



Financial resources for disaster relief operations

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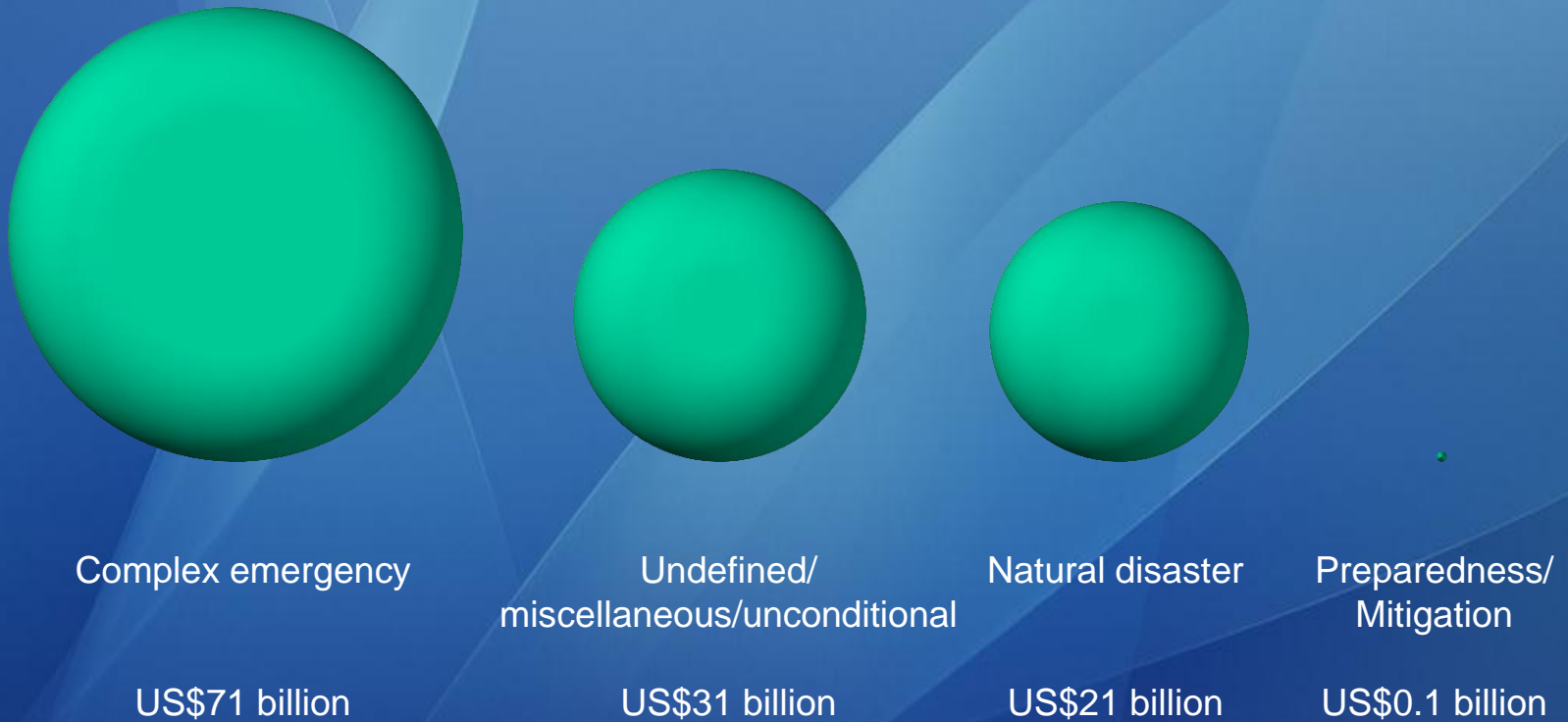
(Chief, Common Humanitarian Action Planning Section, UN OCHA, Geneva)

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Total international humanitarian funding per emergency type, 2001-2012



