

GHD Indicator Report

October 2

2009

Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) indicators are intended to help measure donor performance against the GHD principles. Comments on the indicators and outcomes are welcome. Please telephone and ask for either Lisa Walmsley or Jane Keylock on +44 (0)1749 671343. Or you can email us: lisa@devinit.org or jane@devinit.org

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Introduction

What is the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) initiative?

Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) is a donor-led initiative aiming 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). 36 donor bodies have now signed up to the GHD principles.²

GHD indicator reports review the collective and individual performance of the donor governments that have signed up to the GHD principles.³

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 Annex: How are GHD indicators measured?

Who reviews the indicators?

Development Initiatives provides the GHD group with technical advice on the indicators, measuring performance against each of them each year. Reports on collective performance are published on the Global Humanitarian Assistance and GHD websites. Development Initiatives also provides each GHD donor with its own performance report. These can be published at the donor’s discretion.

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

² The GHD donors are: Australia; Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, the EC, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States

³ Republic of Korea joined the GHD group in 2009 and therefore is not included as a part of this analysis

Development Initiatives does not charge the GHD group for this work but undertakes it with funding for the Global Humanitarian Assistance programme in agreement with the GHA donors. 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.

What do the GHD indicators tell us?

The GHD indicators are a tool designed to measure donors' success in meeting the GHD principles they have signed up to. To that end they use various sources of data from various statistical and other databases, as well as some quite detailed investigative work, either directly with donors or through interrogation of partial or multiple sources of information. Development Initiatives' role is to carry out the measurement objectively. In so doing, we continually test how robust the indicators are.

The indicators highlight some achievements (including ensuring aid goes to existing as well as new crises, showing increased funding to various pooled mechanisms and indicating continuing commitments to key actors in humanitarian response) – but they do not fully meet the needs of the exercise. Some indicators are based on assumptions that are open to question. Others do not measure as much as they initially suggest. Some suffer from a lack of meaningful data. How well the principles are covered by the current indicators is also questionable.

While the GHD indicator exercise is certainly useful – allowing donors to gauge performance year on year, showing commitments to key principles and creating a common space for debate – we would recommend a review in order to try and better meet the needs of donor countries. A more detailed summary of what Development Initiatives believes the GHD indicators tell us is available on request.

Summary of results	Measure	2007 ⁴	2008
Flexibility and timeliness			
1	GHD donor funds committed to ongoing UN consolidated appeals ('ongoing crises') between 1 Jan and 31 March as a share of total GHD funds committed to those crises during the calendar year	49.4%	56.9%
2	Amount of GHD donor funding committed to UN flash appeals ('rapid onset disasters') within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of total committed by GHD donors in the year)	64.6%	53.3%
3	Amount of GHD donor funding committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of revised requirements)	19.7%	24.4%
4	Percentage of overall funding provided for humanitarian relief efforts to: a) UN; b) NGOs; c) ICRC/IFRC/National Societies	DAC GHD donors: (a) 51.4% through UN (b) 17.8% through NGOs (c) 7.4% through Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Non-DAC GHD: (a) 18.7% through UN (b) 24.1% through NGOs (c) 15.3% through Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	DAC GHD donors: Full data not available December 2009 Non-DAC GHD: (a) 22.4% through UN (b) 8.9% through NGOs (c) 14.3% through Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
5 and 6	Percentage of GHD donor funds committed under flexible terms 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	9.2% totally unearmarked 3.8% via the CERF 3.2% via country-level pooled funds	Full data for official DAC humanitarian expenditure in 2008 not available until December 2009
7	Share of needs met in ongoing UN consolidated appeals and share of needs met in UN flash appeals	74.6% consolidated 56.7% flash	72.1% consolidated 60.1% flash
8	Number of GHD donors providing funding for more than 12 months	15	17

⁴ Up until 2007, the GHD group comprised the 23 members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). In 2008 the GHD group was joined by a further 12 members – so data relating to the 'collective GHD group' isn't necessarily directly comparable

Donor and agency funding for CHAPs and CAPs		2007	2008
9	Proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP)	27.5%	DAC donor humanitarian expenditure by country not available until December 2009
10	Funds committed to the five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a percentage of the total funds committed inside the CAP	1.3%	1.6%
11	Share of needs met in the five least-funded UN CAP appeals compared with the average percentage of funding for all UN CAP appeals	41.8% and 72.4% respectively	31.1% and 72.2% respectively
12	Percentage of DAC donor funding going to countries that are not the subject of a UN CAP appeal	36.9%	DAC donor humanitarian expenditure by country not available until December 2009
Donor advocacy and support for coordination mechanisms, needs assessment methodologies and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)			
13	Amount of total funding to UN coordination mechanisms and common services inside the CAP	US\$237.3m (6.2% of total commitments)	US\$312.9m (6.4% of total commitments)
14	Amount of GHD donor funding given to strengthen assessments, methodologies and M&E	GHD donors provided 74.0% of HAP-I funding	GHD donors provided 76.7% of HAP-I funding GHD donors provided 98.9% of IPC funding
15	Percentage of joint donor evaluations conducted on humanitarian response programmes as a share of the total number of individual GHD donor evaluations	28%	9%
Donor practices and standards			
16	Number of GHD donors that accept a UN OCHA, ICRC or UNHCR annual report in lieu of individualised reporting	Donors always requiring additional reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN OCHA – five - UNHCR – two - ICRC – four Donors requiring additional reporting depending on budget line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN OCHA – five - UNHCR – two - ICRC – two 	
17	Number of GHD donors that have national aid policies recognising the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations in implementing humanitarian action	17	

Table 1 Summary of GHD indicator results

Indicators of flexibility and timeliness

1. GHD donor funds committed to ongoing UN consolidated appeals ('ongoing crises') between 1 January and 31 March as a share of **GHD donor** funds committed to those crises during the calendar year⁵

56.9% (US\$1.7 billion) of the US\$3 billion committed to ongoing crises by GHD donors was committed in the first quarter.

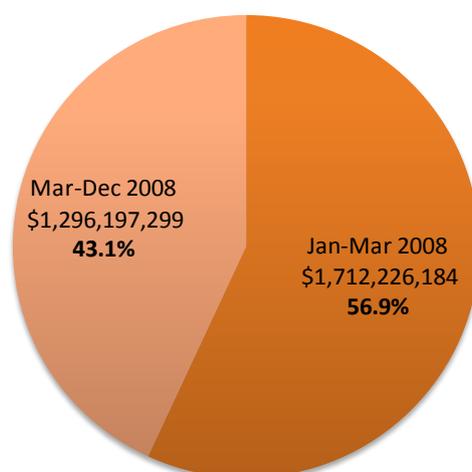


Figure 1 GHD donor commitments to ongoing crises within the first quarter as a share of the total commitments made to those crises during the rest of the calendar year [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

This compares to 2007, where 49.4% (US\$1.4 billion) of the US\$2.7 billion committed to ongoing crises by DAC GHD donors was committed in the first quarter.

⁵ For the purposes of this report, ongoing crises are defined as those that have been the subject of a UN consolidated appeals process (CAP) appeal for at least two consecutive years. There were 14 such countries/regions in 2007 and 11 in 2008

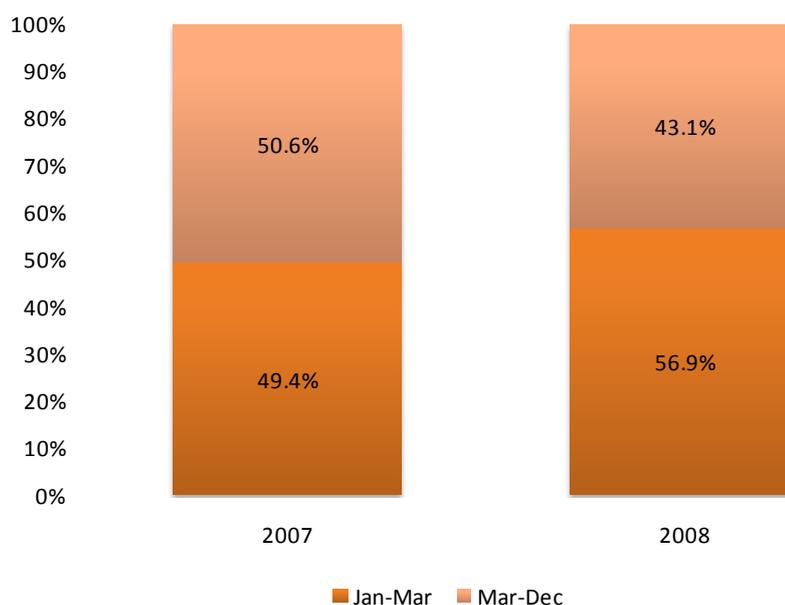


Figure 2 GHD donor commitments to ongoing crises within the first quarter as a share of the total commitments made to those crises during the rest of the calendar year, 2007 and 2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

However, when looking at this measure on an appeal-by-appeal basis, the proportion of funding committed within the first three months varies widely. In 2008, funds committed within the first three months of the year as a share of the total committed for the whole of the calendar year ranged from 19.2% (Zimbabwe) to 75.2% (Sudan Work Plan). In 2007, it ranged from 15.1% (Zimbabwe) to 69.1% (Uganda).

