

GHA  
Narrative  
report

2009

This report provides a narrative of Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme's progress against objectives and activities outlined in the grant proposal. This report is accompanied by a financial report of grant funds spent during the reporting period.

Covering 1st  
July 2008 – 30  
June 2009

## Section One

### Activities conducted during the past year and progress towards achieving the intermediate and ultimate outcomes set forth in the proposal.

The goal of the Global Humanitarian data Access and Transparency programme is to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian response by further increasing access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance. The aim is to contribute to an authoritative and comparable shared evidence base for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy, programming and performance.

The programme is divided into 3 parts:

1. Continuation and enhancement of GHA reports and analysis on financial flows and mechanisms for humanitarian assistance, leading to increased transparency, use of common definitions and common data on trends and a more comprehensive process capturing more of the resources directed to humanitarian action.
2. An inception phase for work on data on the number, scale and severity of humanitarian crises.
3. A pilot project to assess the potential for developing partnerships to monitor and report on domestic response to humanitarian crises.

The project purpose is to gather relevant data and provide an extended reliable, comparable information service on humanitarian financing data so that all stakeholders can base policy discussion and development on a shared evidence base, covering the current state of humanitarian response.

### **Outcome 1: An increase in evidence-based policy making on humanitarian assistance and allocation of humanitarian resources**

In the past year data gathered through the GHA programme has been used in politically sensitive areas where the provision of clearly sourced and objective data can contribute to evidence based policy making. Examples include analysis of flows from Common Humanitarian Funds and Emergency Response Funds to NGOs and UN agencies; the use of GHA data to analyse development and humanitarian flows to fragile states by the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility; the development of burden sharing indicators for contributions to the CERF to aid discussion with non DAC donors, particularly the G20 countries.

## **Outcome 2: Improved coordination of humanitarian response based on more comprehensive data**

GHA has now gathered detailed and increasingly comprehensive data on private contributions to humanitarian assistance through NGOs, identifying the volumes of private flows and the countries to which they are allocated. Knowledge about private contributions is essential for a coordinated response given that they amounted to over US\$3b in 2007 and account for the majority of assistance in a small number of countries.

GHA analyses of contributions from non DAC donors also reveal their importance for coordination, particularly because, in most years, they are predominantly channelled through recipient governments – in contrast to DAC donor humanitarian assistance. DI has been developing a strong collaboration with the Project Level Aid Database (PLAID) projects based at William and Mary College in Williamsburg and Brigham Young University in Utah. Aid flow data has been gathered direct from non DAC donors and is being coded for analysis. This should add substantially to the scale and reliability of data on non DAC donors in 2009/10.

A priority for 2010 is to start to monitor non ODA governmental flows to countries in crisis. This has always been relevant but with the growth of cross-departmental responses which combine ODA and non ODA funds, this is particularly important if we are to get a comprehensive picture of the resource flows.

## **Outcome 3: Improved coherence of humanitarian response with development assistance, aid effectiveness and other international responses to crisis**

Progress has been made on this outcome with the establishment of a partnership with an Ugandan NGO, Development Research and Training (DRT) on a programme of work on policy coherence in relation to Northern Uganda.

A key part of the analysis this year has been on identifying the countries which receive long and short term humanitarian assistance and analysis of the make up of the aid flows in countries which received humanitarian assistance for prolonged periods. This is significant for aid effectiveness as humanitarian assistance forms the majority of ODA in many countries over many years. Collaboration with the Chronic Poverty Research Centre data on chronically poor countries also reveals the importance of humanitarian assistance within those countries. Drawing on this work, GHA has been working closely with INCAF on financial flows to countries in transition and The GHA Report 2009 includes a chapter on long term humanitarian assistance flows and their linkages with chronic poverty and development assistance.

