

GHD indicators

December 16

2008

Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) indicators are intended to be one of the tools that can be used as a measure of donor performance against the GHD principles. This report looks at the progress made by the DAC GHD group against each of the 17 GHD indicators in 2006/07. It was initially published in July 2008 and reissued in December 2008. Comments on the indicators and outcomes are welcome. Please telephone and ask for either Judith Randel or Lisa Walmsley on +44 (0)1749 671343. Or you might prefer to email us: judith@devinit.org or lisa@devinit.org

Reissued

Contents

Introduction	1
What is the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative?	1
What are GHD indicators?	1
Who reviews the indicators?	1
Summary of results	3
Indicators of flexibility and timeliness	5
Indicators of donor and agency funding for CHAPs and CAPs	12
Indicators of donor advocacy and support for coordination mechanisms, needs assessment methodologies and M&E	16
Indicators of donor practices and standards	18
Annex: Principles and good practice of humanitarian donorship	20
Objectives and definition of humanitarian action	20
General principles	20
Good practices in donor financing, management and accountability	20
Annex: How are GHD indicators measured?	21
Data	21
Official humanitarian expenditure	21
UN OCHA FTS-reported humanitarian expenditure	21
DAC GHD donor questionnaire	22
Methodology and notes by indicator	22
Terminology	27
Annex: UN consolidated appeals process (CAP) 2006 and 2007	29
Annex: About Development Initiatives	31
aidinfo	31
Global Humanitarian Assistance	31

Table of figures

Figure 1	Humanitarian funds committed to ongoing crises, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS].....	5
Figure 2	Needs met inside ongoing crises during the first quarter of 2007 (as shares of revised requirements that year) [Source: UN OCHA FTS]	6
Figure 3	Amount of funding committed to rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of totals committed in the calendar year, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]...	7
Figure 4	Shares of requirements met in rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of total revised requirements, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]	8
Figure 5	Percentage of funding provided for humanitarian relief efforts to UN, NGOs, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC] ...	9
Figure 6	Shares of funds committed under flexible terms, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC].....	10
Figure 7	Shares of funding allocated to the CERF and under flexible terms, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC].....	10
Figure 8	Shares of needs met in ongoing crises and rapid onset crises, 2004-2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]	11
Figure 9	Number of DAC GHD donors providing support to ongoing crises 2006/2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]	11
Figure 10	Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure inside the CAP, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]	12
Figure 11	Funds committed to the five CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a share of funds committed to all appeals, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS].....	13
Figure 12	Percentage of needs met (commitments as a share of revised requirements), 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS].....	14
Figure 13	Share of funding to non-CAP countries, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC] ..	15
Figure 14	Volume and share of funding allocated to coordination and support mechanisms inside the CAP, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]	16
Figure 15	Shares of needs met in the coordination and support services sector compared with all sectors inside the CAP, 2003-2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS].....	17
Figure 16	Shares of needs met inside the CAP by sector, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]	17
Figure 17	Acceptance of agency annual reports in lieu of individualised reporting [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire].....	19
Figure 18	Donors with specific national aid policies on civil society and non-governmental organisations [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire].....	19

Introduction

What is the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative?

Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) is a donor-led initiative that aims to work towards efficient and principled humanitarian assistance. By defining principles and standards, GHD “provides both a framework to guide official humanitarian aid and a mechanism for encouraging greater donor accountability”.¹

A set of 23 GHD principles was agreed and endorsed by 17 donor governments in Stockholm in 2003 (see [Annex: Principles and good practice of humanitarian donorship](#)). Progress and matters on the GHD agenda have been discussed at subsequent annual meetings (Ottawa 2004, New York 2005, Geneva 2006 and Geneva 2007). 35 donor bodies have now signed up to the GHD principles.

GHD indicator reports review the collective and individual performance of the 23 donor governments that have both signed up to the GHD principles and that are also members of the OECD DAC.² In this report, we refer to the collective group as the DAC GHD donors.

What are GHD indicators?

The GHD group collectively decides on the set of indicators that are intended to be used as a tool to measure collective performance against the 23 GHD principles each year. There are currently 17 such indicators, which are intended to measure:

- the flexibility and timeliness of humanitarian funding (indicators 1-8)
- donor and agency funding for common humanitarian assistance action plans (CHAPs) and consolidated appeal process (CAP) appeals (indicators 9-12)
- donor advocacy and support for coordination mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and needs assessment methodologies (indicators 13-15)
- donor practices and standards (indicators 16 and 17).

The indicators are listed, together with some brief explanatory notes, in the [Methodology and notes by indicator](#) section of [Annex: How are GHD indicators measured?](#)

Who reviews the indicators?

[Development Initiatives](#) provides the GHD group with technical advice on the indicators and measures performance against these each year.

Reports on collective performance are compiled by Development Initiatives and published on its [Global Humanitarian Assistance](#) website as well as on the [GHD](#) website.

¹ Source: <http://www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/>

² The 23 OECD DAC members are: Australia; Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the EC, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US. The donor governments that have also signed up to the GHD principles (but that are currently not OECD DAC members and outside the scope of this report) are: Bulgaria; Cyprus, Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; Poland; Romania; Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Source: <http://www.goodhumanitarianandonorship.org/donor%20governments.asp>

Development Initiatives also provides each DAC GHD donor with its own performance report. These can be published at the donor's discretion.

As part of its commitment to providing ongoing technical support to the GHD group, Development Initiatives welcomes feedback, comments and suggestions on the data, methodology and analyses used to measure performance against the indicators as well as on the indicators themselves.

Summary of results

Measure			
Flexibility and timeliness		DAC GHD donors	All donors
1	Total donor funds committed to ongoing crises between 1 Jan and 31 March 2007 as a share of total funds committed to those crises during the calendar year	49%	48%
2	Amount of funding committed to a rapid onset disaster six weeks after the launch of a UN flash appeal in 2007 (as a share of total committed in the year)	65%	73%
3	Amounts committed to all rapid onset disasters in the first six weeks following the disaster declaration or appeal launch (as a share of revised requirements)	DAC GHD donors responded with 20% of UN flash appeals' requirements within six weeks; non-GHD donors responded with 21%. A further 15% of requirements were met within the rest of 2007. 43% of needs went unmet	
4	Percentage of overall funding provided in 2006 for humanitarian relief efforts to: a) UN; b) NGOs; c) ICRC/IFRC/National Societies	a) UN 43% b) NGOs 23% c) ICRC/IFRC/National Societies 8%	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
5	Percentage of funds committed under flexible terms in 2006	16%	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
6	Share of total donor funding allocated to the CERF plus multilateral organisations' own budget lines for rapid response or unforeseen crises plus funds given in completely unrestricted form to multilateral organisations in 2006	3% to CERF, 8% completely unearmarked to UNHCR and UNRWA, 5% other agencies	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
7	Share of needs met in ongoing chronic crises and share of needs met in rapid onset crises in 2007	This indicator relates to ALL commitments made inside the appeals from ALL donors	75% of needs were met in ongoing crises, compared to 57% in rapid onset crises in 2007
8	Number of donors providing funding for more than 12 months	94% of DAC GHD donors that supported an ongoing crisis in 2006 continued their support for that crisis in 2007	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only

Donor and agency funding for CHAPs and CAPs		DAC GHD donors	All donors
9	Proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the CHAPs in 2007	29%	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
10	Funds committed to the five countries with the largest percentage shortfalls as a percentage of the total funds to CAP countries in 2007	0.98%	1.13%
11	Share of needs met in the five least-funded CAP appeals compared with the average percentage of funding for all CAP appeals in 2007	This indicator relates to ALL commitments made inside the appeals from ALL donors	42% of needs were met in the five least well funded CAP appeals. Overall, 72% of needs were met inside the CAP
12	Percentage of funding going to non-CAP countries in 2006	40%	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
Donor advocacy and support for coordination mechanisms, needs assessment methodologies and M&E		DAC GHD donors	All donors
13	Amount of total funding to UN coordination mechanisms and common services in 2007	US\$142.5 million (5% of DAC GHD donor CAP commitments)	US\$232.5 million (6% of CAP commitments)
14	Amount of funding given to strengthen assessments methodologies and M&E	US\$8.8 million	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
15	Percentage of joint donor evaluations conducted on humanitarian response programmes as a share of the total number of individual donor evaluations	Inconclusive	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
Donor practices and standards		DAC GHD donors	All donors
16	Number of donors accepting an agency's annual report in lieu of individualised reporting specifically for UN OCHA, ICRC and UNHCR	12	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only
17	Number of donors who have national aid policies recognising the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations in implementing humanitarian action	15	This indicator is measured for DAC GHD donors only

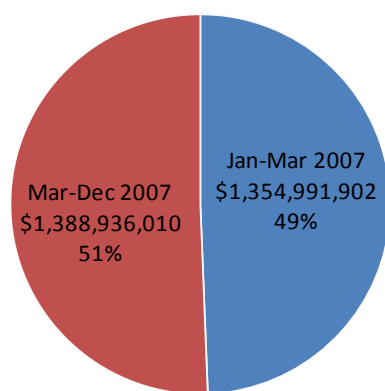
Table 1 Summary of GHD indicator results

