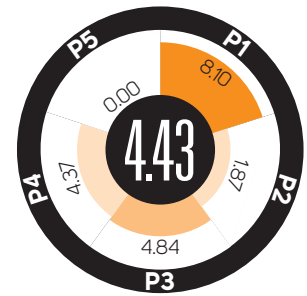


# GREECE



**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

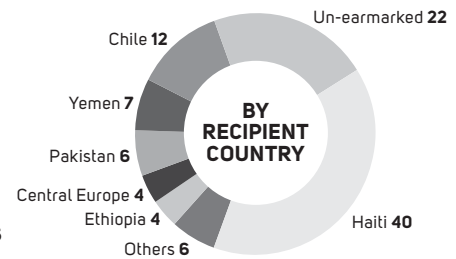
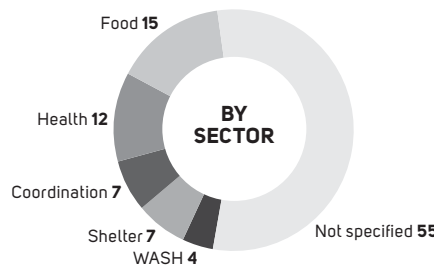
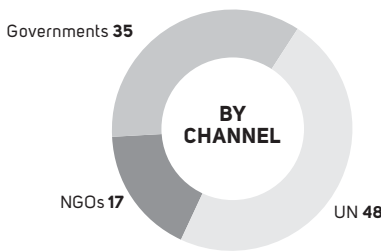
**0.17%**  
of GNI

**HUMANITARIAN AID**

**5.8%**  
of ODA

**US \$3**  
Per person

## HUMANITARIAN AID DISTRIBUTION (%)



**GENDER RATING** POLICY **FUNDING** **FIELD PERCEPTION**

STRENGTHS				
Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% above OECD/DAC average
3	QT	Un-earmarked funding	9.05	+74.7%
1	QT	Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies	9.37	+16.3%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT				
Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% below OECD/DAC average
5	QT	Participating in accountability initiatives	0.00	-100.00%
5	QT	Funding accountability initiatives	0.00	-100.00%
5	QT	Funding and commissioning evaluations	0.00	-100.00%
2	QT	Funding reconstruction and prevention	0.13	-97.1%
3	QT	Funding UN and RC/RC appeals	0.17	-95.9%

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Greece is not included in the overall ranking, as insufficient survey responses were obtained to calculate the qualitative indicators that make up the index.

Greece's overall scores in the HRI's quantitative indicators were below the OECD/DAC and Group 3 averages. Greece scored below the OECD/DAC and Group 3 average in all pillars, with the exception of Pillar 1, where it scored above the OECD/DAC and Group 3 average, and Pillar 3, where it scored below the OECD/DAC average, yet above the Group 3 average.

Compared to its OECD/DAC peers, Greece did best in the indicators on *Un-earmarked funding* and *Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies*. Its scores were relatively the lowest in indicators on *Participating in accountability initiatives*, *Funding accountability initiatives*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations*, *Funding reconstruction and prevention* and *Funding UN and RC/RC appeals*.

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 Non applicable Quantitative Indicator Qualitative Indicator

# AID DISTRIBUTION

In 2010, Greece's Official Development Assistance (ODA) comprised 0.17% of its Gross National Income (GNI), down from 0.19% in 2009. Humanitarian assistance comprised 5.8% of its ODA in 2010 and 0.010% of its GNI. Greece had deferred the intermediate European Union target of 0.51% ODA/GNI ratio to 2012, but is unlikely to reach this target due to the economic crisis (Hellenic Aid 2009).

According to data reported to the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS), in 2010, Greece channelled 48.0% of its humanitarian assistance to UN agencies, 34.5% in bilateral form to affected governments and 17.5% to a variety of NGOs. Greece contributed to nine crises in 2010, including four in the Americas, two in Asia, two in Europe and one in Africa, with Haiti, Chile and Yemen receiving the greatest amount.

