

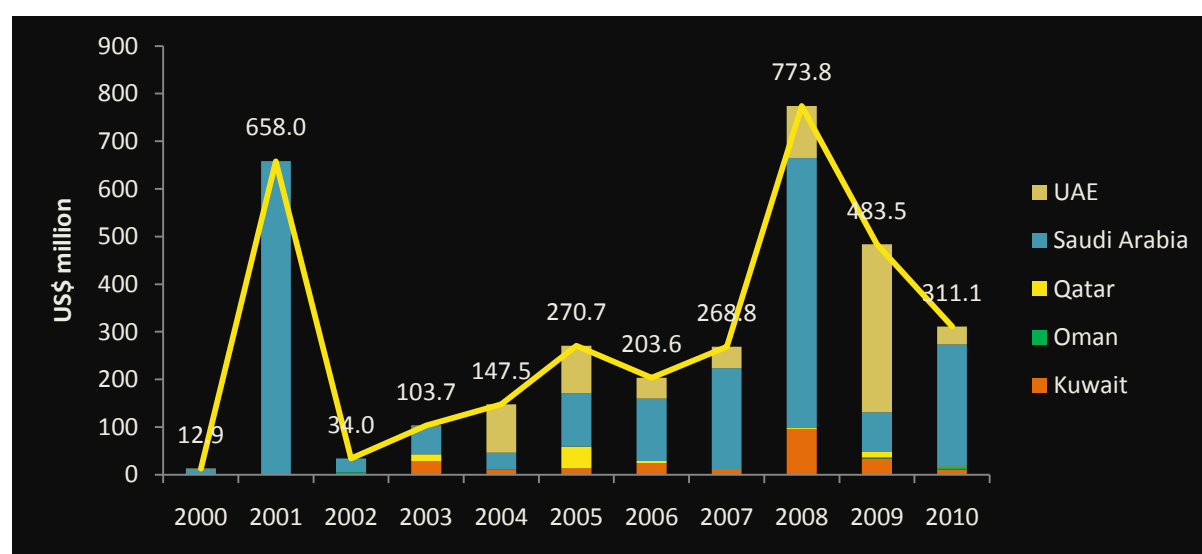
Non-DAC donors: Arab donors' humanitarian aid contributions

Terminology:

We use the term 'non-DAC' donors to refer to all donors that do not report to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) - there are currently [24 OECD DAC members](#). Non-DAC donors are also referred to as 'new', 'emerging', 'non-traditional' and 'non-Western', but all these labels simplify a very complex and diverse group. Unfortunately these titles are neither ideal or accurate (including the term non-DAC) – many of these 'donors' do not want to be labelled as such and instead see themselves as development partners facilitating South–South cooperation.

Who are the leading humanitarian Arab donors?

Saudi Arabia has given the largest volume of humanitarian aid amongst Arab donors (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait), a total of US\$2.1 billion between 2000 and 2010. The UAE has been the second largest Arab donor in this period, US\$793.1 million. Saudi Arabia's largest contribution was US\$656.7 million in 2001, of which US\$645.4 million (98%) went to Palestine/OPT.



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, US\$ million

A detailed breakdown of individual Arab donor contributions is available below.

Donor	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2000-2010
Kuwait	0.0	0.4	3.2	27.7	11.0	13.3	24.2	11.0	95.6	34.3	10.6	231.3
Oman	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	9.2
Qatar	0.6	1.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	45.7	4.5	0.2	2.6	12.9	1.8	84.6
Saudi Arabia	11.7	656.7	28.8	58.1	35.1	111.9	131.1	212.5	566.0	81.8	255.9	2149.5
United Arab Emirates	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	101.4	99.8	43.8	45.1	109.6	352.6	37.8	793.1
Total Arab donors	12.9	658.0	34.0	103.7	147.5	270.7	203.6	268.8	773.8	483.5	311.1	3267.7
Total non-DAC donors	34.7	665.0	98.1	155.3	192.1	625.3	286.9	311.0	939.2	555.3	622.5	4485.3
Arab donors proportion total	37%	99%	35%	67%	77%	43%	71%	86%	82%	87%	50%	73%

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, US\$ million

Saudi Arabia has been the largest non-DAC donor nearly every year, excluding 2004 and 2009 when the UAE was the largest donor.