Ongoing crises 2007 (14)	Committed by GHD donors		Ongoing crises 2008 (10)	Committed by GHD donors	
	% committed Jan-Mar 07	% committed Apr-Dec 07		% committed Jan-Mar 08	% committed Apr-Dec 08
Burundi	55.4	44.6	CAR	24.9	75.1
Central African Republic (CAR)	23.1	76.9	Chad	44.4	55.6
Chad	60.6	39.4	DRC	59.9	40.1
Cote d'Ivoire	34.3	65.7	Occupied Palestinian territory	56.8	43.2
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	43.1	56.9	Somalia	74.0	26.0
Great Lakes Region	37.8	62.2	Sudan Work Plan	75.2	24.8
Liberia	25.6	74.4	Uganda	24.0	76.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	24.2	75.8	West Africa	36.4	63.6
Republic of Congo	46.3	53.7	Zimbabwe	19.2	80.8
Somalia	45.8	54.2	Total	56.9	43.1
Sudan	62.7	37.3			
Uganda	69.1	30.9			
West Africa	40.4	59.6			
Zimbabwe	15.1	84.9			
Total	49.1	50.9			

Table 2 Commitments made to ongoing crises by GHD donors within the first quarters of 2007 and 2008 respectively, as a share of their commitments to those appeals within each calendar year

Overall, needs met during the first quarter by all donors varied between 16.5% (Zimbabwe) and 54.5% (Sudan). Needs met throughout the whole year varied between varied between 43.5% (Côte d'Ivoire) and 90.6% (CAR).

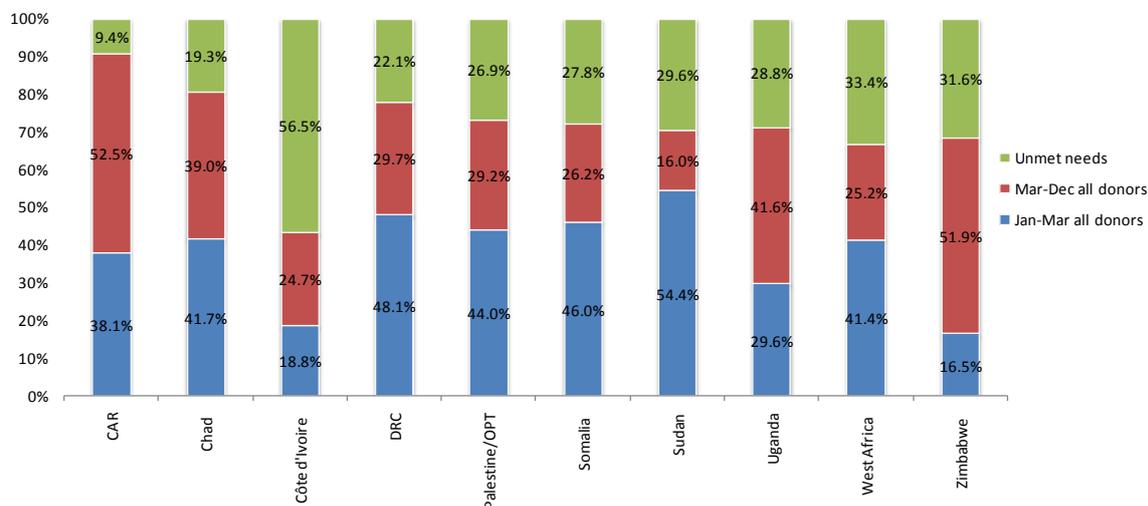


Figure 3 Needs met inside ongoing crises by all donors during the first quarter (as shares of revised requirements that year) [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

2. Amount of GHD donor funding committed to UN flash appeals ('rapid onset disasters') within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of total committed by GHD donors in the year)

GHD donors contributed just under US\$515 million to rapid onset disasters. 53.3% of this (US\$274 million) was committed within six weeks of the appeal launches.

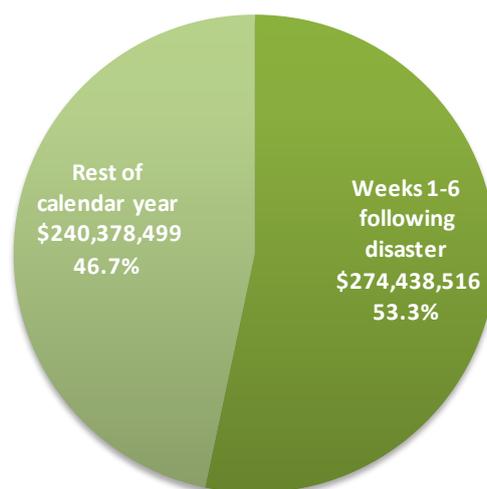


Figure 4 Amount of funding committed to rapid onset disasters by GHD donors within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of totals committed in the calendar year [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

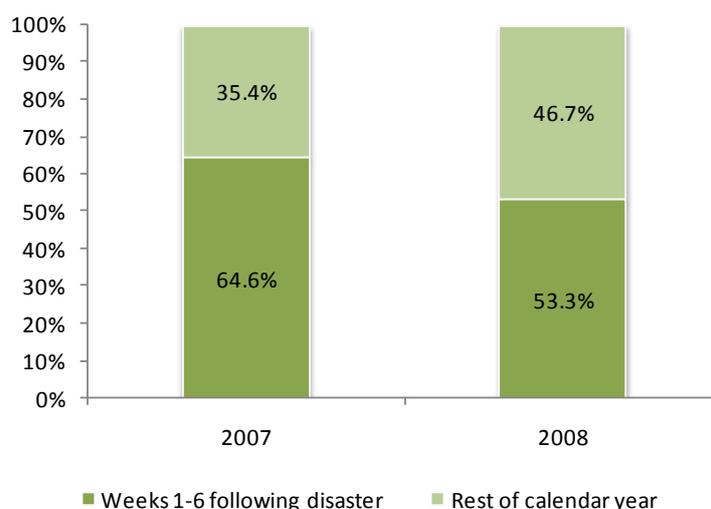


Figure 5 Amount of funding committed to rapid onset disasters by GHD donors within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches in 2007 and 2008 as shares of the totals committed in those calendar years [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

In 2007, DAC GHD donors contributed just under US\$114 million to rapid onset disasters. Just over 64.6% of this (US\$73.4 million) was committed within six weeks of the appeal launches.

However, the proportion of funding committed within the first six weeks varies widely by appeal, ranging from 6.7% to 100% in 2008 and 11.8% to 100% in 2007.

Flash appeals 2007 (15)	Share (%) of 12-monthly total committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks	Flash appeals 2008 (12)	Share (%) of 12-monthly total committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks
Bolivia	14.1	Bolivia	84.4
Burkina Faso floods	12.3	Georgia	49.8
Dominican Republic	100.0	Haiti	47.0
Ghana floods	79.4	Honduras	100.0
Korea DPR floods	84.0	Kenya	32.5
Lesotho drought	34.5	Kyrgyzstan	6.7
Madagascar floods	81.9	Madagascar	65.2
Nicaragua	92.9	Myanmar	65.0
Pakistan cyclone and floods	68.0	Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009 ⁶	23.8
Peru earthquake	52.0	Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan	55.4
Mozambique flood/cyclone	98.6	Tajikistan	94.4
Sudan floods	59.0	Yemen Floods	68.9
Swaziland drought	34.4	Total	53.3%
Uganda floods	56.7		
Zambia floods	11.8		
Total	64.6%		

Table 3 Shares of funding committed by GHD donors to each UN flash appeal (rapid onset disaster) within the first six weeks of appeal launch, 2007 and 2008

⁶ UN OCHA transferred the Pakistan appeal to 2009 in April 2009

3. Amount of **GHD donor funding** committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of revised requirements)

The GHD donors committed 24.4% of total requirements within six weeks of flash appeal launches. Non-GHD donors committed 11.2% within six weeks. 28.5% of revised requirements were met within the remainder of 2008. 35.9% of flash appeal requirements went unmet.

