



THE STORY

People affected by humanitarian crises receive assistance from a diverse mix of government and private donors, both international and domestic. This mix varies enormously depending on the political, economic and social context. The international humanitarian response reached an unprecedented US\$22 billion in 2013 – it is estimated that government donors contributed US\$16.4 billion of this and private donors contributed US\$5.6 billion.

In Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camp, currently home to 200,000 Somali refugees, the IKEA foundation is funding provision of lighting and cooking technology. Private donors give around a quarter of the international humanitarian response.

CREDIT

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WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

Both governments and private funders rose to the challenge of the major needs in 2013. Donor governments and European Union (EU) institutions continued to provide the vast proportion of the total reported international humanitarian response. While figures are preliminary, this amounted to US\$16.4 billion in 2013, some 75% of the total. Responding to increased needs, there was a turnaround in government funding after the small declines witnessed between 2010 and 2012.

Within this group, the role of governments outside of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) continued to increase substantially, with their share of the government total more than doubling between 2011 and 2013 – from 6% to 14%.

Funding from private donors such as individuals, trusts and foundations, and companies and corporations also appears to have risen steeply in 2013, increasing by an estimated 35% to US\$5.6 billion, the same amount as in 2010, the year of the Pakistan floods and the Haiti earthquake. It represented 26% of the international humanitarian response over a five-year period (2008–2012).

The unprecedented US\$22 billion in international humanitarian response in 2013 is just one component, albeit a significant one, of the resources that reached crisis-affected people. National and local government structures in crisis-affected countries can play a critical role in humanitarian preparedness and response. While gaps in data mean that it is not possible to put a global figure on the total value of this domestic humanitarian response, national assessments show that volumes can be substantial. For example, our research suggests that the Philippine government contributed US\$710 million of national resources towards domestic disaster response and recovery, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts in 2012, more than five times as much as the Philippines received in international humanitarian assistance (US\$139 million).

Government donors

Humanitarian assistance from government donors reached an unprecedented high in 2013. At US\$16.4 billion, it was 18% higher than the previous highest total of US\$13.9 billion in 2010 – and represented the steepest annual percentage rise since 2004. For reporting purposes, donors are categorised as ‘OECD DAC donors’ – the 29 members of the OECD DAC including EU institutions – and ‘other government donors’ or ‘non-DAC donors’. In 2013, both of these groups gave their highest levels of humanitarian assistance to date. This was not the case in 2012, when a fall in OECD DAC donor contributions was cushioned by a rise in humanitarian assistance from other government donors, notably Turkey.

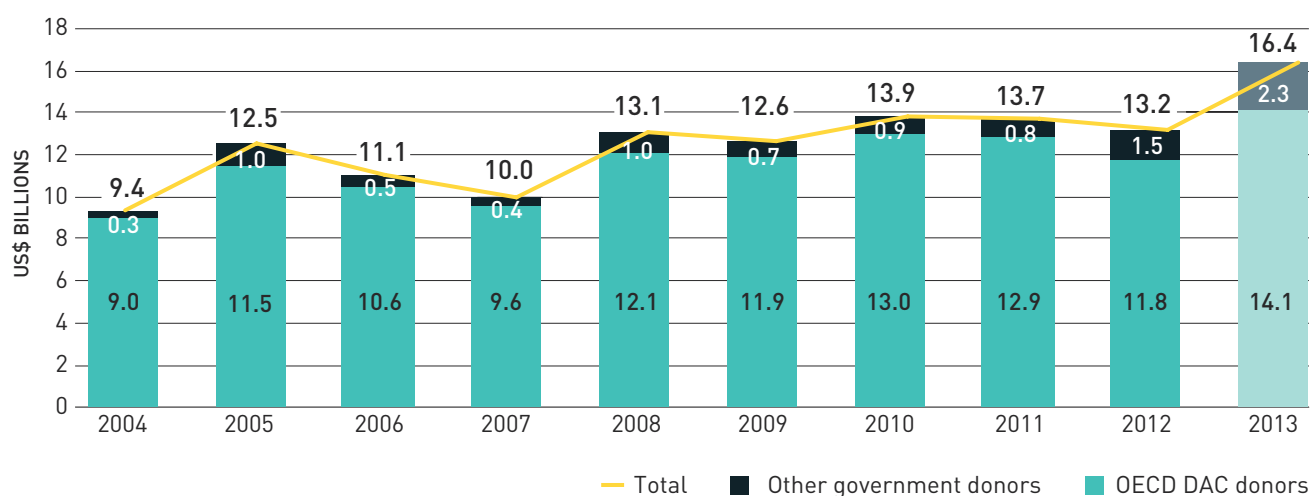
Governments outside the OECD DAC provided 14% of humanitarian assistance from government donors in 2013 and have provided 7% of the total over the last decade. These donors

increased their combined humanitarian assistance by 58% between 2012 and 2013, while funding from OECD DAC donors increased by 20%.

Funding patterns over the last decade show a repeated ‘ratchet effect’ amongst government donors that is likely to be replicated beyond 2013. When response to major crises such as the Indian Ocean earthquake-tsunami generates peaks in humanitarian assistance as in 2005, it does not subsequently fall back to pre-crisis levels. As Figure 3.1 shows, the funding levels in 2005 in response to the tsunami, in 2008 in response to the global food crisis and 2010 in response to the Haiti earthquake and Pakistan floods, all left a residual and sustained increase in humanitarian funding from international government donors.

FIGURE 3.1

Humanitarian assistance from government donors, 2004–2013

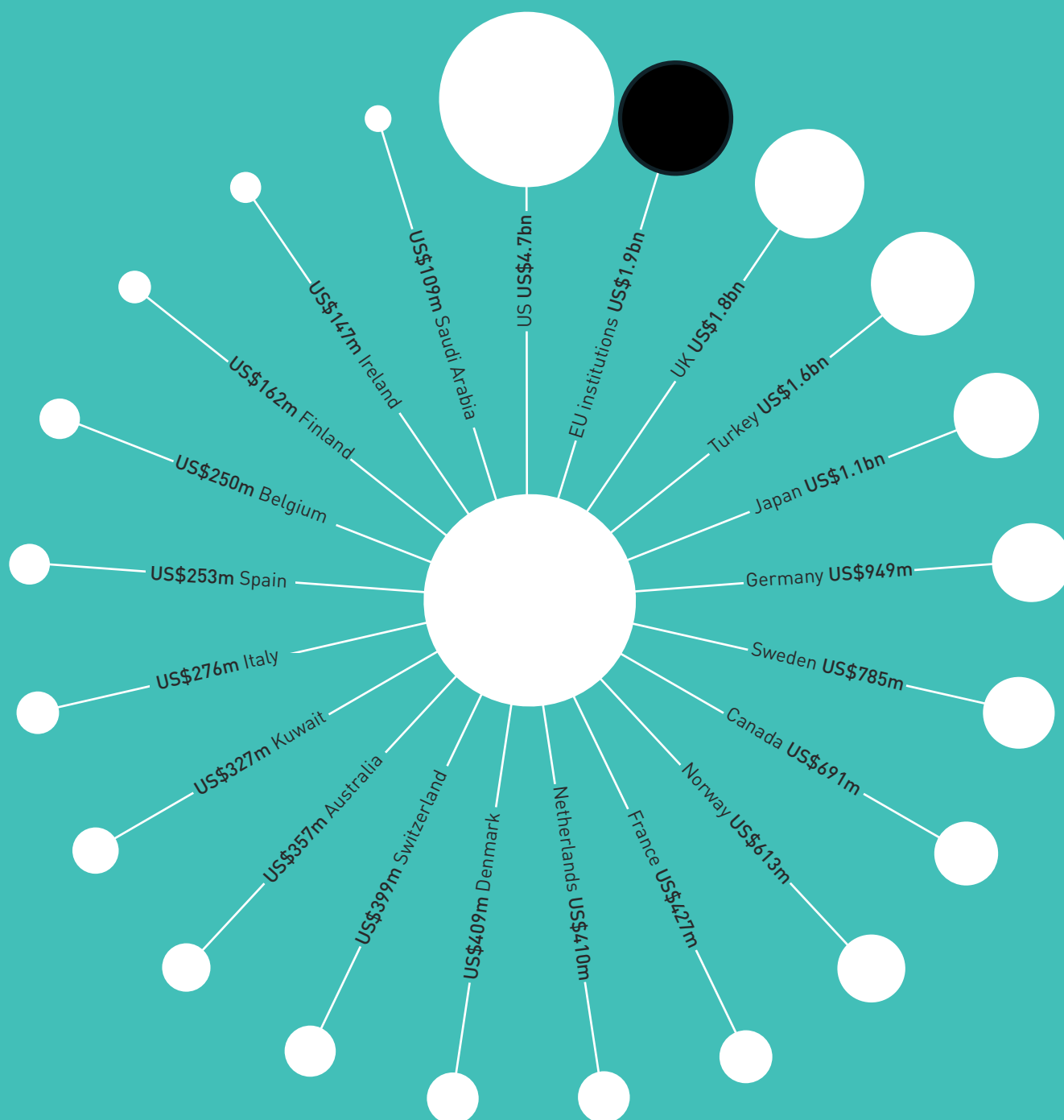


Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

Notes: OECD DAC data for 2013 is partial and preliminary. Funding from OECD DAC donors includes contributions from EU institutions.

FIGURE 3.2

Top 20 government contributors of international humanitarian assistance, 2013



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

Notes: 2013 data for OECD DAC and Turkey is preliminary. The contributions of EU member states includes an imputed amount of the EU institutions' expenditure (see Data & guides for further details).

The largest donors in 2012 generally gave even more in 2013. Nine of the ten largest government donors in 2013 showed a rise in their giving from the previous year. The five largest in 2013 (the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK), Turkey, Japan and Germany) made some of the largest increases.

These increases in spending mark a clear departure from 2012 when volumes from the US, the UK and Japan all declined significantly from the previous year. The US had shown significant annual decreases in the two previous years. In 2013, the biggest decrease by far was from Australia (down by US\$98 million). China also appeared to significantly reduce its humanitarian expenditure for the second year running, although this could be due to inconsistent reporting.

