





Donor assessments

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Donor assessments

In the following section, an assessment of each of the 23 OECD/DAC donors is provided. Donor scores are based on the 35 quantitative and qualitative indicators that make up the HRI and are grouped into the “five pillars of practice”. The indicators themselves are based on core concepts found in the 23 *Principles of the Good Humanitarian Donorship* declaration, signed by all of the OECD/DAC members. Data is collected through various means, including a questionnaire of donor practice and extensive secondary sources such as the OECD/DAC, UN, the World Bank and others. Donors receive a score for each of the indicators, which are combined for a global score by pillar.

The assessments contain information regarding each donor’s humanitarian aid programme and the policies that guide them. An additional section contains an overview of aid distribution, supported by a pie

chart illustrating the breakdown of each donor’s funding by the type of organisation, and a bar chart showing funding by sector, compared to the sectoral needs in the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

This is followed by a summary of the most prominent characteristics of the donor’s performance in 2009. After the donor’s HRI 2010 ranking is provided, each donor is categorised into one of three groups based on the patterns of their performance within the pillars.

In Group 1, donors tend to have performed better in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Donors in Group 2 tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). In Group 3, donors were

generally found to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Each donor’s performance by pillar and by indicator is explained. A spider web chart illustrates donor performance by pillar in comparison to its peers. Next, a table demonstrates the indicators where each donor did the best compared to other OECD/DAC donors, as well as the indicators with the greatest room for improvement.

Finally, each donor assessment provides donor-specific recommendations based on the data analysis.

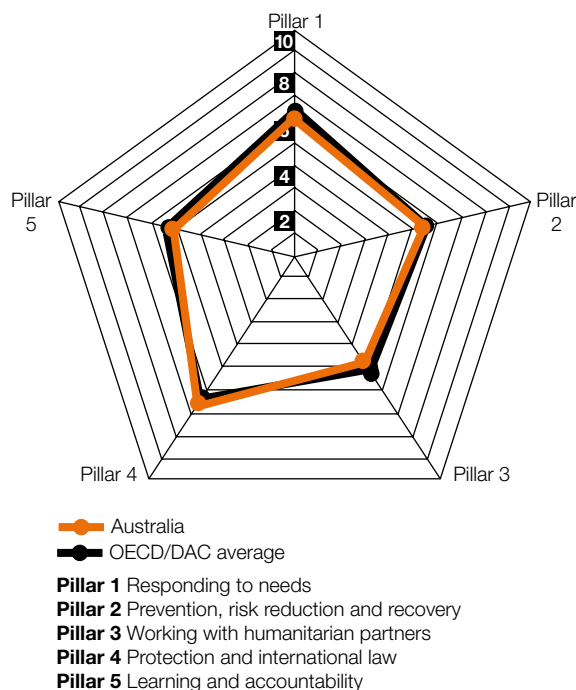
Australia

HRI 2010 ranking: 13th

Policy framework

Australia's humanitarian aid is managed by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), an autonomous agency within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. AusAID's 2005 *Humanitarian Action Policy* increasingly integrates humanitarian action with the broader goals of development, conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. A new or updated policy paper is expected before the end of 2010. Its May 2008 policy statement, *Future Directions for Australia's International Development Assistance Program*, confirms plans to substantially scale up all types of aid. Issued in 2009, *Investing in a Safer Future: A Disaster Risk Reduction policy for the Australian Aid Program* seeks to integrate risk reduction in development programmes and supports implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Humanitarian aid is part of the country's development budget, which in 2009 was below the OECD/DAC donors' average with an ODA/GNI ratio of 0.29%. Humanitarian assistance represented 9.78% of Australia's ODA and 0.027% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



*The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Australia does not have a *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) domestic implementation plan, but its policy is firmly based on *GHD Principles*. Australia was the first country to have humanitarian action included in the OECD/DAC Peer Review in 2005. In the 2008 review it was commended for strong progress towards greater aid effectiveness and accountability.

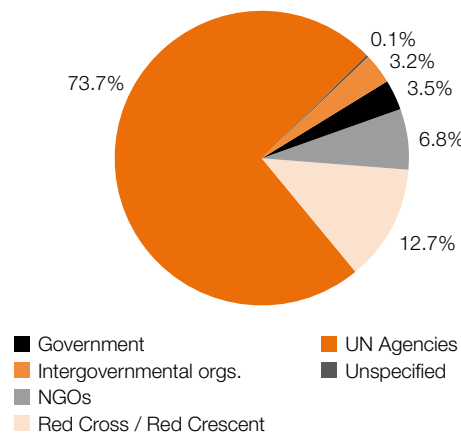
Performance

Australia ranked 13th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Australia is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in this group are Canada, European Commission, Germany, Greece (based on quantitative scores only), Ireland, the United Kingdom and United States.

Australia scored close to the OECD/DAC average but below the Group 2 average in Pillar 1. It scored below the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages both in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) where it received its lowest pillar score. On the other hand, it scored close to the OECD/DAC and above its group average in Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), while it scored close to the OECD/DAC and to its group average in Pillars 2 and 5 (Learning and accountability).

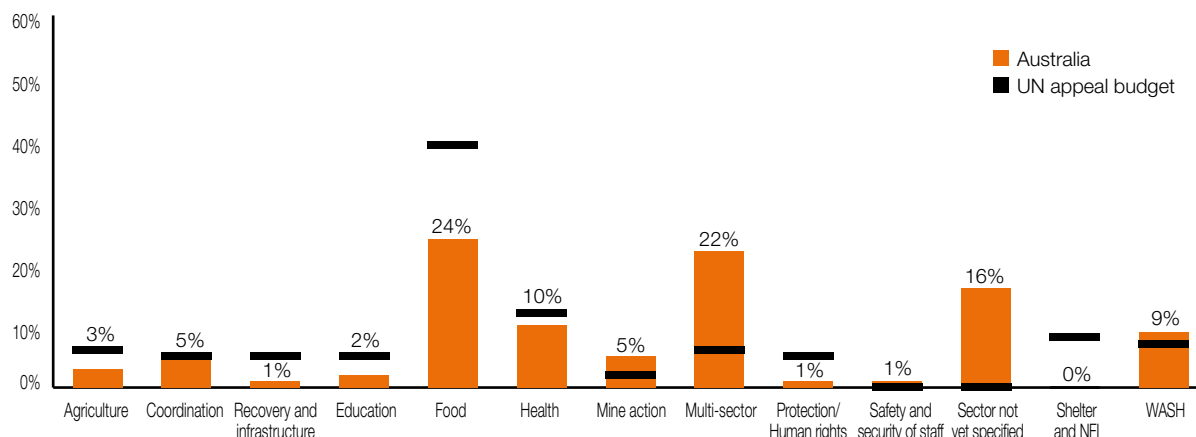
Compared to the OECD/DAC average scores, Australia did best compared to its peers in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Refugee law*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies* and *Support for coordination*. It scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises* and *Funding to NGOs*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

While Australia actively promotes and participates in accountability initiatives, it is not known for supporting them financially. It allocated 0.014% of its humanitarian aid to support humanitarian accountability initiatives, compared to the OECD/DAC value of 0.46% and to Group 2 average of 0.36%. Group 1, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 0.71%

- Australia should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions of its accountability and consider providing greater support for accountability initiatives.

Australia has recently started to cover a broader geographical area in its response. Australia provided 21% of its aid to forgotten emergencies, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 27%, and 26% to crises with high levels of vulnerability, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 53%.

- Australia should review the support it provides to forgotten crises and those with high levels of vulnerability.

Australia’s partners consider it an average donor in terms of flexibility. It was below average, however, in the quantitative indicator *Un-earmarked funding*. Of Australia’s humanitarian aid, 19% was provided without earmarking, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 35%.

- Australia is encouraged to increase the flexibility of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions of its performance in this area.

Australia is highly supportive of UN agencies, but allocated 7 percent of its funding to NGOs, while Group 2 allocated an average of 18% to NGOs.

- Australia should consider finding ways to increase support to NGOs, in particular in those emergencies where it does not have any presence.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	7.54	4.12	83%
Participation in accountability initiatives	7.28	4.73	54%
Refugee law	7.32	5.74	28%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	5.04	4.35	16%
Support for coordination	6.14	5.56	10%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.09	2.75	-97%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	3.06	7.19	-57%
Un-earmarked funding	1.90	3.45	-45%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	3.72	6.11	-39%
Funding to NGOs	3.22	4.40	-27%

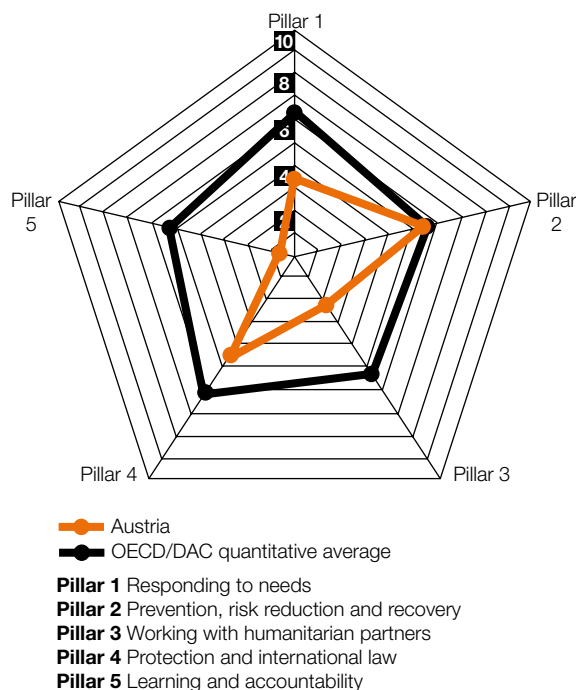
Austria

Policy framework

Austria's humanitarian aid is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is the operational arm of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), created by the Federal Ministries Act of 1986 and the Federal Act on Development Cooperation of 2002. The Ministry of the Interior manages emergency response and disaster relief, in consultation with the ADA and ADC. The Armed Forces Disaster Relief Unit in the Ministry is trained for deployment in the case of humanitarian emergencies. Austria does not have a comprehensive humanitarian policy framework, but a *Three-Year Programme on Development Policy*. ADC's humanitarian budget is intended mainly for priority and partner countries, but can also be used to respond to humanitarian crises in other places. Its Foreign Disaster Aid Fund allows Austria to respond to humanitarian emergencies for which funding had not been sufficiently budgeted. In 2009, Austria's ODA decreased substantially in volume and its ratio to GNI went down from 0.43% to 0.30%. Humanitarian aid represents 7.36% of Austria's ODA and 0.010% of its GNI.

Austria adopted a humanitarian policy in 2007 –including disaster risk reduction and response, rehabilitation and recovery– in line with the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship*, but it does not provide clear guidance how to meet the commitments and policy objectives.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* Graph includes only quantitative pillar scores as sufficient survey responses were not obtained for Austria.

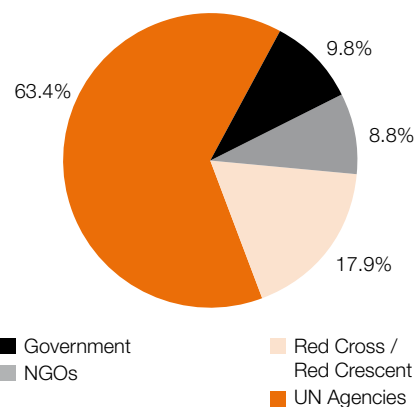
Performance

Austria is not included in the overall ranking, as insufficient survey responses were obtained to calculate the qualitative indicators that make up the index. Based on the patterns of its scores in quantitative indicators, Austria is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain.

Austria's overall scores in the HRI's quantitative indicators were far below the OECD/DAC and the lowest in Group 3. Like other Group 3 donors, Austria reached its highest score in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) where it was close to the OECD/DAC average, but below the Group 3 average. Its scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), Pillar 3 and Pillar 5 were below both the OECD/DAC and Group 3 averages. Its lowest score was in Pillar 5. In Pillar 4 its scores are close to the Group 3 average but below the OECD/DAC average. It should be noted that the scores for Austria have not been taken into account in the calculation of the overall and average scores for Group 3.

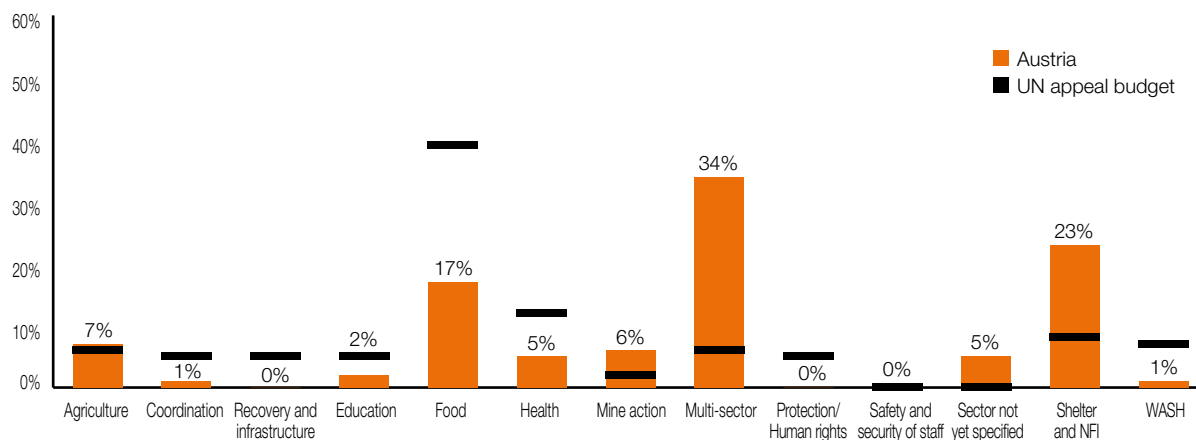
Compared to the OECD/DAC average scores, Austria did best compared to its peers in the indicators on *Reducing climate-related vulnerability* and *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals* and *Funding and commissioning evaluations*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Austria’s humanitarian response is currently rather fragmented among a large number of departments.

- Austria should consider establishing a single humanitarian entity in Vienna and a degree of delegated authority to field representations on the basis of clearly-defined strategic guidance.

Timely funding in response both to complex emergencies and sudden onset disasters is one of Austria’s weaknesses. In response to complex emergencies, Austria provided 21% of its funding during the first quarter of the year compared to the OECD/DAC average of 34% and the Group 3 average of 40%. In response to sudden onset disasters, Austria provided 8% of its funding within six weeks, while the OECD/DAC average is 70% and Group 3 average 47%.

- Austria should consider looking into ways to increase funding for the Foreign Disaster Relief Fund or other budget lines for emergency response. This would allow for more predictable core funding to multilateral partners and a more timely response to sudden onset disasters and complex emergencies.

In Pillar 3, Austria was below average in Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals. Austria channeled only 14% of its fair share to the UN, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 135% and the Group 3 average of 42%. With regard to funding to the Red Cross/Red Crescent, Austria provided 18% of its fair share, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% and the Group 3 average of 22%.

- Austria should consider finding ways to increase its support of UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals.

Austria scored below average in the indicator for Funding for reconstruction and prevention, a marked contrast to the other members of its group. Its share of bilateral humanitarian aid devoted to reconstruction and prevention was 12%, compared to the Group 3 average of 25%. Austria fell just below the OECD/DAC average of 17%.

- Austria should consider increasing its support for reconstruction and prevention.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	8.29	7.19	15%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	6.52	6.11	7%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.00	4.73	-100%
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.00	2.75	-100%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	0.78	6.97	-89%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.62	5.05	-88%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	2.49	4.25	-41%

Belgium

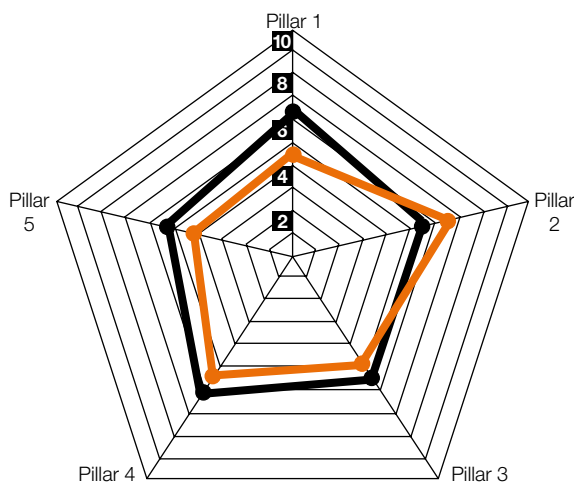
HRI 2010 ranking: 18th

Policy framework

Belgium's humanitarian aid is managed by the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) and distributed among multiple DGDC directorates within the Department of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, and Development Cooperation. Its 2006 *Strategic Plan for Humanitarian Aid* is the main policy framework to guide its humanitarian funding. It designates the Great Lakes region as a priority. Belgium has continued to face critical challenges in responding in a timely manner to sudden onset emergencies due to the constraints imposed by a 1996 Royal Decree. This regulation requires all humanitarian funding to be subject to an extensive approval process, to be project-based and generally of limited duration. These restrictions were partially overcome by the creation of the Belgian First Aid and Support Team (B-FAST), a rapid response structure aimed at sending emergency aid teams to crisis-affected countries. Belgium has more than doubled its development and humanitarian aid budget since 2004 with an additional increase of its ODA in 2009. Its ODA/GNI ratio also increased from 0.48% in 2008 to 0.55% in 2009, and Belgium intends to reach the UN target of 0.7% by the end of 2010. In 2009 humanitarian assistance represented 8.83% of its ODA and 0.031% of its GNI.

Belgium has endorsed the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* and incorporated them in its 2006 *Strategic Plan for Humanitarian Aid*. It has not yet developed a domestic implementation plan.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Belgium
— OECD/DAC average

- Pillar 1** Responding to needs
- Pillar 2** Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
- Pillar 3** Working with humanitarian partners
- Pillar 4** Protection and international law
- Pillar 5** Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

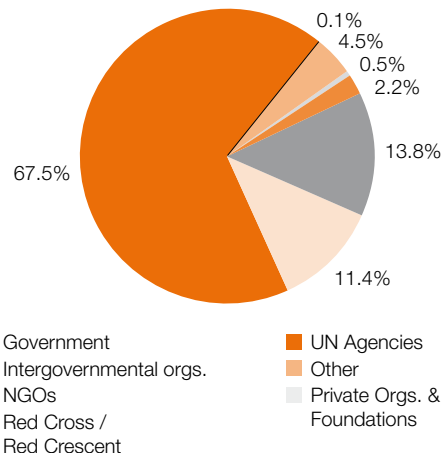
Performance

Belgium ranked 18th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Belgium is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Austria, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain.

Belgium's overall score was below the OECD/DAC and the peer group's average. In line with the overall Group 3 pattern, its score in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) was both above the OECD/DAC average and the highest of all donors. It also scored above the Group 3 average, but below the OECD/DAC average, in Pillar 3 and above the Group and close to the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 4. Its lowest score was in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability), which was close to the Group 3 and below the OECD/DAC average.

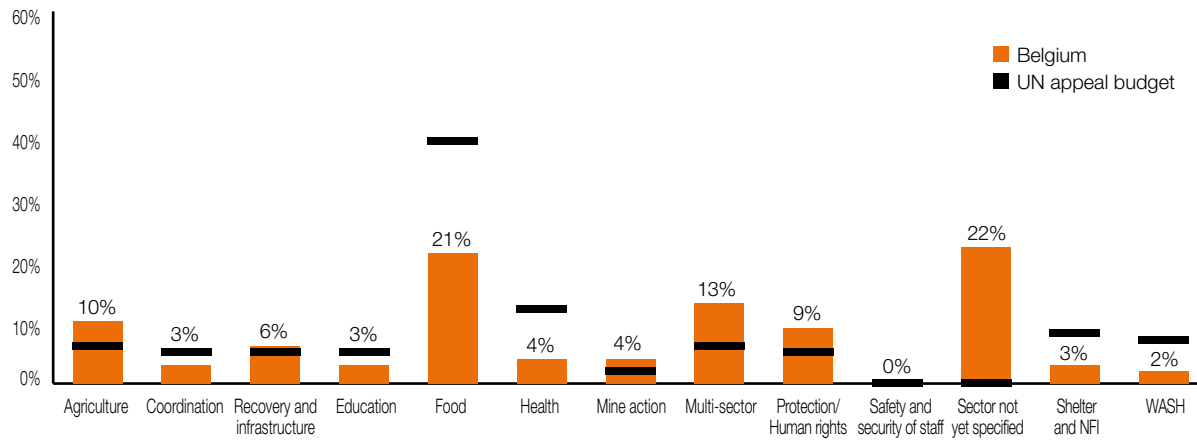
Belgium did best compared to its peers in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises* and *Linking relief, rehabilitation and development*. It scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Participation in accountability initiatives* and *Funding to NGOs*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Pillar 1 is an area where Belgium’s performance is weaker compared to its peers. In particular, Belgium scores below average in the indicators related to timeliness. Belgium received the lowest score of OECD/DAC donors in *Timely funding to complex emergencies*. It provided 4% of its funding within the first three months after the launch of an appeal, while Group 3 averaged 40% and OECD/DAC donors 34%. It was also below average in *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, providing 15% of its funding within the first six weeks, while the Group 3 average was 47% and the OECD/DAC average was 70%. The qualitative indicator supports this, as Belgium’s partners ranked it below average in *Timely funding to partner organisations*.