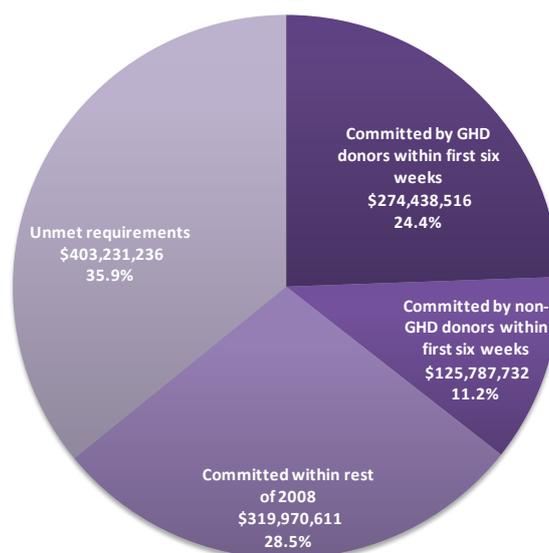


Figure 6 Shares of requirements met in rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of total revised requirements [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

In 2007, the DAC GHD donors committed 19.7% of total requirements within six weeks of flash appeal launches. Non-GHD donors committed 22% within six weeks. 15.1% of revised requirements were met within the remainder of 2007. 43.3% of needs went unmet.

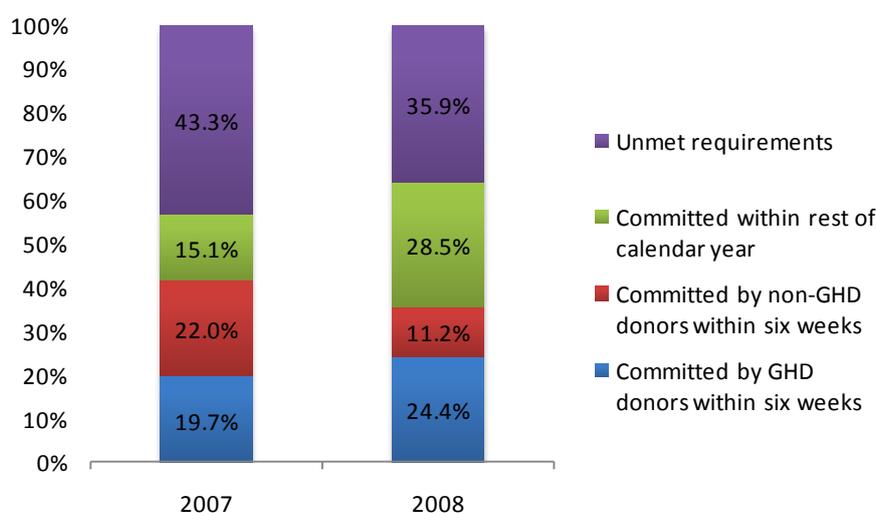


Figure 7 Shares of requirements met in rapid onset disasters within six weeks of UN flash appeal launches as a share of total revised requirements, 2007 and 2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

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

In 2007, the DAC GHD donors spent 51.4% of their combined official humanitarian assistance through UN agencies and international organisations; 10.1% of this was in totally unearmarked form. 17.8% was channelled through NGOs and a further 7.4% through the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

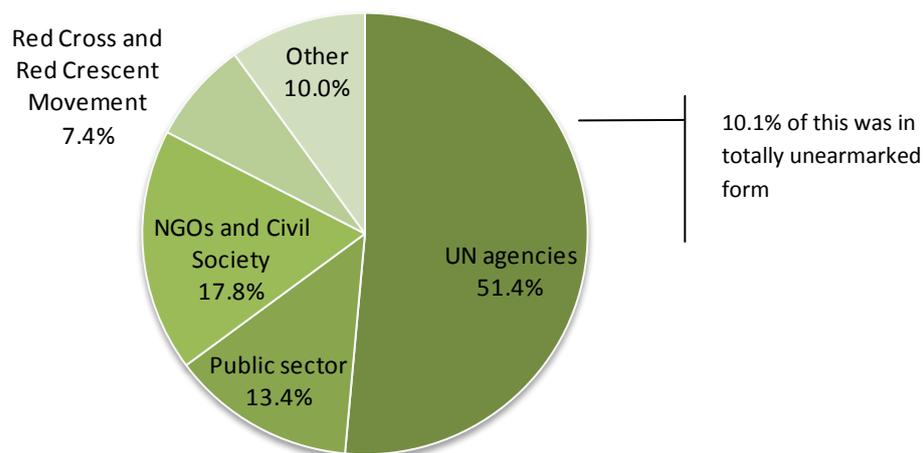


Figure 8 Percentage of funding provided by DAC GHD donors for humanitarian relief efforts to UN, NGOs, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 2007 [Source: OECD DAC CRS, DAC1 and DAC2a]

2007 figures for DAC donors are based on their reporting through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). In previous years, this indicator has been based on aggregated data as reported in DAC1 and DAC2a, as well as responses to questionnaires. 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.

FTS data indicates that non-DAC GHD donors channelled 18.7% of their FTS-reported humanitarian expenditure through UN, IOM and other international organisations in 2007. 24.1% was reported as having been channelled through NGOs. 15.3% was channelled through the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

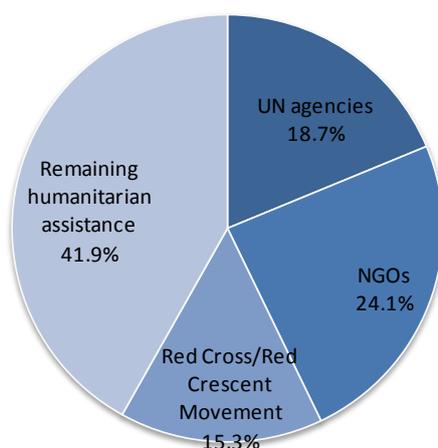


Figure 9 Percentage of funding provided by non-DAC GHD donors for humanitarian relief efforts to UN, NGOs, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

5. and 6. Percentage of funds committed under flexible terms. 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 organisations⁷

In 2007, GHD donors committed 13.0% of their combined humanitarian assistance expenditure *between* countries under 'flexible' terms:

- 9.2% in the form of totally unearmarked funding⁸
- 3.8% via the CERF.

A further 3.2% of the GHD group's humanitarian funding was available to be used flexibly *within* countries in the form of contributions to country-level pooled funding.

⁷ Indicators 5 and 6 measure funding flexibility *between* countries and flexibility *within* countries

⁸ 10.1% of **DAC GHD** donor funding was provided in totally unearmarked form. When their totally unearmarked funding is expressed as a share of the **whole GHD** group's humanitarian expenditure, the percentage 'reduces' to 9.2%