Indicators of flexibility and timeliness

1. Total donor funds committed to ongoing crises between 1 January and 31 March as a share of total funds committed to those crises during the calendar year

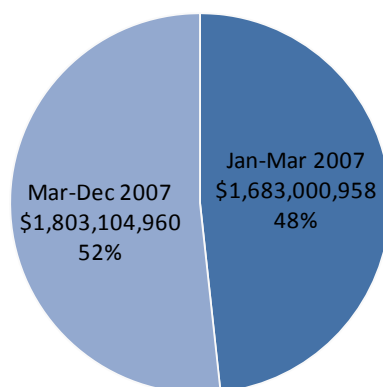
In 2007, 49% (US\$1.4 billion) of the US\$2.7 billion committed to ongoing crises by DAC GHD donors was committed in the first quarter. Overall, 48% of the total commitments made to ongoing crises were made during the first quarter.^{3 and 4}

All DAC GHD donors



Total: US\$2,743,927,912

All donors



Total: US\$3,486,105,918

Figure 1 Humanitarian funds committed to ongoing crises, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

³ The data relates to contributions made [inside the CAP appeal](#)

⁴ 'Overall' means total commitments made inside the UN CAP appeal (i.e. ALL donors, including GHD, non-GHD country governments, CERF, pooled funds, etc)

In this indicator, ongoing crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN consolidated appeal for at least two consecutive years. This applied to 14 countries/regions in 2007.⁵

The proportion of funding committed within the first three months of 2007 varied by appeal, ranging from 19.3% (Liberia) to 64.4% (Uganda) for all donors and from 15.1% (Zimbabwe) to 69.1% (Uganda) for all GHD DAC donors.

Ongoing crises 2007	All donors		All GHD donors	
	% committed Jan-Mar 07	% committed Apr-Dec 07	% committed Jan-Mar 07	% committed Apr-Dec 07
Burundi	57.1	42.9	55.4	44.6
Central African Republic (CAR)	34.2	65.8	23.1	76.9
Chad	58.8	41.2	60.6	39.4
Cote d'Ivoire	29.3	70.7	34.3	65.7
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	47.9	52.1	43.1	56.9
Great Lakes Region	38.5	61.5	37.8	62.2
Liberia	19.3	80.7	25.6	74.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	30.3	69.7	24.2	75.8
Republic of Congo	45.8	54.2	46.3	53.7
Somalia	49.7	50.3	45.8	54.2
Sudan	52.9	47.1	62.7	37.3
Uganda	64.4	35.6	69.1	30.9
West Africa	54.2	45.8	40.4	59.6
Zimbabwe	23.0	77.0	15.1	84.9
Total	48.3%	51.7%	49.1	50.9

Table 2 Commitments made to ongoing crises, all donors and all GHD donors, by appeal, 2007

Needs met during the first quarter of 2007 varied between 12% (Liberia) and 59% (Chad).

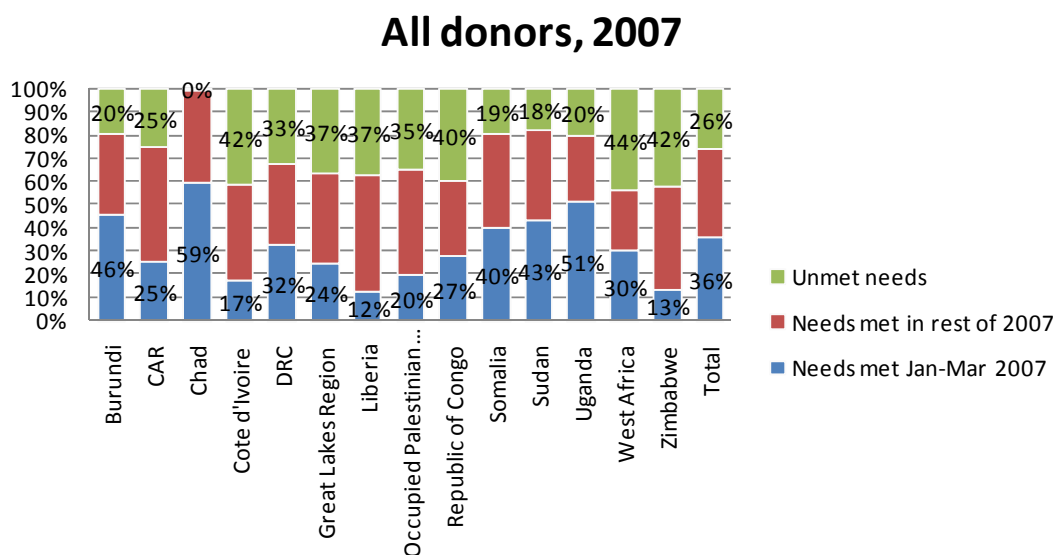


Figure 2 Needs met inside ongoing crises during the first quarter of 2007 (as shares of revised requirements that year) [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

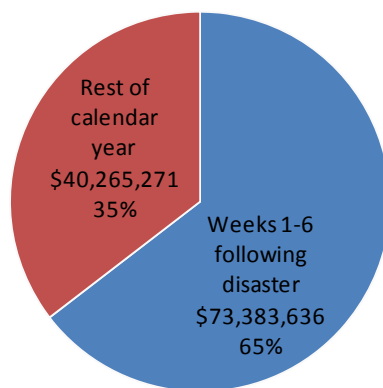
⁵ The UN consolidated, flash and other appeals for 2006 and 2007 are listed in Annex: UN consolidated appeals process (CAP) 2006 and 2007

2. Amount of funding committed to a rapid onset disaster six weeks after a disaster is declared or the launch of a UN flash/Red Cross/Crescent Movement appeal (as a share of totals committed in the calendar year)

DAC GHD donors contributed just under US\$114 million to rapid onset disasters in 2007. Just over 65% of this (US\$73.4 million) was committed within six weeks of the appeal launches.

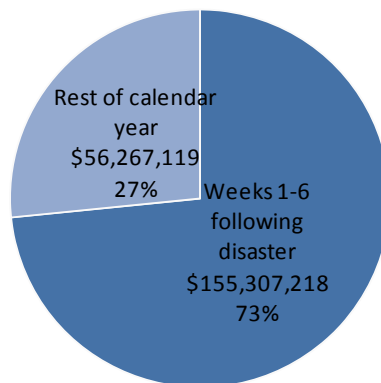
Overall, US\$211.6 million was committed to rapid onset disasters in 2007, 73% of which (US\$155.3 million) was committed within six weeks of the appeal launches.⁶

All DAC GHD donors



Total: US\$113,648,907

All donors



Total: US\$211,574,337

Figure 3 Amount of funding committed to rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of totals committed in the calendar year, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

⁶ Overall' means total commitments made inside the UN CAP appeal (i.e. ALL donors, including GHD, non-GHD country governments, CERF, pooled funds, etc)

In this report, rapid onset disasters are defined as those that were the subject of a UN flash appeal. It should be noted that the proportion of funding committed within the first six weeks varied widely by appeal, ranging from 12% to 100% for all DAC GHD donors.

Share (%) of 12-monthly total committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks	All donors	All GHD donors
Bolivia	32	14
Burkina Faso floods	15	12
Dominican Republic	71	100
Ghana floods	77	79
Korea DPR floods	89	84
Lesotho drought	51	34
Madagascar floods	73	82
Nicaragua	67	93
Pakistan cyclone and floods	61	68
Peru earthquake	99	52
Mozambique flood/cyclone	93	99
Sudan floods	95	59
Swaziland drought	48	34
Uganda floods	69	57
Zambia floods	34	12
Total	73%	65%

Table 3 Shares of funding committed to each UN flash appeal (rapid onset disaster) within the first six weeks of appeal launch, 2007

3. Amounts committed to rapid onset disasters in the first six weeks of a UN flash appeal launch (as a share of requirements)

In terms of funding committed as shares of (revised) requirements, the DAC GHD donors committed 20% of total requirements within six weeks of flash appeal launches in 2007. Other GHD donors and non-GHD donors committed 21% within six weeks. 15% of revised requirements were met within the remainder of 2007. 43% of needs as identified in the flash appeals went unmet that year.