- Belgium should review the timeliness of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions of its performance in this area.

Also within Pillar 1, Belgium’s partners consider it to be below average in terms of the impartiality of its aid.

- Belgium should engage in a dialogue with partners to discuss their perceptions of how it is performing in the area of aid impartiality.

Belgium scored below average in *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, the indicator which measures the number of evaluations and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Belgium does not have evaluation guidelines and has commissioned only one evaluation.

- Belgium should consider developing evaluation guidelines and commissioning more evaluations to promote learning.

For a more detailed analysis, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	10.00	4.12	143%
Funding for accountability initiatives	3.79	2.75	38%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	6.04	5.05	20%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	6.95	6.11	14%
Linking relief, rehabilitation and development	7.04	6.32	11%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Timely funding to complex emergencies	0.59	4.35	-86%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	0.65	4.25	-85%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	1.49	6.97	-79%
Participation in accountability initiatives	2.39	4.73	-50%
Funding to NGOs	2.44	4.40	-45%

Canada

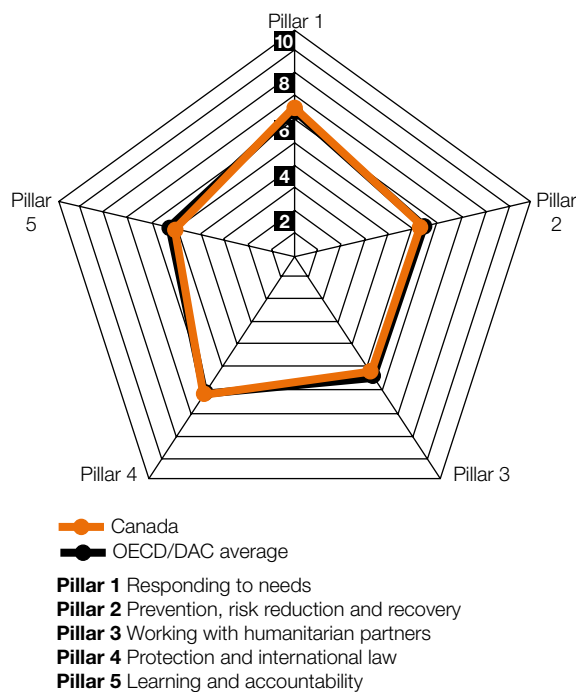
HRI 2010 ranking: 12th

Policy framework

Canada's humanitarian aid is managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), within the Ministry of International Cooperation. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) is responsible for developing its humanitarian aid policy, and the International Humanitarian Assistance Directorate (IHA) for managing Canada's response to international humanitarian crises. The 2008 Development Assistance Accountability Act requires all humanitarian aid to prioritise poverty relief, international humanitarian law and beneficiary engagement. It also requires aid in crisis situations to be distributed rapidly, efficiently and transparently. It is Canada's policy to reduce earmarking at the country level, support pooled funding mechanisms, such as the CERF and in-country pooled funds, and provide funding in proportion to the size of appeals. Canada also stresses the importance of evaluating its response to major crises. In 2009, Canada's development cooperation budget dropped by about 18%, resulting in a lower ODA/GNI ratio of 0.30% compared to 0.33% in 2008. Humanitarian assistance represented 12.01% of Canada's ODA and 0.031% of its GNI.

Canada continues to play a central role in the *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) group and adheres to its GHD domestic implementation plan, adopted in 2005 and revised in 2006.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

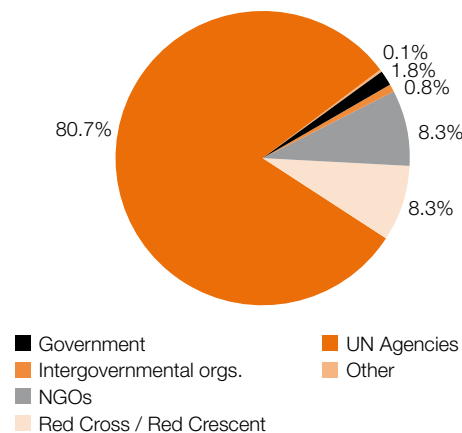
Performance

Canada ranked 12th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Canada is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in the group include Australia, the European Commission, Germany, Greece, (based on quantitative scores only) Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Overall, Canada's performance is close to the OECD/DAC averages in all pillars. It also scored close to the Group 2 average in all pillars, with the exception of Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability) where it scored below average. Canada followed the pattern of other Group 2 donors in Pillar 1, receiving its highest pillar score here with marks close to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. It departed from other Group 2 donors in that it received its lowest pillar score in Pillar 5, where Group 2 donors tend to perform well.

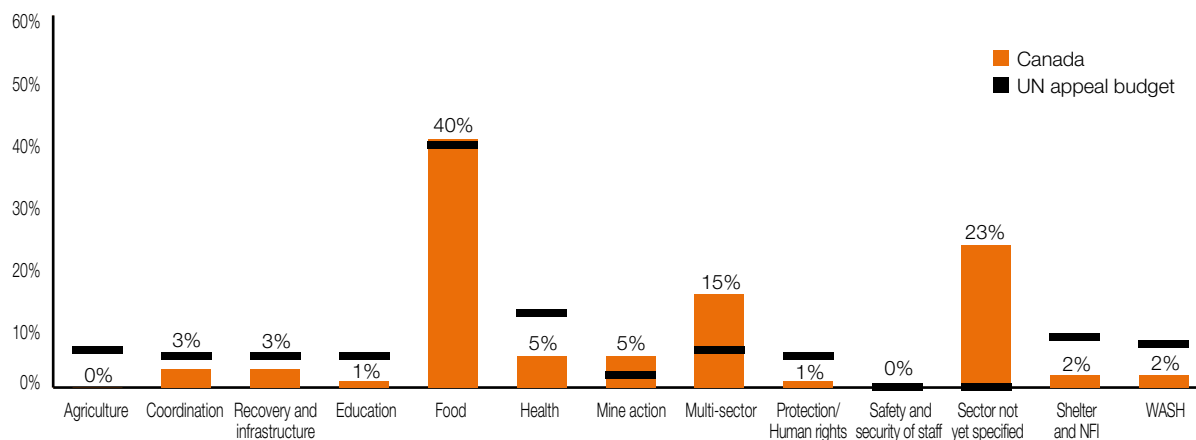
Canada did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Participation in accountability initiatives* and *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. It scores were lowest in indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability* and *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Of all pillars, Canada performed best in Pillar 1. However, it also received one of its lowest scores in Pillar 1, for the quantitative indicator *Timely funding to complex emergencies*. Canada provided 14% of its humanitarian funding in the first three months following the launch of the appeal, while the OECD/DAC average was 34% and the Group 2 average, 41%. Canada, does, however do exceptionally well in the timeliness of its funding to sudden onset disasters. Together, with Greece and Japan, Canada is one of the best donors in this indicator.

- Canada should review the timeliness of its funding to complex emergencies.

Canada is an average donor in Pillar 2, yet was below average in *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*. Canada allocated 14% of its humanitarian aid to this area, slightly below the Group 2 average of 15%. The best performing group in this area, Group 3, allocated an average of 25%.

- Canada should look for ways to increase its support of reconstruction and prevention.

Canada’s partners in the field consider it an average donor in terms of flexibility. However, it receives a very low score for the quantitative indicator *Un-earmarked funding*. Of all Canada’s humanitarian aid, only 15% was not earmarked. The OECD/DAC average for un-earmarked funding is 35%.

- Canada should review the flexibility and consider reducing the earmarking of its funding.

Canada is above the OECD/DAC average in its participation in accountability initiatives. It received its lowest score of the index, however, for its funding of them as Canada allocated only 0.09% of its humanitarian aid to support them. The OECD/DAC average, in contrast, was 0.46% and the Group 2 average, 0.36%. Group 1, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 0.71%.

- Canada should consider finding ways of increasing its support for accountability initiatives.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.52	5.49	55%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	10.00	6.97	44%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	6.92	5.05	37%
Participation in accountability initiatives	6.33	4.73	34%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	7.24	6.11	18%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.65	2.75	-76%
Un-earmarked funding	1.52	3.45	-56%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	1.91	4.35	-56%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	3.63	7.19	-50%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	3.52	4.12	-15%

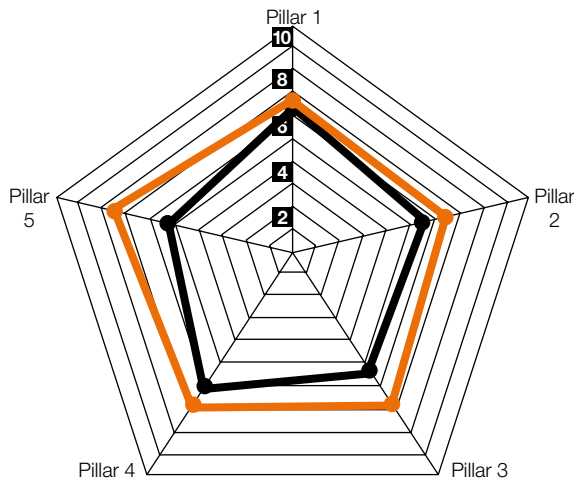
Denmark

HRI 2010 ranking: 1st

Policy framework

Denmark's humanitarian aid is managed by the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) and the Department of Humanitarian Assistance and NGO Co-operation, which both fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Danish foreign policy highly prioritises humanitarian assistance. Its 2002 *Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Assistance* demonstrates strong commitment to the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). In June 2010, Denmark adopted a new development strategy *Freedom from Poverty - Freedom to Change*, also calling for greater integration between humanitarian relief and development activities. While policy is set in Copenhagen, regional and country offices are increasingly involved in monitoring project implementation. Through the Humanitarian Contact Group, Denmark includes representatives of Danish ministries and NGOs in the planning of humanitarian assistance and discussions of thematic and crisis-specific issues. Denmark prioritises responding to the needs of the most vulnerable people in the first and most acute phase of new crises. Gender, vulnerability and climate change are the main themes of Denmark's 2009 and 2010 strategy papers. Denmark allocated 0.88% of its 2009 GNI to ODA, making it one of the most generous OECD/DAC donors. Humanitarian assistance comprised 9.67% of its ODA and 0.06% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Denmark
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Denmark has a GHD domestic implementation plan and actively promotes the GHD at field level, particularly with regard to donor coordination and harmonisation of reporting requirements for humanitarian agencies.

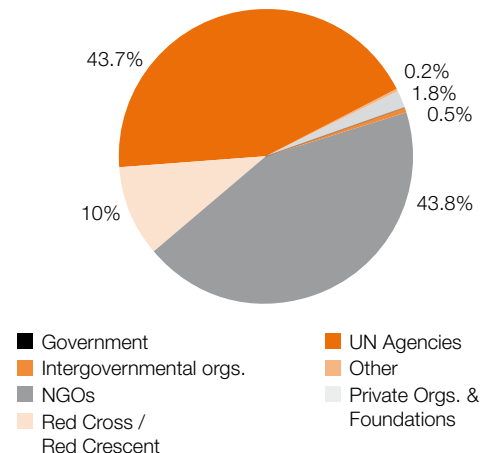
Performance

Denmark ranked 1st in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Denmark is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

Denmark scored above the OECD/DAC average in all pillars. Denmark also scored above the Group 1 average in all pillars with the exception of Pillar 4, where it was close to its group average. Denmark received its highest score in Pillar 5 and its lowest in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery).

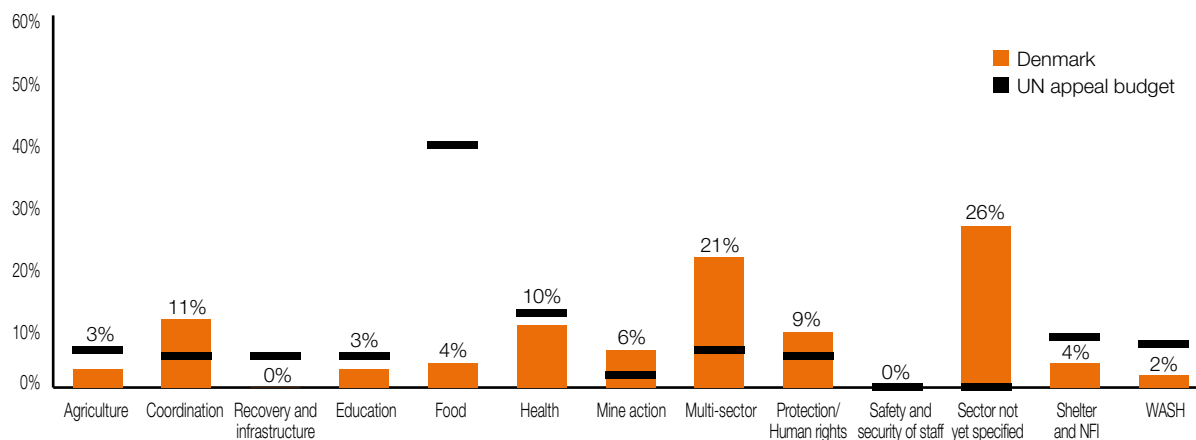
Denmark did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations* and *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. It scores were lowest in the indicators *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*, *Facilitating humanitarian access*, *Donor capacity for informed decision-making* and *Linking relief, rehabilitation and development*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Denmark is one of the best donors in Pillar 3 and is the best donor in Pillar 5. It also performs well in timeliness.

However, it has room for improvement in Pillar 4, particularly in the qualitative indicators on *Promotion of international humanitarian law, Facilitating humanitarian access and Advocacy towards local authorities*.

- Denmark should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its performance in promotion of international humanitarian law, facilitating humanitarian access and advocacy towards local authorities.

Denmark provides 61% of its funding to crises with high levels of vulnerability, above both the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. However, of all OECD/DAC donors, Denmark allocated the smallest proportion of its funding to forgotten emergencies: 11%. The OECD/DAC, in comparison, allocated an average of 27% and Group 1, an average of 30%.

- Denmark should review its policy for responding to emergencies and take forgotten emergencies into special consideration.

Denmark allocated 13% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention. This is an area in which Group 1 donors do not do as well, allocating an average of 11%. The best performing group, Group 3, spent an average of 25%.

- Denmark should look for ways to increase its support for reconstruction and prevention.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for accountability initiatives	10.00	2.75	264%
Funding to NGOs	9.75	4.40	121%
Participation in accountability initiatives	8.56	4.73	81%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	6.79	4.25	60%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	7.99	5.05	58%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	3.19	4.12	-23%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	5.10	6.11	-16%
Facilitating humanitarian access	4.76	5.22	-9%
Donor capacity for informed decision-making	5.96	6.33	-6%
Linking relief, rehabilitation and development	5.97	6.32	-6%

European Commission

HRI 2010 ranking: 6th

Policy framework

The European Commission's (EC) humanitarian aid is managed by the Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO). ECHO is supported by contributions from 27 EU member states. It is complementary to the individual countries' contributions. Humanitarian aid provided by ECHO accounts for about half of all humanitarian aid provided by EU members. DG ECHO operates under a mandate laid out in European Council Regulation No. 1257/96, through EC Budget Title 23. Additional humanitarian funding comes both from the budget line for emergency aid to African-Caribbean-Pacific countries within the European Development Fund and from an Emergency Aid Reserve, which allows funds to be rapidly allocated to unanticipated crises. DG ECHO has developed a Vulnerability Assessment Methodology (GNA) and Forgotten Crisis Assessment as a tool to allocate its funding, which are also used to form one of the HRI indicators under Pillar 1 (Responding to humanitarian needs). DG ECHO maintains six regional and 37 country offices.

The EC continues to be actively engaged in the *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) initiative and co-chaired the GHD group with the Netherlands in 2008-2009. Its current policy is outlined in the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid*. Released in 2007, it confirms the EC's commitment to the *GHD Principles* with a focus on immediate response to humanitarian crises. The EC seeks to raise awareness of the GHD initiative, in particular with member states that have joined the EU since 2004.

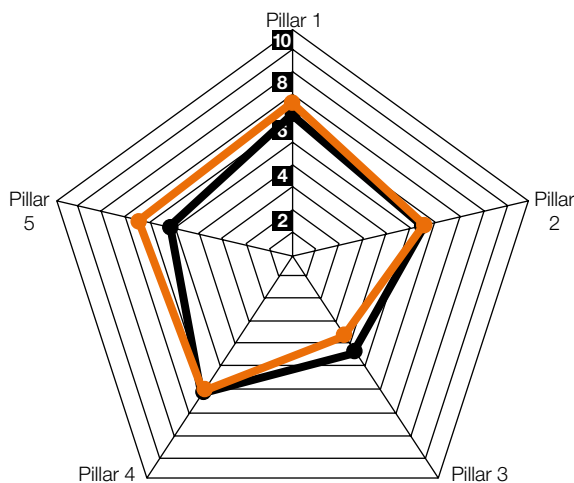
Donor performance

The EC ranked 6th in the HRI 2010. However, based on the patterns of its scores, the EC is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in the group include Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece (based on quantitative scores only), Ireland, the UK and the US.

Like other Group 2 donors, the EC received its highest average scores in Pillars 1 and 5. In Pillar 1, the EC scored above the OECD/DAC average and close to the Group 2 average. In Pillar 2, it scored close to the OECD/DAC average, and above its group average. The EC received its lowest average score in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), yet was close to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. Similarly, it was also close to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages in Pillar 4 (Protection and international law). In Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability), the EC scored above the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages.

The EC did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding to NGOs* and *Funding for accountabilitys initiatives*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Flexible funding* and *Appropriate reporting requirements*.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar

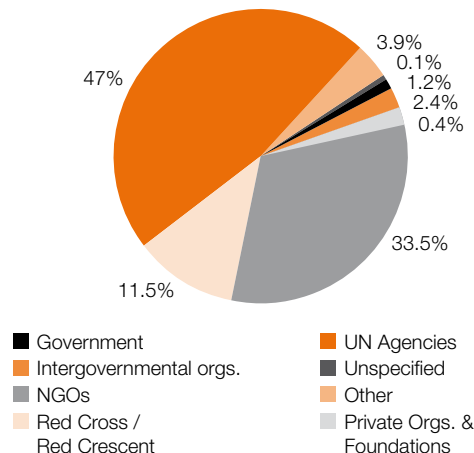


— European Commission
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

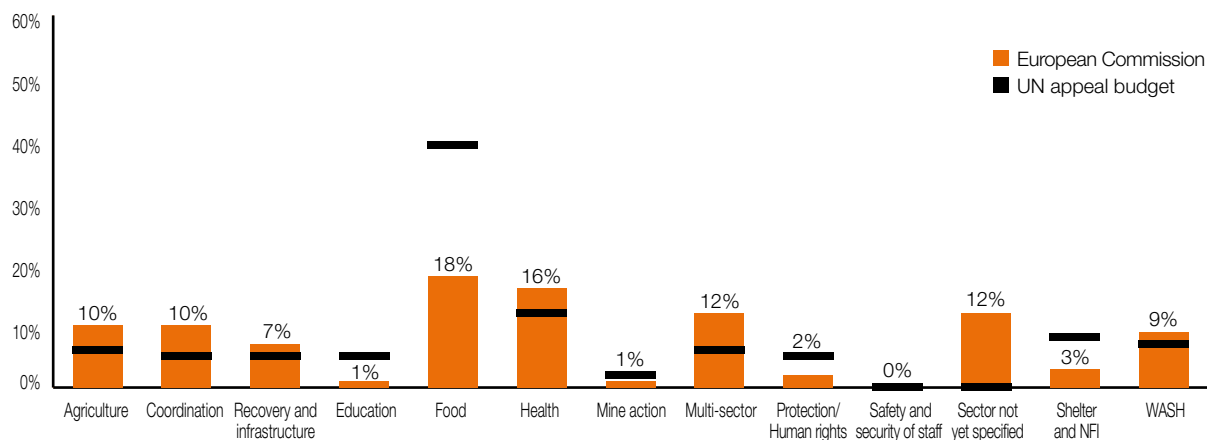
* The Pillar 4 score for the EC only includes qualitative indicators scores. The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations:

The EC scored above average in the qualitative indicator *Prevention and preparedness*. However, the EC was below average in the quantitative indicator *Funding for risk mitigation mechanisms*. Most donors in Group 1, which performs the best in this aspect, allocated between 1.1% and 1.9% of their ODA to the various risk mitigation mechanisms included in the indicator. The EC has its own risk reduction mechanism, DIPECHO, yet allocated only 0.68% to these mechanisms.