# POLICY FRAMEWORK

Greece's humanitarian system is coordinated by two main bodies under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: the Inter-Ministerial Committee (ESODOS) and Hellenic Aid. EOSDOS decides whether and how to respond to humanitarian emergencies and Hellenic Aid, the international development cooperation department, coordinates the operational response (OECD/DAC 2006). Within Hellenic Aid, the First Directorate and Second Directorate ("Emergency humanitarian and food aid directorate" and "Rehabilitation and development directorate") work closely together to respond to humanitarian crises (OECD/DAC 2006). According to the most recent *DAC Peer Review*, a wide range of government actors are involved in the Greek humanitarian system, and Hellenic Aid manages the coordination among them, which may include the Ministries of Defence, Health, and Agriculture and the National Centre for Emergency Assistance (OECD/DAC 2006). Hellenic Aid is also in charge of relations with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and multilateral organisations (OECD/DAC 2006).

Standing Order 5-4/2009, Procedures of Humanitarian Aid Provision Abroad provides the legal framework for Greek humanitarian assistance (Hellenic Aid 2009). Although no formal humanitarian aid strategy exists, Greece includes the *Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Principles* in its guidelines for implementing partners (OECD/DAC 2006). Greece also expresses its commitment to the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid* (Hellenic Aid 2011). The *Strategic Framework for Co-operation with the developing world* and Hellenic Aid's 2009 *Annual Report* both serve as guiding frameworks for Greece's overarching international cooperation policy. Greece is in the process of adapting its foreign assistance programmes to its new financial situation, and the new plan will be presented in the *2011-2015 Development Co-operation and Assistance Program* (Hellenic Aid 2011). Greece has attached "Development Officers" to some of its embassies as called for in the *Action Plan*, which recognised the need to provide support for humanitarian assistance and monitor implementation (Hellenic Aid 2004 and OECD/DAC 2006).

## HOW DOES GREECE'S POLICY ADDRESS GHD CONCEPTS?

### GENDER

Greece's policy for gender in relation to humanitarian aid is unclear. However, gender equality is included as a cross-cutting theme in its developmental policy, the *Strategic Framework of Cooperation* (Hellenic Aid 2009). Greece is also a signatory of both the *GHD Principles* and the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Assistance*, which call for the inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in all parts of the humanitarian assistance process.

#### PILLAR 1

### RESPONDING TO NEEDS

Greece has expressed its commitment to the *GHD Principles*, and has explicitly stated that it provides aid based on need and in adherence to the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence (Hellenic Aid 2004, Hellenic Aid 2009). The *Annual Report* asserts that EOSDOS uses information and needs assessments from the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC), and the EU Monitoring Information Centre (MIC) supplemented by information from Greek organisations to decide which crises to support (Hellenic Aid 2009). Greece regularly donates to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) with the aim of providing timely funding, (OECD/DAC 2006). Hellenic Aid has also expedited procedures to fund NGOs responding to crises (OECD/DAC 2006).

#### PILLAR 2

### PREVENTION, RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

The latest *DAC Peer Review* notes that in order to facilitate a proper transition from relief to development, "the Director General of Hellenic Aid presides over a committee which meets monthly or on *ad hoc* basis in case of crisis to discuss linking relief and development," since this requires the coordination of two separate directorates within Hellenic Aid (OECD/DAC 2006). The Hellenic Aid website states that environment and climate change are cross-cutting issues in the Greek development programme, but it is unclear if these also apply to its humanitarian assistance (Hellenic Aid 2011). Greece's policy on beneficiary participation, local capacity, prevention, preparedness and risk reduction is not clear.

### PILLAR 3

## WORKING WITH HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

The *Hellenic Aid Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization* declares that Greece will convene more inter-ministerial meetings and increase communication with Greek NGOs regarding requirements for funding and other relevant information in order to better coordinate Greek assistance (Hellenic Aid 2004). It is unclear, however, if these coordination mechanisms will also apply to Greece's humanitarian assistance. Hellenic Aid funding to NGOs cannot represent more than 75% of its total programme budget (Hellenic Aid 2011). The 2006 *DAC Peer Review* also adds that NGO funding proposals may be submitted at any time, which makes the funding system flexible (OECD/DAC 2006). The *DAC Peer Review* reveals that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides a "flexible budget envelope for humanitarian assistance" to account for "both expected and unforeseen need," (OECD/DAC 2006).

