

Global Humanitarian Assistance

# Programme report July 2009–June 2010

Annual report to donors  
July 2010



Global Humanitarian  
Assistance

A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE 



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## Overview

The GHA programme stands at a strong position. It has both continued to develop and increased delivery. The depth and range of its data analysis and articulation has improved significantly, especially over the last year. Both the quality and quantity of output has also increased in this year. This year's GHA report contains nearly 70 pages more analysis than last year and yet at the same time has managed to strike a real balance between detailed analysis on the one hand, with accessible and engaging information design on the other. Meanwhile the website, through which we will deliver the bulk of the markedly increased content we plan over the next two years, is built in such a way as to actively encourage investigation from all users, whether those looking for detail or data, or those looking for the big picture, the overview.

This strong position we find ourselves in is based on two main things. On the one hand our decision to restructure the programme along workstream lines has brought in new capacity and expertise and a dedicated responsibility for all the elements of the complex world of humanitarian assistance that we wish to investigate and articulate. Secondly, we continue to ensure that all our work is accessible and detailed, as much available and useful to the tax-payer and the journalist as to the government decision-maker or the dedicated researcher.

From this position the programme should continue to develop and improve, with more and better data, widened and deepened analysis, more content produced, continued improvements in targeting and delivering that content and getting the very best out of the redesigned website.

There are however some specific things that we need to do in the next year and some specific recommendations that we make to the donors of the programme. In particular we recommend a continuation of the pilot phases of the project examining Scale of Needs and Domestic Response, the results of which have been very promising.

“We believe that the having the most complete humanitarian information in the hands of as many stakeholders as possible adds up to the best way that the GHA programme can help to eliminate poverty. The goal of the GHA programme is therefore to be the number one source for global humanitarian finance information, a shared evidence base that goes beyond the usual suspects of policy makers, to journalists, advocacy groups, tax-payers and recipient countries and beneficiaries.”

*From the GHA strategy document*

## Programme structure

In line with the above the programme vision, the structure of both the team and the working nature of the programme has changed quite significantly over the last year. The programme, whilst lead by a programme leader, has individual people responsible for individual workstreams and this has added greatly to the range of skills, experience and knowledge, whilst also adding substantial additional data collection and analysis capacity. Currently the programme has the following dedicated workstreams:

- Global Trends

- Scale of Needs
- Governments
- Delivery
- Financing Mechanisms
- Domestic Response
- Conflict & the Military



## GHA report

This year's GHA report is in terms of both quality of design, accessibility and content a marked improvement on previous years. Working through workstreams has led to much more detailed analysis with a lot more ground being covered. Not only has the work on governments been deepened to include a much clearer articulation of the complexity of government donors and government recipients, there is a substantially wider chapter on delivery agencies which goes beyond just NGOs. In addition there are three completely new chapters examining the humanitarian response that originates domestically, the inter-relationship between conflict, aid and the military, and a detailed examination on funding according to need. This has been supplemented by a support section that on one hand provides a detailed guide to the methodology we have used throughout the report whilst also highlighting the continuing challenges of collecting and analysing data.

## GHA website

The GHA website has been completely redesigned to provide a far better and more useful experience for the user as well as a more intuitive and easy-to-use space for the GHA team to add and edit content. The core elements of the website design have been to help people navigate through what can be a rather complex subject, with dedicated guides for specific user groups. There are new ways for people to interact with both the data, the site and the workstream leaders, more cross-references between countries and subjects, more ways to comment or access information. All of this is based on our desire to not only strengthen delivery through workstreams but also to maintain what is an approachable, friendly and yet professional demeanour.

## Programme branding and design

The improvements in the GHA programme for 2010, and especially the core products of this year's GHA report and the new website for 2010 have been complimented by a rebranding exercise which reflects and supports the workstream-based structure. It has also provided the programme with a wide array of materials for packaging and branding the wide range of content that is produced.

## Pilot phase overview: activities

### Scale of Needs

We have considered a variety of global aggregations of humanitarian need and applied them to retrospective analysis of humanitarian funding to examine what these measures can and cannot tell us about whether donors fund according to needs. This analysis is presented in the GHA 2010 report.

We conducted a feasibility study on the creation of a centralized aggregation of data and information on humanitarian needs. The summary findings are included here.

Recognising that the debate and range of initiatives surrounding the question of how humanitarian need is measured and represented is labyrinthine, we have documented the roles and activities of the leading actors and initiatives working on measuring and aggregating humanitarian needs. This will be presented on the GHA website and is included here.

We have also conducted two case studies which examine how evidence on the scale and severity of humanitarian needs is generated in very different humanitarian crises – Southern Sudan and the 2010 Haiti earthquake - and looks at the ways and extent to which this evidence is used by government donors in their decision making processes.

### Domestic Response

We have conducted an analysis of global aid databases to find whether domestic humanitarian resources can be tracked by this mechanism and the volumes that are currently being reported. The analysis included examination of the United Nations (UN) Financial Tracking System (FTS), Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), World Bank remittance data and World Food Programme (WFP) current operations data.

To understand domestic response in more depth, we conducted two country case studies. We wanted to investigate the contrast between complex emergencies and natural disasters therefore the two countries chosen for the study were Uganda and Bangladesh. The components of the study framework were: sources, types, volumes and triggers of domestic response, how resources are targeted, the impact and benefits of domestic response, how resources are accessed and accountability and decision-making mechanisms.

The original proposal included a study of who else is working on domestic response. When it was found that there is no-one else trying to 'count' domestic response, this work was widened to include those that are working to improve domestic humanitarian capacity.

See the pilot phase reports for full details and the recommendations to follow for our proposed activities over the next few years.

## Lessons learnt

### The Challenge of Counting

Some workstreams have significant challenges in collecting data that is secure and comparable enough for us to analyse and articulate. In particular, Domestic Response and some aspects of the Conflict and the Military workstreams face not insurmountable but substantial challenges. Both of the workstreams have data sources 'outside' of the existing humanitarian system. For domestic response this means the largely uncounted actors who respond domestically, where collecting data becomes more and more challenging the closer you get to the actual point of delivery. For Conflict and the Military the most significant challenge is the military work in humanitarian assistance; there remains some a rather wary attitude towards revealing data of military involvement in aid.

At the same time, the work this year has shown signs of success. Our work has already led to a much better understanding of the full range of domestic actors and the humanitarian work they undertake, and that has included some surprising financial figures. Our work with military actors has led to some data on military spending being published for the first time anywhere.

Clearly, however, this work needs special and renewed attention. We cannot rely on easily accessible and comparable databases. The data collection and data advocacy work in the following years should probably be complimented with some serious attention to forging partnerships with other actors that can help obtain information.

### Organisation Logistics

Development Initiatives is still a rather small organisation with less than 30 full time staff. Whilst this has some significant advantages in terms of speed and flexibility of operation there are some weaknesses that the GHA programme has identified to be addressed.

This is particularly in the area of travel to the insecure areas in which the bulk of humanitarian aid is spent. The organisation has quite a number of workers who work internationally but no actual organisational footprint, and therefore no support to help the GHA staff whilst on mission with all manner of logistical and security needs.

Whilst this did not affect our work in Bangladesh this year (given the relatively easy access to parts of the country and relative security) our work in Uganda relied on a dedicated national partner. Our analysis of needs in South Sudan revealed a weakness here that we hope to address by only undertaking such missions where we can identify and find partners and support, perhaps through the GHA donors themselves.

### GHA 2009-2010

The detailed report against goals, objectives and activities will inform the GHA donors on the full range of activities and status of the programme. A detailed narrative on our work can be found on page 9 whilst highlights for the year can be found on page 33.

The reporting structure of the GHA programme has been problematic, on the one hand there has been a mix of terminology, with outcomes expressed as activities, or underpinning principles mixed with goals. It has also not been ambitious enough in demanding more from the programme, not only in terms of reporting but also in delivery.

This year, we have restructured the reporting under clearly demarcated goals, objectives and activities that plainly show what it is that has been expected, what has been delivered, and what is to come next.

### Next Steps: The GHA programme 2010-2012

Beyond the continued focus on ensuring that the data behind our work remains as validated as possible and that we continue to improve our analysis and presentation there are quite specific elements of future implementation that we would like to highlight.

## Delivery

The range of products that GHA will deliver includes:

- A summary of the GHA report
- GHA translated and published in Spanish (together with IECAH)
- A GHA update in February 2011 based on the very latest of humanitarian financing data
- Special financing reports; two are already planned, the first on financing in Afghanistan and the second on donors outside of the humanitarian system.
- Substantial other content delivered through the website, special articles, responses to sudden onset disasters and humanitarian system news, all underpinned by our humanitarian financing and policy strength.
- Country profiles which will include both donors and recipients
- Implementing agency profiles
- Financing mechanism profiles, including MDTFs
- A public annual report detailing our activities and programme financials

This work will naturally be complimented by both individual workstream and programme plans. The continued development of the GHA website will provide the basis for the bulk of this improved and increased delivery.

## Increased and improved GHA outreach

Key to making full value of the improved analysis and increased range of content and products that the GHA will deliver in the next 2 years is a focus on outreach, on getting the work of GHA into the hands of a range of actors and understood by many actors. The communications strategy and focus for the next year will be therefore on strengthening this outreach, getting GHA used and cited more and by different groups of users, getting more and more people to visit our website, and being involved more in policy discussions and debate.

## Improved capacity & expertise

### Communications, outreach & data

The clearest need for the programme has been dedicated communications. At present our communications is managed by the same person that is largely responsible for supporting and managing significant elements of the data work that underpins the programme. The programme is in process of recruiting a communications and outreach officer that will lead our work in this area and play a key part in ensuring that our continued work remains of high quality whilst also enabling more and more people to have the information and analysis we provide.

This will also allow us to dedicate more resources to data advocacy and transparency, widening our data sources, providing capacity for much more data advocacy, specialisation in data visualisation, training and support, both in-house and especially for our key external partners or others who need help with data and data usage.

### Financing mechanisms and governments

We are also undertaking some internal reorganisation to better target areas with more human resources. In particular the Governments workstream will have a person dedicated to the non-

traditional or non-DAC donor section, especially important given their lack of visibility and status generally outside of the humanitarian system. Secondly, more time will be allocated to financing mechanisms, with detailed work connecting policy to financial figures and continuing to deepen our understanding of how they operate and their significance.

