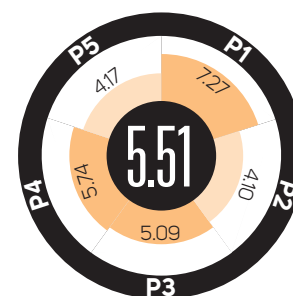


BELGIUM

HRI 2011 Ranking
13th



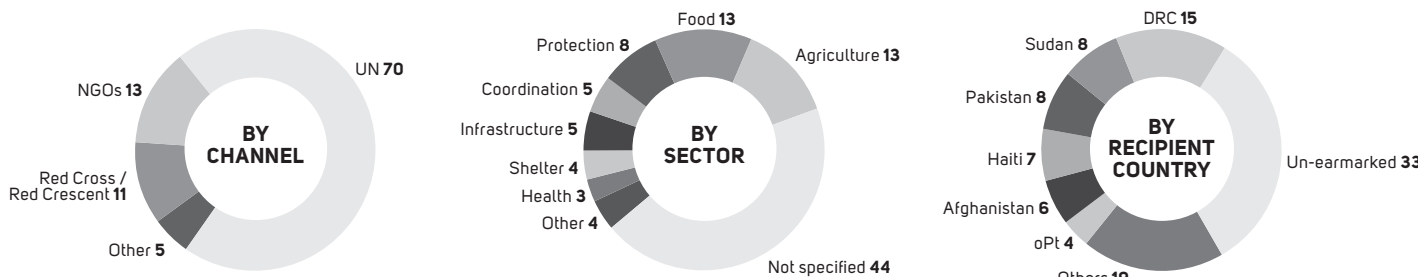
Group **3**
ASPIRING ACTORS

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE **0.64%**
of GNI

HUMANITARIAN AID **7.8%**
of ODA

US \$22
Per person

HUMANITARIAN AID DISTRIBUTION (%)



GENDER RATING **POLICY** ↑ **FUNDING** ↓ **FIELD PERCEPTION** ↓

STRENGTHS				
Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% above OECD/DAC average
4	QL	Facilitating safe access	6.19	+21.4%
5	QL	Appropriate reporting requirements	8.35	+17.9%
1	QT	Funding vulnerable and forgotten emergencies	8.11	+17.5%
1	QL	Independence of aid	8.24	+11.3%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT				
Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% below OECD/DAC average
5	QT	Funding and commissioning evaluations	1.00	-75.8%
5	QT	Participating in accountability initiatives	1.81	-59.6%
2	QT	Funding international risk mitigation	2.84	-40.6%
5	QL	Accountability towards beneficiaries	2.87	-33.6%
1	QT	Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies	6.52	-19.0%

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Belgium ranked 13th in the HRI 2011, a major improvement from its 18th place ranking in 2010, largely due to significantly higher scores in the quantitative indicators compared to 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Belgium is classified as a Group 3 donor, “Aspiring Actors”. Donors in this group tend to have more limited capacity to engage with the humanitarian system at the field level, but often aspire to take on a greater role in the sector. They generally focus on a few core strengths, such as in the area of prevention, preparedness and risk reduction, or on specific geographic regions. Other donors in the group include Australia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg and Spain.

Belgium’s overall score was below the OECD/DAC average, and also slightly below the Group 3 average. Belgium scored below the OECD/

DAC and Group 3 averages in all pillars, with the exception of Pillar 4 (Protection and international law), where it scored below the OECD/DAC average, yet above the Group 3 average. Belgium received its lowest overall score in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners).

Belgium did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in indicators on *Facilitating safe access*, *Appropriate reporting requirements*, *Funding vulnerable and forgotten emergencies* and *Independence of aid*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in the indicators on *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Participating in accountability initiatives*, *Funding international risk mitigation*, *Accountability towards beneficiaries* and *Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies*. Overall, Belgium scored significantly higher on the qualitative, survey-based indicators than on the quantitative indicators.

SOURCES: UN OCHA FTS, OECD StatExtracts, various UN agencies’ annual reports and DARA

All scores are on a scale of 0 to 10. Colours represent performance compared to OECD/DAC donors’ average performance rating: ↑ Good → Mid-range ↓ Could improve N/A Non applicable QT Quantitative Indicator QL Qualitative Indicator