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Elizabeth+Stites>

³ This analysis on Northern Uganda is part of an ongoing programme of work by Development Research and Training (DRT), Uganda, on coherence in policy and humanitarian assistance for sustainable livelihood outcomes in Northern Uganda. www.drt-ug.org

⁴ Many districts have been affected including Katakwi, Amuria, Kumi, Kaberamaido and Soroti in the Teso region, and Nakapiripirit and Moroto in the Karamoja region. Pader and Kitgum districts in Northern Uganda were also affected by torrential rains displacing people and in some instances leading to loss of lives

⁵ According to the UNHS 2005/06, 60.7% of the population lives below the poverty line, a figure that is nearly twice the national poverty average

⁶ Sarah Bayne (2007); Aid and Conflict in Uganda

Defining humanitarian assistance ‘by exception’

Humanitarian assistance is defined by the principles that govern it but also by exception to the rules and norms for development assistance.

Donors did not start monitoring their humanitarian aid flows until 1973 – 13 years after the establishment of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and four years after the Pearson Commission, which set the standard that 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) should be allocated to ODA.

It was not until the advent of the GHD initiative in 2003 that humanitarian assistance was even included in the DAC peer review process – the primary tool for monitoring the quality of donor assistance. And when the DAC developed a new clustering of types of ODA that are considered to make a particular contribution to poverty reduction in 2007 (country programmable aid), humanitarian assistance was excluded.

One of the key aspects of treating humanitarian assistance and aid to post-conflict countries as an exception is that it allows donors to finance activities in countries that are not priorities under their development cooperation policies. In the 1990s, when there was a strong policy push to channel development assistance to ‘good policy’ environments, humanitarian assistance was the exception that enabled aid to flow to countries like North Korea.⁷

As aid effectiveness principles including concepts like division of labour become more embedded, donors may increasingly concentrate on a limited number of bilateral partnerships. This will mean that donors will need to find other ways to contribute to situations of protracted poverty and vulnerability that fall outside their own priority countries. Financing mechanisms for crisis and post-conflict countries, such as Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs) and Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs), are growing in number and more donors are participating in them.

Humanitarian and development assistance drawing closer

The need to ‘link relief and development’ has been a recurring theme of the last 20 years. The concept of linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) to address protracted crises emerged in the mid-1990s. In the 1980s there was a growing distinction between development aid that was subject to political and economic conditionalities, on the one hand, and relief aid that was provided outside state structures and relatively free of such restrictions, on the other. There have been and continue to be many attempts to set up ‘gap-filling’ funds and processes. Although there is no global standard for a process or mechanism to link relief and development, in practice what has happened has been greater convergence between humanitarian and development agendas.

The scope of humanitarian work has expanded. In many situations there is reliance on humanitarian assistance funding to finance early recovery and transition and, as the data shows, to support countries in protracted crisis. The humanitarian community has been putting increasing emphasis on addressing people’s vulnerability as well as the capacity to respond competently to events and hazards. UN consolidated appeals include significant ‘early recovery’ and longer term development components. For instance the 2009 consolidated appeal for the Central African Republic (CAR) starts with the words “Now is the opportunity to break the cycle of violence and start reducing poverty” and the team delivering the consolidated appeal process (CAP) is called the ‘Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team’.

⁷ See *Aid, Policies and Growth*, by Craig Burnside and David Dollar, World Bank Policy Research Department, 1997. <http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1700series/wps1777/wps1777.pdf>

The link between crisis, risk, vulnerability and the impact of disasters is increasingly visible in donor humanitarian policies as well. Denmark's new humanitarian strategy for 2010-2015 sets humanitarian action explicitly in the framework of improving human security and reducing poverty: its objectives are to save and protect lives, alleviate suffering and promote the dignity and rights of civilians in crisis situations; as well as to initiate recovery, build resilience to and prevent future crises by breaking the cycle between crises and vulnerability.⁸ Many other donors such as Japan, Germany and Ireland specifically recognise the links between vulnerability and disasters in their policies.

Development assistance has become increasingly concerned with issues around conflict and fragility. In 2007 38% of development assistance (i.e. ODA net of debt and humanitarian assistance) went to fragile states. Funding to sectors related to peace, security and conflict has also been increasing. Civilian peace building has more than doubled to reach US\$1.2 billion in 2007 and security system management and reform has nearly tripled over four years from US\$232 million to US\$875 million.

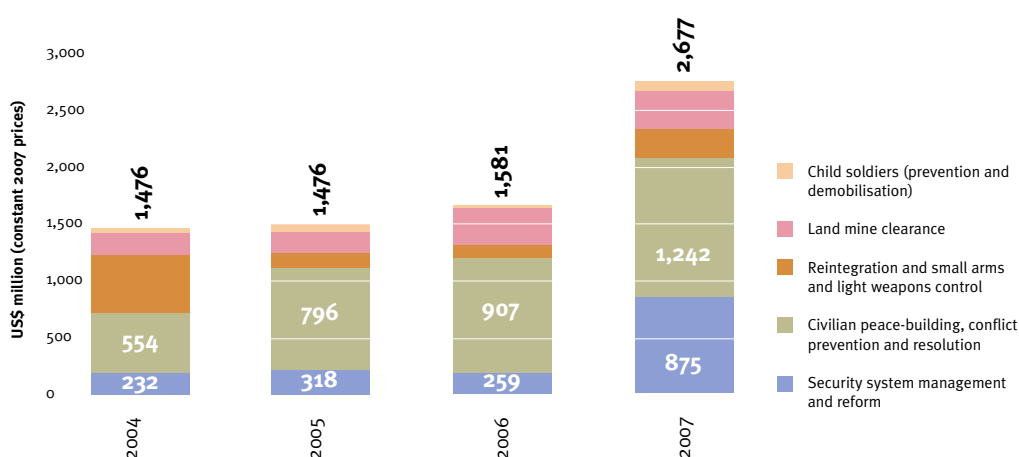


Figure 6: ODA to security-related sectors, 2004-2007 [Source: Development Initiatives based on DAC CRS data]

Vulnerability and the consequences of uninsured risk for both individuals and economies are also more visible on the development agenda. The World Bank has been initiating vulnerability funds.⁹ Social protection and cash transfers are now seen as mainstream instruments to fight poverty and meet humanitarian needs, because they reduce risk and increase the resilience of people in the face of shocks and disasters. They are financed from development assistance including budget support.

But despite the convergence of agendas, the institutions and people that manage humanitarian and development assistance often work separately, use different financing mechanisms and are aligned to different governmental structures. As a result, humanitarian, recovery and development actors do not have the opportunity to coordinate, debate or build on each other's plans and achievements, many important opportunities for early and sustainable recovery from sudden-onset and protracted crises are missed and life-saving issues are not prominent enough in development assistance.

⁸ Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 201 – 2015 forthcoming, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

⁹ In 2008 the World Bank initiated a food vulnerability fund and in 2009 President Robert Zoellick proposed a vulnerability fund in response to the financial crisis, to speed up the delivery of resources to safety net programmes. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22049582~pagePK:64257043~piPK:4376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

Climate change – a different pattern of disasters and consequences

Climate change is also focusing more attention on the importance of reducing risk and increasing resilience.

The number of natural disasters has been increasing since the 1970s as has the number of people affected – although not the number of people killed.¹⁰ The evidence suggests that smaller disasters are increasing in frequency more quickly than larger disasters. But while the scope of individual disasters may be reduced, the impact on each community may be equally severe. A localised mudslide can destroy homes and livelihoods just as completely as an internationally recognised large-scale event.

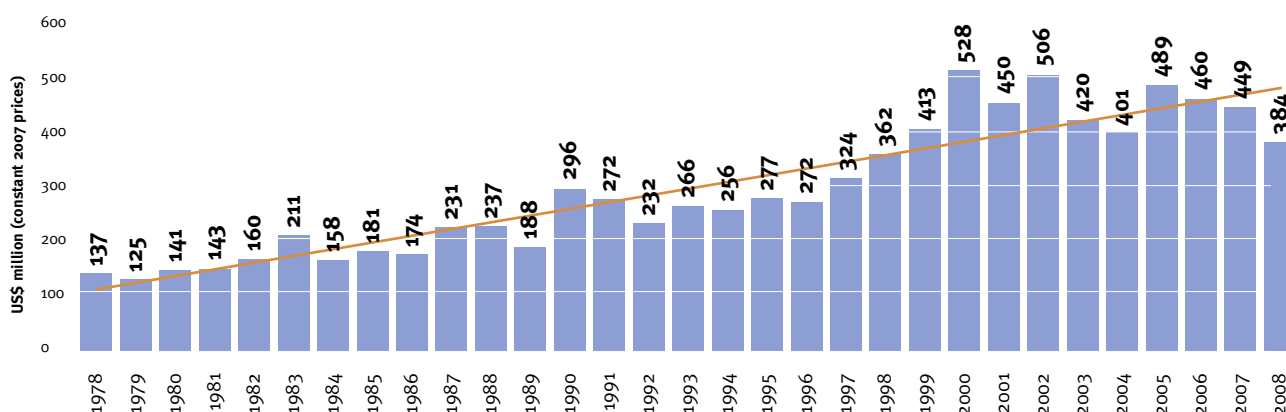


Figure 7: Total number of natural disaster per year, 1978-2008 [Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster www.emdat.be-Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium]

Shocks including natural hazards but also economic crises and ill-health are often followed by sustained periods of poverty. Shocks increase the number of people who fall into poverty and the persistence of poverty among those who are already poor. Very small external events can be catastrophic if the capacity of a vulnerable household to protect itself is already diminished and, with each disaster, household resilience is likely to be reduced as assets are sold and livelihoods compromised. Faced with these high levels of vulnerability and insecurity, people are already adopting strategies that minimise their vulnerability in the short run, but may keep them in poverty in the long run. These include reducing the number and quality of meals, postponing health-related expenditure, shifting into informal or hazardous employment, and adopting less productive but safer crops.¹¹ More seriously, as the projected frequency of climatic shocks increases, so intervals for recovery shorten, threatening to transform cycles of poverty into acute and enduring crises.

¹⁰ Data from International Emergency Disasters Database www.emdat.be and cited in The Humanitarian Costs of Climate Change, Mackinnon Webster, Justin Ginnetti, Peter Walker, Daniel Coppard, Randolph Kent. Development Initiatives, Humanitarian Futures Programme, Tufts University. Feinstein International Center. www.fic.tufts.edu

¹¹ Chronic Poverty Report 2008-9 chapter 3. www.chronicpoverty.org

While undermining the viability of individual livelihoods, climate change threatens the resilience of entire social and economic systems. For example, recent analysis commissioned by OCHA points out that natural disasters also interact with political and economic processes to cause much larger and more complex emergencies. “Natural disasters significantly increase the risk of violent civil conflict both in the short and medium term.¹² [...] A community that is already under economic and political stress may tip from survival to collapse under the impact of extreme weather events and the increasing vulnerability of its population.”¹³

The changing pattern of natural disasters also challenges the current appeal based framework for raising funds. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) noted the huge increase in small and medium-sized disasters and highlighted the implications for funding in its 2007 annual report. For the first time, the funds released from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for small-scale disasters exceeded the amounts for major operations. Humanitarian agencies, both non-governmental and official, are highly dependent on an appeal structure to mobilise resources. Widespread and small-scale disasters do not lend themselves to this type of funding.

Changing humanitarian actors

Long-term analysis confirms that humanitarian actors change over time, with shifting patterns of donors as well as recipients.

When the DAC first started to monitor its humanitarian assistance in 1973, Greece, Ireland and Portugal were recipients of ODA; now they are donors. Korea will join the DAC in 2010. 85 non-DAC donors now contribute to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) – and many of them are also recipients of humanitarian assistance. In 2008, 12% of the humanitarian contributions reported to UN OCHA’s Financial Tracking System (FTS) came from non-DAC donors.

Within donor governments many different agencies are engaged. As well as the traditional humanitarian assistance departments, there are rapid response units that often draw on the expertise and capacity of civil society, the military and ‘whole of government’ approaches.

Voluntary public giving through NGOs adds around one-fifth to official humanitarian assistance. Public support flows direct to UN agencies through national committees and direct donations. Volunteering and gifts in kind add to the resources from the public.

Remittances are hard to calculate but known to be significant. In some crises where there is a large diaspora, remittances may be the most significant source of finance. In 2005 in Guatemala, remittances received totalled US\$413 million – 20 times the amount raised by the UN appeal.¹⁴

NGOs, private givers and non-DAC donors do not necessarily draw the line between humanitarian and developmental activity in the same place as official donors, and some do not try to draw it at all. An example of this is revealed by the data on how humanitarian aid is channelled. Non-DAC donors channel the bulk of their humanitarian assistance direct to recipient governments. In the past, this has accounted for over two-thirds of non-DAC donor humanitarian spending. Although the share fell to 30% in 2008, it is still a different order of magnitude to the 4% of DAC humanitarian assistance that is channelled to recipient governments.

¹² Philip Nel and Marjolein Righarts, “Natural Disasters and the Risk of Violent Civil Conflict,” *International Studies Quarterly* 52, no. 1 (2008): 159–185

¹³ The Humanitarian Costs of Climate Change, Mackinnon Webster, Justin Ginnetti, Peter Walker, Daniel Coppard, Randolph Kent. Development Initiatives, Humanitarian Futures Programme, Tufts University. Feinstein International Center. www.fic.tufts.edu

¹⁴ IFRC World Disasters Report 2006, Focus on Neglected Emergencies <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/wdr2006/index.asp>

Changing and diverse actors not only place demands on coordination, but they also shape the nature of the humanitarian response. Financing mechanisms will need to adapt in order to make the most of the comparative advantages of different sources of funding and increased transparency on a wider range of resource flows at country level will be necessary for good coordination.

What are the implications for the future of humanitarian assistance?

The changing patterns of disasters, the recognition of the links between chronic poverty and exposure to shocks and crises, and the long-term practice of spending the bulk of humanitarian funding in situations of protracted emergency are all challenges to humanitarian assistance as currently conceived and issues that are at the heart of sustainable poverty reduction.

If the same people move between endemic food insecurity, chronic poverty and periodic acute crisis, does it make sense to classify our responses into humanitarian and developmental and then try to fill the gaps between them?

If the nature of disasters is that they are small, widespread and frequent, can appeals for individual crises remain the tool for mobilising response?

If humanitarian assistance is the main source of aid over long periods, does it make sense for it to be treated as separate from policies on poverty reduction?

And what does that demand in terms of partnerships with domestic organisations, including governments, to build and use existing capacity to reduce risk and increase resilience?

As we move towards 2015, it is being recognised that the strategies that have driven progress on the MDGs will not necessarily work for the people who will still be in poverty, even if the targets are achieved. These people will be the 'hard to reach' poor, often living in insecure environments and facing multiple disadvantages. These are the same people that are today's recipients of long-term humanitarian assistance.

Eliminating poverty will require a re-cast aid architecture that goes beyond current and often artificial classifications of humanitarian and development assistance. All aid instruments and capacities are needed to serve a common overarching objective of advancing solutions to the cycles of crisis, vulnerability and poverty that dominate so many people's lives.

09 | Humanitarian donor profiles

This chapter provides at-a-glance summaries of the humanitarian expenditure and policy of each of the 20 largest OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors (based on total official humanitarian assistance expenditure by volume in 2007) and the four largest non-DAC donors (based on their UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS)-reported expenditure by volume in 2008). Tables at the end of the chapter summarise the data for all government donors reporting humanitarian assistance expenditure to either the DAC in 2007 or the FTS in 2008.

The reporting requirements of the DAC members and the reporting to UN OCHA's FTS enable us to present humanitarian profiles for the DAC donors along consistent lines. How much official humanitarian assistance does the donor give? What are the main trends? How/where does humanitarian expenditure fit within a donor's official development assistance (ODA) policy and budget? How much humanitarian assistance does the donor contribute through the consolidated appeal process (CAP)? How much support is provided for the CERF and country-level pooled funding mechanisms? Which countries received humanitarian assistance?

The international reporting procedures mean that DAC donors' humanitarian assistance can be compared over time on a fair and consistent basis. However, there will be differences between what is reported nationally and internationally. The definition of ODA is very strict and some activities that fall within the humanitarian budget at national level may not be included in the DAC figures. Similarly, activities that are undertaken outside the humanitarian budget may qualify as ODA and therefore be included in the international reporting.

While the humanitarian expenditure of some non-DAC donors is increasingly included in international reporting systems, it is not yet possible to analyse and present the data on the same consistent lines as for DAC countries. The data presented here for the four non-DAC countries is based on FTS-reported figures and we have taken a slightly different approach in its presentation. The FTS is currently the most comprehensive database for measuring and gaining a broad understanding of humanitarian assistance flows from non-DAC donors. But the data has to be analysed with caution as reporting is voluntary and therefore may not reveal actual expenditure. Saudi Arabia may well be the largest non-DAC donor that reports humanitarian assistance for instance – but other donors, such as China or India for example, could be giving more but reporting less.

Further information on the data used here, together with interpretation guidance notes and summary tables, can be found at the end of the chapter.

Australia

Australia was the 15th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$163 million – or 1.9% of the collective DAC total. Overall volumes fell by 28.3% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$267 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 6.8% of Australia’s total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a declining share of a growing aid budget.

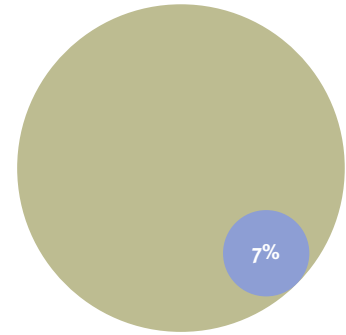
Traditionally, much of Australia’s humanitarian assistance has focused on crises in the Asia Pacific region. However, as can be seen from its official contributions in 2007, and support for UN CAP appeals in 2007 and 2008, funding has also been allocated to the Middle East and Africa.

Australia was a founding member of GHD in 2003 and has had a domestic implementation plan since 2004. Its Humanitarian Action Policy (HAP) – last produced in January 2005 – aims to be in alignment with GHD principles. Australia’s humanitarian programme was peer reviewed in December 2008.

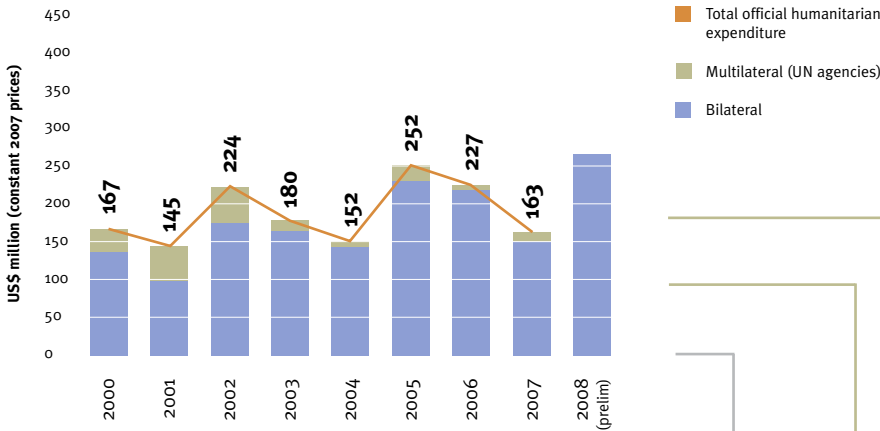
www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/humanitarian_policy.pdf

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/29/42019772.pdf

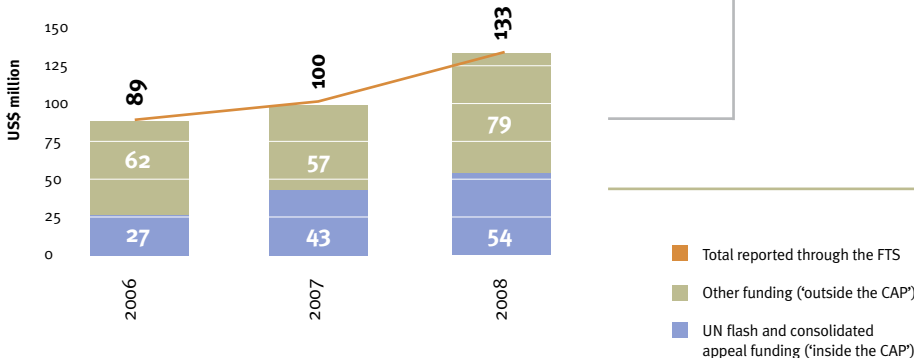
Total official humanitarian share of Australia’s total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Australia’s total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Australia’s humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Afghanistan was the largest single recipient of Australia’s official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 23.7% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Australia spent US\$54m on eight consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as ‘inside the CAP’) was equivalent to 19.5% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Myanmar was the largest recipient of Australia’s contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 40.8% of the US\$54m funding ‘inside the CAP’ (or 16.6% of the total reported through the FTS)

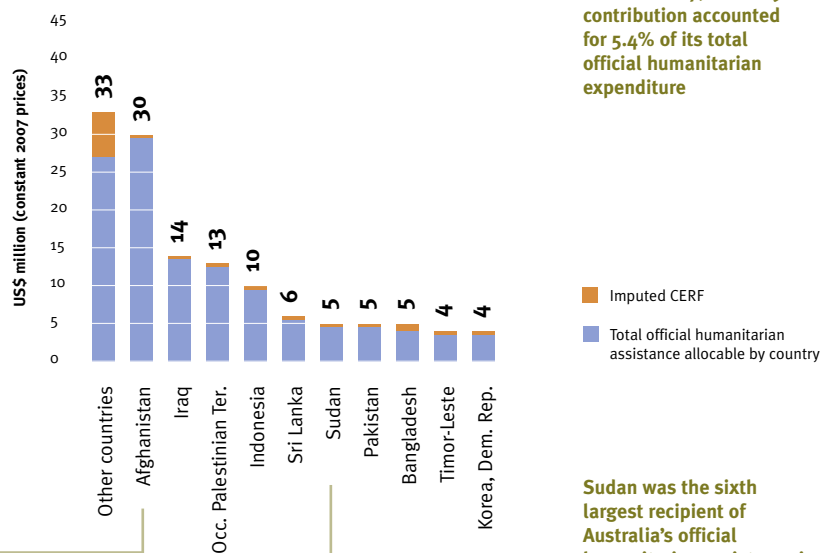
See Data notes

Australia's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)	Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC	CERF	Pooled funding			Other
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	12	9	0	0	142	163
% total	7.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	87.0%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Australia's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Australia is the 10th largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$9m contribution accounted for 5.4% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$163m

Australia's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$8

Amount contributed by each Australian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-28.3%

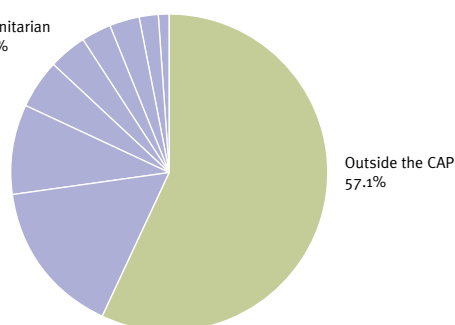
Change in Australia's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.02%

Share of Australian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

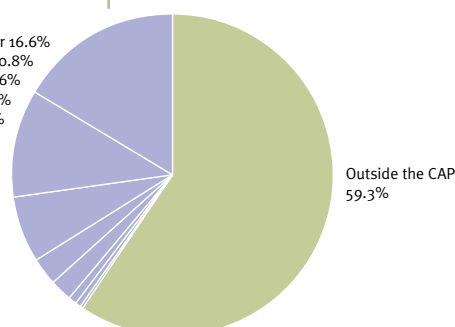
Top recipient of Australia's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 15.8%



Top recipients of Australia's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Myanmar 16.6%
Zimbabwe 10.8%
Palestinian territory, occupied 6.6%
Iraq 2.9%
Sudan Work Plan 2.2%
Kenya 0.9%
Georgia 0.4%
Uganda 0.4%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Austria

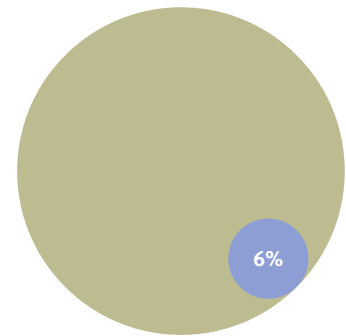
Austria was the 19th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$53 million – or 0.6% of the collective DAC total. Total official humanitarian expenditure fell by 16% between 2006 and 2007 – but levels are still higher than before the ‘exceptional’ year of 2005. Austria provides over 70% of its total humanitarian assistance in the form of totally unearmarked contributions through UN agencies and the EC – one of the highest rates within the DAC.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 6.0% of Austria’s total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a declining share of a growing aid budget over the last two years.