All donors, 2007

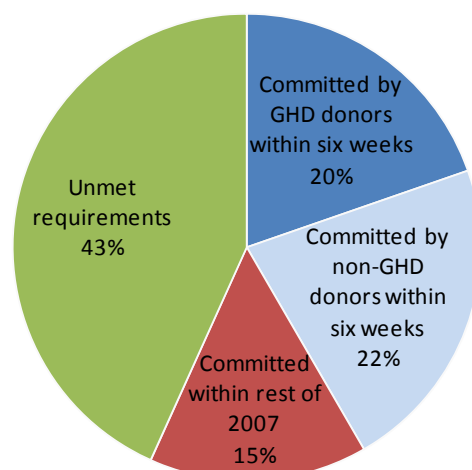


Figure 4 Shares of requirements met in rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of total revised requirements, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

4. Percentage of overall funding provided in a calendar year for humanitarian relief efforts to: a) UN; b) NGOs; c) ICRC/IFRC/National Societies

In 2006, the DAC GHD donors spent 43% of their combined official humanitarian assistance through UN agencies and international organisations. 23% was channelled through NGOs and a further 8% through the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

All DAC GHD donors, 2006

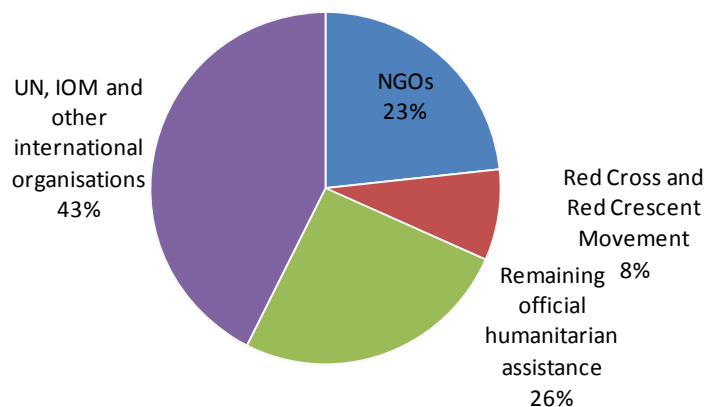


Figure 5 Percentage of funding provided for humanitarian relief efforts to UN, NGOs, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC]

5. Percentage of funds committed under flexible terms (including CERF, country-specific pooled funds, agency unearmarked funds, or loosely earmarked funds that can be rapidly changed)

In 2006, DAC GHD donors committed 16% of their combined humanitarian assistance expenditure under flexible terms:

- 8% was in the form of totally unearmarked funding to UNHCR and UNRWA⁷
- 5% was in the form of unearmarked funding to other agencies
- 3% was contributed to the CERF (and therefore able to be deployed anywhere in the world).

Loosely earmarked and pooled fund contributions together accounted for a further 8% of the DAC GHD group's official humanitarian funding.

⁷ The humanitarian (c.f. developmental) share of WFP expenditure would usually also be taken into account in this measure but the data for 2006 was not available when the initial analysis for this indicator was compiled as part of the [Global Humanitarian Assistance 2007/2008](#) report in February 2008

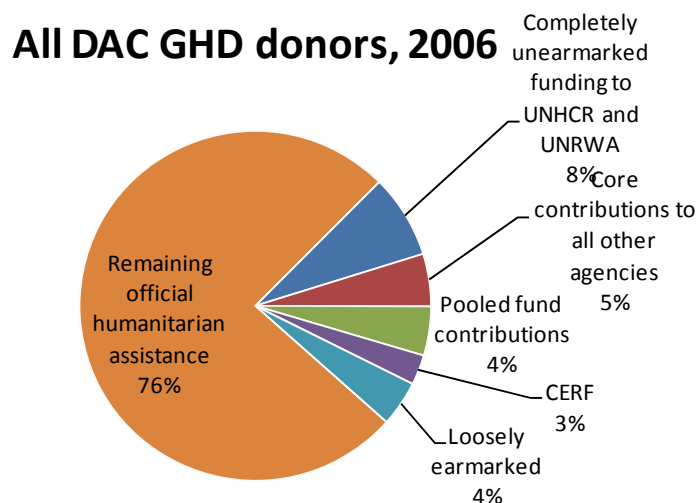


Figure 6 Shares of funds committed under flexible terms, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC]

6. The share of total donor funding allocated to the CERF plus multilateral organisations' own budget lines for rapid response or unforeseen crises plus funds given in completely unrestricted form to multilateral organisations⁸

16% of the DAC GHD group's combined total official humanitarian expenditure was committed in a way that could be allocated flexibly between countries – that is, the total of the shares of expenditure allocated via UNHCR, UNRWA, other agencies and the CERF.

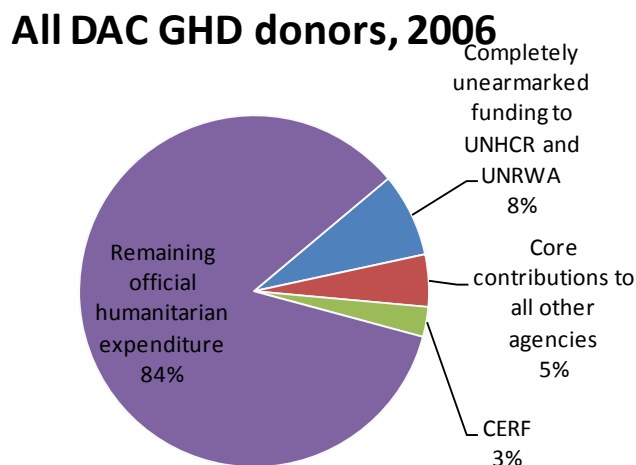


Figure 7 Shares of funding allocated to the CERF and under flexible terms, 2006 [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire and OECD DAC]

7. Share of needs met in ongoing chronic crises and share of needs met in rapid onset crises

In 2007, 75% of needs were met in ongoing chronic crises (ongoing UN consolidated appeals) compared with 57% in rapid onset crises (UN flash appeals).

⁸ This indicator is intended to measure the extent to which funding can be allocated flexibly between countries

All donors

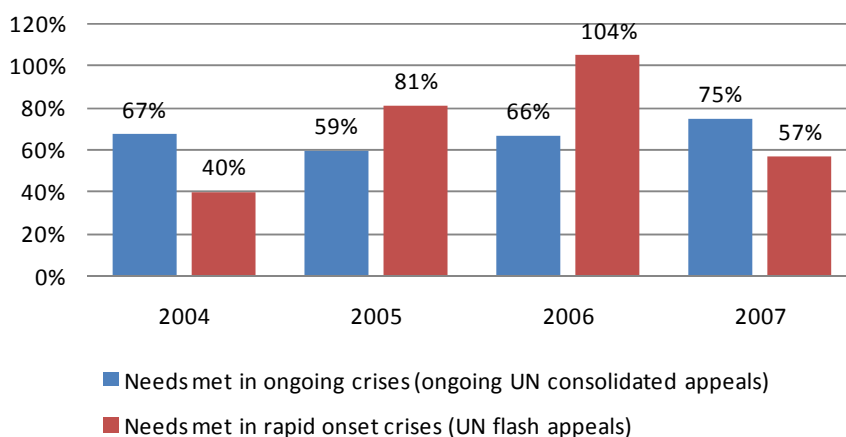


Figure 8 Shares of needs met in ongoing crises and rapid onset crises, 2004-2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

8. Number of donors providing funding for more than 12 months

14 countries/regions were the subject of a consolidated appeal in both 2006 and 2007. Overall, 94% of the DAC GHD donors that supported those appeals in 2006 continued their support in 2007.

All DAC GHD donors

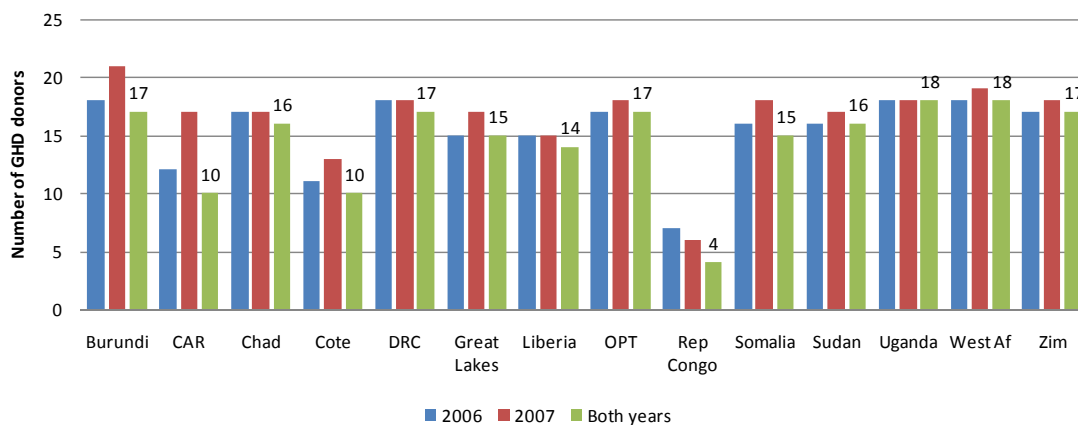


Figure 9 Number of DAC GHD donors providing support to ongoing crises 2006/2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

Indicators of donor and agency funding for CHAPs and CAPs

9. Proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the CHAPs⁹

In 2006, the DAC GHD group spent 29% of its combined total official humanitarian expenditure inside the UN CAP. A further 22% was spent multilaterally via the EC, UNRWA or UNHCR.

