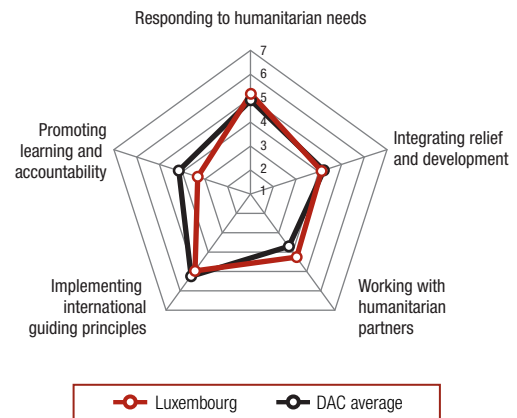


Luxembourg

The key actor is the Development Cooperation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Luxembourg's humanitarian aid policy is guided by its recent General Humanitarian Strategy. The MFA does not perform its own needs assessments due to limited capacity but relies on assessments by the UN and the Red Cross Movement. In allocating its funding, the MFA places highest emphasis on needs, as well as whether the country is a development partner, reflecting the priority it gives to integrating relief and development activities. It has a crisis cell on permanent call. Luxembourg is a strong supporter of the UN. It was among the first countries to support the establishment of the CERF and is part of the OCHA donor support group. The MFA has instituted four-year contracts with key humanitarian organisations such as the ICRC, the WFP and UNHCR, with a strong focus on forgotten emergencies. Technically, the MFA can fund foreign NGOs but in practice, this is of limited significance. MSF and Caritas receive most of the funding going through the NGO channel. This collaboration was accompanied in 2002 by a 50 percent increase in Luxembourg's budgetary contribution to these organisations.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DAC Peer Review for Luxembourg (OECD, 2003).

HRI scores by pillar



HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Working with humanitarian partners		
Facilitating safe humanitarian access	4.38	2
Funding CERF	7.00	1
Funding ICRC Appeals	7.00	1
Funding UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals	7.00	1
Implementing international guiding principles		
Affirming primary role of civilian organisations	6.19	1

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Integrating relief and development		
Encouraging better coordination with humanitarian partners	3.73	21
Working with humanitarian partners		
Predictability of funding (hard data)	1.63	20
Implementing international guiding principles		
Implementing international humanitarian law	3.70	21
Learning and accountability		
Support to main accountability initiatives	1.00	20
Supporting accountability in humanitarian action	5.32	20

Overview of humanitarian aid	Luxembourg		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 ³	2005	2006 ³
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	24.6	44.1	0.2	0.4
Bilateral humanitarian aid ¹	16.3	34.0	0.2	0.4
Multilateral humanitarian aid ^{2*}	8.3	6.1	0.5	0.5
Official development assistance	256	291	0.2	0.3
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund ^{**}	n/a	4.0	n/a	1.4
Other funds committed under flexible terms ^{4***}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	55	96	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	9.6	15.1	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.082	0.135	0.043	0.049

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

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

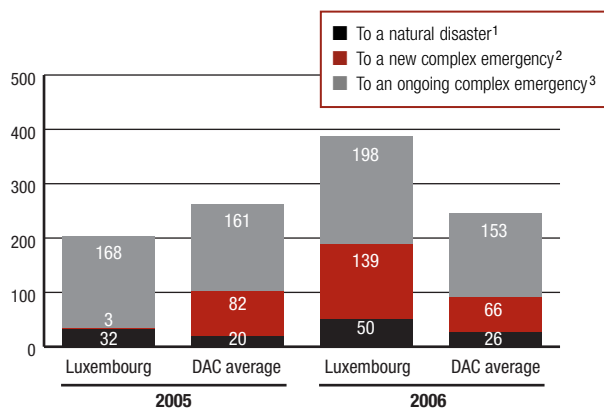
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

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

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

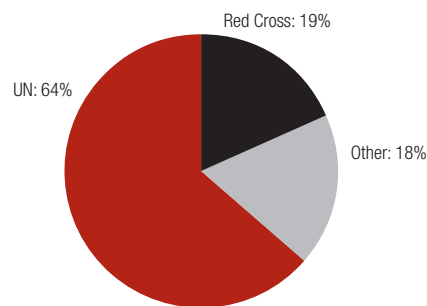
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (**) OCHA; (***) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

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



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

Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2006



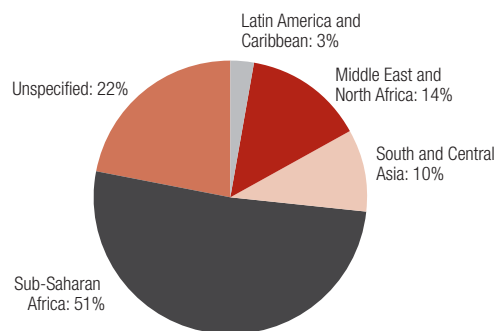
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies,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

Funding per emergency in 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
West Africa	4.6	24.1	100.0	0.0
Sudan	1.4	7.6	82.3	17.7
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	1.1	5.7	0.0	100.0
Lebanon Crisis July	1.1	5.6	70.8	29.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.9	4.7	100.0	0.0
Somalia	0.7	3.4	100.0	0.0
Indonesia: Java Earthquake May	0.6	3.0	88.9	11.1
Pakistan	0.5	2.8	0.0	100.0
Chad	0.4	2.3	70.2	29.8
Kenya	0.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Other	7.4	38.6	73.6	26.4
Total	19.1	100.0	75.1	24.9

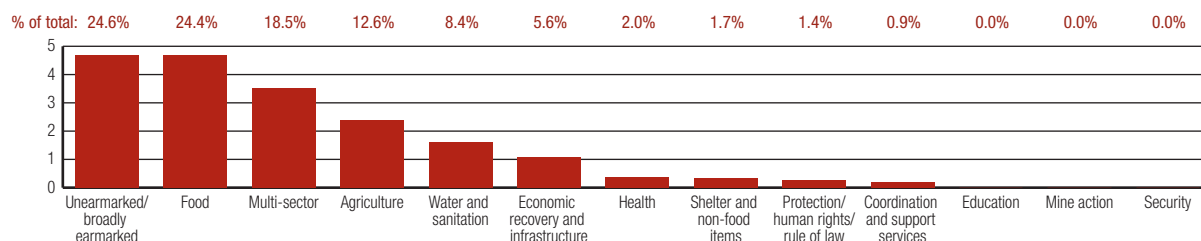
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region: Europe (0), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (2), Other Asia and Oceania (0), South and Central Asia (2), Sub-Saharan Africa (9), Unspecified (1). Source: OCHA/FTS.

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



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