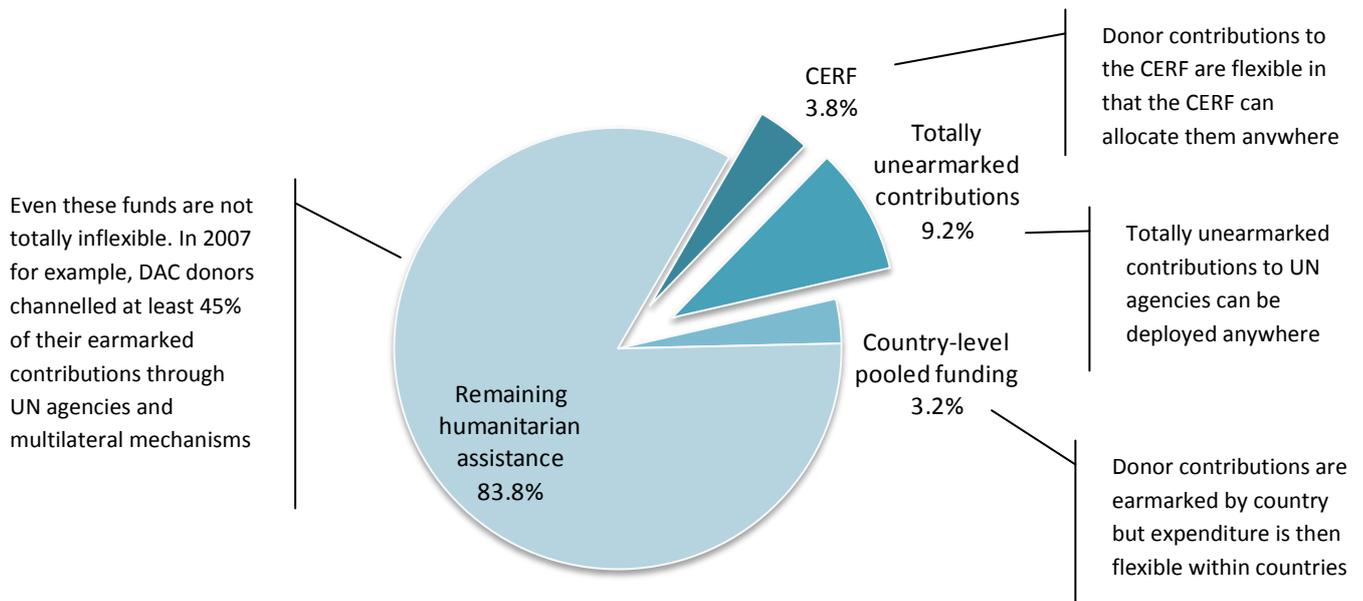


Figure 10 Shares of funding allocated to the CERF and under flexible terms, 2007 [Source: CERF and country-level pooled funding sites; UN OECD DAC]

7. Share of needs met in ongoing UN consolidated appeals and share of needs met in UN flash appeals

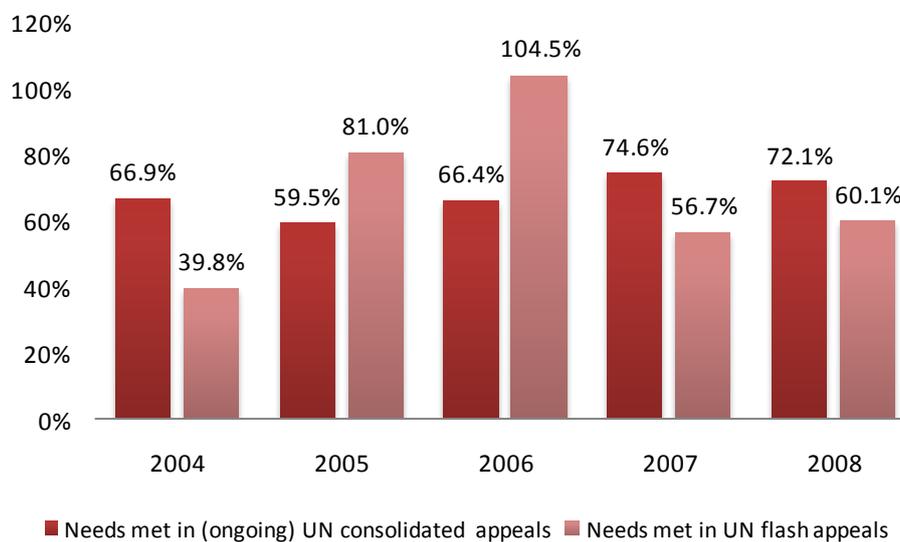


Figure 11 Shares of needs met in ongoing crises and rapid onset crises (all donors), 2004-2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

In 2008, 72.1% of needs were met in ongoing UN consolidated appeals, compared with 60.1% in UN flash appeals. This compares with 74.6% and 56.7% respectively in 2007.

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

10 countries/regions were the subject of a consolidated appeal in both 2007 and 2008. 15 GHD donors that supported those appeals in 2007 continued to support them in 2008.

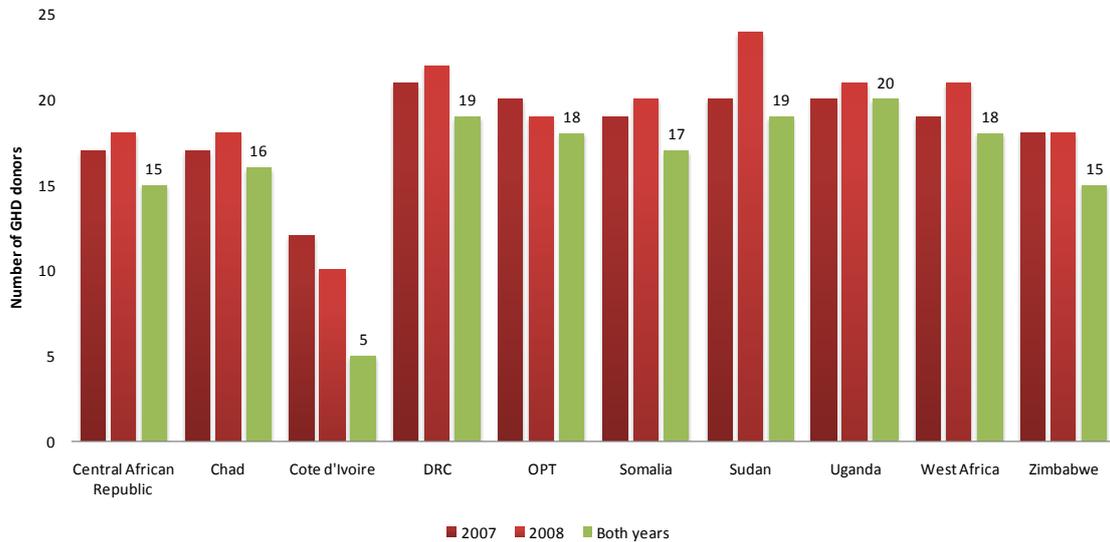


Figure 12 Number of GHD donors providing support to ongoing crises [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

By way of comparison, 14 countries/regions were the subject of a consolidated appeal in both 2006 and 2007. 17 GHD donors that supported those appeals in 2006 continued to support them in 2007.

Indicators of donor and agency funding for UN CAPs

9. Proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP)

In 2007, GHD donors reported 27.5% of their combined humanitarian expenditure 'inside the CAP'.

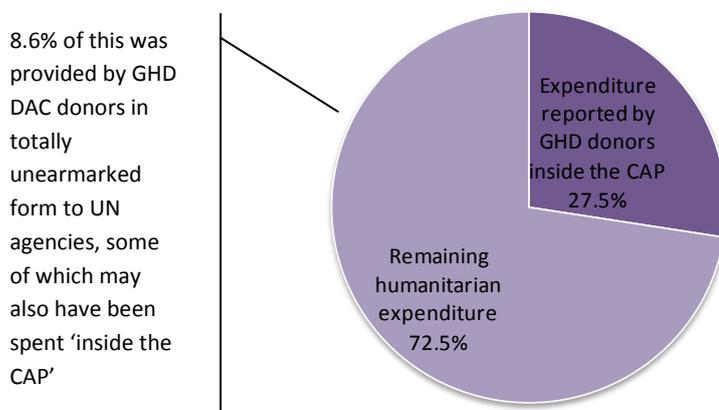


Figure 13 GHD donor humanitarian assistance expenditure inside the CAP, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and UN OECD DAC1, DAC2a]

In 2006, DAC GHD donors reported 27.1% of their combined humanitarian assistance expenditure inside the CAP. A further 21.9% was spent multilaterally via the EC, UNRWA or UNHCR.

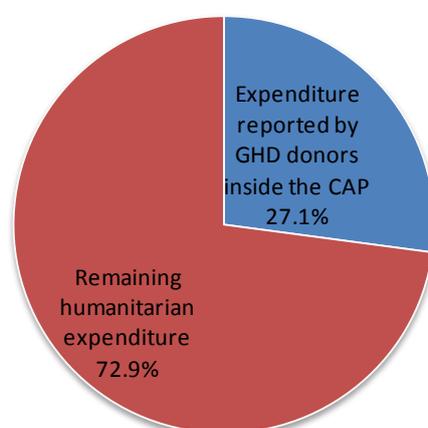


Figure 14 Humanitarian assistance expenditure by DAC GHD donor countries inside the CAP, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS and UN OECD DAC1, DAC2a]

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

The five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls received funding totalling US\$74.2 million.⁹ This represents 1.5% of the total US\$5.1 billion commitments made inside the UN CAP that year.