All DAC GHD donors, 2006

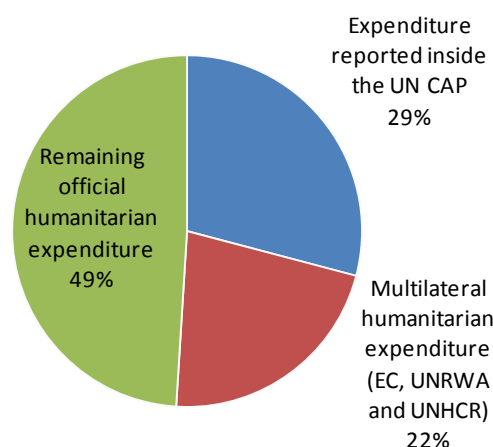


Figure 10 Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure inside the CAP, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]

10. Funds committed to the five countries with the largest percentage shortfalls as a percentage of the total funds to CAP countries

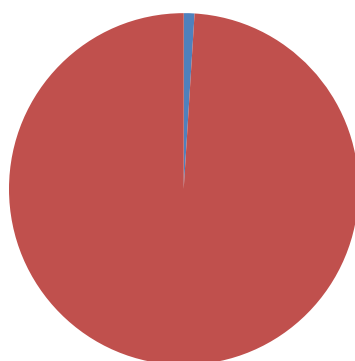
Collectively the DAC GHD group committed US\$28.2 million to the five appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls in 2007.¹⁰ This accounted for just under 1% of its total US\$2.9 billion commitments inside the CAP.

Overall, of the US\$3.7 billion committed inside the CAP (i.e. by all donors), 1.3% (US\$48.7 million) was committed to the five appeals with the largest shortfalls.

⁹ This indicator is intended to measure the extent to which donor funding is allocated on the basis of needs assessments. There is currently no consistent method of assessing whether donor funding is going to common humanitarian action plan (CHAP) priorities. For the purpose of this analysis, we compare total spending inside the CAP (i.e. spending allocated to identified requirements for flash and consolidated appeals) as a share of total official humanitarian expenditure (i.e. official expenditure as reported by DAC GHD donors to the OECD DAC)

¹⁰ Burkina Faso floods, Dominican Republic flash, Nicaragua flash, Uganda floods and Zambia floods

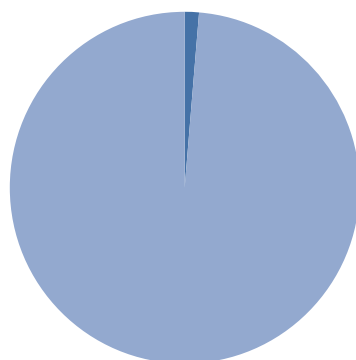
All DAC GHD donors, 2007



Committed to the five appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls
\$28,174,688
0.98%

Committed to all appeals: US\$2,886,215,824

All donors, 2007



Committed to the five appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls
\$48,724,749
1.31%

Committed to all appeals: US\$3,724,036,556

Figure 11 Funds committed to the five CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a share of funds committed to all appeals, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

UN consolidated and flash appeals 2007	% requirements met (funds committed as a share of revised requirements)	% funds required as a share of total requirements	% funds committed as a share of total commitments
Bolivia	55%	0.3%	0.2%
Burkina Faso floods	21%	0.1%	0%
Burundi	80%	2.8%	3.1%
Central African Republic	75%	1.8%	1.8%
Chad	100%	5.4%	7.4%
Cote d'Ivoire	58%	1.1%	0.9%
Dominican Republic	41%	0.4%	0.2%
DRC common humanitarian action plan	67%	13.4%	12.4%
Ghana Floods	66%	0.2%	0.2%
Great Lakes Region	63%	1.8%	1.6%
Korea DPR	90%	0.3%	0.4%
Lesotho drought	76%	0.4%	0.5%
Liberia common humanitarian action plan	63%	2.1%	1.9%
Madagascar floods	84%	0.4%	0.4%

Mozambique floods and cyclone	69%	0.8%	0.7%
Nicaragua	44%	0.8%	0.5%
Occupied Palestinian territory	65%	8.3%	7.4%
Pakistan cyclone and floods	49%	0.8%	0.6%
Peru Earthquake	56%	0.7%	0.6%
Republic of Congo	60%	0.4%	0.4%
Somalia	81%	7.5%	8.3%
Sudan floods	52%	0.7%	0.5%
Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)	82%	25.9%	29.3%
Swaziland drought	77%	0.4%	0.4%
Timor-Leste	66%	0.7%	0.6%
Uganda	80%	6.8%	7.5%
Uganda floods	49%	0.8%	0.5%
West Africa	56%	7.0%	5.4%
Zambia floods	12%	0.2%	0%
Zimbabwe	58%	7.7%	6.1%
Total	72%	100%	100%

Table 4 UN consolidated and flash appeal shortfalls, 2007 (five largest shortfalls in bold)

11. Share of needs met in the five least-funded CAP appeals compared with the average percentage of funding for all CAP appeals

In 2007 the five least well funded CAP appeals (Burkina Faso floods, Dominican Republic flash, Nicaragua flash, Uganda floods and Zambia floods) had 42% of their needs covered. The average across all 30 appeals was 72% of needs covered (or 73% if the five least funded are excluded from the analysis).

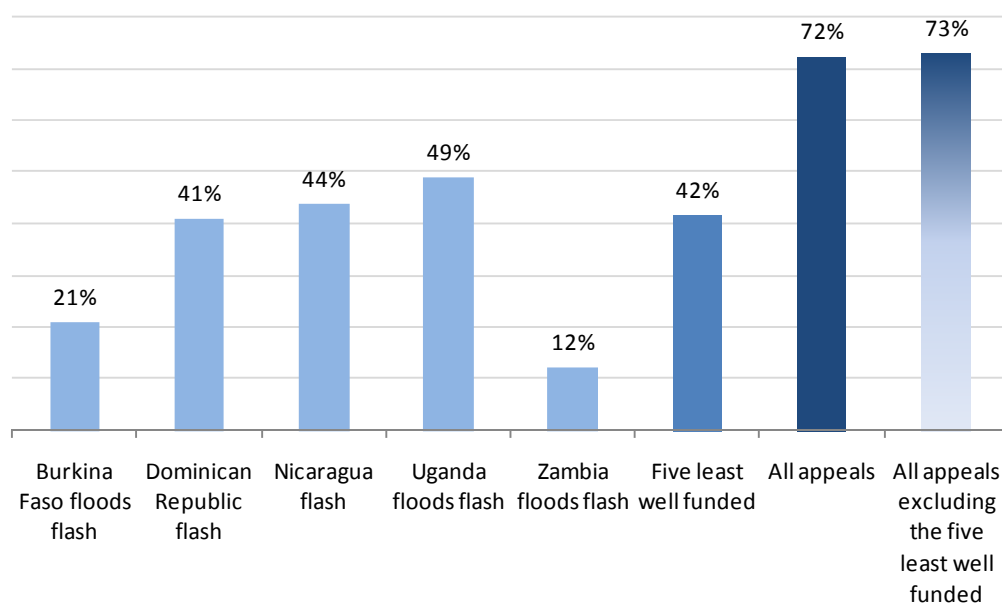


Figure 12 Percentage of needs met (commitments as a share of revised requirements), 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

12. Percentage of funding going to non-CAP countries

In 2006, 40% of the collective DAC GHD group's official bilateral humanitarian expenditure went to 163 countries that were not the subject of a UN CAP appeal.¹¹

All DAC GHD donors, 2006

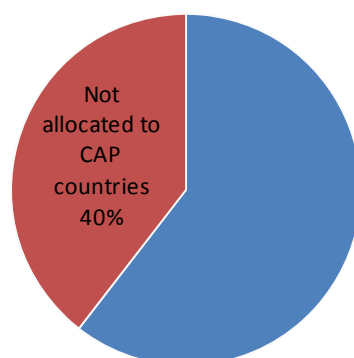


Figure 13 Share of funding to non-CAP countries, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were all priorities for official humanitarian expenditure in 2006, featuring in the list of top 15 recipients of official bilateral humanitarian expenditure that year. None of these countries was the subject of a CAP appeal in 2006 – though Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka had all been part of large UN CAP appeals in 2005.

