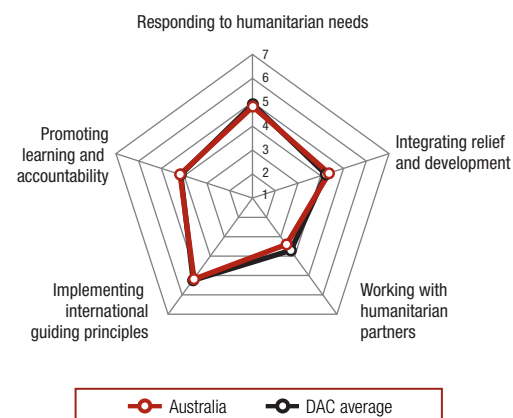


# Australia

AusAID, the Australian Agency for International Development, manages the coordination and communication of humanitarian action within its wider overseas aid programme. AusAID is an administratively autonomous agency within the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio. Its Humanitarian Action Policy (January 2005), strongly based on the GHD Principles, guides Australia's response to emerging humanitarian needs. AusAID is increasingly integrating its humanitarian and development activities to ensure appropriate coordination, with a strong Asia-Pacific regional orientation. Australia has established regional emergency response stand-by mechanisms together with key donors in the Pacific, empowering prevention and preparedness, and capacity building for reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. If government systems are failing, Australia's assistance is channelled directly to community organisations, NGOs or other civil society organisations. Australia contributes to United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals, the WFP, and the ICRC as well as to the work on developing guidelines on consultation and participation of crisis-affected communities such as with ALNAP.

Source: <http://www.ausaid.gov.au>, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review for Australia (OECD, 2006).

## HRI scores by pillar



## HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Integrating relief and development</b>		
Encouraging better coordination with humanitarian partners.....	4.87	3
Strengthening local capacity to deal with crises.....	4.84	1
Strengthening resilience to cope with crises.....	5.30	1
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		
Facilitating safe humanitarian access.....	4.73	1
<b>Implementing international guiding principles</b>		
Enhancing security.....	5.41	2

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>		
Distribution of funding relative to sector, forgotten emergency and media coverage.....	2.71	21
Independence.....	4.35	21
Neutrality.....	5.10	21
<b>Implementing international guiding principles</b>		
Affirming primary role of civilian organisations.....	4.56	21
Protecting human rights.....	5.28	21

Overview of humanitarian aid	Australia		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 <sup>3</sup>	2005	2006 <sup>3</sup>
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	235.6	263.8	2.4	2.5
Bilateral humanitarian aid <sup>1</sup>	194.0	216.3	2.3	2.4
Multilateral humanitarian aid <sup>2*</sup>	41.6	39.9	2.7	3.1
Official development assistance	1,680	2,128	1.4	1.9
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund <sup>**</sup>	n/a	7.6	n/a	2.6
Other funds committed under flexible terms <sup>4***</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			<b>DAC average</b>	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	12	13	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	14.0	12.4	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.035	0.037	0.043	0.049

Notes: All data are given in current US\$ m unless otherwise indicated.

1 Bilateral humanitarian aid is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to humanitarian organisations but excludes category 'refugees in donor countries' (where 2006 data not available, estimated as average over last four years).

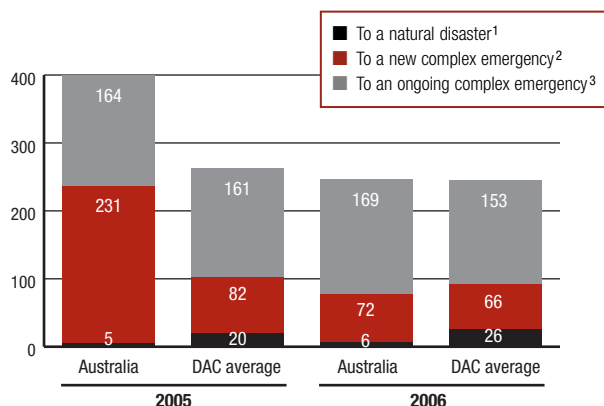
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

3 Preliminary; may include official support to asylum seekers in donor country.

4 Consists of IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, Common Humanitarian Funds piloted in Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo in 2006, Emergency Response Funds in 2006 for the DRC, Indonesia, Somalia, the Republic of Congo and Ethiopia and country Humanitarian Response Funds in 2005 for DPRK, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia.

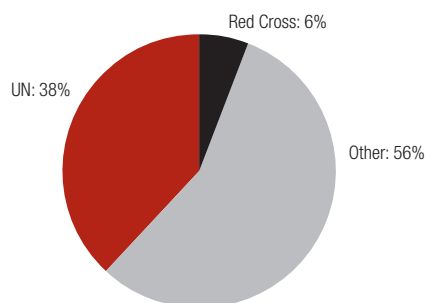
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (\*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (\*\*) OCHA; (\*\*\*) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

### Response times by crisis type, 2005–2006 (days)



Notes: <sup>1</sup>Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given ongoing emergencies. <sup>2</sup>Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given new emergencies. <sup>3</sup>Average number of days between onset of natural disaster (following CRED dates) and commitment or disbursement of funds to given natural disaster. Source: OCHA/FTS (status early May 2007), Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (<http://www.cred.be/>).

### Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2006



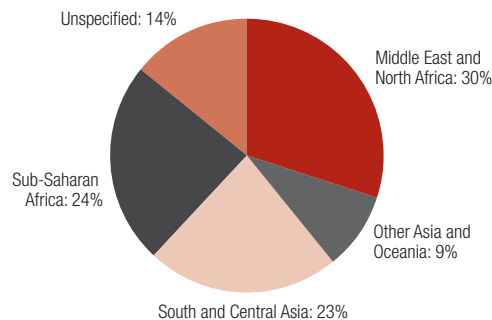
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, private organisations and foundations. Shares are taken relative to total humanitarian aid reported in 'Overview of humanitarian aid' table. Sources: UN/OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, OECD.

### Funding per emergency, 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
Lebanon Crisis, July	18.6	21.9	22.5	77.5
Pakistan	10.7	12.5	0.0	100.0
Sudan	10.3	12.1	90.6	9.4
Indonesia: Java Earthquake, May	5.6	6.6	13.6	86.4
Timor-Leste: Population Displacement, May	5.1	6.0	73.1	26.9
Palestinian Territories	3.6	4.2	100.0	0.0
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	3.4	4.0	0.0	100.0
Kenya	2.4	2.8	0.0	100.0
Sri Lanka	2.3	2.7	16.5	83.5
Somalia	2.1	2.4	45.8	54.2
<b>Other</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>

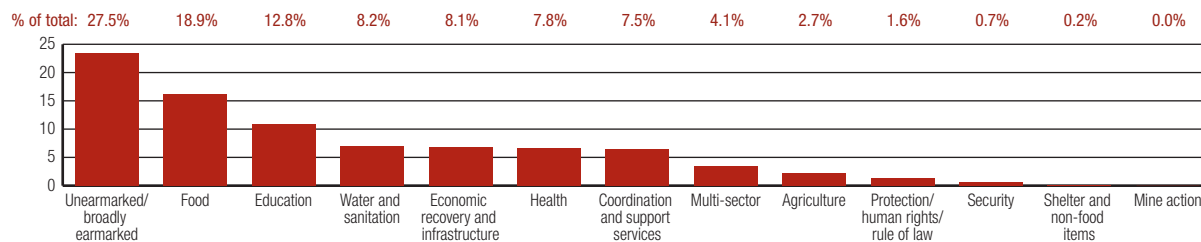
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

### Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region: Europe (0), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (2), Other Asia and Oceania (2), South and Central Asia (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (7), Unspecified (2). Source: OCHA/FTS.

### Sectoral distribution of funding, inside and outside an Appeal, 2006 (US\$ m)



Notes: 'Unearmarked/broadly earmarked' category consists of funding not yet applied by recipient agency to particular project or sector. Source: OCHA/FTS.