### Mid-Year evaluation

Before Christmas 2010 the programme will undertake a full external review of its operations, effectiveness, production and impact. Not only used to retrospectively examine the programme's work so far, the evaluation is designed to pinpoint areas in administration, analysis and production that can be bettered, and thus improve the work over the subsequent period.

The GHA report will be led by a senior representative of the humanitarian community and will also draw on another evaluation of Development Initiatives work (examining the aid transparency programme, aidinfo) that is being led by Richard Manning.

## Recommendations

### Pilot phases overview & recommendations

The pilot phases have demonstrated that these are significant areas of work that require additional investment. Our recommendations are that donors seriously consider continuing funding for our work on both domestic response and the scale of needs.

### Scale of needs

The inception phase anticipated that further work would move from documenting existing sources, to aggregating the data in a way that allows trends to be monitored and analysed over time and compared between locations. However, a comprehensive review of available data sources, indicates that there is not currently sufficiently comparable or comprehensive data on the scale and severity of humanitarian needs to support such comparison.

Building on insights from our work to date, and in light of the paucity of comparable data on needs, recommendations for continuation of our work on humanitarian needs therefore focuses on approaching the question of equity in humanitarian funding according to needs through a study of the processes and politics of evidence generation and decision making. Suggested future work includes:

- Conducting surveys and analysis of the motivations, purpose and outputs of different types of needs assessments (programme planning, fundraising, baseline)
- Developing our analysis of comparisons of funding per capita across crises presented in the GHA 2010 report by conducting further analysis of the 'caveats' such as varying cost of interventions, absorptive capacity and humanitarian access and whether in light of these considerations, levels of funding per capita are justifiable
- Conducting detailed surveys and analysing the mechanics, processes and influences in donor decision making processes from the top-down in a set of government humanitarian donors

- Conducting case study analysis of the entire process of humanitarian response, considering whether, how and why needs are assessed, what decision makers do with this information and what quantity and type of assistance this results in and why
- Analysing the extent to which donor definitions of humanitarian assistance map onto the reality of the types of programming they fund
- Examining the nature of the kind of needs being articulated especially on where humanitarian aid is increasingly stretched in protracted crises, with connections to issues such as the delivery of basic services, poverty and underlying vulnerability, the MDGs etc

### Domestic response

Making domestic response visible is vital for empowering national actors and shifting the balance of power, in terms of driving the humanitarian process, from western-centric to southern-centric – yet without concrete quantifiable data the evidence becomes less robust, leaving domestic response to remain invisible. While it is apparent from the inception phase that domestic response can be significant and effective, quantifiable data is challenging to obtain.

As we have shown, there are other organisations who are working to build domestic humanitarian capacity. Building on the findings from the initial phase we suggest working directly with them to make domestic response more visible by providing relevant data. Our work will therefore be focused on three underpinning elements of the way GHA views data, firstly obtaining the information, secondly working with suppliers and others to make that data comparable and finally, through all this work adding impetus to continued improvements in data transparency.

For domestic response work over the next 2 years, we recommend the following as key activities:

- Working with donors, World Bank, UN agencies and IFRC to compile, gather and analyse national government financial humanitarian data through examination of existing data and in-country case studies
- Investigating how the availability of domestic response data shapes international and domestic decision-making
- Working with IFRC to draw lessons from national societies on achieving financial self-sufficiency and autonomous strategies
- Working with IFRC to count the domestic response of its national societies
- Building a database of quantifiable domestic humanitarian resources with the intention of understanding volumes that are mobilised and providing continued and improved context of international contributions.

This continued work will require additional investment beyond the current core contributions to the programme, in essence a continuation of the additional funding provided for the pilot phase. We envisage this being two staff plus travel/support costs over 2 years, £180,000.

### New financial structure

At the back of this report you will see a recommended financial structure for the programme. The current structure has some weaknesses that we would like to address with a restructure of some budget line elements. The weaknesses and issues to tackle are:

- The lack of a communications budget that acknowledges the full range of outreach and communication activities and needs
- Personnel lines that are distributed within different budget headers and are not streamlined into clear lines for leadership, research and support
- Our desire to conduct a senior level humanitarian data transparency workshop at the end of year four of the project

Our recommendations include no major changes but some reorganisations of budget lines, pulling out all personnel areas and bringing them together, bringing the pilot phase human resource funding should this continue into the personnel lines, and creating a new section on communications, research and training that brings together this key area supporting programme delivery.

This revised structure also enables us to include the additional contributions from CIDA that we have received at the end of 2009 and allow us to do this in future for any additional contributions from CIDA or other donors interested in supporting the programme.

## Goals, objectives and activities

**Goal 1: To improve the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian response by further increasing access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance.**

**Goal 2: To contribute to an authoritative, comparable shared evidence base for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy and programming.**

We strongly believe the work of the GHA programme continues to fulfil a service that is unmatched. There is substantial evidence that the programme has continued to provide information to the many stakeholders it has as targets, information that is both clearly presented and widely respected. There is specific evidence of the influence that the GHA project report has had:

- The full range of GHA work is used by a wide degree of stakeholders, all of whom refer to the programme and its work as an authoritative source of humanitarian financing information.
- The level and kind of citations highlight how the methodology we have developed continues to be used by a wide range of actors as the ‘correct’ measure of global humanitarian assistance.
- Senior decision-makers and users refer to the GHA report for their work. For example, both the emergency director of FAO and the editor of Alertnet refer to the report as their ‘bible’ of humanitarian assistance.
- Significantly important documents refer to GHA calculations to make the case for continuations or changes in way humanitarian funding is made, e.g. FAO has used it to underline how much money continues to be spent in protracted emergencies, how there remain discrepancies between aid for countries like Niger and large sudden-onset disasters, Oxfam used GHA to show that donors have improved their delivery to the CAP
- The continual usage of our work also implies the acceptance of the full range of complex imputation calculations we do to provide the best figure for humanitarian financing.
- Our work continues to help attempts to make aid of all kinds transparent. For example this year’s GHA report includes data on domestic response that has never been reported, and certainly not collected in a comprehensive manner. Some information in the Conflict and Military chapter has never been published before. Our request for more detailed CERF information will mean that in future our analysis of the funding will indicate how much money flows to NGOs from the UN, the first receivers.

**Objective 1: Gather data and analyse trends on global humanitarian response.**

The full range of the current status, achievements and status of our data gathering and analysis is structured by workstream.

### Activity 1: Deepen and widen areas of analysis

**Governments’ workstream-** The government workstream relies on data from two main sources. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance

Committee (DAC) data enables GHA to say how much humanitarian aid DAC donors are giving, where they are spending it, who they spend it through, and how it relates to their other ODA.

OECD DAC data has a number of benefits when analysing humanitarian aid from DAC donors. OECD DAC data is useful to measure ODA and humanitarian aid trends to specific countries, sectors and from donors; it enables comparisons to be made, over time, comparing like with like and it also enables comparisons to be made between donors and between recipient countries. However, there are a number of limitations with DAC data when analysing humanitarian aid flows. For example, many international resources such as remittances, voluntary giving from the public and funds from governments are not included as ODA. OECD DAC aid information is not timely as it is slow to be published. Limited preliminary DAC data is published in April for the preceding year, but full datasets are not published until December. In addition, it is difficult to match inputs with outputs which make it impossible to track aid beyond recipient government level to the beneficiary level.

Data for non-DAC donors is more difficult to compare than DAC data because these donors are not a homogenous group and do not report to one central database. GHA's analysis of non-DAC donor humanitarian aid contributions therefore relies on data from the UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) as it is currently the most comprehensive data on humanitarian aid flows from these types of donors.

The FTS is a real time database that is updated on a voluntary basis. There is considerable cross-checking and data reconciliation involved, but the reporting criteria are not the same as for the OECD DAC, where expenditure has to be allocated to strict humanitarian aid type codes. A further limitation with the FTS data for GHA is the risk of double counting. The strengths of the FTS database are that analysis can be made of aid flows in-country; data is in real time so potentially could be a useful tool for aid management and it captures flows from a number of different donors such as non-DAC donors.

As of August 2010 the non-DAC donor part of this work will have a dedicated full-time staff member meaning there be more substantially more time to undertake a wide range of activities with emerging donors, whether data gathering, relationship building or the production of content. There is also potential to cross over between the governments' workstream and wider DI work, especially with the aidinfo programme, highlighting where transparency on government aid could improve.

**Conflict and the military workstream:** GHA started work on the conflict and the military workstream in January 2010 establishing the scope of work and beginning to map out the possible data sources and priority areas of research which includes analysis of trends in aid to conflict affected states including identifying and analyzing emergent trends in statebuilding and stabilization, spending on global peacekeeping and quantifying the contribution of military actors to humanitarian assistance.

The data sources are challenging in two particular areas (1) accessing data on non-ODA eligible funding for 'stabilisation', which requires some investment in relationship building, which we have already initiated for the GHA 2010 report with the governments of the UK, Canada and Netherlands (2) accessing data on the cost of military contributions to humanitarian assistance is very difficult and military actors are reluctant to engage with such requests, we plan to focus on a handful of key governments with whom we have existing relationships to try to negotiate access to this data. The

other area of data analysis where we have successfully been able to generate some interesting analysis, which is presented in the GHA 2010 report, are trends in official government funding to conflict affected countries. We have developed a methodology and data-set of conflict affected aid recipients on the basis of data from the Uppsala Conflict Data programme, an analysis of peacekeeping and the OECD DAC list of eligible aid recipient countries. To date we have focused our analysis on humanitarian and peacebuilding funding in conflict affected states, but will expand this analysis to other types of aid flows in our forthcoming study of aid to Afghanistan.

The opportunities to develop this workstream are tremendous and interest in our work is already growing. We hope to further develop our data sources and analytical capacity with our study on aid in Afghanistan, drawing on expertise across the GHA and other DI programmes. We will continue to develop our relationships and data sources and consider the future direction of the workstream for 2011.

**Delivery agencies workstream:** This is a widened research theme within the programme, aiming at better understanding the volume and trends of humanitarian financing challenged throughout the delivery system. In the past months contacts have been established with 39 delivery agencies, including 16 NGO groupings, 6 UN agencies, IFRC and the ICRC. A data gathering tool has been developed and used to collate financial data on income and expenditure in 2007 and 2008 for 55 key humanitarian organisations. We have analysed the evolution of the funding patterns in terms of volume and sources of income, highlighted the underlying differences between the various components of the delivery system and studied the implementation priorities over a period of time.