## **Outcome 4: Greater transparency and easier access to information on financing trends, definitions, systems and mechanisms leading to more informed policy dialogue and performance assessment**

The GHA programme has made a significant step towards providing more comprehensive and easily accessible data through its work over the last few months to upgrade the existing GHA website and create a new platform for the GHA programme which truly reflects the proposal objectives of providing access to user-friendly, intelligible and helpful data on humanitarian assistance. A key improvement has been the use of new technology and data visualisation techniques to help make data more accessible. As a first step, DI will be sharing its own humanitarian data sets, working

spreadsheets and analyses via downloadable Excel files. Some of these files are annotated to assist the user. DI has also started to share the data on third-party sites like **Many Eyes**, which allows the user to create visualisations of any data, and which will hopefully encourage others to use our data to do similar things. The GHA team has also published data in **Google docs** which enables the user to create interactive **Motion Charts**. NB: Also refer below to '*Activity 3: Develop a user-friendly website and use new technologies*'

### **Outcome 5: Effective management of project**

The GHA programme has effectively managed the project to date with ongoing communication with all donors. There will be a GHA annual donors meeting every July, with the first meeting to be held within the margins of the ECOSOC meetings in Geneva in July 2009.

The GHA programme closely monitors its financial and technical reporting as per the donors requirements and is producing quarterly variance reports that accurately monitor the project. The GHA team actively encourages contact with all donors and all reporting is transparent and easily accountable.

Having said that, the management of the programme has been challenging because of our difficulties in recruiting a programme leader and as a result, existing DIPR personnel have had to step into the breach. We hope that those difficulties are now at an end with the appointment of three very well qualified people: Jan Kellett joins us as GHA Programme Leader, Rachel Scott as Senior Programme Advisor and Jane Keylock as Policy and Engagement Officer. Difficulty with recruitment has held back the speed of progress on the programme, particularly on Track 2 and we look forward to using our new capacity to accelerate our work.

### **Activities**

#### **1. Gather data and analyse trends on global humanitarian response, to build on existing GHA experience and knowledge"**

The annual published GHA report, which is a major component of the GHA programme, has traditionally looked at official humanitarian assistance expenditure and other flows reported through the UN, OCHA and FTS. The GHA report has attempted to: quantify and analyse long-term trends in humanitarian assistance; calculate how much official humanitarian assistance there is; compare humanitarian assistance with aid expenditure as a whole; assess how generous donors are in terms of expenditure per citizen or as a share of gross national income (GNI); and how the bilateral allocation of humanitarian assistance reflects the humanitarian priorities defined in the UN consolidated appeal process (CAP).

Last years' GHA report also reviewed the latest developments in humanitarian assistance financing and policy and analysed the implications of the 2007 introduction of new rules for reporting and analysing official humanitarian assistance. The report also focused on the latest assessments of funding mechanisms such as common (pooled) humanitarian funds (CHF) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and their contribution to a strengthened humanitarian response. The GHA report was keen to analyse the steps being taken to improve predictability, response capacity and coordination.

Traditionally the GHA report analyses the performance of the DAC (OECD) donor governments while acknowledging that this analysis on the global humanitarian response is somewhat limited, as it doesn't take into account the "known unknowns" such as the contribution of non DAC donors, in-country organisations and NGOs and contributions from the public, including remittances.

This year's GHA report expands on existing GHA experience and knowledge by examining trends since 1995 to explore the extent to which humanitarian assistance is used to address short-term or enduring needs, and the part it plays in sustainable poverty reduction and development assistance. The 2009 GHA report raises questions about the type of aid architecture that is needed to address the cycles of crisis, vulnerability and poverty that dominate many people's lives. DI highlights that humanitarian assistance is traditionally distinguished from development assistance by being short-term, life-saving and exceptional, rather than longer-term, poverty-reducing and promoting sustainability. The reality, however, is that the same group of people affected by humanitarian crises also live in inter-generational chronic poverty, with little resilience to future hazards and shocks.

As part of the GHA programme's aim to further its understanding of the global humanitarian context, the GHA programme also contains workstreams that focus on areas outside the efforts of DAC donors and relevant multilateral agencies, for whom data is readily available. Such areas include contributions from non-DAC donors, private contributions from the public via NGOs, non ODA funding from governments as well as domestic response in crisis affected countries.

GHA was able to embark on a first attempt to gather and analyse data to fill the gaps in understanding of the scale of voluntary contributions from the public. In 2008 GHA published an initial report on private contributions to NGOs and developed a methodology for estimating total private contributions. In GHA 2009, we have used published accounts and financial information from 19 major NGOs and coalitions, comprising 111 organisations in 23 countries, to report on public contributions to humanitarian work in 2006 and 2007. This will be the basis for continued reporting. At the same time, we have seen improvements in the reporting of official humanitarian assistance spent through NGOs which enable us to provide a more complete picture.

