

DFID's Expenditure on Humanitarian Assistance 2009/10

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Executive Summary

This report evaluates DFID's Humanitarian Assistance spending during the financial year 2009/10. The report does not include a breakdown of the UK contribution (13%) to the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) which spent €930 million on Humanitarian assistance during 2009. Excluding ECHO contributions, the report finds that DFID spent £428 million on humanitarian assistance during 2009/10 which was 6.3%% of the DFID programme.¹ Comparative to 2008/09² this represents a 1.8% point decline in the proportional overall share of the DFID budget and a cash decrease of £46 million. This can be attributed to a decline in country specific spending on humanitarian assistance in principal beneficiary countries such as Sudan and DRC in addition to the absence, excepting Haiti (of which only a proportion can be attributed to this financial year), of a major disaster along the lines of Cyclone Nargis which afflicted Burma during the course of the last spending report.

This is the third year this exercise has been undertaken across DFID, but the first time that reliance has been placed upon individual data inputs into DFID central systems. This is also the first time that spending categories have been broken down in-to:

- i) Country by Sector and Agency type.
- ii) Sector by Agency and Region
- iii) Emergency Type by Agency, Country and Sector

This was undertaken to highlight in more depth, patterns and discrepancies in spending across agencies, countries, regions and types of emergency.

The report will be broken down in to four sections.

Section One is a report of expenditure per country and breaks down in detail the expenditure to all countries receiving over £10 million in DFID Humanitarian Assistance. Sudan and DRC were the largest beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance during 2009/10.

Section Two reports expenditure by Geographical region. East and Central Africa received the most (£137 million) in DFID humanitarian assistance per Geographical region, 35% of which was spent on food and nutrition.

Section Three reports by total spending based on Sector and Agency. It then breaks this down in to sector by agency, using the top six beneficiary sectors. The report finds that Food and Nutrition was the largest singly supported individual sector and WFP the largest recipient agency within this, receiving £53 million in humanitarian funding. ICRC (£66 million) were the biggest humanitarian recipient Agency overall.

Section Four evaluates spending by Emergency Type and by Funding Type. The report finds that only 10.9% of humanitarian response funding was responding to rapid onset humanitarian disasters, with at least 55% of all spending responding to complex emergencies. The report also finds that 54% of DFID Humanitarian Assistance was directly accountable project funding, 23% through predominantly UN administered pooled funds, and the remainder as multilateral core contributions to individual agencies.

¹ DFID spent £6.7 Billion on Overseas Development Assistance in 2009/10. See DFID Annual Report 2009/10 – available at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Annual-report/>

² See DFID's expenditure on Humanitarian Assistance 2008/09 available at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Getting-Involved/Disasters-and-emergencies/> and "Department for International Development expenditure Statistics 2008/09" page: viii <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/sid%202009/final-printed-sid-2009.pdf>

➤ Section One: Where Humanitarian Assistance Was Spent

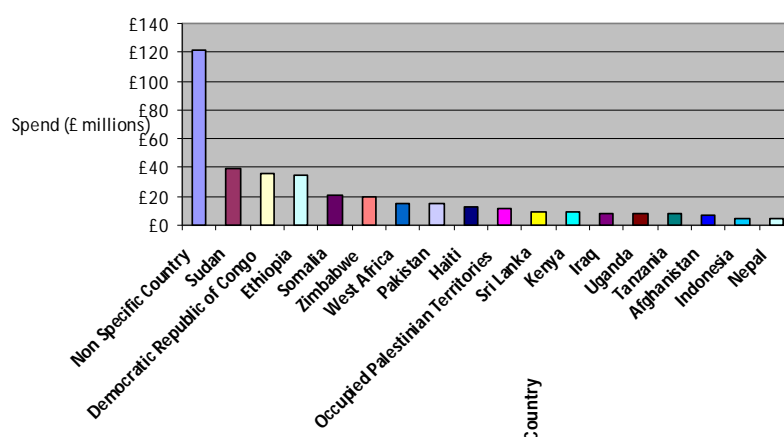
For the third consecutive year, the highest and second highest country specific proportion of DFID's humanitarian assistance went to Sudan and DRC respectively. The same chronic emergencies meant that many of the same countries from the previous year remained as top ten as highest recipients of DFID's humanitarian spending. Exceptions were the inclusion of Sri-Lanka, West Africa, Haiti and Pakistan in the top ten; owing to the respective conflict, food crisis, earthquake, and IDP crisis. Excepting Myanmar, all countries listed last year as top ten beneficiaries, but now absent (Iraq, Uganda and Afghanistan), nonetheless remain principle recipients of DFID humanitarian aid.

Country	Total Spend	% Total
Non Specific Country ³	£123,557,148	28.9
Sudan	£54,445,796	12.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	£35,764,116	8.4
Ethiopia	£34,849,537	8.1
Somalia	£20,343,467	4.8
Zimbabwe	£19,474,436	4.5
West Africa	£15,238,365	3.6
Pakistan	£14,665,372	3.4
Haiti	£12,781,912	3.0
Occupied Palestinian Territories	£11,920,687	2.8
Sri Lanka	£9,578,309	2.2
Kenya	£9,422,970	2.2
Iraq	£8,500,000	2.0
Uganda	£8,300,000	1.9
Tanzania	£8,054,008	1.9
Afghanistan	£6,693,038	1.6
Indonesia	£5,206,123	1.2
Nepal	£5,000,000	1.2
Yemen	£4,545,527	1.1

Country	Total Spend	% Total
Central African Republic	£4,263,357	1.0
Eritrea	£2,856,026	0.7
Bangladesh	£2,615,172	0.6
Madagascar	£1,694,514	0.4
Burundi	£1,500,000	0.4
Niger	£1,356,308	0.3
Zambia	£790,000	0.2
Malawi	£779,896	0.2
Tajikistan	£759,285	0.2
Mozambique	£720,261	0.2
Nigeria	£500,000	0.1
Philippines	£500,000	0.1
China	£484,130	0.1
South Africa	£418,860	0.1
Chile	£250,000	0.1
Burma	£124,000	0.0
Fiji	£100,000	0.0
Samoa	£100,000	0.0
Ghana	£71,427	0.0

TOTAL £428,224,048

Total Humanitarian Spend per Country > £5 million



³ See page 13

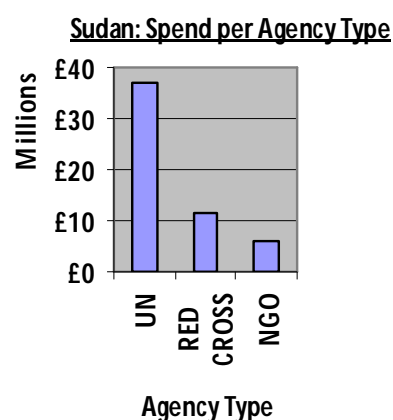
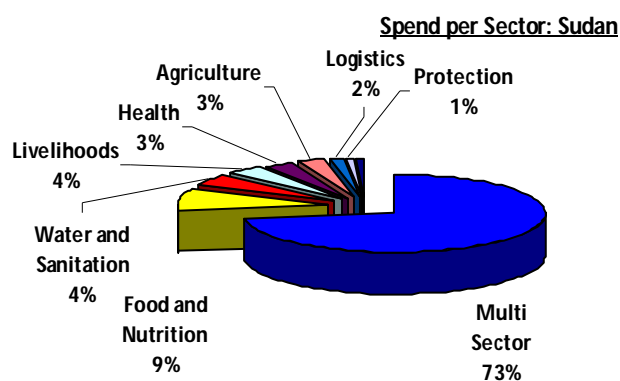
Detailed breakdown for countries receiving more than £10 million in DFID

Humanitarian Assistance:

a) Sudan

The majority of Humanitarian Funding in Sudan was channelled through UN Agencies, with four fifths (£45 million) through either UN administered pooled funds⁴ or the ICRC appeal. Both contribution types were inputted as “multi sector”⁵ in the data for Sudan. For a detailed breakdown of pooled funding, multi-sector allocations in Sudan as dispersed to implementing partners please see the United Nations work plan for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Fund allocations in (2009) available at <http://www.unsudanig.org/workplan/chf/2009/index.php>.

SUDAN	
AGENCY	SPEND (£)
UN	£36,982,916
RED CROSS	£11,633,333
NGO	£5,829,547
TOTAL	£54,445,796
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Multi Sector	£39,803,466
Food and Nutrition	£4,937,685
Water and Sanitation	£2,348,945
Livelihoods	£2,261,666
Health	£1,758,948
Agriculture	£1,429,802
Logistics	£900,000
Protection	£552,451
Education	£410,546
Co-ordination	£42,287
TOTAL	£54,445,796



⁴ For an explanation of pooled funds, please see page 29

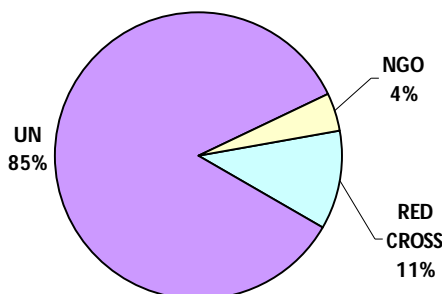
⁵ For more on multi-sector contributions see page 21

b) Democratic Republic of the Congo

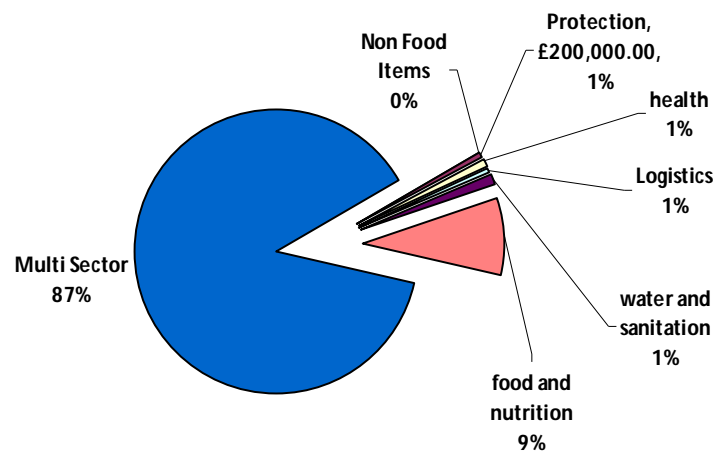
The large multi sector response in DRC was on account of a large contribution to the DRC pooled fund which was given as a block grant to a combined UNDP and OCHA unit to disperse amongst implementing partners and sectors. The UK provided 48% of the overall total to the DRC pooled fund. For a detailed breakdown of pooled funding contributions in DRC, please see DRC Pooled Fund Annual Report 2009, available at <http://www.rdc-humanitaire.net/?DRC-Pooled-Fund-Annual-Report-2009>

DRC	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
UN	£30,200,000
RED CROSS	£4,000,000
NGO	£1,564,116
TOTAL	£35,764,116
SECTOR TYPE	SPEND (£)
Multi Sector	£31,517,555
Food and Nutrition	£3,129,389
Water and Sanitation	£407,720
Logistics	£244,003
Health	£236,909
Protection	£200,000
Non Food Items	£28,540
TOTAL	£35,764,116

Spend by Agency Type: DRC



Spend by Sector: DRC

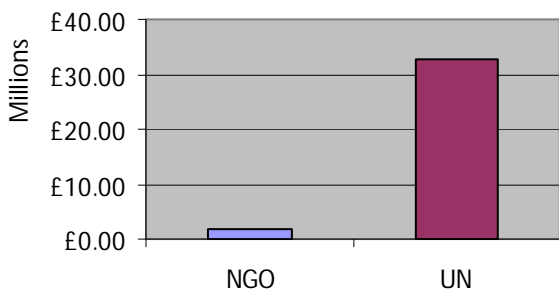


c) Ethiopia

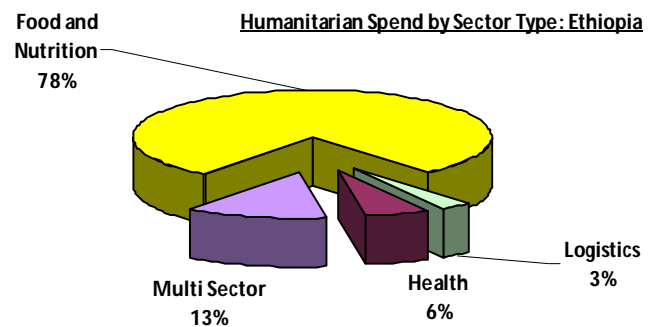
The overwhelming majority of humanitarian funding in Ethiopia was through the food and nutrition sector, which included £26 million spent through WFP for direct food assistance and £1.5 million through UNICEF for nutritional response. This was in response to a food crisis – exacerbated by erratic rainfall afflicting an agriculture sector reliant on consistent weather patterns.