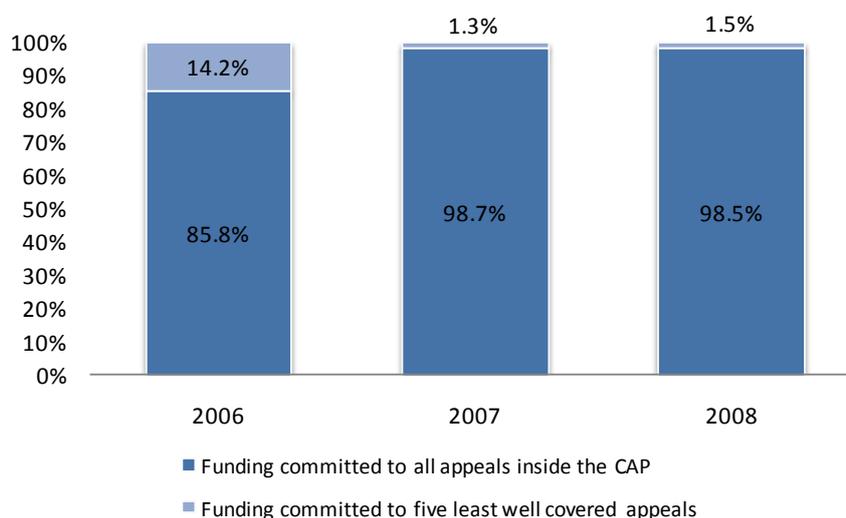
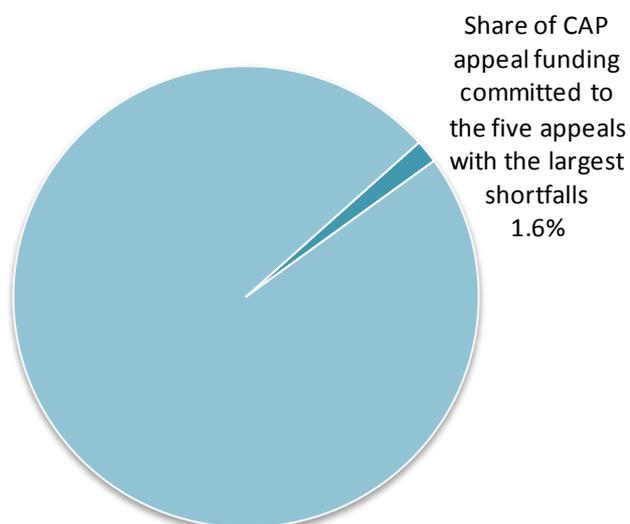


Figure 15 Overall funds committed to the five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a share of funds committed to all appeals, 2006-2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

⁹ The five least well funded UN CAP appeals in 2008 were: Côte d'Ivoire, Yemen Floods Response Plan (November-April), Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised), Honduras Flash Appeal (November-April), Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised). Note that our FTS data was downloaded on 2 April 2009. The FTS has subsequently transferred the Pakistan appeal from 2008 to 2009

When their funding via the CERF is taken into account, GHD donors committed US\$64.6 million to the five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls.¹⁰ This represented 1.6% of their total US\$3.9 billion commitments inside the UN CAP that year.



Total committed to UN CAP appeals by GHD donors: US\$3.9 billion

Figure 16 Funds committed by GHD donors to the five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a share of funds committed to all appeals [Source: UN OCHA FTS, UN CERF]

¹⁰ We took GHD donor funding via the CERF into account for the first time this year in this indicator as providing funds via the CERF represents another way of supporting neglected emergencies

UN consolidated and flash appeals (23)	% needs met	Share of total requirements (%)	Share of total funding (%)
Bolivia Flash Appeal	100.0	0.2	0.3
Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan	100.0	0.4	0.6
Madagascar Flash Appeal	100.0	0.3	0.4
Central African Republic	90.6	1.6	2.1
Chad	80.7	4.4	5.0
Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Action Plan	77.9	10.2	11.3
Iraq	75.6	3.8	4.1
occupied Palestinian territory	73.1	6.2	6.5
Somalia	72.2	9.1	9.4
Uganda	71.2	5.2	5.2
Sudan Work Plan (Humanitarian/Early Recovery Component)	70.4	27.7	27.8
Zimbabwe	68.4	8.1	7.9
West Africa	66.6	6.3	6.0
Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan	66.0	2.9	2.7
Myanmar Flash Appeal (Revised)	65.9	6.6	6.2
Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal (Revised)	62.5	1.6	1.4
Tajikistan Flash Appeal (Revised)	57.2	0.4	0.3
Haiti Flash Appeal (Revised)	54.6	1.8	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	43.5	0.8	0.5
Yemen Floods Response Plan (November - April)	37.8	0.2	0.1
Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised)	32.4	0.3	0.1
Honduras Flash Appeal (November - April)	25.7	0.2	0.1
Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised)	25.4	1.8	0.6
Total	70.2	100	100

Table 4 UN consolidated and flash appeal shortfalls, in order of needs met (highest-lowest)

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

The five least well funded UN CAP appeals (Côte d'Ivoire, Yemen Floods Response Plan (November-April), Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised), Honduras Flash Appeal (November - April), Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) had 31.1% of their needs covered. The average across all 23 appeals was 70.2% of needs covered (or 71.5% if the five least funded are excluded from the analysis).

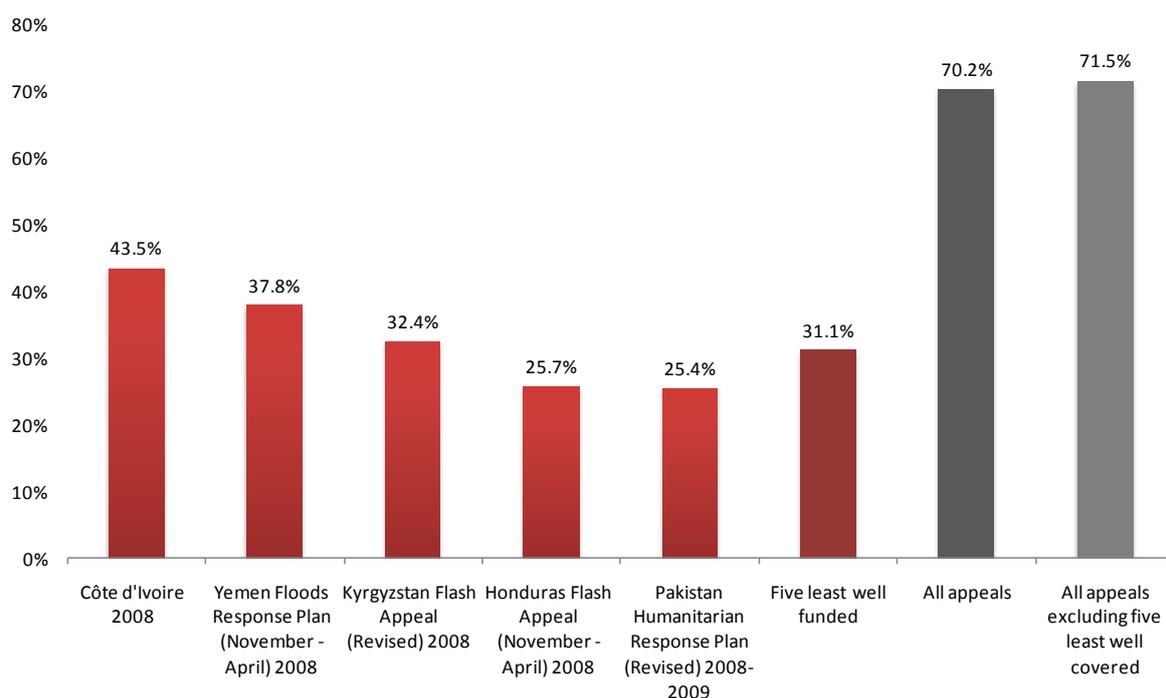


Figure 17 Percentage of needs met (commitments as a share of revised requirements) [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

In 2007 the five least well funded UN 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).

