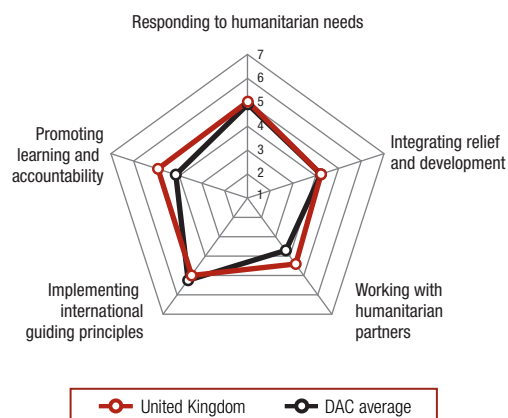


United Kingdom

The Department for International Development (DFID) is in charge of humanitarian assistance. Its Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE), UN Conflict and Humanitarian Division, and Africa Conflict and Humanitarian Aid Unit (ACHU) share responsibilities for humanitarian action. CHASE is responsible for policy development, monitoring, and operational support; ACHU for humanitarian programmes at the regional and country level. Other entities with smaller roles include the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence and the Cabinet Office. The UK's humanitarian assistance policy (saving lives, relieving suffering, protecting dignity; DFID's Humanitarian Policy, 2006) is strongly GHD in character. The UK has been a key supporter of the GHD and promoted the formal endorsement by the OECD/DAC of the GHD Principles, which has led to humanitarian aid being assessed within the DAC Peer Review framework. It has formulated a GHD Domestic Implementation Plan. The UK is a leading supporter of multilateral organisations and, in 2006, was the most generous donor to CERF in absolute terms and has been a key contributor to various pooled funds.

Source: Department for International Development, DAC Peer Review for UK (OECD, 2006), GHD Domestic Implementation Plan for the UK.

HRI scores by pillar



HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Distribution of funding relative to ECHO's GNA.....	7.00	1
Working with humanitarian partners		
Funding quick disbursement mechanisms.....	7.00	1
Predictability of funding.....	4.63	2
Learning and accountability		
Number of evaluations	4.97	4
Support to main accountability initiatives	6.22	4

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Distribution of funding relative to historical ties and geographical proximity	1.73	21
Independence.....	4.92	18
Neutrality.....	5.42	19
Implementing international guiding principles		
Enhancing security	4.72	18
Implementing human rights law	3.40	19

Overview of humanitarian aid	United Kingdom		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 ³	2005	2006 ³
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	800.3	964.9	8.1	9.2
Bilateral humanitarian aid ¹	628.4	764.0	7.5	8.5
Multilateral humanitarian aid ^{2*}	171.9	131.0	11.1	10.3
Official development assistance	10,767	12,607	9.3	11.0
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund**	n/a	69.9	n/a	24.3
Other funds committed under flexible terms ^{4***}	8.0	154.7	54.4	55.2
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	13	16	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	13.1	7.7	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.035	0.040	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).

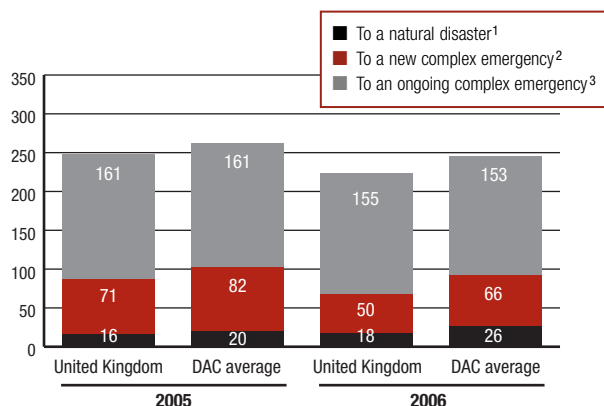
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

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.

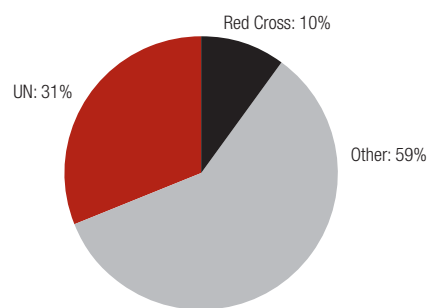
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (**) OCHA; (***) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

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



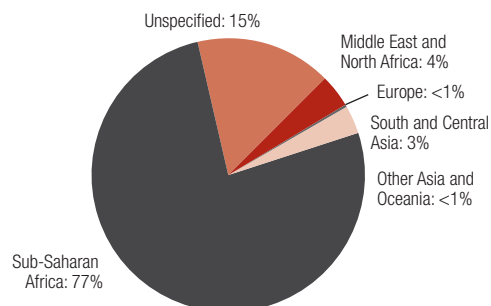
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, 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, 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
Sudan	97.1	20.4	98.9	1.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	84.3	17.7	76.2	23.8
Uganda	62.9	13.2	95.0	5.0
Zimbabwe	54.3	11.4	7.5	92.5
Somalia	25.1	5.3	77.6	22.4
Lebanon Crisis, July	19.4	4.1	25.9	74.1
Indonesia: Java Earthquake, May	9.4	2.0	69.5	30.5
Ethiopia	8.5	1.8	100.0	0.0
Great Lakes Region	6.3	1.3	100.0	0.0
Appeal for Improving Humanitarian Response Capacity: Cluster	5.6	1.2	100.0	0.0
Other	103.4	21.7	87.7	12.3
Total	476.4	100.0	76.9	23.1

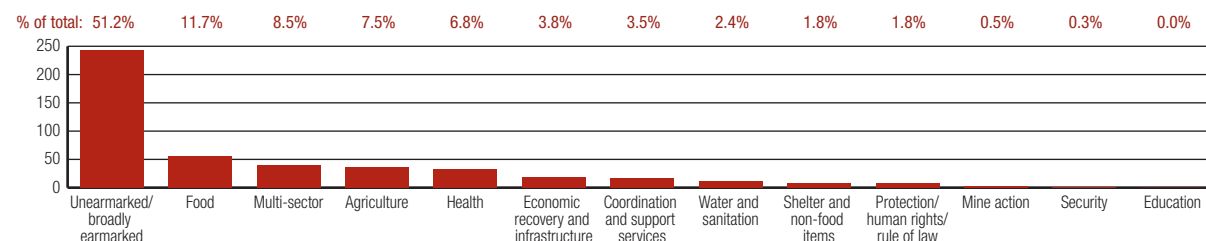
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region: Europe (1), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (1), Other Asia and Oceania (0), South and Central Asia (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (15), Unspecified (2). Source: OCHA/FTS.

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



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