ETHIOPIA	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
UN	£32,868,796
NGO	£1,980,741
TOTAL	£34,849,537
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Food and Nutrition	£27,408,731
Multi Sector	£4,454,541
Health	£1,980,741
Logistics	£1,005,525
TOTAL	£34,849,537

Humanitarian Spend by Agency Type: Ethiopia



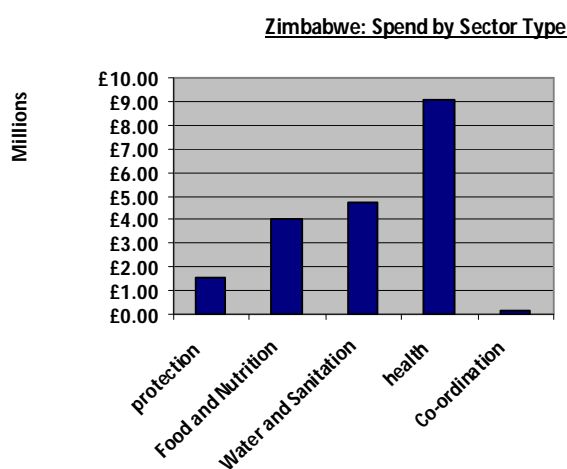
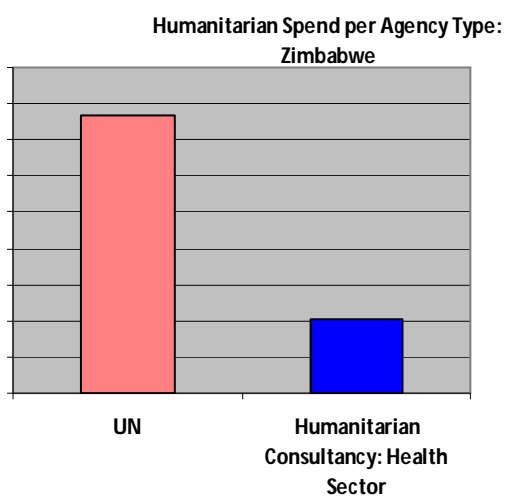
Humanitarian Spend by Sector Type: Ethiopia



d) Zimbabwe

The majority of humanitarian funding in Zimbabwe was channelled through the health sector on account of a cholera epidemic which – according to the World Health Organisation – killed 4276 people between the beginning of February and 30th May 2009.⁶

ZIMBABWE	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
UN	£15,383,643
Humanitarian Consultancy: Health Sector	£4,090,792
TOTAL	£19,474,436
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Health	£9,090,792
Water and Sanitation	£4,700,000
Food and Nutrition	£4,000,000
Protection	£1,533,643
Co-ordination	£150,000
TOTAL	£19,474,436



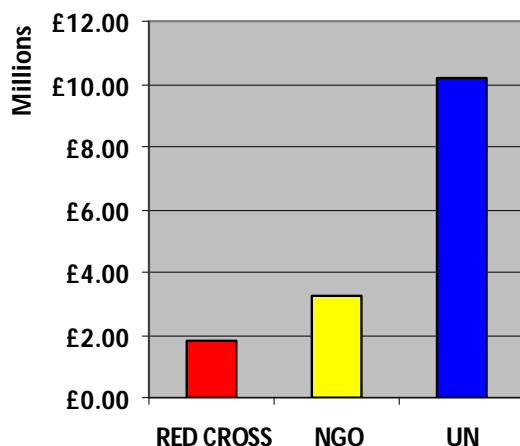
⁶ http://www.who.int/csr/don/2009_06_09/en/index.html

e) West Africa

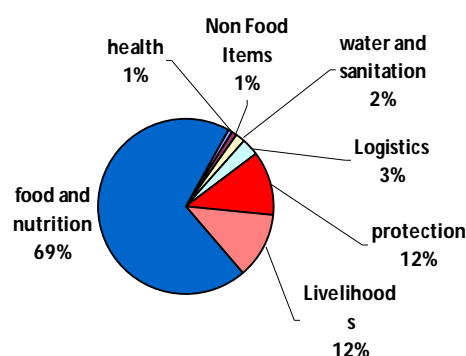
Though the data for West Africa from DFID was not broken down by specific country, the majority (£9 million) of humanitarian funding was channelled through the World Food Programme’s response to the food crisis in Niger, Chad and the wider West-African region. Most of the remainder was channelled through the “West Africa Humanitarian Response Fund” – essentially a pooled fund for NGOs. For more information on this fund, see the DFID website under funding opportunities.

WEST AFRICA	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
UN	£10,160,000
NGO	£3,278,365
RED CROSS	£1,800,000
TOTAL	£15,238,365
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Food and nutrition	£10,636,400
Livelihoods	£1,806,501
Protection	£1,800,000
Logistics	£462,500
Water and sanitation	£262,477
Non Food Items	£150,487
Health	£120,000
TOTAL	£15,238,365

Humanitarian Spend per Agency
Type: West Africa



Spend Per Sector: West Africa

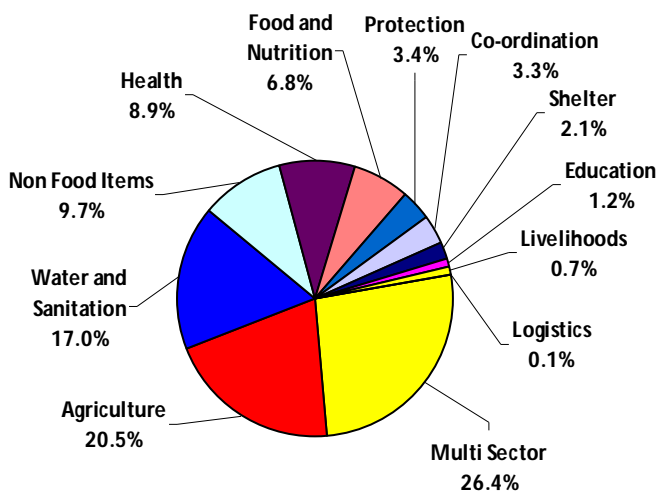


f) Pakistan

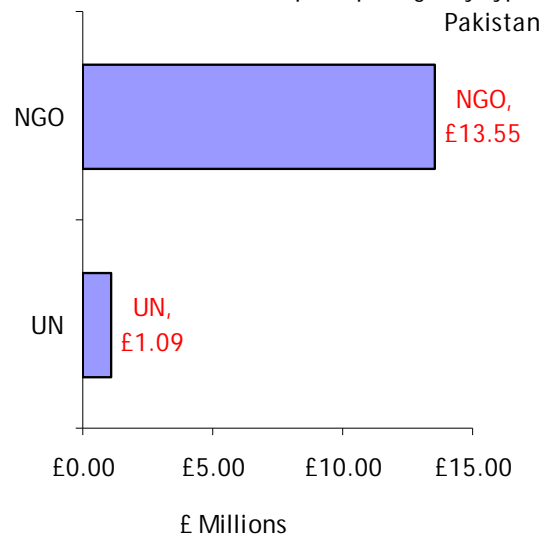
During the response to the IDP crisis in Pakistan triggered by the violence in Swat district – contradicting overall patterns – the vast majority of humanitarian funding was channelled through NGOs rather than United Nations agencies. The predominant areas of spending were on agriculture and water and sanitation in addition to a large multi-sector component.

PAKISTAN	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
NGO	£13,551,941
UN	£1,091,489
DFID Direct Contribution	£21,943
TOTAL	£14,665,372
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Multi Sector	£3,873,857
Agriculture	£3,000,000
Water and Sanitation	£2,498,560
Non Food Items	£1,424,579
Health	£1,300,000
Food and Nutrition	£994,375
Protection	£502,408
Co-ordination	£482,216
Shelter	£304,724
Education	£174,502
Livelihoods	£97,114
Logistics	£13,037
TOTAL	£14,665,372

Humanitarian Spend per Sector Type: Pakistan



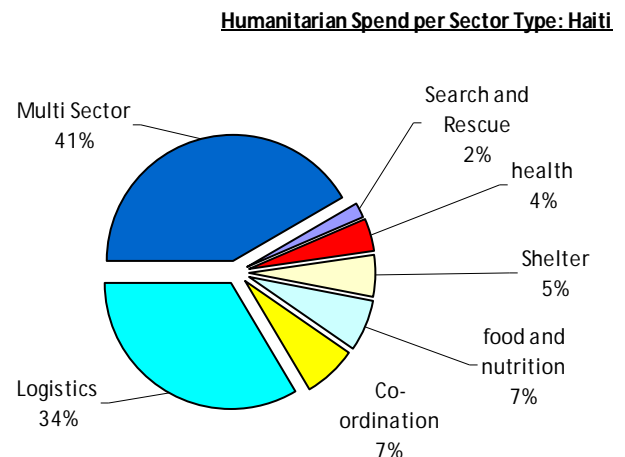
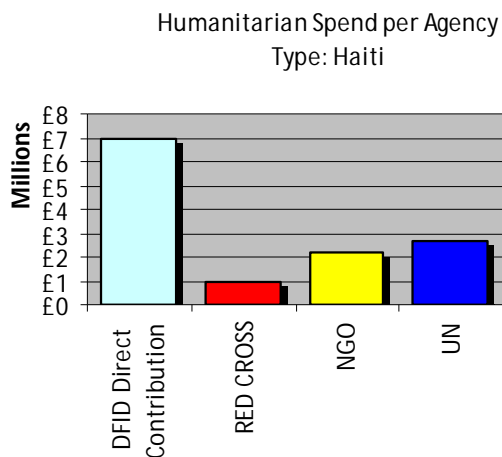
Humanitarian Spend per Agency Type: Pakistan



g) Haiti

In Haiti – during the early stages of the Earthquake response covered within the parameters of this report – the majority of funds were channelled bilaterally as DFID flew in search and rescue teams, non food items, humanitarian expertise, shelter kits and water purification tablets. This was covered predominantly through a logistics and multi-sector approach.

