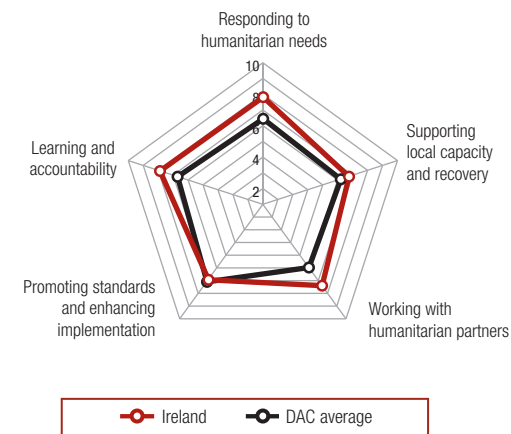


# Ireland

Ireland is the 4th most generous humanitarian donor among the OECD/DAC group, relative to its size. Its bilateral humanitarian aid amounted to US\$129 million in 2007. Irish Aid, the official development cooperation programme managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs has primary responsibility for the government's overall international humanitarian response. Although Ireland has not crafted a stand-alone Humanitarian Policy document, their policy is contained in the 2005 *White Paper on Irish Aid*, which is closely aligned with the GHD initiative. Ireland also has a GHD Domestic Implementation Plan and budget lines which allow it to pursue a twin-track approach of emergency and recovery assistance. Its Emergency Preparedness and Post-Emergency Recovery Fund (EPPR) aims to return post-emergency societies to their livelihoods, supporting capacity-building for emergency preparedness. Irish Aid has ongoing multi-year funding relationships with several key humanitarian agencies. Ireland has boosted its own operational capabilities through its Rapid Response Initiative (RRI), which includes measures to enhance the emergency response capacities of international humanitarian response agencies.

Sources: GHD Domestic Implementation Plan for Ireland; Irish Aid, at: <http://www.irishaid.gov.ie>

## HRI 2008 scores by pillar



## HRI 2008 results

HIGHEST SCORES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>		
Commitment to on-going crises	8.33	1
Generosity of humanitarian assistance	8.43	4
<b>Supporting local capacity and recovery</b>		
Funding to strengthen local capacity	10.00	1
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		
Funding to CERF and other quick disbursement mechanisms	10.00	1
Funding UN coordination mechanisms and common services	10.00	1
<b>Learning and accountability</b>		
Participation in main accountability initiatives	10.00	1

LOWEST SCORES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Supporting local capacity and recovery</b>		
Ensuring rapid recovery of sustainable livelihoods	6.60	20
Strengthening government capacity for response and mitigation	5.07	23
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		
Reducing earmarking	5.87	20
Helping governments and local communities achieve better coordination	5.37	21
<b>Promoting standards and enhancing implementation</b>		
Donor engagement in protection and assistance to civilians	7.20	20

## Overview of humanitarian aid

	Ireland		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2006	2007 <sup>4</sup>	2006	2007 <sup>4</sup>
Total humanitarian aid (estimated), of which:	141.0	198.4	1.7	2.2
Bilateral <sup>1</sup>	87.2	129.2	1.3	2.1
Multilateral <sup>2</sup> (estimated*), of which:	53.8	69.2	3.5	4.3
Central Emergency Response Fund**	12.6	26.3	4.4	6.9
Funding to other pooled mechanisms <sup>3***</sup>	3.8	29.2	1.3	3.6
Official development assistance	1,022	1,190	1.0	1.1
			<b>DAC average</b>	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (USD) <sup>5</sup>	33	47	22	23
Total humanitarian aid per / official development assistance	22.3	24.1	12.2	11.3
Overseas development assistance / gross national income	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.44

Notes: All data are given in current USD m unless otherwise indicated.

(1) Based on OECD/DAC definition of bilateral humanitarian aid, which is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to multilateral humanitarian organisations known as multi-bilateral aid.

(2) Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC. Does not include contributions through EC. 2007 core funding to UNRWA and ICRC proxied by 2006 data.