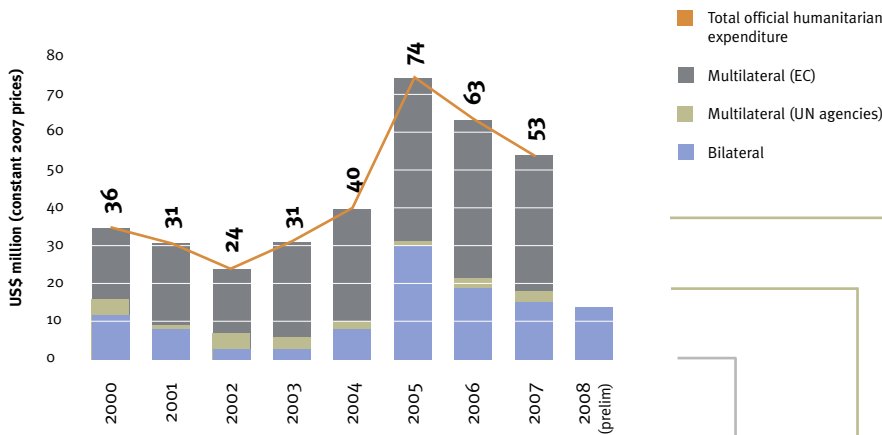
Austria’s governmental aid is provided through the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), which is coordinated by the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (MFA). The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is in charge of implementing the programmes and projects. ADC produced an international humanitarian aid policy document in March 2009. Its humanitarian programme was DAC peer reviewed at end of April 2009.

www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/PD_International_humanitarian_aid.pdf
www.entwicklung.at/en.html

Total official humanitarian share of Austria’s total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Austria's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008

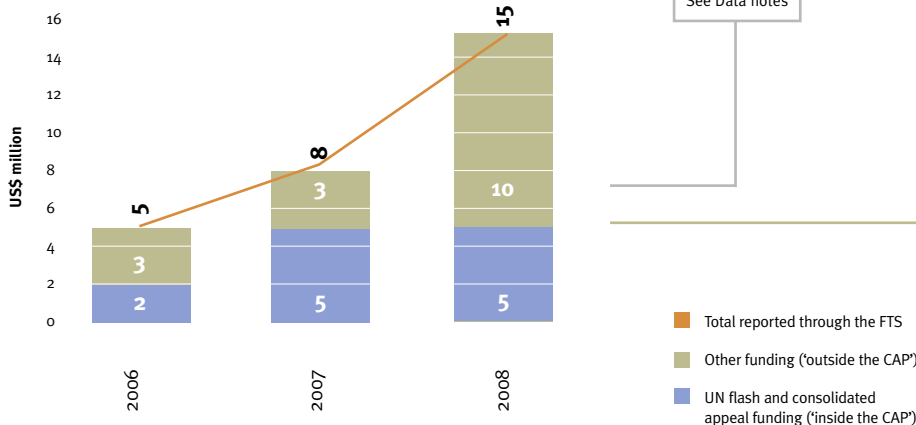


Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Austria’s official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 15.7% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Austria spent US\$4.9m on eight consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as ‘inside the CAP’) was equivalent to 32.7% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

See Data notes

Austria's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



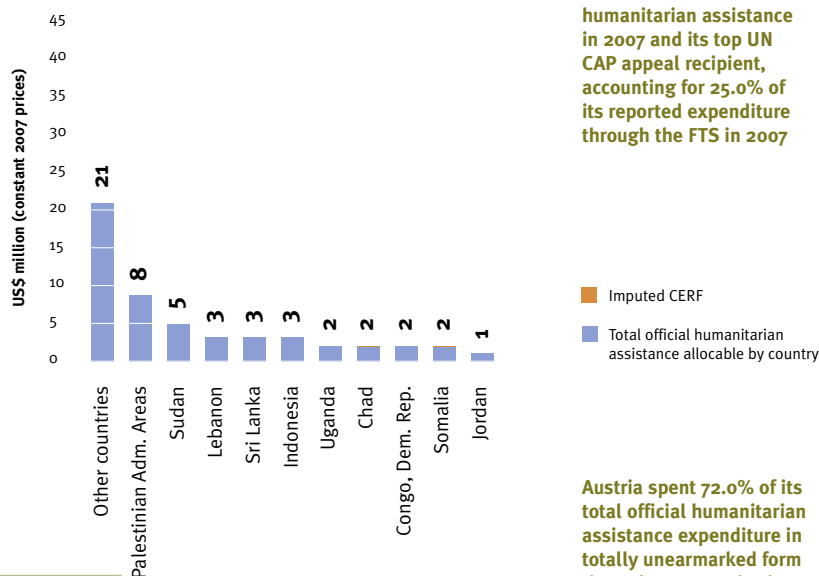
Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Austrian contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 38.2% of the US\$4.9m that Austria spent ‘inside the CAP’ (or 12.3% of the total reported by Austria through the FTS)

Austria's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	38		0.4%	0	0	53	
% total	72.0%		0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Austria's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Palestine/OPT was both the largest recipient of Austrian official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 25.0% of its reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Austria spent 72.0% of its total official humanitarian assistance expenditure in totally unearmarked form through UN agencies in 2007. A further 0.8% was reported in support of the CERF

US\$53m

Austria's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$6

Amount contributed by each Austrian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

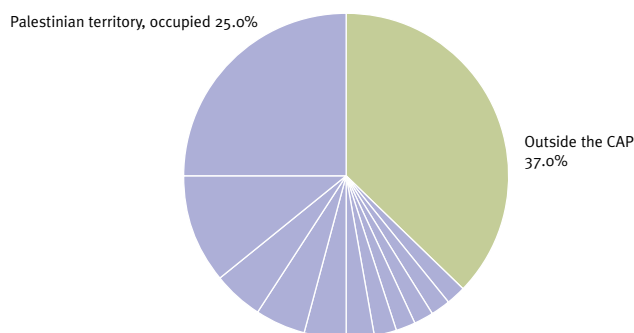
-16.0%

Change in Austria's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

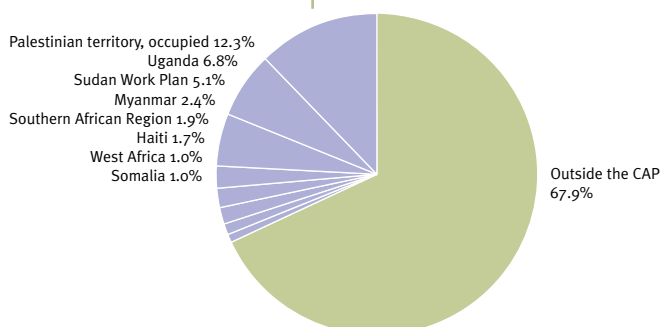
0.01%

Share of Austrian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Top recipient of Austria's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007



Top recipients of Austria's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Belgium

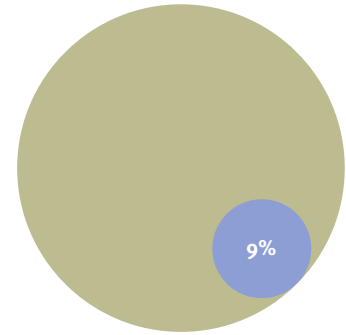
Belgium was the 16th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$156 million – or 1.8% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 7.3% between 2006 and 2007. However, preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could reach US\$112 million in 2008 – a rise of 21.4% on bilateral volumes in 2007.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 8.8% of Belgium's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a lower share than in 2006. Total ODA (excluding debt relief) increased very slightly (0.2%) between 2006 and 2007 but by nearly a fifth in 2008.

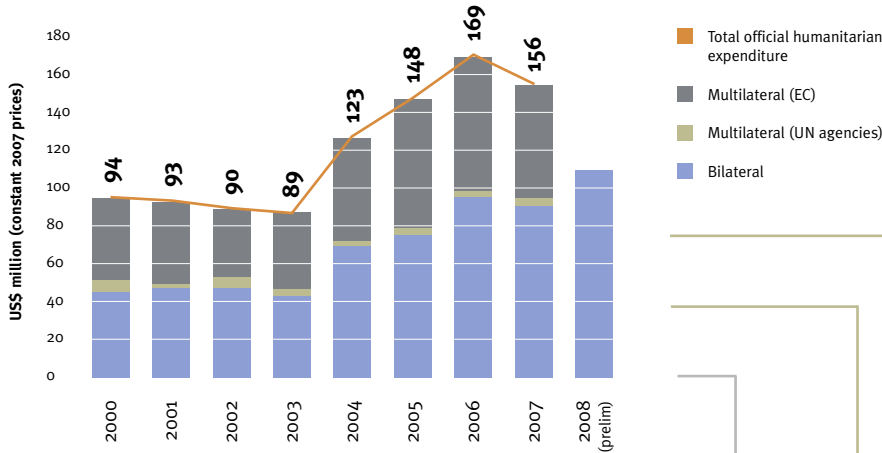
The Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC), part of the Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, is responsible for planning, guiding, supporting and following up on governmental development cooperation programmes. It published its own evaluation of humanitarian activities between 2002 and 2006 in May 2008. Belgium's development cooperation policy was last DAC peer reviewed in October 2005. A follow-up peer review is scheduled for 2010.

www.diplomatie.be/en/pdf/rapport-human-en.pdf
www.dgdc.be

Total official humanitarian share of Belgium's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Belgium's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008

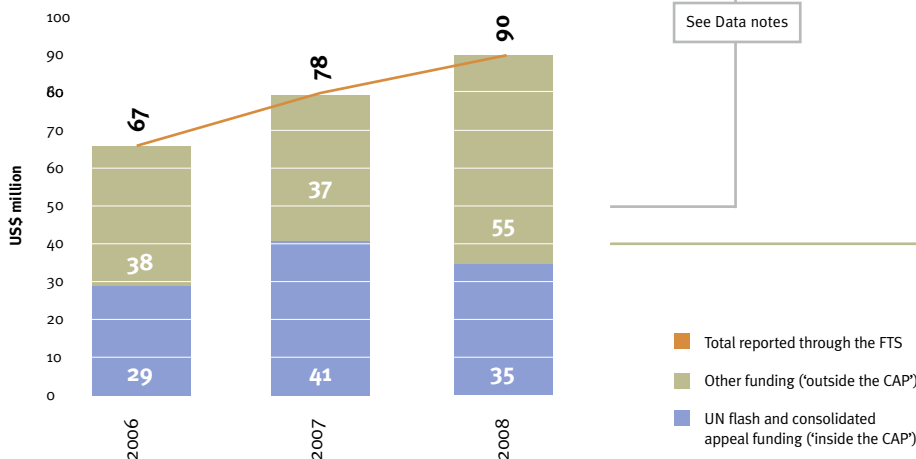


DRC was the largest recipient of Belgium's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 18.0% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Belgium spent US\$35m on nine consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 29.0% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure that year

See Data notes

Belgium's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



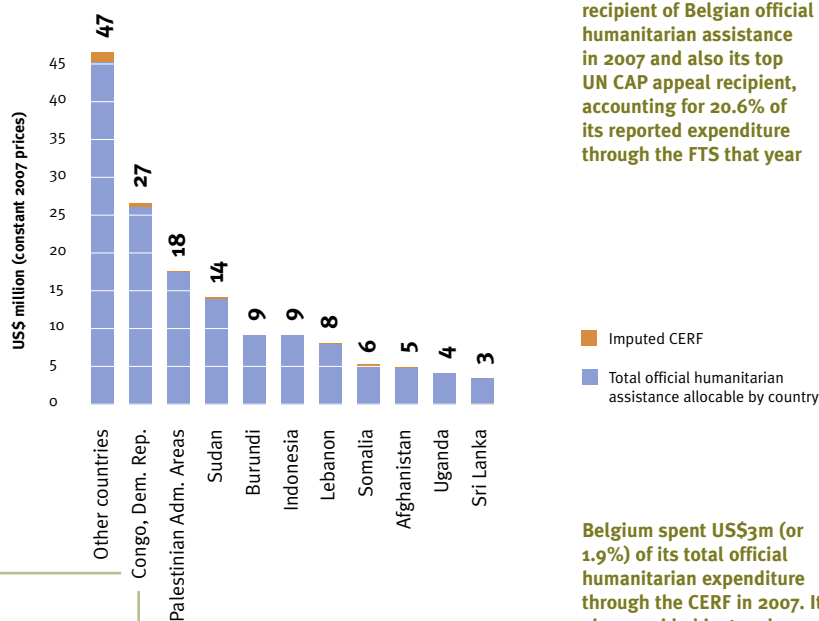
DRC was the largest recipient of Belgian contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 59.8% of the US\$35m funding that Belgium provided 'inside the CAP' (or 23.2% of the total reported by Belgium through the FTS)

Belgium's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	64		3	1	0	89	
% total	40.9%		1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	56.6%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Belgium's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

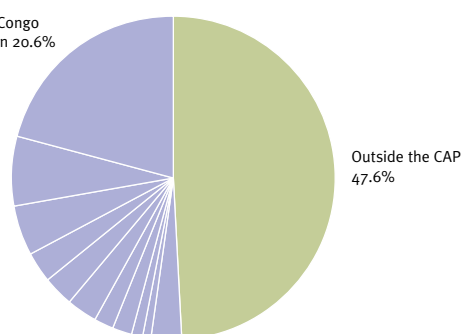


DRC was the largest recipient of Belgian official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 20.6% of its reported expenditure through the FTS that year

Belgium spent US\$3m (or 1.9%) of its total official humanitarian expenditure through the CERF in 2007. It also provided just under US\$1m to the Common Humanitarian Fund in DRC

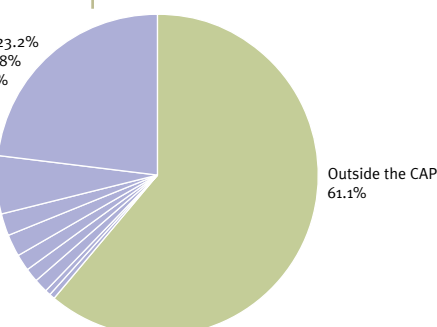
Top recipient of Belgium's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Democratic Republic of Congo
Humanitarian Action Plan 20.6%



Top recipients of Belgium's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 23.2%
Palestinian territory, occupied 5.8%
West Africa 2.3%
Sudan 2.2%
Iraq 1.7%
Central African Republic 1.4%
Uganda 1.2%
Myanmar 0.8%
Kenya 0.3%



US\$156m

Belgium's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$15

Amount contributed by each Belgian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-7.3%

Change in Belgium's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.03%

Share of Belgian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Canada

Canada was the 11th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$330 million – or 3.8% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 3.0% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$375 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 8.1% of Canada's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a smaller share than 2006. However the five-year growth rates for humanitarian assistance and total ODA have been roughly the same.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, in consultation with other federal government departments, is responsible for humanitarian affairs related to both complex emergencies and natural disasters. The delivery of Canadian international emergency assistance is managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and is normally channelled through partners.

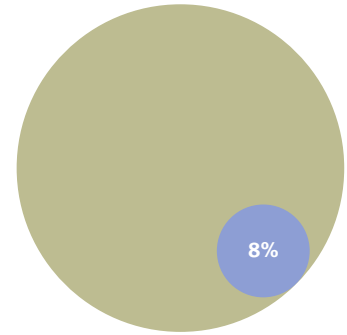
Canada has been an active promoter of the GHD initiative and adopted a detailed domestic implementation plan in June 2005, which was revised in April 2006. Canada's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was last DAC peer reviewed in October 2007.

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/48/61/39515510.pdf

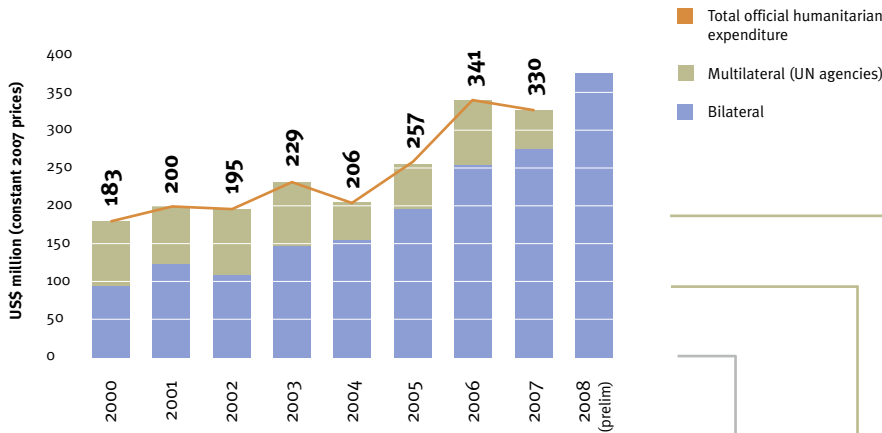
www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/Home

www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp

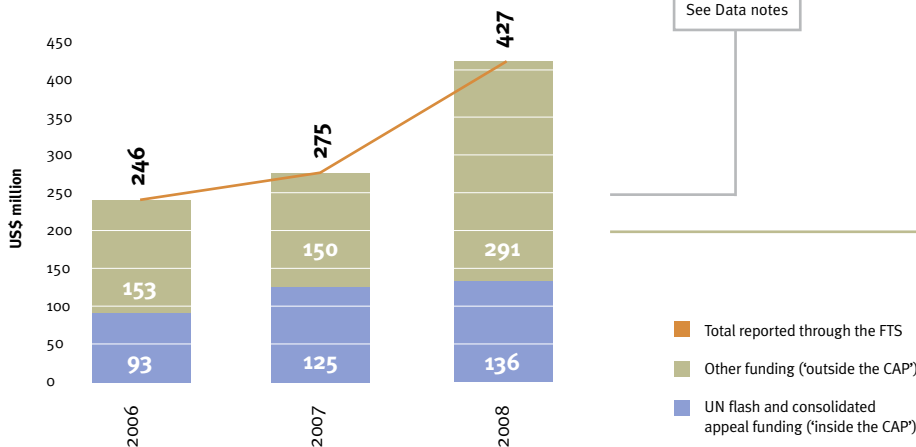
Total official humanitarian share of Canada's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Canada's total humanitarian assistance 2000-2008



Canada's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Canada's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 18.2% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Canada spent US\$136m on 20 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 35.2% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Canadian contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 27.6% of the US\$136m contributions made by Canada 'inside the CAP' (or 8.8% of the total reported by Canada through the FTS)

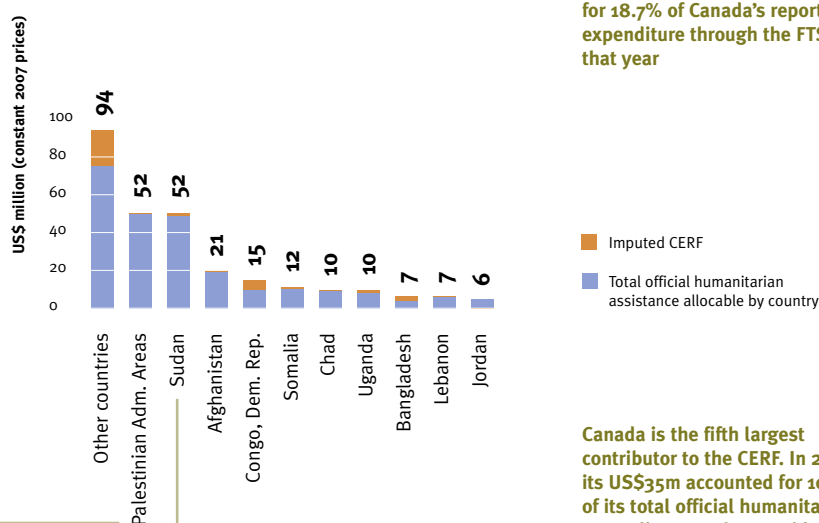
See Data notes

Canada's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	55		35	3	0.5	237	330
% total	16.6%		10.6%	0.9%	0.1%	71.7%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Canada's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of Canadian official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 18.7% of Canada's reported expenditure through the FTS that year

US\$330m

Canada's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$10

Amount contributed by each Canadian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-3.0%

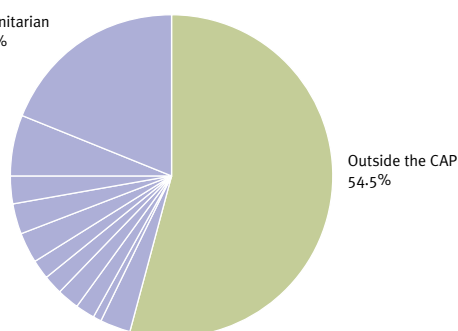
Change in Canada's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.02%

Share of Canadian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

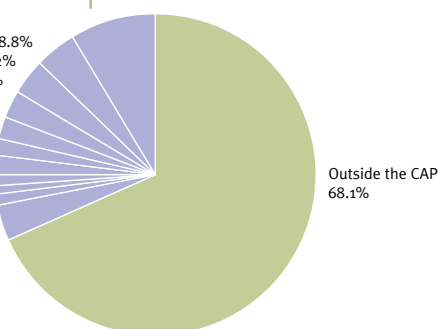
Top recipient of Canada's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 18.7%



Top recipients of Canada's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 8.8%
 Palestinian territory, occupied 4.2%
 Myanmar 3.6%
 Somalia 2.8%
 Democratic Republic of Congo 2.0%
 West Africa 1.9%
 Zimbabwe 1.8%
 Uganda 1.2%
 Iraq 0.9%
 Haiti Flash Appeal 0.9%
 Other appeals inside the CAP 3.8%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

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All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Denmark

Denmark was the 12th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$250 million – or 2.9% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 10.0% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise by 10.7% to US\$155 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 10.3% of Denmark's total ODA (excluding debt relief). In 2005 humanitarian assistance as a share of ODA peaked at 12%. Since then the share has been declining but has not fallen below 10%. Danish ODA increased by 3.5% in 2007.

