



report title

**the proportion of aid spent on the shelter sector:
a scoping paper on the availability of data**

date published

May 2002

work duration

4 weeks over Feb-May 2002

who undertook the work

The research was undertaken and the report written by **shelterproject.org** volunteers:

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shelterproject.org is associated with the University of Cambridge in undertaking two projects to:

- (1) develop, with the aid community, the first detailed field guidelines for the physical planning and shelter sector (funded by DFID); and
- (2) develop, with the aid community, a full understanding of shelter in cold climates (funded by EPSRC).

Organisations participating with **shelterproject.org** in the review and implementation of these projects include DFID, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, The Sphere Project, IOM, ICRC, IFRC, CARE, MSF, LWF, and CRS, with Oxfam GB acting as lead collaboration agency.

See www.shelterproject.org for more information on these and other projects.

acknowledgements

GOAL, Lucy Carver, Overseas Development Institute, Oxfam GB

1 executive summary

1.1 introduction

This project was carried out by six volunteer researchers as a contribution to the work of **shelterproject.org**. The paper aims to indicate the proportion of aid spent on the shelter sector and highlight the problems associated with finding this data.

1.2 findings

Very little accurate data on shelter spend was available at an aggregate level apart from that provided by ReliefWeb. Oxfam GB and Children's Aid Direct were the only agencies to provide a sector breakdown that isolated shelter spending in their publicly available material. ICRC was the only other agency that came close to providing a sectoral breakdown, with shelter included under the umbrella, 'Water and Habitat'.

Oxfam GB and GOAL, in partnership with **shelterproject.org** researchers, produced sector-level breakdowns, illustrating that the information may exist but just remains unprocessed.

The spending on shelter by our two partners was 35% for GOAL and around 8% for Oxfam GB. Expenditure on shelter is clearly a substantial part of total spending.

1.3 key conclusions

1.3.1 obstacles to collecting the data include:

- a. lack of definitions and agreed standards;
- b. available yet inaccessible information;
- c. differing classifications of spending at a project level between agencies.

1.3.2 case studies of GOAL and Oxfam GB's shelter spend revealed that:

- a. approximately 29% of GOAL projects contained a shelter component;
- b. around 6% of Oxfam GB's expenditure is on shelter;
- c. 23% of Oxfam GB projects contained a shelter component;
- d. in 2001, Oxfam GB spent more per capita on shelter than on either health or water and sanitation.

1.3.3 overviews

ReliefWeb shows that recently shelter has constituted a proportion of expenditure equal to the education sector and greater than the water and sanitation sector. Despite this, the shelter sector remains undeveloped. ALNAP identifies shelter as the least successful sectoral intervention.

1.3.4 data collection

Collecting accurate data on the shelter sector is important in order to quantify the shelter's contribution to humanitarianism. The ReliefWeb FTS system offers a model for the collection of further data.

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3 introduction

3.1 introduction

Six volunteer researchers carried out this project as a contribution to the work of **shelterproject.org**. Research time was limited, and researchers' contributions ranged from a few hours to several days. Consequently, this research paper can only provide a preliminary investigation into the proportion of aid spent on shelter. The paper does, however, provide a starting point for exploring the issues raised in the findings.

3.2 definitions

In this paper, 'aid' refers to assistance given by agencies. This may be developmental or emergency aid. In order to prevent us imposing an external quantification of aid, which would have left us unable to classify agencies' spending, we have simply used the cash value of the expenditure of agencies that provide humanitarian assistance of some kind.

In this paper, the term 'shelter sector' is used broadly. There is no comparable term used in agency breakdowns, so, in this case, the shelter sector is defined by whichever agency is being studied at any particular time.

3.3 background

The humanitarian system is often sub-divided into four main sectors: 'food aid and emergency agriculture', 'water and sanitation', 'health' and 'shelter and housing'.¹ Unlike the other three main sectors, no significant basic information, policy, or guidelines exists for programmes concerned with temporary shelter and settlement for displaced populations (referred to as 'shelter' in this report). Despite the lack of information on the subject, all major donors and agencies support programmes of this type.

There is no general data on how much aid is spent on shelter and this presents an obstacle to building consensus around how to deliver assistance for settlement and shelter in the field.