Funding from private sources such as individuals, foundations, charities and corporations can be a significant proportion of the funds that delivery agencies receive, however it is not reported to a single repository of information or against a common standard. In order to complement GHA's picture of delivery agency income from government sources, GHA analysed information and audited accounts provided by a study set of 48 NGOs that are part of 11 representative and NGO alliances and federations; information and audited accounts from the annual reports of five larger humanitarian funds and programmes of the UN (UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP, FAO and UNICEF).

A number of limitations were encountered with data collected directly from the study set of delivery agencies. This process is particularly time consuming in terms of the management, workload and the accuracy and quality of the data. It requires time to establish the correct contact within the delivery agency. These agencies have then to internally gather and reconcile their data because they may have different reporting dates and financial criteria to the data GHA requested. Definitions and terminology vary across different organisations and data is not standardised which makes it very difficult to compare.

The other main source of data for delivery agencies is secondary sources such as annual reports and audited accounts which require interpretation expertise and time. There are greater margins for error when interpreting data. Relying on annual reports which has been formatted in a way that suits the delivery agency means that the data has to be reformatted, unravelled and interpreted.

This workstream will continue working towards developing a partnership with both individual humanitarian organisations and global humanitarian platforms with view to deepening our understanding of the humanitarian delivery system and developing a mutually beneficial relationship. Gaining more and more acceptance of the way GHA analyses and expresses these organisations' humanitarian assistance is key to progress.

**Scale of needs workstream** - As part of the pilot phase of the Scale of needs workstream an initial research mapping has been conducted of existing needs assessment and aggregation of needs initiatives in order to examine the relationship between humanitarian need and actual flows of humanitarian funding. Following the mapping exercise, we undertook a collation of humanitarian needs assessments from a set of 10 emergency contexts and over a period of 10 years. Needs assessments were gathered into a centralised repository and indicators of needs were analysed with a view to reporting on incompatibilities and inconsistencies in needs information collection and articulation.

Analysis of CAP funding trends and mapping constraints to funding according to needs has been carried out. In addition to that, two detailed case studies have been conducted (1 field based and 1 desk based) looking at how information on needs is generated and used by the humanitarian community in country to formulate response and by donors to allocate funding in Southern Sudan and in the Haiti 2010 earthquake crises.

There is much more work planned for the future, which includes continuing examinations on the equitability of funding, bringing into our analysis examinations of the cost of delivering aid in particular contexts and examining decision-making based with a wider range of actors. (See the pilot phase report for more details.)

**Domestic response workstream** – This workstream analysed global aid databases for evidence of domestic resource mobilisation which included UNFTS, Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), WFP data available on the WFP website and the World Bank remittance data. A search was also conducted for any government data available on-line for the following countries: Ethiopia, DRC, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Haiti and Somalia.

The data reported through FTS and AIMS is extremely limited and data on resources that are mobilised domestically needs to be compiled on a country-by-country basis. This can be resource intensive. It is also important to bear in mind the quality of data obtained could be an issue in some cases. However, there are opportunities. The Red Cross movement is a wide network that has excellent links, especially with governments. Donors and UN agencies working on financial data can also be used as channels for obtaining data as can those international NGOs working through local partners to respond to disasters.

By linking in with the work from elsewhere in the GHA programme, and in the rest of DI, which looks at aid flows from a recipient, point of view, we should be able to build up a picture of the resources, both international and domestic, that are mobilised in different countries. (See the pilot phase report for more details.)

**Financial mechanisms workstream** – To date the following funds have been analysed in-depth for the GHA programme. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), emergency response funds (ERFs), common humanitarian funds (CHF), multi donor trust funds (MDTF's), UN Peacebuilding Fund; ICRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and the World Bank State and Peace Building Fund.

There are a number of limitations with pooled funding data. GHA analysis relies on multiple sources that are available in different locations and in different formats such as a countries calendar year. There are no standardised terminologies and definitions on what constitutes a pooled fund with variance across different institutions. Secondly, there are gaps in the historical data and more recent data lacks detail and is not disaggregated sufficiently. The data is often not comparable between countries and the majority has been formatted into Pdf and is not downloadable in excel. This makes gathering and analysing the data time consuming. The UN and the World Bank systems do not communicate or format data in the same way it prevents analysing and comparing one fund with the other. However by building relationships with data providers GHA can advocate for better reporting of data. Through relationships with local organisation we can support them through the research we carry out to advocate for increased transparency which would lead to increased efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian response.

In the next year this workstream will be further developed to include other pooled funding mechanisms, looking closely at the impact they have on the beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance and comparing them with other channels of funding. Further research will also be carried out looking at specific donor funding channel decisions.

This workstream links closely with humanitarian consultancy projects that are carried out by Development Initiatives and it will continue to build on the knowledge and relationships that the consultants have in the field of humanitarian financing. There will also be increasing connections of policy to financing, the usage of financing mechanisms and mechanisms beyond very strict interpretations of 'humanitarian.'

### **Activity 2: Expand and develop relationships with key data providers**

The GHA programme has continued to develop relationships with the main providers of humanitarian assistance. This has been on both a programme and individual workstream basis.

In October 2009 three staff members visited the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) team in Geneva with a view to understanding the data reporting, adjustments made to the data, requirements of FTS reporting and to build further on our relationship with them. Since then we have remained in close contact with Julie Thompson and are able to raise queries directly with her and her team as necessary.

Contact has been maintained with Aimee Nichols at the OECD DAC database to ensure that the GHA programme is aware of DAC data release dates and that someone is on hand to respond to any queries that the data working group may have. The governments' workstream leaders have also been in contact with Kimberley Smith at the OECD to discuss non-DAC data issues.

In February 2010 the programme leader and the conflict and the military workstream leader met with the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in Brussels to understand methodologies on how they collect data and discuss how GHA can link with them. CRED analysis has been used in a number of ways in this year's GHA report.

The financial mechanisms workstream leader has developed relationships with the CERF secretariat and OCHA funding coordination section at headquarters level to better understand the data collection and reporting methods and to agree to be kept informed of the financial status of pooled funds via quarterly report updates. Limited contact has also been made with pooled fund managers and humanitarian reform officers in recipient countries however as the capacity for this workstream increases every effort will be made to further develop these relationships.

Throughout the year the conflict and the military workstream leader has contacted various new stakeholders with the aim of gathering comprehensive data for this new research area. These include donor governments (UK, US, Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Denmark), research institutions (Henry L Stimson Center budgeting for foreign affairs programme, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Cranfield University) and a variety of informed analysts and commentators. A relationship has been established with the stabilisation unit in order to obtain a split of ODA/non-ODA activities funded through pooled stabilisation funds. However there have been many constraints to building relationships with military stakeholders as often many have been unresponsive or reluctant to cooperate adding further to the secrecy of military data.

In order to achieve a more comprehensive set of data for the government's workstream, contacts have been made direct with non-DAC donor governments including South Africa, South Korea and the Organisation for cooperation of foreign affairs (OCFA) of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). As the capacity for this workstream increases over the next year a more thorough engagement strategy will be implemented.

## **Objective 2: Produce substantial materials in an accessible format for a wide degree of stakeholders.**

This year has seen a marked improvement in this area, with significant improvements in this year's GHA report as well as other productions such as the February financing update; the completion of the new website will provide the programme for a very solid foundation for improving our delivery over the next years.

### **Activity 1: GHA report**

The yearly report on global humanitarian financing remains a flagship product of the programme.

Development Initiatives have been producing annual GHA reports since 2000. The purpose of the report is to present and analyse humanitarian data from a variety of different actors, agencies and perspectives, whilst providing clear information on definitions, issues that affect data quality, methodologies and comparability between different sources. GHA uses the best sources of aid information available to produce a coherent report on global humanitarian assistance flows.

There have been considerable improvements in this year's report. These reflect lessons learnt from previous publications; the employment of two new policies advisors in January 2010 and the

development of new working relations with local product designers. In addition to improvements in the quality, design and content of the report there have been considerable cost efficiencies.

The depth of analysis for this year's report is substantial with chapters from each workstream leader, detailed methodology on the data and an in-depth introduction and conclusion which puts humanitarian aid flows into context. Each chapter includes case studies which outline the humanitarian situation of a recipient country such as Sudan and the multiple financial flows in country. In addition, there has been more detail on the role and financial contributions of delivery agencies, conflict and the military, domestic response and the scale of needs. Improvements to the GHA Report 2010 are a direct result of contracting the design and production to new external designers. The report adopts a more professional format with clear branding and with each workstream colour coded within the chapter. The report includes various detailed visualisations which can be reproduced on the GHA website.

The GHA report is available on the GHA website, in hard spiral bound copy or via email and will be made available in Spanish shortly. The report has been disseminated to 1032 contacts in either hard or soft copy and a distribution list has been developed and updated since the previous year. GHA has been discussing with some government donors the possibility that they will reproduce the GHA report into their local language. GHA has initially discussed the idea with Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) to reproduce the report into Arabic so that it reaches a wider audience. This will need to be followed up for the GHA 2011 report.

### Activity 2: Website

The website is the main deliver of GHA content. For example, the 2009 report was downloaded at least three times more from the website as hard copies were distributed.

The website currently provides an overview of the workstream and gets regularly updated with content, blogs, data, graphs and reports. Phase II of the website is underway which includes a complete redesign and redevelopment. The GHA team has partnered with a team of local designers that bring the latest web development and information design skills and have considerable local and international outreach and influence. The web build process includes an 'asset bank' of icons and images that can be used in both ongoing web and print projects. The aim was to create a personal but professional approach to the website, which is driven by workstreams and their authors. The purpose of the website was to create a space which would help people navigate the complex world of humanitarian aid. This is facilitated by the 'new here' idea and the data and guides tab, which are accessible from every page. New technologies and techniques have been implemented which make the website more interactive such as the workstream carousel on front page, sliding tabs, the bars that allow the user to scroll through reports on the front page. The system is built on the newest version of WordPress, allowing all members of the team the ability to upload and use the website easily. A blog and data sharing strategy will be developed post July 2010.