Danish humanitarian assistance is coordinated by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Denmark was joint chair of the GHD initiative in 2007/8. It produced a GHD domestic implementation plan in March 2005. Denmark is launching a new humanitarian strategy in 2009 which will emphasise the role of humanitarian assistance in protracted crises and the importance of breaking the cycles of vulnerability, poverty and crisis.

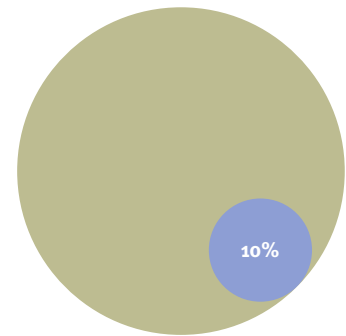
Denmark's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was last DAC peer reviewed in October 2007.

www.um.dk/en/

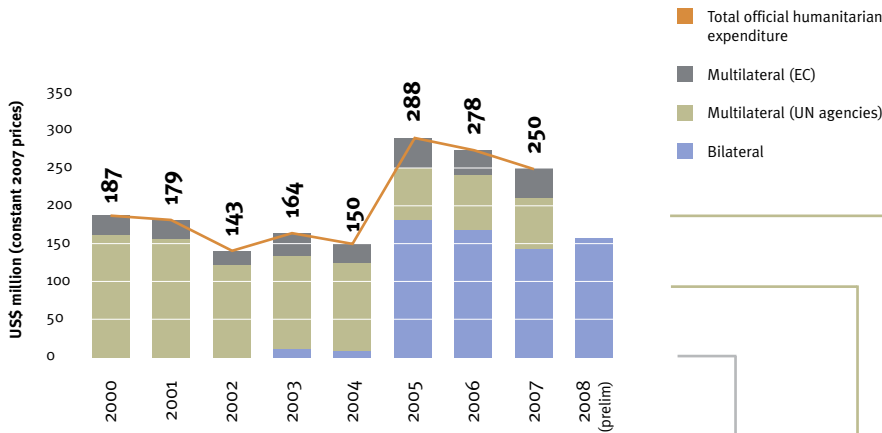
www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/48/61/39515510.pdf

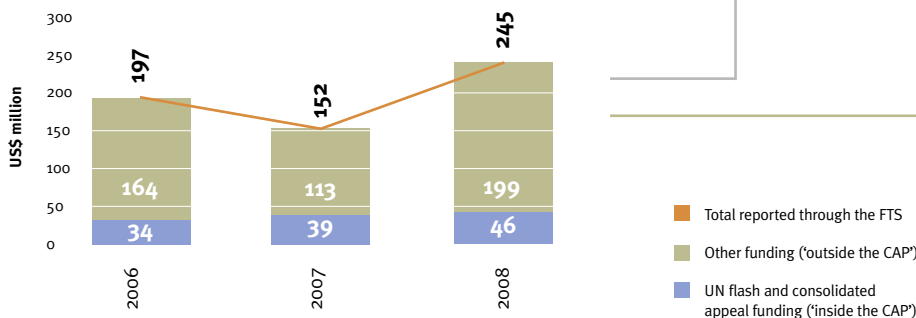
Total official humanitarian share of Denmark's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Denmark's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Denmark's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Denmark's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 13.3% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Denmark spent US\$46m on 13 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 27.5% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Danish contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 31.9% of Denmark's US\$46m expenditure 'inside the CAP' (or 6.0% of the total reported by Denmark through the FTS)

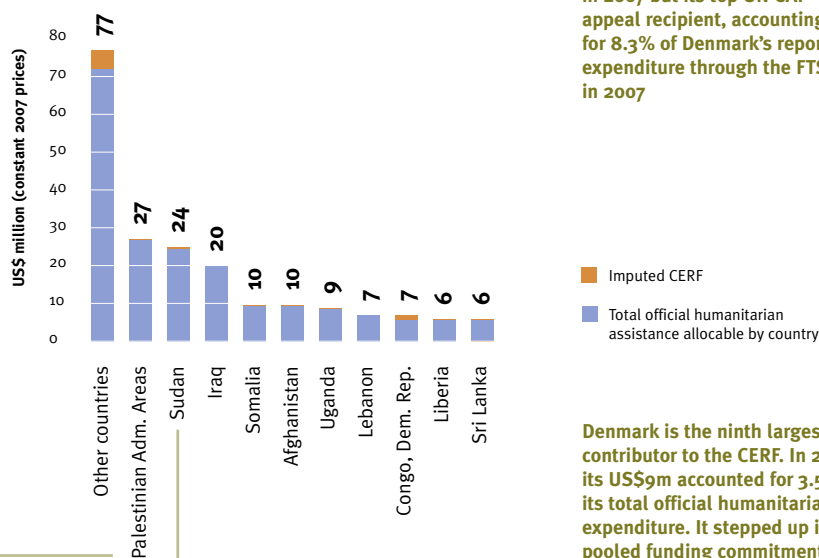
See Data notes

Denmark's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	110		9	0.4	0	131	
% total	44.1%		3.5%	0.2%	0.0%	52.3%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Denmark's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of Danish official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 8.3% of Denmark's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$250m

Denmark's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$46

Amount contributed by each Danish citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-10.0%

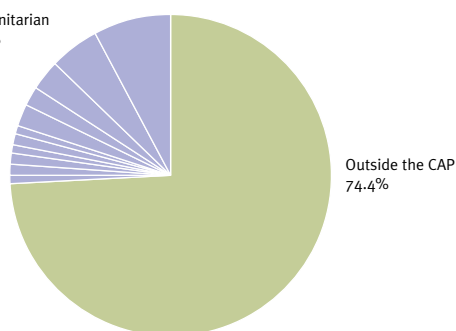
Change in Denmark's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.08%

Share of Danish GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

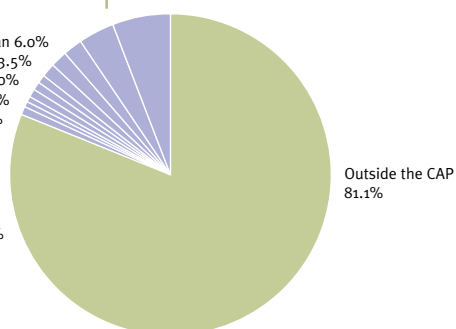
Top recipient of Denmark's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 8.3%



Top recipients of Denmark's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 6.0%
Myanmar Flash Appeal 3.5%
Democratic Republic of Congo 2.0%
Somalia 1.8%
Uganda 1.3%
Chad 0.9%
West Africa 0.8%
Southern African Region 0.8%
Palestinian territory, occupied 0.6%
Kenya 0.4%
Other appeals inside the CAP 0.9%



Data notes

Denmark changed its reporting procedures in 2005. Prior to that date the source for total humanitarian assistance is the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

European Commission

The European Commission (EC) was the second largest DAC donor of humanitarian assistance by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$1.6 billion – or 18.2% of the collective DAC total. Volumes fell by 10.1% between 2006 and 2007 but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise by 14.6% to US\$1.7 billion in 2008.

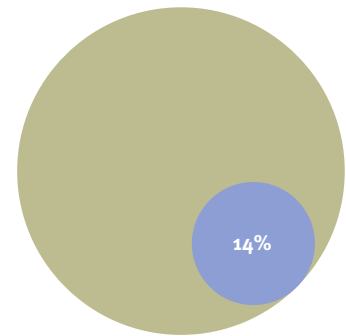
The EC both provides direct donor support to developing countries and plays a ‘federating’ role with the other European Union (EU) institutions and member states. Collectively, the EC and EU15 (i.e., member states that are also members of the DAC) account for over 50% (over US\$4 billion) of official humanitarian assistance.

In 2007, the EC spent 13.6% of its ODA (excluding debt relief) on humanitarian assistance. The share of ODA spent on humanitarian assistance peaked at 16.4% in 2005 and has been falling since then, but in the context of increasing ODA.

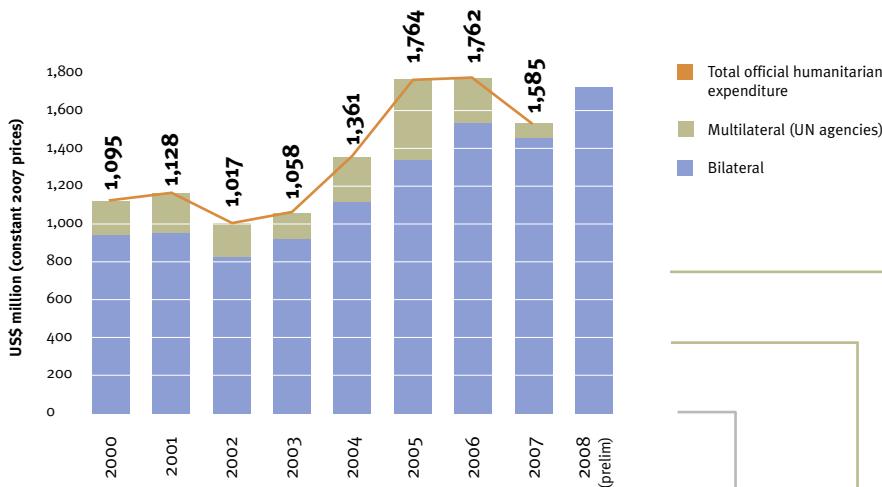
The EC carries out its own needs assessments on the basis of its Global Needs Assessment (GNA) and Forgotten Crises Assessment (FCA) frameworks. The food aid budget was moved from the Directorate-General for Development to ECHO in 2007. ECHO’s funds come from two sources: the general EC budget; and the European Development Fund.

The EC has endorsed the GHD principles and practice and was joint chair of GHD in 2008/9. Its domestic implementation plan has been in place since January 2008. The EC’s humanitarian aid programme was DAC peer reviewed in 2007.

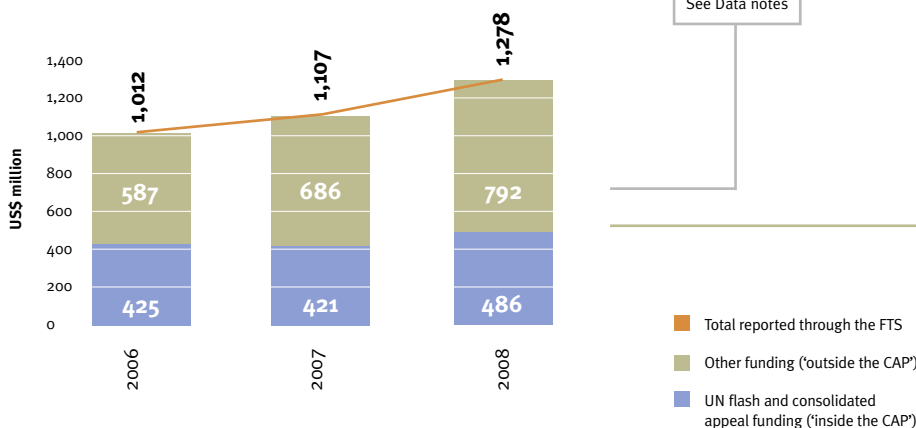
Total official humanitarian share of the EC’s total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



The EC’s total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



The EC’s humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of the EC’s total official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 15% of the total allocable by country

The EC spent US\$486m on 19 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as ‘inside the CAP’) was equivalent to 26.2% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of the EC’s contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 37.8% of the EC’s US\$486m funding ‘inside the CAP’ (or 14.4% of the total reported by the EC through the FTS)

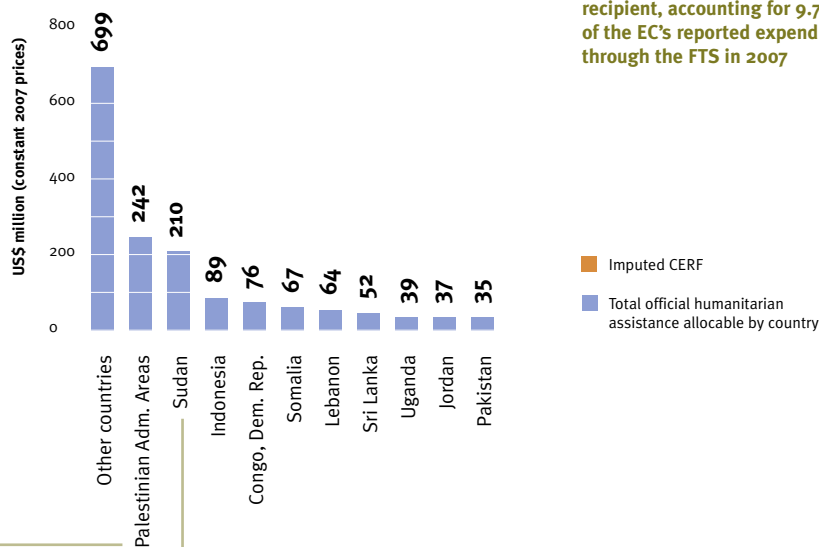
See Data notes

EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)	Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC	CERF	Pooled funding			Other
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	86	0	0	0	1,499	1,585
% total	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.6%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of the EC's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of the EC's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but the top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 9.7% of the EC's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$1.6bn

The EC's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$3

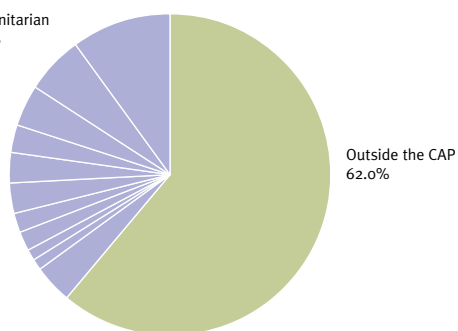
Amount contributed by each EC citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-10.1%

Change in the EC's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

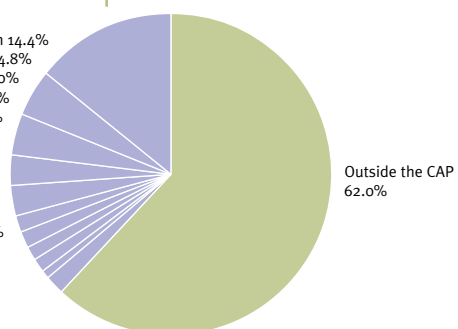
Top recipient of the EC's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 9.7%



Top recipients of the EC's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 14.4%
 Palestinian territory, occupied 4.8%
 Democratic Republic of Congo 4.0%
 Uganda 3.1%
 Chad 3.0%
 Myanmar Flash Appeal 1.8%
 Zimbabwe 1.7%
 Kenya 1.4%
 West Africa 1.4%
 Somalia 0.6%
 Other appeals inside the CAP 2.0%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Finland

Finland was the 17th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$143 million – or 1.6% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure increased by 2.8% between 2006 and 2007. However, preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could fall by 17.2% to US\$87 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 14.5% of Finland's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – much the same as the previous two years.

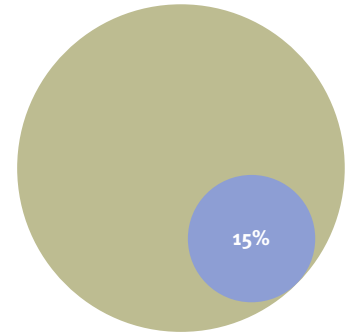
Finland has had a GHD domestic implementation plan since January 2008. These emphasise the fundamentals of human rights, non-discrimination and attention to gender equality as well as the importance of thinking about humanitarian assistance with a longer term perspective.

Finland's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was DAC peer reviewed in November 2007.

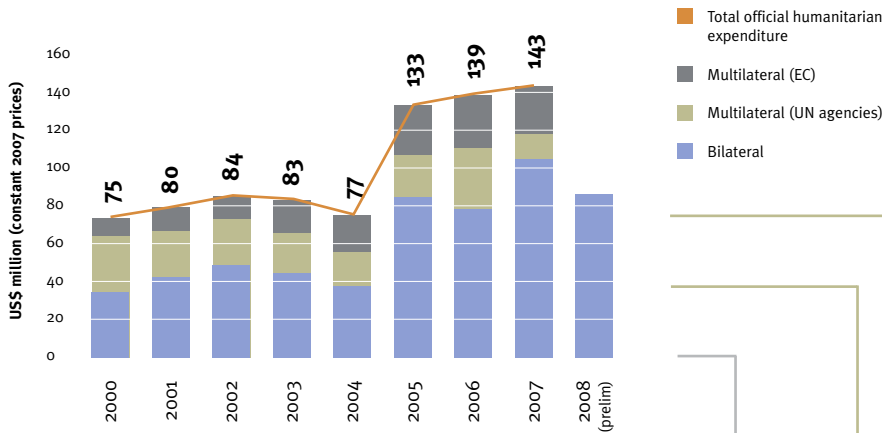
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/15/39772751.pdf

www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/documents/ghd_finish_humanitarian_assistance_guidelines.pdf

Total official humanitarian share of Finland's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Finland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



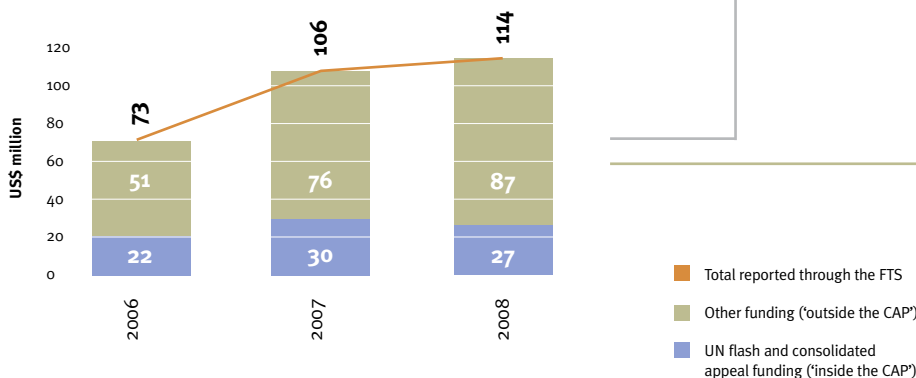
Sudan was the largest recipient of Finland's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 15.4% of the total allocable by country (including CERF).

Finland spent US\$27m on 13 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 28.3% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

See Data notes

Sudan was the largest recipient of Finnish contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 20.7% of US\$27m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 4.9% of the total reported by Finland through the FTS)

Finland's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

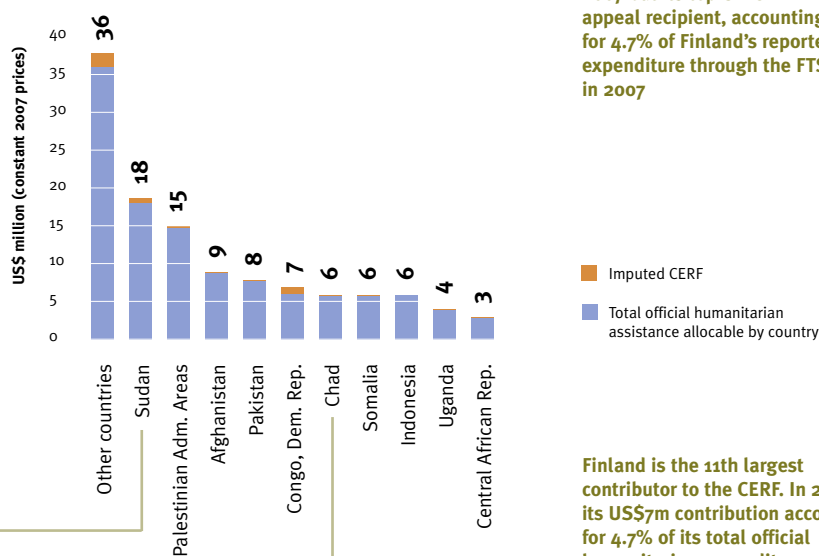


Finland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total
	UN agencies/EC	CERF	Pooled funding		Other	
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	37	7	0	0	99	143
% total	26.2%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	69.1%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Finland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Chad was the sixth largest recipient of Finnish official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 4.7% of Finland's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$143m

Finland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$27

Amount contributed by each Finnish citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

2.8%

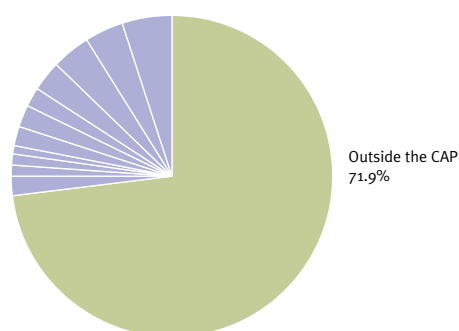
Change in Finland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.06%

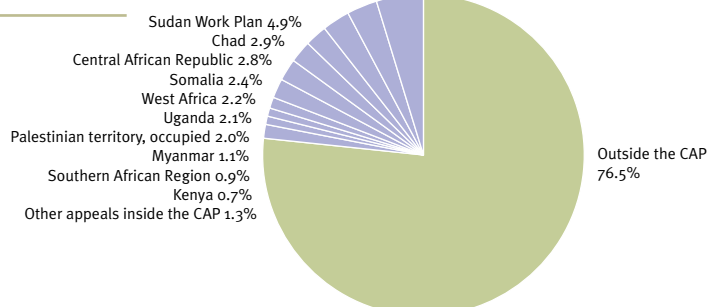
Share of Finnish GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Top recipient of Finland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Chad 4.7%



Top recipients of Finland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

France

France was the ninth largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$360 million – or 4.1% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 15.9% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could fall by 44.3% in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 4.3% of France's total ODA (excluding debt relief). The share of humanitarian assistance has hovered around 4-5% for the past seven years.

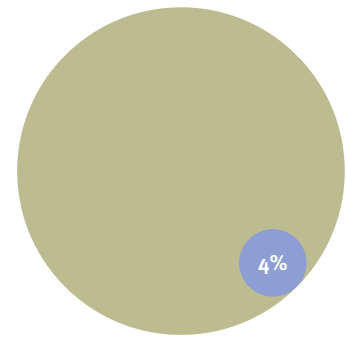
France channels over 90.2% of its humanitarian assistance multilaterally, 80.5% of it is spent through the EC. This is the highest rate in the DAC.

The French aid programme (including the humanitarian component) was DAC peer reviewed in May 2008.