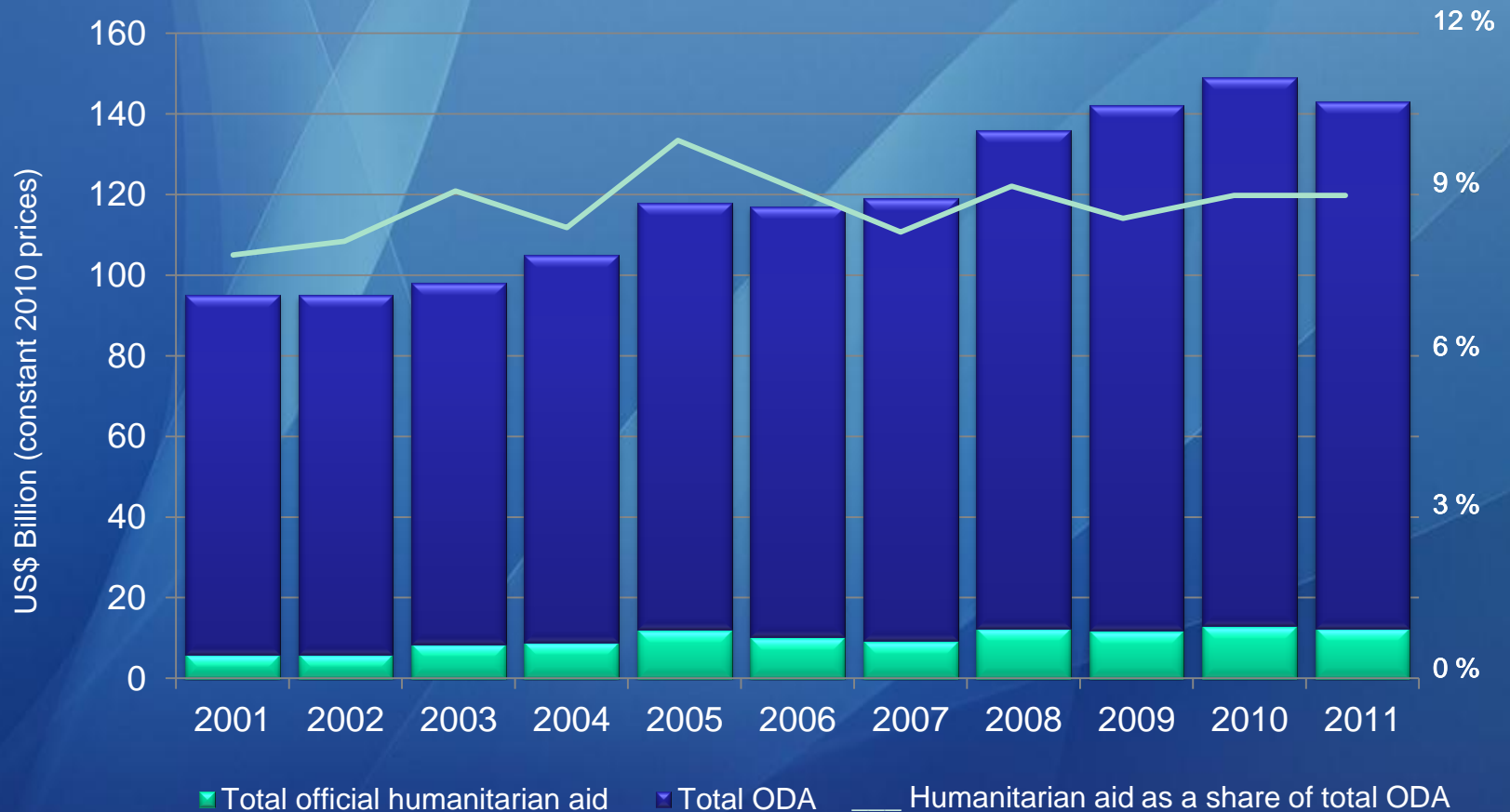
- 1) Early warning and preparedness (common inter-agency systems, global clusters, and systems within the major agencies)
- 2) First response: UNDAC, INSARAG, Global Clusters, and more
- 3) Rapid assessment
- 4) Rapid planning: initial strategic response plan, followed by detailed operational planning & budgeting
- 5) Enlarging the response as needed
- 6) Resource mobilization: appeal
- 7) Monitoring and re-strategizing

How the international humanitarian system raises funds

Some key factors

- 1) Mainly financed by situation-specific voluntary contributions; not much regular budget or pre-positioned funds
- 2) Most contributions are restricted, not flexible
- 3) Disaster funding is small compared to development aid (about 1:9 ratio)