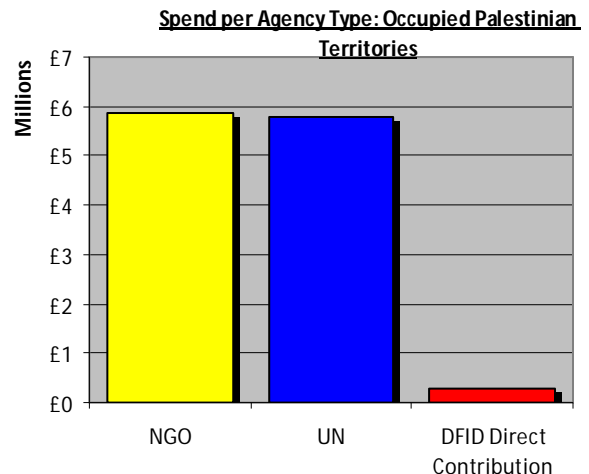
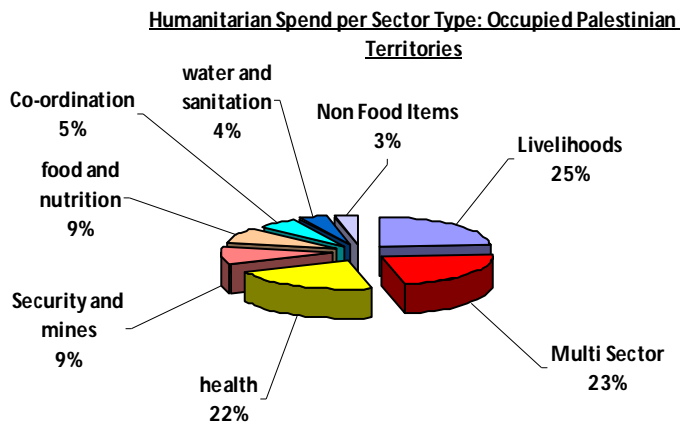
HAITI	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
DFID Direct Contribution	£6,927,990
UN	£2,675,994
NGO	£2,177,928
RED CROSS	£1,000,000
TOTAL	£12,781,912
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Multi Sector	£5,331,843
Logistics	£4,284,881
Co-ordination	£859,958
Food and nutrition	£856,554
Shelter	£672,376
Health	£522,727
Search and Rescue	£253,574
TOTAL	£12,781,912



h) Occupied Palestinian Territories

The majority of humanitarian funds programmed in the Occupied Palestinian territories were through the livelihoods recovery, health and mine clearance sectors. The allocated funds were split roughly equally between contributions to UN Agencies and NGOs. All bar one £250,000 grant to the UN Access Team for both Gaza and the West Bank was exclusively spent on the humanitarian response to the January 2009 conflict in Gaza

OPTs	
AGENCY TYPE	SPEND (£)
NGO	£5,885,636
UN	£5,771,797
DFID Direct Contribution	£263,254
TOTAL	£11,920,687
SECTOR	SPEND (£)
Livelihoods	£2,813,630
Multi Sector	£2,700,000
Health	£2,578,347
Security and Mines	£1,106,575
Food and Nutrition	£1,046,160
Co-ordination	£782,189
Water and Sanitation	£493,659
Non Food Items	£400,127
TOTAL	£11,920,687

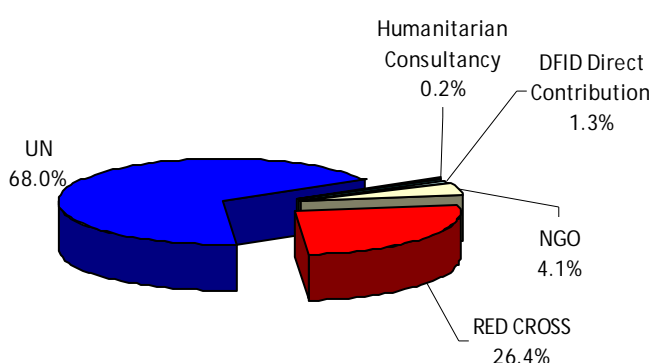


i) Non Specific Country

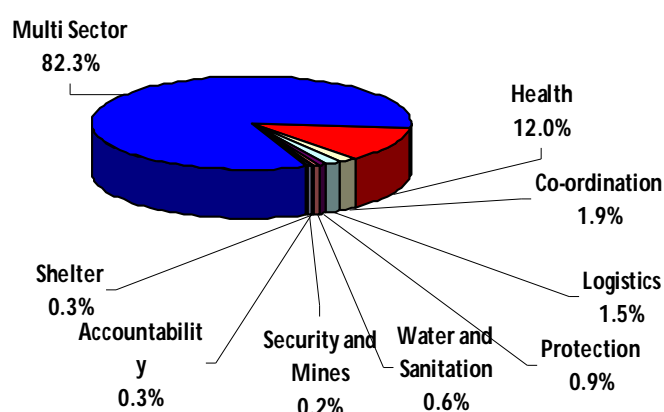
Generally funds reporting as non country specific can be one of three things. Firstly, core contributions to UN Agencies through the Central Emergency Response Fund or CERF,⁷ administered by OCHA, to which DFID contributes £40 million per year. Alternatively, they can be direct core contributions to individual agencies such as ICRC or various UN Agencies – and to an increasing, though still limited extent, NGOs. Collectively these two types account for roughly 80% of the total. Thirdly, and to a lesser degree, it could represent contributions to specific projects working on disaster preparedness or improving the efficacy of Humanitarian Response.

NON SPECIFIC COUNTRY					
AGENCY TYPE		SPEND (£)	Humanitarian Capacity Building	Core Contributions	Central Emergency Response Fund
RED CROSS		£32,223,481	£2,223,481	£30,000,000	£0
UN		£82,842,982	£12,619,472	£30,223,510	£40,000,000
Humanitarian Consultancy		£246,097	£246,097	£0	£0
DFID Bilateral		£1,636,758	£1,636,758	£0	£0
NGO		£6,607,830	£6,607,830	£4,360,440	£0
TOTAL		£123,557,148	£23,333,638	£64,583,950	£40,000,000
SECTOR TYPE		SPEND (£)	Humanitarian Capacity Building	Core Contributions	Central Emergency Response Fund
Multi Sector		£101,707,197	£54,017	£0	£0
Health		£14,771,616	£408,200	£0	£0
Co-ordination		£2,378,984	£689,121	£0	£0
Logistics		£1,856,552	£1,076,315	£0	£0
Protection		£1,076,315	£1,856,552	£0	£0
Water and Sanitation		£689,121	£2,378,984	£0	£0
Shelter		£409,497	£14,771,616	£0	£0
Accountability		£408,200	£205,650	£0	£0
Security and Mines		£205,650	£409,497	£0	£0
Livelihoods		£54,017	£0	£61,707,197	£40,000,000
TOTAL		£123,557,148	£21,849,951	£61,707,197	£40,000,000

Spend by Agency Type: Non Specific Country



Humanitarian Spend by Sector: Non Country Specific



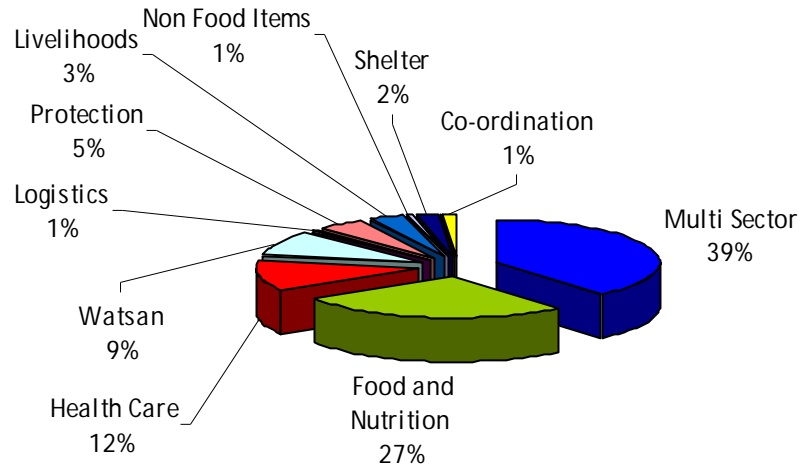
⁷ The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** is a humanitarian fund established by the United Nations to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. CERF is a tool created by the United Nations to pre-position funding for humanitarian action. It was established to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions by Governments and private sectors organizations such as corporations, individuals, and NGOs. The CERF was approved by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 2005 to achieve the following objectives: i) promote early action and response to reduce loss of life; ii) enhance response to time-critical requirements; iii) strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crises CERF assures that the funds will go where they are most needed in the network of international aid organizations. See <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/WhatistheCERF/tabid/3534/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

➤ **Section Two: Total Spend per Geographical Region (chart on next page).**

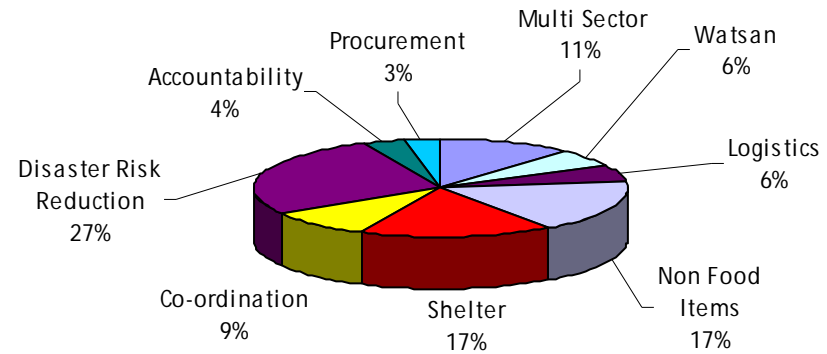
The **largest beneficiary geographical region** of DFID funding was East and Central Africa. **Food and Nutrition were principal sectors** in Africa more generally (39.6 in East Africa & 27% in Southern and Western) – also in Central Asia, with the lowest contribution (7%) in the Middle East. **Health Care funding was fairly consistent** across geographical areas, varying from 4% in the single response in the Caribbean (Haiti) to 12% in Western and Southern Africa. Of the bigger response areas, **Water and Sanitation interventions were at their highest in South Asia** (12%) and the lowest in East and Central Africa (3.7%). Livelihoods Recovery was a far more prevalent intervention in the Middle East (11%) than elsewhere. **Funding for protection activities was surprisingly low** in East and Central Africa, perhaps owing to the large amount of protection work sourced through Multi-Sector pooled funds. **Protection intervention was at its highest proportion in the Middle East (13%)** as was Security and Mine Clearance (4%). Owing to significant amounts being channelled through country pooled funds or in response to general appeals, **multi sector responses were significant in all areas**. Breaking this down further should be an objective of future reports to add greater clarity as to through which humanitarian sectors DFID channels its humanitarian aid.