Largest CAP appeal requirements, 2006	Top recipients of official bilateral humanitarian expenditure (DAC GHD donors)
1. Sudan	1. Sudan
2. DRC	2. Pakistan
3. Zimbabwe	3. DRC
4. Palestine/OCT	4. Ethiopia
5. Somalia	5. Indonesia
6. Uganda	6. Afghanistan
7. West Africa	7. Palestine/OCT
8. Chad	8. Lebanon
9. Great Lakes Region	9. Somalia
10. Liberia	10. Uganda
11. Horn of Africa	11. Kenya
12. Burundi	12. Iraq
13. Lebanon	13. Sri Lanka
14. Nepal	14. Burundi
15. Cote d'Ivoire	15. Liberia

Table 5 Countries with the largest UN CAP appeal requirements and top recipients of official bilateral humanitarian assistance, 2006

¹¹ For the purpose of this analysis, we have considered the 22 CAP appeals launched in 2006 to have included 33 countries. We looked at the official bilateral humanitarian expenditure of the donors in each of those countries as a share of donor humanitarian expenditure allocable by country in the 196 countries listed by the OECD DAC

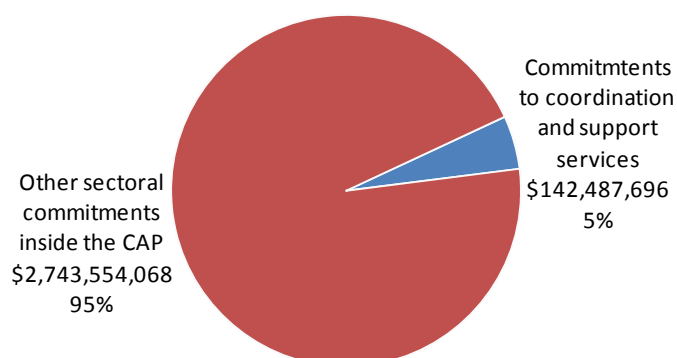
Indicators of donor advocacy and support for coordination mechanisms, needs assessment methodologies and M&E

13. Amount of total funding to UN coordination mechanisms and common services

The DAC GHD donors collectively committed US\$2.9 billion inside the CAP in 2007, US\$142.5 million (5%) of which was allocated to coordination and support mechanisms.

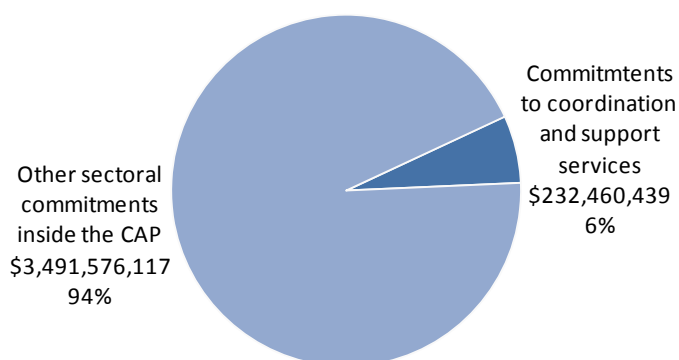
Overall, US\$3.7 billion was committed inside the CAP in 2007, US\$232.5 million (6%) of which was allocated to coordination and support mechanisms. This 6% was broadly in line with the sector's initial share of requirements.

All DAC GHD donors, 2007



Total commitments inside the CAP: US\$2,886,041,764

All donors



Total commitments inside the CAP: US\$3,724,036,556

Figure 14 Volume and share of funding allocated to coordination and support mechanisms inside the CAP, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]

72% of needs were met inside the CAP in 2007. Looking at commitments to coordination and support mechanisms (as a share of revised requirements), 74% of the sector’s needs were met. The average share of sectoral needs met inside the CAP was 55%.

Share of revised needs met

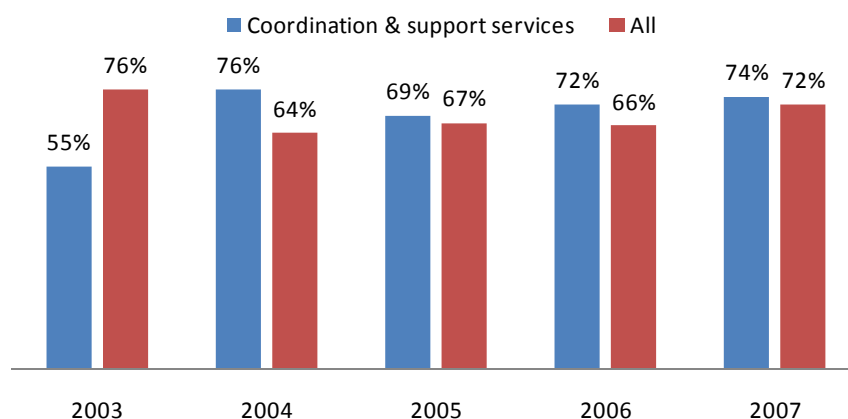


Figure 15 Shares of needs met in the coordination and support services sector compared with all sectors inside the CAP, 2003-2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

Share of (revised) needs met, 2007

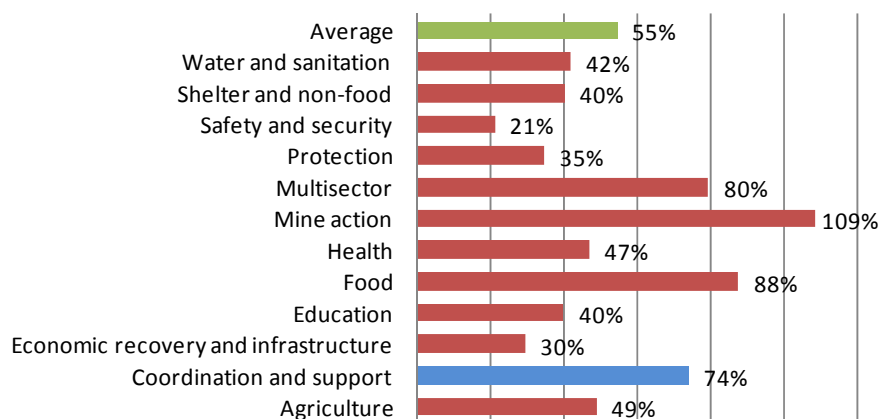


Figure 16 Shares of needs met inside the CAP by sector, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

14. Amount of funding given to strengthen assessments methodologies and M&E

11 DAC GHD donors reported grants to support needs assessments in 2006, amounting to US\$8.8 million.¹² However, in view of the diversity of responses and approaches reported, the volume of funding reported to strengthen assessments methodologies and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks may not be a good reflection of the priority to the issue:

¹² In response to a questionnaire sent by Development Initiatives to DAC GHD donors, November 2007

- 54% of the total reported was accounted for by a single grant given by one donor to support WFP's Strengthen Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity (SENAC) process
- three donors reported that needs assessment was an explicit component of their thematic support to UN OCHA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and FAO and that they felt that needs assessment should be mainstreamed into agency budgets and research programmes
- some donors reported allocations to a range of research bodies whose work includes, but is not limited to, needs assessment
- one donor included activities on its own M&E framework.

15. Percentage of joint donor evaluations conducted on humanitarian response programmes as a share of the total number of individual donor evaluations

The 14 GHD DAC donors that submitted answers to this question reported 31 evaluations and 10 joint evaluations between them. However, Development Initiatives' view is that the data collated in response to this question was incomplete and that it cannot be used as a baseline for measuring the proportion of evaluations that are conducted jointly:

- some respondents reported that the information on evaluations was not held centrally and, since many evaluations are commissioned in the field, the information provided might not be fully accurate
- not all respondents were aware of all engagements in evaluations – some donors reported participation in joint evaluations and named partners, but those named partners did not report these evaluations in their own questionnaire responses
- while some donors included multiagency reviews (e.g. UN OCHA and WHO), others did not
- while some evaluations were narrowly defined and small scale, others were system-wide.

Indicators of donor practices and standards

16. Number of donors accepting an agency's annual report in lieu of individualised reporting specifically for UN OCHA, ICRC and UNHCR

12 GHD DAC donors reported that they accepted annual agency reports in lieu of individualised reporting. One donor reported that it required reports for UN OCHA (one of the three agencies). Two other donors said that they required specific reports for two of the three agencies while a further two said that they required specific reports for all three agencies. Six donors did not answer this question.

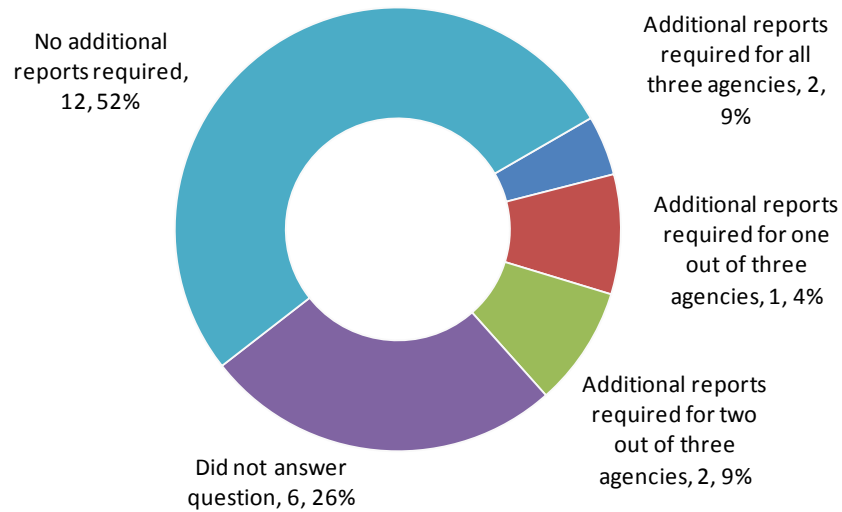


Figure 17 Acceptance of agency annual reports in lieu of individualised reporting [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire]

17. Number of donors who have national aid policies recognising the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations in implementing humanitarian action

15 DAC GHD donors reported having a specific policy that recognises the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations in implementing humanitarian action.