The 2009 GHA report also includes an analysis of non-DAC donor humanitarian assistance expenditure. This data has been gathered thanks to an ongoing collaboration with the *Brigham Young University* and the *College of William and Mary* in the USA, who are currently compiling (due to be launched in early 2010) one of the most comprehensive development aid databases available: a **Project-Level Aid (PLAID)** database, which contains development projects financed by bilateral and multilateral donors from 1970 – 2006, including aid information that falls outside the official development assistance(ODA) as well as the many donors who are not members of the OECD.

## 2. Annual reports and data presented in clearer layout & terminology standardised

The annual GHA reports aim to provide those working in the humanitarian space with access to *no-spin independent analyses* on the funding from the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of people suffering as a result of conflict and natural disasters. Combining data from OECD donors, UN agencies, international organisations, NGOs and countries emerging as new donors, we attempt to answer the basic 'who, what, where, when and why' questions and to look at humanitarian assistance – present, past and future – in the context of the major factors influencing the international humanitarian environment and donor community.

DI has been producing methodology guides which clearly explain all data calculations (e.g. 'how to calculate total humanitarian assistance') which will accompany all excel spreadsheets (available on the GHA website) so that users can easily access GHA data and understand how the calculations are made.

The new [GHA website](#) (see also *Activity 3* below) also has a section dedicated to analyses and reports, whereby the user can access, download and comment on GHA analyses and reports on humanitarian assistance. Reports listed include GHA reports, focus reports, GHD indicators and humanitarian donor profiles

Other attempts to standardise terminology include:

- DI presentation at the [World Humanitarian conference in Groningen](#) in February 2009 on the implications of using different data sources for analysing humanitarian assistance and the risks in using inappropriate sources.
- DI is working to develop common standards for the measurement of total humanitarian assistance and other basic data among researchers and analysts. To this end, DI held a workshop for **DARA** in March 2009 to review both organisations' methodology and analyse the pros and cons of different sources of data such as the DAC database, the FTS as well as pooled funding CERF contributions.
- DI is planning discussions with the DAC which would result in the reporting of a '[memo item](#)' for total humanitarian assistance;
- DI has started discussions with ALNAP and the International Humanitarian Studies Association to develop a '[basic code of practice](#)' for the users of humanitarian data (practitioners and academics).

### 3. Develop a user-friendly website and use new technologies

DI has been implementing the upgrade of the [globalhumanitarianassistance.org](http://globalhumanitarianassistance.org) website in order to increase capacity for information sharing and data visualisation (to increase the accessibility of data and statistics to non specialist audiences) as well as to improve the structure, navigation and accessibility of the current site and content. DI anticipated a three-six month development time for delivery of a basic GHA site and has employed full time in-house web designer to liaise with external web designers and deliver a website specific to the GHA programme; and deliver a GHA logo and take forward the GHA branding.

The new **GHA website** is being launched at the beginning of July 2009 and will have four key areas (as well as a forum and blog area for communicating ideas):

1. **Analyses and reports:** Users will be able to access, download and comment on DI's analyses and reports on humanitarian assistance. Available analyses and reports include: all published [GHA annual reports](#) (2000-2008); [focus reports](#) such as the NGO report "*Public support for humanitarian crises*" (see Activity 1 above) and "*The humanitarian costs of climate change*";

GHD indicators reports – (Development Initiatives produces reports looking at collective and individual GHD donor performance against the GHD indicators each year. The work that Development Initiatives does on the GHD indicators is very closely linked to its data gathering and analysis as part of the GHA data and transparency programme); partner country profiles and humanitarian financing mechanisms.