GHA has built a technically robust web platform with functions that monitor web traffic, focus on search engine optimisation as well as experiment with various open source data visualisation tools. To monitor and evaluate web traffic GHA currently uses Google Analytics which provides monthly breakdowns on website traffic and visitors. We plan to compare website statistics for each annual

reporting period to demonstrate if there has been an increase or decrease in visitors. During the period July 2009 – June 2010 there have been 13,932 visitors to the GHA website. There are peaks in website activity around key events and the publication of materials. For example, there was a peak in the number of visitors in July 2009 which coincides with ECOSOC meetings and another peak in mid February when the GHA Update was published and distributed.

Visitors overview	July 2009 – June 2010
Number of visits	13,932
Number of unique visits	8,878
Page views	41,483
Average time on site	3 minutes
% of new visits	64%

Source: Google Analytics (full version available on request)

A breakdown of the traffic being directed to the GHA website shows that over 50% of traffic is driven by search engines such as Google and Yahoo. In addition a small amount of traffic was directed to the GHA website from the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) website and Development Initiatives site. Further analysis shows that the 13,932 visits came from 166 countries. Although the majority of visits came from the United States and United Kingdom, other visits included 191 from India, 181 from Kenya, 51 Sudan and many from various non-DAC donors and other recipient countries. Planned work for 2010-2011 will focus on further promotion of the website to a wider audience.

Traffic sources	July 2009 – June 2010
Direct traffic	23%
Referring sites	22%
Search engines	54%
<b>Source breakdown:</b>	
Google	50%
Direct to site	23%
Good Humanitarian Donorship	6%
Devinit.org	7%
Yahoo	2%

Source: Google Analytics (full version available on request)

### Activity 3: Regular Updates, articles and special reports on key subjects

This year has seen much more content from a wider range of perspectives, something that the programme wants to continue over the next years.

In addition to the main GHA report published annually in June/July, the GHA programme produced a GHA Update in February, with plans to continue annual publications. GHA wants to respond more immediately to the constantly changing global humanitarian situation. The update provides an opportunity for GHA to discuss and provide statistics on the current humanitarian context, share GHA highlights since July 2009, outline GHA plans for 2010 as well as provide some data updates

(most notably on DAC data to coincide with the preliminary DAC data release in December). The GHA Update 2010 included articles on the UN Consolidated CAP Appeals, Haiti's earthquake, government donors and Korea's accession to the DAC, pooled funds, a roadmap to beneficiaries, first responders and funding according to need. The GHA Update 2010 was distributed to over 800 contacts.

In October 2009 GHA produced the annual Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) indicators report. In December 2009 the GHD donors, led by DFID, requested proposals for a review to be undertaken of the current GHD indicators. The purpose was to gauge donor progress on meeting their agreed GHD principles. GHA submitted a proposal which would review the current indicators and develop a set of options for alternative or revised indicators (both qualitative and quantitative) which would better inform donors on their progress towards humanitarian assistance that meets GHD principles. The outcome of the proposal is still pending.

GHA has established links with organisations that communicate information on humanitarian aid. The aim is to extend GHA's message on aid transparency to a wider audience. GHA has developed a content partnership with Alertnet where GHA blogs will be linked to their website and our data will be used for specific country profiles. GHA blogged about the DAC data release in December and outlined the key headline figures. This blog was published on the front page of Alertnet. GHA has also developed partnerships with the international humanitarian news network IRIN, who plan to do an article on the 2010 GHA report.

The programme also contributed a special chapter to the Institute of Studies on Conflicts and Humanitarian Action (IECAH) report titled '[Humanitarian aid: it's not just about the money](#)'. The chapter summarises the current picture of humanitarian assistance, outlines what we do know as well as what we don't know, and presents the long term view and the overlap between development and humanitarian aid. GHA will continue to develop links with similar organisations working on humanitarian issues and the aid transparency agenda and continue to write articles and updates for a wide range of audiences.

#### **Activity 4: Profiles of key elements of humanitarian financing: donor and recipient countries, implement agencies, financing mechanisms.**

The GHA programme structure was redeveloped in 2009 with new workstreams and workstream leaders. Post restructuring, GHA developed factsheets that articulate each workstreams focus. The content covered what the workstream was doing, the current humanitarian context, facts, key issues and further reading. The external factsheets were developed in house and distributed at all events that GHA staff attended. The factsheets will be updated on a regular basis.

GHA is producing country profiles which will be available on the website. The profiles will cover both donors and recipients of humanitarian aid. The profiles cover trends in humanitarian aid flows, regional and recipient allocation, visual maps on humanitarian and development agencies, detailed analysis of humanitarian and foreign policies, budgeting and financial decision making, recent GHA and DI engagement and relevant contacts. Currently, data is being pulled together on donor governments humanitarian aid flows, ODA, regional trends, channel of delivery, funding inside the CAP appeal. In addition, GHA is producing recipient country profiles which focus on countries that

receive significant amounts of humanitarian aid. The recipient country profiles will build on the case studies in the GHA 2010 Report. The data and content for all the country profiles will be repurposed into external documents which will be available on the web. The profiles will be continually updated and expanded to cover more donors. Completion of this work (30 donors and 20 recipients) is planned over the next few months.

Further profiling on a wider range of stakeholders is scheduled for the whole of the next year, including delivery agencies and financial mechanisms.

**Objective 3: Develop and implement an outreach and communications programme for both a wide audience and specific individual stakeholders.**

Clearly communications and outreach are an essential part of the programme; as indicated in the original proposal it cannot be separated from the relationship building, data collection and data analysis that the programme undertakes.

**Activity 1: Communications Strategy, development and implementations**

GHA has produced a communications strategy which is designed to support the programme’s objectives to July 2010. This has concentrated on the delivery of the GHA report and the construction of a much improved website. It has also continued to balance the joint-outreach objectives of the programme, which on the one hand tries to put information on humanitarian aid in the hands of as many people as possible, whilst also targeting a wide range of influential stakeholders from across and beyond the humanitarian system (currently 974 people.)

The communications strategy will be redrafted in August 2010 in order to support the programme’s objectives to 2012. The purpose of this phased approach is to support programme developments. A programme restructure is envisaged in July 2010, which will in part be based on the outcome of the pilot workstreams on domestic response and needs. This approach should enable GHA to build even more productive relationships and collaborations which should improve the quality of our work as well as the dissemination of data and information on humanitarian assistance.

GHA has articulated its strategic direction through its vision statement which has been printed and published on the website and translated into French and Spanish. GHA has developed a brand identity that includes logos, colours and straplines. Objectives, key targets have been identified and an outreach strategy has been developed for key donors and stakeholders. GHA have sought to improve the information design in all aspects of its communications.

Distribution Breakdown	GHA Report 2010
NGOs (international & national)	227
Governments	125
International Organisations	520
Media and Communications	34
Universities & Research Institutes	62
Other	54

### **Activity 2: Individual Stakeholders, identification, engagement**

In early 2010 workstream leaders produced stakeholder maps which mapped out key partnerships and engagement. In addition a stakeholder and messaging document was developed which highlights, for each workstream, the main communication messages, key events and opportunities to engage in and outreach tools and products that will be used.

Each workstream has been doing individual stakeholder engagement. The governments' DAC donor workstream has had a number of meetings with DFID to discuss humanitarian aid and pooled funding financing. The non-DAC donor leader attended the Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference and Exhibition (DIHAD) and made contacts with stakeholders in Gulf States as well as Global Public Policy institute (GPPI) a research institute working on similar issues. There has also been initial engagement with some non-DAC donors such as the UAE's Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA); the South African Humanitarian Affairs Director and the Republic of Korea's KOICA statistics department. The delivery agencies workstream has held meetings and established contacts with 39 delivery agencies, including 16 of the 19 NGO groupings from the original NGO Study Set undertaken by Development Initiatives, 6 UN agencies, IFRC and ICRC. The conflict and the military workstream met with the USA State Department (including Office of Military Affairs), USAID OTI, Stimson Center Foreign Affairs Budgeting research program and NATO to access data on US military spending on humanitarian aid and funding for stabilisation & security related aid.

The programme leader, in his representational role (and as part of his leadership of the Global Trends workstream), has established contacts and relationships with a wide range of stakeholders, from the media to donor governments, from recipient governments to implementing agencies.

### **Activity 3: Policy debate and discussion**

The programme has been active in policy debate and discussions by attending relevant meetings and conferences and taking advantage of media opportunities. GHA has engaged with a wide range of stakeholders and plans to increase engagement in the next year. A number of GHA presentations have been conducted on humanitarian trends as well as specific presentations designed for the DEC group, NGOs more widely, the IASC community, and all GHA donors. GHA has also participated in a wide range of aid discussions and attended meetings which include individual multi-agency donor briefings, presentations and discussions with the GHD group, IASC, NATO, the ICRC donor-support group, the European Community, UN OCHA FTS, Canadian PAGER group, measuring the progress of societies; IRC's conference on Humanitarian Reform Conflict; CERF conference; AidData conference; Listening Project feedback workshop and ODI's launch of the 'Role of the Affected States' paper.

GHA attended the UK party political conferences in September 2009 to promote the aid transparency agenda and showcase the work of GHA. Development Initiatives held fringe events that were attended by key personnel from the new coalition government which provided an opportunity to develop relationships with relevant ministers and influence future humanitarian policies.

A major opportunity to promote the work of GHA arose when the Project Leader was interviewed on BBC Radio five Live about humanitarian aid in the context of Haiti. GHA will continue to investigate and take advantage of media opportunities.

#### **Activity 4: Manage a helpdesk function for a wide range of stakeholders**

The GHA programme has been providing a helpdesk function to respond to a number of data requests from different stakeholders. Since September 2009, there have been 56 individual help desk requests and 57 hours or 8 days have been logged. These requests have come from a wide variety of stakeholders such as NGOs, like Stamp out Poverty UK and government donors such as

##### Helpdesk Examples 2009-2010

- DFID request for percentage of total humanitarian spend through pooled funds
- Humanitarian Outcomes requested data on the amount of humanitarian aid delivered to African countries in the last five years.
- University of Memphis, Tennessee requested data on data on the flows between private donors and humanitarian NGOs.
- A query from the Department of Political Science University of California regarding the methodology used by GHA for calculating global humanitarian assistance.
- Assisting the PAGER Canadian NGO group on a cost-benefit analysis of expanded membership.
- Oxfam USA requested GHA review their document mapping the institutions of United States humanitarian and disaster response.
- SIDA requested information on contributions to the 2004 Tsunami from Non-DAC donor countries.
- Alertnet asked for information on the most aid-dependent nations.
- Publish what you Fund asked for information on just how well humanitarian aid is

DFID and The Netherlands. In 2011 we expect the help desk figures to be higher because it was not until 2010 that a more comprehensive recording process was implemented. In addition, with the launch of phase II of the website and more thorough outreach from all workstreams in 2011 we predict an increase in the number of data requests.