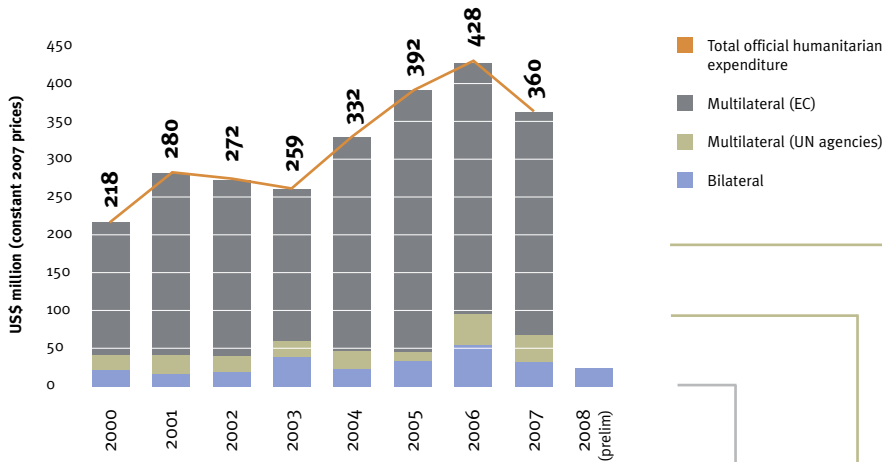
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/10/40814790.pdf

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/humanitarian-action_3711/index.html

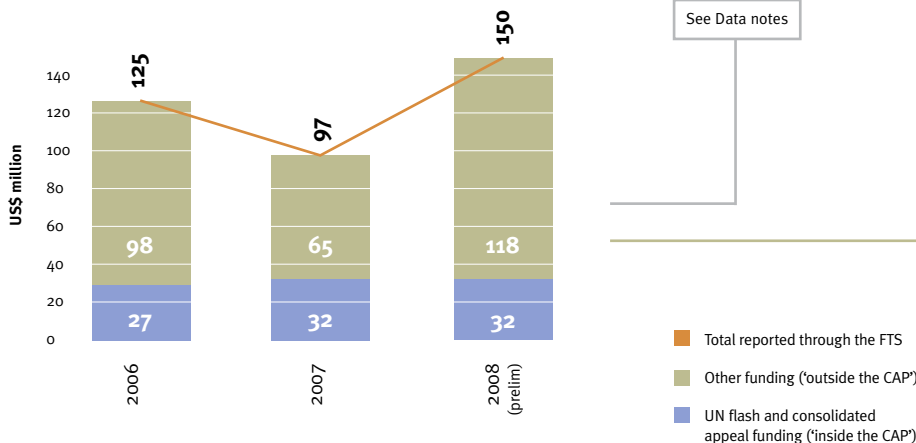
Total official humanitarian share of France's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



France's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



France's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of French official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 14.3% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

France spent US\$32m on 12 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008. The expenditure reported to the FTS (referred to as 'inside the CAP') exceeded the bilateral humanitarian expenditure reported to the DAC in 2008

DRC was the largest recipient of French contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 31.6% of US\$32m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 6.7% of the total reported by France through the FTS)

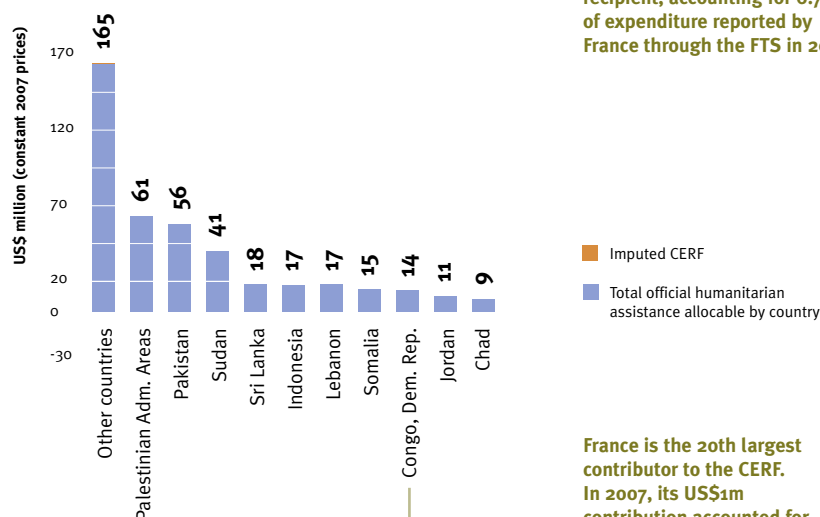
See Data notes

France's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total
	UN agencies/EC	CERF	Pooled funding		Other	
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	324	1	0	0	34	360
% total	90.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of France's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



DRC was the eighth largest recipient of French official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 6.7% of expenditure reported by France through the FTS in 2007

France is the 20th largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$1m contribution accounted for 0.4% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$360m

Total official humanitarian expenditure from France, 2007

US\$6

Amount contributed by each French citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-15.9%

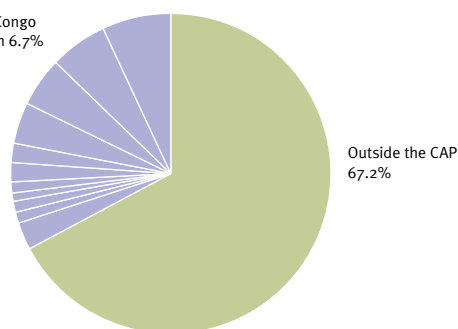
Change in total official humanitarian expenditure from France, 2006–2007

0.01%

Share of French GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

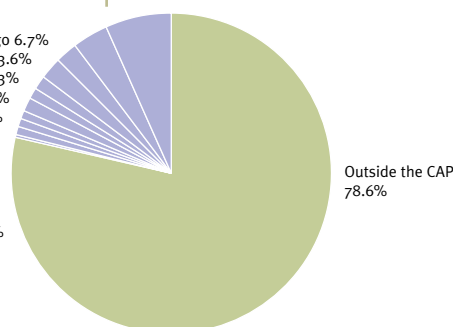
Top recipient of France's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Democratic Republic of Congo
Humanitarian Action Plan 6.7%



Top recipients of France's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 6.7%
Chad 3.6%
Sudan Work Plan 2.3%
Haiti Flash Appeal 2.2%
Central African Republic 1.4%
Uganda 1.3%
Palestinian territory, occupied 1.2%
Somalia 1.0%
Myanmar 0.8%
Zimbabwe 0.7%
Other appeals inside the CAP 0.3%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Germany

Germany was the fourth largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$618 million – or 7.1% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 21.1% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could rise to US\$328 million in 2008.

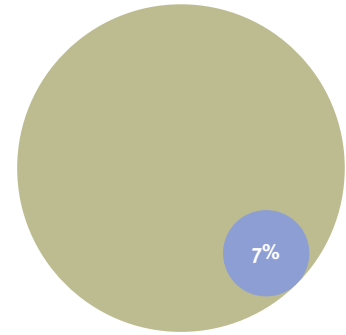
In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 6.6% of Germany's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a smaller share than in the previous two years.

Germany distinguishes between 'emergency response' and 'developmental' humanitarian aid. The Federal Foreign Office (AA) is responsible for the former (along with mine action) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is responsible for the latter. Germany's humanitarian strategy is based on 'Twelve Basic Rules of Humanitarian Aid'. Germany's policies specifically recognise the links between vulnerability and disasters.

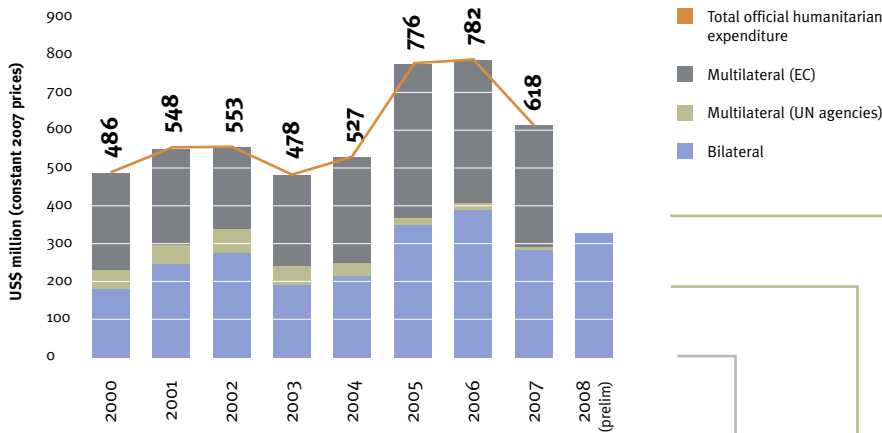
Germany's development cooperation programme was last DAC peer reviewed in December 2005. It is scheduled to be peer reviewed again in 2010.

www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Startseite.html

Total official humanitarian share of Germany's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Germany's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



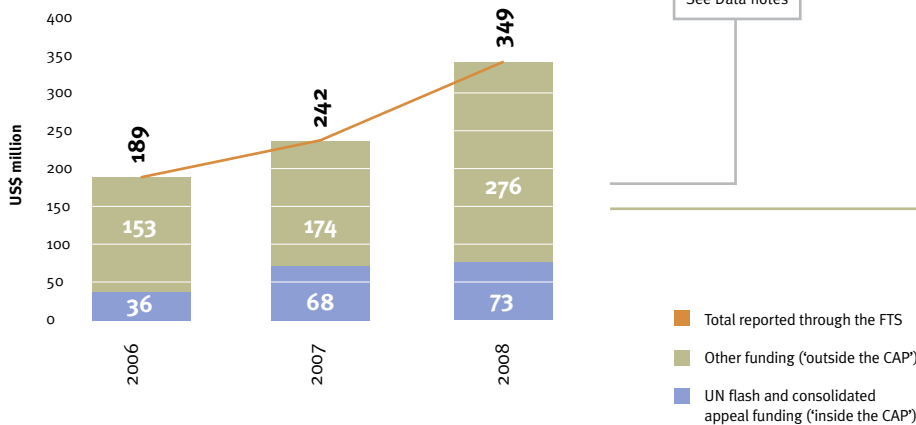
Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Germany's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 15.1% of the total allocable by country (including CERF).

Germany spent US\$73m on 18 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 20.7% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008.

DRC was the largest recipient of German contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 25.1% of US\$7m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 5.2% of the total reported by Germany through the FTS)

See Data notes

Germany's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

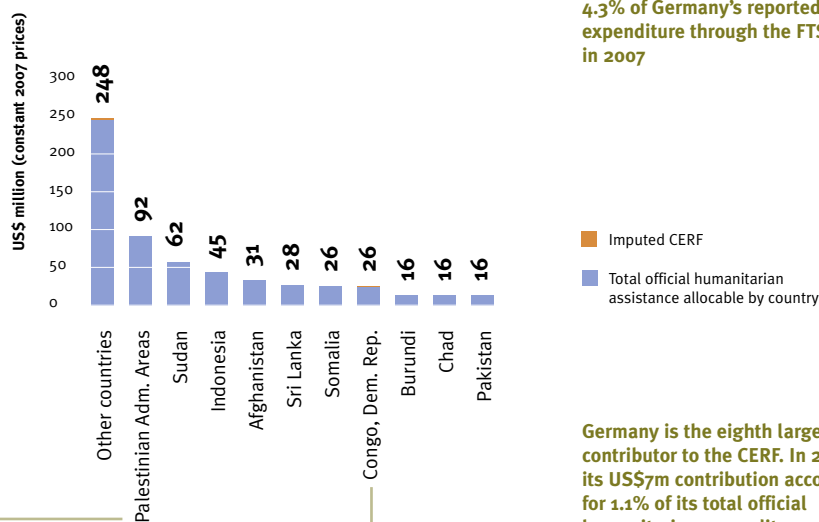


Germany's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	339		7	0	0	272	618
% total	54.9%		1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	44.1%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Germany's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



DRC was the seventh largest recipient of German official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 4.3% of Germany's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Germany is the eighth largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$7m contribution accounted for 1.1% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$618m

Germany's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$7

Amount contributed by each German citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-21.1%

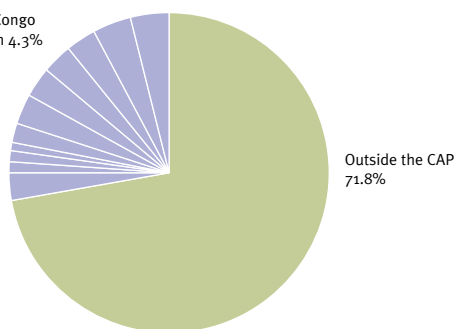
Change in Germany's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.02%

Share of German GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

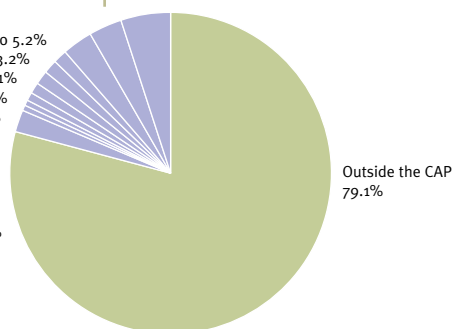
Top recipient of Germany's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Action Plan 4.3%



Top recipients of Germany's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 5.2%
Sudan 3.2%
West Africa 3.1%
Haiti 1.5%
Palestinian territory, occupied 1.4%
Myanmar 1.3%
Chad 1.1%
Uganda 0.8%
Iraq 0.6%
Southern African Region 0.6%
Other appeals inside the CAP 2.1%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

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All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Ireland

Ireland was the 13th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007 – but the fourth most generous when measured as a share of its GNI. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$235 million – or 2.7% of the collective DAC total – which is equivalent to 0.11% of its GNI. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure increased by 73.2% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could fall from US\$190 million in 2007 to US\$158 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 19.7% of Ireland's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – an increasing share of an increasing aid budget and the highest such rate within the DAC in 2007.

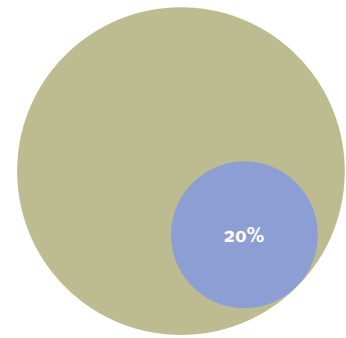
Ireland's humanitarian aid emphasises the links between vulnerability, poverty and crisis. Irish Aid put a GHD domestic implementation plan in place in July 2005 and in 2007 produced a rapid response initiative plan. Ireland's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was DAC peer reviewed in March 2009.

www.irishaid.gov.ie/Uploads/Emergencies%20flyer.pdf

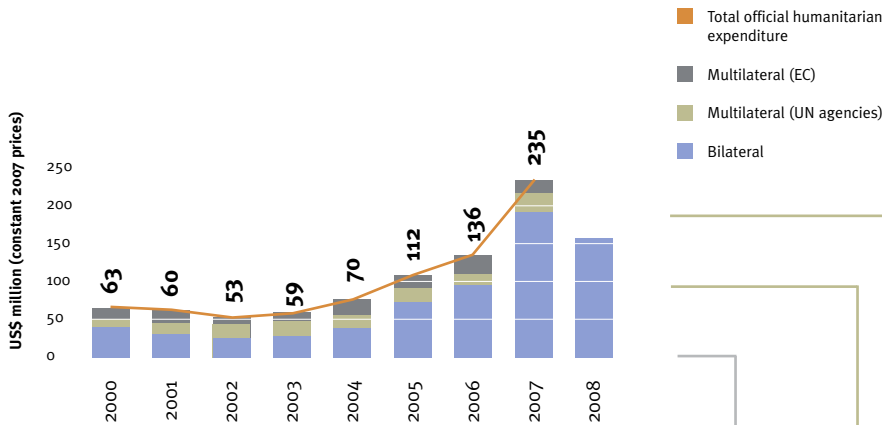
www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp,

www.irishaid.gov.ie/

Total official humanitarian share of Ireland's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Ireland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008

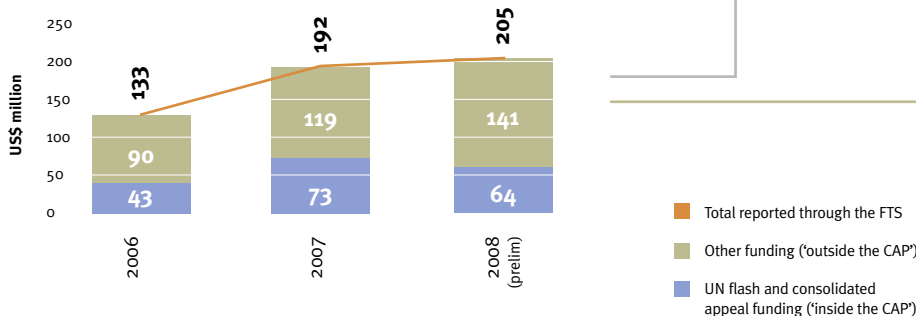


Sudan was the largest recipient of Ireland's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 9.9% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Ireland spent US\$64m on 16 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 38.7% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

See Data notes

Ireland's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



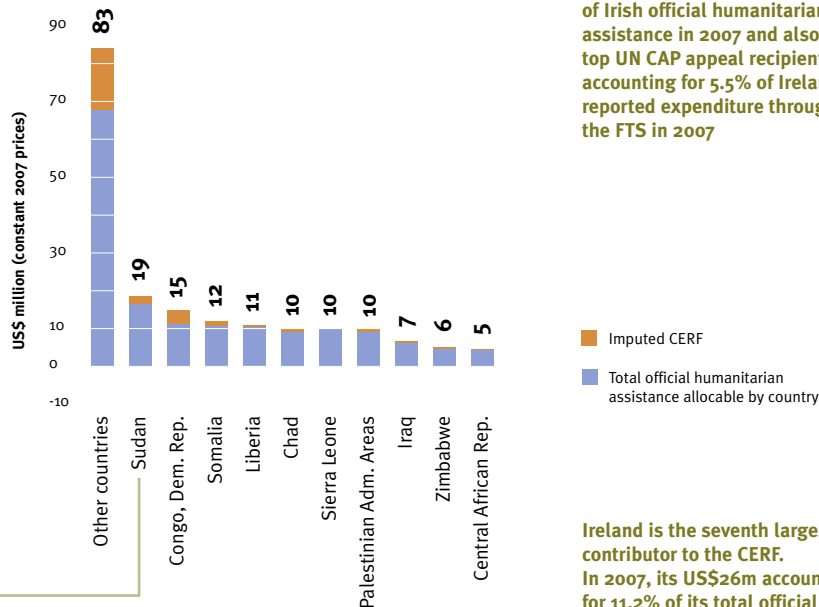
DRC was the largest recipient of Irish contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 21.9% of US\$64m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 6.8% of the total reported by Ireland through the FTS)

Ireland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	45		26	13	1	150	235
% total	19.1%		11.2%	5.7%	0.5%	63.6%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Ireland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the top recipient of Irish official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 5.5% of Ireland's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$235m

Ireland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$56

Amount contributed by each Irish citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

73.2%

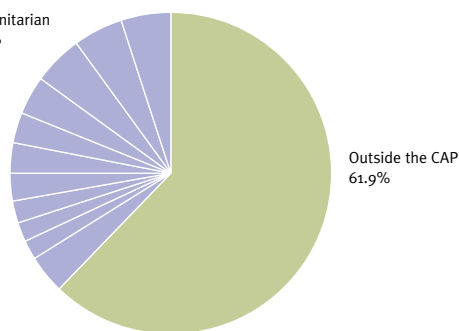
Change in Ireland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.11%

Share of Irish GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

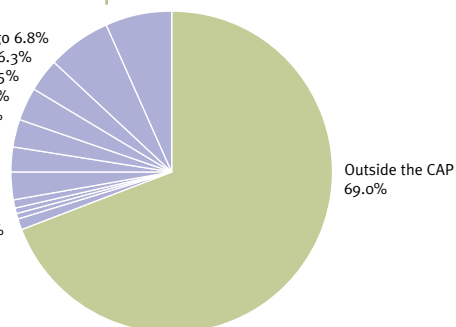
Top recipient of Ireland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 5.5%



Top recipients of Ireland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 6.8%
Sudan 6.3%
West Africa 3.5%
Chad 3.2%
Zimbabwe 2.8%
Somalia 2.6%
Central African Republic 2.6%
Uganda 1.0%
Myanmar 0.6%
Kenya 0.4%
Other appeals inside the CAP 1.2%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Italy

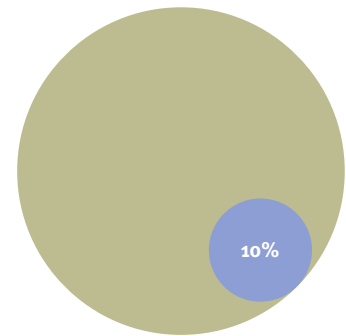
Italy was the 10th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$340 million – or 3.9% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure increased by 1.0% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data for 2008 suggests that bilateral contributions could fall from US\$83 million in 2007 to US\$77 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 10.0% of Italy's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a share that has been relatively constant for several years.

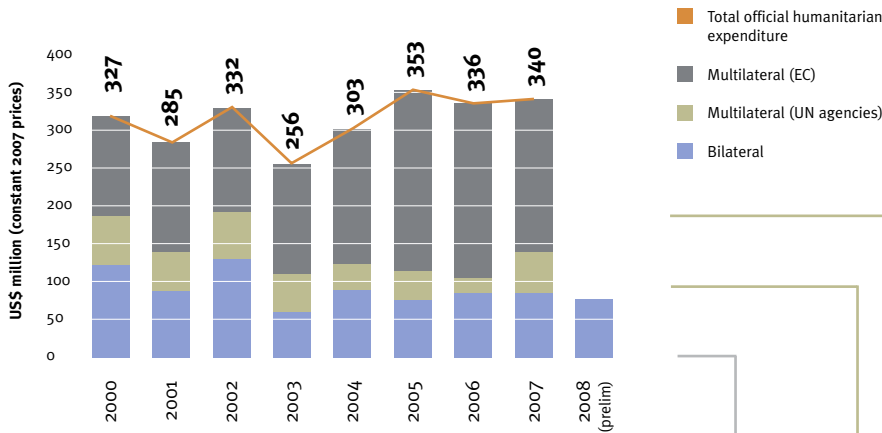
Italy's humanitarian assistance is funded through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A DAC peer review of Italy's development cooperation programme – the first since 2004 – got underway in May 2009.

www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/inglese/intro.html

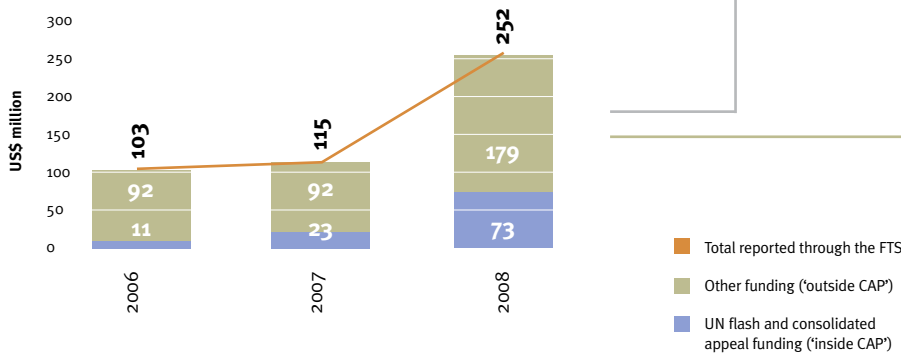
Total official humanitarian share of Italy's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Italy's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Italy's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Italy's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 19.7% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Italy spent US\$73m on 18 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 87.0% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Italian contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 21.4% of the US\$73m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 6.2% of the total reported through the FTS)

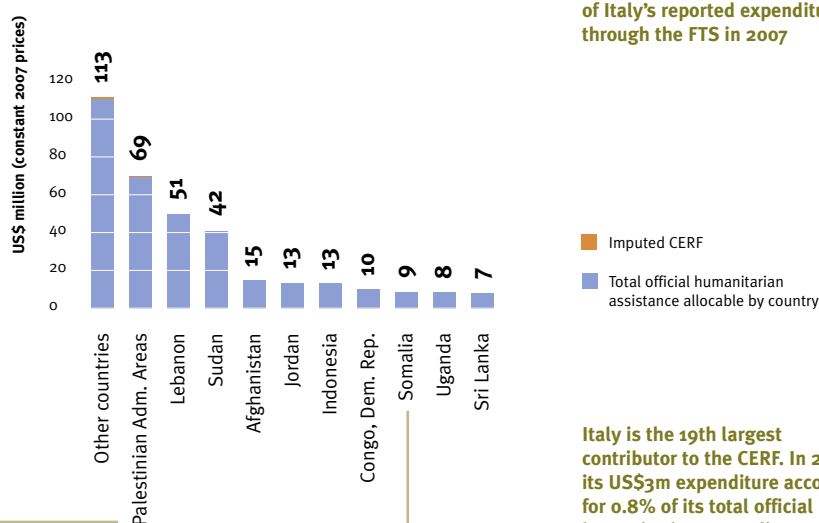
See Data notes

Italy's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	257		3	0	0	80	340
% total	75.6%		0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Italy's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Somalia was the eighth largest recipient of Italian official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 6.1% of Italy's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Italy is the 19th largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$3m expenditure accounted for 0.8% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$340m

Italy's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$6

Amount contributed by each Italian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

1.0%

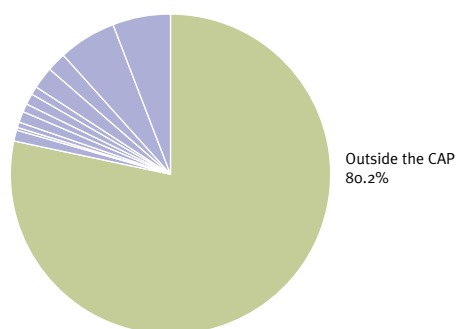
Change in Italy's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.02%

Share of Italian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

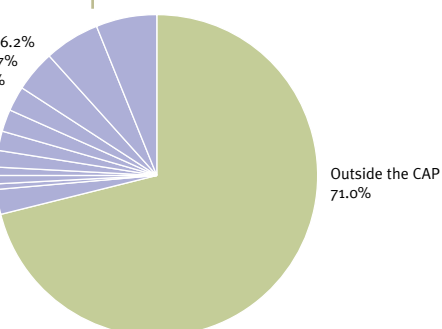
Top recipient of Italy's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Somalia 6.1%



Top recipients of Italy's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 6.2%
 Palestinian territory, occupied 5.7%
 Somalia 4.1%
 Uganda 2.4%
 Democratic Republic of Congo 2.4%
 Myanmar 1.9%
 Chad 1.6%
 West Africa 0.9%
 Zimbabwe 0.7%
 Georgia 0.6%
 Other appeals inside the CAP 2.5%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Japan

Japan was the 18th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$116 million – or 1.3% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 40.1% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$213 million in 2008.