2. **Data space:** Users will be able to access a 'data in Excel' area, where working datasets behind our analyses of humanitarian funding are shared. The spreadsheets are easily downloadable with a 'Notes' tab at the start of each Excel file, explaining the methodology and/or original data sources and initial data download dates. Some cells are also annotated to explain workings. DI's humanitarian data will also be published in **Many Eyes** and **Google docs** which enables us to create interactive Motion Charts that allow us to track several data points over time. These interactive and individualised charts, which will hopefully encourage users to do likewise
3. **Further sources:** Additional information in areas of data, financing, policy (including links to the *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*, which promotes the exchange of new ideas, previously unpublished research, and the critical write-up of field experience by field workers and researchers in humanitarian assistance) and reform, as well as other sources of humanitarian information.
4. **Help Desk:** (see also Activity 4 below) this area will include space for: humanitarian factsheets; a forum area to debate humanitarian issues, air views and ask questions and share information in an interactive way. This space will also be used to discuss Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) issues; and a blog area to discuss current ideas and debates

The GHA team are currently preparing methodology and guidance notes to enable users to easily access and understand all humanitarian data used in GHA reports. Excel data will be available online in original spreadsheet format, together with methodology notes. The GHA team are also transferring current GHA documents from the existing site and adding in new relevant links, other resources, blog posts and questions to the new GHA forum area.

The website will also be translated into French and Spanish in order to share ideas with European communities and further afield.

#### **4. Proactive communications strategy and help service providing immediate advice**

DI has set up a global humanitarian assistance help desk which responds to ad hoc emails and phone enquiries concerning data calculations, sources, stats workshops and publications. This help desk transfers GHA's experience of researching and manipulating data from a wide range of sources (including UN OCHA FTS). GHA has developed a particular expertise in the use of the DAC online databases (DACStatonline, CRS and the new QWIDS interface) and the official aid expenditure data. It has also provided technical advice and support in the areas of humanitarian funding mechanisms (CERF, pooled funds etc) and DAC peer reviews.

Stakeholders are all encouraged to contact DI for any advice regarding GHA data, reports and also how to use DAC data to access information.

## 5. Work with and support other actors providing humanitarian data

Development Initiatives has been actively engaging with the humanitarian research community, in-country humanitarian organisations and other institutes. Collaboration to date includes:

- Interaction with the humanitarian research community at the World Conference for Humanitarian Studies in Groningen in February 2009, where director Judith Randel presented in a panel, together with Peter Walker, director of the Feinstein International Famine Centre at Tufts University, USA.
- Working partnership with the Institute of Studies on Conflicts and Humanitarian Action (IECAH), based in Madrid, Spain. IECAH is a research organisation with a special emphasis on humanitarian action. DI will be contributing an overview chapter to IECAH's 2009 annual report, as part of the GHA programme.
- DI held a methodology workshop with Philip Taminga and Daniela Rutenburg of DARA (an independent non-profit humanitarian organisation based in Madrid) at DI's offices on 18th March 2009 to look at both organisations methodology and data in order to look at ways of providing a more systematic and unified approach to data
- Collaboration with Development Research and Training (DRT), a Ugandan Non-Profit Organisation which carries out Policy Research and Analysis in Uganda and other East African countries. DI is collaborating with DRT on humanitarian policy research, linking humanitarian action with chronic poverty, one of the overarching themes of the GHA programme.
- An ongoing collaboration with both the Brigham Young University and the College of William and Mary in the USA, through intern placements at Development Initiatives' office in Wells, UK. Students with economic/research skills from both US universities are invited for internships for periods of up to 3 months.
- Collaboration with the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka, an independent organisation providing professional services on poverty related development issues. DI have invited an intern from this organisation to DI's offices in the UK to provide desk based research on the domestic response phase of the GHA programme.
- Work with ALNAP towards a common code of practice
- Discussions with DAC to try to get them to put a "memo item" of "total HA" on their database

## **6. Inception phase on the number, scale and severity of humanitarian crises**

**a) Review the range of data that documents the number scale and severity of humanitarian crises and do initial analysis of the comparability of difference sources, and the different circumstances to which they are applied**

**b) Review the awareness and use of different tools by donors, agencies, NGOs and governmental bodies**

**c) Identify the demand for data on the number, scale and severity of crises**

The GHA programme includes a new funding element to retrospectively report on levels of need to allow annual comparisons and some assessment of funding according to need. The overall aims of this Needs Phase are to: produce a common denominator of need; research different sources of data on need over time (draw on the existing body of evidence as many crises are protracted); build up a clearer picture of how people are using the needs data; and research what informs funding decisions.

