In focus: Gulf states

Over the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, the combined contributions from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE accounted for 35% of the total from non-DAC donors and 3% of the total from all government donors. Contributions from the Gulf states have historically accounted for a significant proportion of all humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors. However, their share has fallen since Turkey’s humanitarian assistance increased sharply in response to the Syrian crisis in 2012 and 2013.

UAE was the largest Gulf donor over the 2009–2013 period, providing US$809 million in humanitarian assistance – making it the 18th largest government donor overall. Saudi Arabia was the second largest Gulf donor, with contributions of US$709 million (making it the 19th largest government donor), although a recent pledge of US$500 million to the Iraq response may change this picture for 2014. Qatar was the only Gulf donor whose humanitarian assistance declined in 2013 (from US$105 million in 2012 to US$69 million in 2013). In 2013, Kuwait was the largest Gulf state donor and the 14th largest of all government donors. Its contribution of US$327 million represented 2% of total contributions from governments and EU institutions that year. Kuwait’s 2013 humanitarian assistance allocation reveals a regional preference; over three-quarters of its funding went to the Syrian crisis.

In January 2013 Kuwait hosted the First Pledging Conference for Syria, and pledged US$300 million for the crisis.7 Pledges from other Gulf States included Bahrain (US$20 million), Saudi Arabia (US$78 million) and the UAE (US$300 million).

FIGURE 3.10

Recipients of Kuwait’s humanitarian assistance, 2013

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data
Notes: ‘Regional’ is used when no single recipient country is specified. For example, regional funding in response to the Syria crisis, which has affected Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, as per the UN Syria regional refugee response plan (RRP).