The top government donors remain largely unchanged since 2012. The US continues to be by far the largest donor, providing 29% of government humanitarian assistance in 2013 and more than the total of the next three largest government donors (UK, Turkey and Japan) combined. Over the last 10 years the US has provided US\$40.9 billion in humanitarian funding – 33% of the total from international governments combined and nearly four times more than the next largest donor, the UK.

The UK and Turkey retained their positions as second and third largest government donors respectively in 2013. Turkey's humanitarian assistance increased by US\$591 million. Although a breakdown of Turkey's humanitarian assistance is not yet available for 2013, it is likely that a significant part of this represents its response to the Syrian crisis and includes some assistance to Syrian refugees inside Turkey. While not a member, Turkey reports to the OECD DAC. Under OECD DAC definitions of humanitarian assistance, developing countries may report their expenditure on support to refugees within their borders as part of their humanitarian assistance.

Japan overtook Sweden and Germany to become the fourth largest government donor in 2013, nearly doubling its humanitarian assistance from US\$698 million in 2012 to US\$1.1 billion in 2013.

In 2013, Kuwait was the second largest government donor outside the OECD DAC group after Turkey, and the 14th largest government donor overall, contributing US\$327 million. This marks a significant change from 2012, when it reported just US\$14 million in humanitarian assistance and ranked as the 32nd largest government donor.

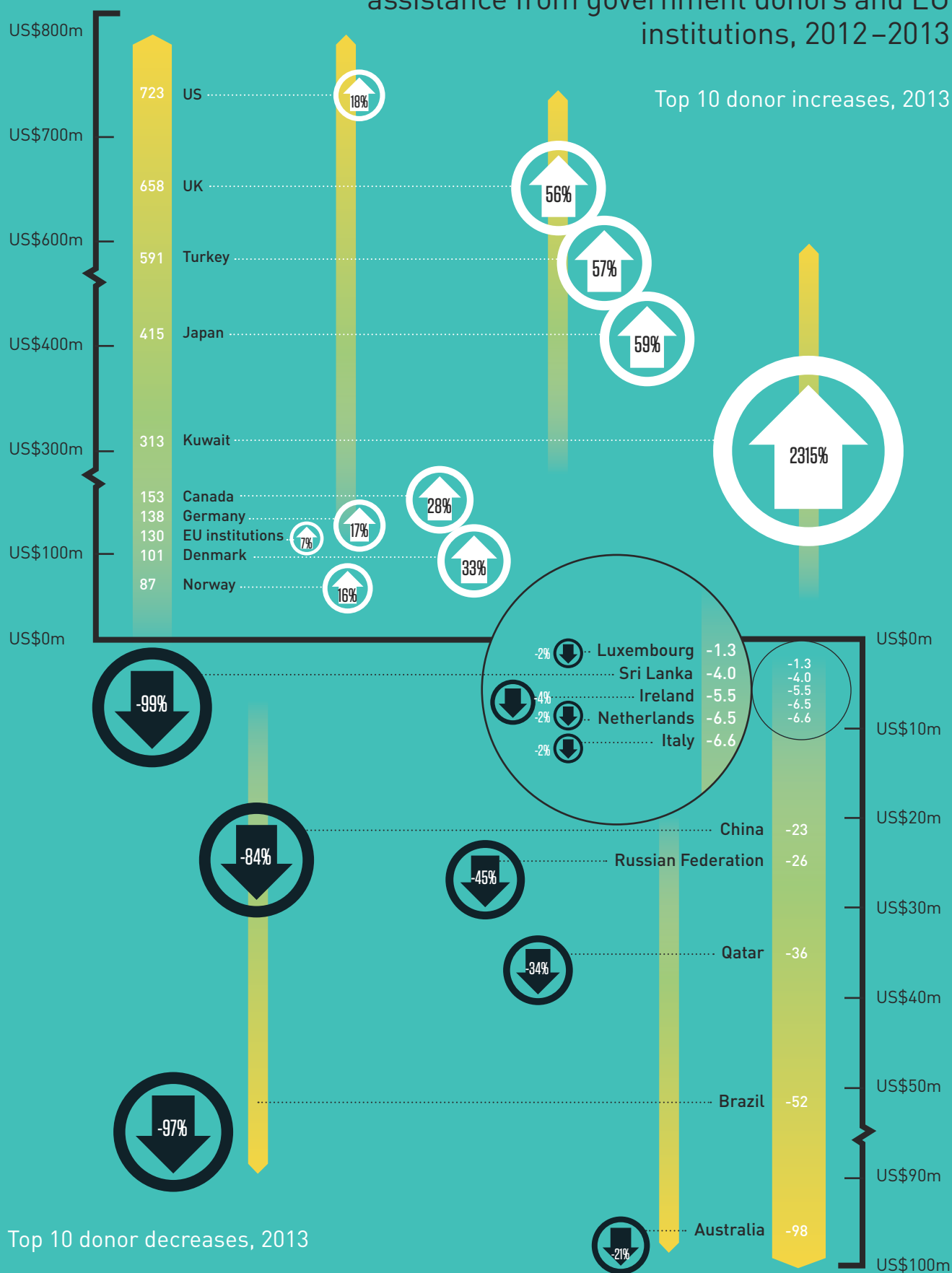
This dramatic increase is because of the Syria response – 78% of Kuwait's reported US\$327 million has gone to Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. In January 2013, the First International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria was held in Kuwait City, at which Kuwait pledged US\$300 million.

Increased humanitarian funding from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to the Syria crisis also drove up the overall level of contributions in 2013. UAE's assistance more than doubled from US\$42 million to US\$90 million and its top two recipients – Jordan (US\$48 million) and Lebanon (US\$29 million) – are both affected by the situation in Syria. Saudi Arabia's contributions increased by US\$21 million from US\$88 million in 2012 to US\$109 million in 2013, of which US\$24 million went to Jordan and US\$20 million to Lebanon.

The largest donors in 2012 generally gave even more in 2013. Nine of the 10 largest government donors in 2013 showed a rise in their giving from the previous year. The five largest government donors in 2013 made some of the largest increases.

FIGURE 3.3

Top 10 largest changes in international humanitarian assistance from government donors and EU institutions, 2012–2013



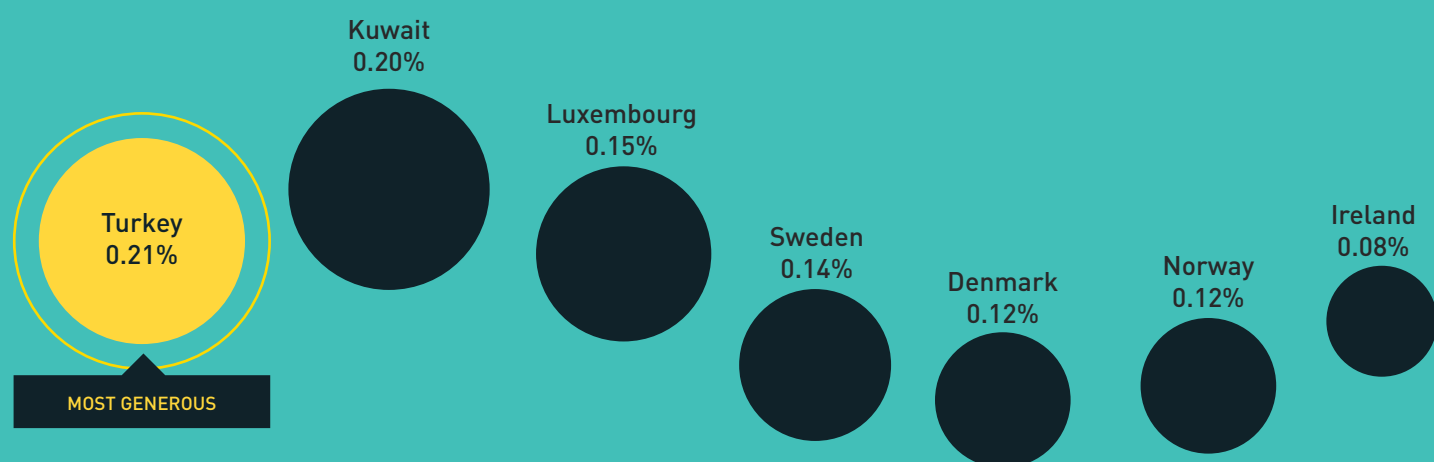
Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

Notes: 2013 data for OECD DAC and Turkey is preliminary. The contributions of EU member states includes an imputed amount of the EU institutions' expenditure (see Data & guides for further details).

