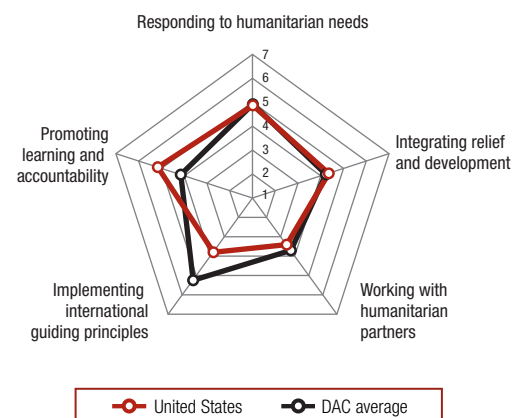


United States

US humanitarian action has three central actors, the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), designated as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance; Food for Peace (FFP), which purchases US grown commodities and distributes them to recipient countries; and the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), whose mission is to provide protection and assistance to refugees and victims of conflict and to advance US population and migration policies. The first two are part of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which takes the lead role in coordinating the response to humanitarian disasters. Other government departments have subsidiary roles. Due to the complex institutional structures that govern its massive humanitarian aid budget of over US\$3 billion, there is no single policy strategy but the new Foreign Assistance Framework (2006) spells out a new orientation for humanitarian assistance, including a stronger emphasis on integrating relief and development. OFDA is currently working on a GHD implementation plan to be launched in October 2007. In line with its mandate, PRM's principal partners are the ICRC, UNHCR, IOM and UNRWA; OFDA works through NGOs, OCHA, UNICEF and the WFP; FFP deals mainly with the WFP and US NGOs.

Source: PRM, FFP, OFDA, DAC Peer Review for US (OECD, 2006).

HRI scores by pillar



HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Distribution of funding relative to ECHO's GNA.....	6.97	2
Integrating relief and development		
Consultation with beneficiaries on monitoring and evaluation.....	5.51	2
Working with humanitarian partners		
Funding to NGOs	7.00	1
Learning and accountability		
Number of evaluations	6.07	2
Supporting accountability in humanitarian action.....	6.06	1

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Funding in cash.....	3.98	22
Independence.....	3.99	23
Working with humanitarian partners		
Unearmarked or broadly earmarked funds.....	1.23	22
Implementing international guiding principles		
Implementing human rights law	1.00	22
Implementing international humanitarian law	1.00	22

Overview of humanitarian aid	United States		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 ³	2005	2006 ³
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	3,627.7	3,338.3	36.7	31.8
Bilateral humanitarian aid ¹	3,450.2	3,192.9	41.4	35.7
Multilateral humanitarian aid ^{2*}	177.5	135.4	11.5	10.7
Official development assistance	27,622	22,739	23.8	19.9
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund ^{**}	n/a	10.0	n/a	3.5
Other funds committed under flexible terms ^{4***}	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	12	11	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	13.1	14.7	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.029	0.025	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).

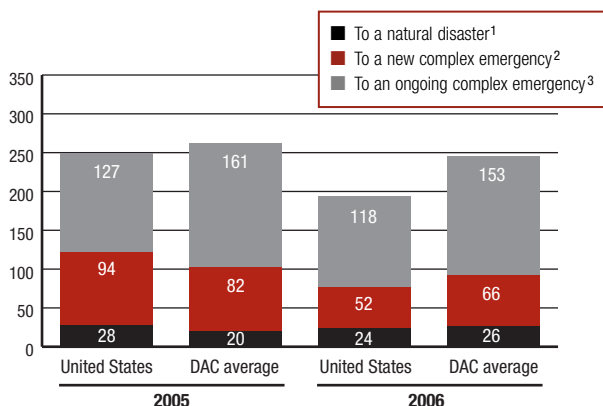
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

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.

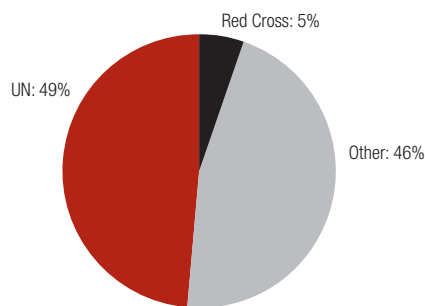
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (**) OCHA; (***) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

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



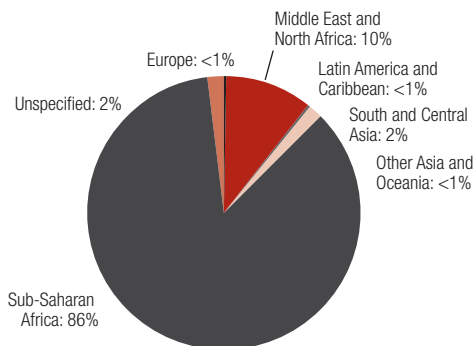
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, 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	685.5	36.1	64.6	35.4
Ethiopia	238.0	12.5	57.0	43.0
Lebanon Crisis, July	106.4	5.6	16.8	83.2
Kenya	102.3	5.4	0.0	100.0
Somalia	85.0	4.5	91.6	8.4
Palestinian Territories	80.8	4.3	100.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of Congo	77.0	4.1	66.6	33.4
Chad	63.5	3.3	78.2	21.8
Uganda	54.1	2.8	82.4	17.6
West Africa	52.9	2.8	99.4	0.6
Other	353.0	18.6	46.4	53.6
Total	1898.3	100.0	58.8	41.2

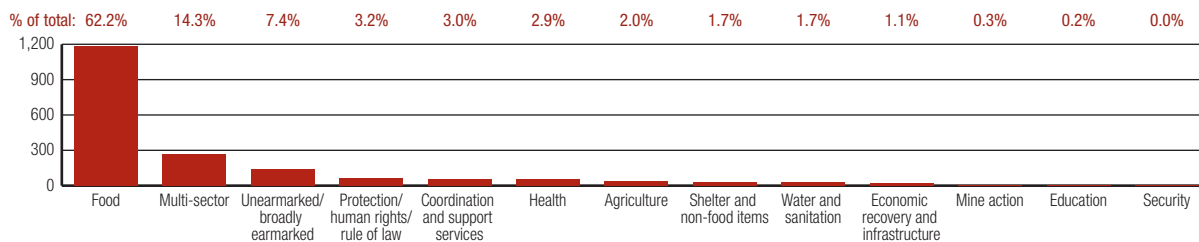
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

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 (2), Other Asia and Oceania (1), South and Central Asia (4), Sub-Saharan Africa (20), 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.