Geographical Region	Spend (Total)	Multi Sector	Food and Nutrition	Health Care	Watsan	Logistics	Protection	Livelihoods	Non Food Items	
East and Central Africa (Burundi, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	£136,915,779	£59,806,408	£48,301,080	£6,979,996	£4,570,356	£5,655,525	£552,451	£2,667,320	£4,200,008	
Non Specific Contributions	£123,557,148	£101,707,197	£0	£14,771,616	£689,121	£1,856,552	£1,076,315	£54,017	£0	
West and Southern Africa (Central African Republic, DRC, Eritrea, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, "West Africa", Zambia, Zimbabwe)	£83,927,566	£32,536,066	£22,864,461	£9,747,701	£7,785,498	£706,503	£3,952,504	£2,827,344	£477,510	
South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan)	£38,675,892	£8,423,857	£6,118,375	£2,850,000	£3,398,560	£2,023,037	£2,539,463	£1,335,178	£2,624,579	
Middle East (Yemen, Iraq, OPTs).	£24,966,214	£11,200,000	£1,520,983	£2,578,347	£1,038,659	£0	£3,100,000	£2,813,630	£600,127	
Carribbean	£12,781,912	£5,331,843	£856,554	£522,727	£0	£4,284,881	£0	£0	£0	
South East and East Asia	£6,390,253	£734,130	£0	£0	£368,445	£367,707	£0	£0	£1,108,000	
Central Asia	£759,285	£0	£200,000	£50,000	£200,000	£0	£0	£0	£52,285	
South America	£250,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£250,000	
Totals	£428,224,048	£219,739,500	£79,861,453	£37,500,387	£18,050,638	£14,894,205	£11,220,732	£9,697,489	£9,312,509	
Geographical Region	Spend (Total)	Shelter	Co-ordination	Agriculture	Security and Mines	Disaster Risk Reduction	Education	Accountability	Search and Rescue	Procurement
East and Central Africa (Burundi, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	£121,915,779	£0	£42,287	£3,729,802	£0	£0	£410,546	£0	£0	£0
Non Specific Contributions	£123,557,148	£409,497	£2,378,984	£0	£205,650	£0	£0	£408,200	£0	£0
West and Southern Africa (Central African Republic, DRC, Eritrea, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, "West Africa", Zambia, Zimbabwe)	£83,927,566	£1,865,544	£1,164,435	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan)	£38,675,892	£3,619,620	£1,500,899	£3,000,000	£1,067,822	£0	£174,502	£0	£0	£0
Middle East (Yemen, Iraq, OPTs).	£24,966,214	£0	£1,007,893	£0	£1,106,575	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Carribbean	£12,781,912	£672,376	£859,958	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£253,574	£0
South East and East Asia	£6,390,253	£1,058,000	£584,287	£0	£0	£1,750,000	£0	£229,389	£0	£190,296
Central Asia	£759,285	£257,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
South America	£250,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Totals	£428,224,048	£7,882,037	£7,538,742	£6,729,802	£2,380,047	£1,750,000	£585,048	£637,589	£253,574	£190,296

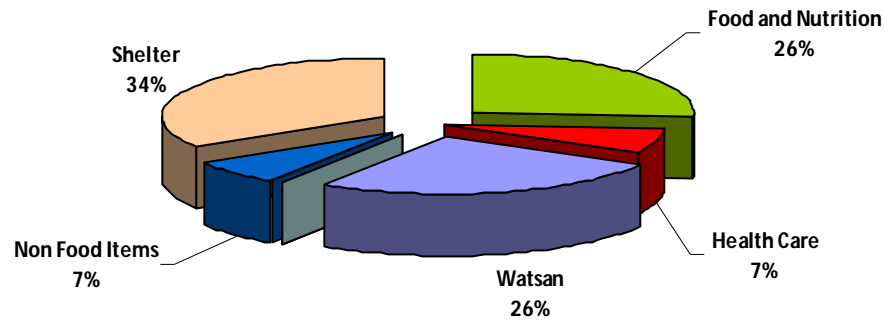
West and Southern Africa: Sector Breakdown



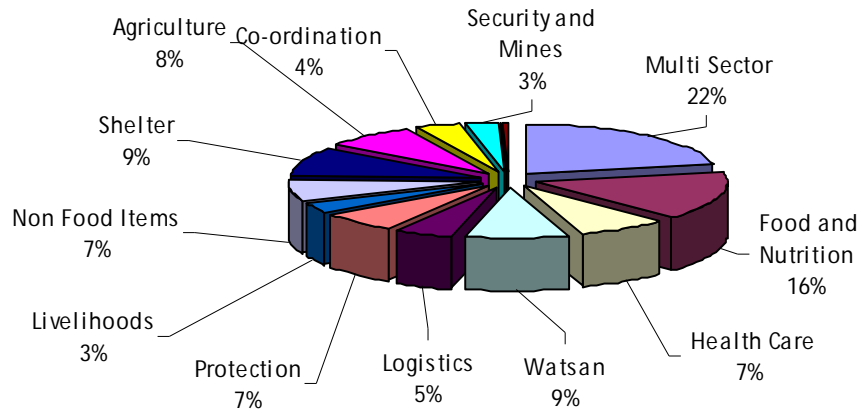
South East Asia: Sector Breakdown



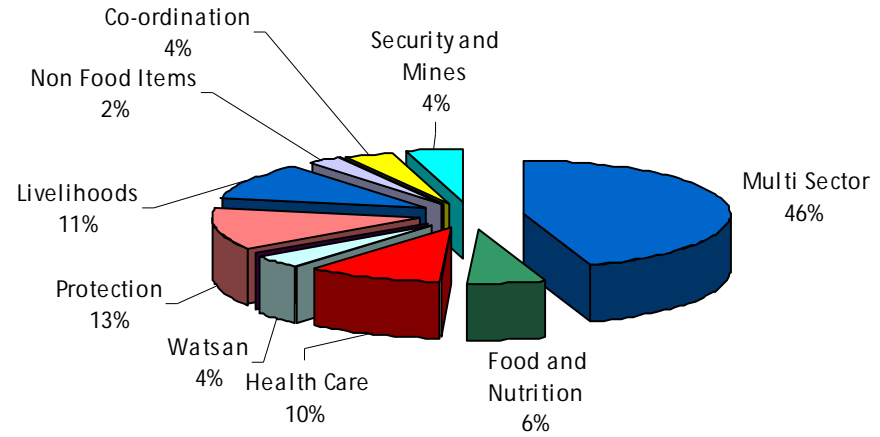
Central Asia: Sector Breakdown



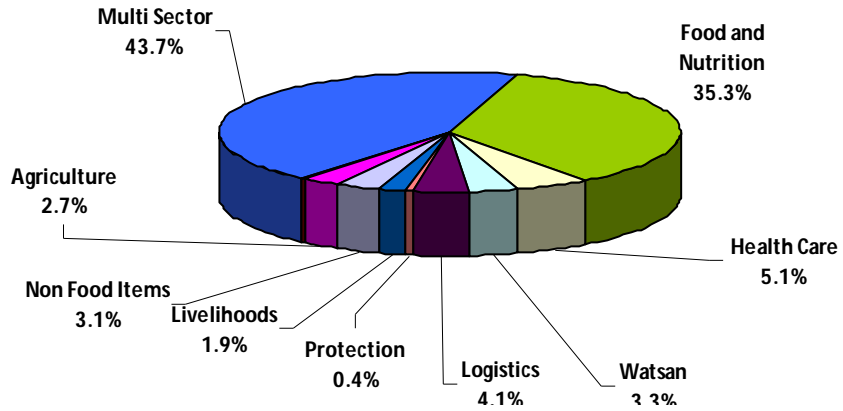
South Asia: Sector Breakdown



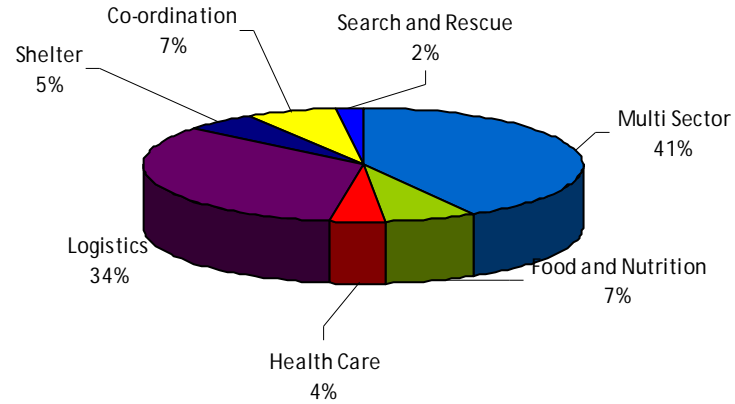
Middle East: Sector Breakdown



East and Central Africa: Sector Breakdown



Caribbean: Sector Breakdown



➤ Section Three: Spending per Sector and Agency

a) Humanitarian Spending by Agency

The largest single recipient agency of DFID humanitarian funds was the International Committee of the Red Cross, which received a core contribution of £30 million bringing its overall total up to £66 million. UN OCHA was the second biggest recipient – though this included a £40 million contribution through the Central Emergency Response Fund⁸ which is in reality disseminated to other UN humanitarian agencies – in addition to a £7 million core contribution to OCHA itself. In reality, pooled funding contributions to UN Agencies will often be channelled to operational NGOs. Outside of UN Agencies and the Red Cross, Save the Children was the single biggest NGO direct recipient of DFID funds, receiving £8 million over the course of the 2009/10 financial year.

Organisation Funded	TOTAL
ICRC ⁱ	£66,198,401
OCHA ⁱⁱ	£59,240,560
WFP ⁱⁱⁱ	£57,861,606
UNDP ^{iv}	£42,129,614
UNICEF ^v	£36,670,533
UNDP / OCHA ^{9vi} (see explanatory footnote)	£30,000,000
UNHCR ^{vii}	£28,732,916
WHO ^{viii}	£11,123,729
Save the Children	£8,101,508
DFID Direct Contribution (In Kind goods or personnel support)	£7,021,139
ACF ^{ix}	£6,541,609
IOM ^x	£5,508,722
Oxfam	£5,919,264
Crown Agents	£4,439,628
FAO ^{xi}	£4,242,160
IFRC ^{xii}	£3,900,000
Care International	£3,421,959
ACTED ^{xiii}	£3,220,218
Merlin	£2,945,649
UNRWA ^{xiv}	£2,136,873
Zanzibar Gov	£2,004,008
ACS ^{xv}	£1,946,873
Tearfund	£1,894,078
MSF ^{xvi}	£3,813,438
Mercy Corps	£1,715,218
UNOPS ^{xviii}	£1,676,711
TOTAL COMBINED TO OTHER AGENCIES	£25,817,634
TOTAL	£428,224,048
OTHER AGENCIES: CONTRIBUTIONS LESS THAN 1.5 MILLION	
	TOTAL
Med-Air	£1,462,681
International Rescue Committee UK	£1,265,951
Solidarites	£1,235,216
GOAL	£1,149,011
UNMAS	£1,106,575

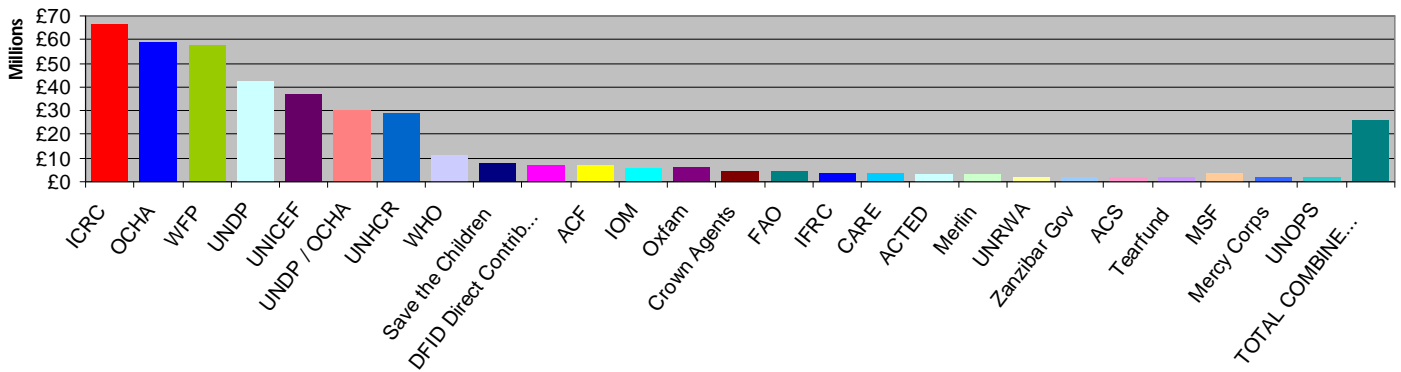
CONTRIBUTIONS LESS THAN 1.5 MILLION (continued)	TOTAL
British Red Cross	£973,360
International Medical Corps	£898,153
Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies	£576,744
Mozambique National Institute for Disaster Management	£566,000
Internews Europe	£511,281
Mine Action Group	£500,000
Government of China	£484,130
Refugee Studies Centre	£482,161
Halo	£454,808
Shelter Centre	£409,497
UNSIK	£400,000
Islamic Relief	£392,497
HAPI	£363,200
Medical Aid For Palestinians	£323,003
Relief International	£304,724
Uganda Red Cross Society	£300,000
People in Aid	£280,000
Caritas Switzerland	£257,000
UK Fire and Rescue Service	£253,574
Sarhad Rural Support Programme	£250,104
Help Age International NGO consortium	£250,000
International Centre For Diarrhoea Research, Bangladesh	£250,000
MENTOR	£248,401
AIRSERV	£244,003
IDMC ^{xviii}	£239,000
CRN	£236,909
Transparency International Indonesia	£229,389
EISF	£205,650
MAPACTION	£182,500
CRED ^{xix}	£181,097
Women's Commission for Refugees	£162,629
Red-R	£150,223
Welfare Association	£150,000
Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF)	£135,000