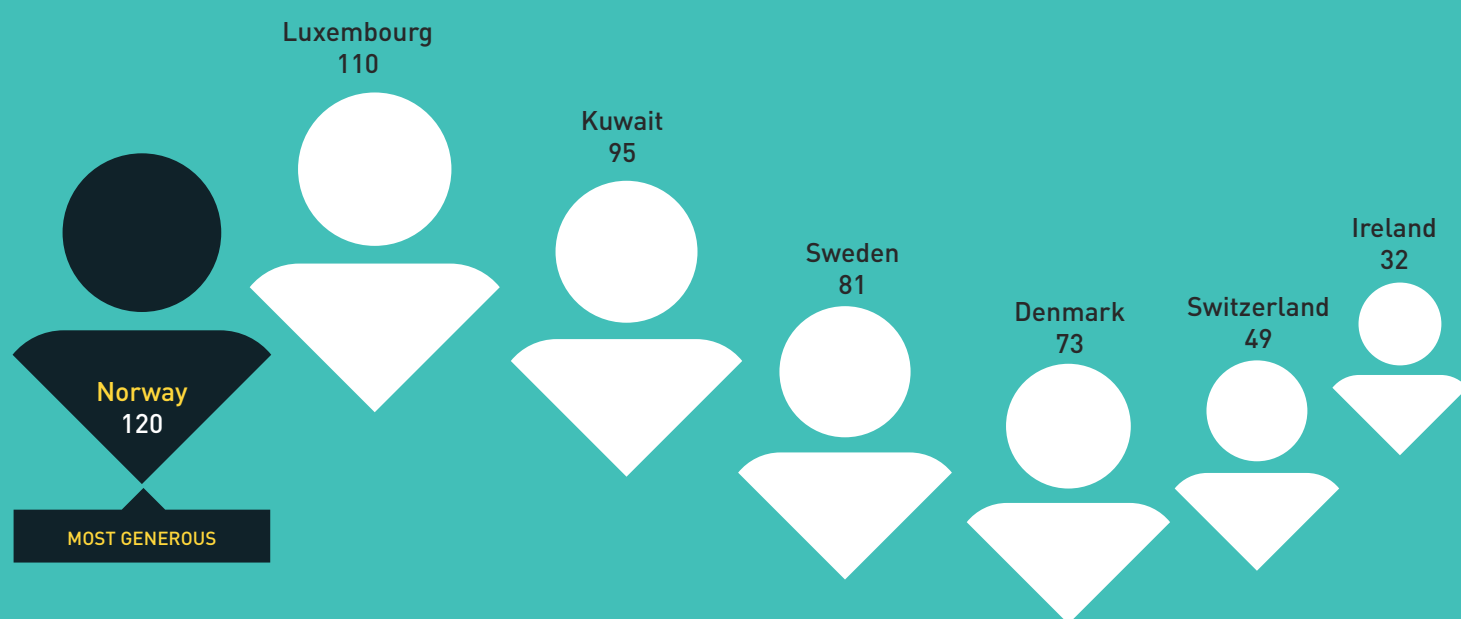
FIGURE 3.4

Top 20 government donors, 2013

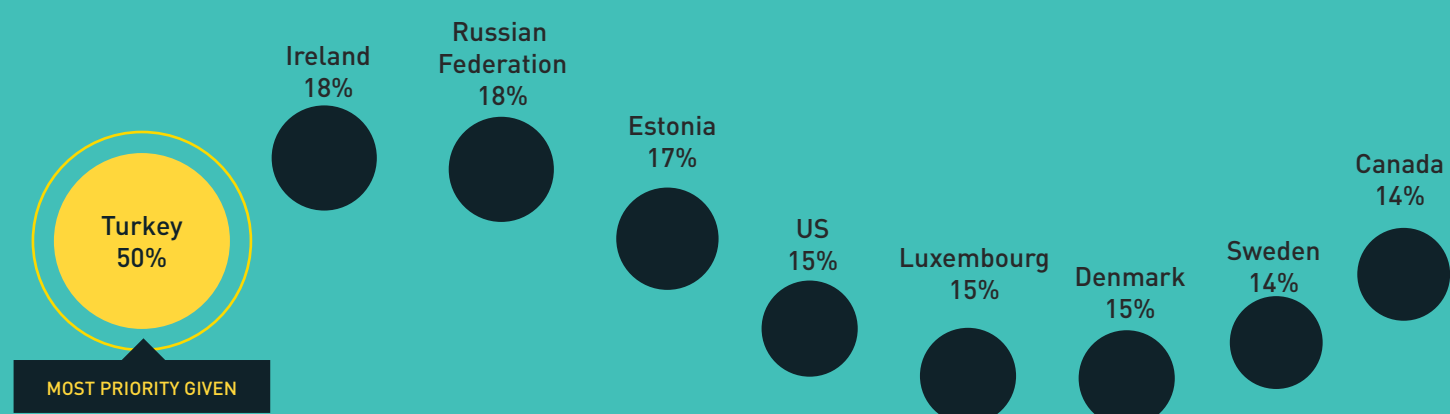
Most generous countries in 2013 (% GNI)



Most generous countries in 2013 (per citizen)

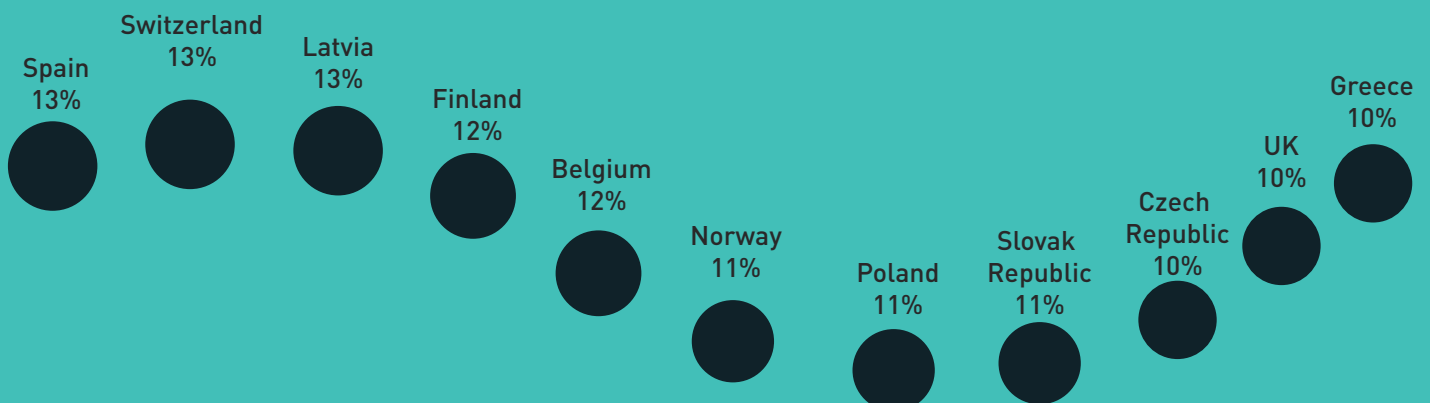
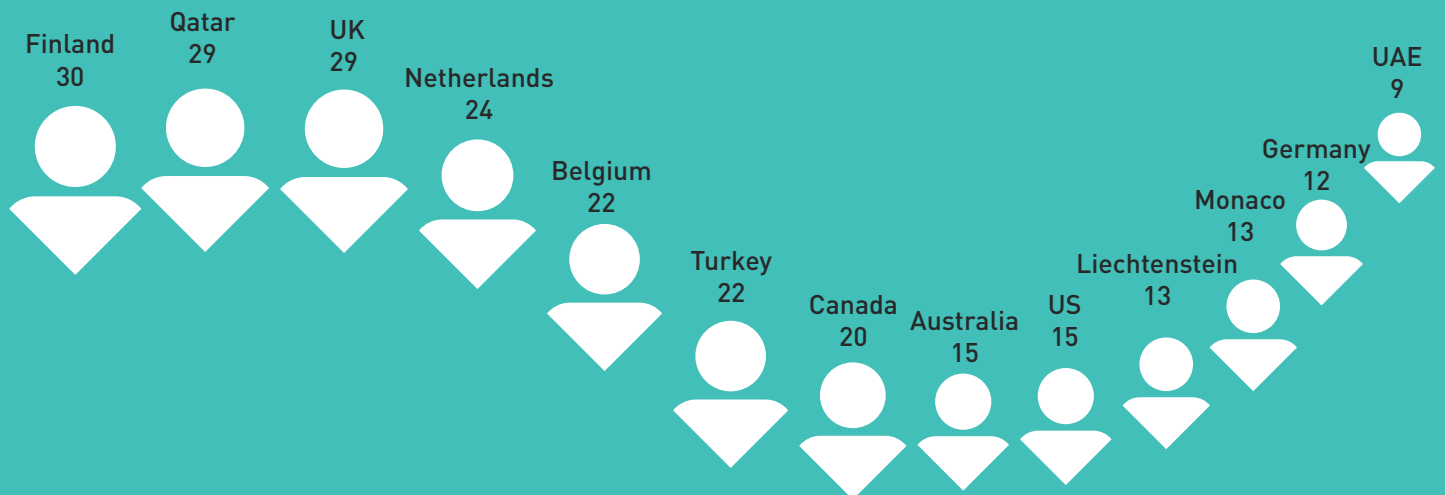
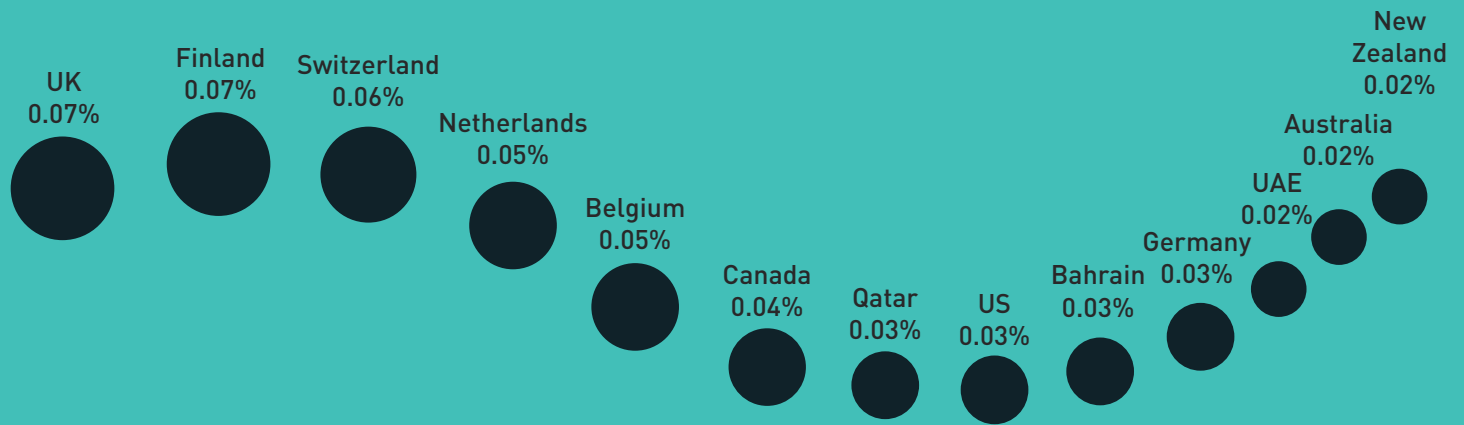


Humanitarian assistance as a percentage of ODA



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and World Bank data

Note: Data for 2013 is partial and preliminary



In focus: Japan

Japan has long been a major humanitarian donor, providing US\$6.8 billion in humanitarian assistance between 2004 and 2013, ranking it the fourth largest government donor in that period. Since 2010 Japan has consistently featured amongst the top 10 most generous government donors, in volume terms, ranking second in both 2004 and 2005.