- The EC should consider finding ways to increase its support for risk mitigation mechanisms.

Flexibility comes out as a weakness in the EC’s funding. The EC is the second-to-last donor for un-earmarked funding, at 3%. The OECD DAC average is 35%. The EC is perceived by its partners as the donor with the least flexibility. The EC is perceived by its partners as one of the donors with the least appropriate reporting requirements.

- The EC should review the degree of flexibility of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions of its performance in this area.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Participation in accountability initiatives	10.00	4.73	111%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	7.79	4.12	89%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	7.60	4.35	75%
Funding to NGOs	7.27	4.40	65%
Funding for accountability initiatives	4.52	2.75	64%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.00	5.05	-100%
Un-earmarked funding	0.34	3.45	-90%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	3.52	5.49	-36%
Flexible funding	5.65	6.91	-18%
Appropriate reporting requirements	6.53	7.48	-13%

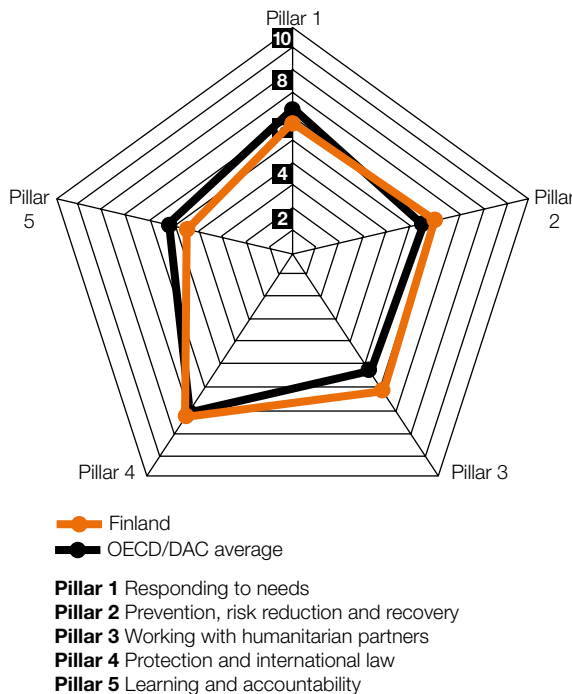
Finland

HRI 2010 ranking: 11th

Policy framework

Finland's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Unit for Humanitarian Assistance within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs-Department for Development Policy. Finland's main policy framework, the 2007 *Humanitarian Assistance Guidelines*, prioritises the most vulnerable communities in least developed countries. Humanitarian assistance falls within its development budget and is allocated by the Minister for Development Cooperation. Finland relies on its humanitarian assistance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms to improve aid effectiveness and implement the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). It promotes close coordination between humanitarian and development aid initiatives and the flexible use of funds to improve the transition between relief, rehabilitation and development. Finland allocates 70% of its funding early in the year, allocating remaining funds in the final quarter to respond to humanitarian needs assessed by Finland's field representatives or humanitarian agencies in the respective countries of crisis. Finland also retains a small reserve to respond to sudden onset emergencies. In 2009, Finland spent 0.54% of its GNI on ODA, a substantial increase from 2008. Humanitarian assistance represented 17.41% of Finland's ODA and 0.061% of its GNI. With a relatively limited capacity both at the headquarter and country levels, Finland supports and relies on UN and EU coordination mechanisms.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

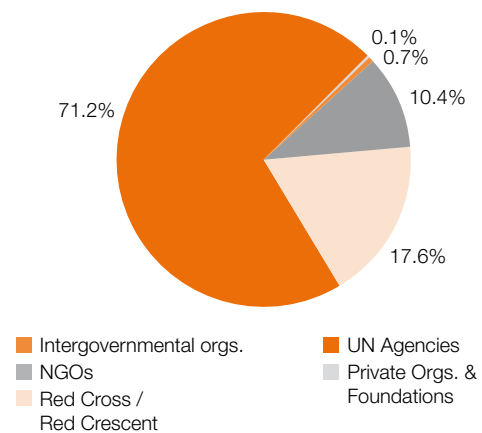
Performance

Finland ranked 11th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Finland is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Similar to other Group 1 donors, Finland received its highest pillar scores in Pillars 3 and 4. In Pillar 3, it scored above the OECD/DAC average and close to the Group 1 average. In Pillar 4, it was close to the OECD/DAC average, but below its group average. In contrast to other Group 1 donors, Finland received its lowest score in Pillar 5, below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. It also scored below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs). In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), Finland was close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages.

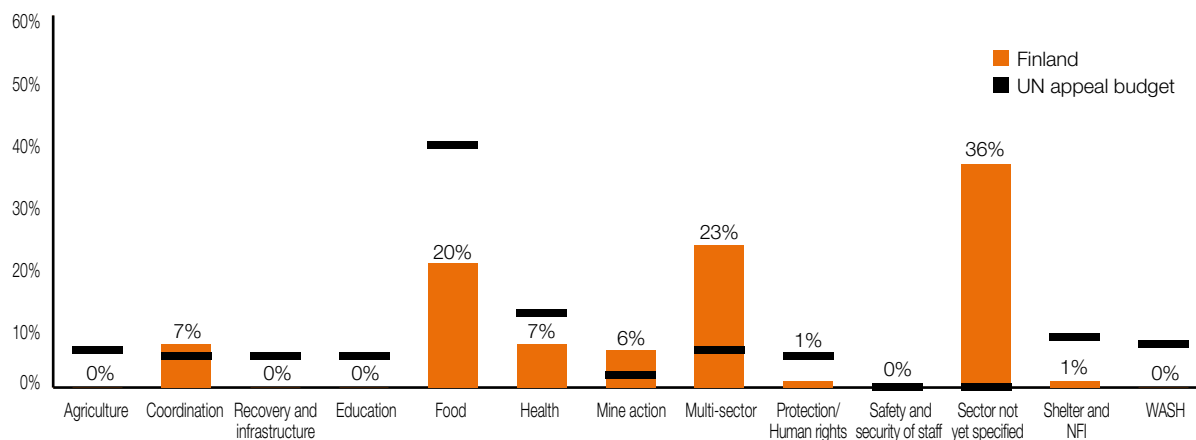
Finland did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Refugee law*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations* and *Un-earmarked funding*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Transparency of funding* and *Funding to NGOs*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations:

Finland’s lowest scores are concentrated in the quantitative indicators of Pillar 1 and Pillar 5. In Pillar 1, timeliness seems to be an area in which Finland could improve. Finland’s partners consider it an average donor in terms of the timeliness of its funding. However, the quantitative indicators on timeliness place it well below average. Finland provided only 16% of its funding in the first three months following the launch of an appeal, placing Finland among the five-slowest donors. For sudden-onset disasters, Finland provided 55% of its funding within six weeks, while the OECD/DAC average is 70%.

- Finland should review the timeliness of its funding.

In Pillar 5, Finland’s participation in and funding of accountability initiatives are among its lowest scores. Finland does not participate in most humanitarian accountability initiatives. It did provide 0.07% of its humanitarian aid to finance them, but came in below the OECD/DAC average of 0.47%.

- Finland should review its participation in and funding of accountability initiatives.

Finland was close to, or above, the OECD/DAC average in all qualitative indicators in Pillar 5, with the exception of *Transparency of funding*.

- Finland should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their negative perceptions regarding the transparency of Finland’s aid.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	8.62	5.05	71%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.67	5.49	58%
Refugee law	8.53	5.74	49%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	5.96	4.25	40%
Un-earmarked funding	4.05	3.45	17%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.50	2.75	-82%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	2.19	4.35	-50%
Participation in accountability initiatives	3.33	4.73	-30%
Transparency of funding	4.71	6.24	-25%
Funding to NGOs	3.34	4.40	-24%

France

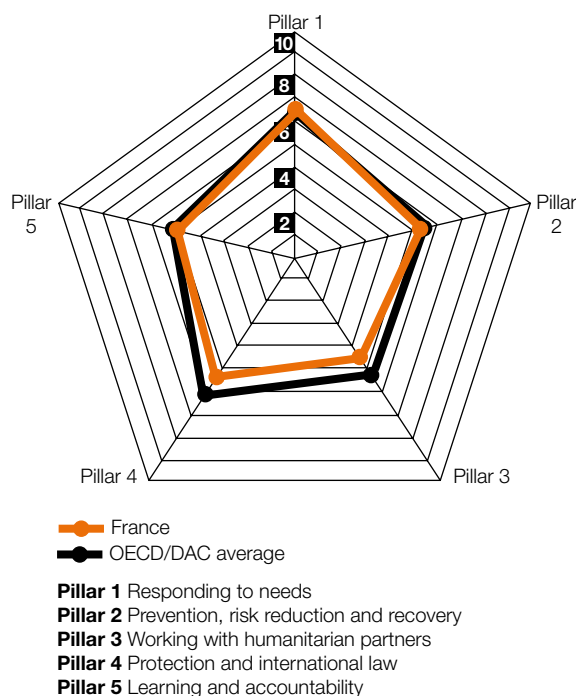
HRI 2010 ranking: 15th

Policy framework

France's humanitarian action is overseen by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs through three separate agencies. The Crisis Centre (CDC) assesses the need for and organises the initial response and follow-up to sudden onset emergencies, having access to the Humanitarian Emergency Fund. It also channels funds to French NGOs and for government-implemented interventions. The United Nations and International Organisations Department (UNIO) provides funds to UN agencies as well as to the ICRC and IFRC. The Development Policy Department (DPDEV) coordinates contributions for food aid. France has recently adjusted the target date for reaching the UN target of providing 0.7% of its GNI in ODA from 2012 to 2015. Despite major budgetary challenges, its ODA/GNI ratio has improved from 0.39% in 2008 to 0.46% in 2009 with a 14% increase in absolute terms. However, humanitarian assistance represented only 0.84% of its ODA and 0.002% of its GNI.

France endorses the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). It is preparing a GHD domestic implementation plan, but lacks an overall policy framework to guide the humanitarian action of the various components of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government departments.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Performance

France ranked 15th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, France is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain.

France scored above the Group 3 average in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs) and close to the OECD/DAC average. It scored lower than both averages in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Its score in Pillar 3 was above the Group 3 average, but below the OECD/DAC average. In Pillar 4, France scored close to its group average but below the OECD/DAC average, while in Pillar 5, it scored close to the OECD/DAC average and had the highest score of the group.

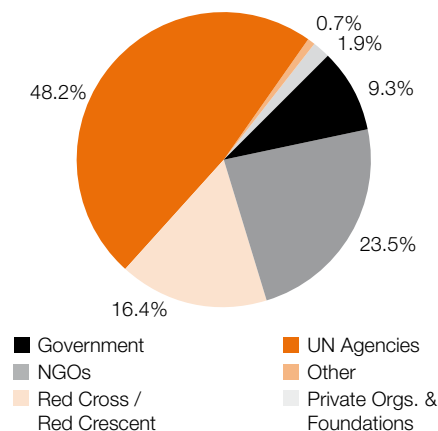
France did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Un-earmarked funding* and *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention* and *Support for coordination*.

Recommendations:

France scored above average in the quantitative indicators on timeliness and was close to average in *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. France's partners scored it below average in the qualitative indicators *Impartiality of aid* and *Adapting to needs*.

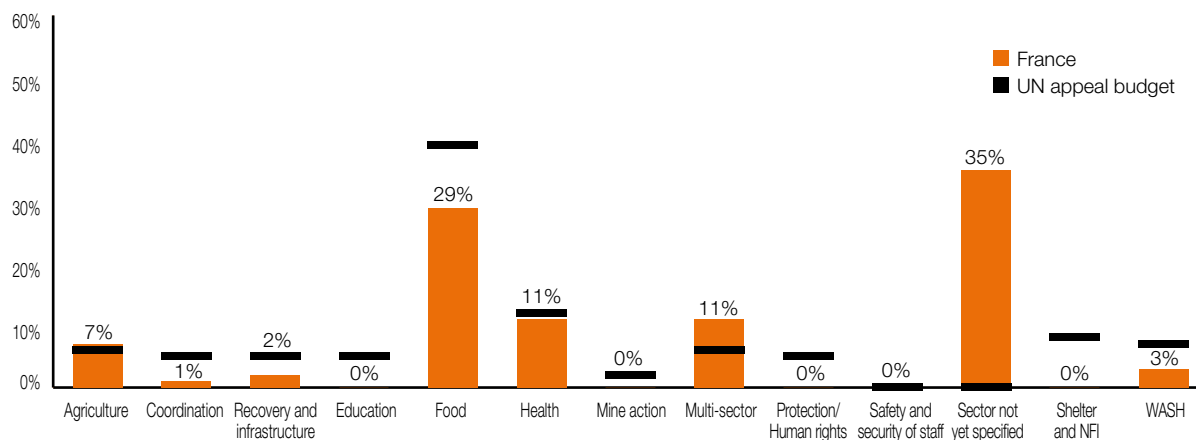
- France should engage in dialogue with partners to discuss their perceptions about the impartiality of its humanitarian assistance.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

France scored below average in most of the indicators that constitute Pillar 2. France received its lowest score in this pillar in *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*. This represented only 11% of its aid, compared to the Group 3 average of 25% and the OECD/DAC average of 17%.

- France should consider finding ways of increasing its support for reconstruction and prevention.

Also within Pillar 2, France scored below average in the qualitative indicators on *Beneficiary participation in programming* and *Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation*.

- France should engage in dialogue with partners to discuss their perceptions of its performance in the area of supporting beneficiary participation.

In Pillar 3, France received high marks for its support to NGOs. It was below average, however, in *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. France provided 11% of its fair share to UN appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 135% and Group 3 average of 42%. It provided 14% of its fair share to Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% of fair share and the Group 3 average of 22%.

- France should consider exploring options to increase its support to UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals.

France received the lowest score of OECD/DAC donors in the qualitative indicator *Support for coordination*. It received the second-lowest score in *Donor capacity for informed decision-making*.

- France is encouraged to engage with partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its support for coordination and its capacity for informed decision-making.

In Pillar 5, France received the highest score of all OECD/DAC donors in *Funding and commissioning evaluations*. It was below average, however, in *Funding for accountability initiatives* and *Participation in accountability initiatives*. France allocated 0.22% of its humanitarian aid to accountability initiatives, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 0.47% and Group 3 average of 0.29%. France currently only participates in or supports two (ALNAP and Quality COMPAS) of the seven accountability initiatives included in the *Participation in accountability initiatives* indicator.

- France should consider finding ways of increasing its funding support of, and participation in, accountability initiatives.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding and commissioning evaluations	10.00	4.25	135%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	7.80	4.35	79%
Funding to NGOs	6.46	4.40	47%
Un-earmarked funding	4.60	3.45	33%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	9.53	7.19	33%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.44	5.05	-91%
Participation in accountability initiatives	1.44	4.73	-69%
Funding for accountability initiatives	1.50	2.75	-45%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	2.70	4.12	-34%
Support for coordination	3.84	5.56	-31%

Germany

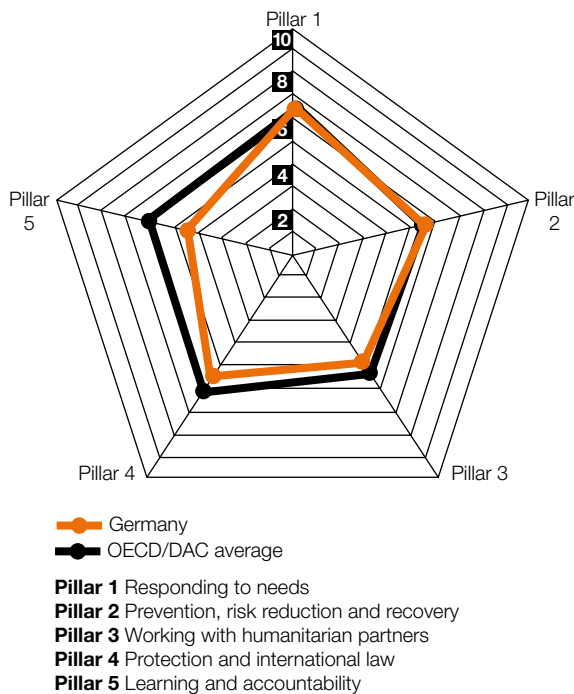
HRI 2010 ranking: 14th

Policy framework

Germany's humanitarian assistance falls under the overall responsibility of the Federal Foreign Office. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) handles food aid and transitional assistance. Within the Federal Foreign Office the Federal Commissioner for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid is the focal point for coordination of humanitarian aid. Germany does not have a formal and comprehensive humanitarian policy, but *Twelve Basic Rules of Humanitarian Aid Abroad* were set out in 1993 by the Humanitarian Aid Coordinating Committee – the platform for inter-ministerial coordination of humanitarian aid. Germany recently established a crisis response centre to speed up response to sudden onset crises. Germany's humanitarian aid prioritises rapid response to the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons and aims to allocate between 5% to 10% of its annual aid budget to disaster risk reduction. Despite the overall size of its development budget, Germany's ODA/GNI ratio is relatively low and decreased by 3% in 2009 to 0.35%, bringing it only halfway to the UN target of 0.7%. Humanitarian assistance represented 4.44% of its ODA and 0.010% of its GNI.

Germany was active in the creation of the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid* during its EU Presidency in 2007 and subscribes to the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). However, it has not developed a GHD domestic implementation plan nor indicated an intention to do so.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Performance

Germany ranked 14th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Germany is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in this group are Australia, Canada, European Commission, Greece (based on quantitative scores only), Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

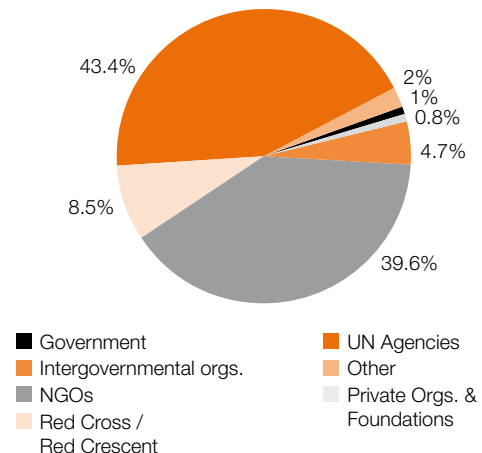
Germany scored overall close to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 average marks. Its average score in Pillar 1 exactly matched the OECD/DAC average and was close to the Group 2 average. Its overall score in Pillar 2 was close to the OECD/DAC and above the Group 2 average. However, it scored below the OECD/DAC and Group 2 average in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) and in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Its score in Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) was close to the group's but below the OECD/DAC average.

Germany did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding to NGOs*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Accountability towards beneficiaries* and *Impartiality of aid*. Its scores were lowest in indicators on *Un-earmarked funding*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies* and *Facilitating humanitarian access*.

Recommendations

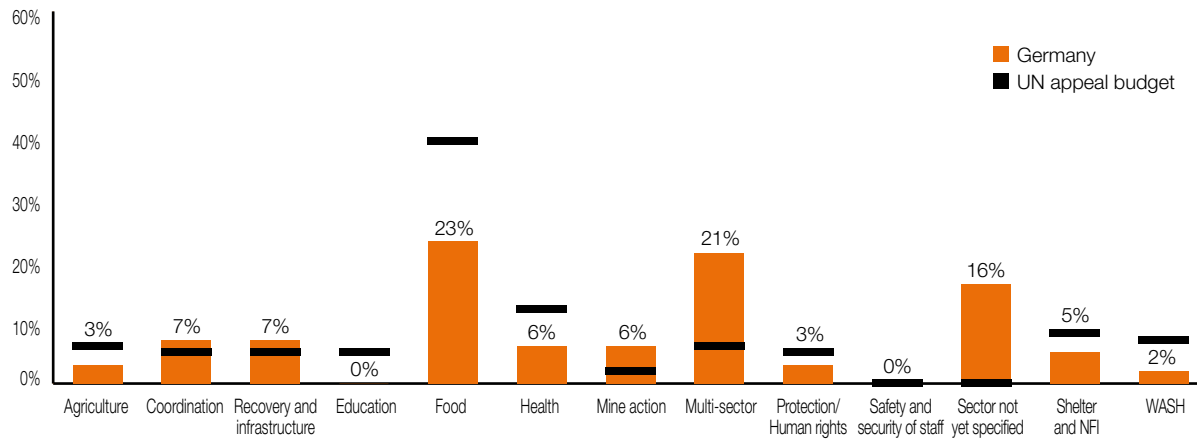
Germany's rapid response instruments have proven to be effective for sudden onset disasters. It is important to achieve the same capacity for timely funding for complex emergencies, aiming at the transfer of funds within the first three months following the launch of an appeal. Germany provided 16% of its funding within this time period, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 33% and Group 2 average of 41%.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

- Germany is encouraged to include response to complex emergencies in its rapid response instruments.