Top 10 NDDs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Saudi Arabia 11.7	Saudi Arabia 656.7	Saudi Arabia 28.8	Saudi Arabia 58.1	United Arab Emirates 101.4	Saudi Arabia 111.9	Saudi Arabia 131.1	Saudi Arabia 212.5	Saudi Arabia 566.0	United Arab Emirates 352.6	Saudi Arabia 255.9
2	China 6.0	Qatar 1.0	South Africa 19.8	Kuwait 27.7	Saudi Arabia 35.1	United Arab Emirates 99.8	United Arab Emirates 43.8	United Arab Emirates 45.1	United Arab Emirates 109.6	Saudi Arabia 81.8	Turkey 60.9
3	Turkey 3.1	China 0.8	Russian Federation 17.8	Russian Federation 17.2	Russian Federation 17.5	Turkey 78.7	Kuwait 24.2	Turkey 11.1	Kuwait 95.6	Kuwait 34.3	Russian Federation 38.3
4	Romania 2.3	Russian Federation 0.8	India 7.4	Qatar 15.3	Kuwait 11.0	China 65.8	Russian Federation 19.9	Kuwait 11.0	Russian Federation 44.0	Russian Federation 32.5	United Arab Emirates 37.8
5	Russian Federation 1.8	South Africa 0.5	Algeria 4.8	India 12.9	Turkey 10.0	Qatar 45.7	South Africa 15.6	China 6.9	Thailand 27.4	Qatar 12.9	China 37.6
6	South Africa 1.5	Hungary 0.5	Turkey 4.1	South Africa 8.5	South Africa 5.1	Kyrgyzstan 27.1	Turkey 11.4	Czech Republic 3.5	Kazakhstan 9.7	India 10.7	India 36.5
7	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1.5	Poland 0.5	Kuwait 3.2	Algeria 3.2	China 3.2	India 25.0	Bahrain 5.0	Russian Federation 2.9	Turkey 9.7	Turkey 4.8	Brazil 28.9

8	Israel 1.2	Slovakia 0.4	Romania 3.2	United Arab Emirates 2.5	Trinidad and Tobago 1.3	Russian Federation 20.5	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 4.5	Liechtenstein 2.2	China 9.2	Czech Republic 4.3	Thailand 11.7
9	Namibia 0.8	Kuwait 0.4	Oman 2.0	Malawi 1.5	Czech Republic 1.1	Algeria 14.8	Qatar 4.5	Poland 2.2	Iraq 8.0	Hong Kong 4.0	Mexico 10.7
10	Qatar 0.6	Morocco 0.4	Singapore 1.7	Iceland 1.4	Kazakhstan 1.0	Kuwait 13.3	Czech Republic 4.5	Iceland 1.7	Singapore 6.5	Poland 2.1	Kuwait 10.6
Other donors	14.0	6.5	31.6	52.2	38.2	334.8	87.7	42.3	168.1	86.7	268.1
Total donors	34.7	665.0	98.1	155.3	192.1	625.3	286.9	311.0	939.2	555.3	622.5
Concentration top 3	60%	99%	68%	66%	80%	46%	69%	86%	82%	84%	57%
Concentration top 10	88%	100%	95%	96%	98%	80%	92%	97%	94%	97%	85%

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, US\$ million

Interestingly compared to OECD DAC donors, Saudi Arabia has been amongst the top 15 government donors twice since 2008 and the UAE has featured once, twelfth in 2009. However because we rely on data from the UN OCHA FTS, which is voluntarily reported by donors, we are not sure if all humanitarian contributions by Arab donors are captured, it could be more.

	Donor	2008	Donor	2009	Donor	2010
1	United States	4,421.0	United States	4,375.9	United States	4,806.4
2	EU Institutions	1,959.2	EU Institutions	1,612.5	EU Institutions	1,604.3
3	United Kingdom	895.2	United Kingdom	1,023.6	United Kingdom	950.8
4	Germany	743.1	Germany	727.4	Germany	685.2
5	Spain	613.8	Spain	632.2	Japan	537.0
6	Netherlands	611.9	Sweden	573.1	Spain	500.9
7	Saudi Arabia	566.0	Netherlands	507.9	Canada	451.6
8	Sweden	539.0	France	405.8	Sweden	393.4
9	France	438.8	Canada	395.5	France	373.8
10	Italy	416.0	Norway	374.7	Norway	339.0
11	Norway	393.1	Italy	361.9	Netherlands	297.3
12	Canada	380.1	UAE	352.6	Australia	265.5
13	Japan	302.0	Australia	324.0	Saudi Arabia	255.9
14	Australia	291.2	Japan	298.3	Belgium	235.0
15	Denmark	287.5	Denmark	242.4	Italy	231.5

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC data, US\$ million

What has been the humanitarian response by Arab donors in the Horn of Africa?

As of 22 July 2011 (when we last downloaded data from the FTS) Arab donors have only reported a small amount of humanitarian aid to the Horn of Africa (which we class as the 5 countries below). The UAE has reported US\$1.9 million to Somalia and Saudi Arabia has reported US\$0.7 million to Kenya for food assistance which is included in the UN CAP appeal for Kenya. These contributions make up a small proportion of total humanitarian aid to the Horn of Africa in 2011. There are no reported contributions from Qatar, Kuwait and Oman. However Kuwait has pledged US\$10 million to Somalia as gifts in kind.

Donor	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Total
UAE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	
Total	25.5	1.8	424.7	346.1	403.7	1201.9

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, US\$ million

What has been the humanitarian response by Arab donors to the Arab Spring?

So far in 2011 Arab donor contributions to the humanitarian crises resulting from the Arab spring uprisings (Tunisia, Yemen, Libya, Bahrain, Egypt and Syria) are relatively low. The UAE has been the seventh largest government donor to Yemen, US\$5.2 million. No humanitarian aid has been reported to the FTS from Arab donors to Egypt, Syria, Libya and Bahrain.

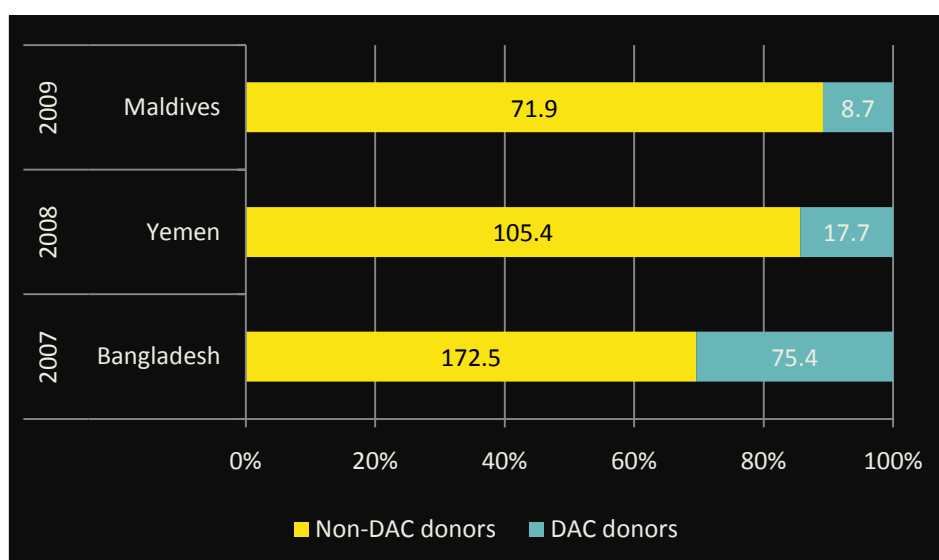
Donor	Tunisia	Yemen	Total
UAE	-	5.2	5.2
Saudi Arabia	-	1.0	1.0
Qatar	0.4	-	0.4
Grand Total	0.4	6.2	6.6