⁸ See: <http://ochaonline.un.org/cerf/WhatistheCERF/tabid/3534/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

⁹ This was a pooled funding contribution to the Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Response Fund, which was then dispersed to other Humanitarian Agencies, for more information on this, please see the DRC country page at p6

Concern Worldwide	£1,073,616
Handicap International	£932,669
MDM	£903,677
CAFOD ^{xxi}	£740,725
Action Aid consortium of 7 NGOs	£683,489
CHF	£678,098
MoD	£645,700
Catholic Relief Services	£609,244
Muslim Aid	£600,000
BBC/INTER-NEWS Consortium	£295,082

World Vision	£133,945
Development Initiatives	£98,740
UNESCO ^{xx}	£97,114
Brookings Institution	£65,000
LEGS ^{xxii}	£54,017
International Health Partners	£48,000
ALNAP	£45,000
UNDAC	£36,010
Overseas Development Institute	£13,037

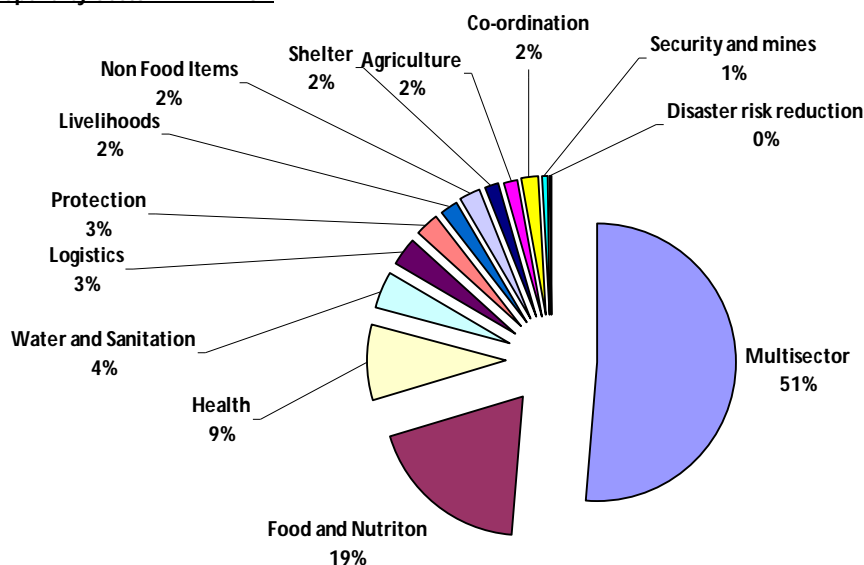


b) Humanitarian Spending by Sector

The large multi sector component can be partially explained by the £100 million spent through the Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department in the form of institutional partnership grants to UN Agencies and the ICRC (for more see p21). Of the remainder of the multi sector contributions, many are through country specific pooled funds – such as in DRC and Sudan – or direct funding through Multi-Sector, country specific appeals. Food and Nutrition remained the biggest beneficiary sector from the previous year, with Health and Water/Sanitation second and third respectively for the second year running.

Sector	Total Spend
Multisector	£219,739,500
Food and Nutriton	£79,861,453
Health	£37,500,387
Water and Sanitation	£18,050,638
Logistics	£14,894,205
Protection	£11,220,732
Livelihoods	£9,697,489
Non Food Items	£9,312,509
Shelter	£7,882,037
Agriculture	£6,729,802
Co-ordination	£7,538,742
Security and mines	£2,380,047
Disaster risk reduction	£1,750,000
Education	£585,048
Accountability	£637,589
Search and Rescue	£253,574
Procurement	£190,296
TOTAL	£428,224,048

Humanitarian Spend by Sector > £1 million



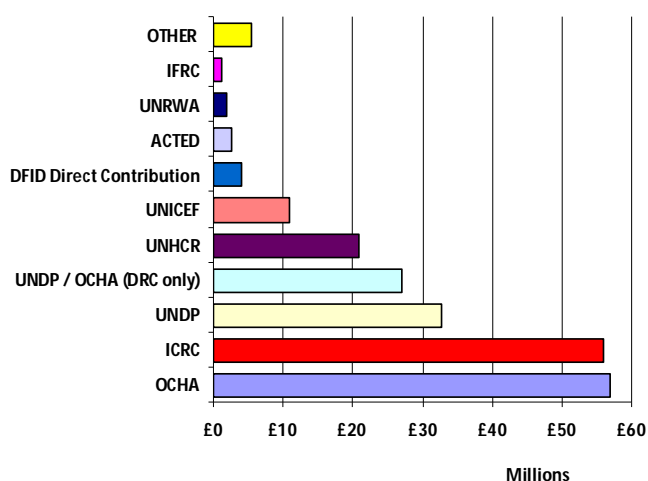
c) Sector by Agency breakdown.

1. Multi Sector

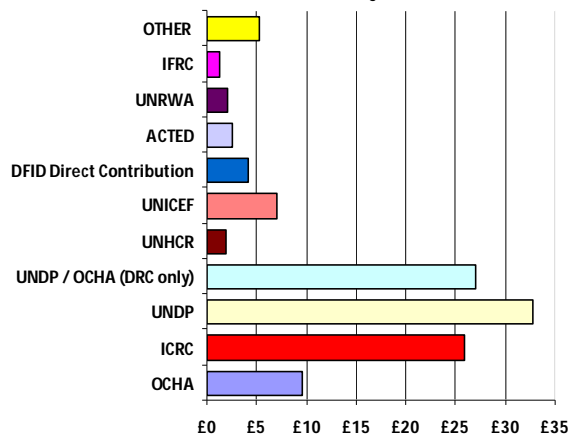
The multi sector type would ideally be broken down further but within the limitations of the existing available data it was difficult to do this. Attempting to convey a brief overview – £100 million went on multilateral contributions to UN and Red Cross affiliated Humanitarian Agencies, of which £40 million was administered by OCHA through the Central Emergency Response Fund. Of the non multilateral contributions a core grant of £36 million to the Sudan pooled fund was the biggest single contribution, followed closely by the ICRC with its various country specific, and sector wide, appeals. The remainder were large projects undertaken by single agencies covering multiple sector areas.

Multi Sector					
AGENCY	TOTAL	Of which Multilateral contribution represents	AGENCY	Total Minus Multilateral Contribution	
OCHA	£56,842,041	£47,187,500	OCHA	£9,654,541	
ICRC	£55,866,666	£30,000,000	ICRC	£25,866,666	
UNDP	£32,818,511	£0	UNDP	£32,818,511	
UNDP / OCHA (DRC only)	£27,000,000	£19,000,000	UNDP / OCHA (DRC only)	£27,000,000	
UNHCR	£20,940,629	£0	UNHCR	£1,940,629	
UNICEF	£11,000,000	£4,000,000	UNICEF	£7,000,000	
DFID Direct Contribution	£4,081,843	£0	DFID Direct Contribution	£4,081,843	
ACTED	£2,587,569	£0	ACTED	£2,587,569	
UNRWA	£2,000,000	£0	UNRWA	£2,000,000	
IFRC	£1,250,000	£0	IFRC	£1,250,000	
OTHER	£5,352,241	£0	OTHER	£5,352,241	
TOTAL	£219,739,500	£100,187,500	TOTAL	£119,552,000	
Concern Worldwide	£750,000	£0	Concern Worldwide	£750,000	
Red Cross	£723,481	£0	Red Cross	£723,481	
Oxfam	£650,000	£0	Oxfam	£650,000	
Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies	£576,744	£0	Consortium of British Humanitarian Agencies	£576,744	
Save the Children	£536,288	£0	Save the Children	£536,288	
MERLIN	£517,555	£0	MERLIN	£517,555	
Government of China	£484,130	£0	Government of China	£484,130	
Uganda Red Cross Society	£300,000	£0	Uganda Red Cross Society	£300,000	
Handicap International	£250,000	£0	Handicap International	£250,000	
MENTOR	£248,401	£0	MENTOR	£248,401	
IOM	£219,472	£0	IOM	£219,472	
ACF	£96,171	£0	ACF	£96,171	

Multi Sector: Total Including Multilateral Contributions



Multi Sector: Total Excluding Multilateral Contributions

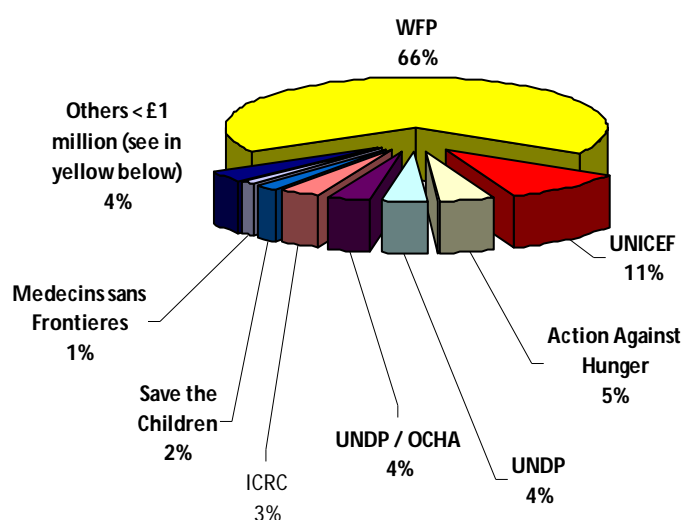


2. Food and Nutrition

There was no requested division of food from nutrition in the data – and thus it was very difficult to manually separate the two after the data was collated. However, these two categories should be separated for next years report. On assessment of the available data it is possible to state that all data inputs registered as being specifically for nutritional feeding amounted to £12.8 million. Across the combined sector, WFP were by far the largest recipient agency of Food and Nutritional funding with Action Against Hunger being the largest NGO recipient. The majority (£32 million) of WFP humanitarian funding was responding to the food crises afflicting Ethiopia and West Africa and to a lesser extent in Zimbabwe, Nepal and Somalia. The UNICEF response was overwhelmingly child health related (£8 million) for emergency nutritional feeding in Somalia, the Central African Republic and Ethiopia.