#### **Activity 5: Advocate for increased transparency and comparability in humanitarian data provision.**

The GHA programme continues to the push the aid transparency agenda in a number of ways. Firstly, the GHA 2010 report includes a Data and Guides section which outlines the issues in counting humanitarian aid, the problem with definitions and the complexities in reporting.

Secondly, GHA supports the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which aims to deliver a step shift in the availability of, and access to, information on aid flows by committing donors to work together to agree an accessible standard for the publication of information about aid. The IATI standard will comprise of a common system for categorising different types of aid spending/commitments; a common electronic format that will make it easy to share information and a code of conduct that will set out what information donors will publish and how frequently.

Thirdly, the aidinfo programme is conducting a use case on GHA which will help aidinfo make the case for aid transparency. GHA's research and analysis of global humanitarian aid flows relies on multiple sources of humanitarian data. This provides a sound example of the difficulties in accessing data and the implications and challenges this creates in producing a coherent and comprehensive analysis of global humanitarian aid flows.

Finally, the GHA programme has advocated for better aid data from the CERF. There have been some early discussions on the feasibility of the CERF producing all its humanitarian data in excel rather than pdf. The CERF are discussing data formatting issues internally with the possibility of publishing all its data in excel in the future.

#### **Objective 4: Undertake effective management of the GHA programme.**

##### **Activity 1: Programme structure**

In July 2009 the GHA programme was restructured with the focus on dedicated staff responsible for the various different workstreams. This identified a lack of capacity within the programme and as a result two policy advisors were recruited in January 2010 for workstreams on scale of needs, conflict and the military and delivery agencies. By 2010 GHA had 6 full time staff, 3 part-time staff and several interns providing research assistance. However the recruitment of these staff members came quite late as they were required to carry out detailed data collection and analysis in time for the production of the GHA report which began in March 2010.

There was a significant under spend in 2009 due to the lack of capacity however the increase in staffing meant that programme spend in the second year was balanced.

Terms of Reference for each workstream were drawn up by the individual workstream leaders and discussed and finalised with the programme leader. These have been reviewed over the course of the year to ensure that the objectives of the workstreams are being met.

A detailed workplan was created using Microsoft Project with a focus on deepening our work and knowledge, this also played a role in developing the policy community work-stream by work-stream and monitoring the programme deliverables.

##### **Activity 2: Financial administration**

Development Initiatives has employed a new finance manager that will oversee the DIPR grant management including the GHA programme. This new role will allow for greater oversight of financial programme expenditure and quicker financial reporting. The GHA accounts have been reconciled to ensure that expenditure is on track.

A new budget structure has been created and is recommended to the donors to help support and develop the programme.

##### **Activity 3: Annual report**

A detailed annual narrative report aimed at a wider audience will be produced in August 2010. This will include financial information for the programme and will be available via the website.

#### **Activity 4: Organise an external evaluation of the GHA programme**

The GHA programme is in the process of organising an external evaluation of the programme to date. This is scheduled for October 2010 and the results will be reported back to the donors.

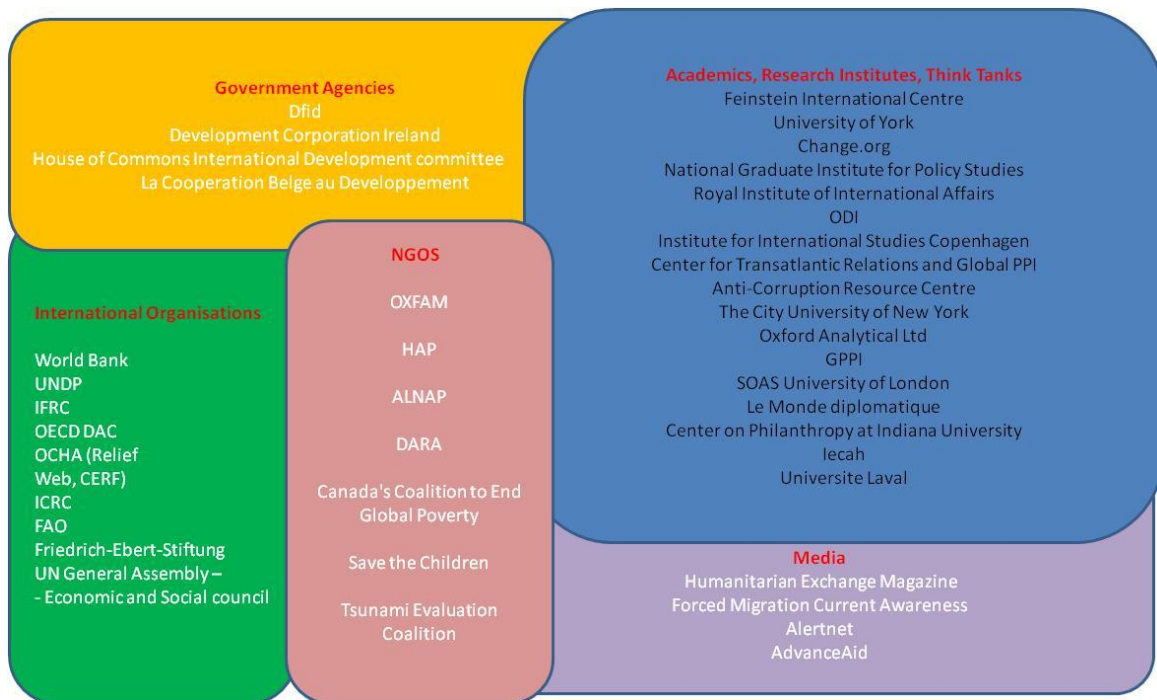
#### **Activity 5: Monitor (and report on) the usage of GHA by other actors**

A log has been created and maintained in order to capture uses of GHA by other actors. This involved a review of where the Global Humanitarian Assistance programme has been referenced in publications over the last ten years (mainly in English). This preliminary search for documents and publications referencing GHA reports identified 121 citations from 71 sources. A variety of stakeholders, particularly academics and research organisations, have used GHA's data and analysis in their own work. While it is important to consider the limitations and restraints to the methodology, the review highlighted GHA's position as an increasingly credible source for data and analysis on global humanitarian assistance<sup>1</sup>.

- The organisations that have referenced GHA reports include, international organisations, such as the World Bank, government agencies, such as DFID, NGOs, such as Oxfam, and wide variety of academics, research organisations and think tanks
- The GHA report has been referenced in a wide range of publications, journal articles, government reports, books, blogs, briefing papers and websites
- The summary of the GHA report was completely translated and reprinted by Spanish organisation IECAH
- Reports from a variety of NGOs, governments, international organisations and research institutes were the dominant document identified during the research
- GHA reports have been used for global figures on humanitarian assistance, country specific data, trends in humanitarian assistance, funding channels, regional data on funding and definitions of humanitarian assistance
- Information from the GHA reports is used for a variety of purposes most notably for data on Global Humanitarian Assistance (over 25 references)
- Most notably GHA's figure for total official humanitarian assistance was most widely referenced in all the publications

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<sup>1</sup> To coincide with the completion of the external review of the GHA programme, we will undertake a thorough review of the usage of the programme's content over its lifetime. This will also be available online.



Examples of where GHA has been cited

- HAP Internationals 2009 Humanitarian Accountability Report
- The World Bank’s Global Monitoring Report 2008: MDGs and the Environment: Agenda for Inclusive and Sustainable Development
- DFID Humanitarian Allocations in Africa 2007/08 Report
- China’s Potential Role in Humanitarian Assistance Report by GPPI (2009)
- Food Security in Protracted Crises: What can be done? (FAO 2008)
- The Feinstein International Centre’s report Future of the Humanitarian System: Impacts of Internal Changes
- ODI Briefing paper “The 'bilateralisation' of humanitarian response: trends in the financial, contractual and managerial environment of official humanitarian aid”
- Peter Walker and Daniel G Maxwell’s book “Shaping the Humanitarian World (Global Institutions)” (2008)
- Tracking Official Development Assistance for Reproductive Health in Conflict-Affected Countries - Journal article by Preeti Patel et al (2009)
- UNDP Report Links between Natural Disasters, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Critical Perspective

**Activity 6: Internal capacity building**

A staff data training workshop took place on 9 February 2010. The purpose of this workshop was to provide staff with an overview of the data sources used for the GHA programme and increase their understanding of the data and definitions. This also included training on the use of Microsoft Excel for those who needed to enhance their skills as this software is heavily relied upon for GHA.

In May 2010 an external trainer visited Development Initiatives to conduct a workshop on participatory research methods. This included training on how to conduct semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions using participatory tools. Several members of the GHA attended this training and have already made use of the tools in research carried out for the domestic response workstream.

An analytical writing workshop will be held in September with the aim of increasing staff member's skills in report writing.

## **Objective 5: Improve access to and use of the data on the number, scale and severity of crises (Scale of Needs)**

### **Activity 1: Document and understand what is already being done on needs. - develop database**

As part of the pilot phase of the scale of needs workstream an initial research mapping exercise was conducted of existing needs assessment and aggregation of needs initiatives. The purpose was to examine the relationship between humanitarian need and actual flows of humanitarian funding.

The scale of needs database was initiated with the collation of publicly available data from a variety of sources (UN and NGO needs assessment reports, CRED, EU Vulnerability Index, Global Hunger Index, UNICEF MICS etc.) from a set of 10 emergency contexts over a period of 10 years. Needs assessments were gathered into a centralised repository and indicators of needs were analysed with a view to reporting on incompatibilities and inconsistencies in needs information collection and articulation. In total 2048 NGO, UN, international organisations and Government contacts (identified from OCHA and UN coordination public contact lists) were emailed asking for needs assessment reports. Work on the scale of needs database is coming to an end and there have been few positive responses and a rather surprising degree of hostility and suspicion.