The World Bank's paper, *Doing More for Those Made Homeless by Natural Disasters*, shows that, without useful data, relief can often be misplaced or mismanaged:

*To respond more closely to demand, the Bank could shift more attention to homelessness caused by flooding disasters. These account for 68% of the total homeless, but only 32% of Bank financed projects. Meanwhile, earthquakes account for only 4.4% of disaster homelessness, but 49% of Bank financed projects.*²

Furthermore, the importance of shelter as a sector in itself is obscured. UNDP's concept paper on Internally Displaced Persons³ (UNDP, 1997) highlights the importance of being able to compile usable data for humanitarian assistance in general:

*UNDP...recognizes the need for better information systems on IDPs. Apart from registering IDP numbers and needs, such systems must also record action taken to meet both relief and development requirements. This indispensable data is often neglected in the understandable rush to assist, yet it is the foundation for coherently shaping comprehensive programmes from the activities of different agencies. UNDP will contribute to the building of information systems on IDPs at the country level.*⁴

The most recent review of the success of humanitarian assistance, the Active Learning Network for

¹ ALNAP Annual Review 2002, p.90

² Gilbert, R. (2001), p. iv

³ <http://www.undp.org/erd/archives/internal.htm>

⁴ <http://www.undp.org/erd/archives/internal.htm>

Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) Annual Review 2002, points out that the shelter and housing sector consistently under performs when compared to the other three sectors.

Shelter and housing... was the least successful sectoral intervention... Problems include: uncoordinated agency planning, leading to a large number of different and often inappropriate designs; different and often inappropriate approaches to construction; poor coverage because of the uniquely 'lumpy' nature of the resources; and inadequate resettlement planning⁵

The fact that shelter may be described a cross-cutting issue, which is caught between the usual categories of 'relief' and 'rehabilitation', means that there is a lack of responsibility for the development of expertise in the sector. In order to increase the effectiveness of shelter provision, the sector needs to be properly analysed and the first step is quantifying spending on shelter in order to evaluate the scale of work done in this area.

4 objectives and purpose

This paper intended to find out what data is currently publicly available for calculating expenditure on temporary shelter and settlement. The goal was set to see how feasible it was to reach it with the current data available. This goal is to be able to calculate approximate spending on shelter by:

- a. agency;
- b. region;
- c. type of activity;
- d. number of beneficiaries (and whether these beneficiaries can be broken down into refugee, IDP or disaster-affected);
- e. proportion of imported shelter responses compared to those using local material;
- f. in temporary settlements, broken down into communal shelter, family shelter and agency infrastructure for co-ordination of temporary settlements.

The object of this scoping paper is to highlight the obstacles that are in the way of realising the ultimate aim of the research.

5 literature review

5.1 introduction

As far as we can ascertain with limited research time, no attempt has been made to aggregate shelter spending outside of ReliefWeb's work, and many agencies do not isolate shelter as a separate sector in their annual expenditure reports.

ReliefWeb has broken down spending by sector for UN appeals associated with complex emergencies or natural disasters. While this certainly gives an indication of the relative sizes of sectors, it constitutes only a small proportion of all aid. This is examined further in section 5.2.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD has put together reports on spending in other sectors, notably forestry and health.⁶ This suggests that the main obstacle to a similar comparison for shelter is one of will, rather than one of practicality.

The work done by ALNAP in assessing the success of the shelter sector, described in section 3.3, is

⁵ ALNAP Annual Review 2002, p.95

⁶ Recent Trends in Official Development Assistance to Health, September 2000.

<http://www.oecd.org/pdf/M00005000/M00005307.pdf>

based on a number of case studies rather than general figures.

Research aimed at aggregating spending by donors and analysing the pattern of ODA has been carried out by Development Initiatives,⁷ the main researchers being Judith Randel and Tony German., Most of this research is, however, based around the macro figures of country donors and recipients, and it is not analysed by sector.

DAC have an online database of their Creditor Reporting System (CRS) which:

*is an information system comprising data on individual aid activities on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and official aid (OA).*⁸

However, this only covers DAC countries⁹ and is complete as although DAC's spending data is broken down into sectors, not every donor has reported and therefore figures may appear to be misleadingly low for some areas.

UNDP also have an online database of projects. This can, unfortunately, only be searched by country and would involve an extremely time-consuming collation exercise in order to draw out shelter expenditure at both regional and global levels.

A good example of how detailed information is available at the project level is Turkey: Earthquakes Situation Report No. 35.¹⁰ Reporting on a catastrophe that required an enormous amount of assistance in the form of shelter, the IFRC provides figures for relief materials distributed by the Turkish Red Crescent Society. This information ranges from the number of tents provided to the amount of soap distributed.

While this level of detail is not possible for all projects, it does demonstrate that, at the project level, there is a wealth of information.