Food and Nutrition	
AGENCY	TOTAL
WFP	53,491,274
UNICEF	8,453,332
Action Against Hunger	3,658,320
UNDP	3,129,343
UNDP / OCHA	3,000,000
ICRC	2,566,667
Save the Children	1,637,747
Medecins sans Frontieres	1,012,697
Others < £1 million (see in yellow below)	2,912,074
TOTAL	79,861,453
CAFOD	740,725
FAO	612,160
MERLIN	529,096
CARE	406,892
IMC	334,533
GOAL	229,802
OXFAM	58,865

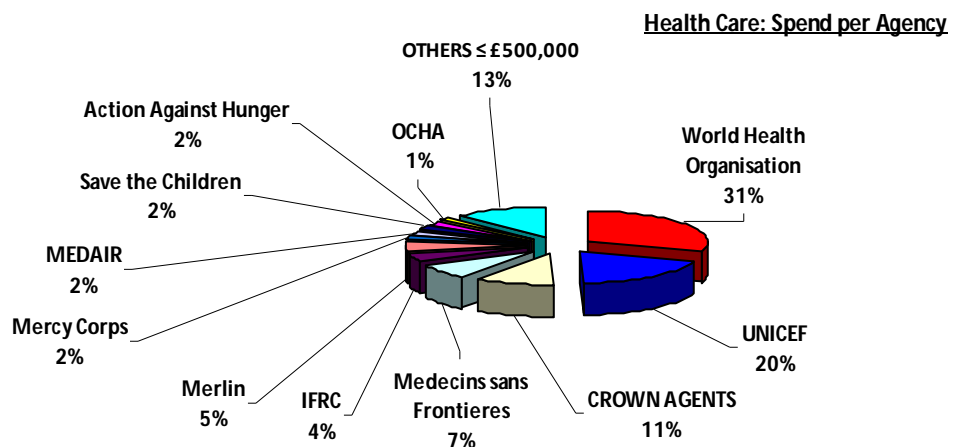
Food and Nutrition: Spend per Agency



3. Health Care

The contribution of £11 million to the World Health Organisation is an anomaly in relation to the overall report. It was provided to the WHO public health emergency fund to help combat the potential effects of swine flu in developing countries. Programmed as humanitarian spending – it should probably have been linked to other types of pandemic preparedness which do not qualify as humanitarian. Outside of the Swine Flu component, UNICEF were the biggest beneficiary agency with a response focused on providing vital medicines in Zimbabwe (£5 million) and “Child Health Days” in Somalia (£2 million). Crown Agents also received £4 million from DFID for Emergency Health sector support in Zimbabwe.

Health Care	
AGENCY	TOTAL
World Health Organisation	11,123,729
UNICEF	7,400,000
CROWN AGENTS	4,090,792
Medecins sans Frontieres	2,800,741
IFRC	1,500,000
Merlin	1,898,998
Mercy Corps	891,894
MEDAIR	877,609
Save the Children	790,469
Action Against Hunger	737,963
OCHA	560,000
OTHERS ≤ £500,000	4,780,192
TOTAL	37,500,387
IOM	500,000
GOAL	459,604
UNDP	440,000
TEARFUND	421,735
MDM	413,677
UNSIK	400,000
ISLAMIC RELIEF	392,497
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	330,484
CONCERN WORLDWIDE	323,616
MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS	323,003
ICDDR	250,000
CRN	236,909
WELFARE ASSOCIATION	150,000
IMC	88,667
OXFAM	50,000
International Health Partners	48,000

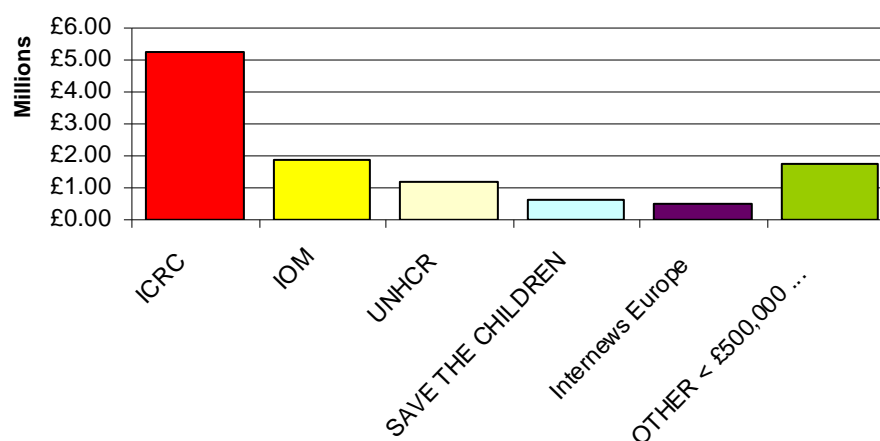


4. Protection

As would be expected, given their mandate,¹⁰ ICRC were the biggest beneficiary agency within the protection sector (predominant in West Africa, Yemen, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka in descending order of funds received) with IOM (Sri-Lanka) and UNHCR (Yemen) also receiving significant contributions. The spread of funding for protection activities across agencies was more evenly distributed than in other sectors.

Protection	
AGENCY	TOTAL
ICRC	5,252,055
IOM	1,868,643
UNHCR	1,200,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	651,440
Inter-News Europe	511,281
OTHER < £500,000 (See yellow section below)	1,737,313
TOTAL	11,220,732
Refugee Studies Centre	482,161
Handicap International	352,185
UNOPS	200,000
Women's Commission for Refugees	162,629
RedR	150,223
UNICEF	150,000
World Vision	133,945
Brookings Institution	65,000
Oxfam	41,170

Spend by Sector/Agency Type: Protection



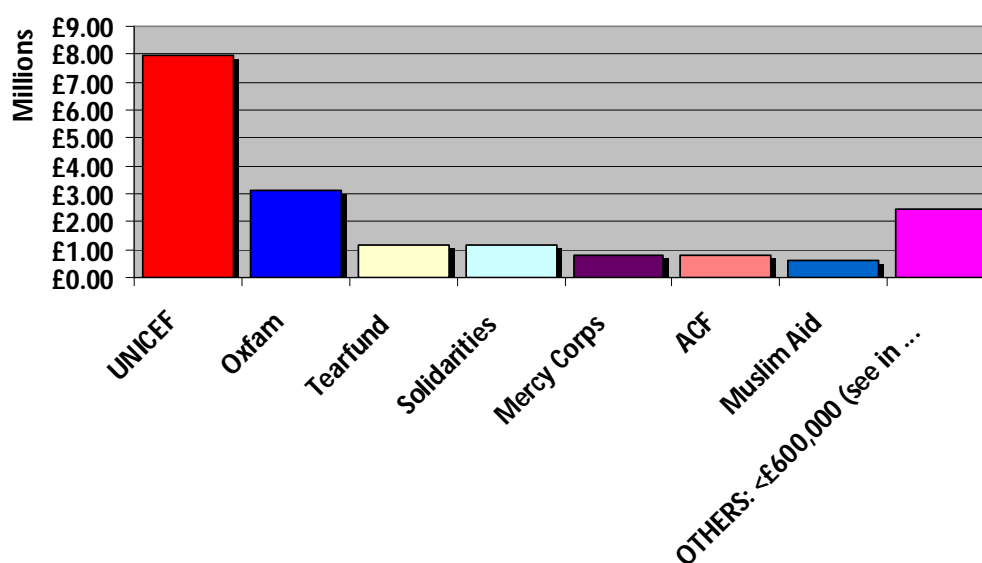
¹⁰ See ICRC's Mission Statement 19/06/2008: *The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.* http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/section_mandate?OpenDocument

5. Water and Sanitation

UNICEF (predominant in Zimbabwe and Eritrea) and Oxfam (Sudan, Pakistan, Somalia) were the principal beneficiaries of DFID funding in the water and sanitation sector which again saw a more balanced spread of funding between agencies across the sector.

Water and Sanitation	
AGENCY	TOTAL
UNICEF	7,945,000
Oxfam	3,147,548
Tearfund	1,171,103
Solidarities	1,160,675
Mercy Corps	823,324
ACF	772,745
Muslim Aid	600,000
OTHERS: <£600,000 (see yellow section below)	2,430,244
TOTAL	18,050,638
Medair	585,072
UNOPS	550,000
International Rescue Committee UK	526,218
International Medical Corps	474,953
MDM	294,000

Humanitarian Spend by Sector: Water and Sanitation

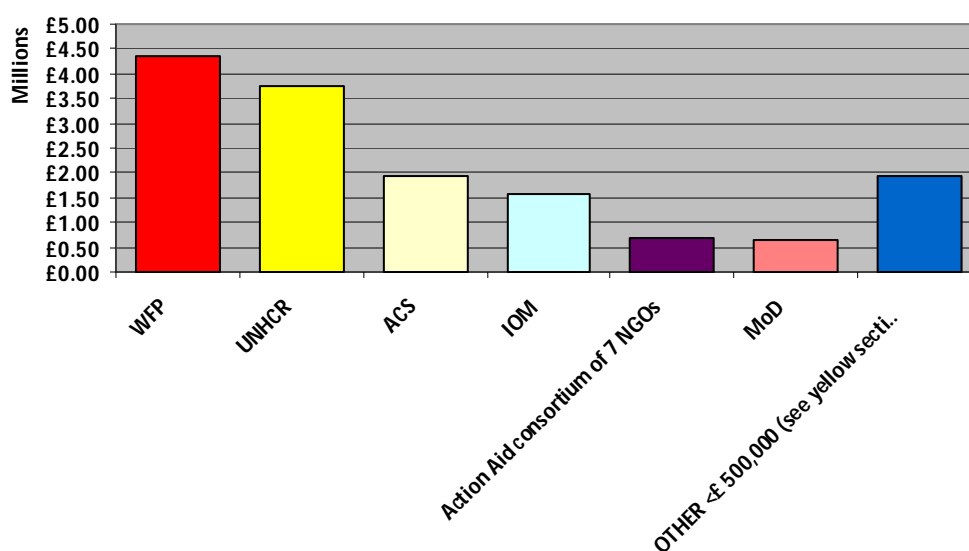


6. Logistics

WFP were the single largest recipient agency within the logistics sector, predominantly through responding to the Haiti earthquake and the Ethiopia and West African food crises, and UNHCR – principally through helping to settle Burundian refugees in Tanzania – were the second largest recipient agency.