The 'lay-person's guides to the scale of needs debate was drafted and will be updated and amended as more up to date information is collected directly from visits with stakeholders. A meeting was held with CRED in Brussels to understand methodologies on how they collect data and to discuss how GHA can link with them. Meetings were also held in Geneva in March 2010 with NGO consortium ACAPs and IASC Needs Assessment Task Force in order to understand the scope and progress of the new global needs assessment initiatives.

### **Activity 2: Prepare detailed case studies on how needs assessments influence decision-making processes.**

Case studies for Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) common humanitarian plan and Haiti were developed and implemented. The aim was to look at how evidence on the scale and severity of humanitarian needs is generated in very different humanitarian crises and how and to what extent this evidence is used by government donors in their decision making processes.

A case study was carried out in South Sudan in June 2010. This included a week of interviews followed by information gathering in Juba meeting with donors, government, cluster leads, key UN agencies and NGOs. The research focused on the process and methods of collecting information on humanitarian needs in Southern Sudan and the ways in which this information informs the decision

making process of leading humanitarian donors, the Common Humanitarian Fund, the EU and US. An open feedback session was conducted in Juba to present preliminary findings and invite discussion on barriers and opportunities for funding according to humanitarian need in Southern Sudan.

During June 2010 a desk based study on Haiti was conducted, looking at the same set of questions around how evidence on need is generated and used in funding allocation decision making processes. Information for this case study was gathered through interviews with 4 donors, ERF representatives, 3 cluster leaders, the UN CAP section, UN OCHA and Red Cross agency representatives involved in the massive humanitarian response to the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

### **Activity 3: Final report and recommendations**

A final report with recommendations on the scale of needs pilot phase has been completed. This includes reports on the completed case studies. Please see the report for more information and recommendations.

## **Objective 6: Understand response within affected countries (Domestic Response)**

### **Activity 1: Map out systems and structures for response**

During the initial stages of the workstream a mapping exercise was undertaken to highlight the current architecture of domestic response. Whilst undertaking the case studies in Bangladesh and Uganda a further mapping exercise was carried out to look at domestic response structures that existed in those specific countries.

### **Activity 2: Detail the currently available data sources, their usage and limitations - global data**

We analysed global aid databases for evidence of domestic resource mobilisation. The databases included UN FTS, Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), WFP data available on the WFP website and the World Bank remittance data. We conducted a search for any government data available on-line for the following countries: Ethiopia, DRC, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Haiti and Somalia.

The data reported through FTS and AIMS is extremely limited. For example, the Indonesian government alone spent more on humanitarian crises from 2000 – 2009 than is reported through the FTS. World Bank remittance data is not that meaningful either as it is not disaggregated to a sub-national level.

Data on resources that are mobilised domestically needs to be compiled on a country-by-country basis. Only some countries publish their budgets on-line. Even those that do may not give anything more specific than an aggregate figure for humanitarian expenditure. Where data is not on-line, there may be bureaucratic processes to obtain it. Furthermore, it is necessary to identify the different sources of revenue and the different ways it can be spent. For example, local governments may use locally raised taxes to fund projects. Different sector ministries may also have humanitarian expenditure in addition to the designated disaster ministry.

Data from private companies and local civil society organisations is sourced directly from the individual company or organisation. In-kind donations can be difficult to quantify as well. With regard to civil society organisations it is also necessary to determine how much is from external sources and how much is from domestic sources. Data on community response can be obtained through surveys.

From this, it can be seen that gathering data can be resource intensive. It's also important to bear in mind the quality of data obtained could be an issue in some cases. However, there are opportunities. The Red Cross movement is a wide network that has excellent links, especially with governments. Donors and UN agencies working on financial data can also be used as channels for obtaining data. Many international NGOs have a strong ethos of working through local partners to respond to disasters, which could be a means of studying community response. These channels can not only be used for obtaining better data, but for advocating for domestic response to become more visible.

### **Activity 3: Undertake a review of who is working in the area of domestic response**

The original proposal included a study of who else is trying to count domestic response but as no-one seems to be working on this, the study was expanded to investigate how international organisations are building domestic humanitarian capacity. We did this by researching and listing a variety of international agencies who are involved in this, followed by a literature review and web profiling of the identified agencies. Several were then selected for phone interviews using semi structured interview techniques.

### **Activity 4: Undertake case studies in countries affected by crisis.**

To investigate domestic response in more depth, two case studies were conducted in Bangladesh and Uganda. Data was generated through the following methodological techniques:

1. Background context – analysis of national context and context analysis of sample areas
2. Actor analysis – analysis of domestic and international actors in sample areas
3. Literature review
4. Data gathering – financial data and policy documents
5. Key informant interviews – national level
6. Participatory learning process in affected area – a combination of focus group discussions and key informant interviews

### **Activity 5: Final report and recommendations**

The final report on the pilot phase has been finalised and will be disseminated to donors as well as being available to download from the new GHA website. Country case study reports will be finalised in August and will detail specific country recommendations. Workshops will be held in August in Bangladesh and Uganda in order to feedback the findings from the research to the beneficiaries and local organisations.

## Financial Report: July 2009-June 2010

Now at the end of its second year, the GHA programme has made considerable progress in terms of programme structure and outputs and is on track to spend 100% of the original budget by June 2012. GHA has spent 94% of the budget in year two and the forecast for year three shows an acceleration in spending which is mainly due to all GHA positions being filled and substantially more work being undertaken.

### Personnel

In August 2009 GHA employed a Programme Leader who restructured the programme into seven workstreams. The outcome of the restructuring was the recruitment of three new workstream leaders to work on delivery agencies, domestic response, conflict and the military, the scale of needs. By early 2010 the GHA team consisted of six full time staff including a Programme Assistant as well as paid interns. Personnel expenditure has nearly double since the first year and we are on track to spend 100% of this budget line. In August 2010 two positions, that were previously only 50%, will go full time and we plan to recruit a Communications Officer to support the production of the GHA report, communication materials and delivery on the website. This will also enable us to deepen our work in data analysis, advocacy etc. In addition we plan to employ interns on a regular basis to provide additional research support to the programme.

### Contracted personnel services

There is an underspend on contracted personnel services because Development Initiatives (DI) employed an Engagement and Programme directorate support officer, who provides support to the Strategic Directors, in only April 2009. In addition, DI has recently employed a Finance Officer who is in charge of financial management across all of DI's programmes with GHA paying a representative share. The forecast is 95% of this budget line will be spent by the end of the programme.

### Sub grants and consultancy services

The two new pilot phases, needs and domestic response, were completed in year two (having been delayed in year one due to staff capacity issues). The budget for the pilot phase has been spent with more funds spent on the domestic response work than the needs work. For the domestic response work, two detailed case studies we carried out in four communities in Bangladesh and Uganda. The domestic response research was more expensive because it required project implementation and management of our national partners. The scale of needs work cost less because it included field work for the Sudan case study and desk based research for the Haiti case study.

### Service and office costs

There has been an increase in expenditure for office and service costs, with a slight overspend in year 2. This increase is due to the publication of more communication materials in the past year such as the factsheets, GHA update and report which have been distributed to a wide range of stakeholders. GHA researched opportunities to make cost efficient savings and are using a well established local production team who produced the GHA Report 2010 for less money; this year's report is substantially improved in design of the layout and information and yet cost 35% less despite 500 more copies being printed than for the 2009 report. Expenditure in this line covers the

recruitment of new personnel at the end of 2009, office costs associated with employing new staff and producing accounts audited in line with donor requirements. Forecasts for this line include £20,000 for the external evaluation, which is planned for year three.

## Travel

Costs for both domestic and international travel have more than doubled since year one which is a direct result of the programme restructure, employing additional staff and efforts to make the GHA programme more visible by promoting the aid transparency agenda. GHA have attended a number of international conferences and given many presentations on various aspects of humanitarian aid flows and beyond that to the humanitarian system in general. In addition, GHA has managed the pilot phase work overseas, which has involved significant travelling beyond that which the pilot phase lines could accommodate. Year two expenditure on travel has made up for any underspend in year one.

## Equipment

The equipment line is overspent because the original budget was too low. The majority of costs came out of the year one budget and only a few equipment items have been forecast for the rest of the programme.

## Donor Contributions

Table: Total Contributions to Date 2008-2010

<b>DFID</b>	£195,922
<b>SIDA</b>	£90,385
<b>Danish Ministry</b>	£228,603
<b>The Netherlands</b>	£131,994
<b>CIDA</b>	£98,013
	£744,917

Please note that these figures give a picture of how much money has been contributed to date. Donors have both different commitments to the programme and different payment structures and schedules. There are various payments underway which the above figures do not show.

Table: Commitments to 2012

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Sterling Figures</b>	<b>Original Currency from Contract</b>
<b>DFID</b>	£600,000	£600,000
<b>SIDA</b>	£385,093	4,400,000 SEK
<b>Danish Ministry</b>	£402,564	3,591,230 DKK
<b>The Netherlands</b>	£379,262	Expressed as GBP
<b>CIDA</b>	£98,013	175,000 CAD

Note for the commitments table, the DFID amount is for the first three years 2008-2011 of the programme. The figure for CIDA is the value of their contributions so far rather than overall commitments. Figures for Sweden and Denmark have been calculated in pound sterling on today's

exchange rates (9<sup>th</sup> July 2010) and are therefore approximate to the total contribution over the life of the programme.