5.2 UNOCHA ReliefWeb

Reliefweb's Financial Tracking System (FTS), part of OCHA, provides the closest thing to an aggregated sectoral breakdown of aid. Data is based on the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), which gathers data from all donors involved in UN appeals responding to complex emergencies and natural disasters. Donors include UN agencies, donor governments and NGOs and data is gathered through completion of a standard form:

*Contributions reported by donors in the standard "14 point" recording Format are included in the tables after they have been confirmed by Agencies or other relevant organisations...FTS can only report on contributions that are officially confirmed by the appealing organisation...Based upon experience, the estimated time between when a decision is reported to OCHA by the donor and confirmed by the Agency is approximately a month.*¹¹

This 14-point form can be found in **annex b**.

The data provided by the FTS is therefore consistent and constantly updated. The sectoral breakdown for Consolidated Appeals and Natural Disasters is shown in chart 1:¹²

⁷ <http://www.devinit.org>

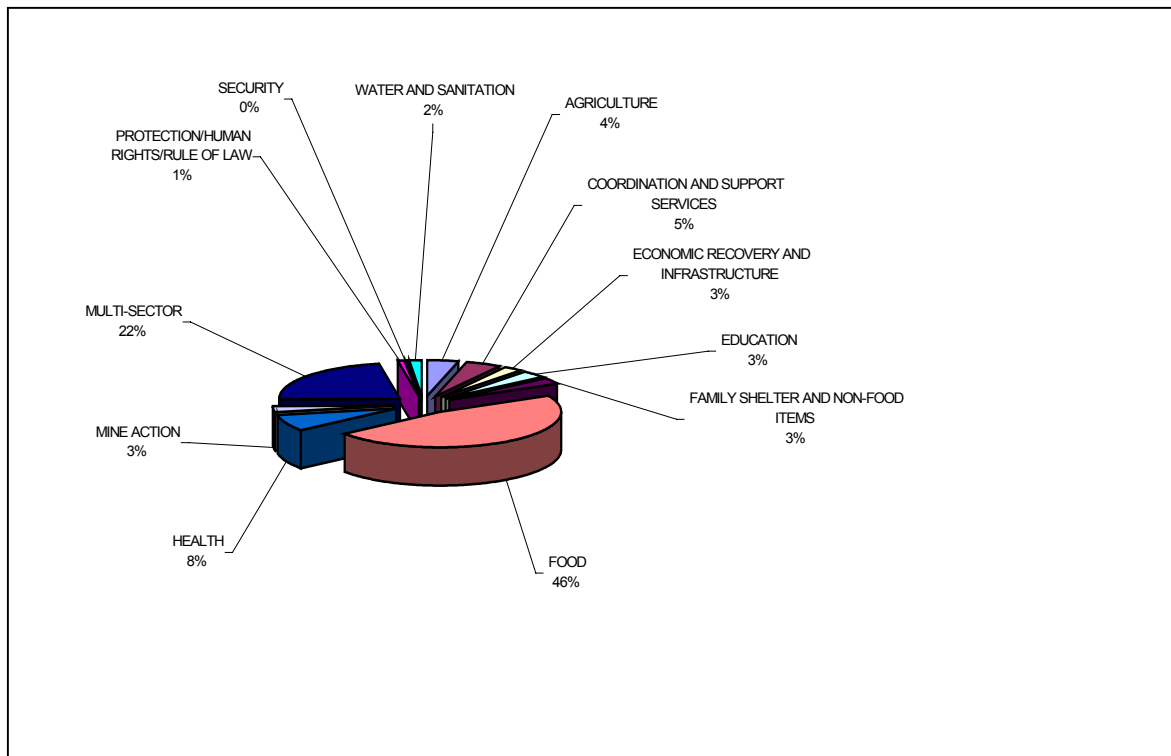
⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/htm/M00005000/M00005347.htm>

⁹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Commission of the European Communities

¹⁰ <http://www.reliefweb.int/w/Rwb.nsf/480fa8736b88bbc3c12564f6004c8ad5/d35295f7b8bbcac4c12568700054808d?OpenDocument>

¹¹ <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts/help/whatis.asp>

¹² Calculated from the table of Donor Contributions by Sector, http://www.reliefweb.int/fts/reports/pdf/ocha_16_2002.pdf

chart 1 **breakdown of donor contributions to OCHA, 2002**

Family shelter and food items make up 3% of contributions. This is equivalent to the education sector and larger than the water and sanitation sector.

ReliefWeb also provides breakdowns by donor and by donor country. This breakdown by donor is useful, as it can help to give a rough idea of how much of the total global aid CAP constitutes. Table 1 shows a comparison of the donations reported to OCHA so far this year compared to the annual spending of selected agencies.

