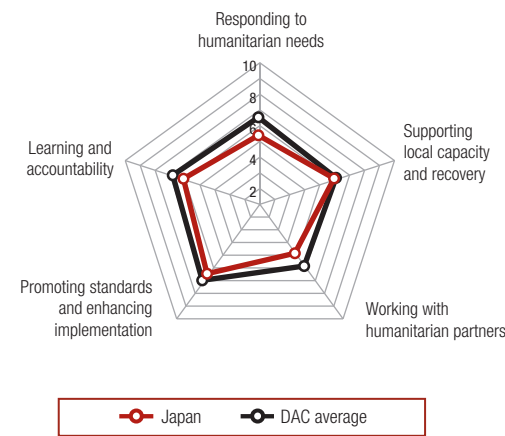


Japan

Japan is the 20th most generous humanitarian donor among the OECD/DAC group, relative to its size. Its bilateral humanitarian aid amounted to US\$98 million in 2007. The main actors in humanitarian conflict-related assistance are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The latter is in charge of grant aid and technical assistance and falls under the portfolio of the MFA. Japan's humanitarian assistance is underpinned by the 1987 Law Concerning the Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams (JDR Law), which provides a comprehensive basis for international disaster relief but restricts its scope to natural disasters and man-made disasters other than those arising from conflict. In the early 1990s, the Japanese government enacted another law, in connection with UN Peacekeeping Operations, which expanded its international humanitarian relief operations. Since 2000, policies have shifted to emphasize the importance of integrating relief and development, which has now become a priority area. Most humanitarian assistance is channelled through UN agencies, although Japan has recently begun to increase its support for NGOs and to diversify its areas of assistance. JDR teams that are sent out to major disaster areas around the globe specialise on SAR operations and provide medical care or undertake rehabilitation work.

Sources: DAC Peer Review for Japan (OECD, 2004); Overseas Development Institute.

HRI 2008 scores by pillar



HRI 2008 results

HIGHEST SCORES	SCORE RANK	LOWEST SCORES	SCORE RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		Responding to humanitarian needs	
Distribution of funding relative to ECHO's Crisis and Vulnerability Indices.....	9.375	Funding to crisis countries with historical ties and geographical proximity.....	1.4322
Supporting local capacity and recovery		Funding to forgotten emergencies and those with low media coverage.....	1.4322
Strengthening preparedness.....	7.313	Working with humanitarian partners	
Working with humanitarian partners		Funding to NGOs.....	1.4422
Supporting UN leadership and coordination role.....	8.185	Unearmarked funding.....	1.7322
Promoting standards and enhancing implementation		Promoting standards and enhancing implementation	
Affirming primary role of civilian organizations.....	9.102	Implementing refugee law.....	1.6821
Supporting needs of internally displaced persons.....	7.862		