Lack of flexibility is a weak point in Germany’s funding. Germany’s partners perceive it to be below average in the qualitative indicator *Flexible funding*. It also scored below average in the quantitative indicator *Un-earmarked funding*. Germany provided 10% of its funding without earmarking, while the OECD/DAC average is 35%.

- Germany should consider decreasing the degree of earmarking of its contributions and supporting country-based pooled funding mechanisms. It should also engage in a dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding the flexibility of Germany’s funding.

Also within Pillar 3, Germany scored below average on the indicator *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. Germany provided 36% of its fair share to UN appeals compared to the OECD/DAC average of 135% and the Group 2 average of 117%. Germany provided 20% of its fair share to Red Cross Red Crescent appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% and Group 2 average of 61%.

- Germany should consider finding ways to increase its support to UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals.

In Pillar 4, Germany’s partners consider it below average when it comes to promoting international humanitarian law. Although Germany should be praised for signing and ratifying all international humanitarian treaties, its funding of the ICRC, as a guardian of international humanitarian law, was particularly low with only 0.001% of every billion dollars of its GDP, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 0.005%.

- Germany should look into ways to increase its support to the ICRC and promotion of IHL.

In Pillar 5, Germany’s partners consider it an average donor in regard to *Support for learning and evaluations*. It received one of its lowest scores, however, in *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, which measures the number of evaluations and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Germany participated in four joint evaluations and one individual evaluation, but does not have evaluation guidelines.

- Germany should consider developing evaluation guidelines and increasing the use of evaluations.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding to NGOs	8.13	4.40	85%
Funding for accountability initiatives	4.17	2.75	52%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	8.48	6.97	22%
Accountability towards beneficiaries	5.83	5.38	8%
Impartiality of aid	7.89	7.30	8%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Un-earmarked funding	1.02	3.45	-71%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	1.53	5.05	-70%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	1.44	4.25	-66%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	2.26	4.35	-48%
Facilitating humanitarian access	4.19	5.22	-20%

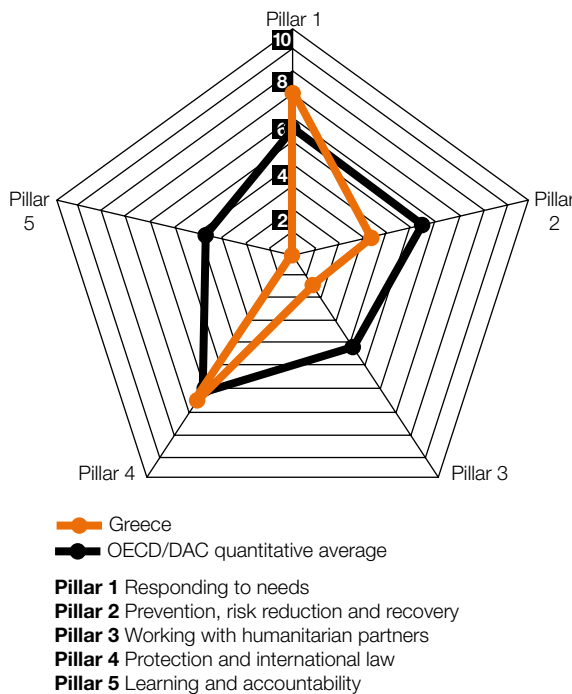
Greece

Policy framework

Greece's development and humanitarian assistance falls under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Hellenic Aid, the ministry's international development cooperation department, coordinates and manages the Greek humanitarian response. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (EOSDOS) determines the form and volume of an emergency response. Delivery of humanitarian aid is provided by the health and agriculture ministries and now, to a lesser extent, also by the armed forces. Although Greece depends on its implementing partners for needs assessments, it frequently dedicates staff to follow aid flows and actual delivery. In 2009, Greece encountered major financial problems which are reflected in a decrease of 15% in ODA volume and from 0.22% to 0.19% in the ODA/GNI ratio compared to 2008. This has also resulted in a substantial decrease in the humanitarian aid budget in absolute terms: it now represents 5.7% of ODA, or 0.005% of GNI.

Greece endorsed the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) in 2004. Although no formal aid strategy exists, GHD Principles are included for reference in the guidelines for implementing partners.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* Graph includes only quantitative pillar scores as sufficient survey responses were not obtained for Greece.

Performance

Greece is not included in the overall ranking, as insufficient survey responses were obtained to calculate the qualitative indicators of the index. Based on the patterns of its scores in quantitative indicators, Greece has been classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in this group are Australia, Canada, the European Commission (EC), Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

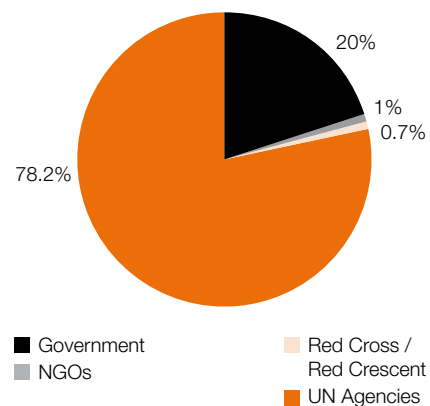
Based on its quantitative indicators, Greece scored below the overall OECD/DAC and the Group 2 average in all pillars with the exception of Pillar 1, where it reached its highest score, above the OECD/DAC and Group averages. It reached a low score in Pillar 2, in line with the overall Group 2 performance. Greece's lowest average scores were in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability) and Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners). It performed slightly better in Pillar 4 (Protection and international law).

Greece did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies* and *Reducing climate-related vulnerability* and was average in *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention and Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*.

Recommendations

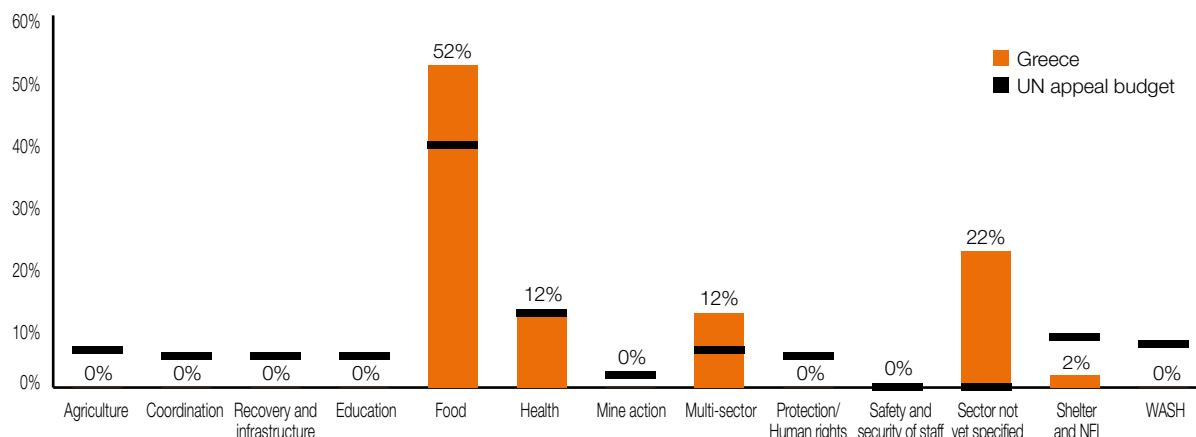
As the number of field surveys obtained for Greece was limited, the recommendations focus on the results of the data analysis for the quantitative indicators.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

In Pillar 2, Greece received a very low score on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention* and a low score for *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*. Greece devoted 1.1% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention, compared to the Group 2 average of 15%. Group 3 performs the best on this indicator, allocating 25%. Greece allocated 0.58% to risk mitigation mechanisms, while most Group 2 donors spent somewhere between 0.6% and 1.3% of their ODA on these mechanisms.

- Greece should consider finding ways to increase its support for reconstruction and prevention and for risk mitigation mechanisms.

In Pillar 3, Greece received its lowest scores in *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. Greece provided 18% of its fair share to UN appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 135% and the Group 2 average of 117%. It provided 7% of its fair share to Red Cross Red Crescent appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% and Group 2 average of 61%

- Greece should look for ways to increase its support for UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals.

Greece also received a low score for *Funding to NGOs*, providing less than 1% of its humanitarian aid to them. Group 2 allocated an average of 18% of humanitarian aid to NGOs.

- Greece is encouraged to look for ways to increase its support of NGOs.

Greece does not participate in or support any of the humanitarian accountability initiatives included in the indicators, according to the public data sources used for the HRI.

- Greece should consider supporting and participating in humanitarian accountability initiatives.

Greece also scored very poorly in *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, which measures the number of evaluations conducted and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Greece did not conduct any self or joint evaluations between 2004 and 2010 and does not have evaluation guidelines.

- Greece should consider developing evaluation guidelines and commissioning a self or joint evaluations to promote learning.

For more information, please see: www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	10.00	6.97	44%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	5.13	4.35	18%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	7.62	7.19	6%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	6.12	6.11	0%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.00	4.73	-100%
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.00	2.75	-100%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	0.00	4.25	-100%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	0.27	4.12	-94%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.52	5.05	-90%

Ireland

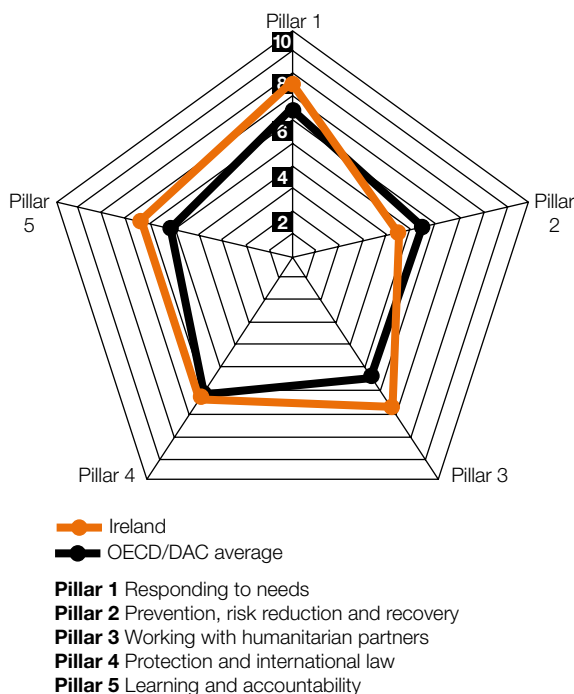
HRI 2010 ranking: 2nd

Policy framework

Ireland's humanitarian aid is managed by Irish Aid, which falls under the Development Cooperation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Irish Aid coordinates an Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Fund (EHAF), an Emergency Preparedness and post-Emergency Fund (EPPR) and a Sierra Leone and Liberia Fund. Through its Rapid Response Initiative (RRI), Irish Aid has prepositioned humanitarian relief supplies and experts are on stand-by to respond rapidly to humanitarian emergencies. Irish Aid updated its humanitarian policy in May 2009, emphasising the importance of disaster risk reduction and linking relief, rehabilitation and development. Its *Operational Plan 2008-2012 and 2007-09* strategy are intended to improve aid effectiveness. The 2009 Management Review recommended greater integration of Irish Aid into the Department of Foreign Affairs. While Ireland has made a commitment to meet the UN target of providing 0.7% of its GNI in ODA, financial challenges have led to a slight decrease from 0.59% in 2008 to 0.54% in 2009. Humanitarian aid comprises 17.35% of ODA and 0.078 of its GNI.

The 2009 OECD/DAC Peer Review praised Ireland for its strong commitment to the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* and high standards of good practice. The key components of its 2005 GHD Implementation Plan are also included in its overall humanitarian policy. Irish Aid's Evaluation and Audit Unit participates in joint evaluations on humanitarian assistance. Ireland co-chaired the GHD initiative with Estonia in 2009-2010.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

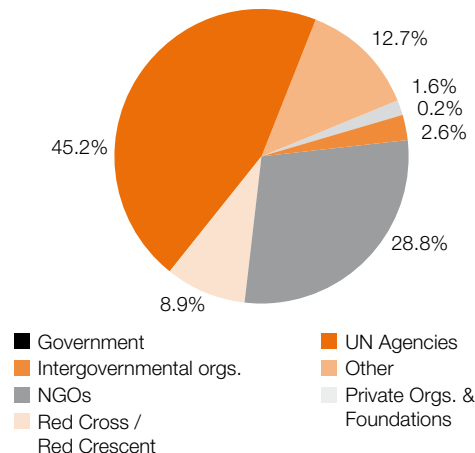
Performance

Ireland ranked 2nd in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Ireland is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs) and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in the group include Australia, Canada, the European Commission (EC), Germany, Greece (based on quantitative scores only), the United Kingdom and the United States.

Ireland received its highest average score in Pillar 1, scoring above the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. Ireland received its lowest score in Pillar 2, with marks well below the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. In fact, its score was lower than most Group 3 donors. Ireland scored well above the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) and also above its group average. In Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), Ireland's score was very close to the OECD/DAC average and above its group average. Like other donors in its group, Ireland scored above the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 5, also scoring above the Group 2 average.

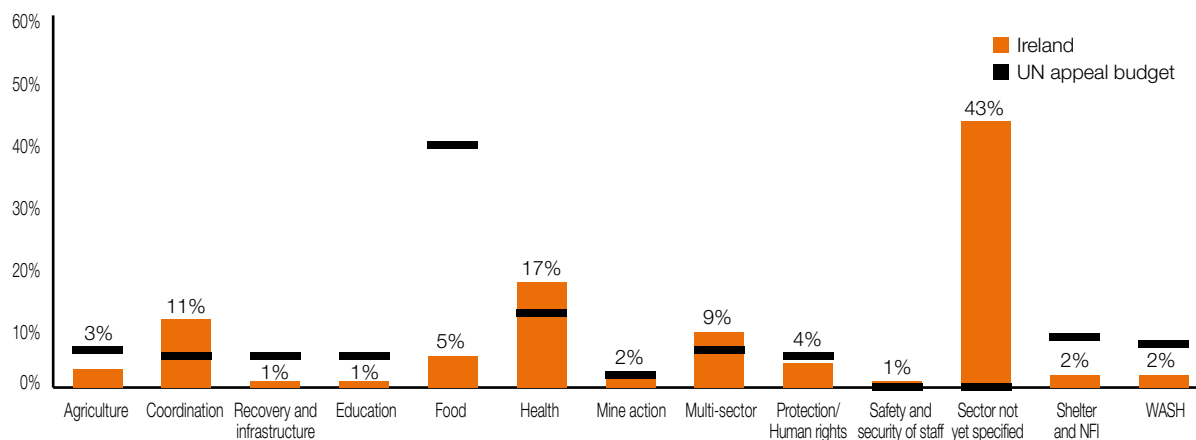
Ireland did better than its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives; Timely funding to complex emergencies; Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals; Participation in accountability initiatives and Funding to NGOs*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms; Linking relief, rehabilitation and development; Beneficiary participation in programming; Accountability towards beneficiaries and Facilitating humanitarian access*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Ireland is the best Pillar 1 donor, especially in terms of timeliness, yet has the greatest room for improvement in Pillar 2, where it is one of the lowest-scoring OECD/DAC donors.

In 2008, Ireland allocated 17% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention, while Group 3, the best donor group for this indicator, spent an average of 25%.

- Ireland should consider finding ways to increase its funding of reconstruction and prevention.

Most donors in Group 1 allocated somewhere between 1.1% to 1.9% of their ODA to risk mitigation mechanisms. Ireland, on the other hand, allocated only 0.38%. Ireland was the donor with the lowest score for the indicator *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*.

Ireland should look into ways to increase its funding of risk mitigation mechanisms.

With the exception of Pillar 2, Ireland scores at or below average for all qualitative indicators. In particular, Ireland’s partners consider that Ireland does not verify sufficiently that partners include beneficiaries in all stages of programming and establish mechanisms for accountability toward beneficiaries. (It received two of its lowest qualitative scores in *Accountability toward beneficiaries* and *Beneficiary participation in programming*.)

- Ireland should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its support for beneficiary participation and accountability towards beneficiaries.

Ireland scored above, or close to, average in all indicators that make up Pillar 4, with the exception of two qualitative indicators, *Facilitating humanitarian access* and *Advocacy towards local authorities*.

- Ireland should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding facilitation of humanitarian access and advocacy towards local authorities.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for accountability initiatives	6.45	2.75	135%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	10.00	4.35	130%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	9.61	5.05	90%
Participation in accountability initiatives	8.72	4.73	84%
Funding to NGOs	6.89	4.40	56%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	2.44	5.49	-56%
Linking relief, rehabilitation and development	3.53	6.32	-44%
Beneficiary participation in programming	4.14	5.71	-28%
Accountability towards beneficiaries	4.11	5.38	-24%
Facilitating humanitarian access	4.36	5.22	-17%

Italy

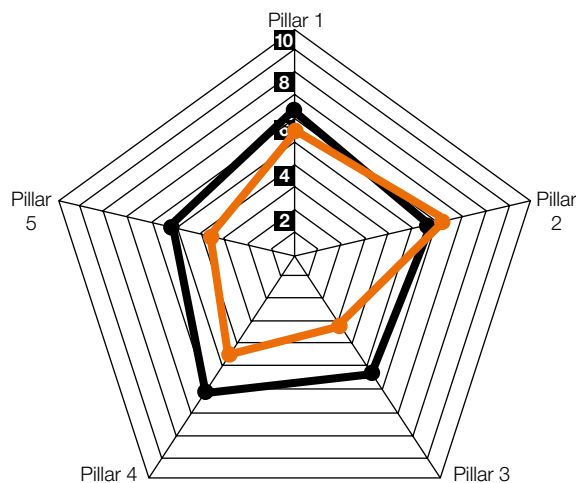
HRI 2010 ranking: 20th

Policy framework

Italy's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance programme falls under the responsibility of the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The DGCS Office VI (emergency operations and food aid), one of 13 DGCS departments and two units, is in charge of food aid and emergency humanitarian action. DGCS currently operates according to the 2010–2012 three-year plan which highlights the importance of the timeliness of humanitarian response, building response capacities and strengthening partnerships with NGOs and local partners. Law 49/1987, the legal foundation of Italy's foreign assistance, maintains in Article 1 that humanitarian action should be an integral part of Italian foreign policy. Italy's ODA/GNI ratio has fluctuated in recent years and has fallen back in 2009 to 0.16% compared to 0.22% in 2008. Humanitarian assistance represented 12.93% of ODA and 0.005% of GNI in 2009.

Italy formally endorsed the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) in 2007 through the adoption of the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid* – a 2007 EC policy agreement – on which its humanitarian action is based. However, Italy does not have a national policy, a clear mission statement or a definition of its humanitarian aid programme. While it attaches great importance to disaster risk reduction, one of the *GHD Principles*, it is usually supported by the development budget. Italy has indicated its intention to develop a GHD domestic implementation plan.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Italy
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Performance

Italy ranked 20th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Italy is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in Group 3 are Austria, Belgium, France, Japan, Portugal and Spain.

Italy's overall score was below the OECD/DAC and the Group 3 scores. It scored below the OECD/DAC and close to the Group 3 average in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), while in Pillar 2 it reached its highest score, which was also close to the Group 3 average but above the OECD/DAC average. In Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) where it had its lowest score, in Pillar 4 and in Pillar 5, its scores were below the averages of both the OECD/DAC and Group 3.

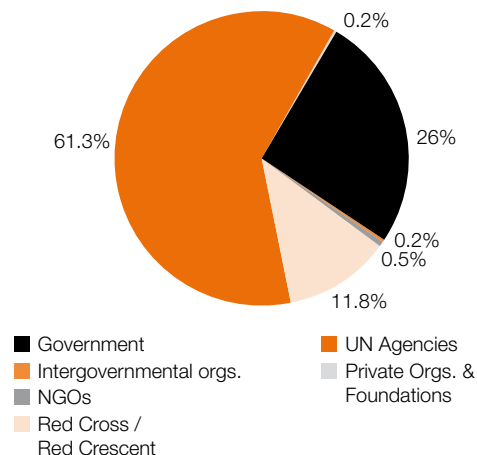
Italy did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability* and *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Un-earmarked funding* and *Funding to NGOs*.

Recommendations:

Italy is close to the OECD/DAC average in *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*. However, it scored below average in *Timely funding to complex emergencies*. Italy provided 26% of its funding within three months of the launch of an appeal, while the OECD/DAC average was 34%, and the Group 3 average 40%. Italy's partners also consider it below average in terms of *Timely funding to partner organisations*.