The FTS records only a tiny fraction of total aid spent. While this comparison is not perfect, as the FTS figures do not cover the whole year and are concentrated only on natural disasters and complex emergencies, table 1 gives an indication of the amount of spending that has not been processed in this way.

In conclusion, ReliefWeb provides an excellent model for calculating sectoral spend and indicates that shelter is a significant sector in its own right. However, it is restricted to the CAP and may not give a truly accurate picture.

table 1 **donor contributions to OCHA compared to agency annual spending**

Agency	Contribution to OCHA 2002 (as of 24 May) GBP (thousands) ¹³	Annual spending GBP (thousands) ¹⁴	Contribution as % of annual spending
CARE	0	34,107	-
IFRC	143	144,690	0.1%
OXFAM UK	13	46,000 (emergency response)	0.03%
UK gov (DFID)	3,220	325,565 (humanitarian assistance)	0.1%
UNICEF	1,026	762,730	0.0001%
UNHCR	324	550,381	0.00006%

¹³ Using an exchange rate of \$1 = 0.684662 GBP on 17th May 2002 from www.xe.com

¹⁴ Based on annual report details in annex a

6 methodology

6.1 object of study

The following agencies were investigated:

British Red Cross; CAFOD; CARE International; Children's Aid Direct; Concern; DEC; DFID; GOAL; OXFAM; Save the Children; Tearfund; ICRC; IFRC; UNICEF; ECHO; UNHCR; World Bank; World Vision.

IOM and German Agro Action were also investigated. German Agro Action's material was, however, not available in English, and IOM appeared not to publish an on-line annual report at the time of research. Some DEC agencies did not respond to requests by the research team, or responded too late to be included in analysis, including ActionAid, ChristianAid, Merlin and Everychild.

As a result of available material, this project is biased towards analysis of British agencies and agencies involved with **shelterproject.org** activities. However, it should provide an indicator of trends within agencies worldwide.

6.2 materials used

The research was largely Internet-based. The research team used agencies' annual as well as cursory web searches within their sites. Two agencies were then selected for case studies: GOAL and Oxfam GB. This offered the chance to visit the agencies themselves and obtain information directly.

Some informal enquiries were made concerning background literature, in addition to carrying out web searches. Conversations took place face-to-face or over email with: Judith Randel of Development Initiatives; Frances Stevenson from the Overseas Development Institute; and Tony Beck from The Institute of Asian Research.

Lucy Carver at ALNAP provided invaluable assistance in helping to make these contacts and in providing reading material.

Once the annual reports were first examined, a framework of analysis/presentation was agreed on within the group and the annual reports were studied for quantitative data on spending.

Where possible, charts were made of agency spending and notes were made on how easy/difficult it was to obtain the information set out by the project's original goal.

6.3 constraints and limitations

It must be noted that since researchers could only volunteer a small amount of time, the work could not be carried out in as detailed a way as the team would have liked.

7 findings

7.1 overview

The quality of data found for shelter spending ranged from: the reasonably detailed e.g. Oxfam's Annual Report and Accounts 2000/01, to a complete lack of sectoral breakdown, e.g. CAFOD's annual review 2000/01.

In most cases, while there was no breakdown of spending on shelter at an annual report level, often this could be found at an individual project or country level.

A major obstacle to aggregating the data that is available is that of comparable definitions. Some www.shelterproject.org associated with the university of cambridge for research projects info@shelterproject.org

agencies do not define publicly what is meant by 'shelter' and many categorise their costs in different ways i.e. whether expenditure on shelter includes the costs of storing and transporting tents as well as the costs of the tents themselves.

table 2 **shelter expenditure by agency**

Agency	Time period	Definition	% spent on shelter
Children's Aid Direct	Oct 99-Sept 00	"Rehabilitation and Shelter" / Total Spending	25% of total overall expenditure
Concern Worldwide	2000	"Shelter" / Sierra Leone Project	44% of project expenditure
DEC	Jan-Oct 2001	"Shelter" / DEC Response to Earthquake Gujarat	28% of project expenditure
OXFAM	1999	"Shelter" / Spending by OXFAM GB Humanitarian Department	8% of total expenditure
OXFAM	1995-2002	All projects	23% of all projects have a shelter component
GOAL	2000	"Shelter Expenditure" / Relief and Development projects	31% of relief and development projects had a shelter component
ICRC	2000	"Water and Habitat" / Total Spending on Assistance Activities	14% of total assistance expenditure
IFRC	2000	"Shelter and Construction" / Southern Africa Appeal	30% of project expenditure
UNHCR	1999	"Shelter and Other Infrastructure" / Iran Project	11% of project expenditure

ReliefWeb provides information nearest to an aggregate level (see section 5.2).