However Japan, like Turkey and China, has had to respond to crises both internationally and within its own borders. In 2011 the Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami in northern Japan caused widespread devastation and destruction, killing an estimated 19,846 people and affecting more than 360,000.¹

Japan's latest Humanitarian Aid Policy, produced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2011, sets out its strategic approach to humanitarian response and financing.² Its 'policy of response' identifies five priority areas: refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) assistance; transition

to recovery and development; natural disasters; aid-worker security; and civil military coordination.

In 2013, Japan was the fourth largest government donor, rising from sixth place in 2012 and significantly increasing its funding even factoring in the major fluctuations in the value of the Yen (see box). In 2011, the year of the Tohoku earthquake, humanitarian assistance from Japan increased by 41% from the previous year. Following a decrease the following year, in 2013 it rose again.

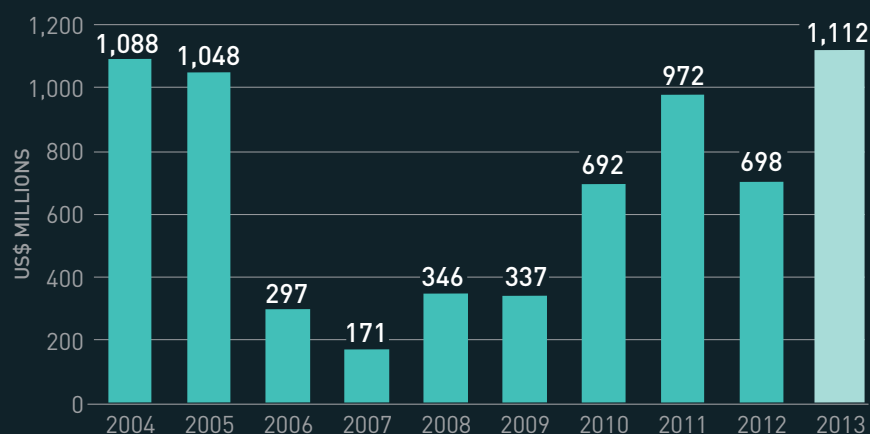
Afghanistan was the largest recipient of humanitarian assistance from Japan between 2011 and 2013, receiving a total of US\$325 million over the period. Japan provides humanitarian assistance to a geographically diverse group of recipients. In 2013 the top 10 recipients included countries in Africa, the Middle East and Southern Asia. Afghanistan, Somalia, DRC and Ethiopia have each featured every year since 2011.

GHA's calculation of humanitarian assistance from OECD DAC donors comprises: total bilateral humanitarian assistance (as reported to OECD DAC table 1); imputed EU contributions (for EU member states); humanitarian assistance to core UN agencies and funds, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). See Data & guides for more information.

In order to take into account inflation or exchange rate variations between years, we use constant 2012 prices for all of these components.³ The baseline year for OECD DAC constant prices is 2012, and therefore figures reflect exchange rates for that year. For donors experiencing extreme currency or inflation fluctuations, the difference for current and constant prices is exaggerated, as in the case of Japan. In 2012, the value of the yen against the dollar dropped dramatically, fluctuating between JYP76 and JPY90 to the dollar.⁴

FIGURE 3.5

Humanitarian assistance from Japan, 2004–2013



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

Note: Data for 2013 is partial and preliminary.

FIGURE 3.6

Top 10 recipients of humanitarian assistance from Japan, 2011–2013

US\$ millions

	2011		2012		2013
Pakistan	280	Afghanistan	85	Afghanistan	95
Afghanistan	145	Philippines	61	South Sudan	71
Philippines	59	Sudan	35	Mali	67
Sudan	50	Kenya	31	Somalia	63
Somalia	34	Thailand	27	Yemen	61
DRC	29	West Bank & Gaza Strip	26	Jordan	55
Kenya	29	Somalia	22	Ethiopia	55
Ethiopia	24	South Sudan	22	Sudan	50
Indonesia	20	Ethiopia	21	DRC	50
Turkey	18	DRC	15	oPt	48
Others	211	Others	195	Others	548

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS data

Note: Analysis for 2013 is based on UN OCHA FTS data. OECD DAC refers to the West Bank & Gaza Strip while the UN refers to occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)

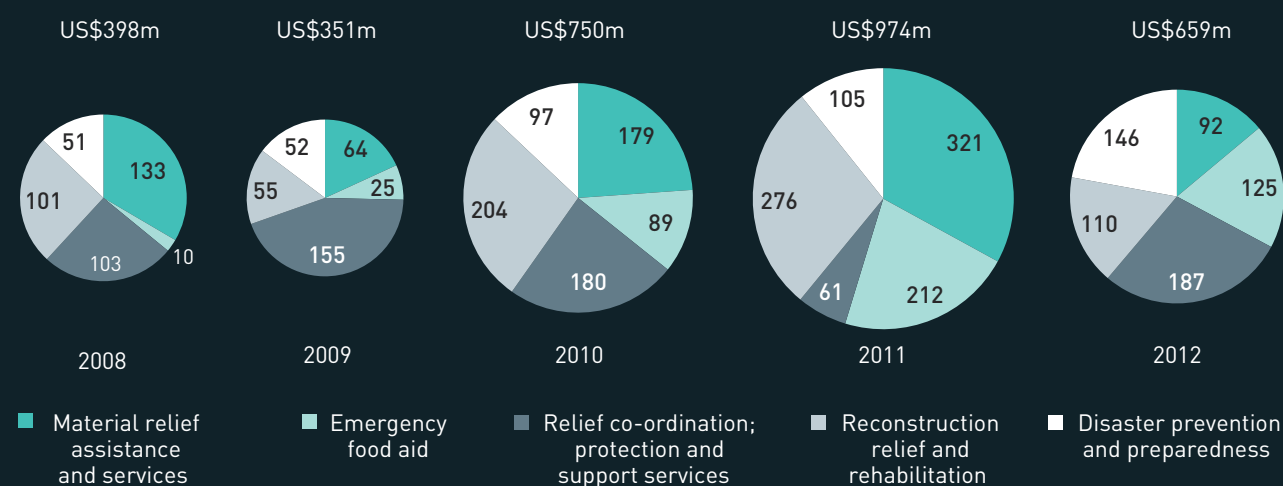
Funding to disaster prevention and preparedness totalled US\$451 million (14% of Japan's total humanitarian assistance) between 2008 and 2012, steadily increasing from US\$51 million in 2008 to US\$146 million in 2012.

Japan's long history of responding to disasters domestically has placed it at the forefront of DRR policies and approaches.⁵ Based on its expertise and experience, particularly following the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami,

the Japan International Cooperation Agency has undertaken research on "mainstreaming disaster risk reduction [to achieve] sustainable development".⁶

FIGURE 3.7

Japan's humanitarian assistance by sector, 2008–2012

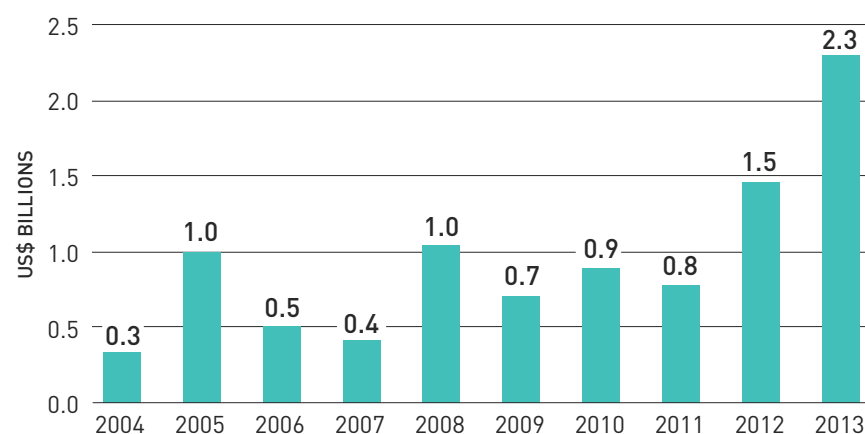


Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC CRS data

Donors outside the OECD DAC group

FIGURE 3.8

Humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors, 2004–2013



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC data

Humanitarian assistance from government donors outside the OECD DAC group increased significantly for the second consecutive year in 2013. Their contributions increased by 86% between 2011 and 2012 and by 58% between 2012 and 2013. Overall, these donors provided 14% of the total response from international governments. As shown in Figure 3.3, the largest volumes and rises between 2012 and 2013 came from Turkey and Kuwait, while Brazil's and Qatar's assistance decreased significantly – by 97% and 34% respectively.

The combined humanitarian expenditure of governments outside the OECD DAC group fluctuates considerably. This may be explained partly by inconsistent reporting, but also by response to major disasters or large, one-off contributions. For example, the 2005 peak reflects

response to the Indian ocean earthquake and tsunami; the 2008 peak includes US\$624 million from Saudi Arabia, of which 59% went to World Food Programme (WFP); and the 2012 and 2013 rises were both largely down to Turkey's response to the Syria crisis. Turkey's total humanitarian assistance accounted for 72% and 71% respectively of all non-DAC contributions in these years.

Donors outside the OECD DAC group provided 14% of the total response from international governments in 2013.