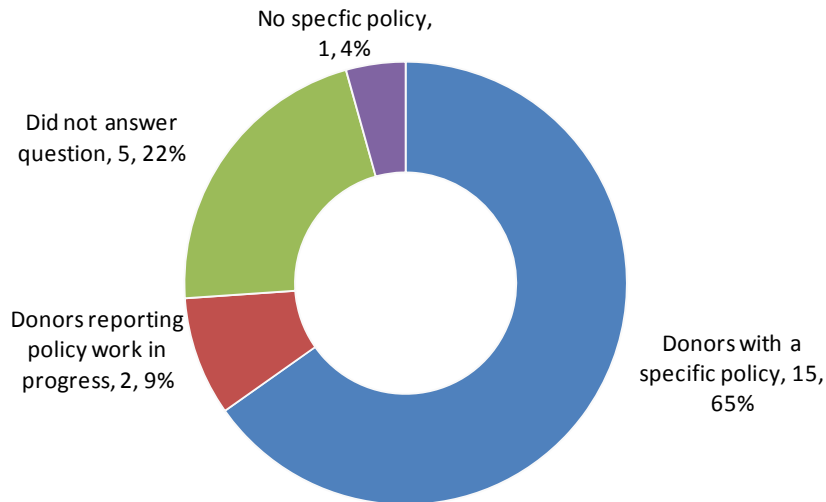


Figure 18 Donors with specific national aid policies on civil society and non-governmental organisations [Source: DAC GHD donor questionnaire]

Annex: Principles and good practice of humanitarian donorship ¹³

Objectives and definition of humanitarian action

1. The objectives of humanitarian action are 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.
2. Humanitarian action should be guided by the humanitarian principles of *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.
3. Humanitarian action includes the protection of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities, and the provision of food, water and sanitation, shelter, health services and other items of assistance, undertaken for the benefit of affected people and to facilitate the return to normal lives and livelihoods.

General principles

4. Respect and promote the implementation of international humanitarian law, refugee law and human rights.
5. While reaffirming the primary responsibility of states for the victims of humanitarian emergencies within their own borders, strive to ensure flexible and timely funding, on the basis of the collective obligation of striving to meet humanitarian needs.
6. Allocate humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments.
7. Request implementing humanitarian organisations to ensure, to the greatest possible extent, adequate involvement of beneficiaries in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian response.
8. Strengthen the capacity of affected countries and local communities to prevent, prepare for, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises, with the goal of ensuring that governments and local communities are better able to meet their responsibilities and co-ordinate effectively with humanitarian partners.
9. Provide humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of recovery and long-term development, striving to ensure support, where appropriate, to the maintenance and return of sustainable livelihoods and transitions from humanitarian relief to recovery and development activities.
10. Support and promote the central and unique role of the United Nations in providing leadership and co-ordination of international humanitarian action, the special role of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the vital role of the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organisations in implementing humanitarian action.

Good practices in donor financing, management and accountability

(a) Funding

11. Strive to ensure that funding of humanitarian action in new crises does not adversely affect the meeting of needs in ongoing crises.
12. Recognising the necessity of dynamic and flexible response to changing needs in humanitarian crises, strive to ensure predictability and flexibility in funding to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and to other key humanitarian organisations
13. While stressing the importance of transparent and strategic priority-setting and financial planning by implementing organisations, explore the possibility of reducing, or enhancing the flexibility of, earmarking, and of introducing longer-term funding arrangements.
14. Contribute responsibly, and on the basis of burden-sharing, to United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals and to International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement appeals, and actively support the formulation of Common Humanitarian Action Plans (CHAP) as the primary instrument for strategic planning, prioritisation and co-ordination in complex emergencies.

(b) Promoting standards and enhancing implementation

15. Request that implementing humanitarian organisations fully adhere to good practice and are committed to promoting accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in implementing humanitarian action.
16. Promote the use of Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines and principles on humanitarian activities, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the 1994 Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief.
17. Maintain readiness to offer support to the implementation of humanitarian action, including the facilitation of safe humanitarian access.
18. Support mechanisms for contingency planning by humanitarian organisations, including, as appropriate, allocation of funding, to strengthen capacities for response.
19. Affirm the primary position of civilian organisations in implementing humanitarian action, particularly in areas affected by armed conflict. In situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian action, ensure that such use is in conformity with international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles, and recognises the leading role of humanitarian organisations.
20. Support the implementation of the 1994 Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief and the 2003 Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies.

(c) Learning and accountability

21. Support learning and accountability initiatives for the effective and efficient implementation of humanitarian action.
22. Encourage regular evaluations of international responses to humanitarian crises, including assessments of donor performance.
23. Ensure a high degree of accuracy, timeliness, and transparency in donor reporting on official humanitarian assistance spending, and encourage the development of standardised formats for such reporting.

¹³ Source: <http://www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org/>

Annex: How are GHD indicators measured?

Data

GHD reports review the progress made against each of the 17 GHD indicators using the most recent data available. The GHD indicators report for 2008 uses data from 2006 and, where possible, 2007.

Official humanitarian expenditure

GHD members that are also members of the OECD DAC are required to report their aid expenditure (official development assistance (ODA), of which official humanitarian aid is a subset) each year.

What is reported as ODA is governed by strict rules. This means that there are objective, internationally comparable figures that have been produced and validated by the OECD DAC every year since 1960. The OECD DAC publishes ODA data in the December following the year of expenditure.

➤ Bilateral and multilateral

Official humanitarian expenditure can be bilateral or multilateral. **Multilateral** aid as defined by the DAC is that which is given as a **totally unearmarked** contribution to an international organisation. These multilateral funds can be used anywhere and for anything within the international organisation's mandate. Therefore, by definition, the multilateral contributions from each donor are not disaggregated by country or by sector. **Bilateral** aid includes all other activities that are eligible to be counted as aid – **including earmarked funding that is given to a multilateral organisation**.

Multilateral agencies are both recipients of ODA from bilateral donor countries and donors of funds to recipient countries and sectors (multilateral expenditure). The DAC reports how much has been contributed to each multilateral from each donor, but, as noted above, it does not break this down by sector or country. However, it also reports how much has been spent by each multilateral agency by country and sector. (These two sets of information can be combined in order to impute the contribution from each donor to a sector or a country.)

We use the DAC's official humanitarian expenditure figures in the analysis carried out for indicators 4, 5, 6, 9 and 12. In this report, the official aid data relates to 2006. The underlying data was downloaded from [OECD.Stat](#), Tables 1 and 2a.

UN OCHA FTS-reported humanitarian expenditure

UN OCHA's Financial Tracking System (FTS) is a real-time database that captures voluntary statements of contributions to humanitarian assistance from over 60 countries (including that for NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid and private donations). While DAC donors have all reported contributions to the FTS since 1994, not all of them report the totality of their official expenditure (i.e. that which has been reported through the DAC) and, in some instances, expenditure to the FTS includes elements that are outside the official DAC definition of ODA.

FTS data primarily covers contributions for countries/regions that are either the subject of a consolidated appeal (launched by the UN in response to a protracted crisis/complex emergency) or a

flash appeal (launched by the UN in response to sudden onset (usually natural) disaster). This is known as the consolidated appeals process (CAP).

The CAP covers the major humanitarian crises. Funding requirements are defined within each appeal document. Contributions allocated by donors to these priorities are referred to as expenditure 'inside the appeal' or 'inside the CAP'. This allows an indication of the extent to which populations in crisis receive humanitarian aid in proportion to needs.

Because the FTS is a real-time database, theoretically, this report could have reported on data up to December 2008. However, many of the indicators look at expenditure within the calendar year (and 2008 had yet to conclude at the time of writing), so the current report mainly looks at FTS data for 2007.

Where FTS data needs to be analysed alongside official humanitarian data (as in the case of indicators 9 and 12), the base year for the FTS data is also 2006.

FTS data is published on [ReliefWeb](#). The majority of the data analysed for the purposes of this report was downloaded in November/December 2008.

DAC GHD donor questionnaire

Analysis for indicators 14-17 was carried out on the basis of responses to a questionnaire that was sent out to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007. The data is analysed alongside the official humanitarian expenditure of those donors (as reported to the DAC) and relates to 2006.