Individual breakdowns for each agency are to be found in **annex a**.

7.2 **Oxfam GB case study**

Our preliminary research with Oxfam GB on their involvement in the shelter sector yielded the following three conclusions.

1. 23% of Oxfam GB projects over the last seven years had a shelter component.
2. The average spend per capita in 2001 per beneficiaries within the four sectors of nutrition, shelter, health, and water and sanitation was:

nutrition	shelter	health	water&sanitation
GBP 3.83	GBP 1.38	GBP 0.82	GBP 0.62

3. The three pie charts below illustrate the spend by Oxfam GB Humanitarian Department by sector over each year. In summary, 8% was spent on shelter in 1999, 6% in 2000, and 4% in 2001.

chart 2

sectoral expenditure by Oxfam GB Humanitarian Department, 1998/99

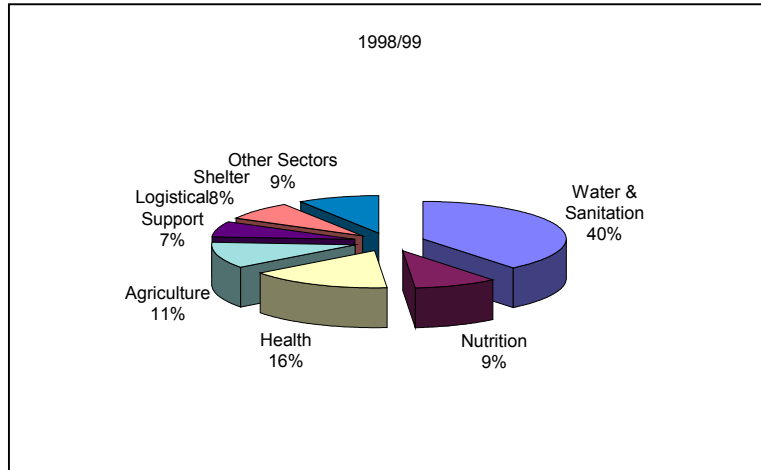


chart 3

sectoral expenditure by Oxfam GB Humanitarian Department, 1999/00

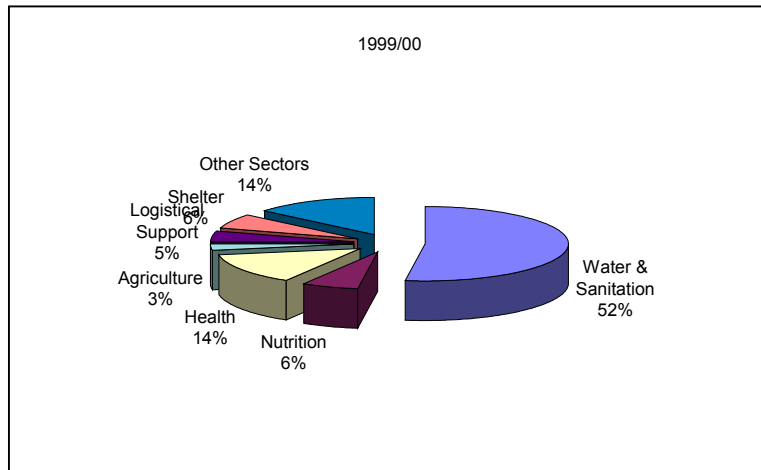
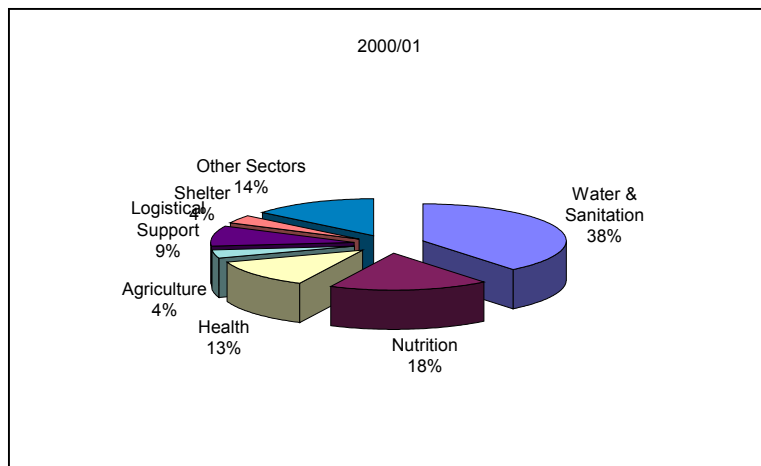


chart 4

sectoral expenditure by Oxfam GB Humanitarian Department, 2000/01



These statistics were extracted from OXFAM GB Project Application Summary Form (PASF) records of the past seven years. The structure of these records is presented in annex c. These records also offer information about whether the shelter programmes were:

- a) funded by bi-lateral or multi-lateral donors
- b) a result of conflict or natural disaster, or both
- c) refugee or IDP camps, reconstruction, assistance to host families, etc.
- d) in hot or cold climates
- e) undertaken using imported or locally-procured materials
- f) integrated within a package of NFIs, eg stoves, blankets, cooking utensils
- g) assisting mainly the old or the young, and men or women

The existence of PASFs means that it is possible to get fairly accurate figures as to shelter sector spend. There are two problems with this process, however. First is that it is a laborious process. Second is that a project is only classified as belonging to a specific sector if it contains a 50% or higher component of that sector. While this is the same for all sectors, it does beg the question as to how many projects have a considerable shelter component, but are not recorded as such.

7.3 GOAL case study

These statistics were extracted with GOAL's backing from GOAL's *Annual Report 2000*. The report contains summary accounts for each country that GOAL works in. Individual projects and their expenditure are listed in full, and the shelter spend figures were gathered by identifying projects connected with shelter provision, and collating their expenditure totals by year.

While it was a relatively simple process, there were two main problems. The first was that it was a time consuming process, and the second was that it was not always clear which projects were connected with shelter from the project titles. Where there was any ambiguity, projects were assumed not to be connected with shelter provision, so the true total might be higher.

Work on GOAL spend figures revealed that:

1. 29% of GOAL projects over the last two years had a shelter component.
2. The two pie charts below illustrate the percentage spend by GOAL on shelter related projects compared with the total amount spent on other relief and development projects. In summary, 27% was spent on shelter in 1999 and 31% was spent on shelter in 2000.

This is shown in the charts below:

chart 5 **proportion of GOAL's projects with shelter component, 2000**

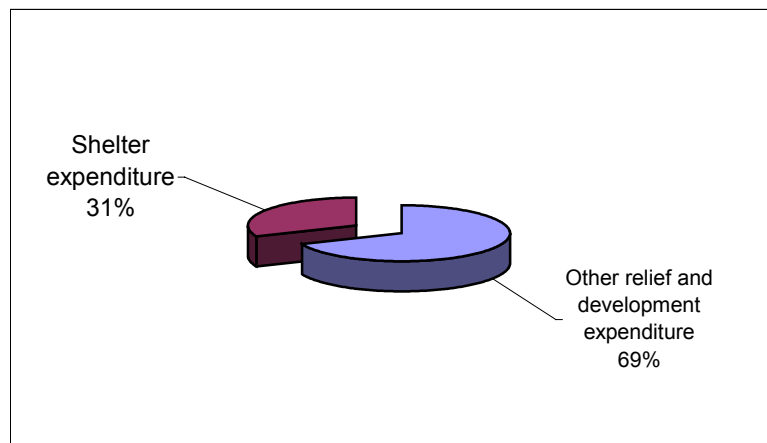
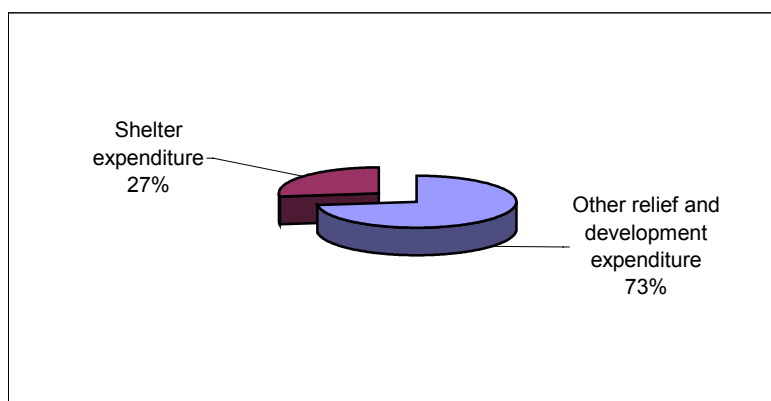


chart 6

proportion of GOAL's projects with shelter component, 1999



8 conclusions

8.1 next steps

Access to internal information on the definition of 'shelter' and other spending areas connected to shelter is crucial to being able to collate information on spending.