Work to date has focused on understanding the political economy surrounding needs analysis and identifying where GHA can add value. The incoming lead person, Rachel Scott, will be developing our workplan on this,

We would like to propose a no cost extension for this track of the programme to December 2009.

## **7. Pilot phase for landscaping domestic response within affected countries to enable improved effectiveness, coordination and planning**

The purpose of this new pilot phase is to address the fundamental gap in the data on humanitarian financing by exploring ways of capturing and analysing information on domestic response to crises within affected countries. DI has prioritised working with institutions in crisis-affected countries and a key part of the work has been identifying suitable partners. We have now established a firm institutional collaboration with Development Research and Training (DRT) Uganda. They have already been landscaping the range of domestic financial instruments used in Northern Uganda and have proposed a programme to explore coherence between national and international responses. We are optimistic about the value of the outcomes of this work and some initial findings have been included in The GHA 2009 Report.

The information we are gathering has three strands:

### **1. Systems and structures**

- What are the structures for the provision for response and preparedness in legislation and government poverty strategies?
- Which ministries, authorities or governmental agencies hold responsibility for disaster preparedness, prevention and response (including at provincial level)?
- What resources do they have? How are budgets set?
- How to track funding at national and local government level
- How to track funding at community and local NGO level, as well as examining sources of funding

## 2. Finance

- What data sources are there on the financial contribution of domestic governments and civil society to disasters within their borders?
- Obtain data on contributions in 2007 and 2008, to the extent possible.

## 3. Partners

- What institutions are already working on this issue and who are possible partners for taking this work forward?

### Desk based research

DI offered an internship to a colleague from CEPA (the Centre for Poverty Analysis) in Sri Lanka to review disaster risk reduction initiatives and in-country domestic response structures for several countries affected by natural disasters. Unfortunately, this has been held back because it has run into visa problems.

### **Overall programme outcomes planned are**

- A pilot country report clearly documenting information on domestic systems and financing in two countries.
- Identification of organisations working on domestic response
- Options and recommendations for incorporating analysis of domestic response with international humanitarian financing mechanisms

Following these outcomes, DI will draw out recommendations for better visibility and analysis of domestic response. We hope to discuss these with you at the end of 2009 and would like to propose a no cost extension to 31 December 2009.

## **Section Two**

### **A presentation of difficulties and shortcomings, together with a discussion of possible remedies**

#### **1. There has been a delay in initiating the two new phases of the GHA programme: the Needs phase and the Domestic Response phase.**

As discussed above, the Needs Phase has been delayed due to: the need for more analysis of the political economy of needs assessments and the desire not to reinvent the wheel and add to the existing plethora of global needs analyses – particularly the progress with the ACE project. Both new senior appointees have relevant experience of needs analysis and Rachel Scott will lead DI's work on needs from now on. We expect to share a workplan with donors in September 2009.

The Domestic Response Phase has also proceeded slowly due to our staffing problems, but also because it has taken some time to establish partnerships with organisations in affected countries. However, we expect to make considerably faster progress from now on.

## **2. Personnel**

The GHA programme has recently recruited a Programme Leader, Senior Programme Advisor for the programme together with a Policy and Engagement Officer. All new personnel are due to begin work with Development Initiatives in the next few weeks. In the interim, directors Judith Randel and Tony German have been acting as programme directors and technical leads for the GHA programme, together with Lisa Walmsley, editor of the GHA reports and website, and Tasneem Mowjee, a fellow humanitarian analyst at Development Initiatives. We were strengthened by the appointment of a part time statistical analyst for GHA in February, Asma Zubairi and other DI researchers have taken on additional humanitarian work. With our three new appointments, we are up to almost full strength and look forward to accelerated progress this year.

# GHA Annual Financial Report

June 30

# 2009

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The Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) Annual Financial Report covers year 1 of a four year grant funded programme of activities (2008-2012). This document contains a summary of financial activities and the variance report for the first year of the programme.