OECD DAC members' humanitarian aid as a share of their total ODA 2001–2011

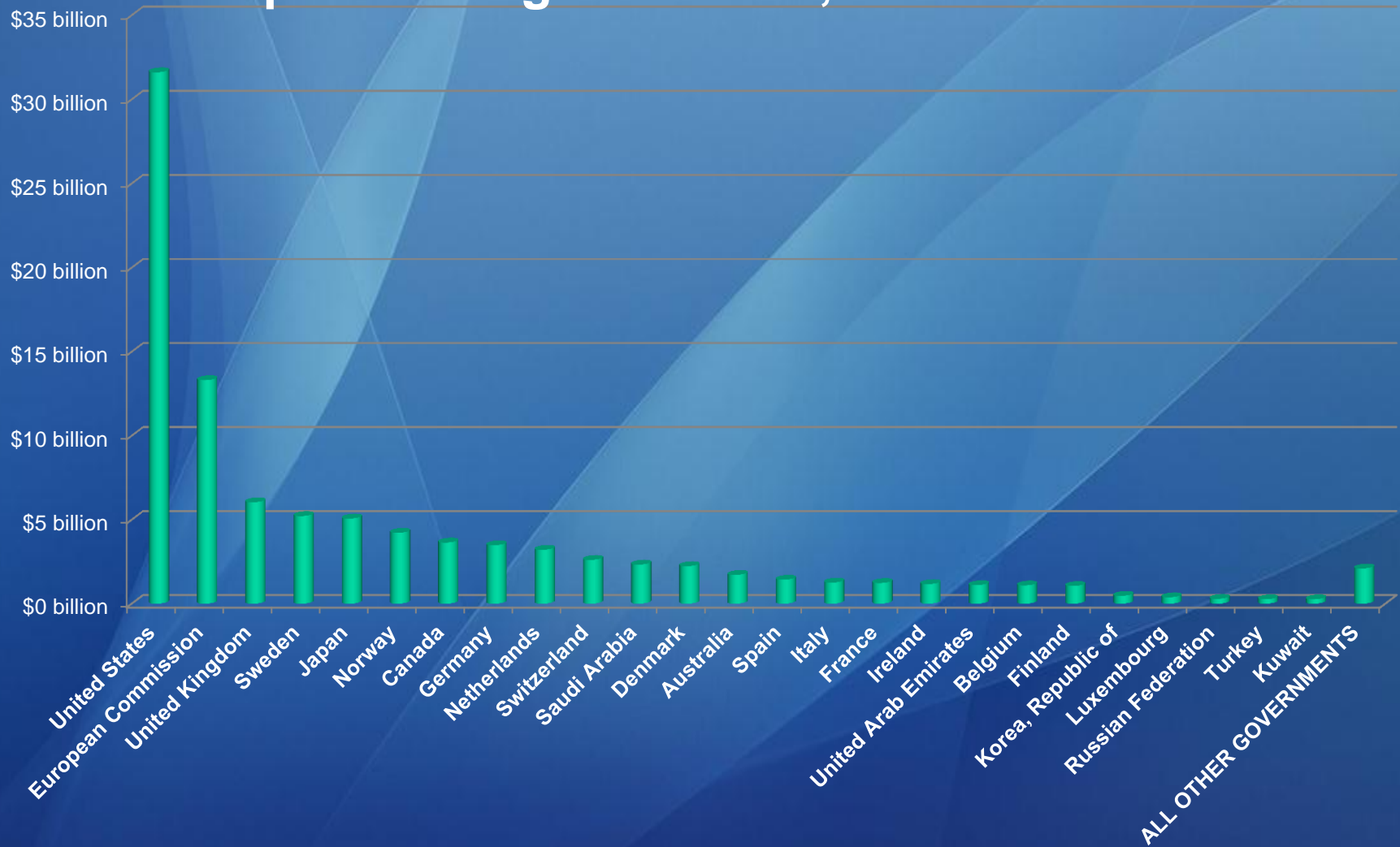




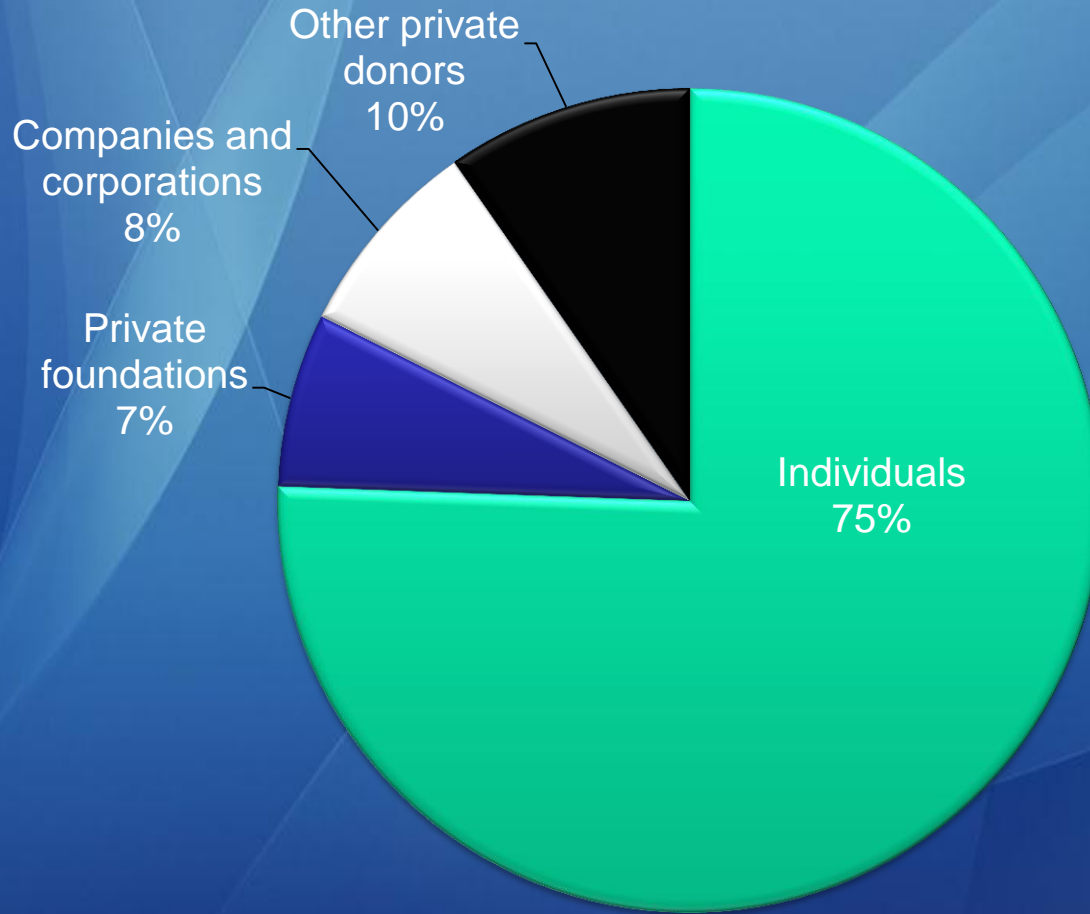
OCHA International humanitarian funding, 2006–2012