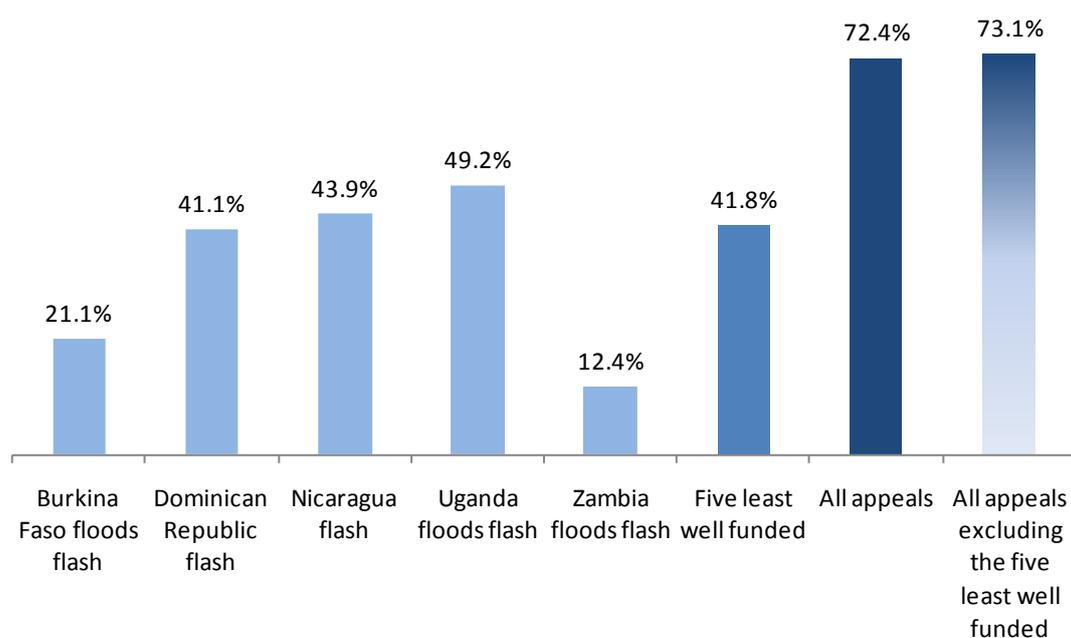


Figure 18 Percentage of needs met (commitments as a share of revised requirements), 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

12. Percentage of total official humanitarian assistance expenditure going to countries that are not the subject of a UN CAP appeal

In 2007, 36.9% of DAC GHD donors' total official humanitarian expenditure went to countries that were not the subject of a CAP appeal.¹¹

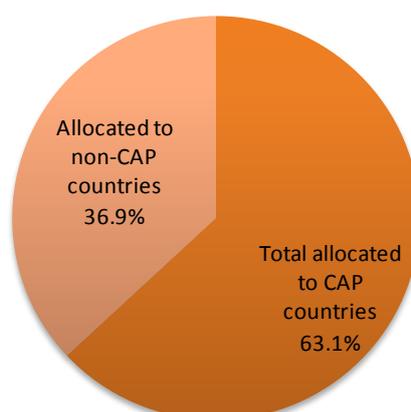


Figure 19 Total official humanitarian assistance allocated to non-UN CAP countries, 2007 [Source: UN OCHA FTS, DAC1, DAC2a, UN CERF]

In 2006, 39.8% of DAC GHD donors' official humanitarian assistance was allocated to non-UN CAP countries.¹²

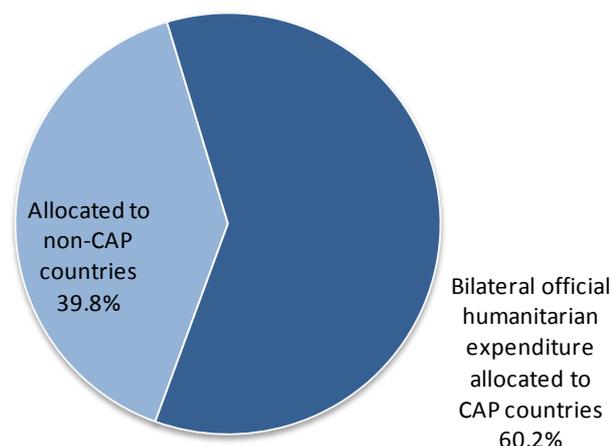


Figure 20 Bilateral official humanitarian assistance allocated to non-UN CAP countries, 2006 [Source: UN OCHA FTS, DAC2a, UN CERF]

¹¹ This indicator measures the performance of DAC GHD donors only. In 2007 we considered the 30 UN CAP appeals to have included 40 countries. It looks at expenditure that relates to a specific country and so does not include cross-programme or regional expenditure. It also includes imputed expenditure via the CERF

¹² In 2006, we considered the 22 UN CAP appeals to have included 33 countries. Unlike the 2007 calculation, it does not include totally unearmarked expenditure through UN agencies or the CERF

The table below shows the 15 UN CAP appeals with the largest requirements in 2007 (left column), the 15 UN CAP appeals that received the most total official humanitarian aid from the DAC GHD donors in 2007, and the 15 UN CAP appeals that received most funding through the CERF in 2007 (right column).

Largest CAP appeal requirements, 2007	Top recipients of total official humanitarian expenditure (DAC donors)	Top recipients of CERF funding
1. Sudan	1. Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	1. Congo, The Democratic Republic of the
2. Democratic Republic of Congo	2. Palestine/OPT	2. Bangladesh
3. Palestine/OPT	3. Afghanistan	3. Sudan
4. Zimbabwe	4. Iraq	4. Somalia
5. Somalia	5. Ethiopia	5. Uganda
6. West Africa	6. Somalia	6. Ethiopia
7. Uganda	7. Lebanon	7. Mozambique
8. Chad	8. Indonesia	8. Zimbabwe
9. Burundi	9. Pakistan	9. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
10. Liberia	10. Uganda	10. Sri Lanka
11. Great Lakes Region	11. Sri Lanka	11. Guinea
12. Central African Republic	12. Chad	12. Peru
13. Cote d'Ivoire	13. Zimbabwe	13. Burundi
14. Pakistan	14. Kenya	14. Cote d'Ivoire
15. Nicaragua Flash Appeal	15. Bangladesh	15. Chad

*** Countries in bold were not subject of an appeal in 2007**

Table 5 Countries with the largest UN CAP appeal requirements and top recipients of total official humanitarian assistance, 2007

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 inside the UN CAP

Overall, US\$5 billion was committed inside the UN CAP, US\$312 million (6.2%) of which was allocated to coordination and support mechanisms. (This was broadly in line with the sector's initial share of requirements).



Figure 21 Share of commitments inside the CAP allocated to coordination and support mechanisms [Source: UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC]

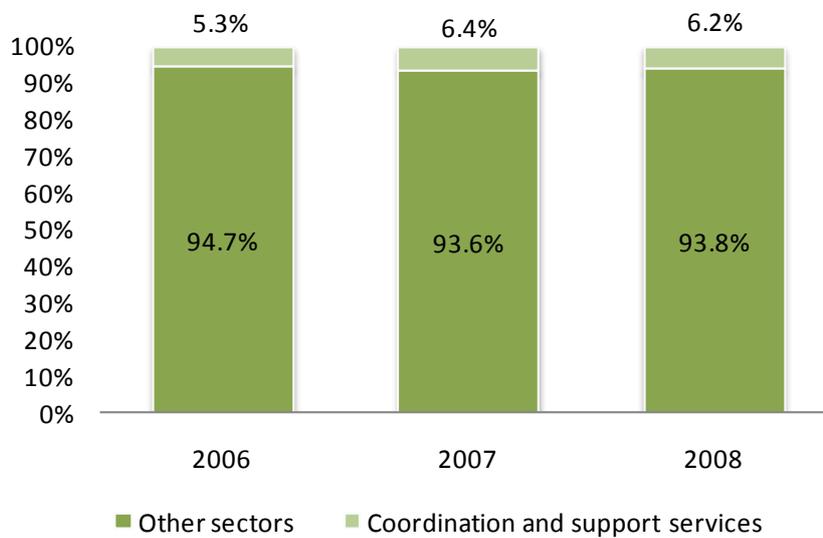


Figure 22 Shares of needs met in the coordination and support services sector compared with all sectors inside the CAP, 2006-2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

71.4% of needs were met inside the UN CAP. 71.7% of the coordination and support mechanisms sector's needs were met.