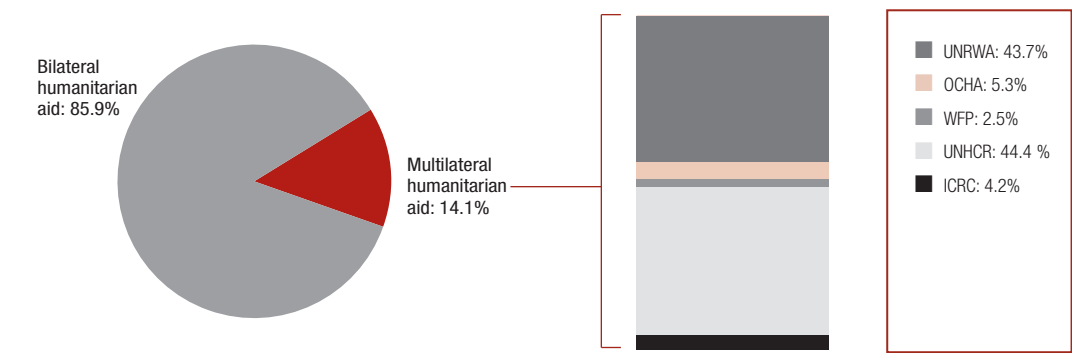
Overview of humanitarian aid

	Japan		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2006	2007 ⁴	2006	2007 ⁴
Total humanitarian aid (estimated), of which:	232.7	114.2	2.8	1.2
Bilateral ¹	182.8	98.1	2.7	1.6
Multilateral ² (estimated*), of which:	49.9	16.1	3.2	1.0
Central Emergency Response Fund**	7.5	0.0	2.6	0.0
Funding to other pooled mechanisms ^{3***}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Official development assistance	11,187	7,691	10.7	7.4
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (USD) ⁵	2	1	22	23
Total humanitarian aid per / official development assistance	3.2	2.0	12.2	11.3
Overseas development assistance / gross national income	0.25	0.17	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. 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



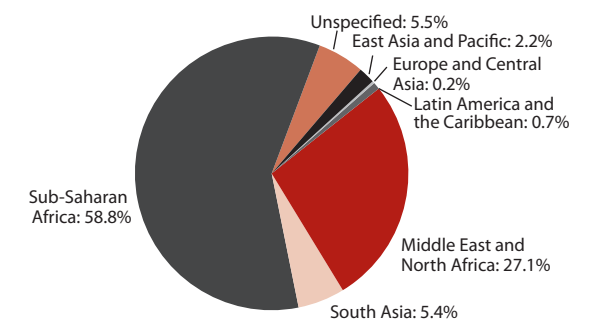
Notes: see notes (1), (2) and (4) in Overview of humanitarian aid table.
 Sources: Bilateral humanitarian aid: OECD-DAC. Estimated multilateral humanitarian aid: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

Funding per emergency, 2007

Crisis	(USD m)	(% of total)
Sudan	44.6	20.4
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	39.6	18.1
occupied Palestinian territories	18.4	8.4
West Africa	16.2	7.4
Burundi	11.1	5.1
Chad	7.8	3.6
Uganda	7.3	3.4
Nepal	7.1	3.2
Somalia	6.3	2.9
Zimbabwe	6.1	2.8
Total top 10 emergencies	164.4	75.4
Total	218.1	100.0

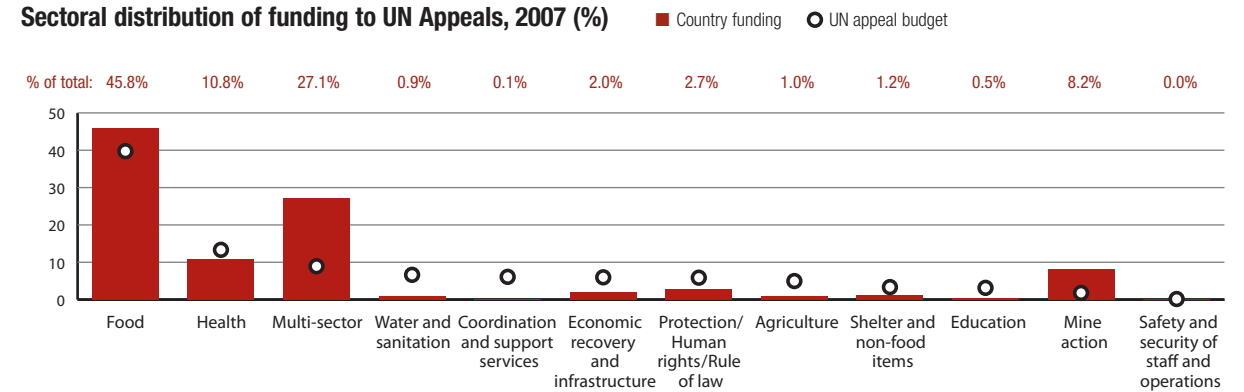
Notes: Funding to these emergencies includes all flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to the emergency at the time of the database download on 8th May 2008.
 Source: OCHA/FTS.

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.