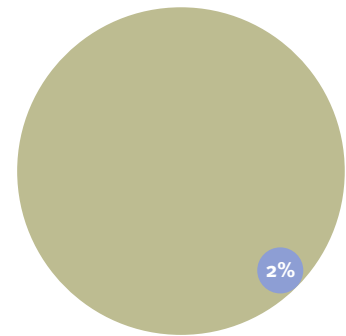
In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 1.9% of Japan's total ODA (excluding debt relief). Apart from 2004 and 2005, when the humanitarian aid share of ODA exceeded 9%, this figure has been fairly constant since 1990.

In 2005 the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched an ODA initiative on disaster risk reduction. Japan's conflict-related humanitarian assistance is managed by two different agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan's policies specifically recognise the links between vulnerability and disasters.

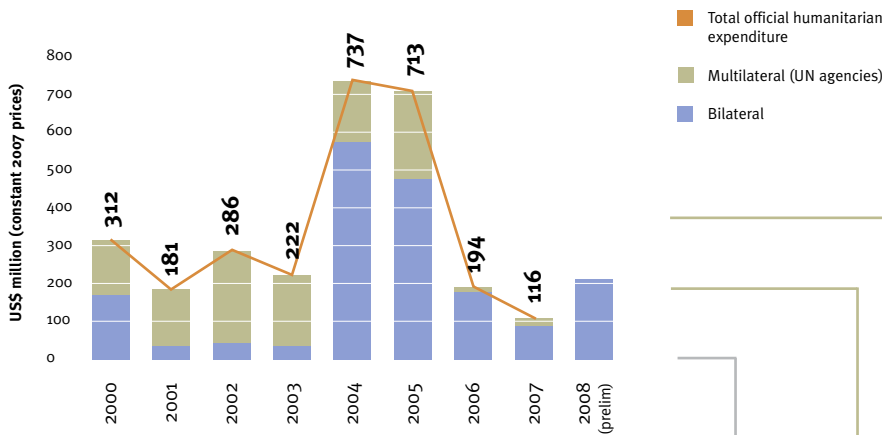
Japan's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) is scheduled to be DAC peer reviewed in December 2009. Its last peer review was in 2004.

- www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/confo501-2.pdf
- www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/63/32285814.pdf
- www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/index.html

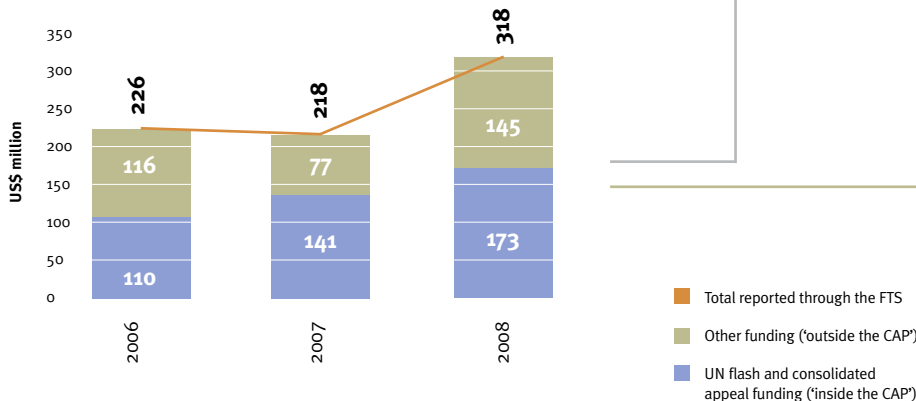
Total official humanitarian share of Japan's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Japan's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Japan's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Iraq was the largest recipient of Japan's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 22.1% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Japan spent US\$173m on 16 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 72.1% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Japanese contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 39.7% of US\$173m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 21.6% of the total reported by Japan through the FTS)

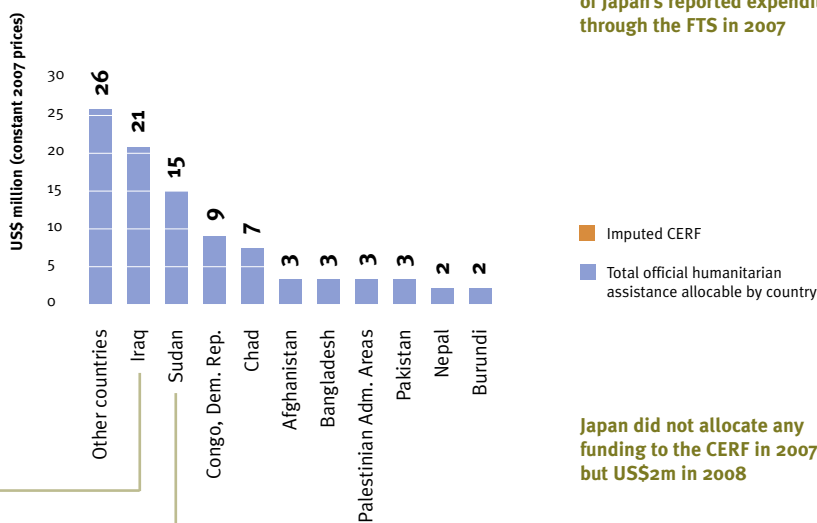
See Data notes

Japan's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	21		0	0	0	95	116
% total	18.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.0%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Japan's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of Japanese official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 20.4% of Japan's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$116m

Japan's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$1

Amount contributed by each Japanese citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-40.1%

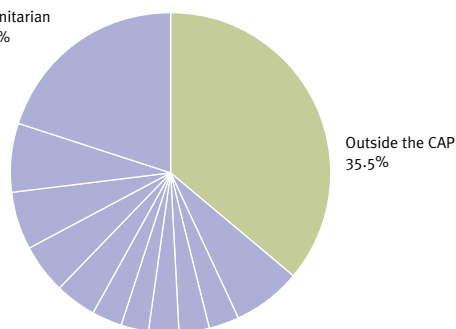
Change in Japan's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.003%

Share of Japanese GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

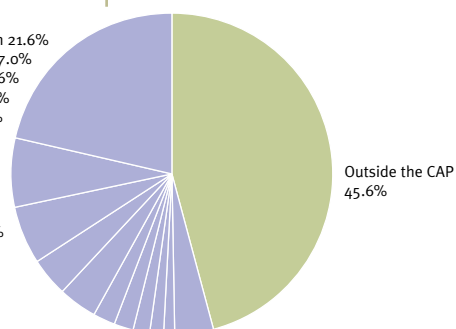
Top recipient of Japan's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 20.4%



Top recipients of Japan's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 21.6%
 Democratic Republic of Congo 7.0%
 Uganda 5.6%
 Somalia 4.0%
 Chad 3.9%
 Myanmar 2.2%
 Central African Republic 2.0%
 Zimbabwe 1.7%
 Kenya 1.3%
 Côte d'Ivoire 1.2%
 Other appeals inside the CAP 3.9%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

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All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Luxembourg

Although the 20th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007, with total humanitarian expenditure of US\$46 million (or 0.5% of the collective DAC total), Luxembourg was the most generous on a per citizen basis and as a share of its GNI. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 7.1% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$39 million in 2008.

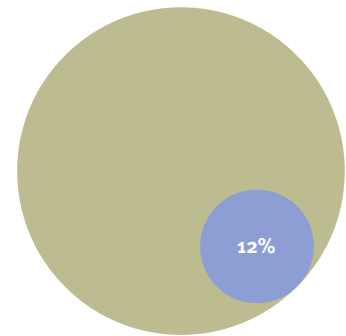
In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 12.2% of Luxembourg's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a fairly constant share of a growing aid budget.

Luxembourg's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was DAC peer reviewed in 2008.

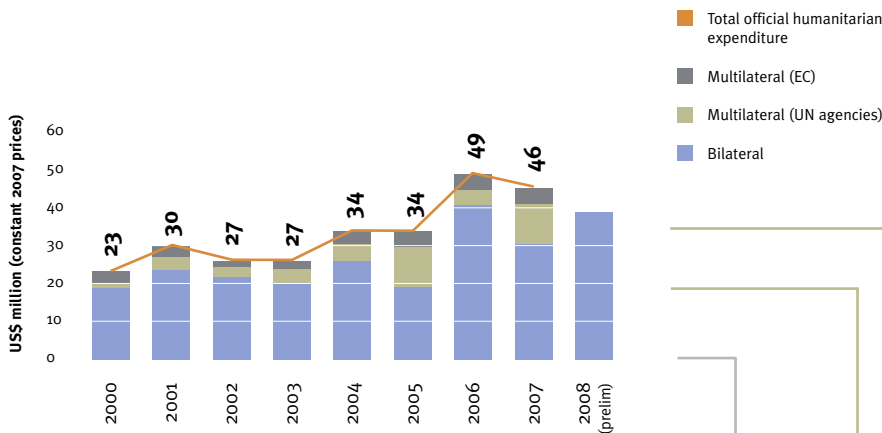
www.mae.lu/images/biblio/biblio-250-57_ipiuk_6359_472_8638.pdf

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/60/40912874.pdf

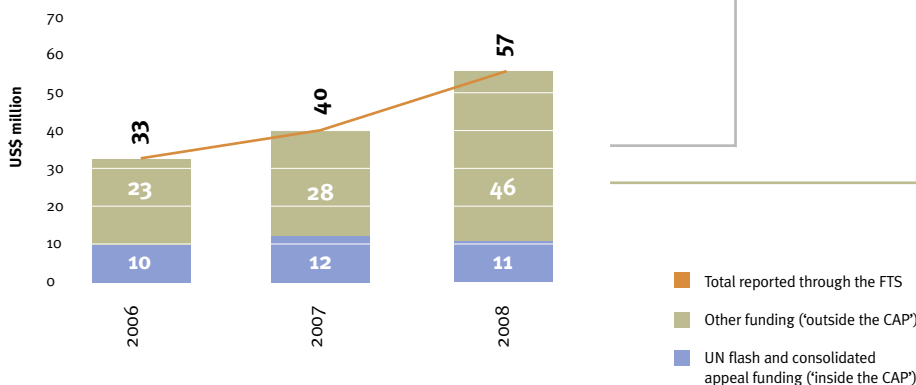
Total official humanitarian share of Luxembourg's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Luxembourg's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Luxembourg's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Luxembourg's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 18.2% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Luxembourg spent US\$11m on 12 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 26.0% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

West Africa was the largest recipient of Luxembourg's contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 27.8% of the US\$11m funding contributed by Luxembourg 'inside the CAP' (or 5.3% of the total reported by Luxembourg through the FTS)

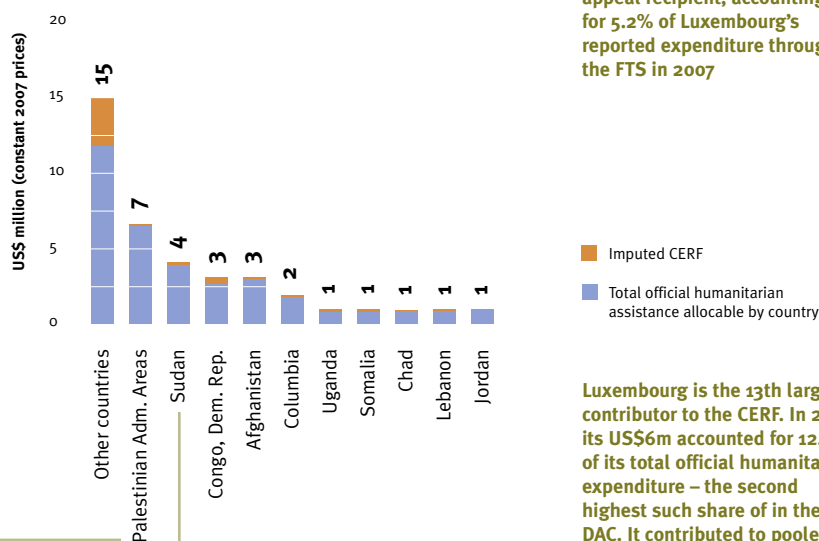
See Data notes

Luxembourg's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)	Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC	CERF	Pooled funding			Other
			CHF	ERF		
US\$m	15	6	0.3	0	25	46
% total	33.6%	12.2%	0.6%	0.0%	53.5%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Luxembourg's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of Luxembourg's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 5.2% of Luxembourg's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$46m

Luxembourg's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$98

Amount contributed by each of Luxembourg's citizens to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-7.1%

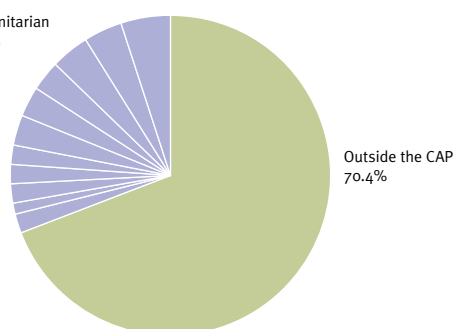
Change in Luxembourg's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.11%

Share of Luxembourg's GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

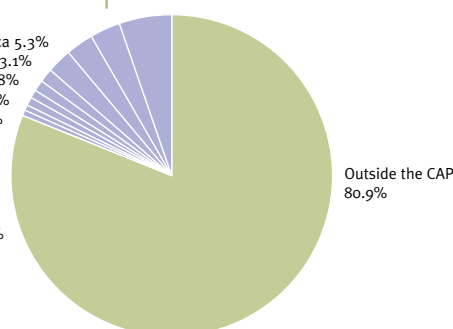
Top recipient of Luxembourg's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 5.2%



Top recipients of Luxembourg's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

West Africa 5.3%
Uganda 3.1%
Democratic Republic of Congo 2.8%
Sudan 2.5%
Somalia 1.3%
Chad 1.3%
Kenya 0.8%
Myanmar 0.7%
Central African Republic 0.6%
Haiti 0.5%
Other appeals inside the CAP 0.2%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

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All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Netherlands

The Netherlands was the fifth largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$521 million – or 6.0% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 15.9% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could fall to US\$288 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 8.9% of the Netherlands' total ODA (excluding debt relief) – this share has been falling since 2005 but in the context of a growing aid budget.

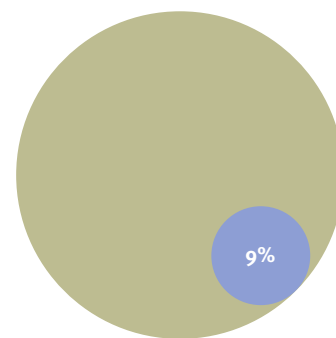
The humanitarian division of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates the country's humanitarian assistance. The Netherlands' approach to humanitarian assistance specifically addresses both protracted crises and acute emergencies.

In 2008 the Netherlands produced policy rules outlining aims and strategies as well as a handbook for NGO grant applications for humanitarian aid.

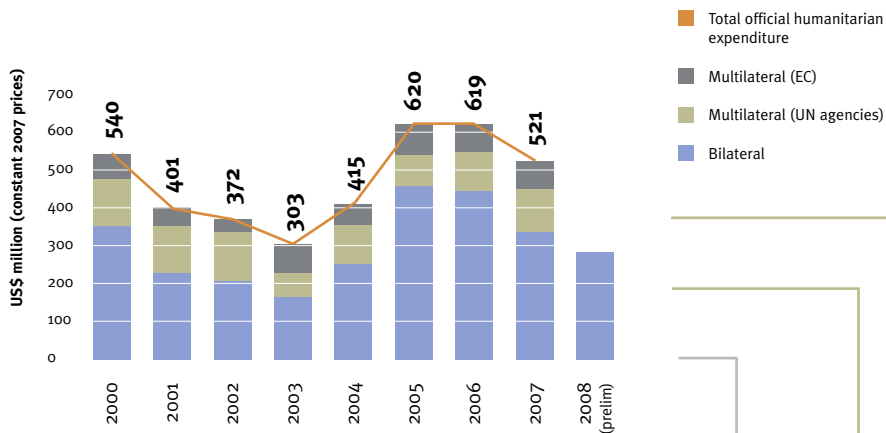
The Netherlands was active in the development and establishment of the GHD initiative in 2003 and in July 2005 formulated a GHD domestic implementation plan. The Netherlands was joint GHD chair in 2008/9. The Dutch aid programme (including the humanitarian component) was DAC peer reviewed in 2006.

- www.minbuza.nl/binaries/en-pdf/humanitarian-aid-policy-rules-2008-bz90898a.pdf
- www.minbuza.nl/binaries/en-pdf/handbook-for-humanitarian-aid-2008-bz90898b.pdf
- www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp
- www.oecd.org/dataoecd/49/38/37531015.pdf

Total official humanitarian share of the Netherlands' total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



The Netherlands' total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



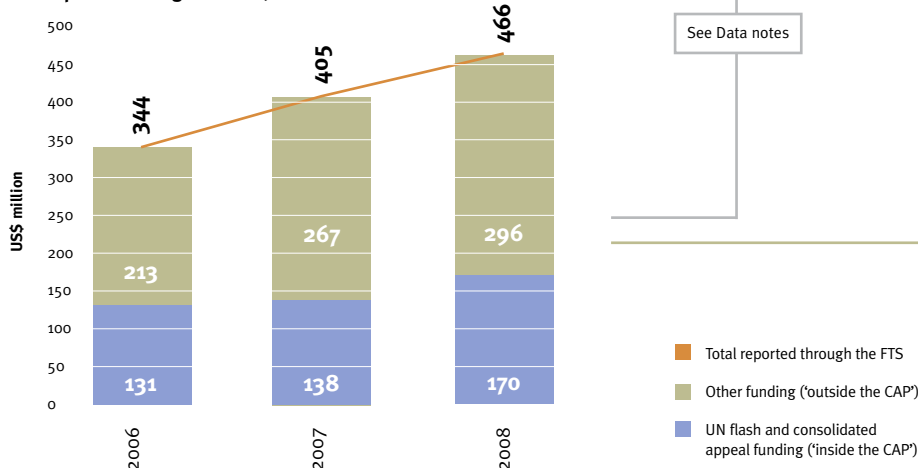
Sudan was the largest recipient of Dutch official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 23.7% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

The Netherlands spent US\$170m on 21 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 55.2% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

See Data notes

Sudan was the largest recipient of Dutch contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 20.4% of US\$170m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 7.5% of the total reported by the Netherlands through the FTS)

The Netherlands' humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

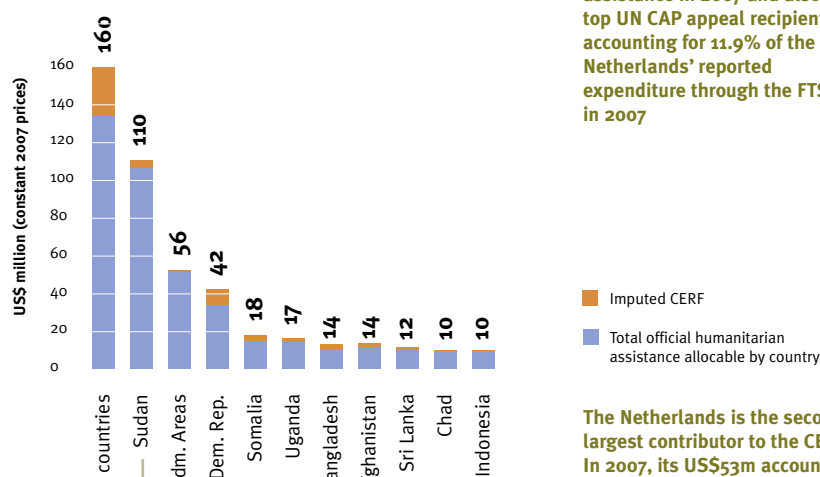


The Netherlands' total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	182		53	59	8	218	
% total	34.9%		10.3%	11.4%	1.5%	41.9%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of the Netherlands' total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the largest recipient of Dutch official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 11.9% of the Netherlands' reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$521m

Dutch total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$32

Amount contributed by each Dutch citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-15.9%

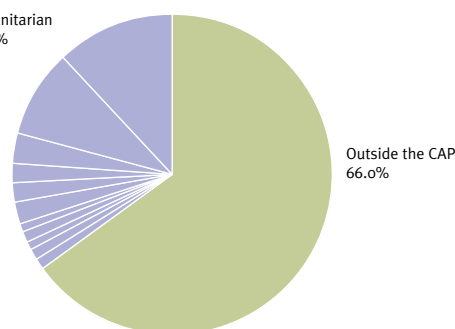
Change in Dutch total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.07%

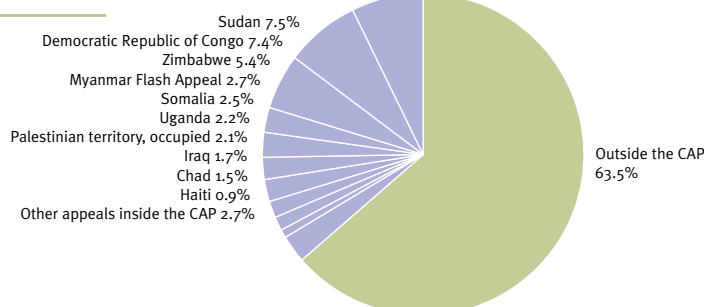
Share of Dutch GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Top recipient of the Netherlands' flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 11.9%



Top recipients of the Netherlands' flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008



Data notes

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All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Norway

Norway was the seventh largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$432 million – or 5.0% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure increased by 2.9% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could fall to US\$334 million in 2008.