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS downloaded 11 July 2011 (checked data for updates 27 July 2011), US\$ million

However there may be other aid flows from Arab countries. In [July 2011 the UAE](#) offered a US\$3 billion assistance package to Egypt. US\$750 million for housing and infrastructure projects for the youth and US\$750 for other initiatives targeting the sector.

Do Arab donors support humanitarian aid recipients that are not priorities for OECD DAC donors?

Donors often give humanitarian aid based on a number of factors such as regional proximity, language, history and culture, for example Belgium's humanitarian aid is concentrated predominantly in the Great Lakes due to historical ties). Due to regional proximity Arab donors often fund recipients that are not necessarily a priority for DAC donors. For example non-DAC donors made up the largest proportion of government donors' humanitarian aid to Yemen in 2008, US\$105.4 million or 86% - of this, 99% came from Saudi Arabia.



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC data, US\$ million

Before 2010 [Yemen](#) was not a high priority for DAC donor governments, whereas some Arab donors have been prioritizing this area for some time. In 2008 and 2009 Saudi Arabia was the largest government donor to Yemen (US\$103.9 million and US\$9.2 million respectively) and the UAE also featured quite high.

2008		2009		2010	
Saudi Arabia	103.9	Saudi Arabia	9.2	United States	42.2
CERF	8.2	CERF	7.7	CERF	15.3
Dubai Cares (UAE)	6.6	UAE	4.1	UAE	13.6
Netherlands	3.6	Sweden	3.9	ECHO	10.9
ECHO	2.3	ECHO	3.7	UK	6.7
UK	2.1	Germany	3.6	Germany	6.4
Italy	2.1	Switzerland	2.1	Switzerland	3.5
Germany	1.6	UK	2.0	Japan	3.1
UAE	1.4	Japan	1.9	Sweden	2.7
Japan	1.0	United States	1.8	Italy	2.4
Other donors	3.6	Other donors	12.9	Other donors	36.5

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data, US\$ million

Are Arab donors changing the way they channel humanitarian aid?

In 2010 we saw a large increase in the amount of money channelled through pooled funding mechanisms by non-DAC donors, in the past a large proportion of humanitarian aid from non-DAC donors was channelled bilaterally to the affected governments. In 2010 Saudi Arabia was the largest donor to give to the Haiti emergency response fund (a pooled funding mechanisms established for the rapid release of funds in an emergency). Arab donors (and many other donors) may be restrained by limited presence on the ground in some countries so therefore might channel more humanitarian aid multilaterally. A possible reason why Saudi Arabia gave through the Haiti ERF is because it did not have a strong humanitarian presence in Haiti and this was the easiest way to channel funds.

Better data

Unfortunately we do not know the true extent of humanitarian aid from Arab donors because not all contributions are captured. We rely on data from the UN OCHA FTS database but this is based on donors voluntarily reporting contributions and might not capture all flows. The [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) was established to agree a standard for all aid donors and implementers of aid projects to publish information on their activities in a common format that makes it more easily comparable and accessible. More timely, standardised and comparable data will help us understand how much has been given, by whom, to where and when, which should then enable us to answer the reasons why.

For more detailed analysis of humanitarian aid and non-DAC donors please refer to a recent GHA report – [shifting structures, changing trends](#).

Author: Kerry Smith

Email: Kerry@devinit.org