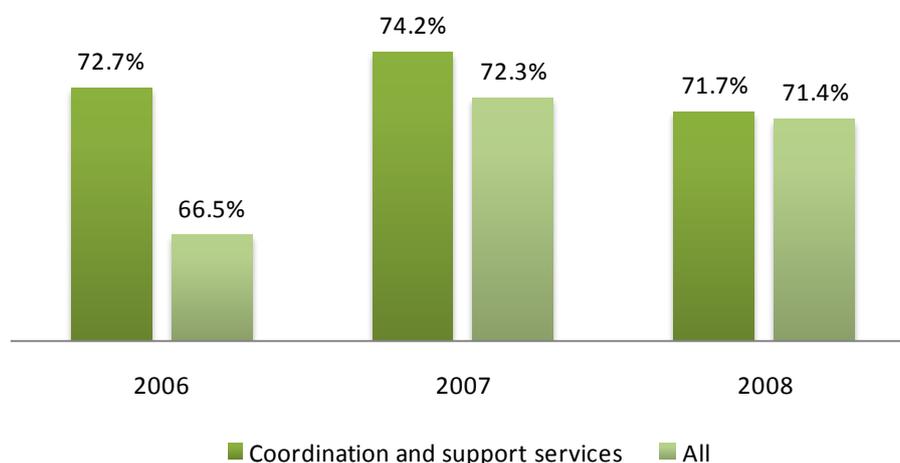


Figure 23 Shares of needs met in the coordination and support services sector compared with all sectors inside the CAP, 2006-2008 [Source: UN OCHA FTS]

14. Amount of GHD donor funding given to strengthen assessments, methodologies and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

In most cases, financing for assessment methodologies and M&E is integrated into other funding streams and cannot be disaggregated. Data was available for two assessment methodologies – the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC-FAO) and Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (HAP-I).

At the time of the IPC report (May 2009), GHD members provided 98.9% of the US\$5m funding for the IPC.¹³ Six GHD members have provided 74.0% of the funding for HAP-I in 2007 (total US\$2 million) and eight GHD members have provided 76.7% of the funding in 2008 (total US\$1.4 million).¹⁴

In addition GHD members are two of the four reported funders for Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) and contribute seven out of 18 Board members for Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacities (SENAC) and three out of 13 for the Health and Nutrition Tracking Service (HNTS).

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

Joint evaluations remain a relatively small share of all evaluations. The limited data available suggests that most evaluations continue to be commissioned by a single organisation, rather than as a joint effort.¹⁵

¹³ Seven of the 35 GHD members have provided funding to HAP-I to date

¹⁴ Funding came from six GHD members in 2007 and eight GHD members in 2008

Of the 11 evaluations commissioned by GHD members in 2008, just one (9%) was joint. In 2007, six of the 22 evaluations (28%) commissioned by GHD members were joint.

Total	Single 2007	Joint 2007	Single 2008	Joint 2008
Commissioned by GHD members	16 (72%)	6 (28%)	10 (91%)	1 (9%)
Commissioned by NGOs	23 (86%)	6 (14%)	23 (100%)	0 (0%)
Commissioned by international institutions	16 (93%)	2 (7%)	15 (94%)	1 (6%)

Table 6 Summary of ERD-reported evaluations, 2007 and 2008 [Source: ALNAP]

Indicators of donor practices and standards

16. Number of GHD donors that accept a UN OCHA, ICRC or UNHCR annual report in lieu of individualised reporting

In 2009:

- UN OCHA reported that five GHD members always require additional reporting and a further five require additional reporting for particular types of funding
- UNHCR reported that two donors require additional reporting and a further four require additional reporting for particular types of funding
- ICRC reported that four donors require additional reporting while two donors require additional reporting for some budget lines.

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

17 GHD members reported that they had national policies recognising the leading role of civilian and non-state humanitarian organisations. Some reported that this commitment was captured in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, which sets out principles on civilian protection and the use of military assets and capabilities.¹⁶

¹⁵ Evaluative Reports Database (ERD) on the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) – www.alnap.org/resources/evaluativereports.aspx

¹⁶ EU consensus on humanitarian aid, December 2007: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/consensus_en.htm

Annex: Principles and good practice of humanitarian donorship ¹⁷

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.

¹⁷ Source: <http://www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org/>

Annex: How are GHD indicators measured?

Data

Data for GHD Indicators Report 2009 is drawn from four main sources – OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC); UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS); UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); and donor questionnaires. In some instances, the latest available data relates to 2007.

OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The 23 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. We refer to the humanitarian component of ODA as 'official humanitarian expenditure'.

DAC statistics allow the measurement of official aid expenditure over time as well as comparisons between donors and recipient countries on a like-with-like basis.

The DAC publishes full ODA data in the December following the year of expenditure. The underlying DAC data for GHD Indicators 2009 report relates to 2007 and was downloaded from: OECD.Stat, DAC 1 and DAC2a, on 31 March 2009 and from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS).¹⁸

➤ Definitions of 'bilateral' and 'multilateral'

In order to avoid double-counting, the DAC defines **multilateral** aid as **totally unearmarked** contributions to international organisations. 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 – it **includes earmarked funding that is given to a multilateral organisation**.

UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

UN FTS is our primary source of data for the humanitarian expenditure of the 12 non-DAC GHD members. It is also our primary data source for all expenditure relating to the consolidated appeals process (CAP) – appeals launched by the UN in response to major humanitarian crises.

FTS is a real-time database that captures **voluntary statements** of contributions to humanitarian assistance. 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 is published on ReliefWeb. The data analysed for the purposes of this report was downloaded on 2 April 2009.

¹⁸ Preliminary bilateral humanitarian data for 2008 was released in March 2009 but that data cannot be disaggregated by recipient

➤ Definitions of 'inside' and 'outside' the CAP

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). These are jointly referred to as 'UN CAP appeals'.

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

Contributions allocated by donors to funding priorities are referred to as expenditure 'inside the appeal' or 'inside the CAP'.

UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

We use UN CERF as our source for all data pertaining to allocations made to and by the CERF. Data for this report was downloaded in May 2009.

➤ Imputed CERF calculation

DAC donor contributions to specific recipient countries are reported in DAC2a. But this does not include contributions made via the CERF. In order to give a more accurate picture of humanitarian aid received by a particular country from a DAC donor (for example, 'what did Afghanistan receive from Norway?') we need to *add* the money that the donor might have allocated via the CERF. The CERF calculation is simple. For example: if Norway contributed 14.3% of funding to the CERF in 2007, and the CERF allocated US\$5.4 million to Afghanistan, Norway allocated 14.3% of US\$5.4 million – or US\$0.8 million.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were sent to the 23 DAC GHD donors in November 2007 and to 12 non-DAC donors in June 2009. The questionnaire covered expenditure inside and outside the UN CAP appeal, reports required from UNHCR, UN OCHA and ICRC, appeals supported in 2007 and 2008 and funding given to the CERF. Donors were also asked about their participation in joint evaluations and whether they had national aid policies.¹⁹

Methodology and notes by indicator

Data for non-DAC GHD donors and DAC GHD donors comes from different sources and is not directly comparable. In addition, data from previous years is not always directly comparable:

- the GHD group now extends to 35 members (c.f. 23 in previous years)

¹⁹ This report is no longer dependent on DAC donor responses to questionnaires for data on expenditure by channel due to improvements in DAC CRS reporting

Indicator 1: GHD donor funds committed to ongoing UN consolidated appeals ('ongoing crises') between 1 January and 31 March as a share of GHD donor funds committed to those crises during the calendar year

- The data relates to contributions reported inside ongoing UN consolidated appeals in 2008
 - o 'ongoing' is taken to mean that the same appeal also ran in 2007
 - o by this definition, 10 of the 11 consolidated appeals in 2007 were ongoing
 - o the 10 ongoing UN consolidated appeals in 2008 were: CAR, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC (humanitarian action plan), Occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component), Uganda, West Africa, Zimbabwe
- 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"

Indicator 2: Amount of GHD donor funding committed to UN flash appeals ('rapid onset disasters') within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of total committed by GHD donors in the year)

- The data relates to contributions reported inside UN flash appeals in 2008
- 'Within the first six weeks' means within 42 days of appeal launch

Indicator 3: Amount of GHD donor funding committed to UN flash appeals within the first six weeks of appeal launch (as a share of revised requirements)