Global  
Humanitarian  
Assistance  
(GHA) Annual  
Financial  
Report

## Executive summary

The Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) Annual Financial Report covers year 1 (June 2008-June 2009) of the four year grant-funded GHA programme and is accompanied by an Annual Narrative Progress Report, which is presented to all five programme donors.

This report is a resubmission of the original with actual spends to the end of June 2009 rather than estimates.

## About Global Humanitarian Assistance Data Access and Transparency Programme

The Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme was established in 1999 as part of an effort to help increase access to reliable, transparent and understandable data on humanitarian assistance. The programme aims to provide an authoritative and comparable shared evidence base for people and institutions involved in humanitarian policy, programming and performance.

The GHA programme provides a basic service by helping to build a more comprehensive ('global') picture of resources allocated in the aftermath of disasters. But perhaps more significantly, it aims to use the experience of trying to answer the basic 'who? what? where? when? and how?' questions to flag the limitations and gaps identified along the way in the interests of helping to develop the types of systems and channels that could lead to more effective and more efficient aid.

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

Funding for the 2008-2012 phase has been provided by: the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; The Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (Netherlands); the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA); the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Further information is available at: [globalhumanitarianassistance.org](http://globalhumanitarianassistance.org)

## About Development Initiatives Poverty Research

Development Initiatives Poverty Research is an independent not for profit organisation that works on aid, development and poverty reduction. We work with people in donor governments, the OECD DAC, international agencies, NGOs and the academic community to interpret and communicate aid and development data, policy and practice. DIPR is committed to the eradication of absolute poverty.

Development Initiatives Poverty Research programmes – such as aidinfo and Global Humanitarian Assistance – are funded by grants.

## Budget Notes

The following notes accompany the financial report below:

- Overall: This report includes a strengthened forecast of spend through the life of the project, including detailed projections of the entire second year, together with several fixes made to budget lines where amounts had been miss-applied.
- Personnel: As described in the annual narrative report, two positions listed in the original GHA proposal were only recently filled, which has resulted in an underspend for these roles in the first year. This is the role of the senior programme manager and the role of engagement and programme directorate support officer. Judith Randel and Tony German, the directors of Development Initiatives, have been filling the role of strategic/technical managers of the GHA programme in the interim, providing policy and technical expertise to the programme in its first year. A fellow colleague and humanitarian expert, Tasneem Mowjee, has also been assisting in some of the strategic direction of the programme, namely the domestic response phase and work on the number, scale and severity of crises. Both these roles have now been recruited for and personnel will be joining Development Initiatives full time shortly.

The revised projected figures now include the recruitment of two further staff covering a number of areas of deepening GHA analysis, including the work of all implementing organisations, conflict and fragility, and information outreach. It also includes an element of staff training to improve the depth of humanitarian knowledge as well as the ability to manipulate and analyse data.

- Web management: We have employed a full time in-house Online Specialist who, in addition to working on other web sites for Development Initiatives, has re-designed and re-built the GHA website, which will be launched shortly. The new website will greatly improve access to data and has a section dedicated to analyses and reports, whereby the user can access, download and comment on GHA analyses and reports on humanitarian assistance.
- The two new phases of the GHA programme: the domestic response phase and the needs analysis phase have been delayed in the first year due to personnel issues and are therefore underspent, however, desk based research is currently underway for the domestic response programme and GHA personnel are now engaging with domestic development organisations such as DRT (Development Research and Training) in Uganda. The GHA programme will undertake in-country analysis shortly. As agreed in the July donor meeting in Geneva the new phases will have a no-cost extension until the end of year two.
- Consultancy reimbursables: We inserted a new line for consultancy reimbursables to monitor spending (as we do not have per diems in the budget). This budget is 25% of the international meeting and travel costs line, which is now 75% of its original budget in the proposal.
- Printing and design & mailing: We are due to spend over £29,000 shortly (see forecast) when the GHA programme begins a mail out of the 2009 GHA annual report. 1,000 copies were delivered to our offices on 9<sup>th</sup> July and over 500 were immediately dispatched to Geneva via courier for the launch at ECOSOC.

- Domestic travel: This line has been underspent to date as most of the GHA work in the first year has been desk based research and preparation for the 2009 GHA annual report. More domestic and international travel will take place once the two new phases are underway over the next few months.
- Project Management: The project manager undertook research work and so whilst this budget line is overspent for the year, it is offset by underspends on other personnel budget lines.