GHA Financial Report July 09 - June 10	Total project budget	Total Budget to June 2010	Total actual spend to June 2010*	Total % spend to June 2010	Funds remaining to date	Total forecast spend	Variance	Forecast % spend	Total spend Y1	Project budget Y2	Total spend Y2	% spend Y2	Total Forecast spend Y3
Strategic Directors	£247,296	£121,200	£135,373	112%	£111,924	£256,878	£-9,581	104%	£79,193	£61,200	£56,180	92%	£58,277
Senior Programme Management	£272,026	£133,320	£61,529	46%	£210,497	£213,209	£58,817	78%	£274	£67,320	£61,255	91%	£75,840
Data analyst and engagement	£222,567	£109,080	£38,744	36%	£183,823	£222,200	£367	100%	£5,141	£55,080	£33,603	61%	£91,728
Communications Officer	£158,270	£77,568	£47,011	61%	£111,259	£162,211	£-3,941	102%	£24,870	£39,168	£22,141	57%	£57,600
Programme & research support	£128,594	£63,024	£64,679	103%	£63,915	£135,409	£-6,815	105%	£19,129	£31,824	£45,551	143%	£35,365
Research Assistant	£107,857	£46,440	£31,414	68%	£76,443	£184,846	£-76,989	171%	£5,425	£24,840	£25,989	105%	£76,716
<b>Sub-total Personnel</b>	<b>£1,136,610</b>	<b>£550,632</b>	<b>£378,751</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>£757,860</b>	<b>£1,174,753</b>	<b>£-38,142</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>£134,032</b>	<b>£279,432</b>	<b>£244,719</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>£395,526</b>
<b>Contracted personnel services</b>													
Project and Financial Management	£66,078	£32,385	£54,239	167%	£11,838	£100,224	£-34,147	152%	£38,883	£16,353	£15,356	94%	£22,993
Engagement and Programme directorate support officer	£74,189	£36,360	£1,231	3%	£72,958	£33,208	£40,981	45%	£0	£18,360	£1,231	7%	£12,664
<b>Sub-total contracted personnel services</b>	<b>£140,267</b>	<b>£68,745</b>	<b>£55,470</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>£84,797</b>	<b>£133,433</b>	<b>£6,834</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>£38,883</b>	<b>£34,713</b>	<b>£16,587</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>£35,657</b>
<b>Sub grants and consultancy services</b>													
Needs Inception Phase	£60,500	£60,500	£26,027	43%	£34,473	£26,027	£34,473	43%	£4,535	£55,500	£21,492	39%	£0
Pilot case studies on domestic response	£44,000	£44,000	£84,932	193%	£-40,932	£84,932	£-40,932	193%	£9,166	£39,000	£75,766	194%	£0
<b>sub-total consultancy services</b>	<b>£104,500</b>	<b>£104,500</b>	<b>£110,959</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>£-6,459</b>	<b>£110,959</b>	<b>£-6,459</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>£13,701</b>	<b>£94,500</b>	<b>£97,257</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>£0</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>£1,381,377</b>	<b>£723,877</b>	<b>£545,179</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>£836,198</b>	<b>£1,419,144</b>	<b>£-37,767</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>£186,616</b>	<b>£408,645</b>	<b>£358,562</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>£431,183</b>
<b>REIMBURSABLES</b>													
Service and Office costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serviced office equipment and facilities	£113,756	£55,349	£66,140	119%	£47,616	£134,640	£-20,884	118%	£32,175	£28,055	£33,965	121%	£34,900
Mailing, couriers	£22,669	£11,110	£2,178	20%	£20,491	£13,028	£9,641	57%	£753	£5,610	£1,425	25%	£4,500
Printing and design	£115,405	£56,560	£52,515	93%	£62,890	£144,690	£-29,285	125%	£6,405	£28,560	£46,110	161%	£45,175
Audit & evaluation	£26,973	£4,040	£820	20%	£26,153	£26,541	£432	98%	£0	£2,040	£820	40%	£22,931

GHA Financial Report July 09 - June 10	Total project budget	Total Budget to June 2010	Total actual spend to June 2010*	Total % spend to June 2010	Funds remaining to date	Total forecast spend	Variance	Forecast % spend	Total spend Y1	Project budget Y2	Total spend Y2	% spend Y2	Total Forecast spend Y3
Legal and accountancy	£43,277	£21,614	£7,076	33%	£36,201	£11,156	£32,121	26%	£4,985	£10,807	£2,091	19%	£2,040
Recruitment	£6,000	£6,000	£7,561	126%	£-1,561	£10,561	£-4,561	176%	£5,042	£0	£2,519	0%	£3,000
Computer support	£20,608	£10,100	£4,136	41%	£16,472	£9,699	£10,909	47%	£1,794	£5,100	£2,342	46%	£2,782
<b>Subtotal Service and Office costs</b>	<b>£348,688</b>	<b>£164,772</b>	<b>£140,426</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>£208,261</b>	<b>£350,316</b>	<b>-1,628</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£51,154</b>	<b>£80,172</b>	<b>£89,272</b>	<b>111%</b>	<b>£115,328</b>
<b>Travel</b>													
Domestic	£32,973	£16,160	£13,048	81%	£19,925	£29,848	£3,125	91%	£2,451	£8,160	£10,597	130%	£8,400
International	£65,946	£32,320	£32,696	101%	£33,249	£68,696	£-2,751	104%	£9,704	£16,320	£22,992	141%	£18,000
<b>Subtotal travel</b>	<b>£98,919</b>	<b>£48,480</b>	<b>£45,744</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>£53,174</b>	<b>£98,544</b>	<b>£374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£12,155</b>	<b>£24,480</b>	<b>£33,589</b>	<b>137%</b>	<b>£26,400</b>
<b>Equipment</b>													
Capital Equipment	£15,300	£15,300	£14,644	96%	£656	£19,044	£-3,744	124%	£7,319	£5,300	£7,325	138%	£2,400
<b>Sub total equipment</b>	<b>£15,300</b>	<b>£15,300</b>	<b>£14,644</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>£656</b>	<b>£19,044</b>	<b>£-3,744</b>	<b>124%</b>	<b>£7,319</b>	<b>£5,300</b>	<b>£7,325</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>£2,400</b>
<b>TOTAL REIMBURSABLES</b>	<b>£462,907</b>	<b>£228,552</b>	<b>£200,815</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>£262,092</b>	<b>£467,904</b>	<b>£-4,998</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>£70,628</b>	<b>£109,952</b>	<b>£130,186</b>	<b>118%</b>	<b>£144,128</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,844,283</b>	<b>£952,429</b>	<b>£745,993</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>£1,098,290</b>	<b>£1,887,048</b>	<b>£-42,765</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>£257,245</b>	<b>£518,597</b>	<b>£488,749</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>£575,311</b>
<b>Provision for irrecoverable VAT</b>	£52,027	£15,300	£0	0%	£52,027	£0	£52,027	0%	£0	£12,876	£0	0%	£0
<b>TOTAL INCLUDING PROVISION FOR VAT</b>	<b>1,896,310</b>	<b>£977,927</b>	<b>745,993</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>£1,150,317</b>	<b>£1,887,048</b>	<b>£9,262</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£257,245</b>	<b>£531,472</b>	<b>£488,749</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>£575,311</b>

## Recommended Revised Programme Budget

As mentioned in the overall narrative it is recommended that a change in budget lines is made to better accommodate the activities that the programme needs to undertake.

<b>Personnel</b>
Programme Directors
Programme Management and support
Policy and Data Research
Communications/IT specialist
Programme Support
Admin, financial management and Director support
<b>Communications, Training and Research</b>
Conferences/workshops
Training
Printing and design
Information outreach (Data visualisation/website etc)
<b>Reimbursable</b>
Serviced office costs
Serviced office equipment and facilities
Mailing, couriers
Audit & evaluation (external evaluation YR3)
Legal and accountancy
Recruitment
Computer support
<b>Travel</b>
Domestic
International
<b>Equipment</b>
Capital Equipment

## GHA PROGRAMME: 2010-2012: HIGHLIGHTS

**Goal 1: To improve the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian response by further increasing access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance.**

**Goal 2: To contribute to an authoritative, comparable shared evidence base for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy and programming.**

Objective 1	Gather data and analyse trends on global humanitarian response.
<p>Activity 1 - Deepen and widen areas of analysis</p>	<p>The GHA programme as a whole has expanded its focus of analysis over the last year to include data on conflict and the military, domestic response and need analysis. Within each workstream efforts have been made to broaden understanding of the various different sources of data that are used to analyse humanitarian assistance. Limitations of the data have been identified and communicated in some instances to the relevant data provider. Detailed data has been collected, in some cases using new data gathering tools. The main highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data gathering tool developed and used to collate financial data on income and expenditure in 2007 and 2008 for 55 key humanitarian organisations (Delivery Agencies).</li> <li>• Research mapping conducted of existing needs assessment and aggregation of needs initiatives in order to examine the relationship between humanitarian need and actual flows of humanitarian funding.</li> <li>• Global aid databases analysed for evidence of domestic resource mobilisation including UNFTS, Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS).</li> <li>• Conflict and the military workstream began in January 2011 to analyse of trends in aid to conflict affected states. The workstream leader has developed a methodology and data-set of conflict affected aid recipients.</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 2 - Expand and develop relationships with key data providers</p>	<p>The team has built various new relationships with data providers over the last year which has enabled us to increase our understanding of data collection methods and reporting and to discuss the limitations of data and possible solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintained relationship with OECD DAC database staff.</li> <li>• Visited FTS in Geneva to understand the data reporting, adjustments made to the data, requirements of FTS reporting and to build further on our relationship with them.</li> <li>• Made direct contact with non-Dac donors including South Africa, South Korea and United Arab Emirates</li> <li>• Expanded contacts with 55 delivery agencies</li> <li>• Developed a working relationship with the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)</li> <li>• Developed individual relationships with the CERF as well as with many of the individual pooled fund managers.</li> <li>• Relationship has been established with the stabilisation unit in order to obtain a split of ODA/non-ODA activities funded through pooled stabilisation funds</li> </ul>

Objective 2	Produce substantial materials in an accessible format for a wide degree of stakeholders.
<b>Activity 1 - GHA Report</b>	<p>The GHA report 2010 has been published with considerable improvements to the design and depth of analysis. This year’s report includes new analysis on conflict and the military, domestic response and the scale of needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable cost efficiencies, 35% cheaper this year for 500 additional print copies.</li> <li>• More detail on the role and financial contributions of delivery agencies as well as improvements in governments, widening it to look at recipient nations in more detail.</li> <li>• Disseminated to 1032 contacts in either hard or soft copy</li> <li>• To be translated into Spanish by the end of the year</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2 - Website</b>	<p>The GHA website was launched in July 2009 with a technically robust web platform built in. This enabled web traffic analysis, increased search engine optimisation and strengthened the capacity to experiment with various open source data visualisation tools resulting in a 200% increase in hits over the year. Phase II of the website is underway which includes a complete redesign and redevelopment. This website will provide a personal but professional approach driven by workstreams and their authors creating a space to help people navigate the complex world of humanitarian aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Website provides an overview of the workstreams and gets regularly updated with content, blogs, data, graphs and reports.</li> <li>• For phase II for the website new technologies and techniques have been implemented making the website more interactive.</li> <li>• Google Analytics provides monthly breakdowns on website traffic and visitors.</li> <li>• Analysis shows that the 13,932 visits came from 166 countries, including 191 visits from India, 181 from Kenya, 51 Sudan and many from non-DAC donors.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3 - Regular Updates, articles and special reports on key subjects</b>	<p>This year the team have developed much more content from a wider range of perspectives. In addition to the GHA report which is produced each year the team published an update report at the beginning of 2010 to respond more immediately to the constantly changing global humanitarian situation and intends to continue year on year. Relationships have also been built with external information providers in order to broaden the reach of the materials produced by the team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update produced and distributed to over 800 contacts.</li> <li>• The annual GHD indicators reports were produced including both the combined global report and those for individual countries.</li> <li>• GHA submitted a proposal to review the current GHD indicators and develop a set of options for alternative or revised indicators</li> <li>• Developed a content partnership with AlertNet where GHA blogs will be linked to their website and our data will be used for specific country profiles.</li> <li>• Wrote a chapter for the Institute of Studies on Conflicts and Humanitarian Action (IECAH) report titled ‘Humanitarian aid: it’s not just about the money’.</li> <li>• Wide range of material on the range of humanitarian aid subjects provided through the website.</li> </ul>