- The overall share of funding requirements met is calculated on the basis of contributions from all donors (not just the GHD group)
- Analysis is based on revised (not initial) requirements
 - o note that requirements for the Pakistan appeal were substantially revised in 2008
 - o our data was downloaded on 2 April 2009 and analysed as part of the GHA Report 2009 publication process – UN OCHA has subsequently moved the Pakistan appeal from 2008 to 2009

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

- For DAC donors, analysis is based on DAC CRS (bilateral) and DAC2a (multilateral) expenditure in 2007 – we do not yet have comparable DAC data for 2008
 - o 2006 and 2007 DAC data for this indicator is not comparable – previously, data was reliant on feedback from donor questionnaires
- Analysis of non-DAC donor expenditure is on the basis of FTS-reported data – we have FTS data for both 2007 and 2008

Indicators 5 and 6: Percentage of GHD donor funds committed under flexible terms. 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

- GHD Indicators 2009 combines indicators 5 and 6 for the first time

- Data relates to 2007
- CERF and country-level pooled funding data was drawn from their respective sites and includes the expenditure of both DAC and non-DAC donors
- Data on 'totally unearmarked funding' relates to the DAC-defined multilateral expenditure of the 23 DAC donors to the UN agencies in 2007 as reported in DAC2a
- 'remaining humanitarian assistance' includes:
 - o the remaining official (bilateral) humanitarian expenditure of the DAC donors (i.e. that which is reported in DAC1 minus that reported through CERF, ERF, HRFs, CHFs etc)
 - note that this funding is not totally inflexible – in 2007, at least 45% of the US\$7.8bn in official bilateral humanitarian assistance was actually spent through UN agencies and multilateral mechanisms. See GHA Report 2009, p21
 - o the remaining humanitarian expenditure of the non-DAC GHD donors as reported through UN OCHA FTS (i.e. that which is not reported through CERF, ERF, HRF, CHFs etc)

Indicator 7: Share of needs met in ongoing UN consolidated appeals and share of needs met in UN flash appeals

- As per Indicator 1, '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 10 countries/regions in 2007
- The indicator measures expenditure by all donors (not just the GHD group) 'inside the CAP'

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

- As per Indicators 1 and 7, '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 10 countries/regions in 2007
- The indicator is calculated by taking the number of donors that supported these 10 appeals in both years, divided by those that supported the 10 appeals in 2007
- The indicator looks at commitments 'inside the CAP'

Indicator 9: Proportion of funds committed to priorities identified in the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP)

- 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 so, for the purpose of this analysis, we have compared total spending inside the UN CAP (i.e. spending allocated to identified requirements for flash and consolidated appeals) as a share of (i) total official humanitarian expenditure of the DAC donors (ii) humanitarian expenditure reported by non-DAC GHD donors via the FTS
 - o baseline data for this indicator relates to 2007 – we do not yet have complete data relating to DAC donor humanitarian expenditure in 2008

Indicator 10: Funds committed to the five UN CAP appeals with the largest percentage shortfalls as a percentage of the total funds committed inside the UN CAP

- 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 2008 (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 inside the CAP
- The five appeals with the largest shortfalls in 2008 were: Côte d'Ivoire; Yemen Floods Response Plan; Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised); Honduras Flash Appeal; Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Pakistan is included in this analysis, though the appeal has now been transferred to 2009);
- We have taken GHD donor funding via the CERF into account for the first time this year in this indicator as providing funds via the CERF represents another way of supporting neglected emergencies
 - o we imputed the amount that each GHD donor contributed to an appeal via the CERF by working out how much each donor contributed to the CERF overall and then applying that percentage to each appeal country funded by the CERF

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

- This indicator identifies the five appeals with the largest shortfalls in 2008 (i.e. the five least well funded when viewed in the context of (revised) needs covered)
- These are Côte d'Ivoire, Yemen Floods Response Plan (November-April), Kyrgyzstan Flash Appeal (Revised), Honduras Flash Appeal (November-April), Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised). Note that Pakistan is included in this analysis, though the appeal has now been transferred to 2009
 - o 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 DAC donor funding going to countries that are not the subject of a UN CAP appeal

- This analysis looks at the share of total official humanitarian expenditure that DAC GHD donors allocate to countries that are the subject of a UN CAP appeal (flash or consolidated)
- The base year is 2007
- The 'total official humanitarian expenditure allocable by country' *includes* an imputed contribution via the CERF
- We considered the 30 UN CAP appeals in 2007 to have included 40 countries : Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestinian Administered Areas, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- 'Total humanitarian expenditure allocable by country' relates to a specific country and therefore does not include cross-programme or regional expenditure
- In 2006, figures related to *bilateral* (not total) humanitarian expenditure and we did *not* include CERF contributions – so 2006 and 2007 figures are not comparable

Indicator 13: Amount of total funding to UN coordination mechanisms and common services inside the UN CAP

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

Indicator 14: Amount of funding given to strengthen assessments, methodologies and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

- Our research is based on 11 assessments methodologies and M&E tools
 - o Assessment and Classification of Emergencies (ACE) – UN OCHA
 - o Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) – UN FAO
 - o Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) – UN OCHA
 - o Centre for the Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) – University of Louvain
 - o Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacities (SENAC) – UN WFP
 - o Health and Nutrition Tracking System (HNNTS) – WHO/UNICEF
 - o Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) – interagency
 - o Global Needs Assessments (GNA) – ECHO
 - o Nutrition Information Projects for the Horn of Africa (NIPHORN) – UNICEF
 - o Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (HAP-I) – Humanitarian Accountability Project
 - o Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) - IFRC
- Disaggregated data was available for IPC and HAP-I
- Analysis for IPC is based on data categorised as 'Funds to Date' in the report (May 2009)
- The analysis for this indicator is based on research that includes the OCHA Disaster Response Preparedness Toolkit website²⁰

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 evaluations reported on the ALNAP Evaluations Reports Database

Indicator 16: Number of donors that accept a UN OCHA, ICRC or UNHCR annual report in lieu of individualised reporting

- UN OCHA, UNHCR and ICRC were contacted regarding their reporting responsibilities to the different donors

²⁰ <http://ocha.unog.ch/drptoolkit/PNeedsAssessmentOtherInitiatives.html>

Indicator 17: Number of donors that 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, feedback following publication of this indicator in GHD Indicators 2008, and a questionnaire sent to 12 non-DAC GHD donors in June 2009

Annex: UN consolidated appeals process (CAP) appeals

	2006	2007	2008
Consolidated			
Burundi		Burundi	-
Central African Republic		Central African Republic	Central African Republic*
Chad		Chad	Chad*
Cote d'Ivoire		Cote d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire*
DRC CHAP		DRC (humanitarian action plan)	DRC (humanitarian action plan)*
Great Lakes Region		Great Lakes Region	-
Guinea		-	-
Horn of Africa		-	-
-		-	Iraq
Liberia		Liberia (Common Humanitarian Action Plan)	-
Nepal		-	-
Occupied Palestinian territory		Occupied Palestinian territory	Occupied Palestinian territory*
Republic of Congo		Republic of Congo	-
Somalia		Somalia	Somalia*
Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)		Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)	Sudan Work Plan (humanitarian component)*
-		Timor-Leste	-
Uganda		Uganda	Uganda*
West Africa		West Africa	West Africa*
Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe*
total	17	15	11
Flash	-	Bolivia	Bolivia
-		Burkina Faso Floods	
		Dominican Republic	
			Georgia
-		Ghana Floods	
Guinea-Bissau		-	
			Haiti
			Honduras
Kenya		-	Kenya
-		Korea DPR	
			Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon Crisis		-	
-		Lesotho Drought	
-		Madagascar Floods	Madagascar
		Mozambique Floods and Cyclone	
			Myanmar
-		Nicaragua	
		Pakistan Cyclone and Floods	Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan (Revised) 2008-2009
		Peru Earthquake	
Somalia: Flood Response Plan		-	
			Southern African Region Preparedness and Response Plan
-		Sudan	
-		Swaziland Drought	
			Tajikistan
Timor-Leste		-	
		Uganda Floods	
			Yemen Floods
		Zambia Floods	
total	5	15	12
Total no. UN CAP appeals	22	30	23

Table 7 UN CAP appeals 2006-2008. * Denotes 'ongoing' appeal in 2008

Annex: About Development Initiatives

Development Initiatives is an independent organisation that specialises in development policy and financing, access to information and communication for poverty elimination.

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

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

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