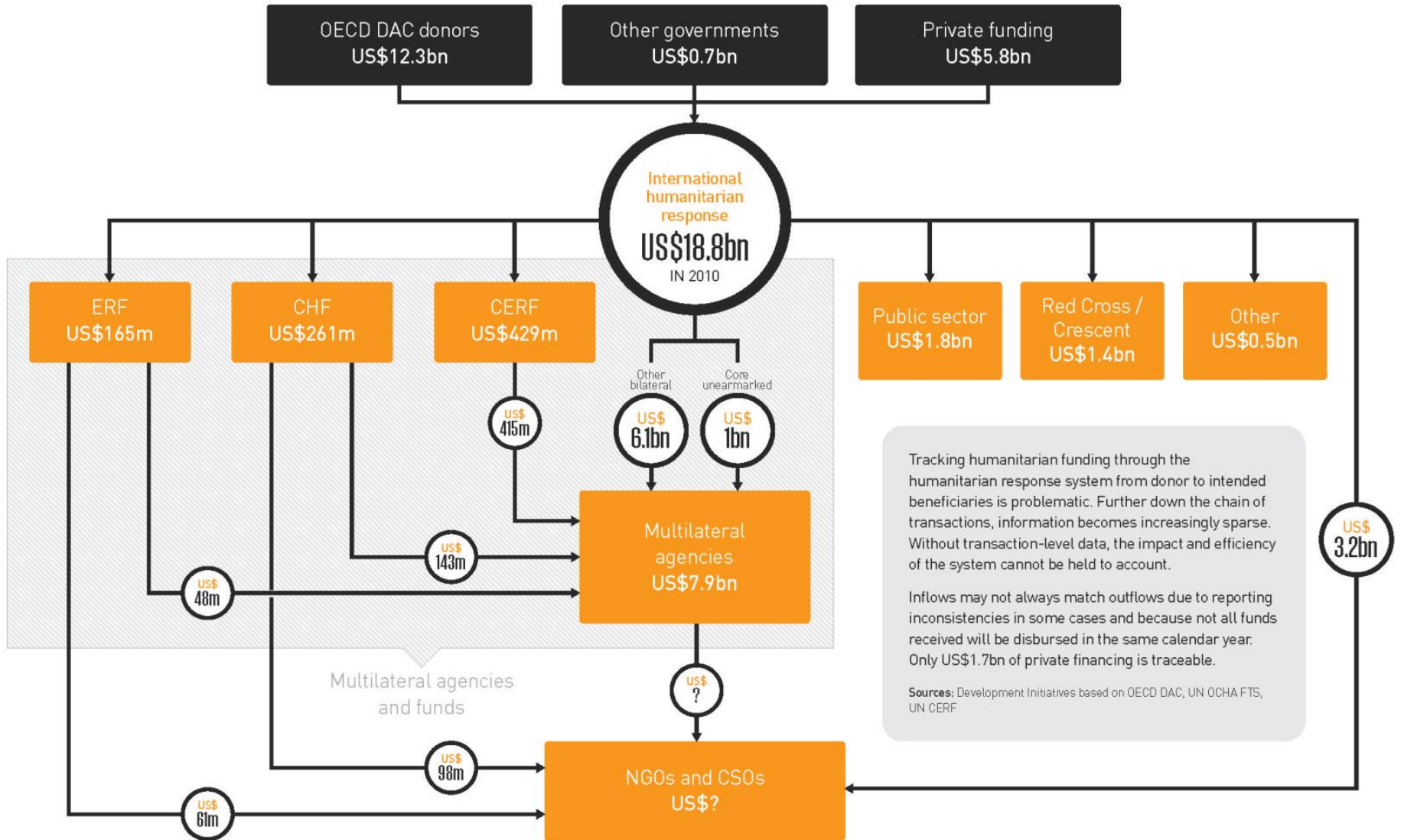
Total international humanitarian contributions per donor government, 2001-2012



