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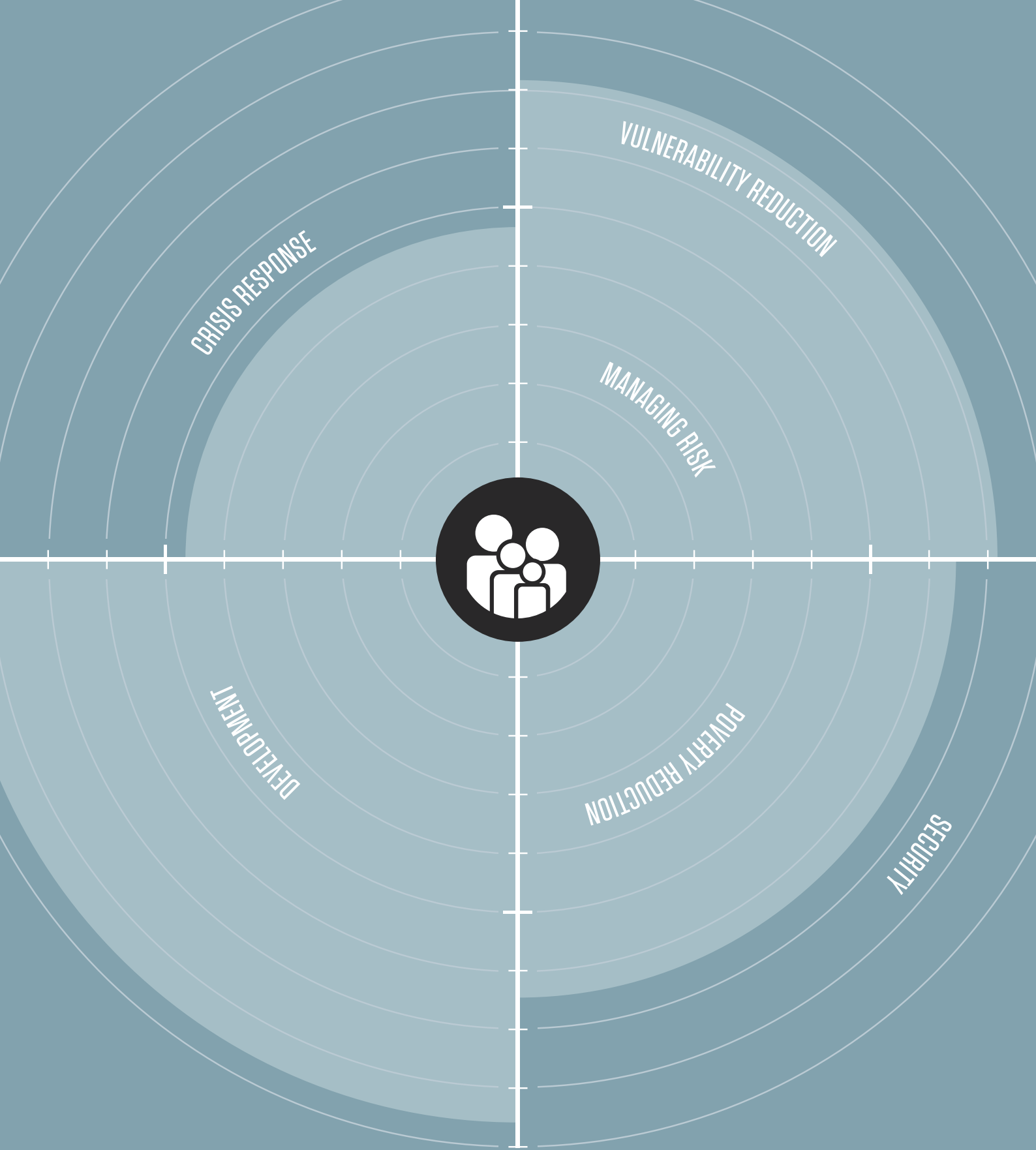


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# GHA REPORT 2012 SUMMARY



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## ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

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This is a summary of GHA Report 2012 – a report that uses the latest data to present the most comprehensive assessment of the international humanitarian financing response. The main report considers how this response has measured up to the scale of global humanitarian crises and reflects on the timeliness, proportionality, and phasing of investments. Chapters on humanitarian funding (the donors, recipients and channels of delivery), the forces which shape humanitarian need, and the investments needed to tackle vulnerability reveal the complexity of humanitarian response. In a world where crisis seems increasingly likely to be the norm, building resilience to shock and disaster risk is key. Transparent and reliable information, as provided by GHA Report 2012, is essential for all those working to address humanitarian crisis and vulnerability.

The report was authored by Lydia Poole (GHA Programme Leader). Information design and editorial production was led by Lisa Walmsley (Head of Information Services). GHA team members provided substantial data analysis and research: Daniele Malerba, Dan Sparks, Hannah Sweeney, Kerry Smith and Velina Stoianova. Andrea Delgado and Chloe Stirk contributed additional research assistance. Georgina Brereton coordinated production. Editorial guidance was provided by Executive Director, Judith Randel and Director of Research, Analysis and Evidence, Dan Coppard.