Annual Financial Report Year 1: June 2008-June 2009

GHA Financial Report April 08 - June 09 (resubmitted August 2009)	Total project budget	Total actual spend to date	Total % spend to date	Funds remaining to date	Total forecast spend	Variance	Forecast % spend	Project budget Y1	Total actual spend Y1	% actual spend Y1	Project budget Y2	Total forecast spend Y2	% forecast spend Y2
<b>PERSONNEL</b>													
Programme direction, engagement and strategy	£247,296	£69,562	28%	£177,735	£238,744	£8,553	97%	£60,000	£69,562	116%	£61,200	£56,394	92%
Senior programme manager & research - coordinator	£272,026	£608	0%	£271,418	£192,608	£79,418	71%	£66,000	£608	1%	£67,320	£64,000	95%
Data analyst and engagement	£222,567	£26,663	12%	£195,903	£163,169	£59,397	73%	£54,000	£26,663	49%	£55,080	£35,502	64%
Communications, editing, web management and help service	£158,270	£27,748	18%	£130,522	£113,554	£44,716	72%	£38,400	£27,748	72%	£39,168	£28,602	73%
Programme & research support	£128,594	£14,767	11%	£113,827	£78,892	£49,702	61%	£31,200	£14,767	47%	£31,824	£21,375	67%
Research assistance trainee	£107,857	£6,513	6%	£101,344	£77,913	£29,944	72%	£21,600	£6,513	30%	£24,840	£22,600	91%
<b>sub-total HQ personnel</b>	<b>£1,136,610</b>	<b>£145,861</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>£990,749</b>	<b>£864,880</b>	<b>£271,730</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>£271,200</b>	<b>£145,861</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>£279,432</b>	<b>£228,473</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Contracted personnel services</b>													
Project Management and reporting, HR & recruitment, financial control services	£66,078	£28,305	43%	£37,772	£63,479	£2,599	96%	£16,032	£28,305	177%	£16,353	£11,724	72%
Engagement and Programme directorate support officer	£74,189	£1,649	2%	£72,540	£71,649	£2,540	97%	£18,000	£1,649	9%	£18,360	£17,500	95%
<b>sub-total LT personnel</b>	<b>£140,267</b>	<b>£29,954</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>£110,312</b>	<b>£135,128</b>	<b>£5,139</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>£34,032</b>	<b>£29,954</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>£34,713</b>	<b>£29,224</b>	<b>84%</b>