Total private voluntary contributions per source as % of total 2006-2010



HUMANITARIAN FUNDING CHANNELS



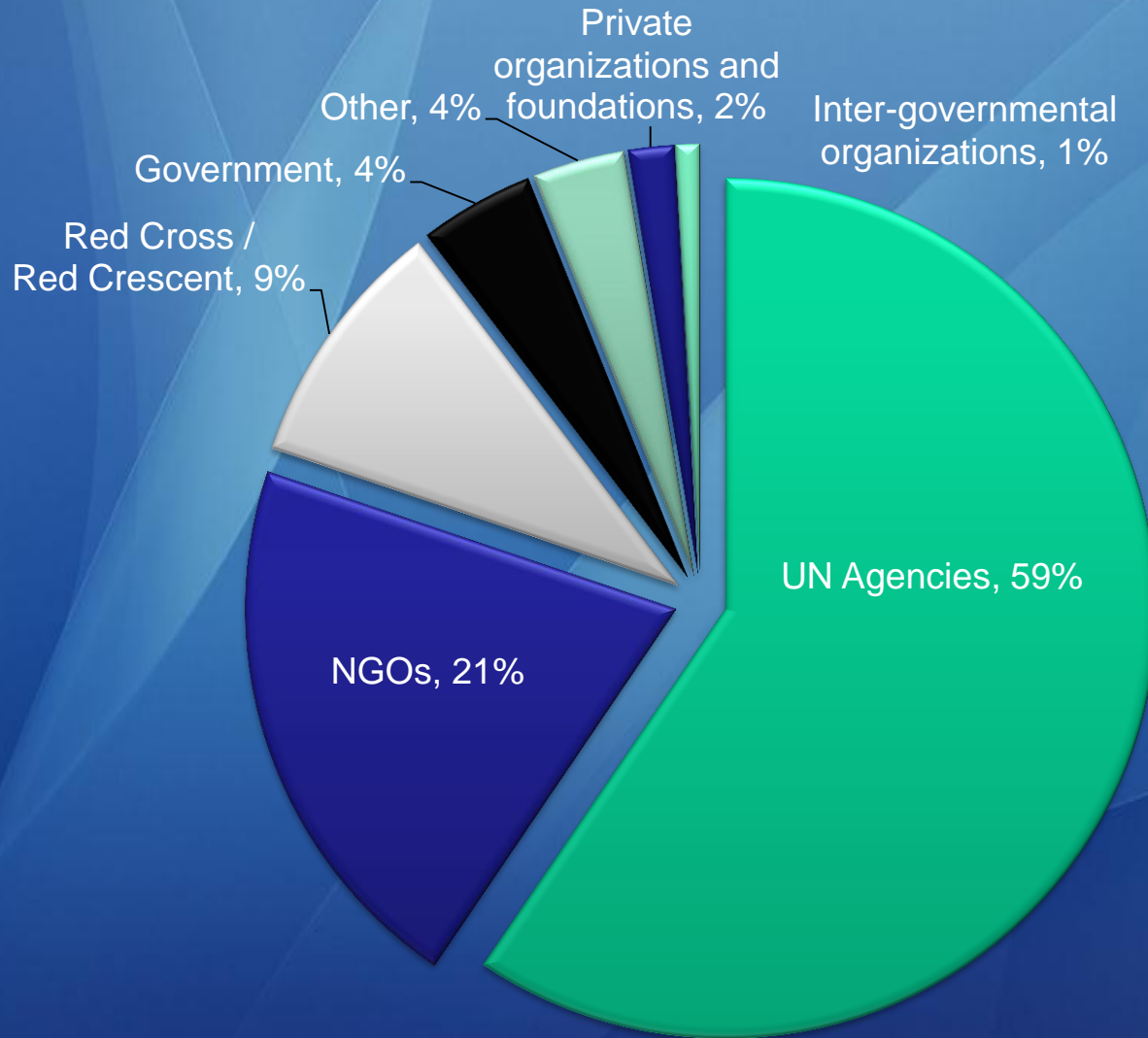
Tracking humanitarian funding through the humanitarian response system from donor to intended beneficiaries is problematic. Further down the chain of transactions, information becomes increasingly sparse. Without transaction-level data, the impact and efficiency of the system cannot be held to account.

Inflows may not always match outflows due to reporting inconsistencies in some cases and because not all funds received will be disbursed in the same calendar year. Only US\$1.7bn of private financing is traceable.