Logistics	
AGENCY	TOTAL
WFP	4,360,333
UNHCR	3,750,000
ACS	1,946,873
IOM	1,575,000
Action Aid consortium of 7 NGOs	683,489
MoD	645,700
OTHER <£ 500,000 (see yellow section below)	1,932,810
TOTAL	14,894,205
DFID Bilateral	419,072
ACF	352,860
Help Age International NGO consortium	250,000
AIRSERV	244,003
IDMC	239,000
CRED	181,097
Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF)	135,000
Development Initiatives	98,740
Overseas Development Institute	13,037

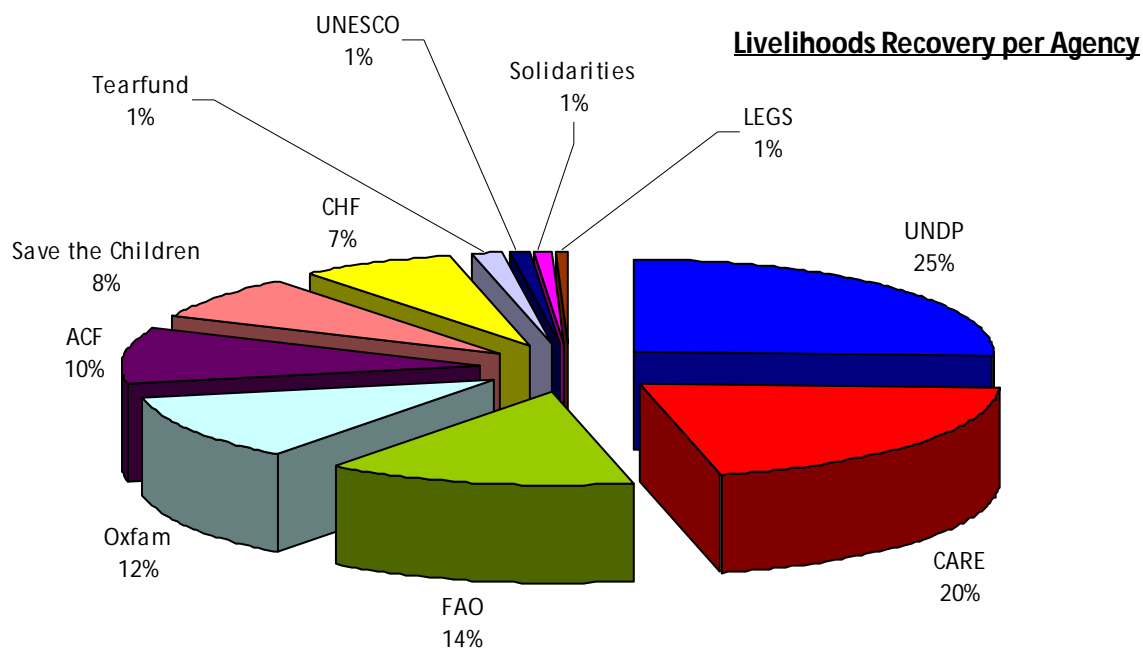
Humanitarian Spend by Agency/Sector: Logistics



7. Livelihoods Recovery

Funding for livelihoods recovery was focussed on the Occupied Palestinian Territories through cash for work schemes, rubble removal and funding for the agricultural sector (ACF, CHF International and Care respectively). In Sudan, funds were dispersed through the UNDP administered country pooled fund, in West Africa through the WHARF pulled fund and in Sri Lanka funds were allocated to the Food and Agriculture Organisation for livestock management and seed procurement.

Livelihoods	
AGENCY	TOTAL
UNDP	£2,488,064
CARE	£2,021,380
FAO	£1,330,000
Oxfam	£1,149,116
ACF	£923,550
Save the Children	£761,113
CHF	£678,098
Tearfund	£120,496
UNESCO	£97,114
Solidarities	£74,541
LEGS	£54,017
TOTAL	£9,697,489



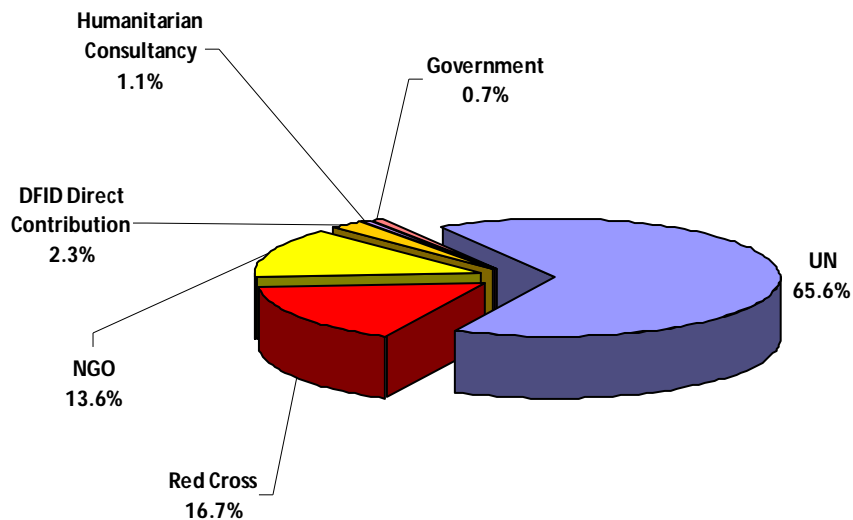
➤ **Section Four: Spend by Agency Type, Funding Type and Emergency Type**

i) Agency Type

Almost two thirds of DFID humanitarian spend was through the United Nations Agencies, followed by the Red Cross and NGOs. Comparative to 2008/09 this represents a 1.9% point reduction in proportional spend to the UN, a 2.6% point reduction in proportional spend to NGOs, a 2.1% point increase in proportional spend to Red Cross affiliated agencies, a 0.5% percentage point increase in Government to Government spend and a 0.3% increase in spending to humanitarian consultancies.

Agency Type	Total Spend
UN	£280,963,123
Red Cross	£71,371,762
NGO	£58,440,553
DFID Direct Contribution	£9,867,287
Humanitarian Consultancy	£4,527,185
Government	£3,054,138
TOTAL	£428,224,048

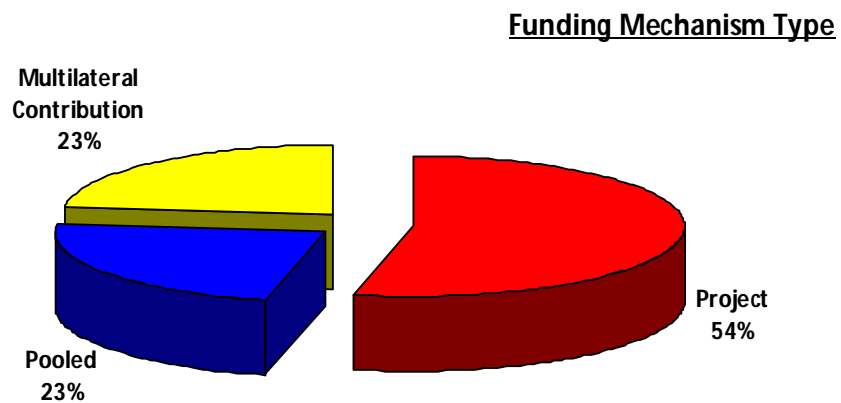
Agency Type



ii) Funding Type

Project specific funds accounted for the majority of expenditure with multilateral, unrestricted humanitarian funding contributions to individual agencies accounting for one quarter and the remainder through country pooled funds.¹¹ This represents broadly the same pattern as last year, with the difference in contributions to multilateral agencies and pooled funds – attributable to qualitative issues in determining pooled as opposed to core multilateral funding in the previous years report.

Funding Mechanism Type	TOTAL
Project	£230,006,285
Pooled	£98,030,263
Multilateral Contribution	£100,187,500
TOTAL	£428,224,048



¹¹ Pooled Funds are strategic tools designed to provide timely and predictable funding at country level to core elements of the Consolidated Humanitarian Action Plan. There are a number of types of pooled fund including the CERF block fund to UN Agencies. Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF) aim to support a more strategic, prioritised response by enabling Humanitarian Coordinators (HC) to channel funding to priority needs on the ground against the Consolidated Action Plans (CAP). Emergency Response Funds (ERFs) aim to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response through flexible, timely and predictable funding for rapid onset emergencies at the country level and to promote early action to mitigate the effects of an emerging crisis.

iii) Emergency Type

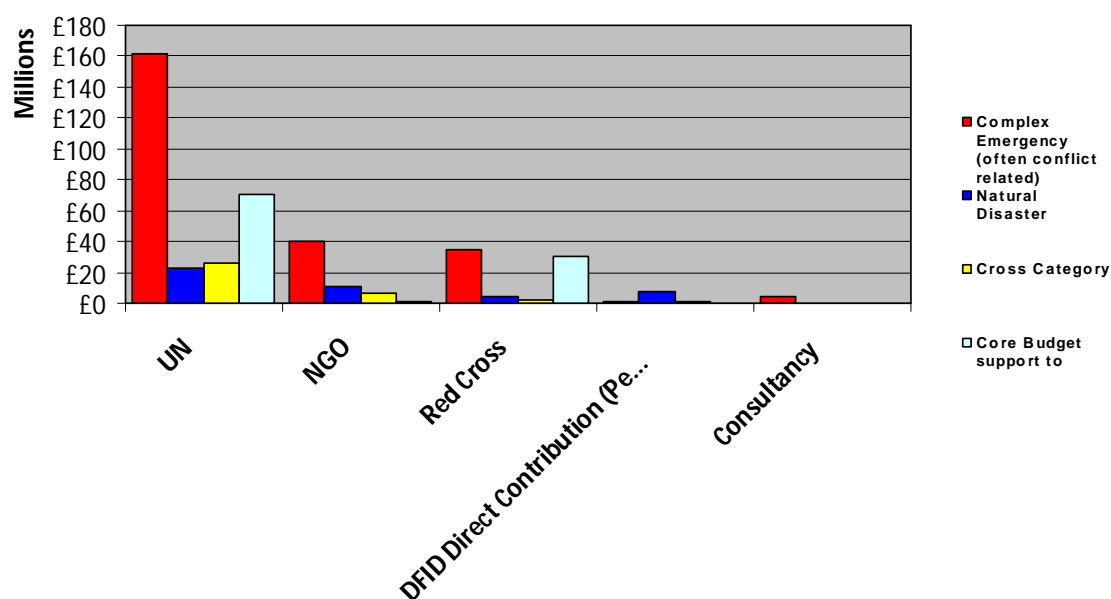
Complex emergency is any humanitarian emergency which is facilitated by ongoing conflict, absence or rule of law or governance failures that directly contribute to collapse of basic infrastructure. A natural disaster, is any event which cannot be directly linked to any of the above, and is primarily the result of an uncontrollable act of nature – non exhaustively including earthquakes, drought, flooding, hurricane, or volcanic eruptions. The “cross category” is either non disaster type specific capacity building or preparedness projects (including Swine Flu preparedness, equates to around 1/3 of this total) or disaster contexts where the contributions made by either one of conflict, governance, rule of law crises or natural disasters – to the emergency response – are too tenuous to make a divisional breakdown meaningful. Aspects of the humanitarian funding in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia fell under this category.

Excluding core budget support; like in previous years, complex emergencies were responsible for over 70% of DFID’s humanitarian spend. Of the major spenders, the Red Cross had the highest (over 80%) proportional share of funding for complex emergencies and NGOs the lowest at 70%. DFID Direct Contributions were the exception, with the Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department channelling most of its personnel and goods-in-kind towards natural disaster responses (Haiti and Indonesia Earthquakes). See Annex One for more information.

Agency Type	Complex Emergency (often conflict related)	Natural Disaster	Cross Category	Core Budget support to Agency
UN	£161,977,825	£23,028,317	£25,956,982	£70,000,000
NGO	£39,857,324	£11,065,611	£6,645,792	£871,826
Red Cross	£34,398,401	£4,749,879	£2,223,481	£30,000,000
DFID Direct Contribution	£581,545	£7,700,350	£1,585,392	£0
Humanitarian Consultancy	£4,090,792	£0	£436,393	£0
Government	£2,004,008	£1,050,130	£0	£0
TOTAL	£242,909,895	£47,594,287	£36,848,040	£100,871,826

TOTAL
£428,224,048

Agency Type Spend by Emergency Type



➤ Methodology:

Data was sourced from DFID central spending systems for all projects inputted as incurring spending under the “Humanitarian Assistance” funding type over the course of the financial year 2009/10. This was actual spend as opposed to funding commitments, therefore a more accurate reflection on actual work undertaken.

The criteria for choosing Humanitarian Assistance as a funding type is as follows

*The ‘Humanitarian Assistance – Emergency’ Funding Type should be chosen for projects if they are for **EMERGENCY SITUATIONS ONLY**. Examples are:*

Emergency material relief assistance : shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicines and other non food relief items, assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries other than for food or protection.

Emergency Food Aid: Food aid normally to general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid.