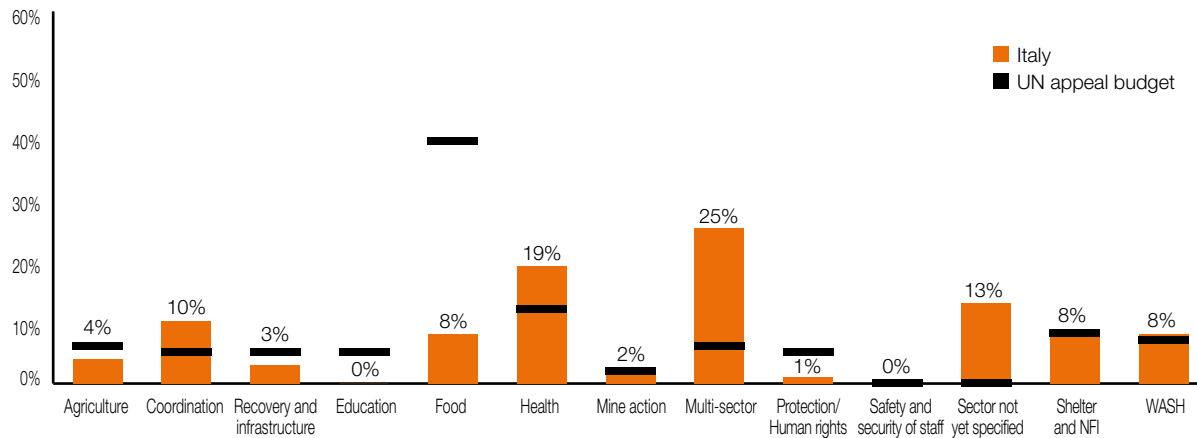
- Italy should review the timeliness of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions in this area.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

The flexibility of Italy’s funding appears to be a weakness. Italy received one of the lowest scores for *Un-earmarked funding*: Italy provided only 7% of its funding without earmarking, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 35% and the Group 3 average of 37%. Italy’s partners echoed this finding, as Italy scored below average in the qualitative indicator *Flexible funding*.

- Italy should review options to reduce earmarking and increase the flexibility of its funding and engage in a dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions in this area.

Italy’s funding to NGO partners was very limited; it received the lowest score of the OECD/DAC donors on this indicator. Less than one percent of its funding went to NGOs, and it supports only one UN in-country pooled fund. The OECD/DAC average is 13%.

- Italy should consider finding ways to increase its share of funding through NGOs directly or through pooled funds.

In Pillar 4, Italy received a very low score for *Human rights law*, which measures signature of human rights treaties, accreditation of national human rights institutions and funding to OHCHR, the primary guardian of international human rights treaties. Italy has signed the majority of the human rights treaties included in the indicator, yet provided only 0.01% of every million dollars of its GDP to OHCHR, while the OECD/DAC average is 0.67%. Italy’s National Human Rights Institution is not currently accredited by OHCHR.

- Italy is encouraged to attempt to meet the requirements for OHCHR accreditation, and consider increasing its funding to human rights organisations like OHCHR.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for accountability initiatives	5.64	2.75	105%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	6.98	4.12	69%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	8.76	7.19	22%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	5.89	5.49	7%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding and commissioning evaluations	0.00	4.25	-100%
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.17	4.73	-96%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.67	5.05	-87%
Un-earmarked funding	0.67	3.45	-81%
Funding to NGOs	1.04	4.40	-76%

Japan

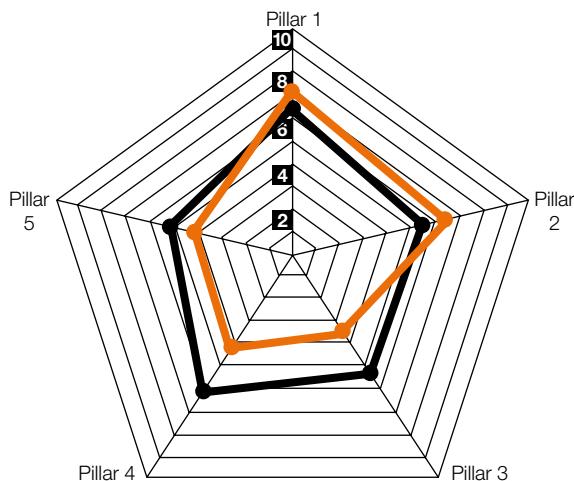
HRI 2010 ranking: 16th

Policy framework

Japan's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), notably through the new Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA was restructured in 2008, merging with part of the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) to streamline humanitarian and development activities. The legal basis for Japanese humanitarian assistance in response to disasters is the 1987 Japan Disaster Relief Law, while assistance for conflict situations or complex emergencies is covered by a law on UN peacekeeping operations. Japan does not have a formal strategy on the objectives of humanitarian action in conflict situations but has issued an *Initiative for Disaster Reduction*, allowing JICA to dispatch rescue and relief teams and emergency supplies to respond to natural disasters. In cases of major unforeseen disasters, Japan can draw on its annual supplementary budget. JICA has approximately 100 offices abroad, most focusing on development. Contributions to projects implemented by Japanese NGOs come both from MFA and JICA and are coordinated through the Japan Platform which was established in 2000 to promote prompt and effective response to humanitarian emergencies.

Although Japan belongs to the top ten OECD/DAC donors in terms of its overall development and humanitarian budget, its ODA/GNI ratio was 0.18% in 2009, a 10% decrease from 2008 due to the recession, and far below the UN target of 0.7%. Humanitarian assistance represented 3.62% of its ODA in 2009 and 0.004% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Japan
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Although Japan did not become a formal member of the *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) group until 2010, it endorsed the *GHD Principles* in 2003 as an Observer member and has attended most subsequent meetings. Japan has not developed a domestic GHD implementation plan or a coherent humanitarian action strategy covering responses to both natural disasters and complex emergencies.

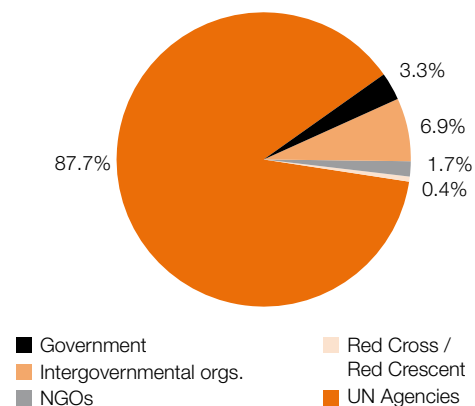
Performance

Japan ranked 16th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Japan is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Japan's overall score was below the OECD/DAC average in line with the overall Group 3 performance. However, its overall score was close to the Group 3 average. In Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), it scored largely above the OECD/DAC and peer group's average, ranking second of all OECD/DAC donors. It also scored above the OECD/DAC and close to the Group 3 average in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Its lowest score is in Pillar 3. In Pillar 4, it scored below the OECD/DAC and the Group 3 averages. Like other Group 3 donors, it scored below the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 5, its results closely matching the average group score.

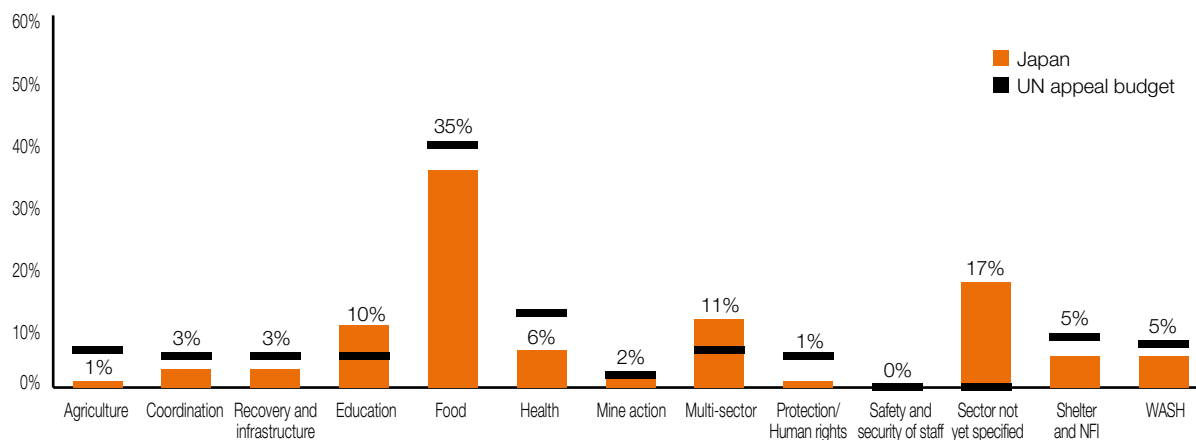
Japan did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms* and *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Un-earmarked funding*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Human rights law*, *Funding for accountability initiatives* and *Participation in accountability initiatives*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations:

Japan performed well in the quantitative indicators that comprise Pillar 2. However, its partners gave Japan below-average scores in the qualitative indicators *Beneficiary participation in programming*, *Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation* and *Support for prevention and preparedness*.

- Japan should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding beneficiary participation and its support for prevention and preparedness.

In Pillar 3, Japan’s partners consider it an average donor in the indicators *Donor capacity for informed decision-making* and *Support for partners and funding organisational capacity*. They consider Japan to be weaker in *Support for coordination* and *Flexible funding*. Japan has a below-average score in *Un-earmarked funding*. Japan provided only 4% of its funding without earmarking, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 35%, and the Group 3 average of 37%. Related to this, Japan’s partners gave it below-average scores for *Appropriate reporting requirements*.

- Japan should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their negative perceptions related to coordination and flexibility of funding. It is encouraged to review the earmarking of its funding and reporting requirements.

Also in Pillar 3, Japan received low scores for *Funding to NGOs* and *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. Japan provided less than 2% of its funding to NGOs, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 13%, and the Group 3 average of 7%. Japan provided only 50% of its fair share to UN appeals. While above the Group 3 average of 42%, the OECD/DAC average was 135% of fair share. For Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals, Japan provided only 14% of its fair share compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% and the Group 3 average of 22%.

- Japan should consider increasing its support to NGOs and to UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals.

Japan received its lowest scores in Pillar 4 for *Human rights law*, which measures signature of human rights treaties, accreditation of national human rights institutions and funding to OHCHR, as guardian of international human rights treaties. Japan is considering establishing a national human rights institution. Japan has signed 10 of the 34 human rights treaties included in the indicator and provided only 0.02% of every million dollars of its GDP to OHCHR, well below the OECD/ DAC average of 0.67% and the Group 3 average of 0.22%.

- Japan is encouraged to establish a national human rights institution, review its participation in international human rights treaties and look for ways to increase its support of human rights organisations like OHCHR.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	9.54	4.12	131%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	6.37	4.35	47%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	10.00	6.97	44%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	6.55	5.49	19%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	6.69	6.11	9%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Un-earmarked funding	0.41	3.45	-88%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	1.22	5.05	-76%
Human rights law	1.79	6.25	-71%
Funding for accountability initiatives	1.10	2.75	-60%
Participation in accountability initiatives	2.00	4.73	-58%

Luxembourg

HRI 2010 ranking: 10th

Policy framework

Luxembourg's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Department of Humanitarian Aid, which is under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development Cooperation Directorate. Its humanitarian action is carried out under the authority of the Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. The development and humanitarian policy is based on the 1996 development law. Its 2009 *Strategies and Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance* stresses the importance of local capacity building and funding for transition, disaster prevention and preparedness. In view of the size of the population of Luxembourg, its representations abroad are limited to regional capitals. Luxembourg strongly prioritises development and humanitarian aid. Since 2000, it has exceeded the target of spending 0.7% of GNI on ODA. In 2009, it allocated 1.01% of its GNI to ODA. Humanitarian assistance represented 17.21% of its ODA and 0.127% of its GNI.

Luxembourg has not yet developed a *Good Humanitarian Donorship* domestic implementation plan, but its humanitarian policy stresses commitment to *GHD Principles*.

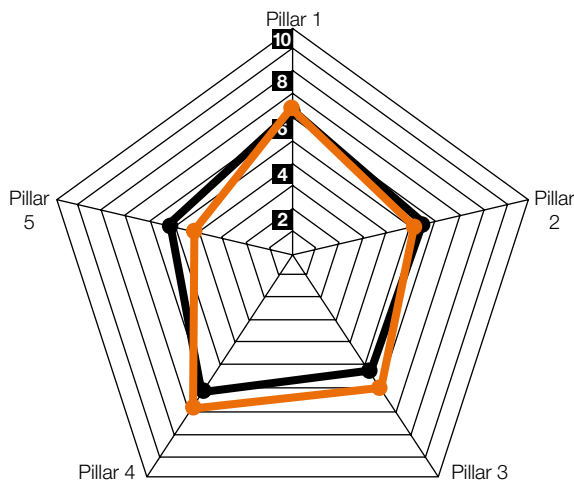
Performance

Luxembourg ranked 10th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Luxembourg is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Luxembourg performed well in Pillars 3 and 4, but had difficulties in Pillars 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) and 5. In Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), Luxembourg scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. Its performance in Pillar 2 was more like a Group 2 donor, scoring below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillars 3 and 4, Luxembourg scored above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average. Its lowest performance overall was in Pillar 5, scoring below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages.

Luxembourg did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Refugee law* and *Support for prevention and preparedness*. It scores were relatively low in the indicators *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies* and *Un-earmarked funding*.

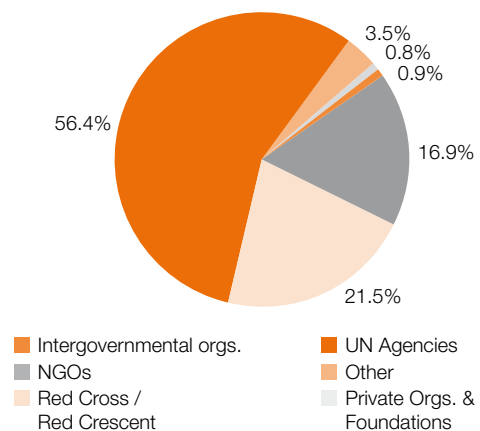
HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Luxembourg
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

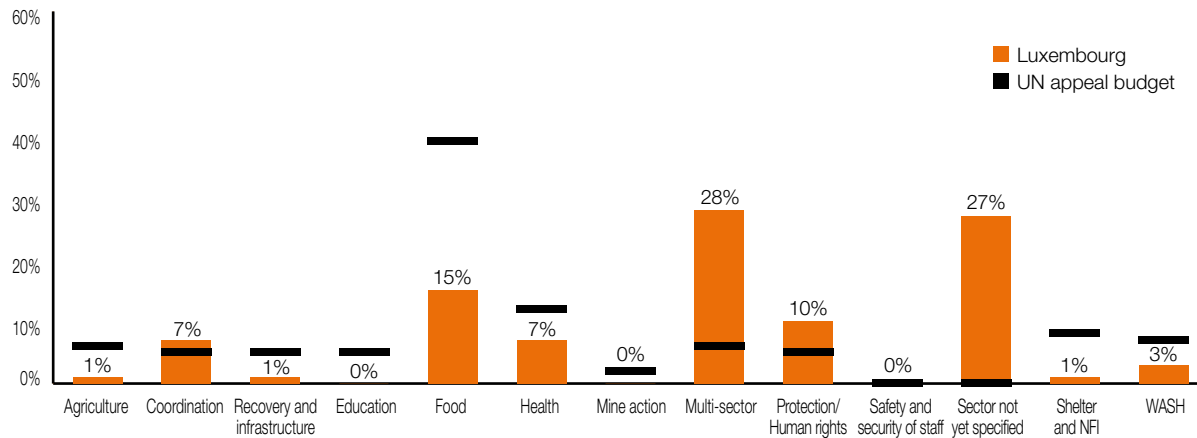
Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

In Pillar 2, Luxembourg performed above average in the qualitative indicators, yet below average in two of the three quantitative indicators. In the quantitative indicator *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, Luxembourg scored below the OECD/DAC average. Luxembourg allocated 13% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 17%. It was, however, above the Group 1 average of 11%, yet below the Group 3 average of 25%.

- Luxembourg should look for ways to increase its support of reconstruction and prevention activities.

Luxembourg performed well in the qualitative indicators that comprise Pillar 5, yet below average in all of the quantitative indicators. Luxembourg received a 0.00 out of a possible 10.00 in *Participation in accountability initiatives* and *Funding for accountability initiatives*. The former indicator measures membership of, and attendance, at humanitarian accountability and learning initiatives. According to the public data sources used to calculate this indicator, Luxembourg apparently does not participate in any of these

forums. Similarly, the indicator for *Funding for accountability initiatives* measures the percentage of humanitarian aid allocated to these same initiatives and Luxembourg does not provide any funding to them. Group 1, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 0.71% of aid.

- Luxembourg should consider increasing its participation in and funding of humanitarian accountability initiatives.

Luxembourg’s partners consider it an average donor in terms of *Support for learning and evaluations*. However, it scored below average in the quantitative indicator *Funding and commissioning evaluations*. This indicator looks at the number of self and joint evaluations compared to the total amount of humanitarian aid and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Luxembourg has conducted four evaluations for every US\$100 million of humanitarian aid, above the Group 1 average, but it still does not have evaluation guidelines.

- Luxembourg should consider developing evaluation guidelines to promote learning.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	7.93	5.05	57%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.00	5.49	46%
Funding to NGOs	5.75	4.40	31%
Refugee law	7.22	5.74	26%
Support for prevention and preparedness	7.07	5.71	24%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	0.00	7.19	-100%
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.00	4.73	-100%
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.00	2.75	-100%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	2.51	4.35	-42%
Un-earmarked funding	2.03	3.45	-41%

Netherlands

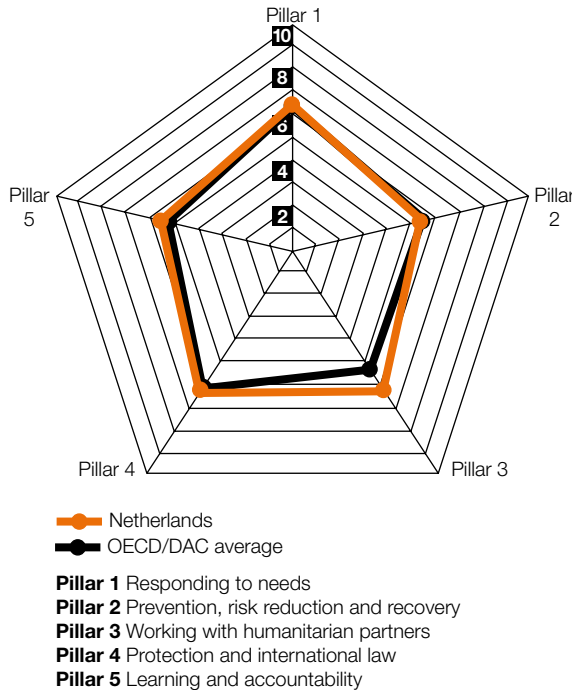
HRI 2010 ranking: 9th

Policy framework

The Netherlands' humanitarian assistance is managed by the Humanitarian Aid Division (DMV/HH) of the Human Rights and Peacebuilding Department (DMV), which is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its 2008 humanitarian aid policy distinguishes between acute and chronic crises. Sudden onset disasters qualify for emergency aid, while response to chronic crises is limited to specific crisis zones in developing countries and sectors. By law, the Netherlands can only provide humanitarian assistance to countries that have officially requested aid. The Netherlands has been one of the front runners in the establishment of pooled funding structures. In 2009, it spent 0.82% of its GNI on Official Development Assistance (ODA). Humanitarian assistance represented 9.10% of its ODA and 0.063% of its GNI. The 2010 humanitarian aid budget is expected to be similar to that of 2009 despite sizeable budget cuts and challenges posed by the global financial crisis.

The Netherlands was instrumental in the development of the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) and has had a GHD domestic implementation plan since 2005. It co-chaired the GHD group with ECHO in 2008-2009, and attempted to establish a GHD implementation group in the occupied Palestinian territories in 2009.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

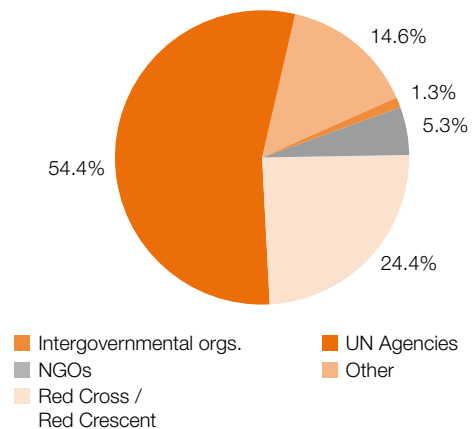
Performance

The Netherlands ranked 9th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, the Netherlands is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Netherlands scored close to the OECD/DAC average in all pillars, with the exception of Pillar 3, in which it was above average. The Netherlands received its highest average score in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), in which it was close to the Group 1 average. The Netherlands received its lowest average score in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), where it was below its group average. In Pillar 3, it received its second-highest score, and was close to the Group 1 average. It scored below its group average in Pillar 4. In Pillar 5, the Netherlands scored close to its group average.