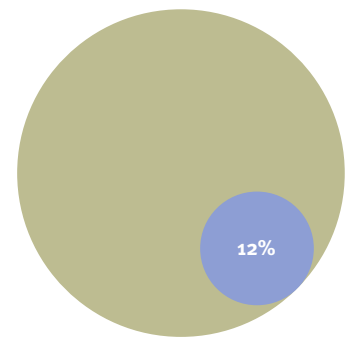
In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 11.8% of Norway's total ODA (excluding debt relief). Only once in the past eight years has Norway's humanitarian assistance been less than 10% of ODA.

Norway's humanitarian assistance is managed by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2008 Norway produced a policy paper outlining its humanitarian strategy which places particular emphasis on women, children, minorities and indigenous peoples as well as addressing anti-landmine efforts. In October 2008 Norway was DAC peer reviewed.

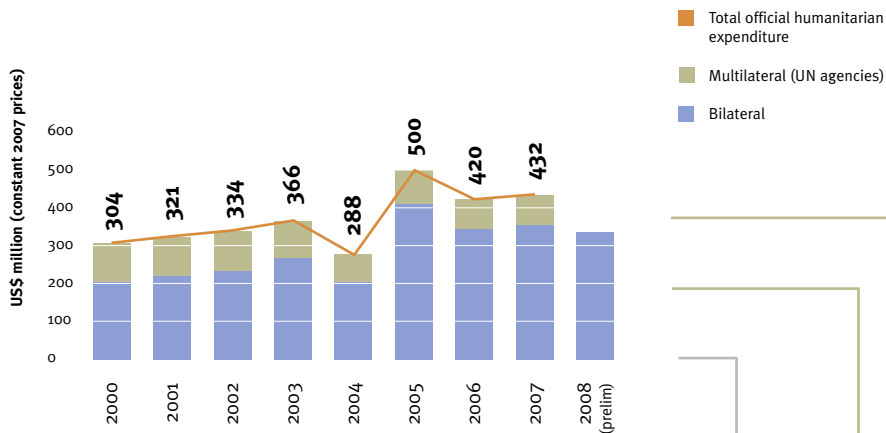
www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/selected-topics/Humanitarian-efforts.html?id=434479

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/10/40/41847146.pdf

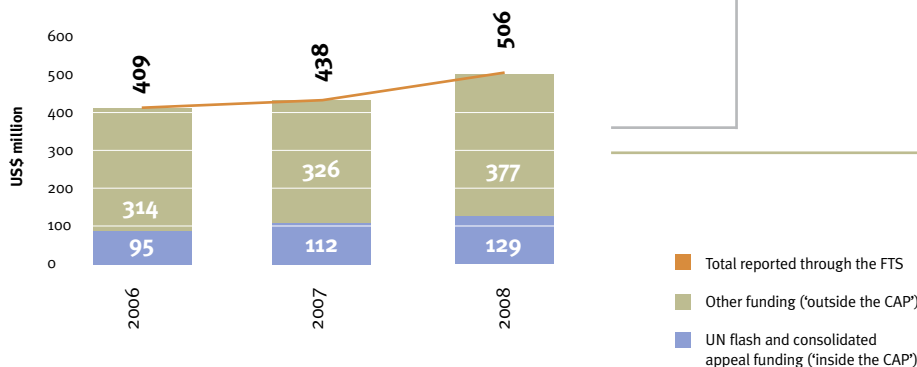
Total official humanitarian share of Norway's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Norway's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Norway's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Norway's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 17.4% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Norway spent US\$129m on 19 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 35.4% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Norway's contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 33.5% of US\$129m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 8.6% of the total reported by Norway through the FTS)

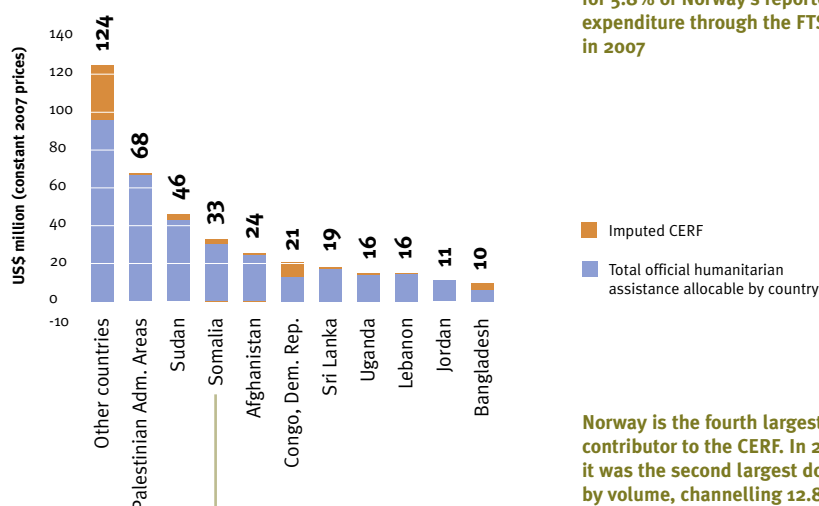
See Data notes

Norway's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	76		55	20	9	432	
% total	17.7%		12.8%	4.7%	2.2%	100.0%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Norway's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Somalia was the third largest recipient of Norway's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 5.8% of Norway's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$432m

Norway's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$92

Amount contributed by each Norwegian citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

2.9%

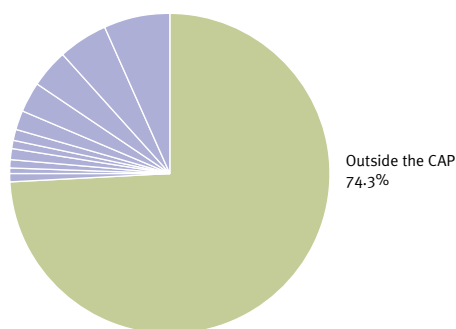
Change in Norway's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006–2007

0.11%

Share of Norwegian GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

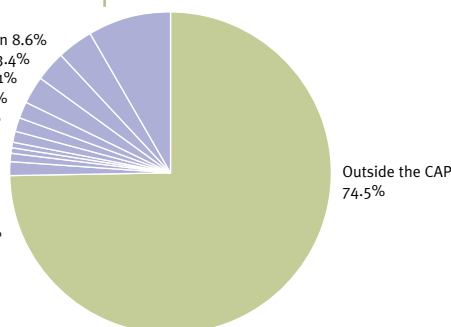
Top recipient of Norway's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Somalia 5.8%



Top recipients of Norway's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 8.6%
Somalia 3.4%
Democratic Republic of Congo 3.1%
Palestinian territory, occupied 2.8%
Uganda 1.7%
Myanmar 1.5%
Zimbabwe 0.9%
Georgia 0.7%
Chad 0.6%
Kenya 0.6%
Other appeals inside the CAP 1.6%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Spain

Spain was the eighth largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$370 million – or 4.3% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure increased by 6.3% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could rise again in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 7.6% of Spain's total ODA (excluding debt relief). This is a smaller share than in previous years, but has to be seen in the context of the extremely rapid growth in Spain's ODA as a whole.

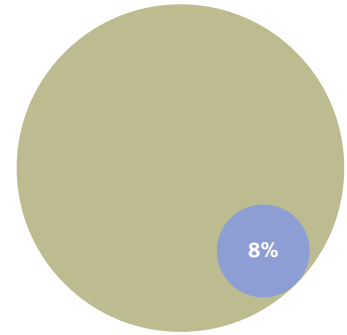
The Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency (AECID) has produced a provisional Master Cooperation Plan for 2009-2012 with a section dedicated to humanitarian action. AECID's focus is on reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening capacities in cooperation with beneficiary populations and recipient countries without compromising development processes. A major development has been the creation of the Office of Humanitarian Assistance, which plays a key role in the management and implementation of humanitarian action between Spain's national administration and its autonomous regions. Spain was last DAC peer reviewed in November 2007. Its GHD domestic implementation plan was put in place in April 2009.

www.aecid.es/export/sites/default/web/galerias/publicaciones/descargas/Plan_Director_2009-2012.pdf

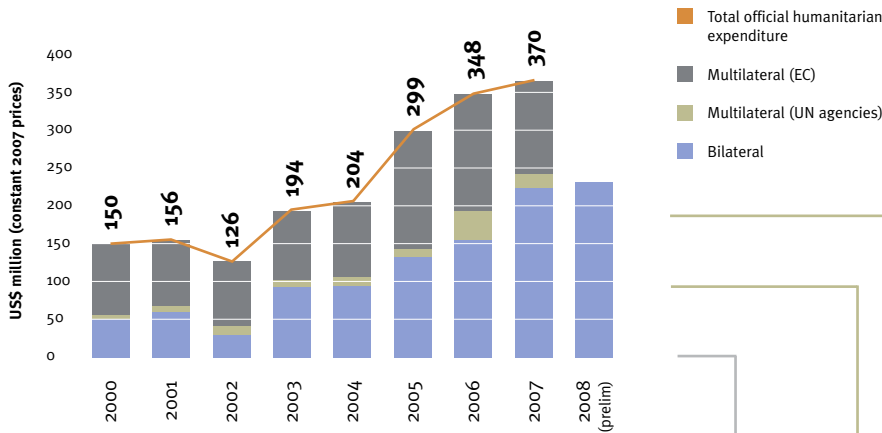
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/6/38965119.pdf

www.iecah.org/ftp/DES_AH_Res_ejec_Eng.pdf

Total official humanitarian share of Spain's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Spain's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



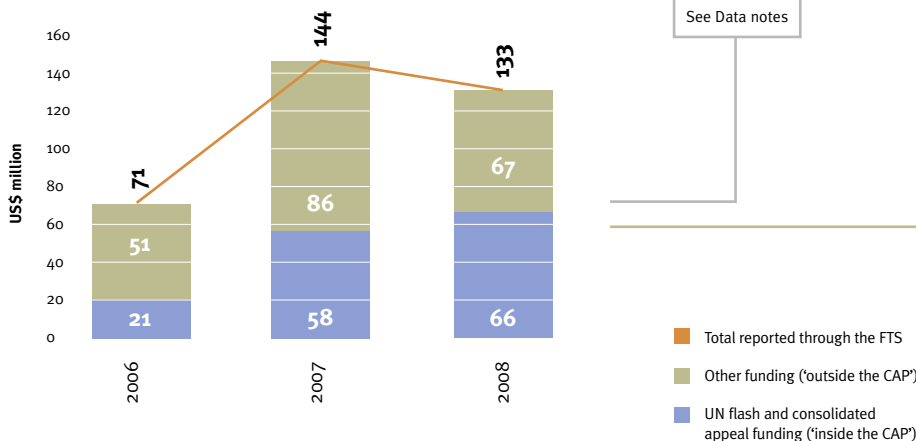
Lebanon was the largest recipient of Spain's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 11.0% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Spain spent US\$66m on 17 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 22.9 % of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

See Data notes

DRC was the largest recipient of Spain's contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 19.6% of US\$66m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 9.8% of the total reported by Spain through the FTS)

Spain's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

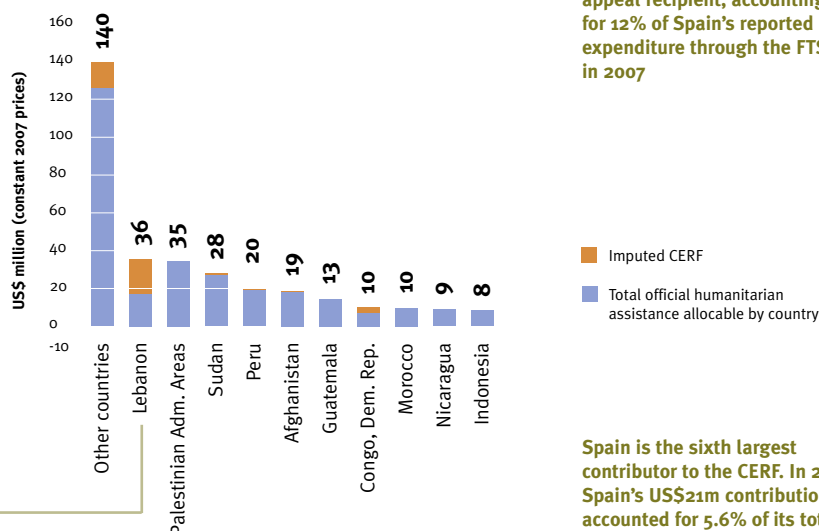


Spain's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	145		21	15	0	190	370
% total	39.1%		5.6%	4.0%	0.0%	51.3%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Spain's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Palestine/OPT was the second largest recipient of Spain's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 12% of Spain's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Spain is the sixth largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, Spain's US\$21m contribution accounted for 5.6% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$370m

Spain's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$8

Amount contributed by each Spanish citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

6.3%

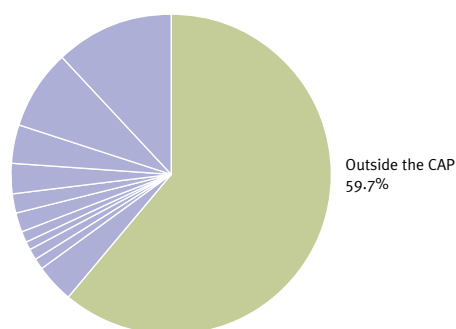
Change in Spain's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.03%

Share of Spanish GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

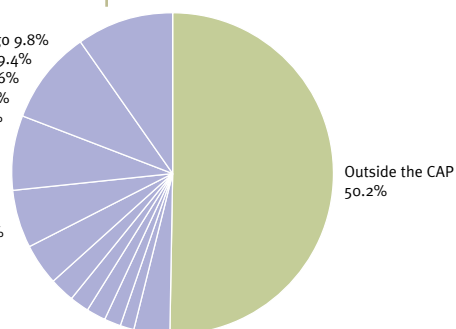
Top recipient of Spain's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Palestinian territory, occupied Spain 12.0%



Top recipients of Spain's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 9.8%
Sudan 9.4%
Palestinian territory, occupied 7.6%
West Africa 5.7%
Chad 4.2%
Haiti 2.7%
Somalia 1.9%
Myanmar 1.9%
Zimbabwe 1.5%
Uganda 1.4%
Other appeals inside the CAP 3.6%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Sweden

Sweden was the sixth largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$512 million – or 5.9% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 4.8% between 2006 and 2007, but preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$349 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 12.0% of Sweden's total ODA (excluding debt relief) – a fairly constant share of the aid budget.

Sweden's humanitarian assistance is conducted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). In 2004/05 the government of Sweden produced a Humanitarian Aid Policy which identifies instruments for its implementation. Sweden plays a prominent role in humanitarian policy, financing and work on transition.

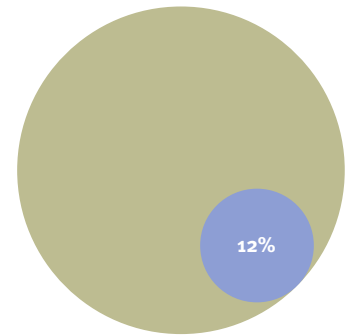
In June 2003 Sweden hosted the initial GHD process. It has had a GHD domestic implementation plan in place since January 2005. Sweden's development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was last DAC peer reviewed in May 2005 with the next review scheduled for June 2009.

www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/09/36/93/5755b712.pdf

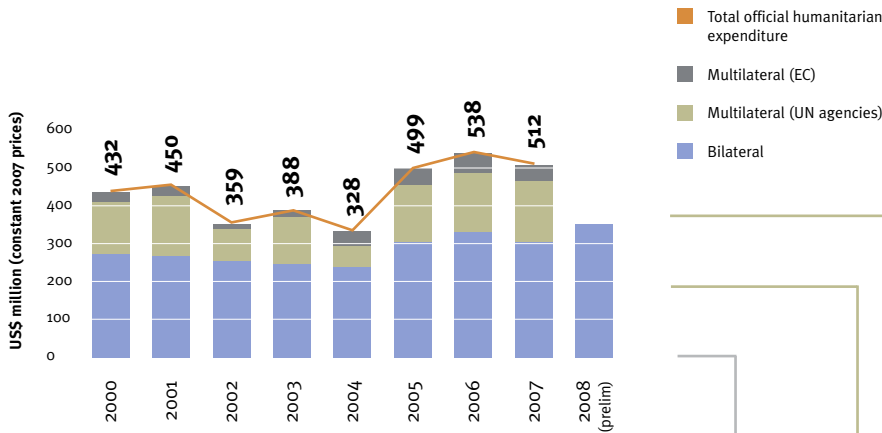
www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/14/43/35268515.pdf

Total official humanitarian share of Sweden's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Sweden's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



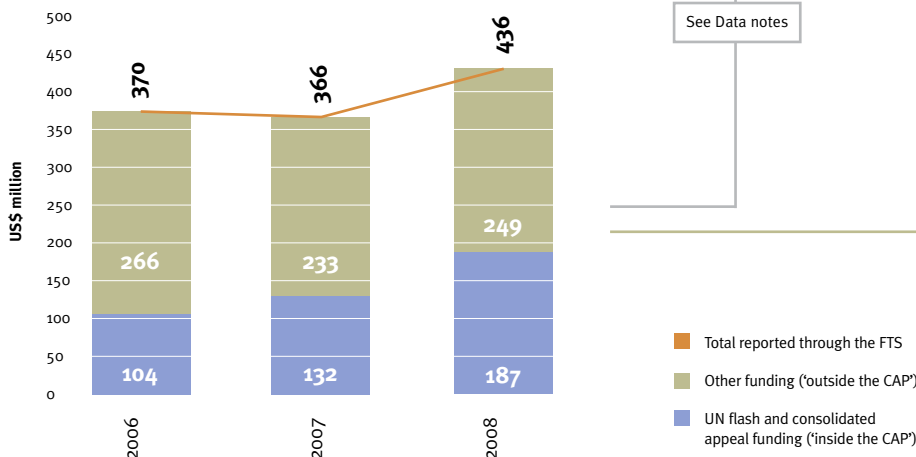
Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Sweden's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 18.5% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Sweden spent US\$187m on 19 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 51.0% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

DRC was the largest recipient of Swedish contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 7.7% of US\$187m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 17.9% of the total reported by Sweden through the FTS)

See Data notes

Sweden's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

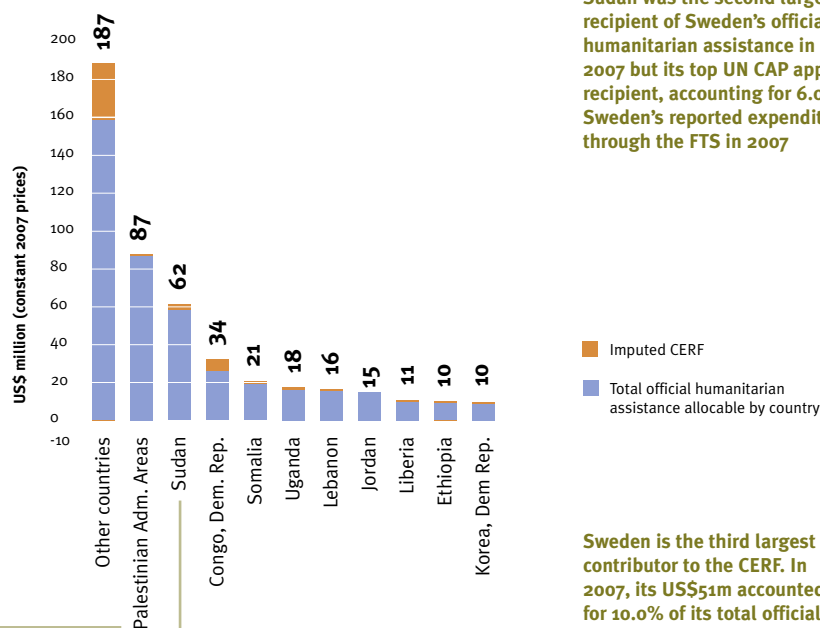


Sweden's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	204		51	34	7	215	512
% total	39.9%		10.0%	6.7%	1.5%	42.0%	100.0%

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Sweden's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Sudan was the second largest recipient of Sweden's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 but its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 6.0% of Sweden's reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Sweden is the third largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$51m accounted for 10.0% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$512m

Sweden's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$56

Amount contributed by each Swedish citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-4.8%

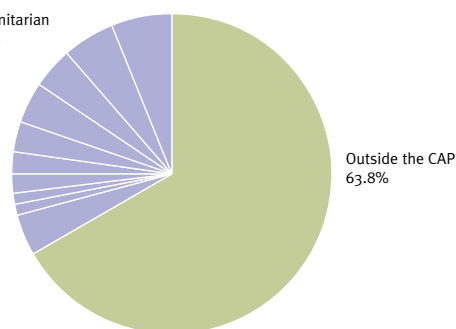
Change in Sweden's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.11%

Share of Swedish GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

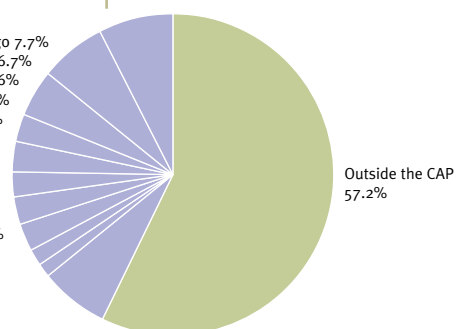
Top recipient of Sweden's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 6.0%



Top recipients of Sweden's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Democratic Republic of Congo 7.7%
Sudan 6.7%
Palestinian territory, occupied 4.6%
Uganda 2.9%
West Africa 2.9%
Iraq 2.7%
Somalia 2.7%
Chad 2.6%
Zimbabwe 1.7%
Myanmar 1.6%
Other appeals inside the CAP 6.7%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

Switzerland

Switzerland was the 14th largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions totalled US\$ 192 million – or 2.2% of the collective DAC total. Total humanitarian assistance expenditure fell by 8.0% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could reach US\$174 million in 2008.

In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 11.9% of Switzerland's total ODA (excluding debt relief). There has been little change in this share over the past five years.

Switzerland's humanitarian aid is coordinated within the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), a department of The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It focuses on four key components: prevention, emergency aid, reconstruction and advocacy.