In order for this data to be gathered, it would be useful for **shelterproject.org** researchers to have access to agency financial information in collaboration with a representative of the agency. Hopefully, if agencies hold electronic copies of their project/country budget breakdowns, then this process should be reasonably straightforward.

8.2 gathering better data

There are fundamental methodological problems for producing a final figure for the size of the shelter sector. In its analysis of Recent Trends in ODA to Health (2000), DAC picks out a number of problems, for example:

The sectoral statistics have their limitations...each activity can be assigned only one sector/purpose code. This is so that a "pie chart" of total aid by sector can be produced as the total adds up to 100 % of all aid. For activities cutting across several sectors, either a multisector code or the code corresponding to the largest component of the activity is used.

Consequently, DAC statistics on aid to health only relate to activities that have health as their main purpose and fail to capture aid to health delivered within multisector (e.g. basic social services) programmes. In other words, while providing a consistent base of statistics on aid to health that permits monitoring trends and assessing orders of magnitude, the DAC systems may somewhat underestimate the amounts effectively made available. (p.3)¹⁵

ReliefWeb offers a model for data processing. In gathering better data it would seem sensible to use a format as close to the OCHA/ECHO 14 point format (see **annex b**). Whether individual agency report forms can easily be adapted to fit this system is a question that can only be answered with the help of the agencies themselves.

The goal set out in section 4 of breaking down shelter spending appears to be a long way off. However, with access to agencies' project data it should be possible to code the information using the 14 point record format as a template.

¹⁵ Recent Trends in Official Development Assistance to Health, September 2000. <http://www.oecd.org/pdf/M00005000/M00005307.pdf>

8.3 key conclusions

These key conclusions, repeated in the executive summary, offer indicators summarised from chapter 7 (findings) and from the annexes as to: (8.3.1) how data gathering is currently constrained; and (8.3.2) case study examples of the information that can be sourced, if access to it is granted by agencies.

8.3.1 obstacles to collecting the data include:

- a. lack of definitions and agreed standards;
- b. available yet inaccessible information;
- c. differing classifications of spending at a project level between agencies.

8.3.2 case studies of GOAL and Oxfam GB's shelter spend revealed that:

- a. approximately 29% of GOAL projects contained a shelter component;
- b. around 6% of Oxfam GB's expenditure is on shelter;
- c. 23% of Oxfam GB projects contained a shelter component;
- d. in 2001, Oxfam GB spent more per capita on shelter than on either health or water and sanitation.

annex a agency breakdowns

Agency	British Red Cross (DEC member)														
Source	<i>British Red Cross Annual Review 2000 plus 2000 Trustees' Report and Accounts.</i>														
Geographical area covered	Listed as: UK, Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Asia, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Bulgaria Cambodia, Caribbean, Chechnya, Central Asia, China, East Africa, Ethiopia, Former Soviet Union, Georgia, Great Lakes, India, Kenya, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, North Korea, Russia (Western Siberia Zone), Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South East Asia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam & West Africa.														
Time period covered	1 st January to 31 st December 2000.														
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	The British Red Cross classifies shelter spending under the general heading of: "international work", which includes overseas aid, development programmes and training.														
Shelter expenditure	No shelter breakdown given, but £62.0 million was spent on "international work" in 2000.														
Main beneficiaries	People in crisis.														
Pie chart showing British Red Cross' overall expenditure during 2000	<p>The pie chart illustrates the distribution of the British Red Cross' overall expenditure in 2000. The largest portion is UK Services at 36%, followed by International work at 41%. Other categories include Shops (11%), Fundraising (7%), Management and administration (3%), and Communications (2%).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UK Services</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International work</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shops</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fundraising</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management and administration</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communications</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	UK Services	36%	International work	41%	Shops	11%	Fundraising	7%	Management and administration	3%	Communications	2%
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International work	41%														
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Fundraising	7%														
Management and administration	3%														
Communications	2%														

Agency	CAFOD (DEC member)												
Source	<i>CAFOD Review of the Year 2000/01.</i>												
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Global.												
Time period covered	1 st October 1999 to 31 st March 2001 (18 months).												
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	CAFOD summarise their accounts into “development” and “emergencies” expenditure by country. In the narrative report on housing, activities include running ‘self-build’ projects and providing ‘house building kits’.												
Shelter expenditure	No shelter breakdown given, but £26,246,000 spent on development and £13,139,000 on emergencies in the 18 months covered in their Annual Review, giving an annual average expenditure of £17,497,000 on development and £8,759,333 on emergencies.												
Main beneficiaries	The poor.												
Pie chart showing CAFOD’s overall expenditure 1st Oct 1999 - 31st March 2001	<p>The pie chart illustrates the distribution of CAFOD's total expenditure over the 18-month period. The data is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overseas programmes</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and information</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project grant support costs</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fundraising and publicity</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management and administration</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Overseas programmes	75%	Education and information	8%	Project grant support costs	8%	Fundraising and publicity	8%	Management and administration	1%
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Overseas programmes	75%												
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Management and administration	1%												