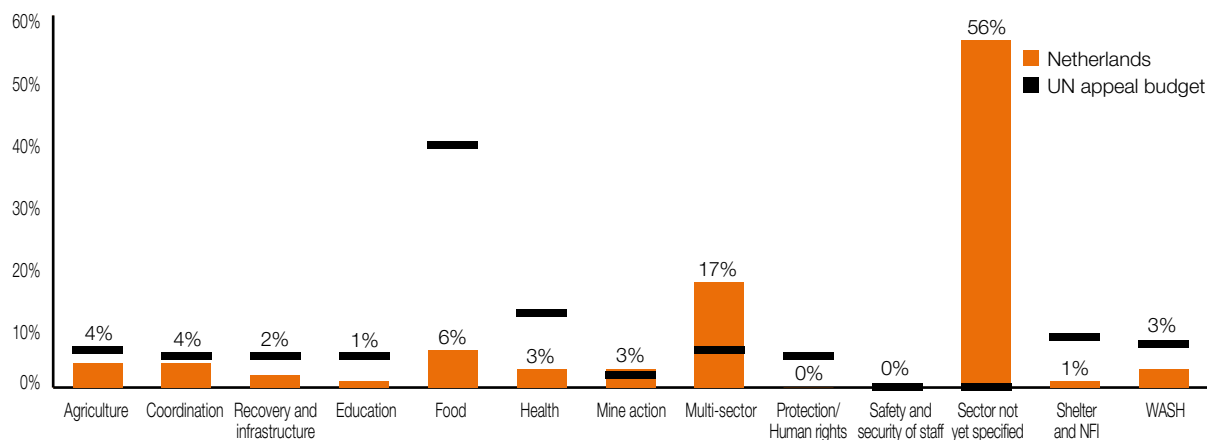
The Netherlands did best compared to its OECD/ DAC peers in the indicators on *Un-earmarked funding, Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals, Participation in accountability initiatives, Refugee law and Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention, Funding to NGOs, Timely funding to complex emergencies, International humanitarian law and Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

The Netherlands scored close to, or above, the OECD/DAC average in the qualitative indicators of Pillar 2, but below average in two of the three Pillar 2 quantitative indicators. The Netherlands was well below average in the indicators *Funding for reconstruction and prevention* and *Funding for risk mitigation mechanisms*. Group 1 donors’ allocation to reconstruction and prevention ranged from 4% to 24% of humanitarian funding, with an average of 11%. The Netherlands was on the lower end of the bracket, spending only 8%. Group 3, the best performing group for this indicator, allocated an average of 25%. The Netherlands allocated 1.02% of its ODA to risk mitigation mechanisms, while most Group 1 donors allocated 1.1% to 1.9%. The optimal value for all donors is an allocation of 3.5% of ODA.

- The Netherlands should look into ways to increase its funding for reconstruction, prevention and risk mitigation.

The Netherlands scored at or above average in all the indicators that make up Pillar 3, with the exception of *Funding to NGOs*.

The Netherlands channeled only 5% of its funding to NGOs, compared to the Group 1 average of 15%.

- The Netherlands is encouraged to increase its support to NGOs.

While most Group 1 donors perform particularly well in the indicator on *International humanitarian law*, the Netherlands scored below its group and the OECD/DAC averages. The Netherlands is one of four OECD/DAC donors without a national committee to ensure respect of ratified treaties. Furthermore, the Netherlands allocated only 0.005% of every billion dollars of its GDP to the ICRC, while Group 1 donors provided an average of 0.011%.

- The Netherlands is encouraged to create a national committee to ensure respect of ratified treaties and is also urged to consider increasing its support of the ICRC and promotion of IHL.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Un-earmarked funding	7.33	3.45	112%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	8.74	5.05	73%
Participation in accountability initiatives	7.44	4.73	57%
Refugee law	8.09	5.74	41%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	7.45	6.11	22%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	2.10	4.12	-49%
Funding to NGOs	2.64	4.40	-40%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	3.12	4.35	-28%
International humanitarian law	5.12	6.16	-17%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	4.83	5.49	-12%

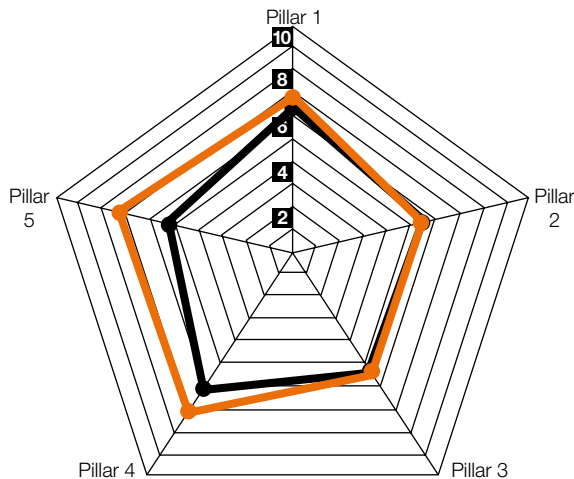
New Zealand

HRI 2010 ranking: 3rd

Policy framework

New Zealand's humanitarian assistance is managed by NZAID, a semi-autonomous department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Responsible for implementing aid programmes and developing humanitarian policy, NZAID focuses on preparedness, response and recovery in the Pacific region. NZAID defines its overarching humanitarian policy in conjunction with the International Development Advisory Committee (IDAC) and based on consultations with the Council for International Development, the umbrella organisation for New Zealand NGOs. NZAID currently operates under the *Five-Year Strategy 2004/5 – 2009/10*. Its decision to respond to humanitarian emergencies depends on the scale and human impact of the crisis, other resources available, and whether assistance has been requested. In the Asia-Pacific Region, NZAID works in partnership with national and international NGOs registered in New Zealand or their implementing partners via the Humanitarian Response Fund, which in 2009 replaced the Humanitarian Action Fund. In crises beyond its region, NZAID channels its assistance through UN agencies and the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, also contributing to their core funding. New Zealand's 2009 ODA represented 0.29% of its GNI, a slight decrease from the previous year due to the financial crisis. Humanitarian assistance comprised 12.17% of its ODA and 0.027% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— New Zealand
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

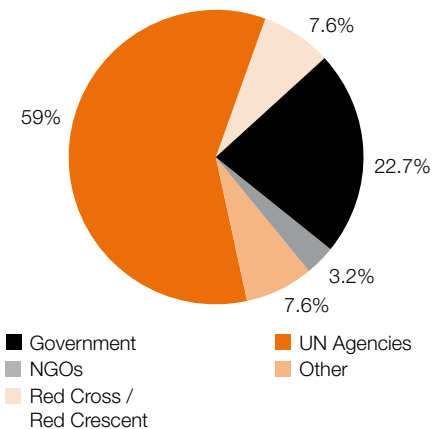
New Zealand has not developed a Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) domestic implementation plan, but has entered into a number of multilateral partnerships to allow it to contribute to initiatives beyond its immediate region. It participates actively in most GHD meetings and also regularly attends and chairs agency-specific support groups. The most recent OECD/DAC Peer Review in 2005 did not include an assessment of its humanitarian assistance.

Performance

New Zealand is ranked 3rd in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, New Zealand is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in the group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

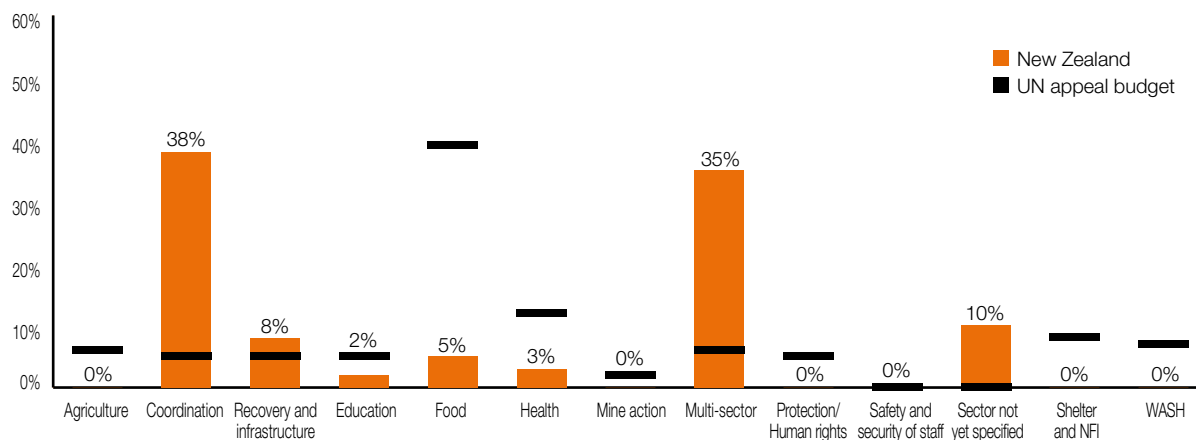
In Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), New Zealand scored above the OECD/DAC average and the Group 1 average. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), the country scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. It differs somewhat from its group in that its lowest average scores were in Pillar 3, a pillar in which Group 1 donors tend to do well. It received scores close to the OECD/DAC average and below its group average. New Zealand received its second-highest score in Pillar 4, well above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average. New Zealand received its highest average score in Pillar 5 where it was the second best-scoring donor, well above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors include flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the "distribution of needs" based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

New Zealand was best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Facilitating humanitarian access* and *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*. It scores were amongst the lowest for the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Beneficiary participation in programming*, *Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation* and *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*.

Recommendations:

Although disaster risk reduction is a priority for New Zealand, it received one of its lowest scores in *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*. New Zealand allocated 0.9% of its ODA to these mechanisms, whereas the Group 1 average is 1.60%, and the optimal value for all donors is an allocation of 3.5% of ODA.

- New Zealand should look into ways to increase its support of risk mitigation mechanisms.

New Zealand provided only 3% of its funding to NGOs, compared to the Group 1 average of 15%.

- New Zealand should consider finding ways to increase its support to NGOs.

New Zealand’s partners consider it a good donor in terms of *Advocacy toward local authorities*, *Facilitating access* and *Promotion of international humanitarian law*. However, it receives a low score in the related quantitative indicators. New Zealand channeled only 0.0021% of every billion dollars of its GDP to the ICRC, compared to the Group 1 average of 0.011%.

- New Zealand should look into ways to increase its support of the ICRC and promotion of IHL.

New Zealand is perceived in the field as particularly weak in supporting beneficiary participation (it received two of its lowest scores in *Beneficiary participation in programming* and *Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation*).

- New Zealand should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its support for beneficiary participation.

For more detailed information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for accountability initiatives	9.14	2.75	233%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	9.90	4.25	133%
Un-earmarked funding	7.91	3.45	129%
Facilitating humanitarian access	7.78	5.22	49%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	5.99	4.12	45%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	2.53	5.05	-50%
Funding to NGOs	2.73	4.40	-38%
Beneficiary participation in programming	3.86	5.71	-32%
Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation	4.32	5.54	-22%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	4.32	5.49	-21%

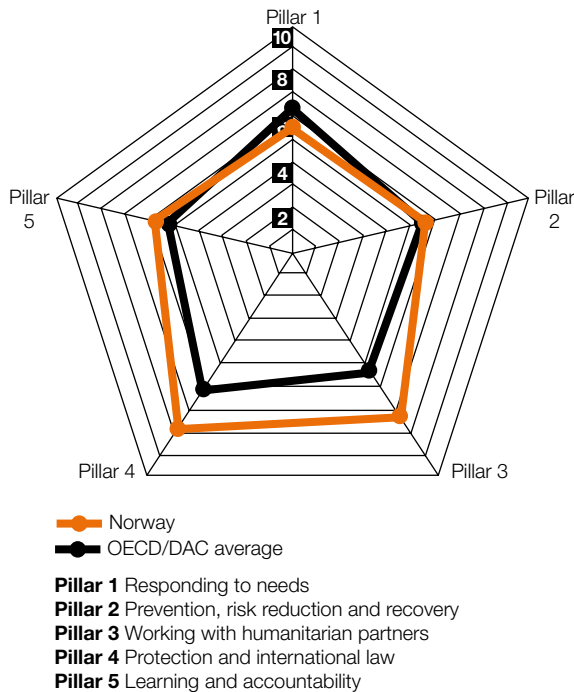
Norway

HRI 2010 ranking: 4th

Policy framework

Norway's humanitarian aid is managed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) operating as a technical directorate. The Department for UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Regional Affairs and Development are the two main departments involved in overseeing humanitarian action. Most development and humanitarian decisions are made in Oslo. As a result, field offices may be unaware of the various funding channels for their respective countries. Norway updated its humanitarian policy in 2009, including a five-year strategy with focuses on protection, adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender issues, and linking humanitarian efforts more closely with peace and reconciliation, human rights, development and climate change endeavours. The 2008 OECD/DAC Peer Review praised Norway for its "principled but pragmatic approach" to effective humanitarian aid. It continues to play a lead role in promoting humanitarian disarmament, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, coordination between civil / humanitarian and military partners and protection and support for internally displaced persons. It is one of the most generous donors: in 2009 its ODA represented 1.06% of its GNI, a significant increase from 0.88% in 2008. Humanitarian aid represented 12.11% of its ODA and 0.11% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Norway does not have a *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) domestic implementation plan, but includes *GHD Principles* in its humanitarian policy. To improve funding predictability, it has multi-year funding arrangements with selected humanitarian organisations for priority countries and themes.

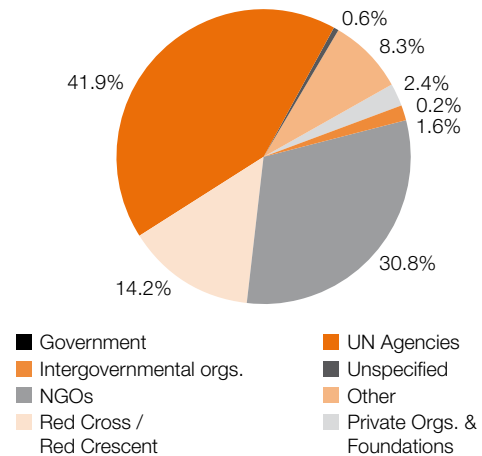
Performance

Norway ranked 4th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Norway is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in the group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

Like other Group 1 donors, Norway's highest average scores were in Pillars 3, 4 and 5. Norway received its lowest average score in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), scoring lower than the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) Norway scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 average. Norway scored well above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages in Pillars 3 and 4. In Pillar 5, it was above the OECD/DAC average, and close to the Group 1 average.

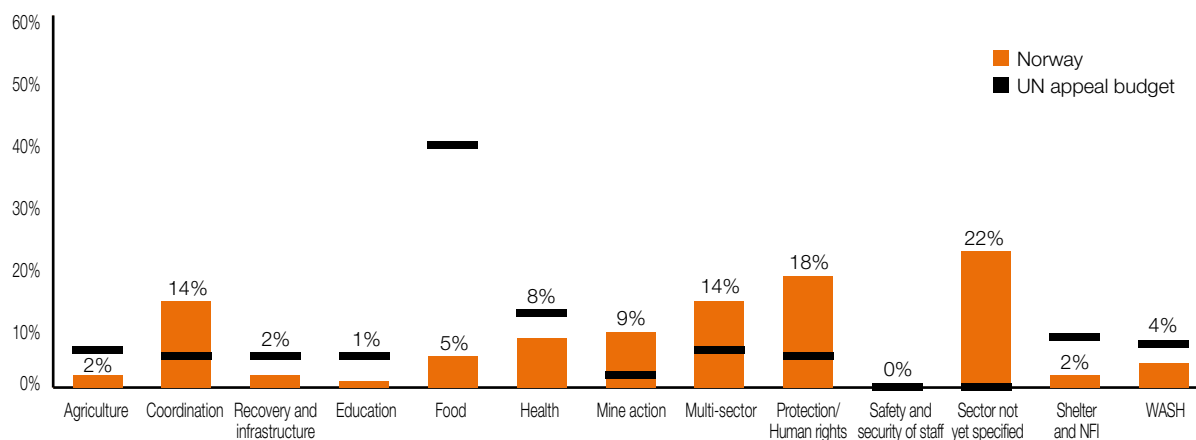
Norway did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *International humanitarian law*, *Refugee law* and *Funding to NGOs*. It scores were relatively lowest in the indicators on *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*, *Impartiality of aid* and *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Norway is among the best OECD/DAC donors in Pillars 3 and 4. However, there is room for improvement in its scores in Pillar 1, especially in terms of the timeliness of its funding. Norway gives only 11% of funding to complex emergencies during the first three months after an appeal launch, compared to the Group 1 donor average of 21%. This makes it the second-slowest donor in the group and third slowest of all OECD/DAC donors. Norway committed 69% of its funds within six weeks of the appeal launch, placing it among the slowest donors. The best performing group, Group 2, committed 84% within this timeframe. Norway’s partners, however, perceive its timeliness better than data in publically available data sources used for this indicator, with scores close to average in the qualitative indicator related to timeliness.

- Norway should review the timeliness of its funding to complex and sudden onset emergencies.

Norway does well in supporting the crises with highest levels of vulnerability – 52% of its funding, compared to the Group 1 average of 49%. However, Norway was the second-to-last donor in its support of forgotten emergencies. Such support was 12% of its humanitarian aid compared to the Group 1 average of 30%.

- Norway should look into ways to increase its support to forgotten emergencies.

Norway received its second-lowest score of the HRI for *Funding of reconstruction and prevention*. Norway spent 8% of its aid on this, while Group 1 donors, who generally performed poorly in this indicator, allocated an average of 11%. Group 3, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 25%. Norway’s field partners gave it an average score on the related qualitative indicator for *Linking relief, rehabilitation and development*.

- Norway should consider finding ways to increase its support of transitional activities, recovery and reconstruction and prevention.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	10.00	5.05	98%
Un-earmarked funding	6.06	3.45	76%
International humanitarian law	9.90	6.16	61%
Refugee law	9.13	5.74	59%
Funding to NGOs	6.71	4.40	52%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Timely funding to complex emergencies	1.50	4.35	-66%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	1.98	4.12	-52%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	4.63	6.11	-24%
Impartiality of aid	7.26	7.30	-1%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	6.93	6.97	0%

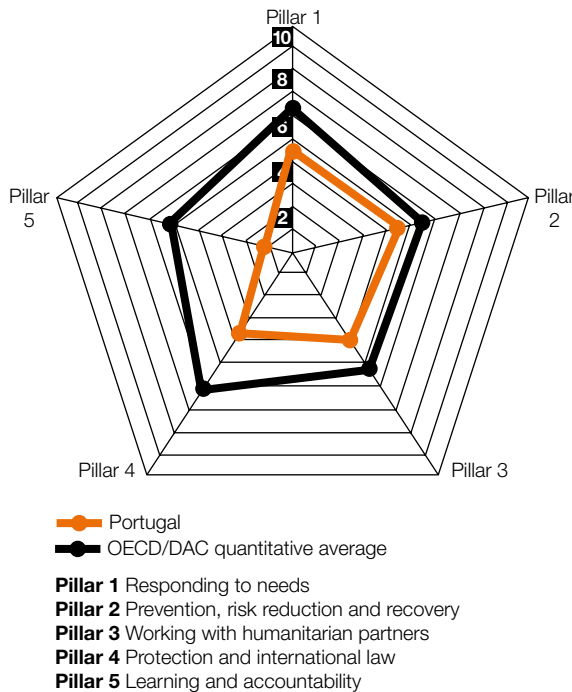
Portugal

Policy framework

Portugal's humanitarian assistance is coordinated by a unit in the Portuguese Institute for Development Support (IPAD) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This small unit with limited capacity and humanitarian expertise is also responsible for relations with NGOs and the multilateral system. Portugal's financial problems have greatly affected its development budget, which includes humanitarian assistance. Its ODA/GNI ratio has gone down from 0.27% in 2008 to 0.23% in 2009, with a decrease in volume of over 22%. Humanitarian assistance represents 1.23% of ODA, a similar percentage to 2008 and 0.002% of Portugal's GNI.

Portugal formally endorsed the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Principles in 2006, but has not developed a GHD domestic implementation plan or a humanitarian policy. Most of its participation in the GHD initiative is through its membership of the Humanitarian Aid Commission of the European Commission rather than directly, in view of its limited capacity at the capital and field levels.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* Graph includes only quantitative pillar scores as sufficient survey responses were not obtained for Portugal.

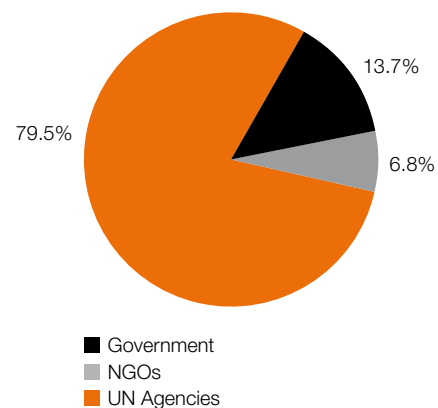
Performance

Portugal is not included in the overall ranking, as a sufficient number of survey responses were not obtained to calculate the qualitative indicators of the HRI. Based on the patterns of its scores in the HRI's quantitative indicators, Portugal is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and Spain.