To communicate with the report's authors, or to ask questions or provide comments, please contact us by email: [gha@devinit.org](mailto:gha@devinit.org). To read the full report, visit the GHA website: [www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org](http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org)



## THE STORY

Pakistan is one of the many leading recipients of humanitarian aid affected by multiple overlapping crises. Home to 35.2 million people living in absolute poverty, 1.7 million refugees and 453,000 internally displaced people in 2011, Pakistan experiences domestic and regional conflict and has endured large-scale flooding for two consecutive years.

Humanitarian aid alone cannot address such situations of fragility.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2010 major natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan had wide-ranging effects on the collective humanitarian response: driving up overall international spending by 23% over the previous year; drawing in new government and private donors; and involving military actors in responses on a huge scale. These crises also shifted historic geographical concentrations of humanitarian spending, exacerbating the gap in unmet financing for a number of other countries.

In 2011 global humanitarian needs were smaller in scale, with the UN's consolidated humanitarian appeal requesting US\$8.9 billion, 21% less in financing, to meet the humanitarian needs of 62 million people, compared with US\$11.3 billion requested to meet the needs of 74 million people in 2010. The overall international humanitarian financing response fell back by 9%, from US\$18.8 billion in 2010 to US\$17.1 billion in 2011. But despite the reduction in needs in the UN's humanitarian appeals, the gap in unmet financing widened to levels not seen in ten years.

Humanitarian crises not only occur in parts of the world where many people are already poor: they deepen poverty and prevent people from escaping from it. Building resilience to shock and disaster risk therefore is not only the concern of affected communities and humanitarians; it is of fundamental importance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in the elimination of absolute poverty.

## THE RESPONSE TO GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN CRISES

The collective international government response to humanitarian crises reached an historic peak in 2010, growing by 10% to reach US\$13 billion. Based on preliminary figures, total international humanitarian aid from governments fell by US\$495 million, or 4%, in 2011. Humanitarian aid from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors increased by US\$1 billion between 2009 and 2010 (9%) and fell by US\$266 million between 2010 and 2011 (2%). Humanitarian aid from governments outside of the OECD DAC group increased by US\$156 million (27%) between 2009 and 2010, then fell by US\$229 million (31%) in 2011.

Private funding has become increasingly responsive to need relative to government sources. Private contributions grew rapidly in 2010, up by 70% (US\$2.4 billion) from 2009 levels and reaching US\$5.8 billion. Initial preliminary estimates for 2011 indicate that levels of private giving have fallen back again but still remain above 2009 levels, at US\$4.6 billion.

The impact of the global economic crisis is only now starting to be felt in development aid budgets. Official development assistance (ODA) from OECD DAC donors fell in absolute terms by US\$4.2 billion (3%) in 2011. Humanitarian aid fell at a slightly lower rate (2%) than development assistance more widely (3%) in 2011, and thus grew as a share of total ODA by 0.1%. In the year following the Pakistan and Haiti 'mega-disasters', when overall humanitarian needs subsided, a reduction of just 2% demonstrated partial resilience in humanitarian spending amongst OECD DAC donors, particularly when viewed against a backdrop of aid budget cuts. The impact of the prospect of more severe cuts in ODA on humanitarian assistance remains to be seen.

While some donors were increasing their contributions to meet rising levels of need in 2010, however, others were reducing theirs, and over a period of several years the donor division of labour has gradually shifted. The top ten countries increasing their humanitarian aid spending between 2008 and 2010 (the United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Germany, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Norway, Australia and France) collectively increased their contributions by US\$1.2 billion over the period. The ten donors with the largest humanitarian aid spending reductions between 2008 and 2010 meanwhile (Saudi Arabia, the European Union (EU) institutions, the Netherlands, Italy, Kuwait, Spain, Ireland, Austria, Thailand and Greece) collectively reduced their contributions by US\$1 billion.

The overall rising trend in international humanitarian aid to recipient countries in 2010 masked a number of shifts in the traditional distributions of international humanitarian funding. The US\$3.1 billion of humanitarian funds channelled to Haiti in 2010 was of a completely different order to the volumes typically received – more than double the amount received by the largest recipient in any other year to date. In each year since 2001, approximately one-third of total humanitarian aid has been concentrated among the top three recipient countries. In 2010, however, the share of the leading three recipients jumped to nearly half of the total, with Haiti receiving 25% and Pakistan 17%.

There were some clear 'losers' amidst the overall growth in international humanitarian aid spending in 2010. Among the 15 countries with the greatest reductions in humanitarian funding by volume, five

experienced an improvement in their humanitarian situation; of the remaining ten, all experienced greater difficulties in raising funds within their UN funding appeals than in the previous year, with many noting serious difficulties in raising funds in the first half of the year. In the most striking examples, the proportion of funding needs met in the UN appeals for Nepal and Chad were 33% and 31% lower, respectively, in 2010 than in 2009.

## **FORCES SHAPING HUMANITARIAN NEED AND THE MIXED INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE**

The scale of global humanitarian crises abated in 2011, with 12.5 million fewer people targeted to receive humanitarian assistance in the UN consolidated appeals process (CAP), and a further drop of 10.4 million in the expected numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2012. In 2011 the number of people affected by natural disasters fell to 91 million, substantially lower than the 224 million in 2010 and the lowest figure in ten years.

The structural vulnerabilities of the global economic system that gave rise to the global food crisis of 2008 remain largely unchanged, leading to a second price spike in 2011, with energy prices rising by 143% and food prices by 56% from their lowest points in 2009 to their peaks in 2011. Price volatility remains acute, and the outlook is one of continued high prices.

Unmet humanitarian financing needs rose across the board in 2011, for UN CAP and other appeals alike. The proportion of humanitarian financing needs within the UN CAP appeal that remained unmet in 2011 was greater, at 38%, than in any year since 2001, despite overall reduced requirements. UN appeals outside of the CAP in 2011 were funded to just 37% overall, however, well below the average of 46% for the period 2000–2011. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) appeals in 2009 and 2010 had unmet requirements of 17% and 21% respectively, compared with just 11% and 10% in the two preceding years. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) appeal funding requirements were just 50% met in 2011 against an average of 67% for the period 2006–2011.

In 2010, consolidated appeals – which represent chronic, predictable humanitarian crises – collectively saw an 11% reduction in the share of their appeal requirements met. In 2011 regular consolidated appeals fared slightly better, with a 1% increase in the share of requirements met, but the majority of them were worse funded in 2011 than they were two or three years previously.

## **INVESTMENTS TO TACKLE VULNERABILITY**

Many of the leading recipients of humanitarian assistance are characterised as complex crises, with countries often suffering from conflict and with very limited capacity to deal with disasters. All but one of the top ten recipients between 2001 and 2010 are considered fragile states, and all have been affected by conflict for 5–10 years.

In 2009, 68% of total official humanitarian assistance was received by countries considered long-term recipients, i.e. countries receiving an above-average share of their total ODA in the form of humanitarian aid for a period of 8 or more years during the preceding 15 years.

Building resilience to crises in these places is the most efficient and cost-effective way of preventing suffering and protecting livelihoods, yet relatively small shares of international resources are invested specifically in building resilience. Just 4% of official humanitarian aid (US\$1.5 billion) and 0.7% (US\$4.4 billion) of non-humanitarian ODA was invested in disaster risk reduction between 2006 and 2010.

Conflict-affected states receive the overwhelming majority of international assistance: on average, between 64% and 83% of international humanitarian assistance was channelled to countries in conflict or in post-conflict transition between 2001 and 2010. ODA investments in peace and security sectors grew by 140% overall between 2002 and 2010 – and by 249% within the top 20 recipients.

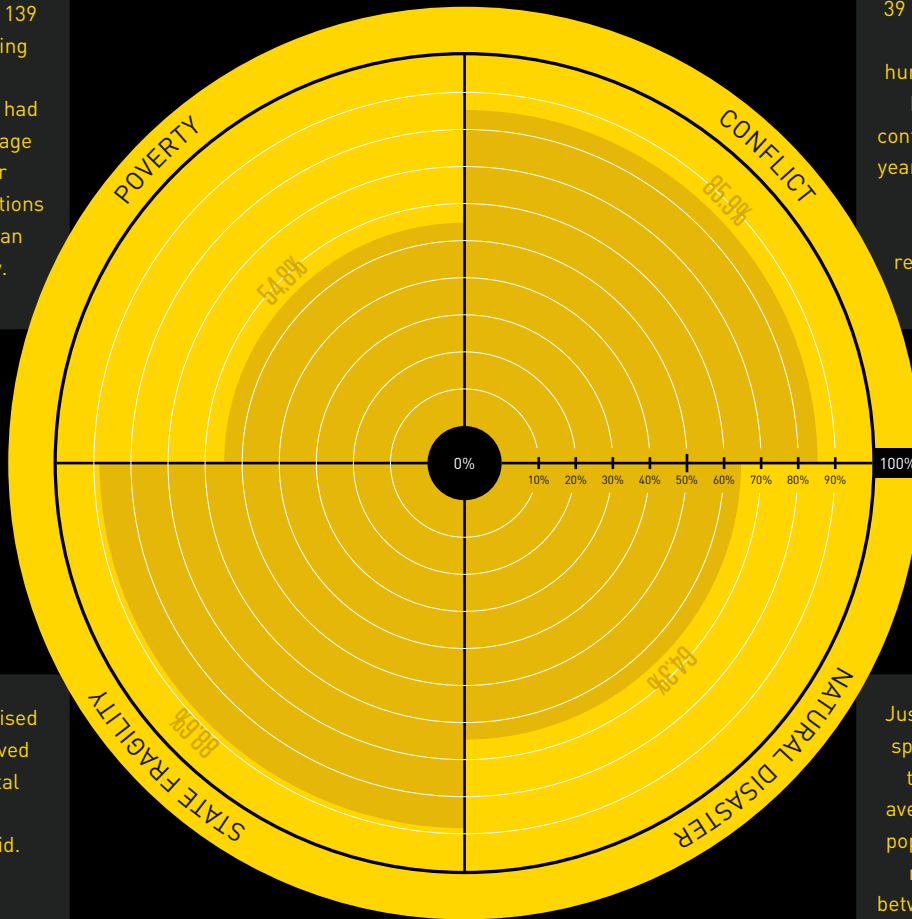
Aid is a key resource to meet the needs of people vulnerable to and affected by crises. But many other official and private resource flows have a role to play in creating broad-based growth – growth that has the potential to reduce poverty and vulnerability, provided it is equitable and built on investments that engage with and support the poor.



Large volumes of international humanitarian aid are spent each year in places where people are acutely vulnerable to crises – where high proportions of the population live in absolute poverty, where violent conflict is common and where states are fragile.

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS, CRED, INCAF, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, SIPRI and World Bank data

In 2010, 53 of the 139 countries receiving international humanitarian aid had higher than average shares of their respective populations living on less than US\$1.25 a day.



39 countries receiving international humanitarian aid had been affected by conflict for five or more years over the previous decade. They collectively received US\$10.7bn in 2010.

45 states categorised as 'fragile' received 88.6% of the total international humanitarian aid.

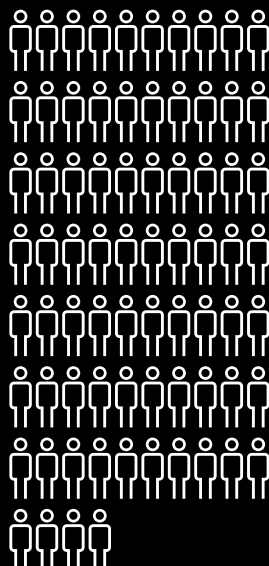
Just over US\$8bn was spent in 46 countries that had an above average share of their population affected by natural disasters between 2001 and 2010.

Fewer people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2011 than in 2010 – but numbers appear to be rising again in 2012.

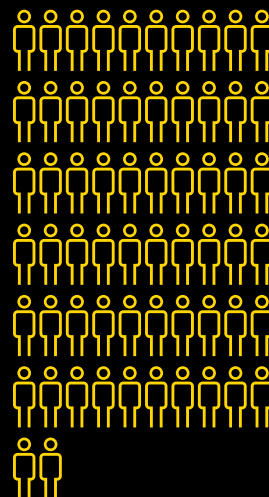
Source: UN consolidated appeals process (CAP)

= 1 million

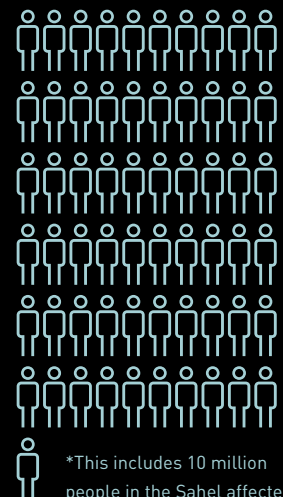
2010 74million



2011 62million



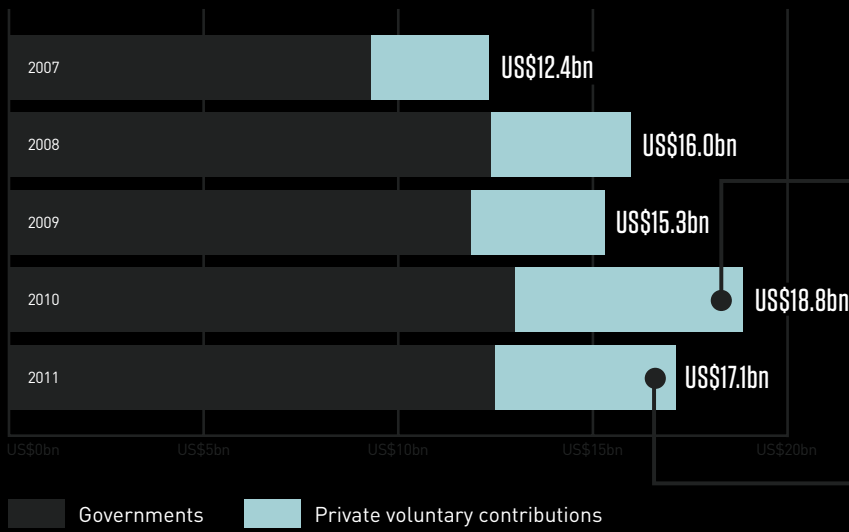
2012 61million\*



\*This includes 10 million people in the Sahel affected by food insecurity and added to the appeal in May/June 2012

**Natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan drove sharp increases in both humanitarian needs and financing in 2010.**

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data, UN OCHA FTS data and our own research

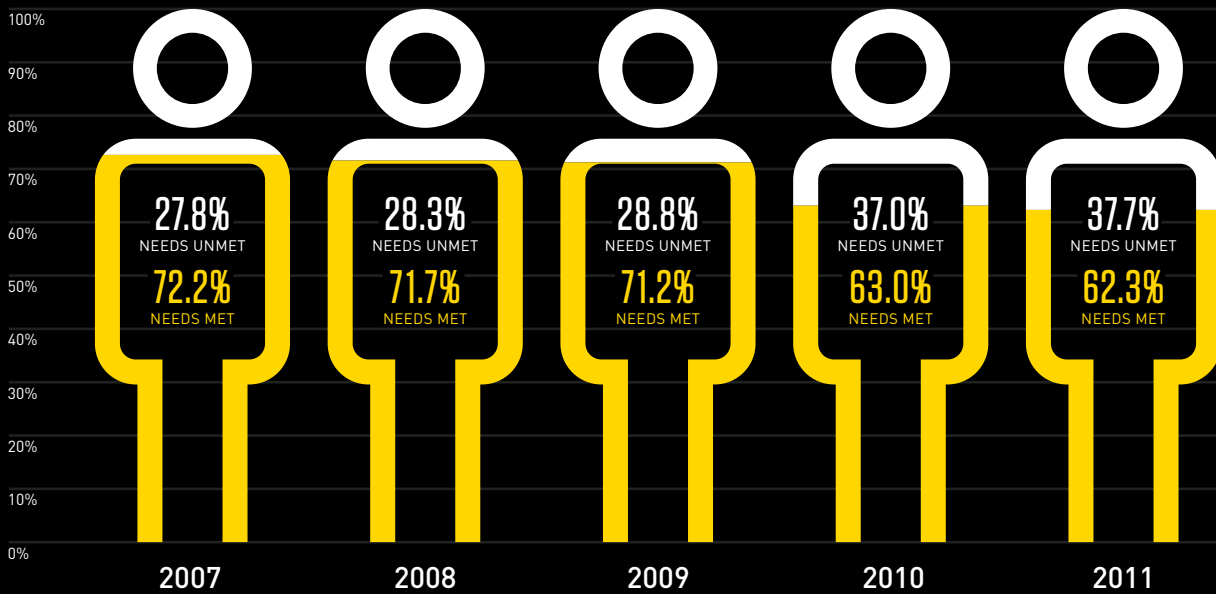


Major natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan contributed to a 23% increase in international humanitarian aid in 2010.

The overall international humanitarian financing response fell back by 9% in 2011. Both private and government contributions remained above 2009 levels.

**Despite large increases in humanitarian financing, the gap between met and unmet needs in UN CAP appeals has widened by 10% over the last five years.**

Source: UN OCHA FTS



**The funding gap also widened for other appeals in 2011.**

- Average level of needs met
- Needs met in 2011

Source: UN OCHA FTS and IFRC

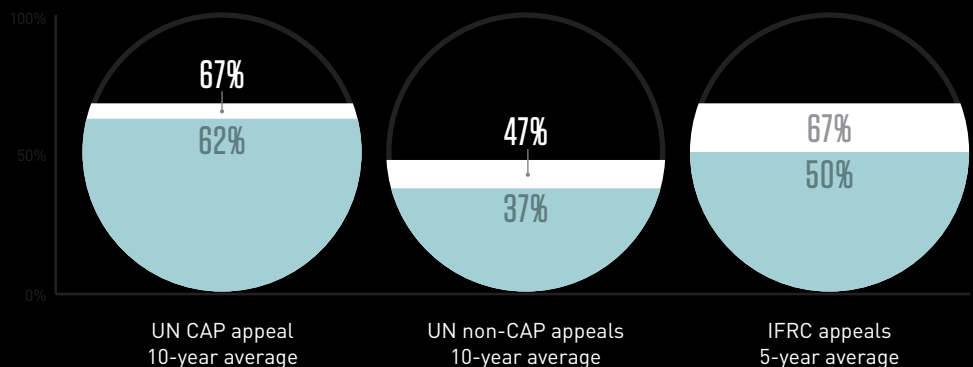
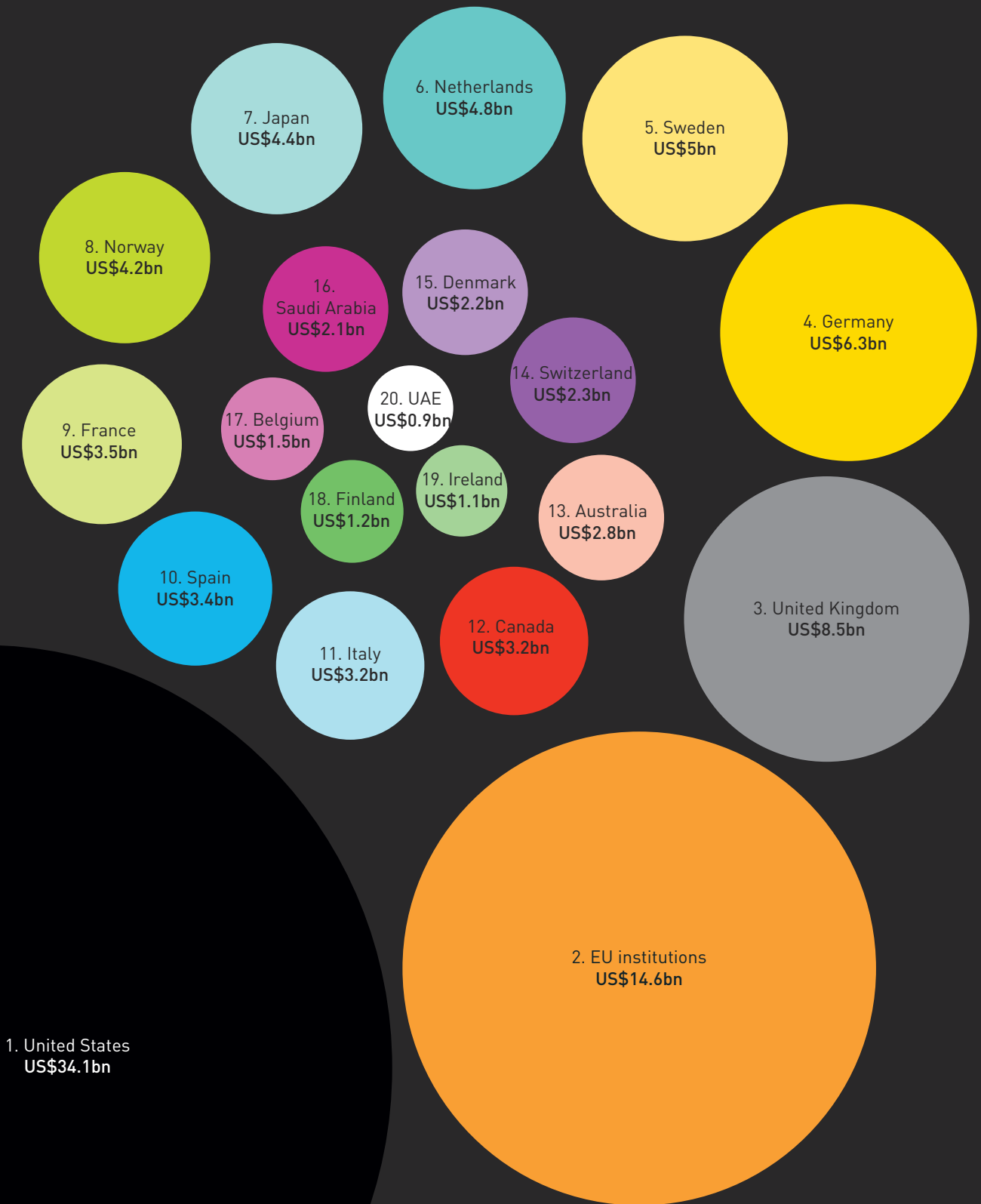


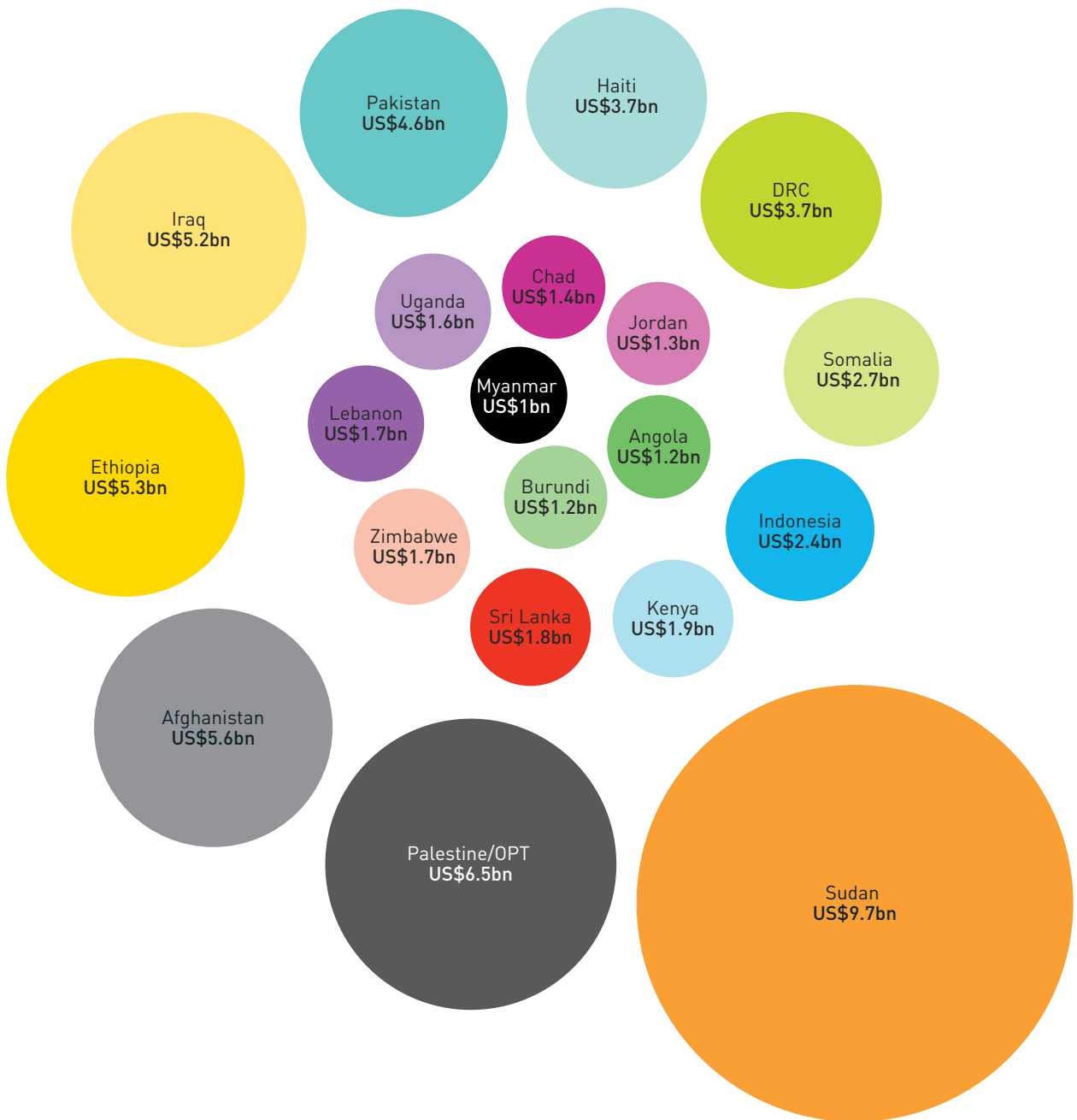


FIGURE 1: TOP 20 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTORS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2001–2010



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

FIGURE 2: TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2001–2010



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

FIGURE 3: TOP 20 DONORS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2001-2010 (US\$ MILLION)