Methodology and notes by indicator

Indicator 1: total donor funds committed to ongoing crises between 1 January and 31 March as a share of total funds committed to those crises during the calendar year

- The data relates to contributions reported inside ongoing UN consolidated appeals in 2007
 - o 'ongoing' is taken to mean that the same appeal also ran in 2006
 - o by this definition, 14 of the 15 [consolidated appeals in 2007](#) were ongoing
- The timing of the contributions is measured by using the FTS-reported 'decision date', which is defined as "Date on which the donor is reported to have made the funding commitment for that item"
 - o on occasion, FTS reports commitments made prior to an appeal year as 'inside the CAP' – this usually relates to longer term funding commitments/grants made by the donor – and these are therefore also included in the GHD indicator analyses

Indicator 2: amount of funding committed to a rapid onset disaster six weeks after a disaster is declared or the launch of a UN flash/Red Cross/Crescent Movement appeal (as a share of totals committed in the calendar year)

- The data relates to contributions reported inside [UN flash appeals in 2007](#)
- The timing of the contributions is measured by using the FTS-reported 'decision date'
- We look at the decision dates reported in the FTS data in order to select the funds for inclusion as being committed within the first six weeks following an appeal launch date

- on occasion, FTS reports commitments made prior to an appeal year as ‘inside the CAP’ – this usually relates to longer term funding commitments/grants made by the donor – and these are therefore also included in the GHD indicator analyses
- The share of funding requirements met is based on revised (not initial) requirements
 - with the exception of Madagascar floods – an appeal that saw its requirements double within 2007 –using initial requirements would result in only very minor changes to the overall results

Indicator 3: amounts committed to rapid onset disasters in the first six weeks of a UN flash appeal launch (as a share of requirements)

- The data relates to contributions reported inside [UN flash appeals in 2007](#)
- The timing of the contributions is measured by using the FTS-reported ‘decision date’
- We look at the decision dates reported in the FTS data in order to select the funds for inclusion as being committed within the first six weeks following an appeal launch date
 - on occasion, FTS reports commitments made prior to an appeal year as ‘inside the CAP’ – this usually relates to longer term funding commitments/grants made by the donor – and these are therefore also included in the GHD indicator analyses
- The share of funding requirements met is based on revised (not initial) requirements
 - with the exception of Madagascar floods – an appeal that saw its requirements double within 2007 –using initial requirements would result in only very minor changes to the overall results

Indicator 4: percentage of overall funding provided in a calendar year for humanitarian relief efforts to: a) UN; b) NGOs; c) ICRC/IFRC/National Societies

- This analysis is based on data collated from questionnaires sent by Development Initiatives to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007 and the official humanitarian expenditure of those donors (as reported to the OECD DAC). The data relates to 2006 – the latest official data available at time of data-gathering and writing. Of the 22 donors who responded to questionnaires, 21 completed this section and 19 reported expenditure in all three categories

Indicator 5: percentage of funds committed under flexible terms (including CERF, country-specific pooled funds, agency unearmarked funds, or loosely earmarked funds that can be rapidly changed)

- As per Indicator 4, this analysis is based on data compiled from the DAC GHD questionnaire and the official humanitarian expenditure of those donors (as reported to the OECD DAC). The latest official data available at time of data-gathering and writing related to 2006
 - data on completely unearmarked funding to UNHCR and UNRWA is taken from OECD DAC statistics and is as reported in Global Humanitarian Assistance 2007/2008¹⁴
 - pooled fund and CERF contribution data is taken from the donor contribution reports for each of the three financing mechanisms
 - core contributions to other agencies and loosely earmarked funding totals are from donor questionnaires

¹⁴ Completely unearmarked humanitarian funding to WFP would normally also be included with that of UNHCR and UNRWA as part of this measure. However, data was unavailable when the analysis was conducted for Global Humanitarian Assistance 2007/2008

- 22 out of 23 donors completed the questionnaire on flexibility. However, donor financial systems do not record transactions in an identical way and data on the degree of earmarking in particular was difficult to derive. Only 15 donors were able to complete this section at all and several noted that the reported data did not allow a comprehensive report. Because agencies also differ significantly in their definitions of what counts as tight and loose earmarking, it is not possible to cross check or supplement donor reporting with data from agency financial reports

Indicator 6: the share of total donor funding allocated to the CERF plus multilateral organisations' own budget lines for rapid response or unforeseen crises plus funds given in completely unrestricted form to multilateral organisations

- Indicator 6 measures the share of funding that can be allocated flexibly between countries

Indicator 7: share of needs met in ongoing chronic crises and share of needs met in rapid onset crises

- Ongoing crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN consolidated appeal for at least two consecutive years. This applied to 14 countries/regions in 2007. Rapid onset crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a flash appeal
 - o see: [Annex: UN consolidated appeals process \(CAP\) appeals 2006 and 2007](#)
- The indicator looks at commitments inside the CAP

Indicator 8: number of donors providing funding for more than 12 months

- Ongoing crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN consolidated appeal for at least two consecutive years. This applied to 14 countries/regions in 2007. Rapid onset crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a flash appeal
 - o see: [Annex: UN consolidated appeals process \(CAP\) appeals 2006 and 2007](#)
- The indicator looks at commitments inside the CAP

Indicator 9: proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the CHAPs

- This indicator is intended to measure the extent to which donor funding is allocated on the basis of needs assessments. There is currently no consistent method of assessing whether donor funding is going to common humanitarian action plan (CHAP) priorities. For the purpose of this analysis, we compare total spending inside the CAP (i.e. spending allocated to identified requirements for flash and consolidated appeals) as a share of total official humanitarian expenditure
 - o at the time of writing, the latest available official humanitarian expenditure figures related to 2006. Therefore, while indicators 1-8 in this report look at CAP data for 2007, the CAP analysis data for Indicator 9 also relates to 2006
 - o [Annex: UN consolidated appeals process \(CAP\) appeals 2006 and 2007](#)
- 'Total official humanitarian assistance expenditure' is a calculation made by Development Initiatives as part of the Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme. It is calculated by adding the official bilateral humanitarian aid expenditure of the DAC donors (as reported to the OECD DAC) to the total multilateral expenditure reported by UNCHR and UNRWA and the relief share of WFP's multilateral expenditure
 - o at the time of writing, the latest available official humanitarian expenditure figures related to 2006

- at the time of writing the Global Humanitarian Assistance 2007/2008 report, on which this analysis draws, overall WFP humanitarian expenditure was available for 2006 but this was not disaggregated by donor

Indicator 10: funds committed to the five countries with the largest percentage shortfalls as a percentage of the total funds to CAP countries

- The purpose of this indicator is to try to gauge the extent to which funding is equitable within the CAP. We selected the five appeals with the largest shortfalls as a percentage of (revised) requirements in 2007 (i.e. the five least well funded when viewed in the context of needs covered) and then looked at the commitments made to those crises as a share of total commitments to the appeals from: all donors; all DAC GHD donors; and individual DAC GHD donors
- While the indicator states 'countries' with the largest shortfalls, the measure is made on an appeal-by-appeal basis
 - there were 30 UN consolidated or flash appeals in 2007, two of which (Great Lakes and West Africa) were regional, covering numerous countries
 - some countries might be captured more than once – either because they were the subject of a regional and individual appeal (e.g. Liberia) or because they were the subject of two appeals
 - while we highlighted Uganda as one of the least well covered countries when compared to appeal requirements because of the relatively low coverage of its flood appeal, if we aggregated needs and requirements with the Uganda 2007 consolidated appeal, which was one of the best covered, Pakistan would become the fifth most under-funded appeal/country
- Development Initiatives believes that GHD donor funding via the CERF should also be taken into account in this indicator as it is another way of supporting neglected emergencies
 - because the FTS data on CERF expenditure cannot be disaggregated according to donor, this would be an imputed calculation based on CERF contributions to the appeals (as a donor) and contributions to the CERF by the DAC GHD donors

Indicator 11: share of needs met in the five least-funded CAP appeals compared with the average percentage of funding for all CAP appeals

- This indicator identifies the five appeals with the largest shortfalls in 2007 (i.e. the five least well funded when viewed in the context of (revised) needs covered)
 - it shows the percentage of needs met in each of those appeals and compares them alongside the average percentage of needs met across the appeals

Indicator 12: percentage of funding going to non-CAP countries in 2006

- This analysis looks at the share of [official bilateral humanitarian expenditure](#) that DAC GHD donors allocate to countries that are the subject of a UN CAP appeal (flash or consolidated). It therefore relies on the official data as reported to and published by the OECD DAC
 - at the time of writing, the latest available official humanitarian expenditure figures related to 2006. Therefore, while indicators 1-8 in this report looked at CAP data for 2007, as with Indicator 9, the CAP analysis data for Indicator 12 also relates to 2006