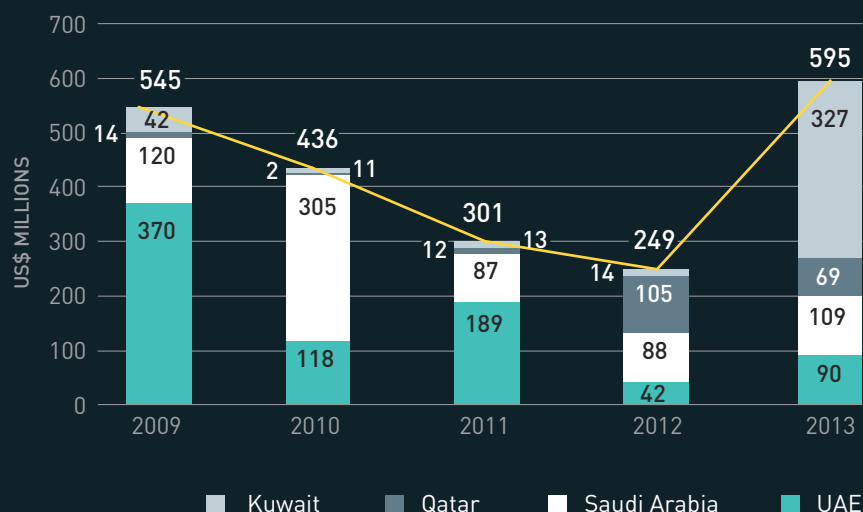
In focus: Gulf states

Over the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, the combined contributions from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE accounted for 35% of the total from non-DAC donors and 3% of the total from all government donors. Contributions from the Gulf states have historically accounted for a significant proportion of all humanitarian assistance from non-DAC donors. However, their share has fallen since Turkey's humanitarian assistance increased sharply in response to the Syrian crisis in 2012 and 2013.

UAE was the largest Gulf donor over the 2009–2013 period, providing US\$809 million in humanitarian assistance – making it the 18th largest government donor overall. Saudi Arabia was the second largest Gulf donor, with contributions of US\$709 million (making it the 19th largest government donor), although a recent pledge of US\$500 million to the Iraq response may change this picture for 2014. Qatar was the only Gulf donor whose humanitarian assistance declined in 2013 (from US\$105 million in 2012 to US\$69 million in 2013). In 2013, Kuwait was the largest Gulf state donor and the 14th largest of all government donors. Its contribution

FIGURE 3.9

Humanitarian assistance from Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE, 2009–2013



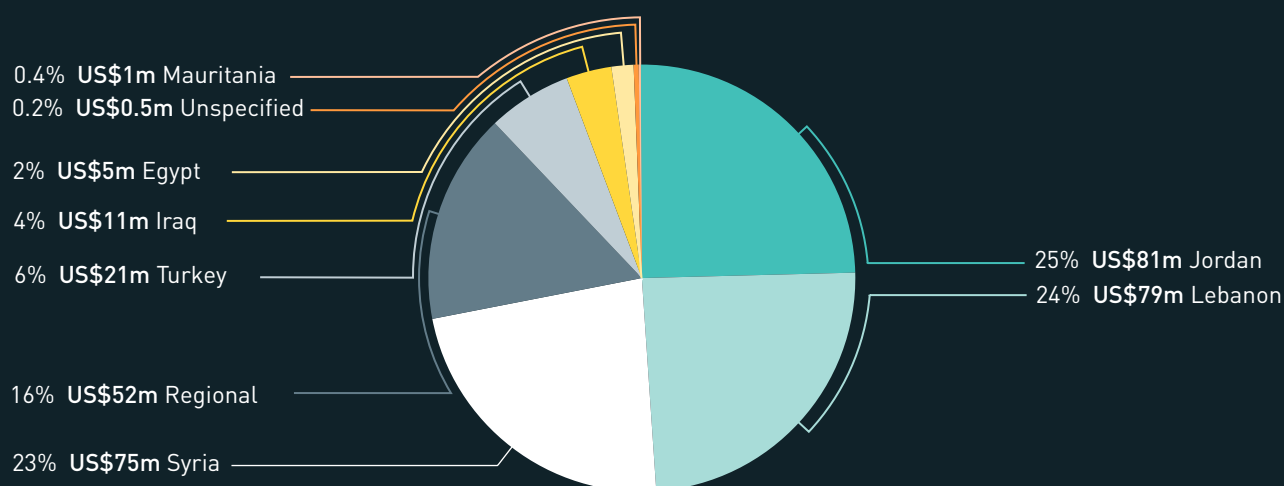
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data

of US\$327 million represented 2% of total contributions from governments and EU institutions that year. Kuwait's 2013 humanitarian assistance allocation reveals a regional preference; over three-quarters of its funding went to the Syrian crisis.

In January 2013 Kuwait hosted the First Pledging Conference for Syria, and pledged US\$300 million for the crisis.⁷ Pledges from other Gulf States included Bahrain (US\$20 million), Saudi Arabia (US\$78 million) and the UAE (US\$300 million).

FIGURE 3.10

Recipients of Kuwait's humanitarian assistance, 2013



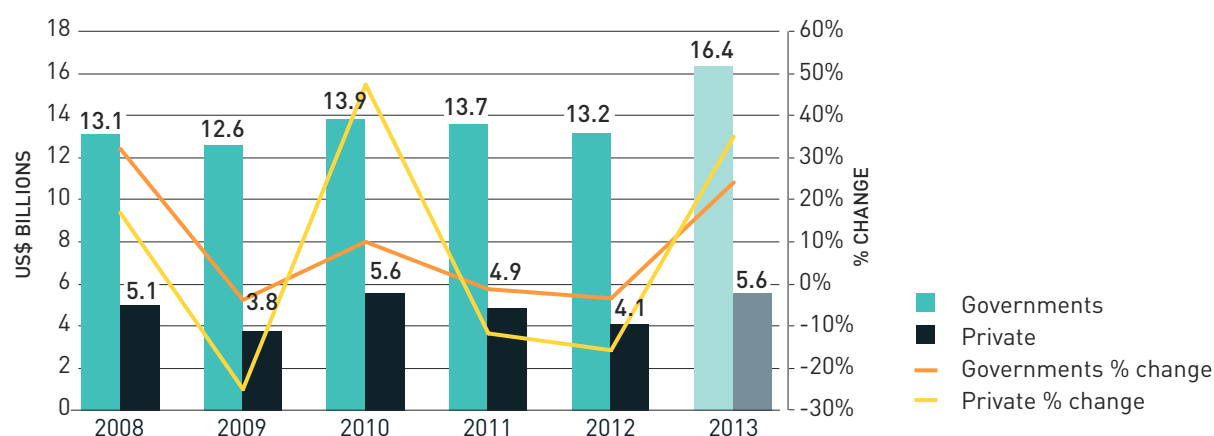
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data

Notes: 'Regional' is used when no single recipient country is specified. For example, regional funding in response to the Syria crisis, which has affected Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, as per the UN Syria regional refugee response plan (RRP).

Private donors

FIGURE 3.11

Private and government humanitarian assistance and annual percentage change, 2008–2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on GHA's unique dataset of private humanitarian funding

Notes: Government data for 2013 are partial and preliminary, private data for 2013 are estimates.

Over one-quarter of all international humanitarian assistance came from private donors between 2008 and 2012. Private donors contributed US\$4.1 billion of humanitarian assistance in 2012, representing 24% of the total international response.

Private funding tends to display sharper rises and steeper falls in response to both increasing and decreasing humanitarian need than funding from government donors. Private donors responded generously to the large-scale disasters of 2010, increasing donations by 47% from the previous year, compared with a 10% increase from governments – but these also dropped away more sharply.

Following this pattern, preliminary data for 2013 indicates a 35% rise from the previous year to an estimated US\$5.6 billion. Although detailed, final data on this is not yet available, this rise is likely to have been prompted by the crisis in Syria and Typhoon Haiyan.

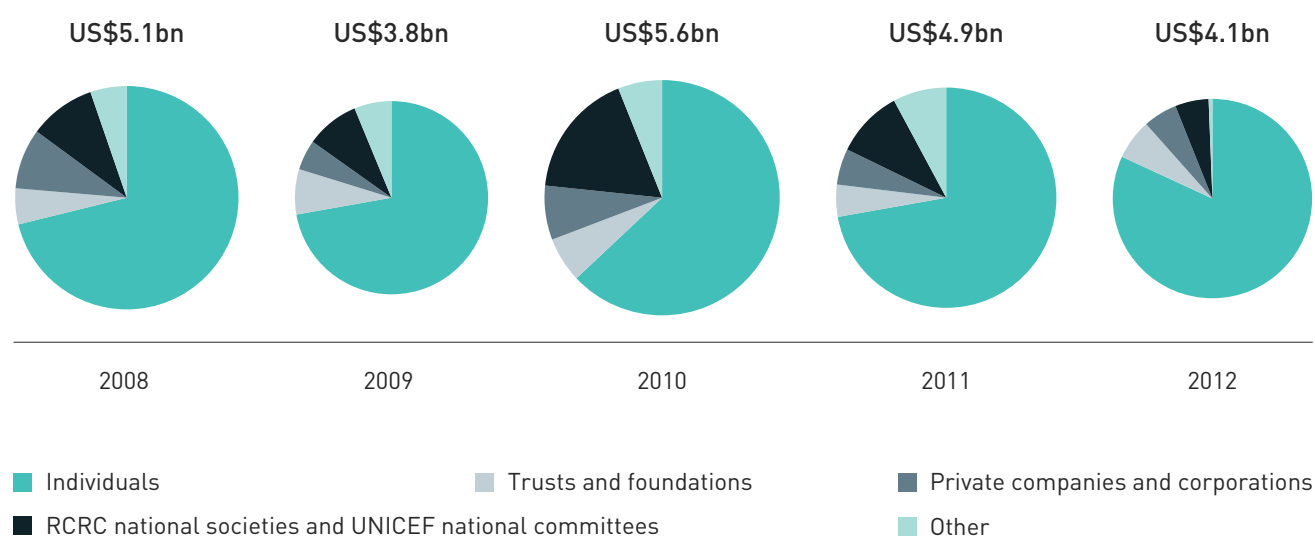
DATA POVERTY: PRIVATE FUNDING

A significant amount of financial and in-kind humanitarian assistance comes from private donors such as individuals, trusts and foundations, and companies and corporations. Yet the precise value of this private giving is unknown as the vast majority of it is not reported to the OECD DAC or to the UN OCHA FTS. To fill this data gap, the Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme conducts original research and analysis, which provides a global estimate of funding from

the private donors that directly fund humanitarian non-governmental organisations (NGOs), UN agencies and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A full explanation of our methodology can be found in the Data & guides section. Most figures cover the period 2008–2012 as full data is not currently available for 2013. Where 2013 data is given, it is a preliminary estimate.