<b>Activity 4 - Profiles of key elements of humanitarian financing: donor and recipient countries, implement agencies, financing mechanisms.</b>	<p>The GHA has focused on creating country profiles which will contain policy information and key data for many donors to build up a picture of their engagement in humanitarian assistance and overseas development and the structures they have in place for delivery. These profiles will be available on the website and will continue to be updated as necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produced 30 internal donor profiles consisting of 16 DAC and 14 non-DAC donors.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3</b>	<b>Develop and implement an outreach and communications programme for both a wide audience and specific individual stakeholders.</b>
<b>Activity 1 - Communications Strategy, development and implementation</b>	<p>Communications and outreach are an essential part of the programme. As a result a detailed communications strategy was developed to support the programme's objectives. GHA has articulated its strategic direction through the creation of a vision statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication strategy targets a wide range of influential stakeholders from across and beyond the humanitarian system (currently 974 people).</li> <li>Vision statement translated into French and Spanish</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2 - Individual Stakeholders, identification, engagement.</b>	<p>The team has focused its outreach on individual stakeholders in order to directly engage with them and communicate key messages from the GHA programme. Each workstream leader has been responsible for their own stakeholder engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder and messaging document was developed which highlights, for each workstream, the main communication messages, key events and opportunities to engage in and outreach tools and products that will be used.</li> <li>In early 2010 workstream leaders produced stakeholder maps which mapped out key partnerships and engagement with relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>Designed specific presentations for the DEC group, NGOs more widely, the IASC community, and all GHA donors.</li> <li>Presented humanitarian trends and participated in a wide range of aid discussions including individual multi-agency donor briefings.</li> <li>Currently we have 974 individual stakeholders that are connected to workstream leaders.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3 - Policy Debate and discussion - meetings and presentations</b>	<p>Over the last year the team has been actively engaged in policy debate attending relevant meetings and conferences and taking advantage of media opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GHA presentations have been carried out on humanitarian trends in a wide range of contexts.</li> <li>The team attended the UK party political conferences in September 2009 to promote the aid transparency agenda and showcase the work of GHA.</li> <li>The Project Leader was interviewed on BBC Radio five Live about humanitarian aid in the context of Haiti.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 4 -Manage a helpdesk function for a wide range of stakeholders</b>	<p>The GHA programme has been providing a helpdesk function to respond to a number of data requests from different stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2010 a more comprehensive recording process was implemented</li> <li>Since September 2009, there have been 27 individual help desk requests involving work that has been more than 15 minutes, accounting for 57 hours or 8 days in total.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activity 5 - Advocate for increased transparency and comparability in humanitarian data provision.</b></p>	<p>An important part of the GHA programme is to use its work to encourage aid transparency. The team achieve this through direct communication with stakeholders and in the reports and articles that are produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GHA 2010 report includes a Data and Guides section which outlines the issues in counting humanitarian aid, the problem with definitions and the complexities in reporting.</li> <li>• GHA supports the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which aims to deliver a step shift in the availability of, and access to, information on aid flows.</li> <li>• The aidinfo programme is conducting a use case on GHA which will help aidinfo make the case for aid transparency.</li> <li>• The financing mechanisms workstream has advocated for better aid data from the CERF.</li> <li>• There are plenty of examples of GHA's investigatory work leading to results in aid transparency, such as new data on CERF distributions to NGOs after first recipient UN, stabilisation data previously unpublished, domestic response data never collected or presented.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 4</b></p>	<p><b>Undertake effective management of the GHA programme.</b></p>
<p><b>Activity 1 - Programme Structure</b></p>	<p>GHA programme was restructured in July 2009 with the focus on dedicated staff responsible for the various different workstreams. Gaps in capacity were identified and new staff members were recruited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three policy advisors recruited for workstreams on scale of needs, conflict and the military, delivery agencies and domestic response.</li> <li>• Terms of Reference for each workstream developed.</li> <li>• A detailed workplan created for each workstream with central integration across the work.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 2 - Financial Administration</b></p>	<p>Development Initiatives has employed a new finance officer that will oversee the DIPR grant management including the GHA programme. This new role will allow for greater oversight of financial programme expenditure and quicker financial reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme budget has been reconciled to ensure that the expenditure is on track</li> <li>• A new budget structure has been created</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 3 - Annual Report</b></p>	<p>Discussions have taken place about the production of a detailed annual report aimed at the wider audience. This will include financial information and will be freely available on the website.</p>
<p><b>Activity 4 - Organise an external evaluation of the GHA programme</b></p>	<p>The GHA programme is in the process of organising an external evaluation of the programme to date. This will include a full external review of its operations, effectiveness, production and impact.</p>
<p><b>Activity 5 - Monitor (and report on) the usage of GHA by other actors</b></p>	<p>In order to monitor how analysis produced by GHA is used by other stakeholders a log has been created and maintained. This involved a systematic review of where the GHA Programme has been referenced in publications over the last ten years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A preliminary search for documents and publications referencing GHA reports identified 121 citations from 71 sources.</li> <li>• The organisations that have referenced GHA reports include, International Organisations, such as the World Bank, UNOCHA and FAO, Government Agencies, such as DFID and Belgium, NGOs, such as Oxfam and URD, and wide variety of academics, research organisations and think tanks.</li> <li>• GHA reports have been used as for an impressive range of needs, including as a figure for humanitarian assistance, country specific data,</li> </ul>

	trends in humanitarian assistance, funding channels, regional data on funding and definitions of humanitarian assistance.
<b>Activity 6 - Internal capacity building</b>	<p>In order to increase the skills base of the team several internal workshops were organised over the last year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff data training workshop to provide staff with an overview of the data sources used for the GHA programme and increase their understanding of the data and definitions.</li> <li>• Excel training to enhance staff skills as this software is heavily relied upon for GHA</li> <li>• Workshop carried out by external trainer on how to conduct semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions using participatory tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 5</b>	<b>Improve access to and use of the data on the number, scale and severity of crises (Scale of Needs)</b>
<b>Activity 1 - Document and understand what is already being done on needs. - develop database</b>	<p>In the early stages of the Scale of Needs workstream it was necessary to carry out research in order to understand the current status of needs assessments before implementing specific case studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial research mapping was conducted of existing needs assessment and aggregation of needs initiatives.</li> <li>• Needs assessments were gathered into a centralised repository.</li> <li>• 2048 stakeholders were emailed asking for needs assessment reports.</li> <li>• The 'lay-person's guides to the scale of needs debate was drafted.</li> <li>• A meeting was held with CRED in Brussels to understand methodologies on how they collect data and to discuss how GHA can link with them.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2 - Prepare detailed case studies on how needs assessments influence decision-making processes.</b>	<p>In order to inform the work on the scale of needs it was necessary to carry out detailed country case studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A case study was carried out in South Sudan in June 2010. The research focused on the process and methods of collecting information on humanitarian needs and the ways in which this information informs the decision making process of leading humanitarian donors.</li> <li>• During June 2010 a desk based study on Haiti was conducted, looking at the same set of questions around how evidence on need is generated and used in funding allocation decision making processes.</li> <li>• Desk based study on DRC's common humanitarian plan was carried out</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3 - Final report and recommendations</b>	A final report with recommendations on the scale of needs pilot phase has been finalised. Please see the report for more information and recommendations
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>Understand response within affected countries (Domestic Response)</b>
<b>Activity 1 - Map out systems and structures for response</b>	In order to understand the current structures for domestic response that exist in a recipient country a mapping exercise was undertaken during the initial stages of the workstream. Whilst undertaking the case studies in Bangladesh and Uganda a further mapping exercise was carried out to look at domestic response structures that existed in those specific countries.

<p>Activity 2 - Detail the currently available data sources, their usage and limitations. - global data</p>	<p>To obtain a global overview of the data sources that currently exist on domestic response detailed research was carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysed global aid databases for evidence of domestic resource mobilisation.</li> <li>• Conducted a search for any government data available on-line for the following countries: Ethiopia, DRC, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Haiti and Somalia.</li> <li>• Data on resources that are mobilised domestically was compiled on a country-by-country basis.</li> <li>• Data from private companies and local civil society organisations was sourced directly from the individual company or organisation.</li> <li>• Data on community response was obtained through surveys.</li> <li>• Despite limitations in data opportunities were identified such as the Red Cross movement which is a wide network that has excellent links, especially with governments. Donors and UN agencies working on financial data can also be used as channels for obtaining data.</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 3 - Undertake a review of who is working in the area of Domestic Response</p>	<p>The original proposal included a study of who else is trying to count domestic response however as no-one appeared to be working in this area. As a result the study was expanded to investigate how international organisations are building domestic humanitarian capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Researched and listed a variety of international agencies who are involved in domestic response,</li> <li>• Carried out a literature review and web profiling of the identified agencies.</li> <li>• Held phone interviews with several agencies using semi structured interview techniques.</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 4 - Undertake case studies in countries affected by crisis</p>	<p>To investigate domestic response in more depth, two conducted two case studies, in Bangladesh and Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analysis of national context and context analysis of sample areas</li> <li>• analysis of domestic and international actors in sample areas</li> <li>• Participatory learning process in affected area – a combination of focus group discussions and key informant interviews</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 5 - Final report and recommendations</p>	<p>The final report on the pilot phase has been finalised. Please see the report for more information and recommendations</p>