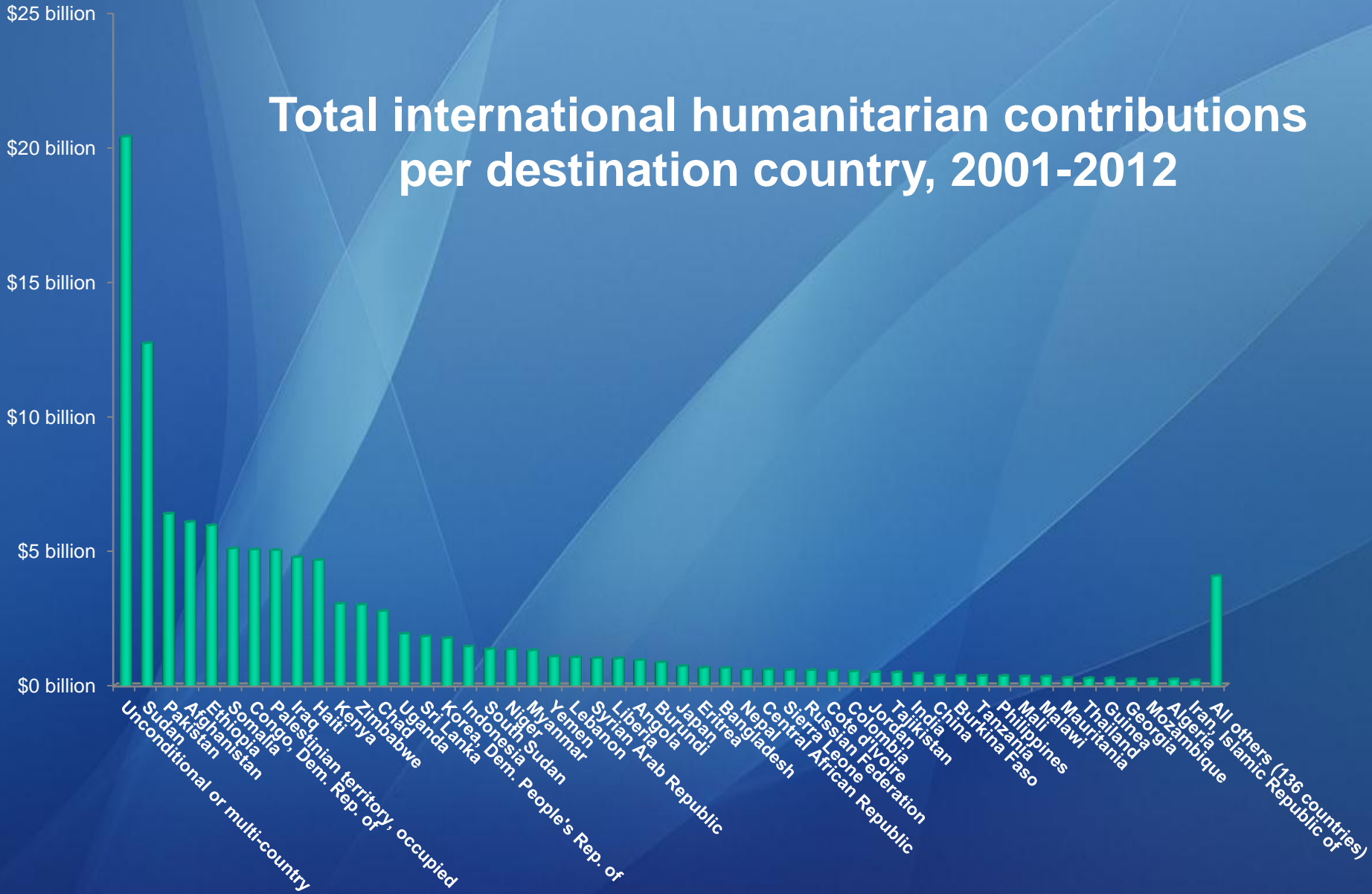
Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS, UN CERF

Total international humanitarian funding per recipient organization type, 2001-2012

(as % of total)



Total international humanitarian contributions per destination country, 2001-2012



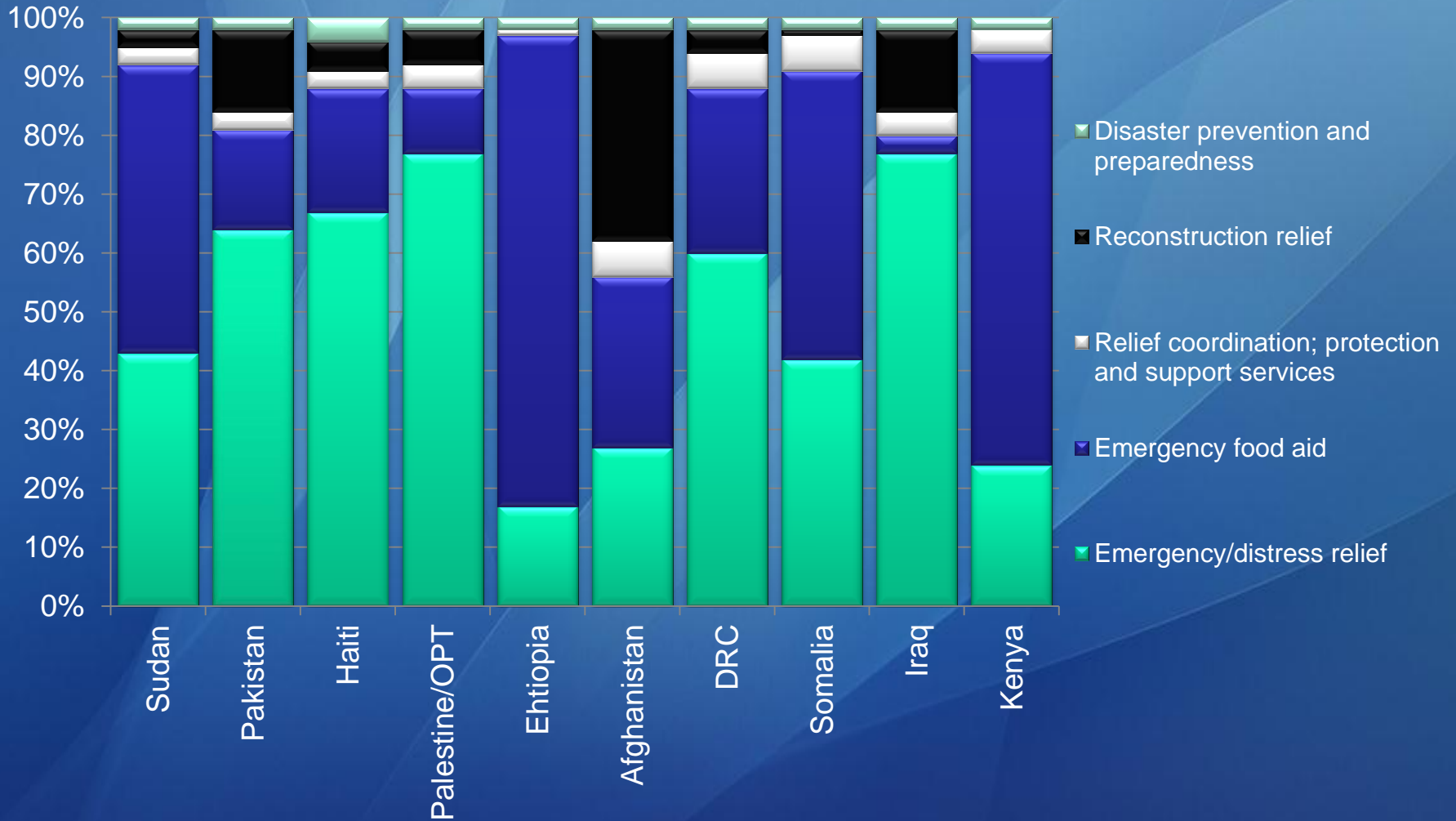
Total international humanitarian funding per destination region, 2001-2012 (USD billion)



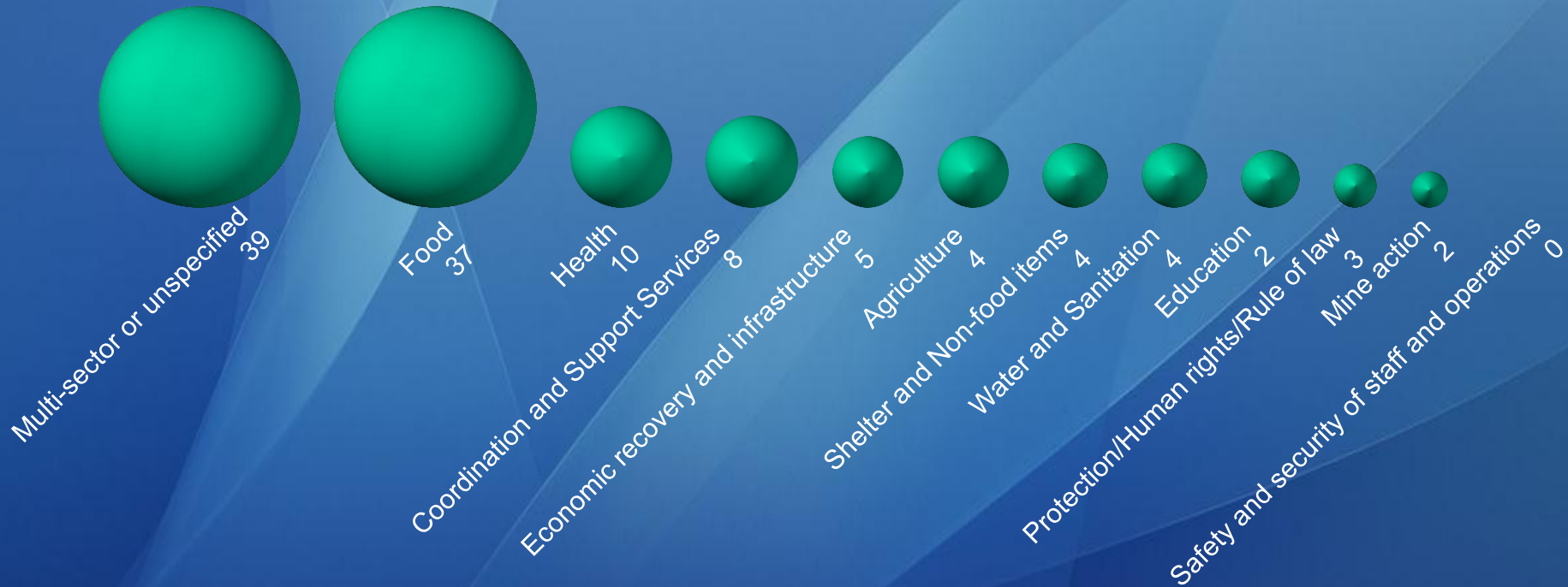
Largest specific disasters in terms of international humanitarian funding, 2001-2012



Humanitarian aid by expenditure type in selected countries, 2006–2010

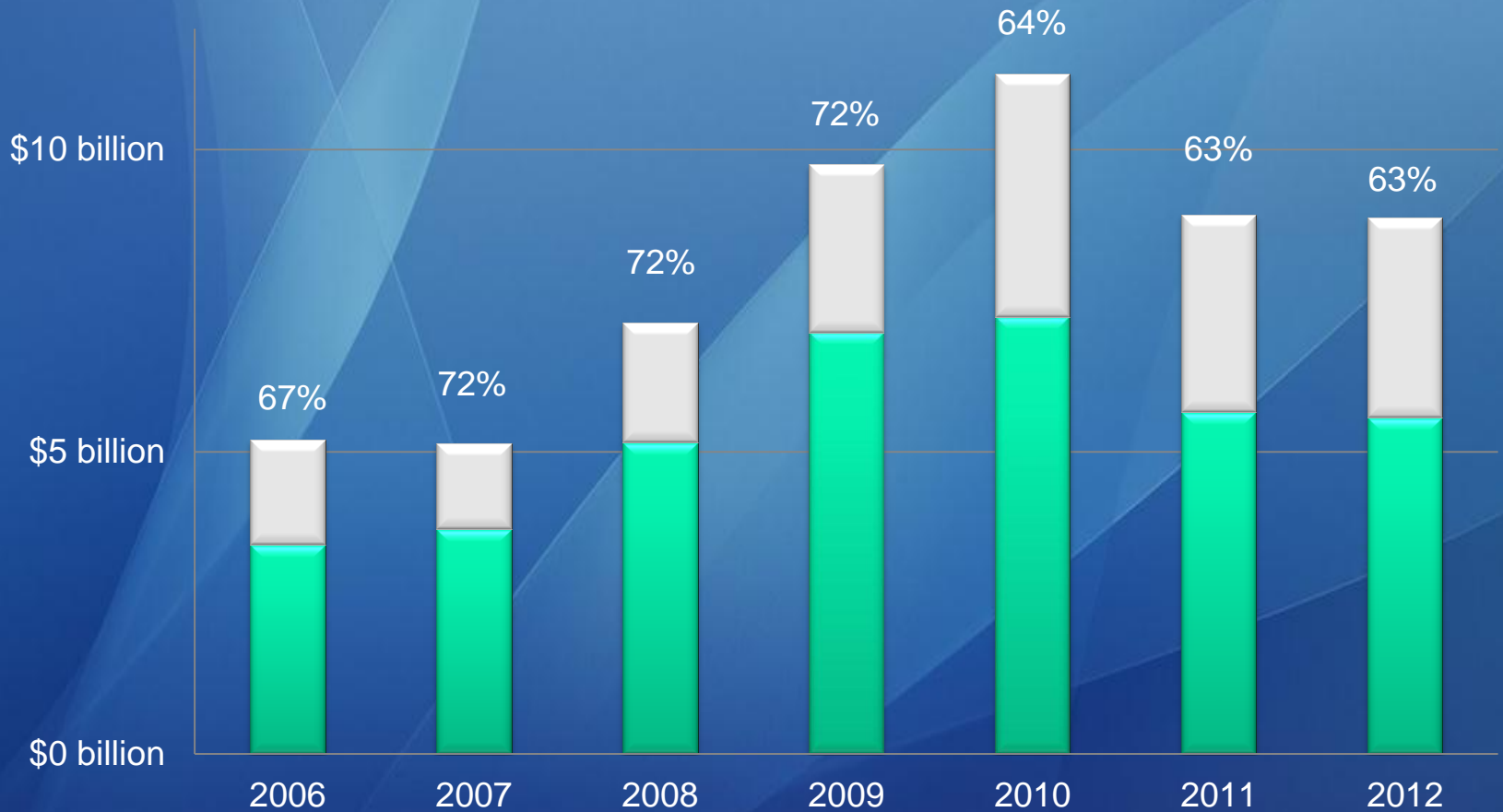


Total international humanitarian funding per aid sector, 2001-2012 (in billions of USD)



Appeal funding

Consolidated and flash appeal funding,
unfunded requirements,
and % covered, 2006-2012



Key statistical sources on international humanitarian funding

- Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>)
The logo for the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) features a stylized globe with the letters 'FTS' in a blue circle to its left. To the right of the globe, the text 'Financial Tracking Service' is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'Tracking Global Humanitarian Aid Flows' in a smaller font underneath.
- OECD-DAC (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>)
- EM-DAT / CRED (<http://www.emdat.be>)
- annual Global Humanitarian Assistance report (<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2012>)



OCHA

United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
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