In quantitative indicators Portugal scored below the OECD/DAC and the Group 3 average in Pillars 1 (Responding to needs), 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), 4 and 5. The exception was in Pillar 3 where its score was close to the OECD-DAC average and above its group average. Its highest score was in Pillar 2. Its scores for Pillar 4 and Pillar 5 were considerably below the OECD/DAC and the Group 3 averages, while its lowest score was in Pillar 5. It should be noted that the scores for Portugal have not been taken into account in the calculation of the overall and average scores for Group 3.

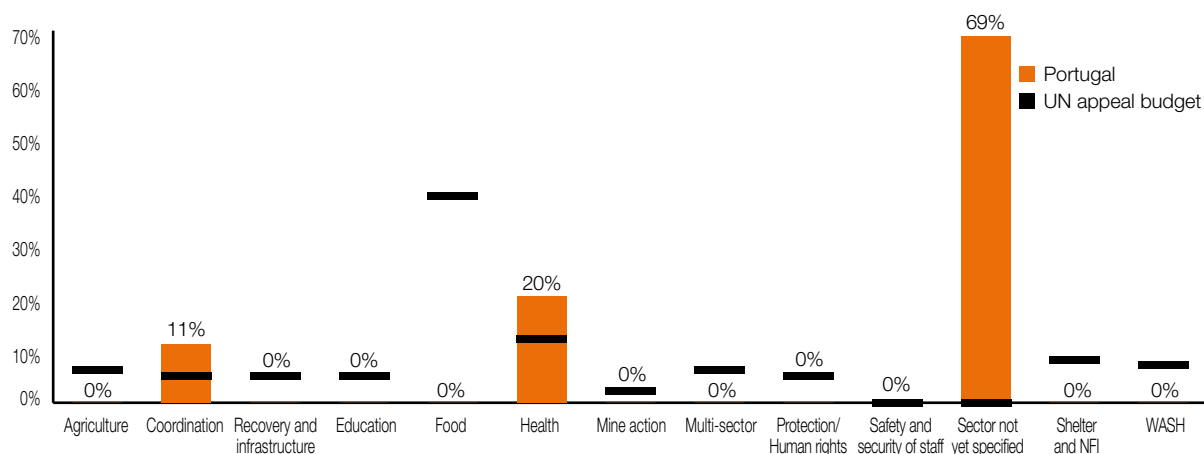
Portugal did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Un-earmarked funding*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability* and *Human rights law*. It scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals* and *International humanitarian law*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Portugal received low scores for providing a fair share of support to UN and Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals.

Portugal provided only 3% of its fair share in support of UN appeals, while the OECD/DAC average is 135% and the Group 3 average is 42%. Portugal provided only 3% of its fair share to Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 128% and the Group 3 average of 22%.

- Portugal should look into ways to increase its support of UN and Red Cross/Red Crescent appeals.

Portugal scored close to average in its support for forgotten crises. However, it received a very low score for its funding to crises with high levels of vulnerability. Portugal provided 9% of its aid to these emergencies, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 53% and the Group 3 average of 48%.

- Portugal should consider responding more generously to crises with high levels of vulnerability.

In Pillar 5, Portugal received low scores in *Funding accountability initiatives* and *Participation in accountability initiatives*. Of the seven accountability initiatives included in the indicator, it seems that Portugal has attended only one ALNAP meeting and did not financially support any of them. This is generally a weak point for Group 3 donors, who provide an average of 0.29%, while the OECD/DAC average is 0.46%.

- Portugal is encouraged to increase its participation in, and support of, humanitarian accountability initiatives.

Portugal has limited engagement with other donors and with the humanitarian system.

- Portugal should explore options for increasing its capacity to engage more actively with the international humanitarian system.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Un-earmarked funding	10.00	3.45	190%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	10.00	4.35	130%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	9.84	7.19	37%
Human rights law	6.37	6.25	2%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	0.00	6.97	-100%
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.00	2.75	-100%
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.17	4.73	-96%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	0.23	5.05	-95%
International humanitarian law	2.32	6.16	-62%

Spain

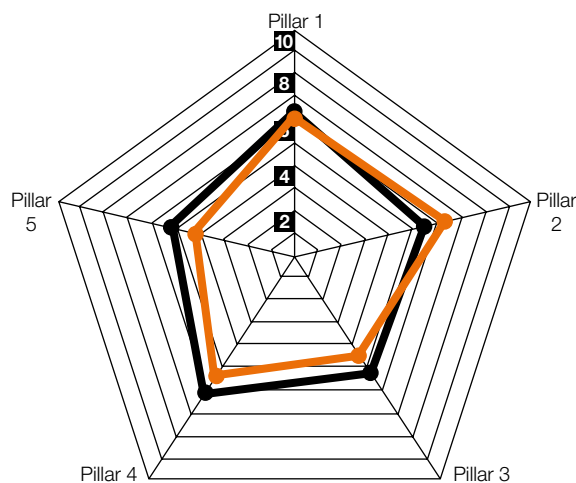
HRI 2010 ranking: 17th

Policy framework

Spain's humanitarian assistance is coordinated by the Humanitarian Aid Office of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The 2009-2012 *Cooperation Master Plan* is the main policy framework for Spanish aid. The *Humanitarian Action Strategy Paper* focuses on humanitarian aid, and also integrates risk reduction, preparedness and reconstruction. Since 2007, AECID has opened Offices for Technical Cooperation in several countries, giving priority to sub-Saharan Africa. About half of the humanitarian budget falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the other half coming from several ministries, in particular the Ministry of Defence. In 2009, Spain increased its ODA/GNI ratio from 0.45% in 2008 to 0.46% despite a decrease in absolute terms of 4.5% as a result of the financial crisis. Humanitarian assistance represented 9.3% of its ODA and 0.031% of its GNI.

Spain endorsed the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) in 2004. Although it has not developed a domestic implementation plan, the *GHD Principles* are incorporated in the *Humanitarian Action Strategy*. By strengthening its response and preparedness capacity, Spain aims to improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including prevention and risk reduction.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Spain
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Performance

Spain ranked 17th in HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Spain is classified as a Group 3 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform poorly in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group are Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

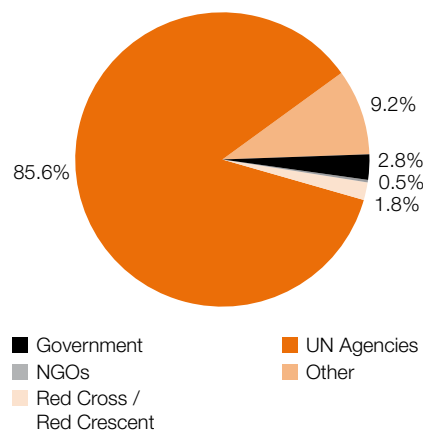
Spain's overall score was below the OECD/DAC average and close to the average of Group 3. It scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 3 average in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), while in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), where it reached its highest score, it scored above the OECD/DAC and close to the Group 3 scores. Consistent with the pattern of Group 3 donors, its scores in Pillar 3 and in Pillar 4 were below OECD/DAC scores. However, they were above Group 3 scores. Although its score in Pillar 5 was also below the OECD/DAC score it was close to the overall Group 3 score.

Spain did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Human rights law*, *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*, *Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation* and *Beneficiary participation in programming*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding to NGOs*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Participation in accountability initiatives* and *Facilitating humanitarian access*.

Recommendations

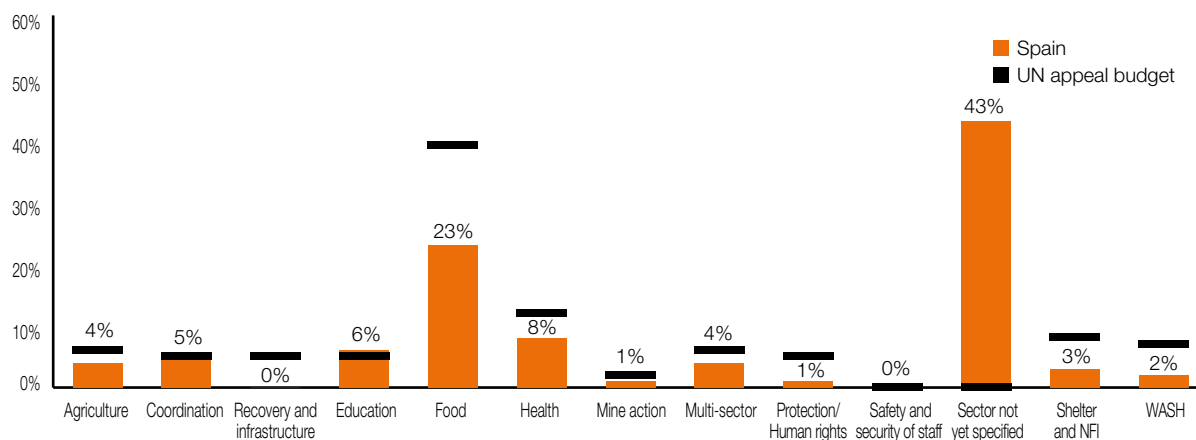
Spain's performance in Pillar 1 was close to the OECD/DAC and Group 3 average. It was below average, however, in indicators related to timeliness. In the indicator *Timeliness of funding to complex emergencies*, Spain provided only 25% of its funding within three months of the appeal, while the OECD/DAC average was 34% and Group 3, 40%. Its funding was more timely for sudden onset disasters. Spain

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

provided 64% of its funding within six weeks, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 70%, and the Group 3 average of 47%. Spain’s partners also expressed concern about the timeliness of its funding, giving it a below-average score.

- Spain should review the timeliness of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss its performance in this area.

Spain should be praised for its support of CERF and in-county pooled funding mechanisms, and for the UN system. It received its lowest score however in *Funding to NGOs*, as this represented less than one percent of its total aid, significantly below the OECD/DAC average of 13% and the Group 3 average of 7%.

- Spain is encouraged to find ways of increasing the share of funding and support it provides to NGOs.

Spain would also do well to focus on accountability, as it scored below average in the three related indicators. In terms of *Participation in accountability initiatives*, Spain has attended three ALNAP meetings and has signed IATI, but according to publically available data sources used for the HRI, it does not apparently participate in GHD, HAP,

Quality COMPAS, Sphere, or People in Aid. Its financial support of these initiatives was just below its group average – 0.23% of humanitarian aid compared to 0.29%, and the OECD/DAC average of 0.46%. Spain’s partners support the findings of the quantitative indicators, giving it a below-average score on the qualitative indicator *Accountability toward beneficiaries*.

- Spain should review its policies for humanitarian accountability and consider increasing its support of and participation in humanitarian accountability initiatives.

Spain was close to average in the qualitative indicator *Support for learning and evaluations*. Spain scored below average, however, in the quantitative indicator *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, which measures the number of self and joint evaluations and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Spain has evaluation guidelines, but according to publically available data source used for the HRI, it did not commission any evaluations between 2004 and 2010.

- Spain is encouraged to explore options to increase its support and utilisation of evaluations for learning.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	8.34	4.12	102%
Human rights law	7.69	6.25	23%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	8.60	7.19	20%
Beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation	6.62	5.54	19%
Beneficiary participation in programming	6.63	5.71	16%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding to NGOs	1.33	4.40	-70%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	2.79	5.49	-49%
Funding for accountability initiatives	1.52	2.75	-45%
Participation in accountability initiatives	3.28	4.73	-31%
Facilitating humanitarian access	3.84	5.22	-26%

Sweden

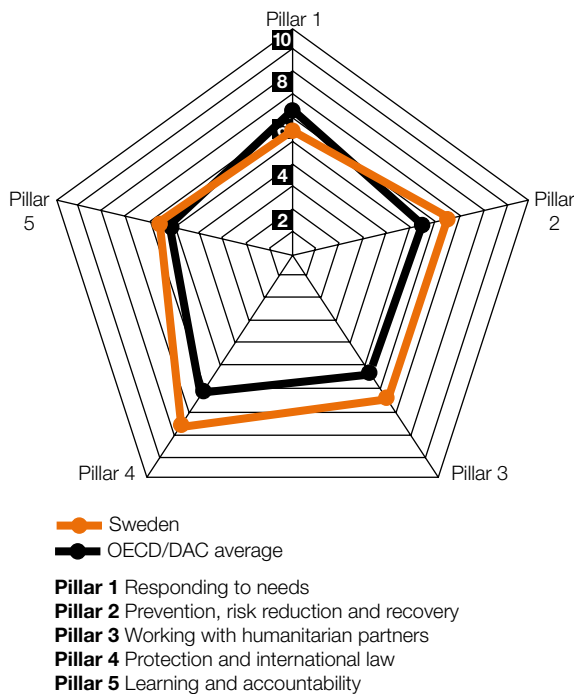
HRI 2010 ranking: 5th

Policy framework

Sweden's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). The Department of Human Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mainly responsible for establishing Sweden's humanitarian policy, while Sida manages the disbursement of humanitarian aid. The Swedish Government's *2004 Humanitarian Aid Policy* remains the principal policy framework for Swedish humanitarian action. It is complemented by Sida's *2008-2010 Strategy for Humanitarian Work*. The aid policy and structure are currently under review and the outcome is expected to include recommendations to simplify the policy framework and to adjust to the changing humanitarian response environment. The 2009 OECD/DAC peer review of Sweden described the country as a reliable donor both in terms of the size and quality of its aid package. It is the most generous OECD/DAC donor with 1.12% of its 2009 GNI allocated to ODA. Humanitarian aid represents 16.7% of its ODA and 0.136% of its GNI.

Sweden is one of the founders and key supporters of the *Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD)* initiative, and has adopted a GHD domestic implementation plan. It has consistently followed up on critical issues and co-chaired the GHD initiative with the United States in 2003-2004 and 2007-2008.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

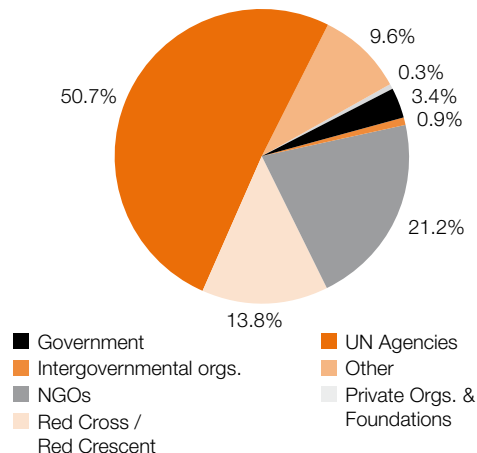
Performance

Sweden ranked 5th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Sweden is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Like other Group 1 donors, Sweden received its highest average scores in Pillars 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), 3 and 4, in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), Sweden received its lowest average score, below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 3, and was close to its group average. Sweden received its best score in Pillar 4, scoring above the OECD/DAC and its group averages. In Pillar 5, Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC average and was close to its group average.

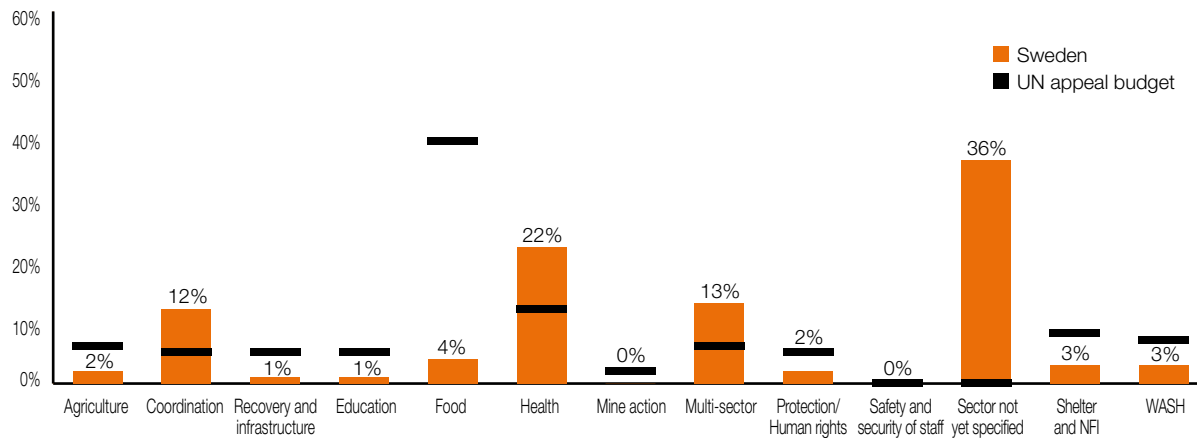
Sweden did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *International humanitarian law* and *Refugee law*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters* and *Funding for accountability initiatives*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Like other Group 1 donors, Sweden could make its funding more timely. Group 1 donors on average provide only 21% of their funding to complex emergencies during the first three months after an appeal launch. In contrast, Sweden gives only 9% during this same period making it the slowest donor in the group and the second-slowest OECD/DAC donor. Sweden committed 55% of its funding within the first six weeks of sudden-onset disasters, placing it among the slowest donors to respond with funding. The best performing group, Group 2, committed 84% in this timeframe. This is somewhat compensated, however, by its strong support for the CERF and other quick disbursement mechanisms. Sweden scores close to average in the qualitative indicator *Timely funding to partner organisations*, indicating that Sweden’s partners perceive that the timeliness of its funding is better than what the data from publically available sources used to calculate the quantitative indicators would suggest.

- Sweden should review the timeliness of its support to complex and sudden onset emergencies and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions in this area.

Overall, Sweden received high scores on Pillar 2 compared to other Group 1 donors. However, it received a very low score on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, allocating only 4% of its humanitarian funding while on average, Group 1 donors allocated 11%. Group 3, which is the group that performs the best here, allocated an average of 25%.

- Sweden should explore options to increase its support for reconstruction and prevention.

Sweden received a high score for its participation in accountability initiatives, yet a very low score for funding accountability initiatives – a mere 0.34% of its aid, compared to the Group 1 average of 0.71%.

- Sweden should look into ways to increase its support of accountability initiatives.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	10.00	5.05	98%
Participation in accountability initiatives	8.39	4.73	77%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.79	5.49	60%
International humanitarian law	9.80	6.16	59%
Refugee law	8.83	5.74	54%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	0.94	4.12	-77%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	1.13	4.35	-74%
Un-earmarked funding	2.68	3.45	-22%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	5.47	6.97	-22%
Funding for accountability initiatives	2.29	2.75	-17%

Switzerland

HRI 2010 ranking: 7th

Policy framework

Switzerland's humanitarian aid is provided by the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – which is part of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The Swiss Federal Law of International Development Cooperation clearly separates the objectives of humanitarian aid and development and their budgets. Switzerland's humanitarian policy, outlined in the *2009-2014 Humanitarian Action Strategy*, is grounded in both international humanitarian law and the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). The strategy calls for a restructuring of SDC to strengthen bilateral cooperation and Swiss presence in partner countries. The *Humanitarian Aid of the Swiss Confederation: Strategy 2010* positions Swiss humanitarian action as an investment in sustainable development. The Humanitarian Aid Bill established a five-year (2007-2011) framework for Swiss humanitarian action, and sets a target of ensuring 20% of SDC's budget is spent on humanitarian aid. Switzerland has a Swiss Rescue Team, a Rapid Response Team and a Humanitarian Aid Unit available for rapid deployment in emergency humanitarian and disaster relief operations. In 2009, Swiss ODA represented 0.47% of its GNI. Humanitarian aid comprised 13.7% of Swiss ODA and 0.05% of GNI.

Switzerland has been engaged in the GHD initiative since its inception and continues to play an active role with regard to donor coordination and cooperation with humanitarian

actors. It convenes an annual retreat in Montreux which brings together major donors and humanitarian representatives. Switzerland is chairing the GHD group for 2010-2011. Switzerland was one of the first donors to have humanitarian assistance included in its OECD/DAC Peer Review in 2005 as part of the enhanced review process. Although Switzerland does not have a GHD domestic implementation plan, GHD commitments have been integrated into legislation and provide a solid basis for principled humanitarian action.

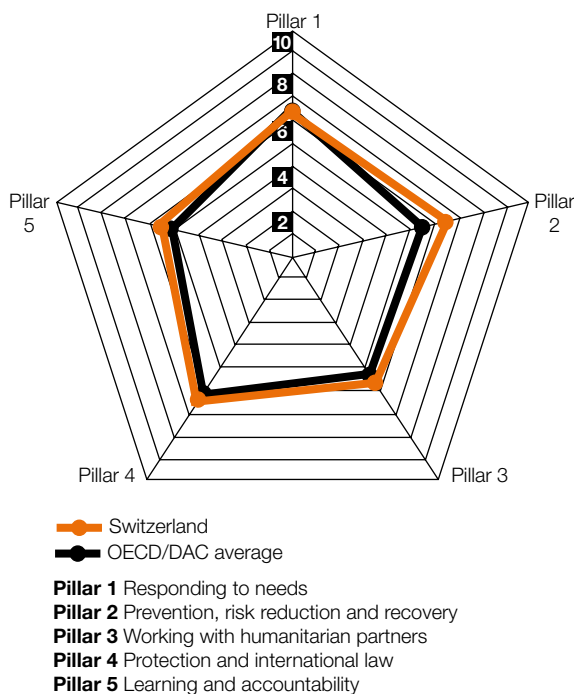
Performance

Switzerland ranked 7th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Switzerland is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

Switzerland received its highest average score in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), where it was close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), Switzerland was above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average. In Pillar 3 and Pillar 4, it scored close to the OECD/DAC average and below the Group 1 average. In Pillar 5, it was above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average.