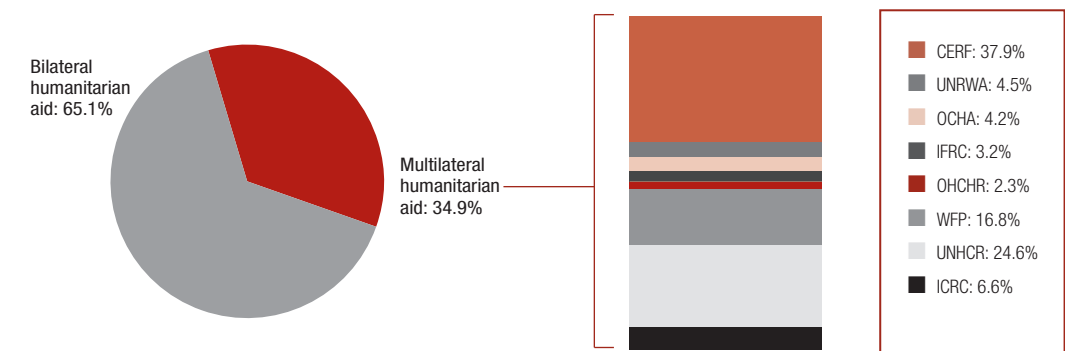
(3) For 2006, these were IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Pooled Fund, and Emergency Response Funds (ERF) for DRC, Indonesia, Somalia, Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. For 2007, these were DREF, CHF, DRC Pooled Fund, and ERFs for Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iraq.

(4) All 2007 OECD/DAC data are provisional.

(5) Where 2007 population data not available, 2006 data used.

Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (\*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (\*\*) OCHA; (\*\*\*) OCHA, IFRC; US Federal Reserve.

## Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2007



Notes: see notes (1), (2) and (4) in Overview of humanitarian aid table.

Sources: Bilateral humanitarian aid: OECD-DAC. Estimated multilateral humanitarian aid: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

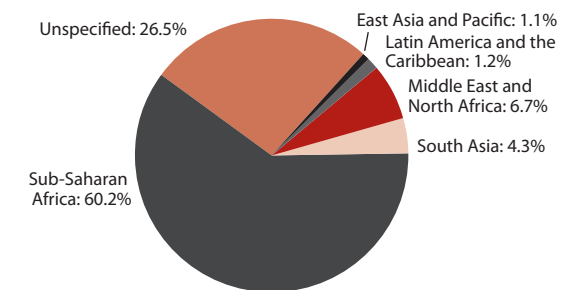
## Funding per emergency, 2007

Crisis	(USD m)	(% of total)
Sudan	17.9	9.4
Liberia	11.9	6.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	10.1	5.3
Somalia	9.9	5.2
Chad	8.7	4.5
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	7.6	4.0
Sierra Leone	6.6	3.5
Malawi	5.7	3.0
Zimbabwe	5.7	3.0
Central African Republic	5.5	2.9
<b>Total top 10 emergencies</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Funding to these emergencies includes all flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to the emergency at the time of the database download on 8th May 2008.

Source: OCHA/FTS.

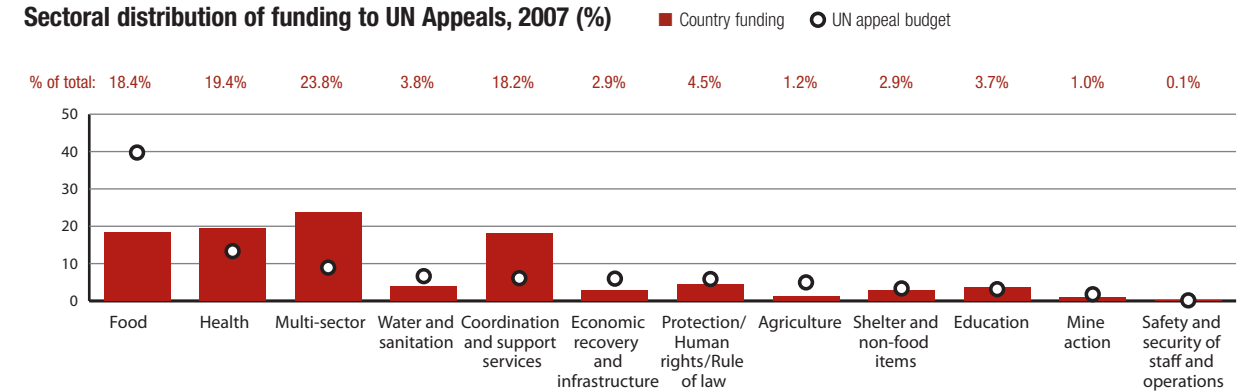
## Regional distribution of funding, 2007



Notes: Funding to these regions includes all flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to a region at the time of the database download on 8th May 2008. Non-attributed flows are shown as 'unspecified'.

Source: OCHA/FTS.

## Sectoral distribution of funding to UN Appeals, 2007 (%)



Notes: Funding to these sectors include only flows inside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to a sector at the time of the database download on 30th June 2008. Distribution of budget based on all 2007 UN appeals.

Source: OCHA/FTS.