### PILLAR 4

## PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Greece's 2009 *Annual Report* devotes a section to human rights, emphasizing that "a major area of activity of Greek humanitarian aid is human rights protection and especially human security protection," and this is expressed formally in the annual call for NGO projects (Hellenic Aid 2009). Greece's policy on supporting international humanitarian law, refugee law, or facilitating humanitarian access is not clear, though these are principles included in documents Greece has endorsed, such as the *GHD Principles* and the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid*.

### PILLAR 5

## LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The *Hellenic Aid Action Plan for Coordination and Harmonization* (Hellenic Aid 2004) states: "It is in the immediate plans of Hellenic Aid to improve extensively its monitoring, auditing and evaluating systems so as to increase transparency [and] efficiency" regarding Greece's developmental policy, but it is unclear if this also applies to its humanitarian assistance. According to this same document, the current monitoring system, started in 2004, includes visits to project sites by experienced staff who "complete record reports in which they evaluate competence, effectiveness, development impact, suitability and expected sustainability of projects and programmes in cooperation with local partners," (Hellenic Aid 2004). The country has had difficulty fully implementing these plans due to financial troubles and the subsequent scaling down of its aid. The *DAC Peer Review* does note, however, that "Hellenic Aid has tightened the rules and set up an extensive ex-ante assessment process covering the technical, management and financial capacity of the NGO..." (OECD DAC 2006). In regards to its own transparency, Hellenic Aid currently publishes an *Annual Report on Development Cooperation* to the Greek Parliament that gives a comprehensive summary of its projects and the budget allocated to each. Unfortunately, there is no mention of concrete strategies for accountability measures toward affected populations.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the severe economic crisis Greece is currently facing, it may need to postpone the following recommendations until after it has surpassed the crisis. Greece's recovery will also present an opportunity for the country to review its position on humanitarian aid and recommit itself to *Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles*.

## ● FORMALISE COMMITMENT TO HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES IN A COMPREHENSIVE HUMANITARIAN POLICY

Greece would do well to create an official humanitarian policy which explains its commitment to Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles and unites the information from various web pages and documents into a common humanitarian policy.

## ● RENEW COMMITMENT TO LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Greece has significant room for improvement in its support for learning and accountability. Greece has not participated in any of the initiatives for humanitarian accountability included in the indicator *Participating in accountability initiatives*.<sup>1</sup> Greece also did not provide financial support for learning and accountability initiatives.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, it does not have

evaluation guidelines and has not commissioned any publicly-accessible evaluations over the past five years.

## ● INVEST ADEQUATELY IN PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

Greece spent 0.52% of its humanitarian aid in 2010 on prevention, preparedness and reconstruction, while the OECD/DAC average is 18.6%. It could also improve its support for international risk mitigation mechanisms, having allocated only 0.37 % of its ODA, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 0.77%. This also makes sense from a financial standpoint, as prevention has been repeatedly demonstrated to cost less than emergency response.


## ● ENHANCE SUPPORT FOR UN AND RC/RC APPEALS, COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES AND POOLED FUNDS

Greece received a low score for *Funding UN and RC/RC appeals*, which measures the extent to which donors provide their fair share<sup>3</sup> of funding to UN and Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) appeals, coordination and support services and pooled funds. It scored well below average in all components

that comprise this indicator. Greece provided 0.52% of its fair share to UN appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 41.0%; 3.2% of its fair share to coordination and support services, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 47.5%; 2.0% of its fair share to Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) appeals, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 117.1%; and 9.1% of its fair share to pooled funds, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 298.0%.

## ● RENEW COMMITMENT TO REFUGEE LAW

Greece has room for improvement in *Refugee law*, which measures signature and ratification of international treaties, participation in refugee resettlement and related funding. Of the six treaties, Greece has ratified three and signed two. Greece could also improve its participation in refugee resettlement and funding.

 Please see [www.daraint.org](http://www.daraint.org) for a complete list of references.