- For the purpose of this analysis, we have considered the 22 [CAP appeals launched in 2006](#) to have included 33 countries: Benin; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cape Verde; Central African Republic (CAR); Chad; Congo, Rep; Cote d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Palestinian admin areas; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; and Zimbabwe
- We looked at the official bilateral humanitarian expenditure of the donors in the 33 CAP countries in 2006 as a share of donor humanitarian expenditure allocable by country in the 196 countries listed by the OECD DAC

Indicator 13: amount of total funding to UN coordination mechanisms and common services in 2007

- This indicator looks at commitments made by donors inside the CAP by sector

Indicator 14: amount of funding given to strengthen assessments methodologies and M&E

- The analysis for this indicator is based on data in response to questionnaires sent to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007 and the official humanitarian expenditure of those donors (as reported to the OECD DAC). The underlying data relates to 2006 – the latest available official data at time of questionnaire compilation, ensuing analysis and time of writing. 15 of the 22 donors who completed the questionnaire answered this question on assessment methodologies and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- In view of the diversity of responses and approaches reported in response to the questionnaire, the volume of funding reported to strengthen assessments methodologies and M&E frameworks may not be a good reflection of the priority to the issue

Indicator 15: percentage of joint donor evaluations conducted on humanitarian response programmes as a share of the total number of individual donor evaluations

- The analysis for this indicator is based on data collated in response to questionnaires sent to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007. The underlying data relates to 2006 – the latest available official data at time of questionnaire compilation, ensuing analysis and time of writing
- Only ten of the 22 donors that submitted questionnaires attempted to answer this question and while they reported participation in joint evaluations, they were unable to report on the total number of evaluations undertaken in the year
- Development Initiatives' view is that the data received in response to this section of the questionnaire was not comprehensive enough to be used as a baseline for measuring the proportion of evaluations that are conducted jointly

Indicator 16: number of donors accepting an agency's annual report in lieu of individualised reporting specifically for UN OCHA, ICRC and UNHCR

- The analysis for this indicator is based on data in response to questionnaires sent to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007. 17 donors addressed this section of the questionnaire

Indicator 17: number of donors who have national aid policies recognising the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations in implementing humanitarian action

- The analysis for this indicator is based on data in response to questionnaires sent to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007. 18 donors addressed this section of the questionnaire

Terminology

The consolidated appeals process (CAP)

The consolidated appeals process (CAP) refers to consolidated and flash appeals that have been launched by the UN in response to humanitarian crises:

- consolidated appeals usually relate to protracted crises/complex emergencies
- flash appeals usually relate to sudden onset (often natural) disasters.

Funding requirements are defined within each appeal document – this allows an indication of the extent to which populations in crisis receive humanitarian aid in proportion to needs.

[Annex: UN consolidated appeals process \(CAP\) appeals 2006 and 2007](#) contains the full list of consolidated and flash appeals in 2006 and 2007.

Expenditure ‘inside the CAP’

Expenditure reported by donors to the FTS in response to the priorities defined within flash and consolidated appeal documents is referred to as spending ‘inside the CAP’. As such, levels of humanitarian expenditure inside the CAP are often looked at as a way of trying to gauge the level of donor support for priorities as identified by the UN.

Rapid onset disasters

For the purposes of this report, rapid onset disasters are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN flash appeal.

Ongoing (chronic) crises

Some of the GHD indicators refer to ‘ongoing (chronic) crises’. In this report, ongoing crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN consolidated appeal for at least two consecutive years. The data that relates to ongoing crises in this report therefore refers to the 14 consolidated appeals that were common to both 2006 and 2007 (see

Ongoing crises 2007	All donors		All GHD donors	
	% committed Jan-Mar 07	% committed Apr-Dec 07	% committed Jan-Mar 07	% committed Apr-Dec 07
Burundi	57.1	42.9	55.4	44.6
Central African Republic (CAR)	34.2	65.8	23.1	76.9
Chad	58.8	41.2	60.6	39.4
Cote d’Ivoire	29.3	70.7	34.3	65.7
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	47.9	52.1	43.1	56.9
Great Lakes Region	38.5	61.5	37.8	62.2
Liberia	19.3	80.7	25.6	74.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	30.3	69.7	24.2	75.8
Republic of Congo	45.8	54.2	46.3	53.7
Somalia	49.7	50.3	45.8	54.2
Sudan	52.9	47.1	62.7	37.3
Uganda	64.4	35.6	69.1	30.9

West Africa	54.2	45.8	40.4	59.6
Zimbabwe	23.0	77.0	15.1	84.9
Total	48.3%	51.7%	49.1	50.9

Table 2).

Annex: UN consolidated appeals process (CAP) 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007
Consolidated	Burundi	Burundi
- 17 in 2006	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
- 15 in 2007	Chad	Chad
	Cote d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire
	DRC CHAP	DRC CHAP
	Great Lakes Region	Great Lakes Region
	Guinea	-
	Horn of Africa	-
	Liberia	Liberia CHAP
	Nepal	-
	Occupied Palestinian territory	Occupied Palestinian territory
	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo
	Somalia	Somalia
	Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)	Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)
	-	Timor-Leste
	Uganda	Uganda
	West Africa	West Africa
	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
Flash	-	Bolivia
- 5 in 2006	-	Burkina Faso Floods
- 15 in 2007	-	Dominican Republic
	-	Ghana Floods
	Guinea-Bissau	-
	Kenya	-
	-	Korea DPR
	Lebanon Crisis	-
	-	Lesotho Drought
	-	Madagascar Floods
	-	Mozambique Floods and Cyclone
	-	Nicaragua
	-	Pakistan Cyclone and Floods
	-	Peru Earthquake
	Somalia: Flood Response Plan	-
	-	Sudan
	-	Swaziland Drought
	Timor-Leste	-
		Uganda Floods
		Zambia Floods
Total	22	30

Table 6: UN consolidated and flash appeals (aka CAP appeals), 2006 and 2007

Other	Afghanistan Drought Joint Appeal	Appeal for Building Global Humanitarian Response Capacity
- 12 in 2006	Appeal for Improving Humanitarian Response Capacity: Cluster	Iraq Health Sector Appeal: Meeting the Health Needs of Iraqis Displaced in Neighbouring Countries
- 10 in 2007	Ethiopia Humanitarian Appeal (Joint Govt-NGO-UN)	Joint Government and Development Partners Appeal for Rwandophones Expelled from Tanzania
	Ethiopia Floods Joint Appeal	Lebanon Crisis Appeal
	Ethiopia: Govt-UN Joint Emergency Flood Appeal for Somali Region	Nepal Common Appeal for Transition Support
	Indonesia Earthquake Response Plan	North Caucasus Transitional Workplan
	Kenya: November Floods	Provision of Central Emergency Response Fund
	North Caucasus Transitional Workplan	Solomon Islands Earthquake and Tsunami - UNICEF Appeal
	Philippines Typhoon Appeal	Sri Lanka CHAP
	Provision of Central Emergency Response Fund	UNICEF Iraq Appeal: Immediate Needs for Iraqi Children in Iraq and Neighbouring
	Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan	
	Tajikistan Earthquake	
Total	12	10

Table 7: UN 'other' appeals, 2006 and 2007

Annex: About Development Initiatives

Development Initiatives is an independent organisation that provides research and consultancy services on aid, development and poverty reduction.

We work with people in developing and donor country governments, the OECD DAC, international agencies, NGOs and the academic community to interpret and communicate aid and development data, policy and practice.

As well as working to deliver research and consultancy services on behalf of others, Development Initiatives encourages contacts between individuals, groups and organisations that share its commitment to eradicating absolute poverty.

Development Initiatives was established by Judith Randel and Tony German as a consultancy in 1993. A separate not-for-profit organisation (Development Initiatives Poverty Research) was set up in 2007. Development Initiatives Poverty Research programmes – such as aidinfo and Global Humanitarian Assistance – are funded by grants. Further information is available at: devinit.org

aidinfo

aidinfo is an initiative to accelerate poverty reduction by making aid more transparent. As part of that programme, we are building an evidence-based case on the potential benefits of such transparency. This involves researching the needs of current and potential users of aid information – what information can they access? what information do they need? how would they use it? what difference would it make? – as well as the options for donors – what information do they gather? what would be involved in adapting their systems to make information more accessible? We are also working within the academic and policy community on these issues. Further information is available at: aidinfo.org

Global Humanitarian Assistance

The Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme aims to contribute to improvements in the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian response by further increasing access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance. It works to contribute to an authoritative, accessible and comparable shared evidence base on financing for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy, programming and performance. Annual GHA reports are progressively building a more comprehensive ('global') picture of humanitarian resources including voluntary giving by the public, non-ODA resources and resources from emerging donors.

GHA's objectives for 2008-2012 are: to enhance the programme's 'no-spin' reports and analyses; to carry out an inception phase for proposed work on access to comparable data on the number, scale and severity of humanitarian crises; and to undertake a pilot project to assess the potential for developing partnerships to monitor and report on domestic response to humanitarian crises. Further information is available at: globalhumanitarianassistance.org