FIGURE 3.12

Private humanitarian assistance by donor type, 2008–2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on GHA's unique dataset of private humanitarian funding

Individuals contribute the overwhelming majority of private funding, and their share grew in both 2011 and 2012. Private companies and corporations, foundations, Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) national societies and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) national committees have contributed 23% of the total, on average, between them since 2008.

Private companies and corporations provided an estimated US\$201 million in humanitarian funding in 2012, US\$1.1 billion in aggregate between 2008 and 2012. While their share of the financial total has decreased in recent years, their role and profile in humanitarian response is changing significantly. Many are moving beyond a direct donorship role towards a 'corporate partnership' approach, providing a range of skills and resources whose financial value is unknown. For example, a number

of technology companies offer free software, as well as technical systems advice and even personnel to respond to crises.

According to data reported to the UN OCHA FTS, four of the top five largest single private donors over the past five years are foundations or charitable organisations based in Gulf states. Most of these contributions were in response to the Syria crisis. However, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation remained the largest single donor of private humanitarian assistance, reporting over US\$51 million between 2009 and 2013.

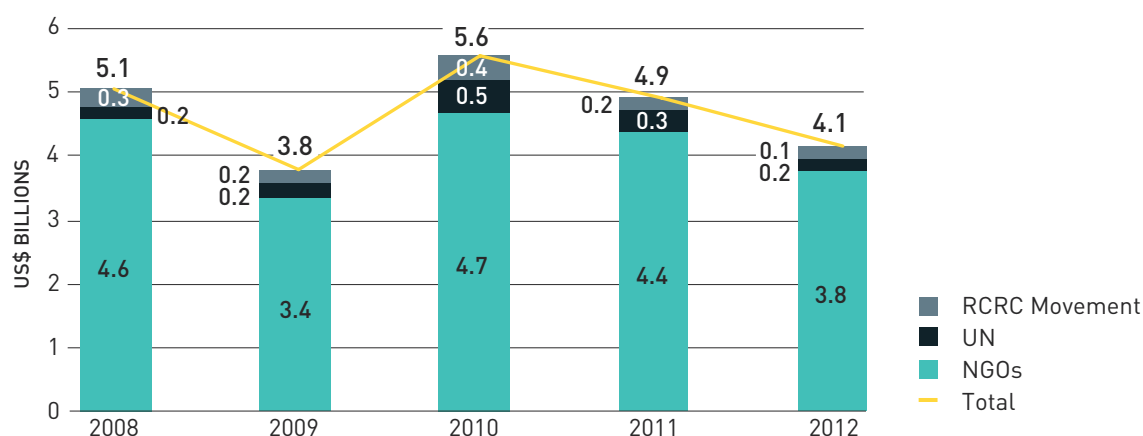
RCRC national societies and UNICEF national committees provided an estimated 5% of all private giving in 2012. Over 75% of RCRC private funding comes from national societies which generate their funds from diverse sources. Full data on incoming funds for all RCRC national

societies is not currently available. However, previous research by GHA has suggested that privately generated funds may account for up to 41% of their income.

This income generation includes some innovative models. The Colombian Red Cross⁸ raises funds for its work in the country by running a national lottery. In 2012 the lottery – La Lotería de la Cruz Roja Colombiana – raised 11.6 billion Colombian pesos (US\$6.2 million) for the Red Cross's health-related work in Colombia. In 2011 the Kenyan Red Cross and domestic mobile phone network Safaricom established the Kenyans 4 Kenya (K4K) domestic fundraising campaign in response to the Horn of Africa food crisis. The campaign raised Ksh678 million (US\$7.7 million) through cash and in-kind donations, most of which was spent on children and mothers with young babies.

FIGURE 3.13

Private humanitarian assistance by fundraising organisation type, 2008–2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on GHA's unique dataset of private humanitarian funding

NGOs are the largest mobilisers of private funding, raising an estimated US\$3.8 billion in 2012, and over US\$20 billion in the five years between 2008 and 2012. Overall, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is by far the largest of all fundraisers of private humanitarian assistance. In 2012 it is thought to have raised 26% of total private humanitarian assistance, representing more than the combined total of the 23 other humanitarian agencies included in the GHA study set.

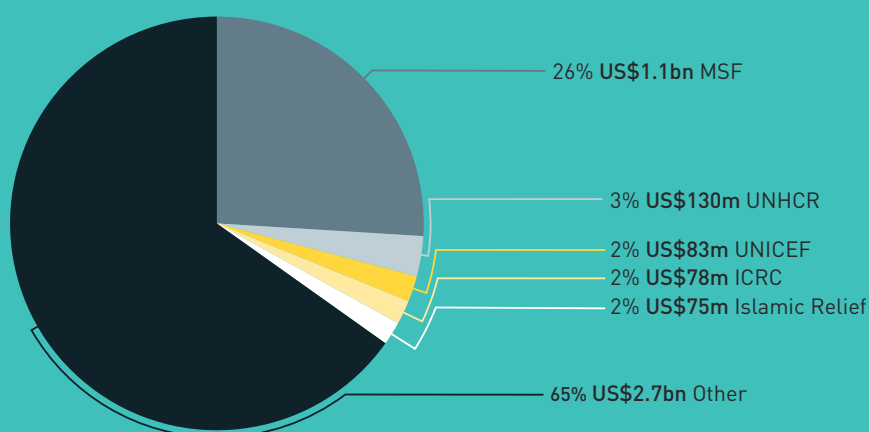
Collectively, the six UN agencies in our study set – UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – rely on private sources for less than 5% of their humanitarian funding. However, this masks large differences between agencies. In 2012, for example, 10% of UNICEF's humanitarian income came from private sources, as did 6% of UNHCR's. In the same year, only 0.4% of WFP's humanitarian funding came from private sources.

Overall, Médecins Sans Frontières is by far the largest of all fundraisers of private humanitarian assistance. In 2012 it is thought to have raised 26% of the total figure.

FIGURE 3.14

Top 5 fundraisers of private humanitarian assistance, 2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on GHA's unique dataset of private humanitarian funding

However, UN agencies are increasing their share of private funds, particularly their share of funds from private companies and corporations. In 2008, UN agencies received less than 1% of all such funds; by 2012 this had increased to 15%. UNHCR's private humanitarian income alone has increased almost nine-fold in just seven years, from US\$22 million in 2006 to US\$191 million in 2013, and it is now the world's second highest private humanitarian fundraiser after MSF. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) received less than 4% of total estimated private funds in 2012.⁹

RCRC private funding peaked in 2010 at US\$400 million in response to the Haiti and Pakistan crises but has since dropped back down by 63%. Within the Movement, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has consistently relied on private funding for a greater share (65%–96% between 2008 and 2012) of its humanitarian income than has the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), whose share was consistently between 7% and 8% over the same period.

In focus: NGO fundraising coalitions and Typhoon Haiyan

Working through fundraising coalitions, NGOs can raise significant sums. Fundraising appeals through these platforms can bring profile for a crisis as well as funds, and also catalyse funding from government donors. The UK government, for example, match-funded the first US\$5 million raised by the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) (a fundraising platform for UK-based INGOs) for its Philippines Typhoon appeal.

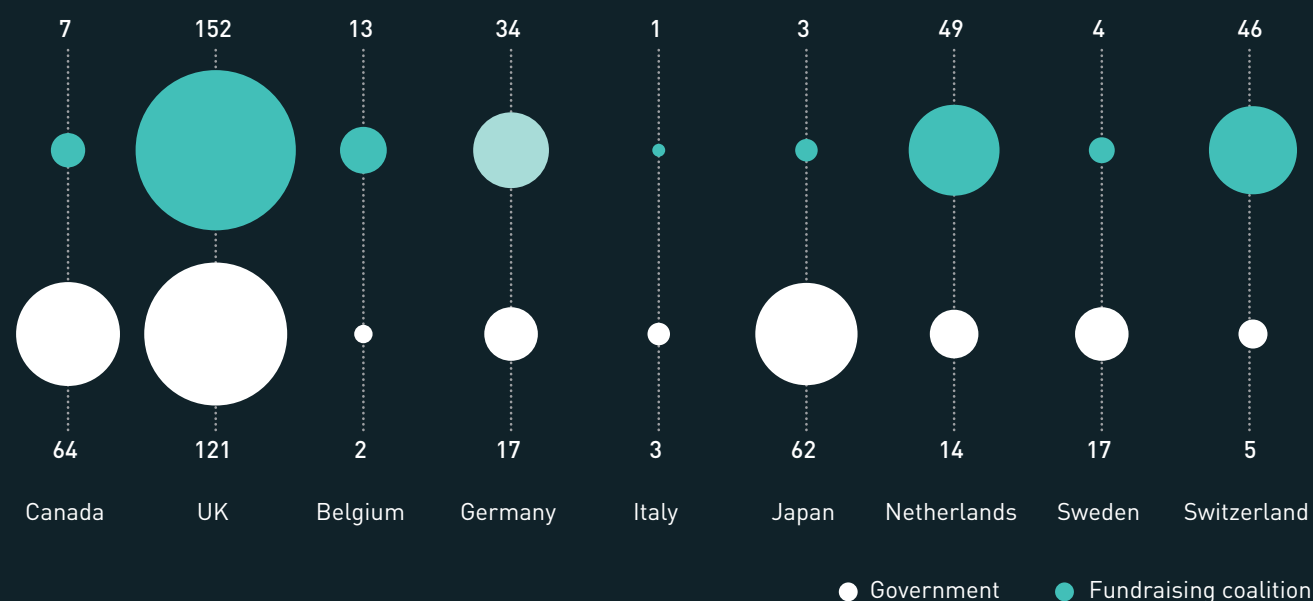
The nine coalitions, featured in Figure 3.15 raised more funds for Typhoon Haiyan than their respective national governments. Belgium's Consortium 12-12 raised over six times the amount reported by its government and Switzerland's Chaîne du Bonheur 10 times that of the Swiss government.

The data for this funding for the Haiyan appeal illustrates the reporting gaps in private funding. Only two of these nine organisations (the DEC and Dutch SHO) appear as donors in UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and, of the US\$49 million raised by the SHO, only US\$817,000 has been reported to the FTS. However, other funding raised through these coalitions may be captured under general categories. UN OCHA FTS data for Typhoon Haiyan includes US\$89.3 million of funding from "Private (individuals and organisations)" and "Various donors (details not yet provided)".

FIGURE 3.15

Funds raised for Typhoon Haiyan by nine NGO fundraising coalitions, and funding from their respective governments

US\$ millions



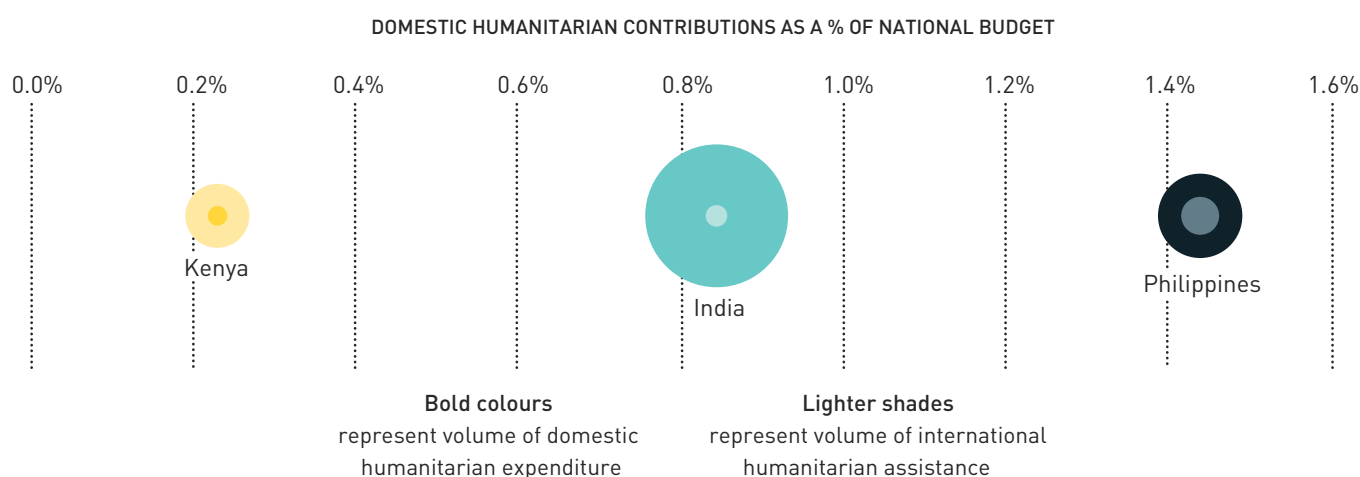
Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the Humanitarian Coalition (Canada), the DEC (UK), the Belgian Consortium for Emergency Situations (Consortium 12-12), Aktion Deutschland Hilft (Germany), AGIRE (Italy), the Japan Platform, Dutch Cooperating Aid Agencies (SHO), Radiohjälp (Sweden), Chaîne du Bonheur (Switzerland) and UN OCHA FTS

Notes: Germany's fundraising coalition figure is an estimate based on the total amount raised by all Emergencies Appeals Alliance (EAA) organisations, minus the total raised by the remaining seven members. DEC includes GB£5 million from the UK government. Other coalitions' data may also include funds donated to the platform by the national government. Data downloaded 3 July 2014. Exchange rates applied.

Domestic governments

FIGURE 3.16

Average annual domestic and international humanitarian contributions for India, Kenya and the Philippines, 2008–2012



Source: Development Initiatives based World Bank BOOST Initiative data; Ministry of Finance, 'Union Budget', Government of India; Government of India Press Information Bureau; Chakrabarti D & Prabodh G, UNISDR, 2012; Department of Budget and Management, 'National Expenditure Program 2014', Government of the Philippines; José, UNISDR, 2012; UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC CRS data

Notes: Philippines data represents an annual average for 2009–2012. Domestic figures include all domestic DRR-related funding, whereas international humanitarian assistance figures include only DRR reported as humanitarian.

DATA POVERTY: DOMESTIC RESPONSE

Domestic government spending on humanitarian response and preparedness is not captured at a global level, as national governments do not report their domestic humanitarian expenditure to any international tracking system.

In the absence of such global data, the GHA programme has carried out its own research into domestic government resources for DRR and disaster relief for India, Kenya and the Philippines, analysing publicly available national budgets and departmental accounts.

Domestic governments, whether facing long-term, enduring crises or sudden onset crises, can spend substantial sums on humanitarian action and are often the primary responders. As affirmed in a UN resolution, each state has the responsibility first and foremost to take care of the victims of natural disasters and emergencies occurring on their own soil.¹⁰ As Chapter 7 details, international humanitarian assistance is only required when there is insufficient national capacity or readiness to respond.

The scope and scale of these domestic resources varies significantly by country. India spent an estimated US\$7 billion and the Philippines an estimated US\$2.4 billion between 2009 and 2012, exceeding all international support. In contrast, Kenya, a less wealthy country, spent less on

domestic humanitarian expenditure than it received in international humanitarian assistance.

As well as responding to crises, many disaster-affected countries are investing growing sums in risk reduction and disaster management. Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan, for example, all have dedicated disaster management governmental departments and legislative frameworks.

In conflict, the role of domestic governments can be more complex – particularly where a state is implicated in the conflict, or is unwilling or unable to assist affected populations. However, neighbouring developing countries can, and do, play an important role in hosting and assisting refugees. In 2013, developing countries hosted 86% of the world's refugee population.¹¹

India

India is home to the second highest number of people affected by natural disasters in the world after China. Between 2000 and 2013, 22% of people affected by natural disasters globally lived in India. Despite this, India has met these humanitarian needs domestically while also investing in preparedness and risk reduction.

International humanitarian assistance is eclipsed by India's own domestic spending on disaster relief and DRR. Between 2009 and 2012 India's domestic government resources for disaster relief and disaster risk reduction stood at US\$7 billion, while international humanitarian resources amounted to US\$137 million. In 2013 India's resources stood at US\$2 billion, with the majority US\$1.4 billion, allocated to disaster relief. DRR spending was just under one-third of this in 2013

(US\$0.6 billion), representing India's largest domestic investment in DRR in the past five years.

India's long-term investment in disaster management was driven in part in response to two huge disasters – the Odisha cyclone (1999) and the Gujarat earthquake (2001), which caused devastating economic damage and loss of life; 9,843 people were killed in the cyclone and 20,005 people in the earthquake. The subsequent domestic investment in DRR is thought to have been vital in limiting the fatalities of Cyclone Phailin (2013) to 45 people – a huge reduction from the comparable Cyclone Odisha 14 years previously.

The latest available data shows that between 2005 and 2010, 24% of all India's state disaster management expenditure was in the four states in the Bay of Bengal. The disaster-

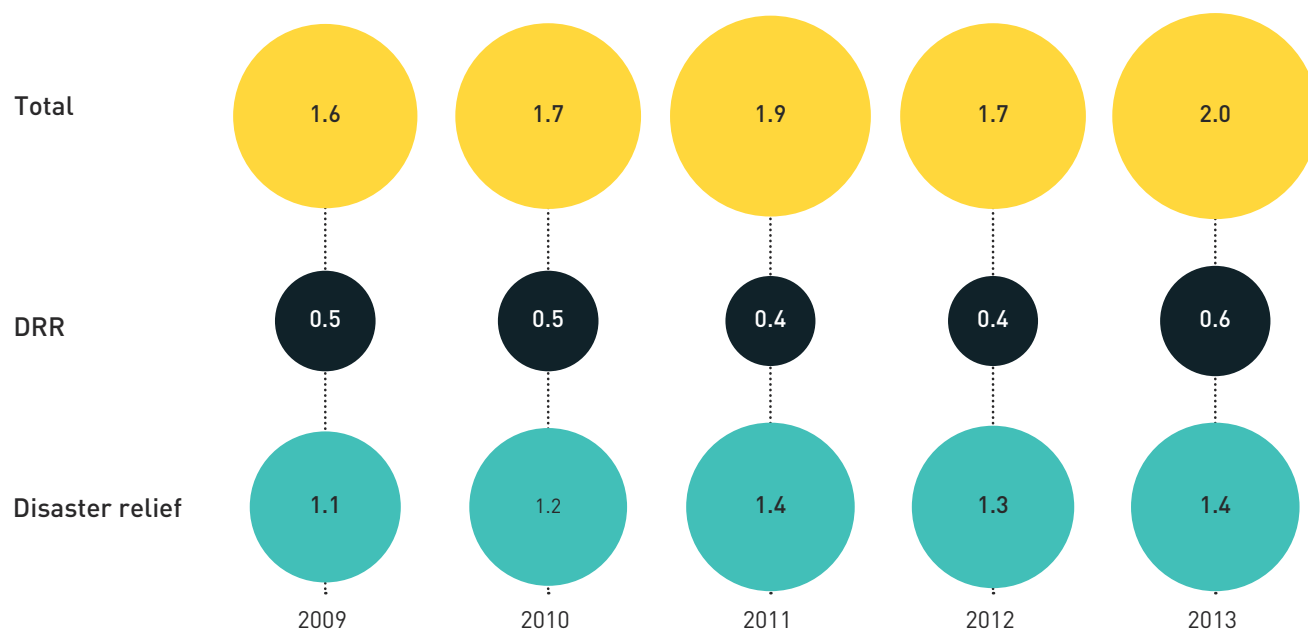
prone state of Adhra Pradesh invested US\$632 million in disaster management and the state of Odisha, US\$373 million.¹² Both states have their own disaster management departments, have built hundreds of coastal cyclone shelters and have invested in advanced weather prediction technology.

India's DRR policy is thought to have been vital in limiting the fatalities of Cyclone Phailin to 45 people

FIGURE 3.17

Domestic disaster relief and DRR resources, India, 2009-2013

US\$ billions



Source: Development Initiatives based on Ministry of Finance, 'Union Budget', Government of India; Government of India Press Information Bureau; and Chakrabarti D & Prabodh G, UNISDR, 2012 data

Note: Data includes a combination of budget, actual and revised figures, depending on the year and due to conversions from fiscal to calendar years. Data may include international assistance channelled through the public sector.

The Philippines

As the Philippines is prone to natural disasters, domestic expenditure on disaster relief and preparedness has long overshadowed international assistance to the country. In 2011, the year that saw 11.7 million people affected by a surge in frequency of floods and storms in the Philippines, its domestic government resources for disaster response, recovery and risk reduction reached US\$714 million – nearly six times the humanitarian assistance provided by the international community.

The Philippine government contributed US\$710 million towards domestic disaster response and DRR in 2012, more than five times as much as the country received in international humanitarian assistance (US\$139 million). Even taking domestic DRR resources out of the equation for data comparability purposes, the US\$240 million spent on disaster response in 2012 was much higher than this international humanitarian assistance.

As Figure 3.18 shows, domestic investment in DRR is consistently higher than spending on disaster response and recovery – more than triple the amount between 2009 and 2013. Domestic resources for both DRR and disaster response and recovery reached a five-year high, totalling US\$1.1 billion in 2013 – a year marked by Typhoon Haiyan and the Bohol earthquake.

It is possible that for the first time in recent years international humanitarian assistance may have come closer to levels of domestic resources in the Philippines – although comprehensive figures for 2013 are not yet available. The scale and severity of Typhoon Haiyan, coming in the same year as the Bohol earthquake, led the UN to declare a Level 3 (L3) emergency in 2013 (see Chapter 4). A UN-coordinated appeal was launched with requirements reaching US\$781 million to support the government's response. By July 2014, this appeal alone had raised

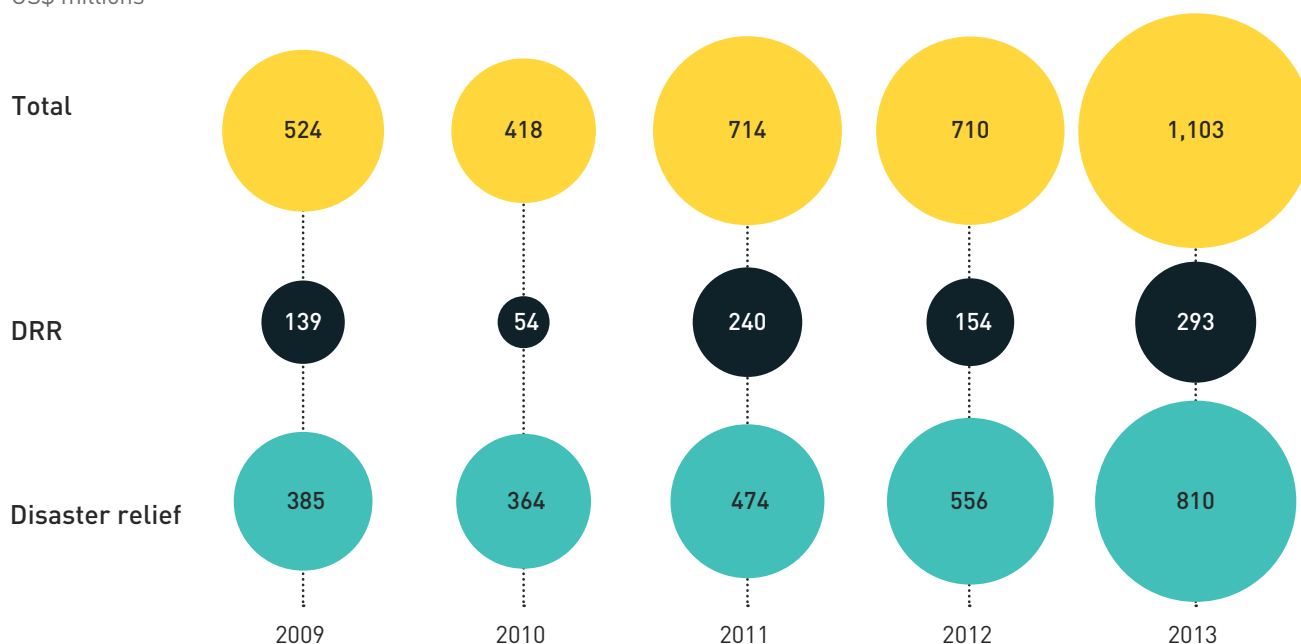
over US\$460 million of international humanitarian assistance – yet from the outset, the Philippine government has led this response, making it a combined domestic and international operation.

Government humanitarian assistance, either domestic or international, was only part of the financial and in-kind support to typhoon-affected communities. Remittances are an important resource flow to the Philippines, and in the three months following the typhoon were officially reported to have reached US\$6.7 billion (see Chapter 8). There was also a high level of private sector engagement in the response to Typhoon Haiyan, in which Manila's cross-sector business associations, such as the Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation, played an important role in delivery and in coordination between domestic and international actors.

FIGURE 3.18

Domestic resources for disaster response and recovery and DRR and preparedness, the Philippines, 2009-2013

US\$ millions



Source: Development Initiatives based on Department of Budget and Management,

'National Expenditure Program 2014', Government of the Philippines and José, UNISDR, 2012

Notes: Data includes a combination of budget and actual figures; DRR data for 2012 and 2013 were extracted from multiple ministry budgets and may be underestimated; data for 2009 and 2011 are principally sourced from José (2012); data from the Quick Response Fund in José's paper has been subtracted to avoid double counting. Data may include international assistance channelled through the public sector.

Kenya

Kenya has long been prone to food insecurity, with notable peaks experienced during the 2010–2011 Horn of Africa drought. An average of 36% of the population was food insecure between 2011 and 2013.¹³ The country is also host to over 550,000 registered refugees, the vast majority of whom are from Somalia and South Sudan.

Kenya's annual domestic humanitarian expenditure fluctuated between US\$19 million and US\$38 million between 2008 and 2012. The increases in 2009 and 2010 were in response to the 2009 food crisis which was declared a national disaster. In 2012, following the 2011 Horn of Africa food crisis, Kenya's domestic humanitarian expenditure reached US\$38 million – 0.3% of its national budget.

The majority of Kenya's domestic humanitarian resources have been spent on refugee response, totalling US\$138 million between 2008 and 2012. Disaster relief, which includes the categories of disaster emergency

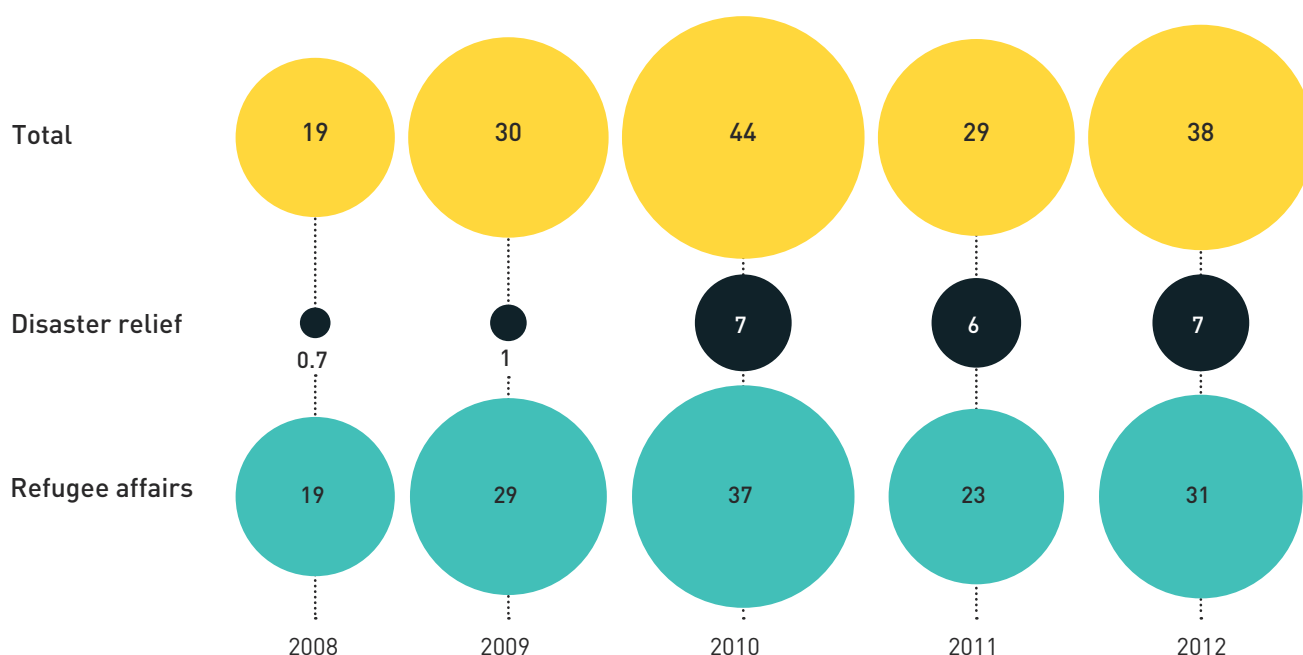
response coordination, national disaster operations, and relief and rehabilitation, totalled US\$22 million in this period.

There are also investments in DRR and preparedness from domestic humanitarian and other budgets, as well as through joint projects delivered by the domestic government and financed by international bodies. Projects include the arid lands projects in Northern Kenya, and the World Bank eight-year Western Kenya Flood Mitigation Project. However, reporting makes it difficult to discern the total domestic investment in these.

International humanitarian assistance to Kenya peaked at US\$436 million in 2011, in response to the food insecurity in the region. This was equivalent to fifteen times the domestic response that year. In 2012, international humanitarian assistance fell to US\$363 million – over 10 times the domestic response.

FIGURE 3.19

Domestic humanitarian expenditure by type, Kenya, 2008–2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank BOOST Initiative data