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	5 YEARS 2006-2010	10 YEARS 2001-2010
United States 2,002	United States 2,025	United States 3,350	United States 2,847	United States 3,765	United States 3,249	United States 3,128	United States 4,478	United States 4,426	United States 4,871	United States 4,642	United States 20,152	United States 34,140
EU institutions 1,129	EU institutions 1,018	EU institutions 1,058	EU institutions 1,362	EU institutions 1,627	EU institutions 1,766	EU institutions 1,587	EU institutions 1,875	EU institutions 1,544	EU institutions 1,658	EU institutions 1,732	EU institutions 8,430	EU institutions 14,624
Saudi Arabia 657	United Kingdom 725	United Kingdom 725	Japan 955	Japan 924	United Kingdom 1,058	United Kingdom 757	United Kingdom 898	United Kingdom 898	United Kingdom 1,028	United Kingdom 943	United Kingdom 1,100	United Kingdom 4,684
United Kingdom 571	Germany 551	Germany 478	United Kingdom 781	United Kingdom 781	Germany 774	Germany 612	Germany 688	Germany 678	Germany 744	Japan 812	Germany 3,497	Germany 6,334
Germany 568	Netherlands 374	Netherlands 396	Germany 525	Germany 735	Netherlands 619	Netherlands 516	Netherlands 581	Sweden 614	Sweden 690	Sweden 715	Sweden 2,930	Sweden 4,951
Sweden 449	Japan 371	Sweden 389	Netherlands 417	Netherlands 614	Sweden 537	Sweden 512	Sweden 576	Spain 596	Japan 642	Germany 685	Netherlands 2,661	Netherlands 4,773
Netherlands 403	Norway 362	Netherlands 305	France 338	Norway 541	France 430	Norway 463	Spain 575	Netherlands 486	Canada 550	Norway 472	Spain 2,382	Japan 4,442
Norway 347	Sweden 359	Japan 288	Sweden 328	Sweden 496	Norway 421	Spain 368	Saudi Arabia 566	Norway 415	Spain 496	Canada 464	Norway 2,198	Norway 4,156
Italy 293	Italy 340	France 265	Norway 312	France 366	Spain 347	France 361	Norway 429	Australia 401	Norway 470	Australia 439	Canada 2,049	France 3,534
France 287	France 279	Italy 263	Italy 312	Italy 340	Italy 333	Canada 349	Canada 422	Canada 398	Netherlands 459	Spain 408	France 1,998	Spain 3,357
Japan 234	Australia 274	Canada 240	Canada 225	Australia 310	Canada 329	Italy 345	France 401	France 371	France 435	Netherlands 338	Italy 1,679	Italy 3,226
Switzerland 231	Switzerland 233	Australia 222	Switzerland 221	Denmark 297	Denmark 287	Denmark 249	Italy 383	UAE 353	Australia 390	France 337	Japan 1,670	Canada 3,215
Canada 220	Canada 214	Switzerland 216	Spain 206	Spain 286	Australia 278	Switzerland 230	Switzerland 356	Italy 334	Italy 283	Italy 318	Australia 1,622	Australia 2,794
Australia 178	Denmark 142	Spain 196	Australia 187	Switzerland 268	Japan 251	Saudi Arabia 212	Japan 316	Japan 310	Denmark 259	Denmark 272	Denmark 1,290	Switzerland 2,252
Denmark 169	Spain 128	Denmark 160	Denmark 144	Canada 268	Switzerland 247	Ireland 208	Denmark 269	Denmark 226	Saudi Arabia 256	Belgium 268	Saudi Arabia 1,247	Denmark 2,202
Spain 158	Belgium 92	Belgium 92	Belgium 125	Belgium 145	Belgium 171	Australia 198	Belgium 206	Switzerland 192	Belgium 227	Switzerland 242	Switzerland 1,083	Saudi Arabia 2,138
Belgium 96	Finland 85	Finland 84	UAE 101	Finland 132	Saudi Arabia 131	Belgium 159	Ireland 203	Belgium 191	Switzerland 211	Finland 159	Belgium 954	Belgium 1,505
Finland 81	Ireland 48	Saudi Arabia 58	Finland 78	Saudi Arabia 112	Finland 131	Japan 150	Switzerland 202	Finland 143	Finland 167	Ireland 129	Ireland 791	Finland 1,178
Ireland 55	Greece 35	Ireland 53	Ireland 63	UAE 100	Ireland 120	Finland 144	Finland 133	Ireland 131	Ireland 128	UAE 89	Finland 718	Ireland 1,107
Luxembourg 33	Luxembourg 30	Austria 32	Austria 41	Ireland 98	Austria 64	Austria 54	UAE 110	Saudi Arabia 82	UAE 114	China 87	UAE 665	UAE 869

Note: Data for members of the OECD DAC, 2001-2010, includes core ODA to UNHCR, UNRWA and WFP (and to EU institutions where applicable). It is expressed in constant 2010 prices. 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. \*Data for 2011 is preliminary. Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

FIGURE 4: TOP 20 RECIPIENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID, 2001–2010 (US\$ MILLION)