<b>GHA Financial Report April 08 - June 09 (resubmitted August 2009)</b>	<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>Total actual spend to date</b>	<b>Total % spend to date</b>	<b>Funds remaining to date</b>	<b>Total forecast spend</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Forecast % spend</b>	<b>Project budget Y1</b>	<b>Total actual spend Y1</b>	<b>% actual spend Y1</b>	<b>Project budget Y2</b>	<b>Total forecast spend Y2</b>	<b>% forecast spend Y2</b>
<b>Sub grants and consultancy services</b>													
Needs Inception Phase - consultants	£60,500	£2,163	4%	£58,337	£36,163	£24,337	60%	£5,000	£2,163	<b>43%</b>	£55,500	£34,000	<b>61%</b>
Pilot case studies on domestic response	£44,000	£2,924	7%	£41,076	£29,924	£14,076	68%	£5,000	£2,924	<b>58%</b>	£39,000	£27,000	<b>69%</b>
<b>sub-total consultancy services</b>	<b>£104,500</b>	<b>£5,088</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>£99,412</b>	<b>£66,088</b>	<b>£38,412</b>	<b>63%</b>	£10,000	£5,088	<b>51%</b>	£94,500	£61,000	<b>65%</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL</b>	<b>£1,381,377</b>	<b>£180,903</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>£1,200,474</b>	<b>£1,066,096</b>	<b>£315,281</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>£315,232</b>	<b>£180,903</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>£408,645</b>	<b>£318,698</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>REIMBURSABLES</b>													
<b>Serviced office accommodation, phones, internal travel, insurance, recruitment, supplies</b>													
Serviced office equipment and facilities	£113,756	£38,247	34%	£75,509	£130,224	-£16,468	114%	£27,293	£38,247	140%	£28,055	£30,659	109%
Mailing, couriers	£22,669	£810	4%	£21,859	£3,787	£18,881	17%	£5,500	£810	15%	£5,610	£1,357	24%
Printing and design	£115,405	£6,159	5%	£109,246	£67,959	£47,446	59%	£28,000	£6,159	22%	£28,560	£21,200	74%
Audit & evaluation (external evaluation YR3)	£26,973	£1,136	4%	£25,837	£26,636	£337	99%	£2,000	£1,136	57%	£2,040	£2,000	98%
Supervisory, legal, insurance, accountancy, banking	£43,277	£9,003	21%	£34,274	£31,150	£12,127	72%	£10,807	£9,003	83%	£10,807	£7,382	68%
Recruitment	£6,000	£3,935	66%	£2,065	£3,935	£2,065	66%	£6,000	£3,935	66%	£0	£0	0%
Computer support	£20,608	£1,821	9%	£18,787	£9,103	£11,505	44%	£5,000	£1,821	36%	£5,100	£2,428	48%
<b>Subtotal accommodation, supplies, phones etc</b>	<b>£348,688</b>	<b>£61,111</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>£287,576</b>	<b>£272,795</b>	<b>75,893</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>£84,600</b>	<b>£61,111</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>£80,172</b>	<b>£65,026</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Travel</b>													
Domestic Travel and expenses	£32,973	£2,414	7%	£30,559	£10,656	£22,317	32%	£8,000	£2,414	30%	£8,160	£4,569	56%

<b>GHA Financial Report April 08 - June 09 (resubmitted August 2009)</b>	<b>Total project budget</b>	<b>Total actual spend to date</b>	<b>Total % spend to date</b>	<b>Funds remaining to date</b>	<b>Total forecast spend</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Forecast % spend</b>	<b>Project budget Y1</b>	<b>Total actual spend Y1</b>	<b>% actual spend Y1</b>	<b>Project budget Y2</b>	<b>Total forecast spend Y2</b>	<b>% forecast spend Y2</b>
International meeting and travel costs	£65,946	£10,789	16%	£55,156	£45,302	£20,643	69%	£16,000	£10,789	67%	£16,320	£13,369	82%
<b>Sub total travel</b>	<b>£98,919</b>	<b>£13,203</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>£85,715</b>	<b>£55,958</b>	<b>£42,960</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>£24,000</b>	<b>£13,203</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>£24,480</b>	<b>£17,938</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Equipment</b>													
Capital Equipment (Blackberries, computers. Monitors (assume six units at £1500) plus software and communications including video-conferencing, workstations	<b>£15,300</b>	<b>£9,358</b>	61%	<b>£5,942</b>	£21,358	-£6,058	140%	£10,000	£9,358	94%	£5,300	£4,647	88%
<b>Sub total equipment</b>	<b>£15,300</b>	<b>£9,358</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>£5,942</b>	<b>£21,358</b>	<b>-£6,058</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>£10,000</b>	<b>£9,358</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>£5,300</b>	<b>£4,647</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>TOTAL REIMBURSABLES</b>	<b>£462,907</b>	<b>£83,673</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>£379,234</b>	<b>£350,112</b>	<b>£112,795</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>£118,600</b>	<b>£83,673</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>£109,952</b>	<b>£87,611</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,844,283</b>	<b>£264,576</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>£1,579,708</b>	<b>£1,416,207</b>	<b>£428,076</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>£433,832</b>	<b>£264,576</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>£527,632</b>	<b>£406,308</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Provision for irrecoverable VAT</b>	£52,027	<b>£0</b>	0%	£52,027	£0	£52,027	0%	<b>£12,623</b>	£0	0%	<b>£12,876</b>	£0	0%
<b>TOTAL INCLUDING PROVISION FOR VAT</b>	<b>1,896,310</b>	<b>264,576</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>£1,631,735</b>	<b>£1,416,207</b>	<b>£480,103</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>£446,455</b>	<b>£264,576</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>£540,508</b>	<b>£406,308</b>	<b>75%</b>