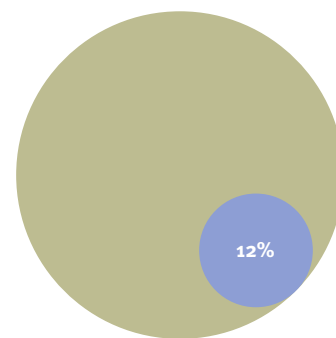
The Swiss Confederation's Humanitarian Aid Strategy for 2005, 'Solidarity Alive', is being updated to form the 2010 strategy. The Swiss aid programme was last DAC peer reviewed in June 2005. The next peer review is scheduled to take place in October 2009. Switzerland has a GHD domestic implementation plan.

www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_23576.pdf

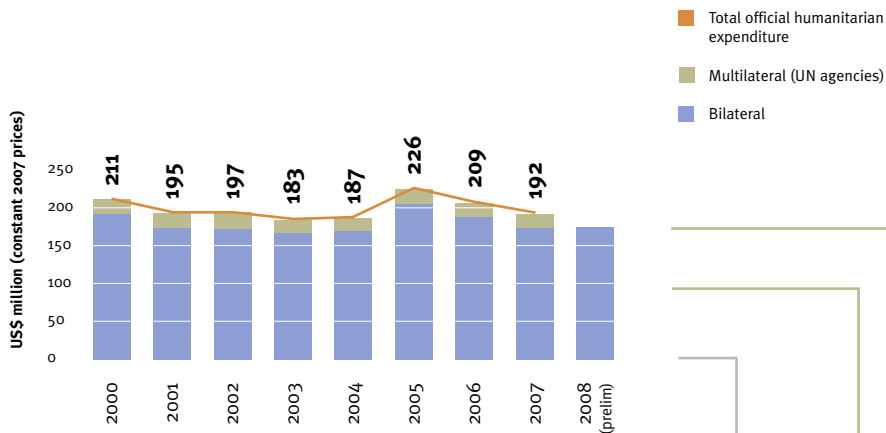
www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_153478.pdf

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/59/35297586.pdf

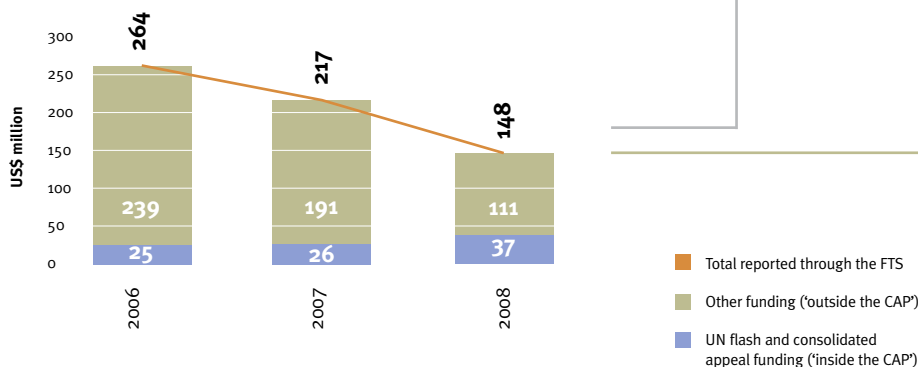
Total official humanitarian share of Switzerland's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



Switzerland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



Switzerland's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of Switzerland's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 12.6% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

Switzerland spent US\$37m on 18 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 18.9% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of Swiss contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 17.2% of US\$37m funding 'inside the CAP' (or 4.3% of the total reported by Switzerland through the FTS)

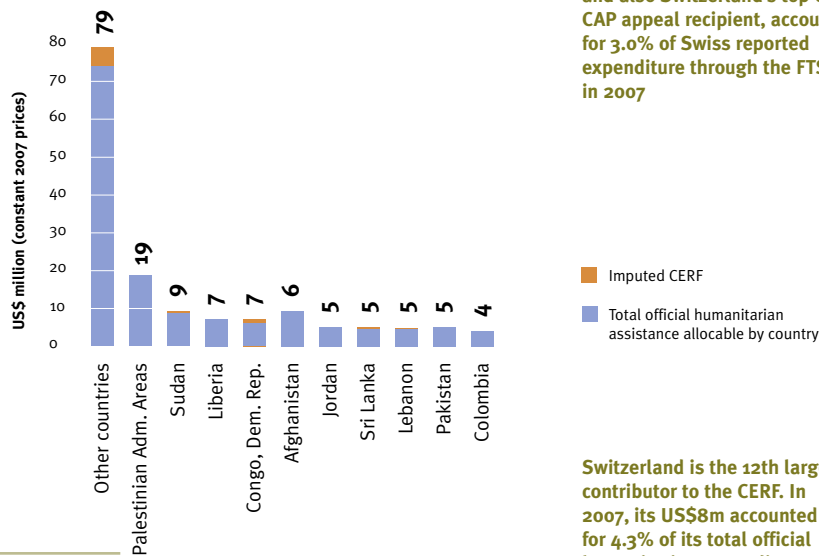
See Data notes

Switzerland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	20		8	0	0	164	192
% total	10.5%		4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.2%	100.0%

CHF's in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of Switzerland's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



Palestine/OCT was the largest recipient of Switzerland's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also Switzerland's top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 3.0% of Swiss reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

Switzerland is the 12th largest contributor to the CERF. In 2007, its US\$8m accounted for 4.3% of its total official humanitarian expenditure

US\$192m

Switzerland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$26

Amount contributed by each Swiss citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

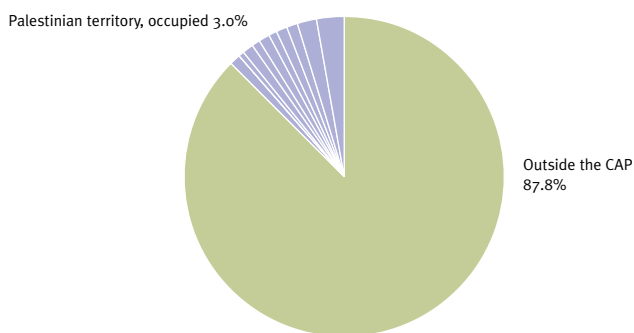
-8.0%

Change in Switzerland's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

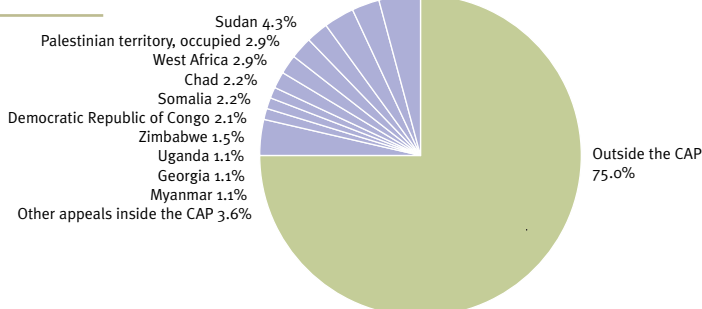
0.04%

Share of Swiss GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Top recipient of Switzerland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007



Top recipients of Switzerland's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

FTS data is published in real time on ReliefWeb and was downloaded in April 2009. Supplementary data on CERF and pooled funding was downloaded from their respective sites May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$m unless otherwise stated. Numbers may vary due to rounding

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom was the third largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume in 2007. Its bilateral and multilateral contributions a US\$743 million – or 8.5% of the collective DAC total. However, this amount could have been underreported by US\$233 million, which would put the country's total humanitarian assistance expenditure in the region of US\$976 million – or 10.9% of the collective DAC total. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions alone could rise to US\$710 million in 2008.

The United Kingdom's total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 7.6% of its total ODA (excluding debt relief) in 2007, or 10.0% based on the higher volume – both are lower shares than any other year since 2000.

In 2006, the Department for International Development (DFID) launched its humanitarian policy document ('Saving lives, relieving suffering, protecting dignity'), which sets out three main goals: improving the effectiveness of humanitarian response; being a better donor; reducing risk and extreme vulnerability. The United Kingdom has been active in promoting humanitarian reform and is a major contributor to the new financing mechanisms.

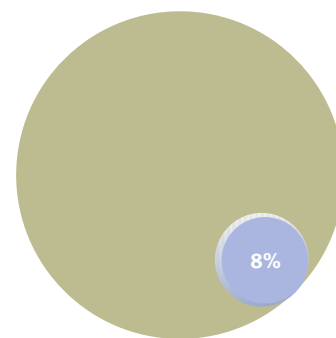
The United Kingdom signed up to the GHD principles in 2003 and produced a GHD domestic implementation plan in July 2005. Its development assistance programme (including the humanitarian component) was last DAC peer reviewed in May 2006. The next peer review is scheduled to take place in 2010.

www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/domestic-implementation.asp

www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/humanitarian-policy.pdf

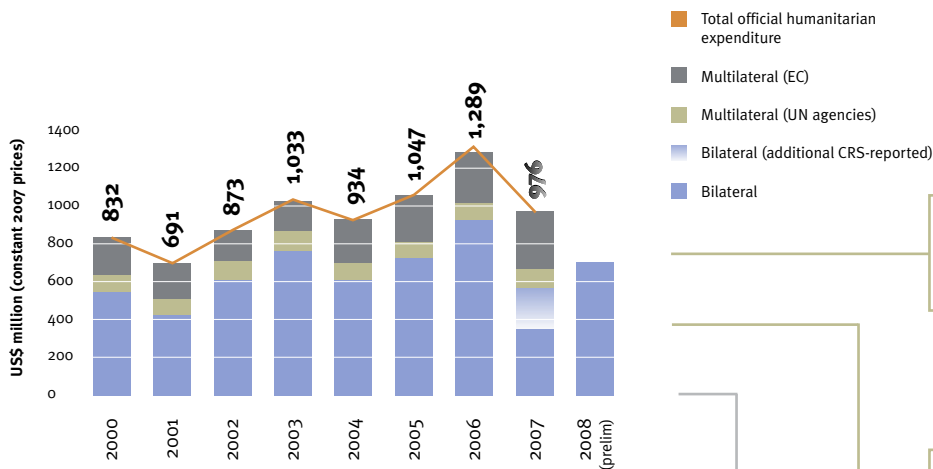
www.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/57/37010997.pdf

Total official humanitarian share of the UK's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



■ or 10% with additional CRS reported amount

The UK's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



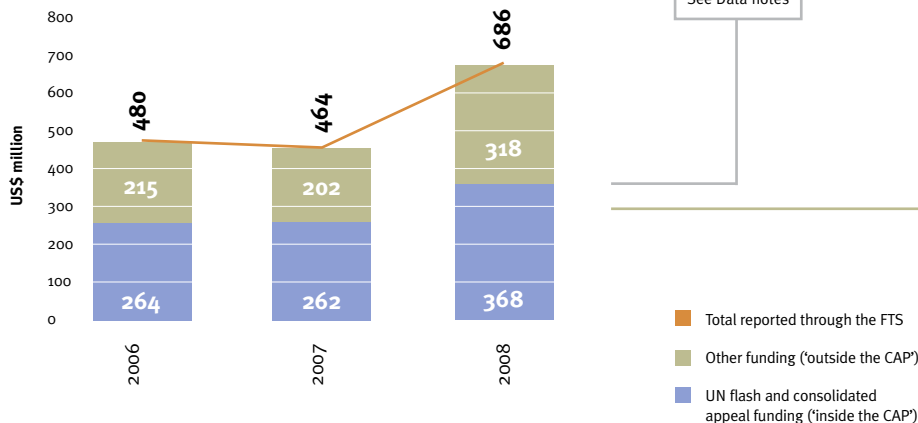
Sudan was the largest recipient of the UK's official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 17.9% of the total allocable by country (including CERF)

The UK spent US\$368m on 17 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 55.5% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure that year

See Data notes

Sudan was the largest recipient of the UK's contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 27.4% of the US\$368m contributed by the UK 'inside the CAP' (or 14.7% of the total reported by the UK through the FTS)

The UK's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008

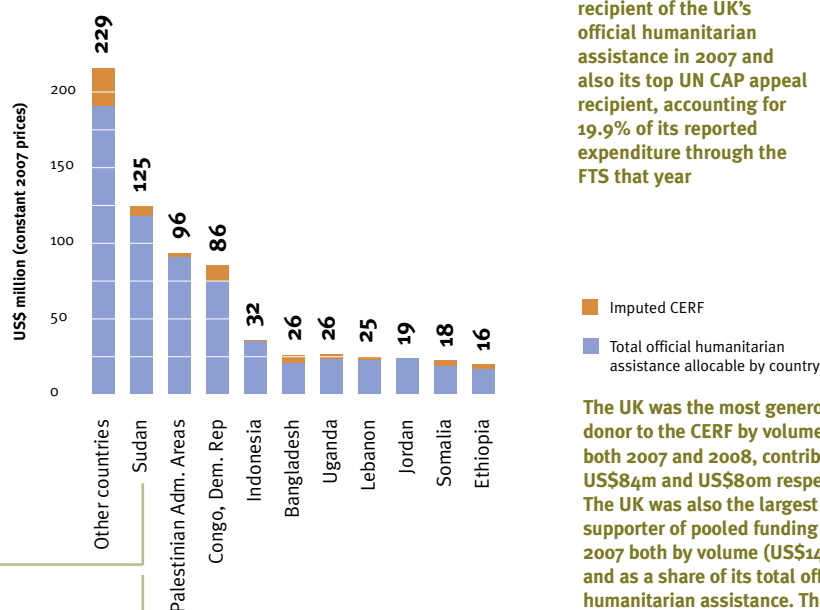


The UK's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m (DAC1 and DAC2a-reported)	391		84	137	11	743	
% total	52.7%		11.3%	18.5%	1.4%	100.0%	
US\$m (CRS and DAC2a-reported)	391		84	137	11	976	
% total	40.1%		8.6%	14.1%	1.1%	100.0%	

CHFs in 2007 relate to DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe

Top 10 recipients of the UK's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

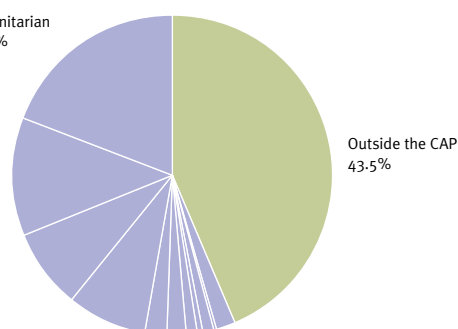


Sudan was the largest recipient of the UK's official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 19.9% of its reported expenditure through the FTS that year

The UK was the most generous donor to the CERF by volume in both 2007 and 2008, contributing US\$84m and US\$80m respectively. The UK was also the largest supporter of pooled funding in 2007 both by volume (US\$148m) and as a share of its total official humanitarian assistance. The UK further increased its contributions to pooled funds in 2008 and was again the largest contributor, channelling US\$174m to six of the seven pooled funds

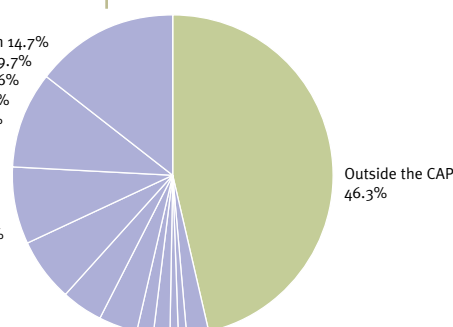
Top recipient of the UK's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 19.9%



Top recipients of the UK's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan 14.7%
Democratic Republic of Congo 9.7%
Myanmar 7.6%
Zimbabwe 6.3%
Somalia 4.4%
Uganda 3.7%
Iraq 1.7%
Kenya 1.6%
Haiti 1.0%
Chad 0.8%
Other appeals inside the CAP 2.1%



US\$976m
US\$743m

The UK's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2007

US\$16
US\$12

Amount contributed by each UK citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-24.3%
-42.4%

Change in the UK's total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.03%
Share of UK GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

Analysis of official humanitarian assistance is based on OECD DAC data (DAC1, 2a and CRS), downloaded in April 2009. The data for 2008 is preliminary and relates to bilateral humanitarian aid only. Full and final official data for 2008 will be published by the DAC in December 2009

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United States

The United States is the largest DAC donor of humanitarian aid by volume. In 2007 its official humanitarian expenditure reached US\$3 billion – or 34.5% of the collective DAC total. Volumes fell by 3.5% between 2006 and 2007. Preliminary DAC data suggests that bilateral contributions could rise by 42.5% to US\$4 billion in 2008.

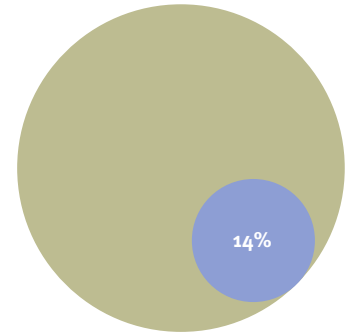
In 2007, total humanitarian assistance expenditure accounted for 13.8% of the United States' total ODA (excluding debt relief). The share of humanitarian assistance has hovered between 13% and 15% since 2000, with the exception of 2003 when it peaked at one-fifth of ODA.

The United States has a number of agencies that coordinate humanitarian assistance. These include the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), which provides aid and solutions for refugees, victims of conflict and stateless people globally; the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which is responsible for coordinating US Government emergency assistance and the USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). Humanitarian aid also comes from the departments of defence and agriculture.

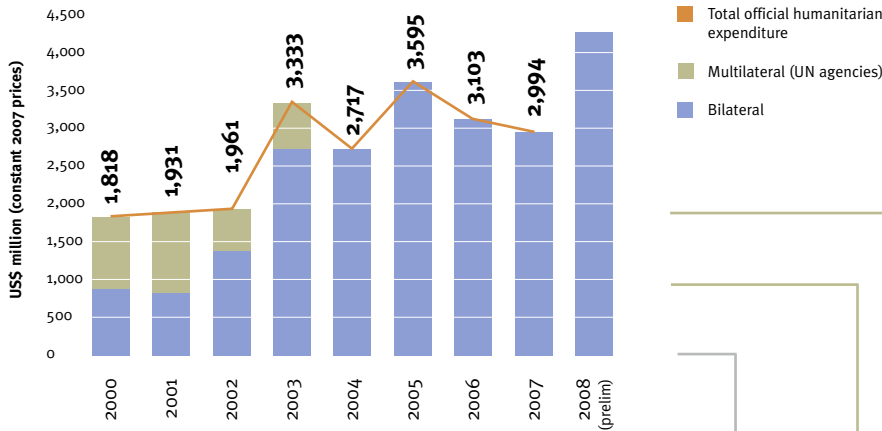
The United States was joint chair of the GHD initiative in 2007/8. The United States' humanitarian assistance programme was DAC peer reviewed in December 2006.

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/10/38023102.pdf

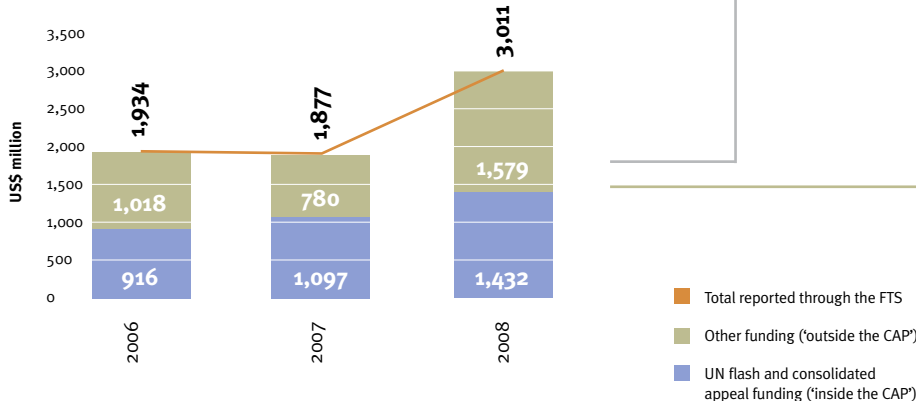
Total official humanitarian share of the US's total ODA (excluding debt relief), 2007



The US's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure 2000-2008



The US's humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



Sudan was the largest recipient of US official humanitarian assistance in 2007, accounting for 27.1% of the total allocable by country

The US spent US\$ 1.4bn on 20 consolidated and flash appeals in 2008 – this expenditure (referred to as 'inside the CAP') was equivalent to 32.8% of its bilateral humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Sudan was the largest recipient of US contributions to UN flash and consolidated appeal funding in 2008, accounting for 32.4% of US\$1.4bn funding 'inside the CAP' (or 15.4% of the total reported by the US through the FTS)

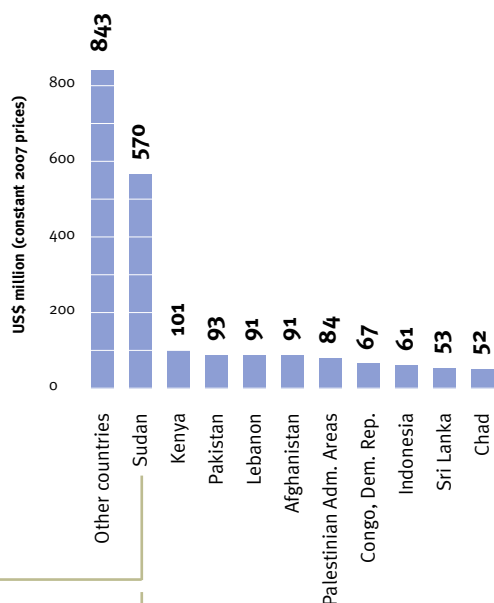
See Data notes

The US's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007

	Multilateral (totally unearmarked)		Bilateral (lightly to totally earmarked)			Total	
	UN agencies/EC		CERF	Pooled funding			Other
				CHF	ERF		
US\$m	0		0	0	2,994	2,994	
% total	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Pooled funding data was obtained from relevant websites. In 2007, there were CHFs for DRC and Sudan. The ERFs included in the data reported here are CAR, Ethiopia, Iraq, Somalia and Zimbabwe. ERFs were also operating in Myanmar, Indonesia, Haiti and OPT but we do not have comparable data for these

Top 10 recipients of the US's total official humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2007



The US spent 57.3% (almost US\$1.7 bn) of its bilateral funding through multilateral organisations in 2007... this will have been lightly earmarked by choice of organisation, theme or region and so does not comply with the DAC's definition of (totally unearmarked) multilateral. The US is the 14th largest contributor to the CERF in spite of not having made a contribution in 2007 in spite of not having made a contribution in 2007

Imputed CERF
Total official humanitarian assistance allocable by country

Sudan was the largest recipient of US official humanitarian assistance in 2007 and also its top UN CAP appeal recipient, accounting for 20.5% of the US-reported expenditure through the FTS in 2007

US\$3bn

Total official humanitarian expenditure from the US, 2007

US\$10

Amount contributed by each US citizen to total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

-3.5%

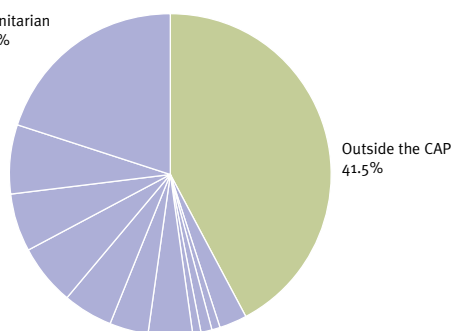
Change in US total official humanitarian expenditure, 2006-2007

0.02%

share of US GNI spent on total official humanitarian assistance 2007

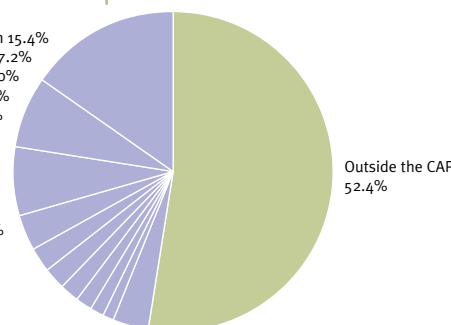
Top recipient of the US's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2007

Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian Action component) 20.5%



Top recipients of the US's flash and consolidated appeal funding, 2008

Sudan Work Plan 15.4%
Zimbabwe 7.2%
Somalia 7.0%
Democratic Republic of Congo 3.7%
Iraq 2.3%
Chad 2.2%
Palestinian territory, occupied 2.1%
Kenya 1.6%
Myanmar Flash Appeal 1.3%
West Africa 1.3%
Other appeals inside the CAP 3.5%



Data notes

Although both relate to 'humanitarian' expenditure, FTS and DAC data are not comparable. Reporting requirements and definitions are different. Some, all or none of a DAC donor's official humanitarian expenditure might be included in the FTS figures. In some instances, more might be reported in humanitarian assistance through the FTS than is included in OECD DAC data

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Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and the Russian Federation

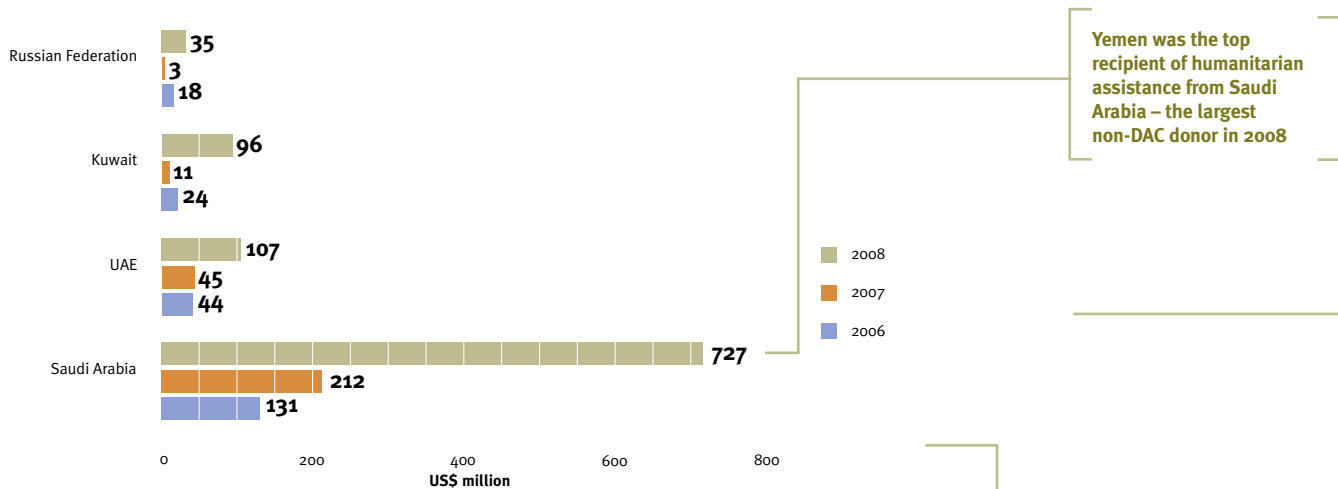
Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait and the Russian Federation were the four largest non-DAC donors of humanitarian assistance by volume in 2008, reporting US\$727 million, US\$107 million, US\$96 million and US\$35 million through the FTS respectively. In 2006 and 2007, Saudi Arabia and the UAE dominated the humanitarian assistance flows from non-DAC countries, showing strong support from the Gulf States as a region.

Saudi Arabia's humanitarian affairs strategy is influenced by four distinct areas: Gulf, Arab, Islamic and international circles.

The UAE's humanitarian approach is based on the idea that the foundation of Islam is to support people in disadvantaged situations and that revenue from oil and gas should contribute to poverty reduction. The UAE in particular supports Islamic countries, most notably Palestine and Syria.

One of the six priorities of the Russian Federation in addressing global problems is through enhanced international humanitarian cooperation and human rights.

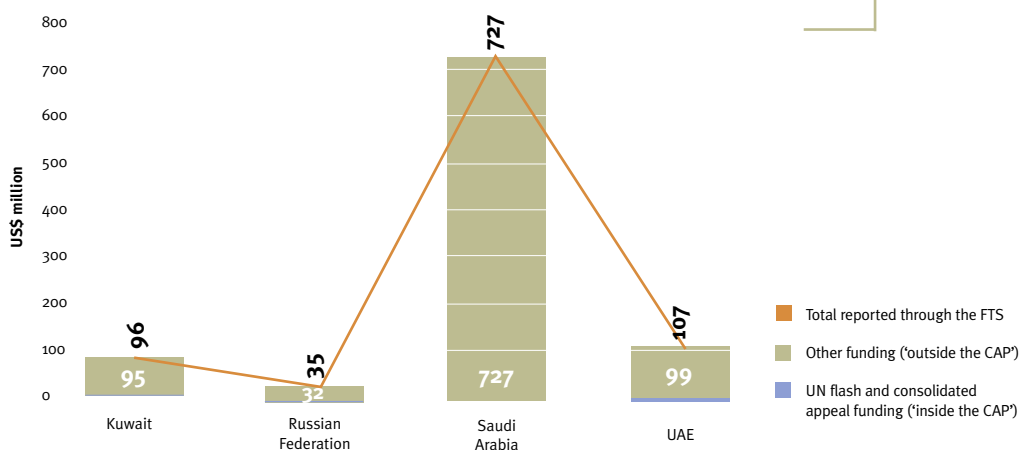
Humanitarian assistance from the four largest non-DAC donors, reported through the FTS, 2006-2008



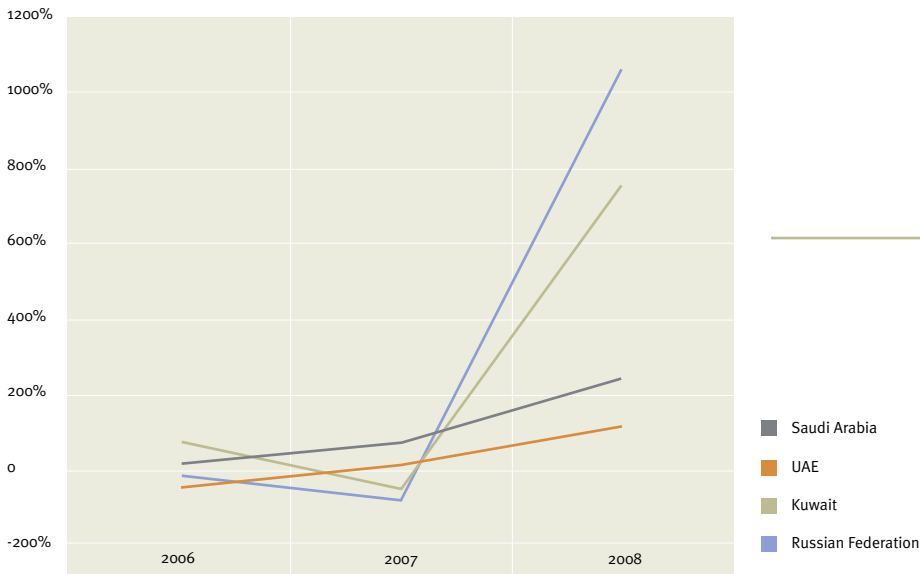
Yemen was the top recipient of humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia – the largest non-DAC donor in 2008

The four largest non-DAC donors gave most of their humanitarian assistance 'outside the CAP'

Humanitarian expenditure, reported through the FTS, 2008



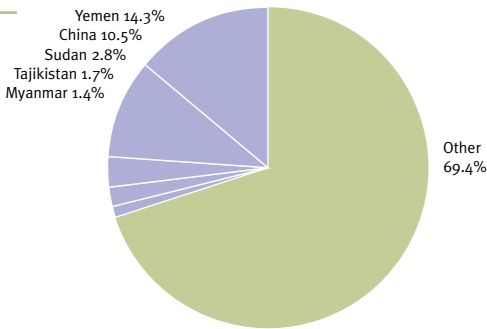
Percentage change in humanitarian assistance contributions reported through the FTS from the four largest non-DAC donors



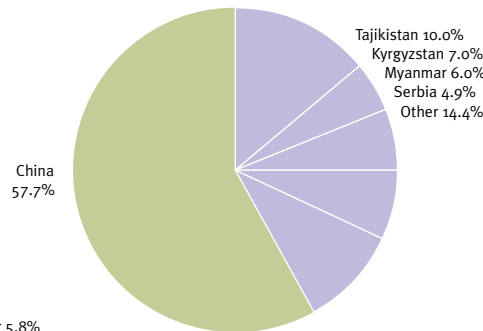
The Russian Federation showed the largest % growth rate in humanitarian assistance contributions reported by the top four donors through the FTS between 2007 and 2008.

Its contributions went to a small number of recipient countries with 58% (or US\$20m) going to China

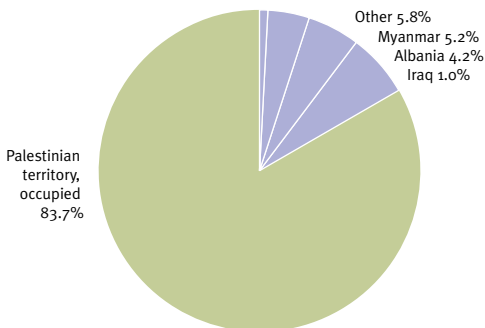
Saudi Arabia's top 5 recipient countries, 2008



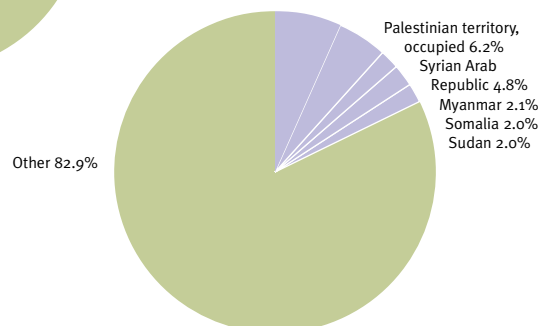
Russian Federation's top 5 recipient countries, 2008



Kuwait's top 5 recipient countries, 2008



UAE's top 5 recipient countries, 2008



Palestine/OPT was the largest recipient of humanitarian assistance from both Kuwait and UAE in 2008

1084%

Growth in humanitarian assistance expenditure reported by Russian Federation through the FTS, 2008

US\$727m

Saudi Arabia's humanitarian assistance expenditure, 2008

US\$33

The amount of humanitarian assistance provided by each Kuwaiti citizen, 2008

Data notes

All data taken from UN OCHA FTS, downloaded from ReliefWeb in April 2009

Supplementary data on CERF was downloaded from the UN OCHA CERF website May/June 2009

All data is expressed in current US\$ million unless otherwise stated

2008	Country	HA expenditure (from FTS) US\$m	Rank expenditure	Per capita	Rank per capita	CERF total US\$m	Rank	CERF % of HA
	Brazil	\$2	18	\$0.01	18	\$0.05	9	3.1%
	China	\$9	8	\$0.01	18	\$0.50	3	5.4%
	Czech Republic	\$4	11	\$0.44	10	\$0.15	6	3.5%
	Estonia	\$1	20	\$1	6	\$0.09	8	6.4%
	Iceland	\$3	13	\$10	4	\$0.61	2	19.3%
	India	\$5	10	\$0.004	20	-	-	-
	Iraq	\$8	9	\$0.27	13	-	-	-
	Israel	\$2	17	\$0.29	12	\$0.02	14	0.7%
	Kazakhstan	\$10	6	\$1	8	\$0.05	9	0.5%
	Korea, Republic of	\$31	5	\$1	7	\$2.00	1	6.5%
	Kuwait	\$96	3	\$33	1	\$0.05	9	0.1%
	Poland	\$3	12	\$0	17	\$0.30	4	9.0%
	Qatar	\$2	15	\$3	5	\$0.10	7	4.1%
	Romania	\$2	16	\$0.11	16	-	-	0.0%
	Russian Federation	\$35	4	\$0.24	14	-	-	-
	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	\$727	1	\$29	3	\$0.05	9	0.0%
	Singapore	\$1	19	\$0.33	11	-	-	-
	Slovakia	\$3	14	\$1	9	-	-	-
	Turkey	\$10	7	\$0.13	15	\$0.30	4	3.1%
	United Arab Emirates	\$107	2	\$24	2	\$0.05	9	0.0%

Table 1: Summary of humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors, 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on UN OCHA FTS and UN OCHA CERF data]

2007			Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure by donor, 2007										2008
Rank by... Volume (US\$m)	Per citizen (US\$m)	%GNI	Total (US\$m)	%ODA	%GNI	Per citizen	Multilat %	Bilat %	Share of DAC total	% change 2006-2007	In support of CERF (US\$m)	In support of UN CAP	
15	15	15	Australia	\$163	6.8%	0.02%	\$8	7.6%	92.4%	1.9%	-28.3%	\$9	\$54
19	17	18	Austria	\$53	6.0%	0.01%	\$6	72.0%	28.0%	0.6%	-16.0%	\$0	\$5
16	9	9	Belgium	\$156	8.8%	0.03%	\$15	40.9%	59.1%	1.8%	-7.3%	\$3	\$35
11	11	13	Canada	\$330	8.1%	0.02%	\$10	16.6%	83.4%	3.8%	-3.0%	\$35	\$136
12	5	5	Denmark	\$250	10.3%	0.08%	\$46	44.1%	55.9%	2.9%	-10.0%	\$9	\$46
17	7	7	Finland	\$143	14.5%	0.06%	\$27	26.2%	73.8%	1.6%	2.8%	\$7	\$27
9	18	20	France	\$360	4.3%	0.01%	\$6	90.2%	9.8%	4.1%	-15.9%	\$1	\$32
4	16	16	Germany	\$618	6.6%	0.02%	\$7	54.9%	45.1%	7.1%	-21.1%	\$7	\$73
21	20	19	Greece	\$44	8.7%	0.01%	\$4	70.9%	29.1%	0.5%	-16.5%	\$0	\$7
13	4	4	Ireland	\$235	19.7%	0.11%	\$56	19.1%	80.9%	2.7%	-73.2%	\$26	\$64
10	19	17	Italy	\$340	10.0%	0.02%	\$6	75.6%	24.4%	3.9%	1.0%	\$3	\$73
18	23	22	Japan	\$116	1.9%	0.003%	\$1	18.0%	82.0%	1.3%	-40.1%	\$0	\$173
20	1	1	Luxembourg	\$46	12.2%	0.11%	\$98	33.6%	66.4%	0.5%	-7.1%	\$6	\$11
5	6	6	Netherlands	\$521	8.9%	0.07%	\$32	34.9%	65.1%	6.0%	-15.9%	\$53	\$170
22	13	10	New Zealand	\$40	12.6%	0.03%	\$10	28.2%	71.8%	0.5%	33.2%	\$1	\$4
7	2	3	Norway	\$432	11.8%	0.11%	\$92	17.7%	82.3%	5.0%	2.9%	\$55	\$129
23	22	21	Portugal	\$21	4.6%	0.01%	\$2	96.8%	3.2%	0.2%	-29.6%	\$0	\$0
8	14	11	Spain	\$370	7.6%	0.03%	\$8	39.1%	60.9%	4.3%	6.3%	\$21	\$66
6	3	2	Sweden	\$512	12.0%	0.11%	\$56	39.9%	60.1%	5.9%	-4.8%	\$51	\$187
14	8	8	Switzerland	\$192	11.9%	0.04%	\$26	10.5%	89.5%	2.2%	-8.0%	\$8	\$37
3	10	12	UK	\$743	7.6%	0.03%	\$12	52.7%	47.3%	8.5%	-42.4%	\$84	\$368
1	12	14	US	\$2,994	13.8%	0.02%	\$10	0.0%	100.0%	34.5%	-3.5%	\$0	\$1,432
2	21	-	EC	\$1,585	13.6%	-	\$3	5.4%	94.6%	18.2%	-10.1%	-	\$486
			DAC total	\$8,689	8.2%	-	\$9	27.8%	72.2%	-	-11.3%	\$378	\$3,129
			DAC average	\$446	9.7%	-	\$24	38.9%	61.1%	-	-7.0%	-	-

Table 2: Summary of humanitarian assistance from DAC donors, 2007 and 2008 [Source: Development Initiatives analysis based on DAC1, DAC2a, UN OCHA FTS and UN OCHA CERF data]

Table 2 notes:

1. Total official humanitarian assistance analysis is based on DAC1 Official and Private Flows and DAC2a Official ODA Disbursements and relates to 2007
 - the DAC will publish full data for 2008 in December 2009
2. Due to a reporting anomaly in 2007, the UK's bilateral humanitarian assistance figure in DAC1 could have been underreported by US\$233m
 - the UK reported US\$585m in net disbursements to the CRS and US\$352m in net disbursements to DAC1 (the 'bilateral' element in the total humanitarian assistance figure reported in this table)
 - if we were to use the CRS rather than the DAC1 figure, the main effects would be:
 - the overall volume of DAC donor assistance would increase from US\$8,689 to US\$8,923
 - the overall total humanitarian assistance share of DAC donor ODA would be 8.4% rather than 8.2%
 - the overall fall in DAC donor humanitarian assistance between 2006 and 2007 would be -8.9% rather than -11.3%
 - the UK's total official humanitarian assistance would be US\$976m rather than US\$743m
 - the % fall in the UK's humanitarian assistance expenditure would be -24.3% rather than 42.4%
 - the UK's contribution to the DAC's collective total humanitarian assistance would be 10.9% rather than 8.5%
 - the UK's per capita contribution would be US\$16 rather than US\$12
4. UN FTS CAP appeal data relates to 2008
5. The EC is treated as a donor in this table - note that adding the total column would be double counting the EC component (see notes on EC methodology in Section 4)
 - adding the 'share of DAC total column would give 118.2%
6. The ODA figure excludes net debt relief
7. The DAC data does not give GNI for the EC
8. The DAC 'total' is not the same as the DAC 'average'. The total is the sum of all DAC donor contributions. The average is the average of individual member contributions



Information

Expressing total humanitarian assistance as a **share of total ODA** (excluding net debt relief) gives an indication of the priority given to humanitarian assistance within a donor's overall aid programme. Expressing official humanitarian expenditure volumes per donor citizen and as a share of the donor country's GNI provides an additional perspective on **generosity**.

We refer to expenditure in support of a UN consolidated or flash appeal as **'inside the CAP'** – a proxy measure of donor expenditure allocated to priority needs in support of crises identified as priorities by the UN.

'Total allocable by country' is not always the same as the **total official expenditure**. The main reasons are: (i) disbursements to multilateral agencies (shown in a donor's official expenditure) will not be the same as disbursements made by multilateral agencies (ii) the DAC data we use for analysis of humanitarian expenditure is based on DAC1 and shows grants, whereas the DAC data used for disbursements by recipient country is based on DAC2a and includes loans (iii) some humanitarian assistance might be for regional/cross-border assistance and is not allocable to one specific country (iv) some activities are not linked to any country or region.

Unlike country level **pooled funding**, contributions to the **CERF** are not **'allocable by country'** in DAC reporting. We impute the amount that a donor has contributed to a country via the CERF in order to try and better represent the humanitarian support provided by the donor to a specific country. The calculation is based on the donor's contribution to the CERF and the disbursements made to the recipient country by the CERF in the calendar year. The donor CERF rankings quoted in the copy here are UN OCHA rankings and are based on donors' total contributions to the CERF since 2006.

DAC donor development policies, strategies and activities are subject to **peer review** every four or five years. The peer review team has included a humanitarian advisor since 2004. All DAC donors have signed up to the **Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD)** initiative, which aims to "[provide] both a framework to guide official humanitarian aid and a mechanism for encouraging greater donor accountability".

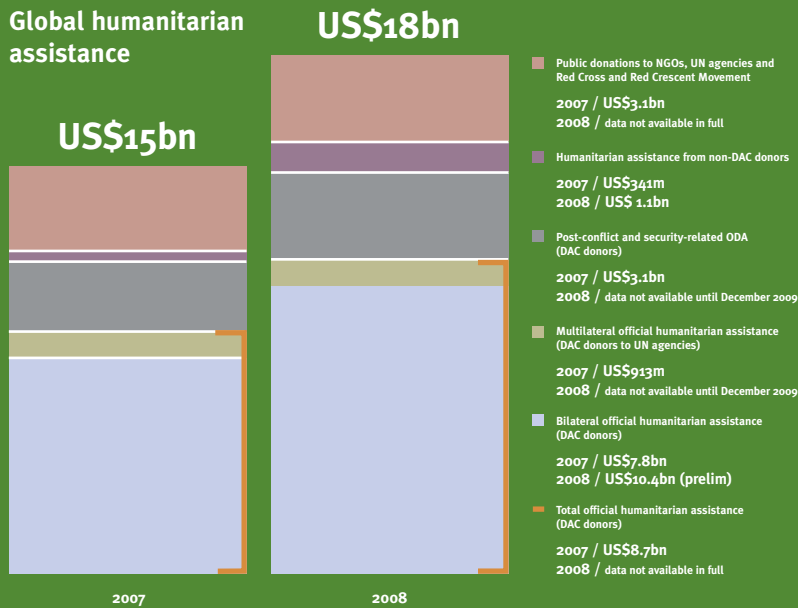
11 DAC donors now have domestic implementation plans that set out how they intend to put GHD principles into action.

Acronyms

CAP	Consolidated appeals process	HIC	High income countries
CAR	Central African Republic	HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	HRF	Humanitarian response fund
CHAP	Common humanitarian action plan	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	IMC	International Medical Corps
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (DAC)	IRC	International Rescue Committee
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	IRFFI	International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	ITF	Iraq Trust Fund
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
DREF	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund	NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
EC	European Commission	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ERF	Emergency response fund	ODA	Official development assistance
DG ECHO	Directorate General Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (formerly European Community Humanitarian Aid department)	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator	OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territories
EU	European Union	ROC	Republic of Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	ROK	Republic of Korea
FTS	Financial tracking system (UN OCHA)	UAE	United Arab Emirates
G8	Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK and the US	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GDP	Gross domestic product	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GHA	Global Humanitarian Assistance	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship	UN OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
GNI	Gross national income	UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
		WFP	World Food Programme

The GHA Report 2009 presents the latest data on financial flows to humanitarian crises. Drawing on data from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS), UN and government agencies as well as NGOs, it aims to present simple and objective statistical information on humanitarian finance for people involved in humanitarian aid policy, programming and performance.

The report highlights that humanitarian assistance financing is not just about the money. Funding decisions affect behaviour and the humanitarian architecture. They determine the power of different groups and influence policy priorities and capacity development. The financial choices made within and between humanitarian crises will often have consequences that are felt well beyond the scope of the original time-bound intervention.



Chapters include:

- Global humanitarian assistance
- Official (DAC) humanitarian assistance
- Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors
- Humanitarian assistance through NGOs
- Financing mechanisms
- Taking the long view
- Humanitarian donor profiles

The GHA Report 2009 is the sixth in a series of annual reports produced by Development Initiatives as part of its Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) data access and transparency programme. The programme's goal is a shared evidence base that people can use in their own planning and policy work to ensure better outcomes for the women, men and children whose lives are affected by humanitarian crises.