Emergency relief co-ordination; protection and support services: measures to co-ordinate delivery of emergency humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems; measures to promote and protect the safety, well being, dignity and integrity of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities)

These are non exhaustive and added to this can be such funding types as livelihoods recovery following an emergency humanitarian crisis. However, the low level of reported funding for disaster risk reduction within this report suggests that data inputters have been reluctant to include the category within the criteria of Humanitarian Assistance. This perhaps calls for a revision in the way in which the criteria for recording humanitarian assistance is decided. The report also includes humanitarian capacity building projects and core funding of humanitarian UN, Red Cross and NGO agencies. These were not universally coded as Humanitarian Assistance in the data inputs.

Spending returns from DFID central systems were then incorporated in to a spreadsheet and sent for verification round all DFID country offices registered as having incurred humanitarian spending. Once returns were verified by country office advisors, the data was disaggregated and evaluated.

Lessons Learned:

The report is still likely to contain some errors of fact through incorrect inputting in to DFID central systems. Until coding options themselves become more meaningful and a definition of humanitarian assistance universally agreed upon, it will remain important to cross check data with country offices. It has been pointed out that the food and nutrition sectors should be separated for future reports, and that it would be beneficial to try and break down multi-sector allocations in specific countries to a greater extent. For instance, in the two largest beneficiary countries, Sudan and DRC, pooled funding allocations accounted for more than half of all humanitarian spending – making it appear that UN Agencies received far more operational funding when in reality most of the pooled fund allocations were dispersed to operational NGOs.

Many thanks to all those who contributed to the report. If you have any questions or concerns in relation to the findings, please contact:

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➤ **Annex One: Complex Emergency and Natural Disaster Breakdown**

a) Spend by Country and Emergency Type

Country	Total Spend	Natural Disaster	Complex Emergency	Both	Country	Total Spend	Natural Disaster	Complex Emergency	Both
Non Specific Country	£123,557,148	Non Applicable			Central African Republic	£4,263,357	Chronic Conflict Related		
Sudan	£54,445,796	Chronic Conflict Related			Eritrea	£2,856,026	Watsan & Food Response		
Democratic Republic of Congo	£35,764,116	Chronic Conflict Related (99.5%)	Volcano Disaster Preparedness (0.5%)		Bangladesh	£2,615,172	Cyclone Alia		
Ethiopia	£34,849,537	Food Crisis (82.7%)	Instability in Somali Region (17.2%)		Madagascar	£1,694,514	Cyclone Ivan		
Somalia	£20,343,467	Chronic Conflict Related			Burundi	£1,500,000	Conflict Related		
Zimbabwe	£19,474,436	Chronic Governance Related			Niger	£1,356,308	Food Crisis		
West Africa	£15,238,365	West Africa Food Crisis			Zambia	£790,000	Food Aid		
Pakistan	£14,665,372	Swat Valley Conflict			Malawi	£779,896	Earthquake		
Haiti	£12,781,912	Earthquake			Tajikistan	£759,285	Floods		
Occupied Palestinian Territories	£11,920,687	Chronic Conflict Related			Mozambique	£720,261	Floods		
Sri Lanka	£9,578,309	Conflict Related (end of civil war between Government and LTTE)			Nigeria	£500,000	Meningitis Outbreak		
Kenya	£9,422,970	Nutritional Response in Turkana and the North and UNICEF Response plan (52.1%)	Somali Refugee Assistance and Nutritional Response (43.06%)	Drought and Malaria Control (4.84%)	Philippines	£500,000	Typhoon Ketsana		
Iraq	£8,500,000	Chronic Conflict Related			China	£484,130	Earthquake		
Uganda	£8,300,000	WFP Food Funding (96.4%)	Landslides (3.6%)		South Africa	£418,860	Protecting Zimbabwean Diaspora Child Migrants		
Tanzania	£8,054,008	Seed Distribution - and Emergency Power in Zanzibar (53.5%)	Burundi Refugee Resettlement (46.5%)		Chile	£250,000	Earthquake		
Afghanistan	£6,693,038	Chronic Conflict Related			Burma	£124,000	Food Security		
Indonesia	£5,206,123	Earthquake			Fiji	£100,000	Cyclone Thomas		
Nepal	£5,000,000	Food Crisis due to End of Conflict Vulnerabilities			Samoa	£100,000	Tsunami		
Yemen	£4,545,527	Chronic Conflict Related			Ghana	£71,427	Floods		

b) UN Agency Spend by Emergency Type

Complex Emergency		Natural Disaster	
UN AGENCY	TOTAL	UN AGENCY	TOTAL
WFP	£38,719,298	WFP	£11,142,308
UNDP / OCHA (DRC Pooled Fund)	£30,000,000	UNICEF	£3,712,151
UNICEF	£24,168,382	UNDP	£3,302,257
UNDP	£38,263,357	FAO	£3,210,000
OCHA	£11,100,795	IOM	£1,145,607
UNHCR	£9,732,916	OCHA	£392,265
IOM	£4,143,643	WHO	£123,729
UNRWA	£2,136,873	UNDP / OCHA (DRC Pooled Fund)	£0
UNOPS	£1,476,711	UNHCR	£0
UNMAS	£1,106,575	UNRWA	£0
FAO	£1,032,160	UNOPS	£0
UNESCO	£97,114	UNMAS	£0
WHO	£0	UNESCO	£0
UNSIK	£0	UNSIK	£0
TOTAL	£161,977,825	TOTAL	£23,028,317

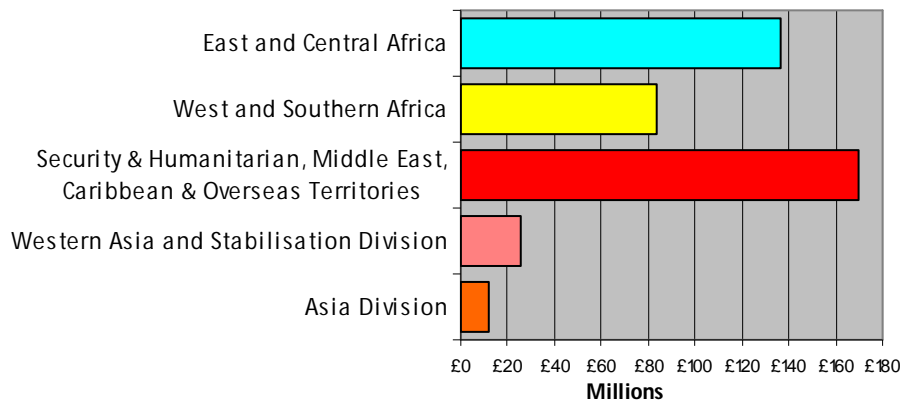
c) Sector Spend by Emergency Type

Complex Emergency	Total	Natural Disaster	Total
Multi-Sector	107,417,930	Food and Nutrition	14,034,679
Food and Nutrition	57,177,632	Multi-Sector	6,614,374
Health	21,736,044	Logistics	5,301,453
Water and Sanitation	14,030,649	Shelter	4,968,028
Protection	8,144,417	Livelihoods	3,215,408
Logistics	7,787,565	Water and Sanitation	2,946,223
Non Food Items	7,634,322	Agriculture	2,300,000
Livelihoods	6,428,064	Protection	1,800,000
Agriculture	4,429,802	Disaster risk reduction	1,750,000
Co-ordination	2,859,514	Non Food Items	1,678,187
Shelter	2,504,512	Co-ordination	1,510,244
Security and mines	2,174,397	Health	992,727
Education	585,048	Search and Rescue	253,574
Disaster Risk Reduction	0	Accountability	229,389
Accountability	0	Security and mines	0
Search and Rescue	0	Education	0
Procurement	0	Procurement	0
TOTAL	242,909,895	TOTAL	47,594,287

➤ **Annex Two: DFID Divisional Spend**

Total Divisional Spend	
Division (T)	Spend
Asia Division	£11,879,272
Western Asia and Stabilisation Division	£25,842,923
Security & Humanitarian, Middle East, Caribbean & Overseas Territories Division	£169,658,509
West and Southern Africa	£83,927,566
East and Central Africa	£136,915,779
TOTAL	£428,224,048

Humanitarian Spending per DFID Division



a) Western Asia and Stabilisation¹² Division

Western Asia	
Sector	Total
Multisector	£7,773,857
Non Food Items	£2,624,579
Water and Sanitation	£2,498,560
Protection	£1,602,408
Logistics	£1,375,000
Co-ordination	£1,320,208
Health Care	£1,300,000
Shelter	£1,277,512
Food and Nutrition	£994,375
Security and Mines	£954,808
Livelihoods	£947,114
Education	£174,502
TOTAL	£22,842,923

b) Security & Humanitarian, Middle East, Caribbean & Overseas Territories Division (SHMECOT)

SHMECOT Total	
Sector	Total
Multisector	£119,139,039
Health Care	£19,172,690
Logistics	£7,022,177
Protection	£5,113,370
co-ordination	£5,011,812
Water and Sanitation	£2,996,225
Livelihoods	£2,867,647
Food and Nutrition	£2,377,537
Non Food Items	£1,958,127
Shelter	£1,912,873
Security and Mines	£1,425,238
Accountability	£408,200
Search and Rescue	£253,574
Total	£169,658,509
Of Which, Conflict Humanitarian and Security Department	
Multisector	£107,939,039
Health Care	£16,594,343
Logistics	£7,022,177
Protection	£2,013,370
co-ordination	£4,003,919
Water and Sanitation	£1,957,566
Livelihoods	£54,017
Food and Nutrition	£856,554
Non Food Items	£1,358,000
Shelter	£1,912,873
Security and Mines	£318,663
Accountability	£408,200
Search and Rescue	£253,574
Total	£144,692,295

¹² No Expenditure was incurred by the Stabilisation Unit on Humanitarian Assistance.

c) Asia Division

Asia Division	
Sector	Total
Food and Nutrition	£5,324,000
Shelter	£2,826,108
Disaster Risk Reduction	£1,750,000
Multisector	£484,130
Livelihoods	£388,064
Health Care	£300,000
Accountability	£229,389
Water and Sanitation	£200,000
Procurement	£190,296
Logistics	£135,000
Non Food Items	£52,285
Total	£11,879,272

d) West and Southern Africa

West and Southern Africa	
Sector	Total
Multi-Sector	£32,536,066
Food and Nutrition	£22,864,461
Health Care	£9,747,701
Water and Sanitation	£7,785,498
Protection	£3,952,504
Livelihoods	£2,827,344
Shelter	£1,865,544
Co-ordination	£1,164,435
Logistics	£706,503
Non Food Items	£477,510
Total	£83,927,566

e) East and Central Africa

East and Central Africa	
Sector	Total
Food and Nutrition	£48,301,080
Multi-Sector	£59,806,408
Health Care	£6,979,996
Logistics	£5,655,525
Water and Sanitation	£4,570,356
Non Food Items	£4,200,008
Agriculture	£3,729,802
Livelihoods	£2,667,320
Protection	£552,451
Education	£410,546
Co-ordination	£42,287
Total	£136,915,779

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- ⁱ International Committee of the Red Cross
 - ⁱⁱ Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 - ⁱⁱⁱ World Food Programme
 - ^{iv} United Nations Development Programme
 - ^v United Nations Children's Fund
 - ^{vi} UNDP and OCHA Administered Pooled Fund (Democratic Republic of Congo only)
 - ^{vii} United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - ^{viii} World Health Organisation
 - ^{ix} Action Against Hunger
 - ^x International Organisation for Migration
 - ^{xi} Food and Agriculture Organisation
 - ^{xii} International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 - ^{xiii} Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development
 - ^{xiv} United Nations Relief and Works Agency
 - ^{xv} Air Charter Services
 - ^{xvi} Médecins Sans Frontiers
 - ^{xvii} Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
 - ^{xviii} United Nations Office for Project Services
 - ^{xix} Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
 - ^{xx} United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 - ^{xxi} Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
 - ^{xxii} Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards.