

GHA REPORT 2011

SUMMARY



Global Humanitarian Assistance

A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This is a summary document of GHA Report 2011 which presents the very latest data on financial flows to humanitarian crises. Within the main report chapters on the provenance, destination and journey of humanitarian funding, the forces which shape humanitarian assistance, and looking beyond humanitarian assistance to put it in the context of other resource flows, reveal the complexity of humanitarian response. In a world where humanitarian aid is being called upon to respond to multiple coexisting challenges, it is essential that decision makers have a transparent view of all funding flows and resources allocated. It is only in this way that we can determine whether the right choices are being made.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Humanitarian aid is being stretched. Millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa are living with conflict and its legacy; natural disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan have the power to disrupt and sometimes even paralyse economic and social infrastructure; recovery and reconstruction remain uneven following large-scale conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan; and political turmoil is escalating in parts of the Middle East and North Africa. In many instances the people already affected by crises face additional threats, their livelihoods made more insecure by the effects of climate change and the vagaries of the global economy.

The international humanitarian response to these needs reached US\$16.7 billion in 2010. If this preliminary, partial estimate proves to be accurate when full final data is available, it will have been the largest annual humanitarian response on record – higher even than in 2005, the year of the Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami and the South Asia (Kashmir) earthquake. However, while the contributions of governments outside of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and those of the private sector increased dramatically in 2010, it is not clear whether these actors will become regular donors in years when there are no major natural disasters.

The overall humanitarian expenditure of OECD DAC member governments – the major contributors to ongoing crises – is also estimated to have increased in 2010 (from US\$11.2 billion in 2009 to US\$11.8 billion). But the substantial increases made by just three donors (the United States, Japan and Canada) mask reductions by some of their peers. Eight OECD DAC members look set to reduce their levels of expenditure for the third consecutive year in 2010. While the overall international response to humanitarian crises shows an upward trend, many governments are coming under pressure to justify existing levels of aid spending.

In a global context of rising demand, escalating costs and budgetary constraints, the need to target humanitarian financing effectively and equitably is ever more compelling. In 2010, the level of needs that were unmet in the UN's consolidated appeals process (CAP) increased and humanitarian funding seems to have been more unevenly distributed across crises, with complex emergencies in many cases receiving a lower proportion of their funding requirements.

The effective targeting of humanitarian financing must include the effective coordination of all resources to address vulnerability to crises – while it remains important for humanitarian aid to be independent, neutral and based on need alone, it does not exist in a vacuum. Does it make sense for humanitarian assistance, which in many cases is being spent year on year in the same places, to be looked at in isolation from other types of potential funding?

WHERE DOES HUMANITARIAN FUNDING COME FROM? WHERE DOES IT GO? HOW DOES IT GET THERE?

- In reality global humanitarian assistance exceeds our US\$16.7 billion estimate of the international humanitarian response from governments and private voluntary contributions in 2010. Not captured are the efforts of individuals, organisations and governments within crisis-affected countries themselves. We do not have a figure for the response of national governments but, by way of example, the Indian government has spent more than US\$6.2 billion on emergencies in its own country over the past five years, far outweighing the US\$315 million of humanitarian assistance it has received from international donors. Also not captured is the response of the military in delivering humanitarian assistance. In addition, it is difficult to draw a line around other types of aid flows that might go to people living in humanitarian crises.
- Governments contributed US\$12.4 billion (preliminary estimate) in response to international humanitarian crises in 2010 – the highest volume on record. In 2009 expenditure contracted to US\$11.7 billion following the 2008 spike (US\$12.3 billion) in response to a number of natural disasters and the food price crisis, and as some donors shifted the emphasis of parts of their humanitarian programming to development.
- In 2009, the three largest government/institutional donors of humanitarian aid were the United States (US\$4.4 billion), the EU institutions (US\$1.6 billion) and the United Kingdom (US\$1 billion). In terms of generosity, however, Luxembourg, Sweden and Norway contributed the highest shares of gross national income (GNI) and Luxembourg, Norway and United Arab Emirates (UAE) contributed the most per person.
- In 2009, 61.7% of international government funding was directed through multilateral delivery agencies or funding mechanisms, 17.3% through NGOs and less than 10% through the public sector.
- We estimate private voluntary contributions to have been in the region of US\$4 billion in each of the past three years.

- In 2010, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) received US\$1.1 billion for humanitarian activities from private contributions; this more or less equates to the humanitarian expenditure of the of the third largest donor, the United Kingdom.
- In 2009, Sudan remained the largest single recipient of the international humanitarian response for the fifth consecutive year, with US\$1.4 billion (figures for 2010 are not yet available). Sudan has received just under 11.2% (US\$9 billion) of the total allocable by country over the past decade (US\$89 billion) and historically has received US\$300–US\$600 million more each year than the next largest recipient. However, humanitarian aid to Palestine/OPT increased dramatically from US\$863 million in 2008 to US\$1.3 billion in 2009, reducing Sudan's 'margin' to US\$100 million.
- The total volume of funds channelled through pooled humanitarian funds, including common humanitarian funds (CHFs), emergency response funds (ERFs) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) increased from US\$583 million in 2006 to US\$853 million in 2010.
- Contributions from non-OECD DAC member governments to humanitarian pooled funds increased from US\$4 million in 2009 to US\$98 million in 2010, largely due to contributions to the ERFs in Haiti and Pakistan.

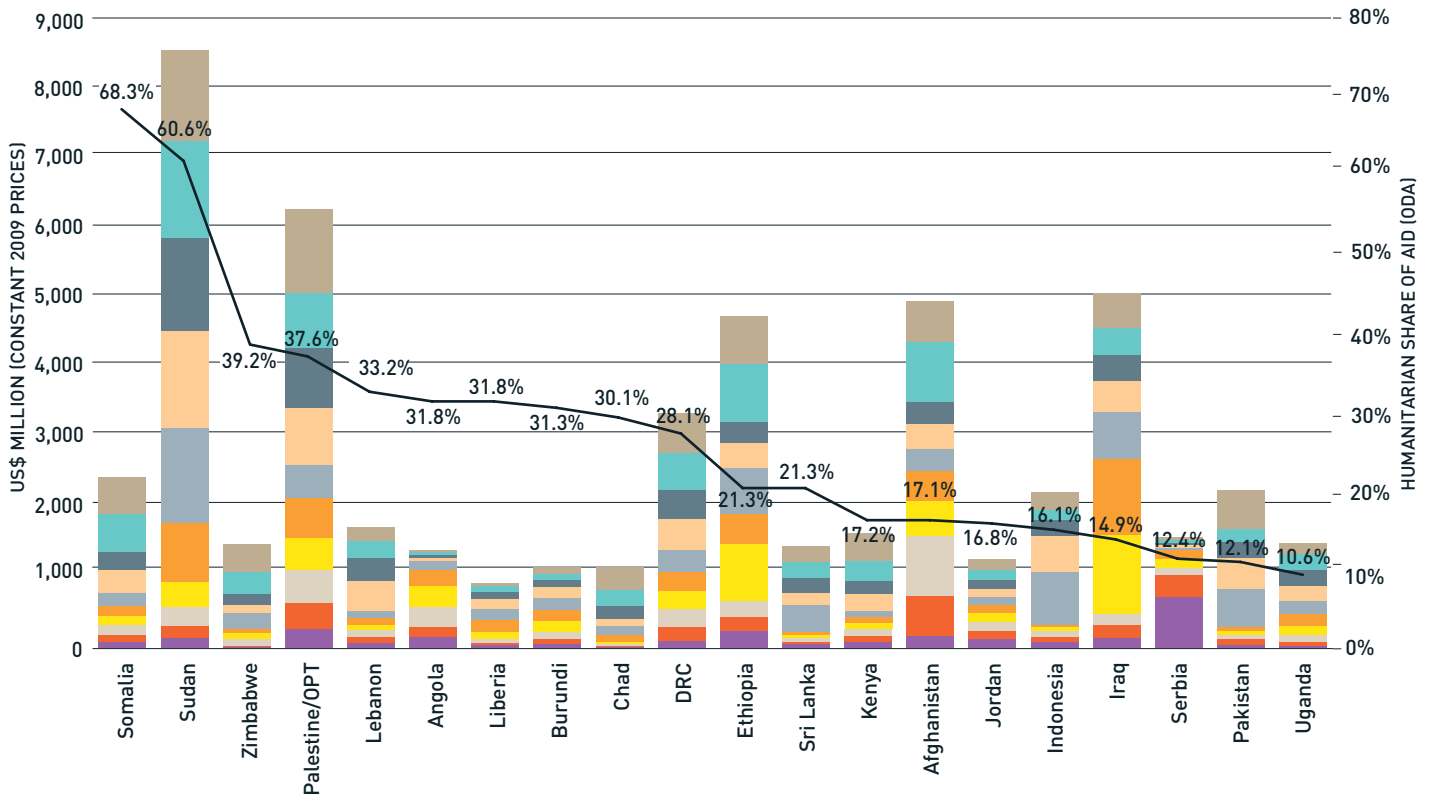
FORCES SHAPING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In 2009 more than 65% of all humanitarian assistance went to conflict-affected and post-conflict states.
- Humanitarian assistance is now more expensive. The costs of key components of humanitarian food aid are rising as well as those of delivering it. The cost of food increased by more than 40% between 2007 and 2011. During the same period, oil prices increased by 36% in real terms.
- The funding required to meet humanitarian needs expressed in the UN appeals more than doubled between 2007 and 2010, reaching a historic high of US\$11.3 billion. This growth was driven by an increase of US\$2.9 billion in the requirements for complex emergencies over the period and the addition of the largest ever flash appeal requirements for sudden-onset crises, which totalled US\$3.6 billion in 2010.
- The 2.2% growth in donor contributions to the UN appeals in 2010 did not match the 15.4% increase in requirements that year, resulting in a substantially higher proportion of unmet needs, at 37%, compared with an average of 30.2% for the five preceding years. Funding for complex emergency appeals decreased considerably: while requirements fell 18.9% year-on-year, funding was down by 32.5%. Conversely, funding for flash appeals skyrocketed by 1,635% compared with the previous year, driven by the large-scale disasters in Haiti and Pakistan.

HUMANITARIAN AID IN CONTEXT: BEYOND THE DIVIDE

- Humanitarian aid is largely long-term in nature, with just under 70% of all funding in 2009 going to long-term affected countries. Most of these are in conflict-affected sub-Saharan Africa and are also vulnerable to drought – two sorts of insecurity, two factors that put development gains at risk.
- Humanitarian aid may be smaller in terms of volume than other official development assistance (ODA), but it is spent in almost as consistent a fashion. The top 20 recipient countries of both over the past decade have been largely the same, which once more highlights the fact that humanitarian assistance from governments is not dominated by response to sudden massive natural disasters.
- ODA expenditure on governance and security is increasing, reaching US\$16.6 billion in 2009. Peacekeeping expenditure reached more than US\$9 billion in the same year. New data shows how the bulk of peacekeeping funds are spent in the same countries receiving long-term humanitarian assistance. Special funds to tackle these contexts (both donor and recipient) are growing in number.
- To date, few countries show any clear transition from a post-conflict and peacekeeping context to actual peace and reconstruction; only two of the top 20 recipients of international humanitarian aid have clearly moved out of the emergency phase in the past five years.
- Domestic revenues are important and significant, even in the most crisis- and conflict-affected countries, and have shown a less extreme response to the financial crisis than developing countries as a whole. Aid, both development and humanitarian, has a particular value as a consistent flow of funds when foreign investment, remittances and domestic revenues are under pressure.
- New data on disaster risk reduction (DRR) shows slowly increasing expenditure, but still to only extremely low levels. Total expenditure on DRR reached just US\$835 million in 2009, a mere 0.5% of total ODA. Of the US\$150 billion spent on the biggest humanitarian recipients over the past five years, only 1% of that has been reported as DRR.

TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF TOTAL OFFICIAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 2000–2009



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2009 | 528.5 | 1304.9 | 389.9 | 1187.5 | 192.3 | 6.8 | 43.5 | 88.4 | 318.0 | 560.9 | 680.7 | 231.2 | 394.7 | 577.9 | 150.0 | 257.1 | 490.9 | 16.5 | 544.3 | 152.0 |
| 2008 | 552.3 | 1371.2 | 328.0 | 772.7 | 248.8 | 10.8 | 88.8 | 86.9 | 239.0 | 528.2 | 832.4 | 242.2 | 299.9 | 850.2 | 146.9 | 133.1 | 381.5 | 21.3 | 174.1 | 234.7 |
| 2007 | 267.3 | 1314.4 | 162.7 | 857.7 | 337.9 | 28.0 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 182.4 | 415.9 | 301.6 | 209.6 | 194.1 | 318.3 | 120.5 | 237.2 | 375.8 | 28.6 | 243.8 | 224.8 |
| 2006 | 318.8 | 1363.1 | 114.1 | 804.8 | 418.0 | 57.4 | 147.6 | 151.2 | 107.4 | 435.6 | 343.3 | 161.8 | 243.0 | 351.6 | 116.3 | 506.8 | 432.6 | 31.5 | 448.3 | 228.3 |
| 2005 | 190.4 | 1375.5 | 213.3 | 447.9 | 111.9 | 120.2 | 144.9 | 169.7 | 123.0 | 306.6 | 656.5 | 400.0 | 84.6 | 319.5 | 118.7 | 739.7 | 668.1 | 41.8 | 533.2 | 179.7 |
| 2004 | 153.7 | 844.7 | 68.9 | 564.0 | 91.0 | 214.8 | 172.2 | 163.5 | 96.8 | 286.6 | 439.2 | 48.0 | 89.9 | 428.7 | 109.4 | 31.9 | 1077.1 | 133.1 | 55.4 | 164.5 |
| 2003 | 134.2 | 357.8 | 92.6 | 462.4 | 81.2 | 311.1 | 104.5 | 150.1 | 11.0 | 255.9 | 803.5 | 39.0 | 76.7 | 485.9 | 136.0 | 64.3 | 1140.3 | 128.4 | 66.1 | 145.3 |
| 2002 | 129.2 | 261.4 | 83.4 | 465.0 | 90.2 | 276.5 | 48.6 | 104.0 | 4.0 | 261.3 | 231.9 | 48.4 | 94.7 | 855.9 | 123.5 | 72.8 | 147.0 | 108.8 | 67.4 | 79.9 |
| 2001 | 97.7 | 172.0 | 7.5 | 363.3 | 86.6 | 144.6 | 24.1 | 78.4 | 10.1 | 187.0 | 212.6 | 41.0 | 88.4 | 561.6 | 125.5 | 79.6 | 177.5 | 308.7 | 80.4 | 59.1 |
| 2000 | 79.9 | 130.4 | 4.5 | 273.2 | 78.4 | 157.5 | 40.4 | 57.0 | 8.3 | 95.4 | 229.0 | 44.6 | 75.1 | 164.0 | 118.5 | 73.5 | 140.3 | 720.6 | 33.7 | 35.6 |
| 00-09 | 68.3% | 60.6% | 39.2% | 37.6% | 33.2% | 31.8% | 31.8% | 31.3% | 30.1% | 28.1% | 21.3% | 21.3% | 17.2% | 17.1% | 16.8% | 16.1% | 14.9% | 12.4% | 12.1% | 10.6% |

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

The countries in this graph represent the 20 largest recipients of total official humanitarian assistance over the past decade. They are ordered from left to right according to the share of total ODA received in humanitarian form. The average share across all countries over the past decade is 11.3%.

Total official humanitarian assistance is a subset of total official development assistance (ODA), which is reported to the OECD DAC by a group of government and institutional donors along consistent lines each year. Humanitarian aid is usually defined as the

shorter-term, life saving intervention and development aid as a longer-term investment that is focused on sustainable development and poverty reduction. In practice, both types of aid can be deployed in crisis contexts, and are often aimed at the same people.

THE HUMANITARIAN PICTURE IN NUMBERS



FINANCING



Humanitarian assistance from governments was

US\$12.4 BILLION

in 2010, a rise of



US\$660 MILLION



US\$ 4.3 BILLION

Private voluntary contributions reached **US\$4.3 billion** in 2010

The amount spent on peacekeeping reached at least

US\$ 9.1 BILLION IN 2009

Official development aid rose by US\$7.4 billion to

US\$143 BILLION IN 2010

Note: All 2010 figures on this page are preliminary estimates

The top ten humanitarian donors and recipients in 2009 were:

| DONORS 2009 | US\$ |
|-----------------|-------|
| United States | 4.4bn |
| EU Institutions | 1.6bn |
| United Kingdom | 1bn |
| Germany | 727m |
| Spain | 632m |
| Sweden | 573m |
| Netherlands | 508m |
| France | 406m |
| Canada | 396m |
| Norway | 375m |

| RECIPIENTS 2009 | US\$ |
|-----------------|-------|
| Sudan | 1.4bn |
| Palestine/OPT | 1.3bn |
| Ethiopia | 692m |
| Afghanistan | 634m |
| Somalia | 573m |
| DRC | 567m |
| Pakistan | 486m |
| Iraq | 468m |
| Kenya | 400m |
| Zimbabwe | 393m |



UN appeal requirements rose to a record high of US\$11.2 billion in 2010, a 15% rise from 2009

Of this, US\$7.1 billion of the needs were met, a rise of only 2% from the previous year

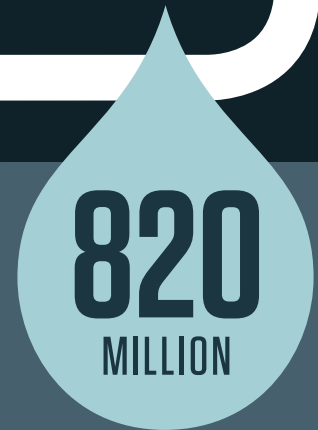


NEEDS



Refugee numbers increased by **153,146** in 2010 to **10.5 million**

The number of internally displaced rose by **400,000** to **27.5 million** in 2010



In 2010, nearly 820 million people still had no access to decent water supplies

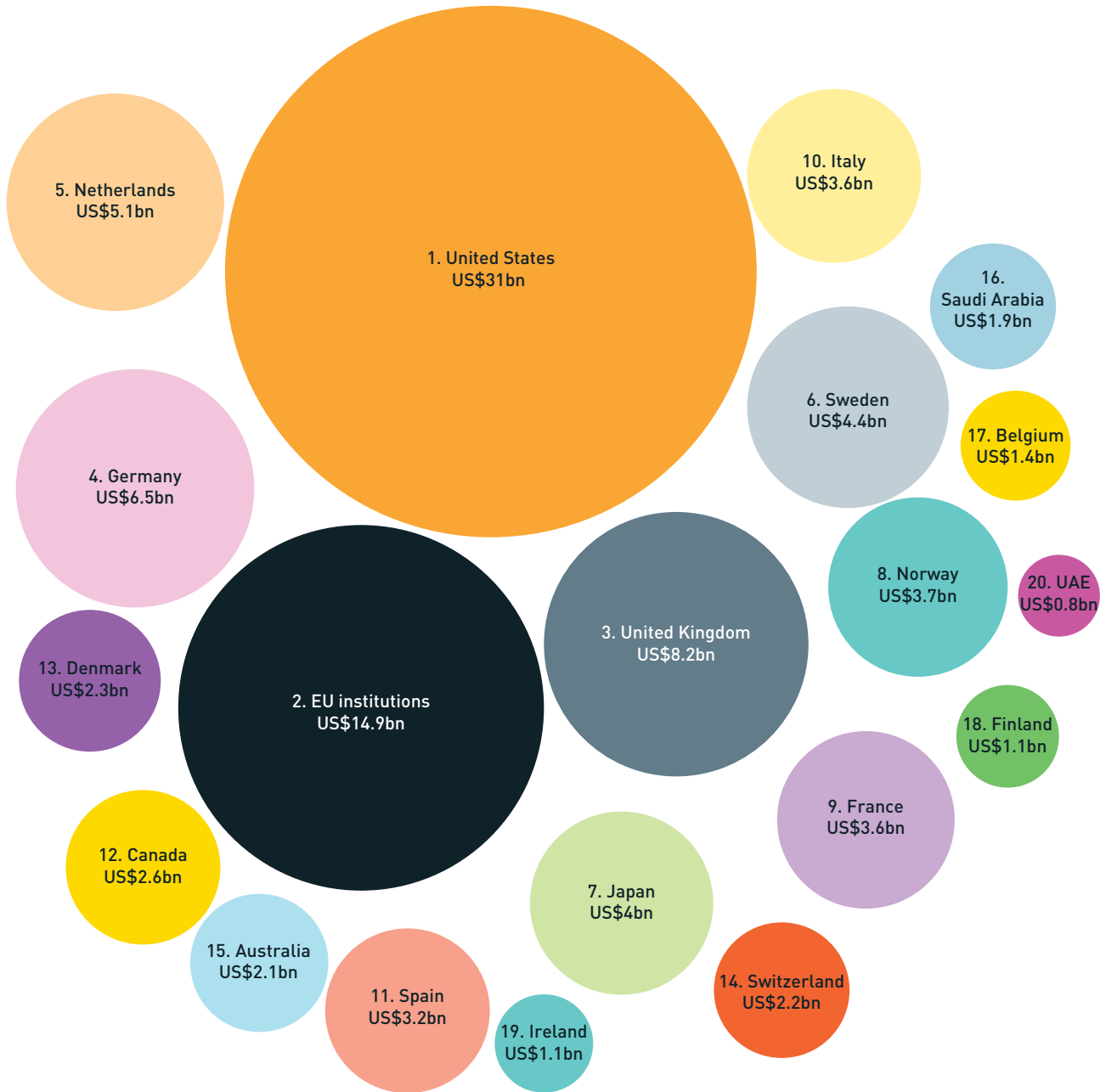


Although the number of undernourished people dropped by **100 million** in 2010, the total is still estimated to be **925 MILLION**

215 MILLION PEOPLE

More than 215 million people were affected by natural disaster in 2010, 188 million of those by flooding

TOP 20 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTORS TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2000–2009



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) data

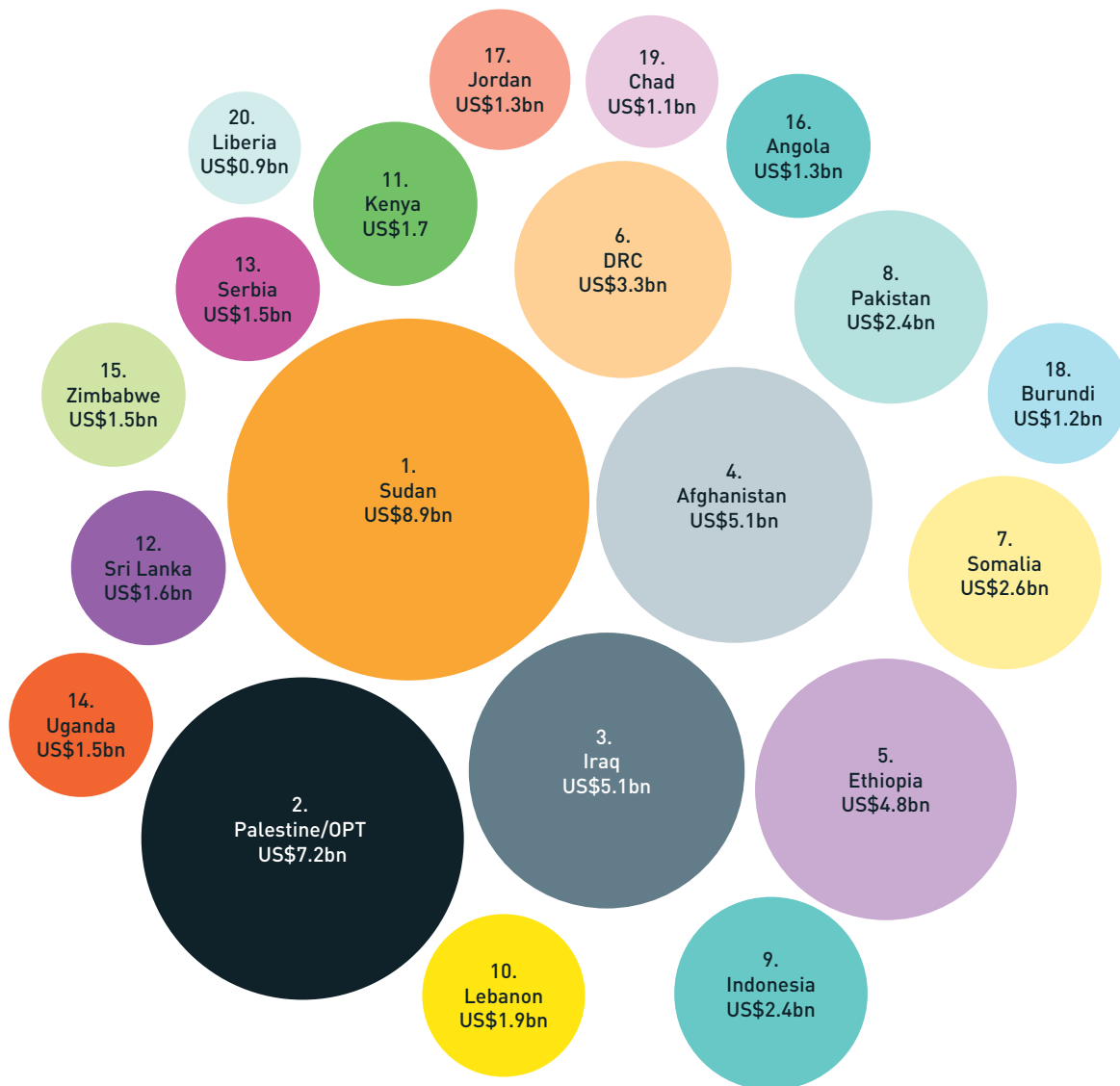
Over the past ten years, governments have spent over US\$90 billion of humanitarian aid in response to international humanitarian crises – over US\$30 billion of which has been provided by the United States.

While members of the OECD DAC continue to dominate government response in terms of volumes of humanitarian aid given – notably the United States, the European institutions, the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands – the additional funding mechanisms and ways of channelling assistance created within the international community over the past decade have also

helped increase the visibility of humanitarian assistance from other governments.

18 of the 20 largest government donors are members of the OECD DAC. They are joined by Saudi Arabia (16th largest government donor over ten years) and UAE (20th largest). The five OECD DAC members not included in the 'top 20' are: Austria (21st largest), Greece (22nd), Luxembourg (23rd), Portugal (24th) and Korea (28th).

TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2000-2009



Note: The figures presented in this graph represent the 'international humanitarian response' to these countries. The international humanitarian response includes that of international governments (reporting to the OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS) and private contributions captured by UN OCHA FTS. Figures include contributions through the UN's CERF and pooled funding mechanisms. Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS

Just under US\$80 billion in humanitarian aid has been allocated to some 156 countries over the last ten years. Over 70% of this has been concentrated in 20 countries – all but two of which are classified as 'conflict-affected' (Jordan and Zimbabwe) and all but five of which (Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Chad) are classified as 'long-term' recipients of humanitarian aid.

Sudan is the single largest recipient of international humanitarian aid. It has received just under US\$9 billion (11.2%) of the estimated total over the past decade and has been the single largest recipient in each of the last five years. Together with the

next largest recipient, Palestine/OPT (with US\$7.2 billion or 9.1% of the total), it accounts for just over one fifth of the money spent in specific countries over the past decade.

Iraq (which has received US\$5 billion, 6.5% of the total), Afghanistan (similar volumes and share) and Ethiopia (US\$4.8 billion or 6.1% of the total) are the 3rd, 4th and 5th largest recipients of the last decade. Though they have very different humanitarian profiles these five countries have been top ten recipients in each of the last ten years.

TOP 20 DONORS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2000-2009 (US\$ MILLION)

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | PRELIMINARY* | 5 YEARS | 10 YEARS |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| United States 1,876 | United States 1,996 | United States 2,030 | United States 3,448 | United States 2,812 | United States 3,718 | United States 3,208 | United States 3,087 | United States 4,421 | United States 4,376 | United States* 4,806 | United States 18,810 | United States 30,971 |
| EU institutions 1,149 | EU institutions 1,183 | EU institutions 1,067 | EU institutions 1,109 | EU institutions 1,427 | EU institutions 1,850 | EU institutions 1,848 | EU institutions 1,660 | EU institutions 1,959 | EU institutions 1,613 | EU institutions* 1,604 | EU institutions 8,930 | EU institutions 14,864 |
| United Kingdom 688 | Saudi Arabia 657 | United Kingdom 719 | United Kingdom 719 | Japan 914 | United Kingdom 850 | United Kingdom 854 | United Kingdom 753 | United Kingdom 895 | United Kingdom 1,024 | United Kingdom* 951 | United Kingdom 4,583 | United Kingdom 8,183 |
| Netherlands 566 | Germany 579 | Germany 582 | Germany 506 | United Kingdom 858 | Germany 822 | Germany 832 | Germany 659 | Germany 743 | Germany 727 | Germany* 685 | Germany 3,783 | Germany 6,527 |
| Germany 517 | United Kingdom 570 | Netherlands 390 | Netherlands 364 | Germany 559 | Germany 822 | Netherlands 649 | Netherlands 545 | Spain 614 | Spain 632 | Japan* 537 | Netherlands 2,963 | Netherlands 5,094 |
| Sweden 403 | Netherlands 421 | Italy 362 | Sweden 362 | Netherlands 436 | Netherlands 650 | Sweden 502 | Sweden 479 | Netherlands 612 | Sweden 573 | Spain* 501 | Sweden 2,559 | Sweden 4,385 |
| Japan 387 | Sweden 419 | Japan 355 | Netherlands 318 | France 360 | Norway 497 | France 464 | Norway 425 | Saudi Arabia 566 | Netherlands 508 | Canada* 452 | Spain 2,332 | Japan 4,026 |
| Italy 358 | Norway 319 | Sweden 335 | Italy 280 | Italy 333 | Sweden 466 | Norway 387 | Spain 394 | Sweden 539 | France 406 | Sweden* 393 | France 2,123 | Norway 3,681 |
| Norway 302 | Italy 311 | Norway 332 | France 280 | France 307 | France 424 | Spain 372 | France 391 | France 439 | Canada 396 | France* 374 | Norway 2,077 | France 3,597 |
| Switzerland 242 | France 303 | France 294 | Japan 276 | Norway 286 | Italy 387 | Italy 371 | Italy 372 | Italy 416 | Norway 375 | Norway* 339 | Italy 1,908 | Italy 3,552 |
| France 237 | Switzerland 224 | Switzerland 227 | Canada 220 | Spain 219 | Spain 320 | Canada 327 | Canada 317 | Norway 393 | Italy 362 | Netherlands* 297 | Japan 1,869 | Spain 3,223 |
| Denmark 199 | Japan 224 | Australia 225 | Switzerland 210 | Switzerland 215 | Denmark 307 | Denmark 297 | Denmark 266 | Canada 380 | UAE 353 | Australia* 266 | Canada 1,666 | Canada 2,640 |
| Canada 176 | Canada 192 | Canada 187 | Spain 207 | Canada 198 | Switzerland 260 | Japan 240 | Ireland 227 | Japan 302 | Australia 324 | Saudi Arabia 256 | Denmark 1,400 | Denmark 2,278 |
| Australia 168 | Denmark 191 | Denmark 153 | Australia 181 | Denmark 160 | Australia 254 | Switzerland 240 | Switzerland 223 | Australia 291 | Japan 298 | Belgium* 235 | Australia 1,258 | Switzerland 2,224 |
| Spain 162 | Spain 167 | Spain 136 | Denmark 175 | Australia 153 | Canada 247 | Australia 227 | Saudi Arabia 212 | Denmark 288 | Denmark 242 | Italy* 232 | Switzerland 1,105 | Australia 2,132 |
| Belgium 101 | Australia 146 | Belgium 95 | Belgium 95 | Belgium 131 | Belgium 158 | Belgium 180 | Belgium 167 | Ireland 221 | Belgium 202 | Switzerland* 161 | Saudi Arabia 1,103 | Saudi Arabia 1,894 |
| Finland 79 | Belgium 100 | Finland 88 | Finland 87 | UAE 101 | Finland 140 | Finland 147 | Australia 162 | Belgium 218 | Switzerland 186 | Finland* 123 | Belgium 924 | Belgium 1,446 |
| Ireland 61 | Finland 84 | Ireland 51 | Saudi Arabia 58 | Finland 81 | Saudi Arabia 112 | Ireland 131 | Finland 150 | Switzerland 195 | Finland 151 | Denmark* 110 | Ireland 830 | Finland 1,148 |
| Greece 38 | Ireland 59 | Greece 35 | Ireland 57 | Ireland 68 | Ireland 109 | Saudi Arabia 131 | Japan 144 | Finland 141 | Ireland 142 | Ireland* 109 | Finland 729 | Ireland 1,127 |
| Austria 38 | Greece 34 | Luxembourg 30 | Austria 34 | Austria 43 | UAE 100 | Austria 68 | Austria 57 | UAE 110 | Saudi Arabia 82 | Austria* 62 | UAE 651 | UAE 755 |

Note: Data for members of the OECD DAC, 2000-2009, includes their core ODA to UNHCR, UNRWA and WFP (as well as core ODA to EU institutions for EU15 members). It is expressed in constant 2009 prices. *Data for 2010 is partial and preliminary. It does not include the core ODA elements. Data for other donors is taken from UN OCHA FTS and is in current prices. All figures include contributions through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and pooled funding mechanisms. Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS

TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID 2000-2009 (US\$ MILLION)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 5 YEARS 05-'09 | 10 YEARS 00-'09 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Serbia 721 | Palestine/OPT 1,009 | Afghanistan 967 | Iraq 1,276 | Iraq 1,056 | Sudan 1,391 | Sudan 1,384 | Sudan 1,345 | Sudan 1,458 | Sudan 1,422 | Sudan 1,422 | Sudan 6,999 | Sudan 8,873 |
| States Ex- Yugoslavia 290 | Afghanistan 561 | Palestine/OPT 467 | Ethiopia 804 | Sudan 941 | Indonesia 870 | Palestine/OPT 796 | Palestine/OPT 857 | Ethiopia 886 | Palestine/OPT 1,303 | Palestine/OPT 1,303 | Palestine/OPT 4,316 | Palestine/OPT 7,182 |
| Palestine/OPT 273 | Serbia 309 | Angola 279 | Afghanistan 488 | Palestine/OPT 654 | Pakistan 721 | Lebanon 536 | Lebanon 414 | Palestine/OPT 863 | Ethiopia 692 | Ethiopia 692 | Ethiopia 2,881 | Iraq 5,121 |
| Ethiopia 230 | Ethiopia 215 | Sudan 262 | Palestine/OPT 464 | Ethiopia 439 | Iraq 696 | Indonesia 524 | Lebanon 363 | Afghanistan 860 | Afghanistan 634 | Afghanistan 634 | Afghanistan 2,482 | Afghanistan 5,094 |
| Mozambique 169 | DRC 187 | DRC 262 | Sudan 361 | Afghanistan 431 | Ethiopia 658 | Pakistan 451 | Iraq 363 | Somalia 604 | Somalia 573 | Somalia 573 | Iraq 2,325 | Ethiopia 4,801 |
| Afghanistan 166 | Iraq 178 | Ethiopia 232 | Angola 317 | DRC 287 | Sri Lanka 544 | DRC 435 | Afghanistan 317 | DRC 529 | DRC 567 | DRC 567 | DRC 2,252 | DRC 3,341 |
| Angola 159 | Sudan 175 | Sierra Leone 178 | DRC 257 | Angola 218 | Palestine/OPT 498 | Palestine/OPT 423 | Ethiopia 300 | Myanmar 466 | Myanmar 486 | Pakistan 486 | Pakistan 2,106 | Somalia 2,569 |
| Timor-Leste 142 | India 158 | States Ex- Yugoslavia 153 | Eritrea 177 | Liberia 175 | Afghanistan 320 | Afghanistan 349 | Bangladesh 285 | Iraq 376 | Iraq 468 | Iraq 468 | Indonesia 2,036 | Pakistan 2,417 |
| Iraq 140 | Bosnia- Herzegovina 154 | DPRK 149 | Burundi 151 | Uganda 165 | DRC 307 | Ethiopia 345 | Somalia 273 | Zimbabwe 334 | Kenya 400 | Kenya 400 | Somalia 1,969 | Indonesia 2,356 |
| Sudan 134 | Angola 148 | Iraq 146 | Uganda 146 | Burundi 164 | Somalia 214 | Somalia 324 | Pakistan 252 | China 310 | Zimbabwe 393 | Zimbabwe 393 | Lebanon 1,453 | Lebanon 1,880 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina 120 | Sierra Leone 143 | Somalia 130 | Jordan 136 | Somalia 156 | Somalia 195 | Kenya 248 | Indonesia 238 | Kenya 305 | Chad 322 | Chad 322 | Sri Lanka 1,400 | Kenya 1,658 |
| Jordan 119 | States Ex- Yugoslavia 137 | Jordan 123 | Somalia 135 | Serbia 137 | Eritrea 188 | Uganda 228 | Uganda 225 | Chad 250 | Indonesia 268 | Indonesia 268 | Kenya 1,232 | Sri Lanka 1,627 |
| DRC 96 | Jordan 125 | Tanzania 110 | Sierra Leone 129 | Iran 137 | Uganda 181 | Sri Lanka 161 | Sri Lanka 211 | Lebanon 249 | Sri Lanka 238 | Sri Lanka 238 | Zimbabwe 1,217 | Serbia 1,544 |
| Tanzania 89 | Mozambique 125 | Serbia 108 | Serbia 128 | DPRK 133 | Burundi 171 | Burundi 151 | Kenya 193 | Sri Lanka 246 | Syria 193 | Syria 193 | Uganda 1,025 | Uganda 1,510 |
| India 80 | Tanzania 116 | Burundi 104 | Tanzania 124 | Eritrea 122 | Liberia 146 | Liberia 148 | Chad 186 | Uganda 238 | Lebanon 192 | Lebanon 192 | Chad 996 | Zimbabwe 1,478 |
| Somalia 80 | DPRK 100 | Kenya 95 | DPRK 120 | Jordan 109 | India 130 | Jordan 116 | Zimbabwe 163 | Haiti 212 | Uganda 152 | Uganda 152 | Myanmar 740 | Angola 1,343 |
| Lebanon 78 | Somalia 99 | Lebanon 90 | Liberia 106 | Chad 105 | Chad 128 | Zimbabwe 115 | Jordan 120 | Pakistan 196 | Myanmar 151 | Myanmar 151 | Jordan 659 | Jordan 1,272 |
| Kenya 75 | Kenya 89 | Eritrea 86 | Zimbabwe 93 | Bangladesh 94 | Angola 120 | Chad 109 | Colombia 110 | Jordan 154 | Jordan 150 | Jordan 150 | Burundi 602 | Burundi 1,157 |
| Indonesia 74 | Lebanon 87 | Lebanon 85 | Lebanon 81 | Lebanon 91 | Jordan 119 | Colombia 102 | Burundi 109 | Yemen 138 | Haiti 145 | Haiti 145 | Bangladesh 576 | Chad 1,135 |
| Eritrea 73 | El Salvador 86 | Uganda 80 | Kenya 77 | Kenya 90 | Lebanon 112 | Niger 76 | Liberia 108 | Liberia 136 | Indonesia 143 | Georgia 143 | Liberia 551 | Liberia 944 |

Note: Figures include contributions from international governments (reporting to the OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS) and private contributions captured by UN OCHA FTS. This includes contributions made through the UN's CERF and pooled funding mechanisms. Source: OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and UN CERF

Development Initiatives is an independent organisation that sees improving aid effectiveness as part of its commitment to the elimination of absolute poverty by 2025. Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) is a data access and transparency programme of Development Initiatives which analyses aid flows to people living in humanitarian crises, and researches and publishes annual GHA reports. The programme is funded by the governments of Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The GHA report is produced entirely independently. The data analysis, content and presentation are solely the work of Development Initiatives and are a representation of its opinions alone.



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