

# Luxembourg

HRI 2010 ranking: 10th

## Policy framework

Luxembourg's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Department of Humanitarian Aid, which is under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Development Cooperation Directorate. Its humanitarian action is carried out under the authority of the Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action. The development and humanitarian policy is based on the 1996 development law. Its 2009 *Strategies and Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance* stresses the importance of local capacity building and funding for transition, disaster prevention and preparedness. In view of the size of the population of Luxembourg, its representations abroad are limited to regional capitals. Luxembourg strongly prioritises development and humanitarian aid. Since 2000, it has exceeded the target of spending 0.7% of GNI on ODA. In 2009, it allocated 1.01% of its GNI to ODA. Humanitarian assistance represented 17.21% of its ODA and 0.127% of its GNI.

Luxembourg has not yet developed a *Good Humanitarian Donorship* domestic implementation plan, but its humanitarian policy stresses commitment to *GHD Principles*.

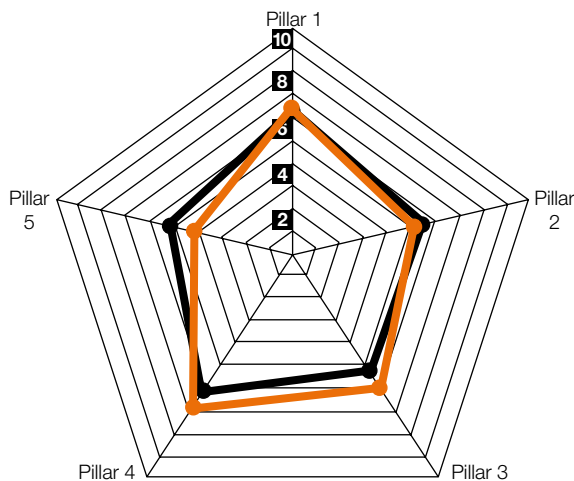
## Performance

Luxembourg ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Luxembourg is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Luxembourg performed well in Pillars 3 and 4, but had difficulties in Pillars 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) and 5. In Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), Luxembourg scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. Its performance in Pillar 2 was more like a Group 2 donor, scoring below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillars 3 and 4, Luxembourg scored above the OECD/DAC average and close to its group average. Its lowest performance overall was in Pillar 5, scoring below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages.

Luxembourg did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Refugee law* and *Support for prevention and preparedness*. It scores were relatively low in the indicators *Reducing climate-related vulnerability*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies* and *Un-earmarked funding*.

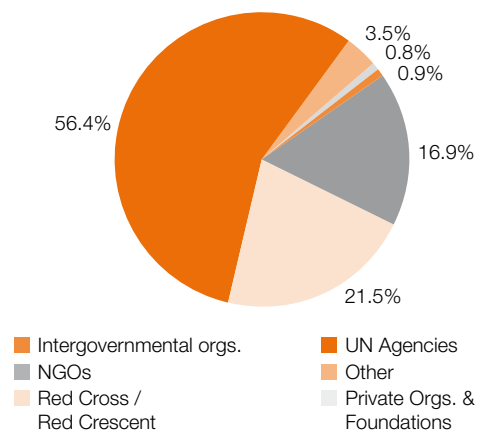
## HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Luxembourg  
— OECD/DAC average

**Pillar 1** Responding to needs  
**Pillar 2** Prevention, risk reduction and recovery  
**Pillar 3** Working with humanitarian partners  
**Pillar 4** Protection and international law  
**Pillar 5** Learning and accountability

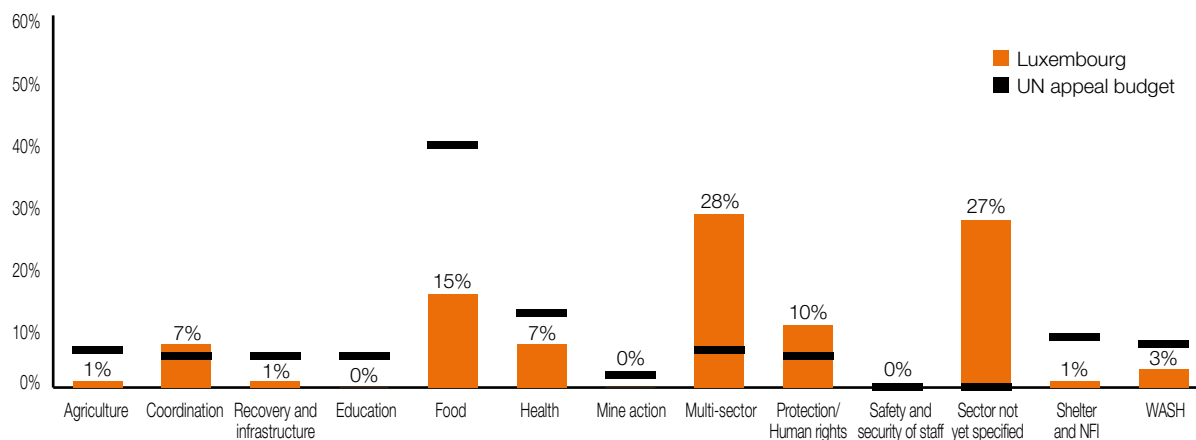
## Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

\* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

## Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



\* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

### Recommendations

In Pillar 2, Luxembourg performed above average in the qualitative indicators, yet below average in two of the three quantitative indicators. In the quantitative indicator *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, Luxembourg scored below the OECD/DAC average. Luxembourg allocated 13% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 17%. It was, however, above the Group 1 average of 11%, yet below the Group 3 average of 25%.

- Luxembourg should look for ways to increase its support of reconstruction and prevention activities.

Luxembourg performed well in the qualitative indicators that comprise Pillar 5, yet below average in all of the quantitative indicators. Luxembourg received a 0.00 out of a possible 10.00 in *Participation in accountability initiatives* and *Funding for accountability initiatives*. The former indicator measures membership of, and attendance, at humanitarian accountability and learning initiatives. According to the public data sources used to calculate this indicator, Luxembourg apparently does not participate in any of these

forums. Similarly, the indicator for *Funding for accountability initiatives* measures the percentage of humanitarian aid allocated to these same initiatives and Luxembourg does not provide any funding to them. Group 1, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 0.71% of aid.

- Luxembourg should consider increasing its participation in and funding of humanitarian accountability initiatives.

Luxembourg’s partners consider it an average donor in terms of *Support for learning and evaluations*. However, it scored below average in the quantitative indicator *Funding and commissioning evaluations*. This indicator looks at the number of self and joint evaluations compared to the total amount of humanitarian aid and the existence of evaluation guidelines. Luxembourg has conducted four evaluations for every US\$100 million of humanitarian aid, above the Group 1 average, but it still does not have evaluation guidelines.

- Luxembourg should consider developing evaluation guidelines to promote learning.

For more information, please see [www.daraint.org](http://www.daraint.org).

### Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	7.93	5.05	57%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.00	5.49	46%
Funding to NGOs	5.75	4.40	31%
Refugee law	7.22	5.74	26%
Support for prevention and preparedness	7.07	5.71	24%

### Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Reducing climate-related vulnerability	0.00	7.19	-100%
Participation in accountability initiatives	0.00	4.73	-100%
Funding for accountability initiatives	0.00	2.75	-100%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	2.51	4.35	-42%
Un-earmarked funding	2.03	3.45	-41%