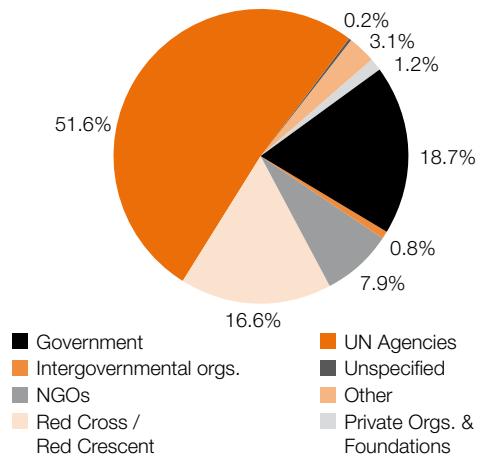
Switzerland did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *International humanitarian law*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Un-earmarked funding* and *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Human rights law*, *Funding to NGOs* and *Advocacy towards local authorities*.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



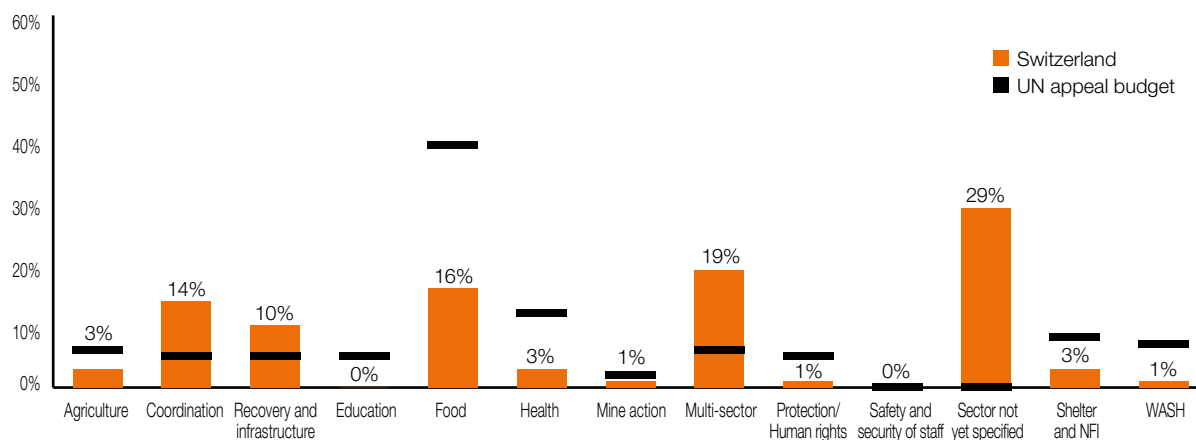
* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Switzerland is below average in its funding of crises with high levels of vulnerability. Group 1 provided an average of 49% of total humanitarian aid to these crises, and OECD/DAC donors an average of 53%. Switzerland, on the other hand, allocated only 35% to these emergencies.

- Switzerland should consider finding ways of allocating a greater percentage of its funding to crises with high levels of vulnerability.

Switzerland’s partners generally consider it an average, or above average donor, with the exception of one indicator: *Advocacy towards local authorities*.

- Switzerland should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding Switzerland’s advocacy towards local authorities.

Switzerland should be praised for providing funding to so many non-Swiss NGOs: 89% of the NGOs it supports are international. However, Switzerland’s total allocations to NGOs represented only around eight percent of its humanitarian aid, while the OECD/DAC average channeled an average of 13%

to NGOs, and Group 1 donors an average of 15%. Denmark led the way in this indicator, with 34%.

- Switzerland should consider finding ways of channeling a greater percentage of its funding to NGOs.

Switzerland received the highest score of all OECD/DAC donors for *International humanitarian law*. However, it was among the lowest scored donors, and well below the OECD/DAC average, for *Human rights law*, an indicator measuring signature and ratification of human rights treaties, accreditation of national human rights institutions and funding to OHCHR, the primary guardian of international human rights treaties. Furthermore, its support of OHCHR, as guardian of international human rights treaties is 0.55% of every million dollars of its GDP, below the Group 1 average of 1.36%.

- Switzerland should review the human rights treaties it has signed and consider ways of increasing its support of human rights organisations such as OHCHR.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
International humanitarian law	9.95	6.16	62%
Participation in accountability initiatives	7.61	4.73	61%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.10	5.49	48%
Un-earmarked funding	4.80	3.45	39%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	9.90	7.19	38%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	1.39	4.12	-66%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	2.58	4.35	-41%
Human rights law	5.06	6.25	-19%
Funding to NGOs	3.85	4.40	-12%
Advocacy towards local authorities	4.85	5.44	-11%

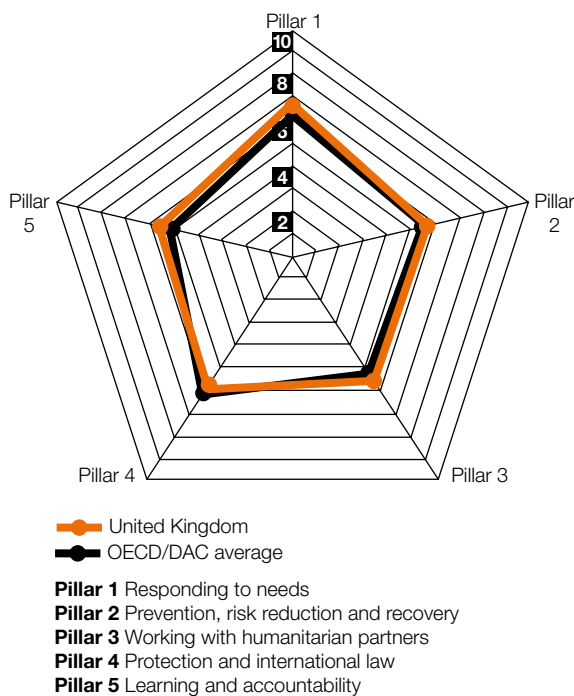
United Kingdom

HRI 2010 ranking: 8th

Policy framework

The United Kingdom's (UK) humanitarian assistance is managed by the Department for International Development (DFID). The 2006 *Humanitarian Policy* and the 2009 White Paper *Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future* constitute its policy framework. DFID has an extensive regional and country level presence, in many locations with humanitarian staff. When a sudden onset crisis occurs, DFID can call on its stand-by capacity and is able to participate in coordination structures for rapid support. Its Conflict and Humanitarian Fund, created in 2006, helps provide NGOs with two- to five-year funding agreements, contingent on performance evaluations. DFID also has multi-year institutional strategies with a number of UN agencies and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. It regularly sets aside ten percent of its humanitarian budget for disaster risk reduction and continues to play a central role in promoting humanitarian reform components, such as pooled funding (CERF and CHF), the cluster approach, improved CAPs and strengthening the Humanitarian Coordinator system. DFID has also actively advocated for improved needs assessments, surge capacity for rapid response and donor coordination. In 2009, it spent 0.52% of its GNI on ODA, aiming to reach the 0.7% UN target by 2013. Humanitarian assistance represented 10.49% of its ODA and 0.040% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

As a strong supporter of the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD), the UK follows a GHD domestic implementation plan. DFID chaired the GHD group in 2006-2007 and in Sudan has taken the lead in initiatives to improve coordination among GHD donors.

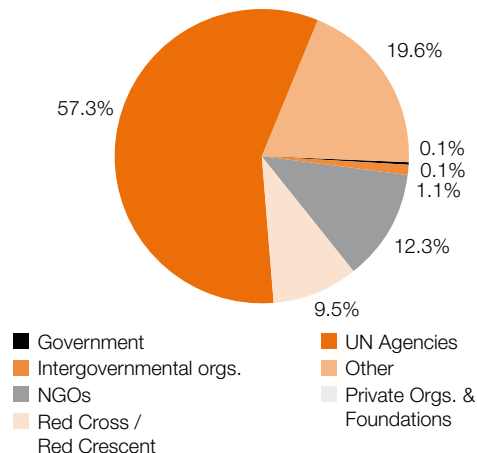
Performance

The UK ranked 8th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, the UK is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform around average in all pillars, with slightly better scores in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), and somewhat poorer in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery). Other donors in the group include Australia, Canada, the European Commission, Germany, Greece (based on quantitative indicators only), Ireland and the United States.

The UK received its highest score in Pillar 1, close to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages in this pillar. In Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) it scored close to the OECD/DAC averages but above the Group 2 averages. In Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), its score was similar to the OECD/DAC and Group 2 averages. Finally, in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability) the UK scored above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average.

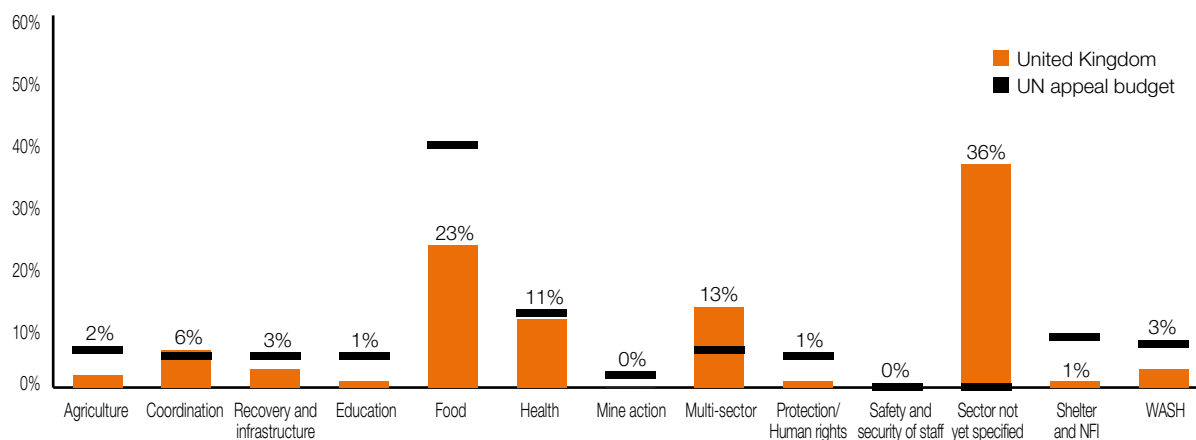
The UK was best among its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises* and *Timely funding to complex emergencies*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Refugee law* and *Appropriate reporting requirements*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Of all pillars, the UK performs the best in Pillar 1, but within this pillar it could improve its performance by ensuring the independence and impartiality of its aid. The UK received one of the lowest scores of OECD/DAC donors in both the independence and impartiality indicators, which could indicate that partners do not generally perceive UK’s aid to be impartial and independent.

- The UK should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding the independence and impartiality of the UK’s aid.

The UK’s performance in Pillar 2 was close to the OECD/DAC average and above the Group 2 average. However, it scored very low on the indicator of *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, receiving its second-lowest score of the index. In 2008, the UK allocated 7% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention. Group 2, in contrast, spent an average of 15% on this, while the best performing group, Group 3, allocated an average of 25%.

- The UK should consider finding ways to increase its support of reconstruction and prevention.

The UK is highly supportive of the CERF and country-based pooled funding mechanisms. It also has multi-year funding arrangements with a number of UN agencies, the IFRC and ICRC. However, there are some issues related to flexibility. Un-earmarked funding comprised 25% of the UK’s aid, while the OECD/DAC average is 35%. Similarly, the UK scored well below the OECD/DAC average in the survey questions related to flexibility, conditionality of funding and appropriateness of reporting requirements.

- The UK should review the flexibility of its funding and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions of its performance in this area.

The UK received one of the lowest scores of all OECD/DAC donors for the qualitative indicator on protection of civilians, indicating that its partners would like to see the UK more engaged in protection.

- The UK should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its support for protection.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Participation in accountability initiatives	9.50	4.73	101%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	8.25	5.05	63%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	7.28	5.49	33%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	7.19	6.11	18%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	5.11	4.35	18%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	1.63	4.12	-60%
Funding for accountability initiatives	1.57	2.75	-43%
Un-earmarked funding	2.47	3.45	-28%
Refugee law	4.90	5.74	-15%
Appropriate reporting requirements	6.93	7.48	-7%

United States

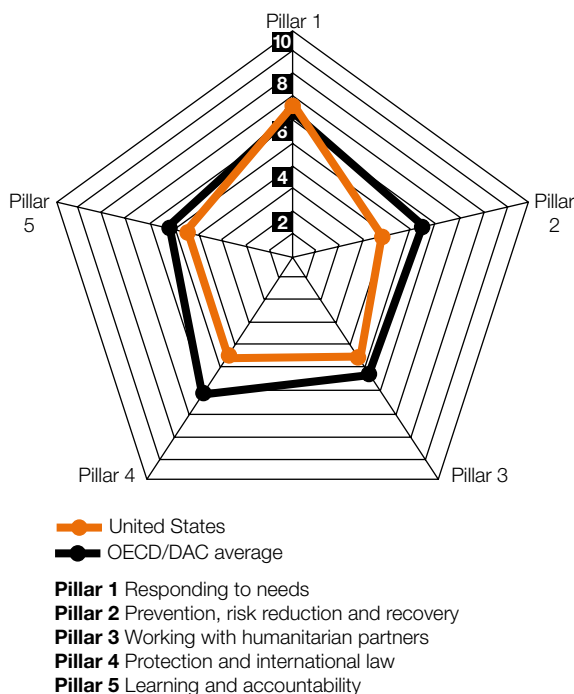
HRI 2010 ranking: 19th

Policy framework

The United States (US) provides humanitarian assistance through the USAID Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Food for Peace Program (FFP) and the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). OFDA coordinates disaster relief, operating with the smallest budget of the three departments and working mostly through NGOs. FFP handles nearly half of the humanitarian budget, while PRM is responsible for assistance to refugees and others affected by conflict. In addition, the Department of Defense established a Commander Emergency Response Program (CERP) to support US military commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan to "respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements".¹ Its budget now surpasses OFDA's. With its last White Paper dating back to 2004 and no single policy strategy currently existing, OFDA has been tasked with reforming the US approach to humanitarian aid to more effectively meet broad foreign policy priorities. The reform will build on the 2006 *Strategic Framework for U.S. Foreign Assistance*, which reoriented US humanitarian action towards a stronger integration of relief and development. In 2010, the US released a new development policy, but the humanitarian policy remains under review. An inter-departmental Working Group on

¹ Government Accountability Office. 23 June 2009. Available from: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08736r.pdf> [Accessed 18 October 2010]

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Preventing and Responding to Crises and Conflicts reviews the capacity needed for effective crisis prevention and response mechanisms. Although the US is the largest donor for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance in terms of volume, in 2009 its ODA/GNI ratio was at a low 0.2%. This represented a slight increase over 2008 but was still far below the OECD/DAC donor average and the UN target of 0.7%. Humanitarian assistance allocations amounted to 17.7% of its ODA, or 0.031% of GNI.

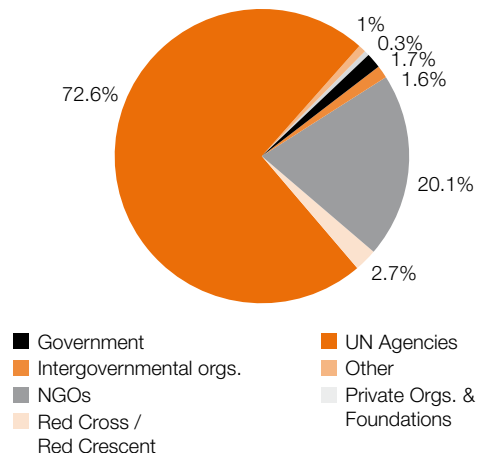
The US is actively involved in the *Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD) initiative and co-chaired the GHD group with Sweden in 2007-2008. The US has not yet developed a GHD implementation plan, although it pays considerable attention to the application of the *GHD Principles* in its training of refugee coordinators and other humanitarian staff at headquarter and field levels. Initiatives are also underway aimed at simplifying the reporting requirements for humanitarian agencies receiving US funds.

Performance

The United States ranked 19th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, the US is classified as a Group 2 donor. Donors in this group tend to perform better overall in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability), but poorer overall in the other pillars. Other donors in this group are Australia, Canada, European Commission, Germany, Greece (based on quantitative scores only), Ireland and the United Kingdom.

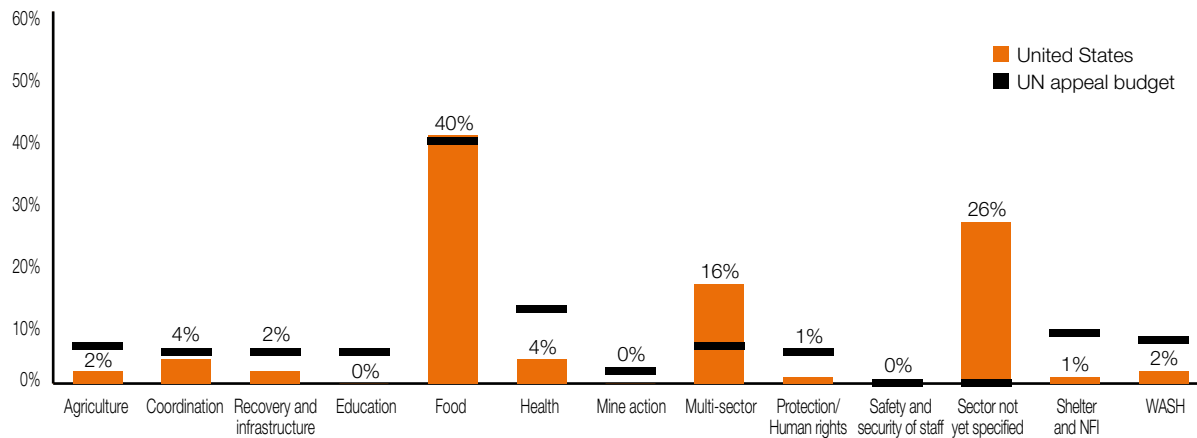
The US overall score was below the OECD/DAC and the Group 2 averages. However, it scored above the OECD/DAC and slightly above the Group 2 average in Pillar 1 where it reached its highest score. It scored below the OECD/DAC and group's average in the other four pillars. Its lowest score was in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), with higher scores in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.
Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

The US did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises* and *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Un-earmarked funding*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Human rights law*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention* and *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*.

Recommendations

The US’ partners generally consider it to be performing well in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs). It also does well in the quantitative indicators that comprise Pillar 1. The exception is the qualitative indicator for *Impartiality and Independence of aid*, where the US receives below average scores.

- The US should engage with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding the impartiality and independence of US humanitarian aid.

Flexibility of US funding arises as an area that deserves greater attention. Only 1% of US funding is not earmarked, compared to OECD/DAC average of 35%. The US also scored below average on survey questions related to flexibility of funding, conditionality of funding and appropriateness of reporting requirements.

- The United States is encouraged to find ways to provide a larger share of its funding without restrictive earmarking.

The US allocated 5% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention, while Group 2 allocated 15%, and Group 3, 25%. In addition, the US was the OECD/DAC donor that allocated the least to risk mitigation mechanisms, with 0.4% of its ODA. Most Group 2 donors’ allocations range from 0.6% to 1.3%.

- The US should consider finding ways of increasing its support for risk mitigation, prevention and reconstruction.

US partners consider it a good donor in terms of facilitating humanitarian access. However, the US scores at or below average in the other indicators that comprise Pillar 4. The US received a low score in support for *International humanitarian law*. OECD/DAC donors allocated 0.005% of every million dollars of its GDP to the ICRC, the primary guardian of international humanitarian law. The US contributed only 0.002%. Among OECD/DAC donors, the US has also signed or ratified the least number of international humanitarian treaties. The US additionally received low scores in *Human rights law* and *Refugee law*.

- The US should review its policy on the signature of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee treaties and consider finding ways of increasing its support of the ICRC and promoting IHL.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Participation in accountability initiatives	6.83	4.73	44%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	5.64	4.35	30%
Funding to NGOs	5.36	4.40	22%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	7.26	6.11	19%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	7.96	6.97	14%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Un-earmarked funding	0.14	3.45	-96%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	0.24	4.25	-94%
Human rights law	1.90	6.25	-70%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	1.29	4.12	-69%
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	2.69	7.19	-63%