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	5 YEARS 2006–2010	10 YEARS 2001–2010
Palestine/OPT 1,010	Afghanistan 976	Iraq 1,298	Iraq 1,084	Sudan 1,403	Sudan 1,387	Sudan 1,358	Sudan 1,469	Sudan 1,436	Haiti 3,065	Somalia 1,140	Sudan 6,560	Sudan 9,735
Afghanistan 560	Palestine/OPT 473	Ethiopia 810	Sudan 965	Indonesia 896	Palestine/ OPT 578	Palestine/ OPT 598	Ethiopia 891	Palestine/OPT 1,103	Pakistan 2,065	Sudan 858	Pakistan 3,547	Palestine/OPT 6,488
Serbia 307	Angola 279	Afghanistan 497	Palestine/ OPT 657	Pakistan 748	Lebanon 525	DRC 415	Afghanistan 878	Ethiopia 699	Sudan 909	Ethiopia 762	Haiti 3,542	Afghanistan 5,605
Ethiopia 215	Sudan 265	Palestine/ OPT 466	Ethiopia 449	Iraq 712	Indonesia 524	Iraq 371	Palestine/ OPT 631	Afghanistan 647	Ethiopia 639	Afghanistan 687	Palestine/OPT 3,528	Ethiopia 5,256
DRC 186	DRC 261	Sudan 366	Afghanistan 438	Ethiopia 668	Pakistan 464	Lebanon 329	Somalia 606	Somalia 577	Palestine/ OPT 618	Kenya 550	Ethiopia 2,879	Iraq 5,246
Sudan 176	Ethiopia 235	Angola 319	DRC 285	Sri Lanka 555	DRC 420	Afghanistan 326	Afghanistan 529	DRC 574	Afghanistan 605	Pakistan 460	Pakistan 2,812	Pakistan 4,565
Iraq 173	Sierra Leone 178	DRC 258	Angola 219	Palestine/OPT 353	Iraq 416	Ethiopia 303	Myanmar 484	Pakistan 567	DRC 456	Haiti 459	DRC 2,394	Haiti 3,708
India 158	States Ex- Yugoslavia 151	Eritrea 179	Liberia 176	Afghanistan 322	Afghanistan 357	Bangladesh 287	Iraq 382	Iraq 478	Kenya 290	DRC 431	Somalia 2,018	DRC 3,690
Bosnia- Herzegovina 156	Iraq 147	Burundi 151	Uganda 166	DRC 306	Ethiopia 347	Somalia 275	Zimbabwe 339	Kenya 404	Chad 278	Palestine/OPT 405	Iraq 1,831	Somalia 2,744
Angola 149	DPRK 147	Uganda 147	Burundi 164	Zimbabwe 214	Somalia 321	Pakistan 251	China 315	Zimbabwe 400	Somalia 239	Chad 335	Kenya 1,448	Indonesia 2,434
Sierra Leone 142	Somalia 133	Somalia 140	Somalia 158	Somalia 195	Kenya 254	Indonesia 237	Kenya 307	Chad 322	Niger 231	Yemen 264	Lebanon 1,301	Kenya 1,887
States Ex- Yugoslavia 135	Jordan 124	Jordan 136	Iran 139	Eritrea 191	Uganda 229	Uganda 227	Chad 249	Indonesia 269	Sri Lanka 205	Sri Lanka 190	Indonesia 1,280	Sri Lanka 1,814
Jordan 126	Serbia 111	Sierra Leone 130	Serbia 136	Uganda 182	Sri Lanka 164	Sri Lanka 212	Sri Lanka 246	Sri Lanka 248	Zimbabwe 199	Sri Lanka 163	Zimbabwe 1,218	Lebanon 1,749
Mozambique 124	Tanzania 109	Tanzania 129	DPRK 134	Burundi 170	Burundi 152	Kenya 194	Uganda 238	Syria 176	Iraq 185	Niger 161	Chad 1148	Zimbabwe 1,688
Tanzania 115	Burundi 104	Tanzania 124	Eritrea 124	Liberia 146	Liberia 149	Chad 188	Haiti 212	Myanmar 154	Jordan 170	Cote d'Ivoire 150	Sri Lanka 1,075	Uganda 1,565
Somalia 101	Kenya 95	DPRK 120	Jordan 110	India 131	Zimbabwe 117	Zimbabwe 164	Pakistan 201	Uganda 152	Lebanon 122	Liberia 149	Uganda 929	Chad 1,407
DPRK 100	Lebanon 91	Liberia 106	Chad 105	Chad 128	Chad 111	Colombia 110	Lebanon 189	Haiti 144	Syria 120	Iraq 109	Myanmar 831	Jordan 1,266
Kenya 90	Eritrea 87	Zimbabwe 93	Bangladesh 96	Angola 120	Jordan 107	Jordan 109	Jordan 140	Georgia 141	Indonesia 113	Libya 94	Jordan 661	Angola 1,188
Lebanon 87	Zimbabwe 86	Lebanon 82	Lebanon 91	Jordan 109	Colombia 102	Burundi 108	Indonesia 138	Lebanon 136	Yemen 111	Central African Rep. 78	Bangladesh 630	Burundi 1,159
El Salvador 85	Uganda 81	Kenya 77	Kenya 91	Niger 108	Niger 77	Liberia 107	Yemen 138	Jordan 135	Myanmar 102	Myanmar 78	Burundi 491	Myanmar 995

Source: OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and UN CERF data. \*2011 data is based on contributions reported through UN OCHA FTS and is provided for illustrative purposes only