Agency	CARE International (DEC member)																
Source	<i>CARE International UK Financial Statements 2001</i>																
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Asia/CIS, Eastern Europe, Greater Horn, Latin America, Middle East, Southern Africa, West Africa and 'other projects'.																
Time period covered	1 st July 2000 to 30 th June 2001.																
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	CARE International break their expenditure down into "emergency relief", "food aid" and "development" by geographical area.																
Shelter expenditure	No shelter breakdown given but £17,976,355 spent on emergency relief and £16,130,417 spent on development in 2001, and £15,952,469 spent on emergency relief and £15,879,583 spent on development in 2000.																
Main beneficiaries	The vulnerable and poor in the developing world.																
Pie chart to show CARE International UK's overall expenditure in 2000/01	<p>A 3D pie chart showing the distribution of CARE International UK's overall expenditure in 2000/01. The largest slice is Direct charitable expenditure at 94%, followed by Fundraising expenditure at 4%, Administration expenses at 2%, and CARE International secretariat fee at 0%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct charitable expenditure</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fundraising expenditure</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration expenses</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARE International secretariat fee</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Direct charitable expenditure	94%	Fundraising expenditure	4%	Administration expenses	2%	CARE International secretariat fee	0%						
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Pie chart to show the breakdown of CARE International UK's expenditure on 'emergency relief' projects in 2001 by country	<p>A 3D pie chart showing the breakdown of CARE International UK's expenditure on 'emergency relief' projects in 2001 by country. Southern Africa is the largest recipient at 35%, followed by Asia/CIS at 23%, Eastern Europe at 13%, Middle East at 16%, West Africa at 5%, Greater Horn at 7%, and Latin America at 1%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Southern Africa</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia/CIS</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern Europe</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Middle East</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Africa</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greater Horn</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Percentage	Southern Africa	35%	Asia/CIS	23%	Eastern Europe	13%	Middle East	16%	West Africa	5%	Greater Horn	7%	Latin America	1%
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Agency	Children's Aid Direct (DEC member)																						
Source	<i>Children's Aid Direct Annual Review 1999-2000.</i>																						
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Albania, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Haiti, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, DRPK North Korea, Sierra Leone and Tajikistan.																						
Time period covered	1 st October 1999 to 30 th September 2000.																						
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	CAD's expenditure is divided into 5 main areas, one of which is shelter. These are: "health care (including water and sanitation)", "rehabilitation and shelter", "food and agriculture", "distribution" and "child protection".																						
Shelter expenditure	Total 'overseas programmes' expenditure in 1999 is listed as £9,261,000. 25% was spent on rehabilitation and shelter, giving a total of £2,315,250.																						
Main beneficiaries	Children.																						
Pie chart to show Children's Aid Direct's Expenditure on overseas programmes between 1999 and 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>Children's Aid Direct's Expenditure on overseas programmes between 1999 and 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health care</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rehabilitation and shelter</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food and agriculture</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child protection</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Health care	44%	Rehabilitation and shelter	25%	Food and agriculture	16%	Distribution	9%	Child protection	6%										
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Agency	Concern (DEC member)												
Source	<i>Concern Worldwide Annual Report & Accounts 2000.</i>												
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, DR Congo, Cambodia, DPR Korea, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Venezuela and Uganda.												
Time period covered	2000 (no exact dates given).												
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Shelter projects are covered under the general heading of “relief and development work, development education”. Individual projects are broken down at a country level.												
Shelter expenditure	<p>No overall shelter spend given but “relief and development work, development education” expenditure for 2000 was £33,926,000, “promotion and support” costs were £4,494,000 and “management and administration” costs were £333,000.</p> <p>Expenditure is broken down by country, but not all projects have costings against them. £225,395 spent on providing shelter for 15,000 IDPs outside Freetown in Sierra Leone. £179,908 spent on assisting displaced people in the Nuba region of Sudan with distributions of food and shelter (metal sheets and blacksmith kits). £90,072 spent on assisting 125 families to build/repair their houses in Rwanda, in an area of chronic housing shortage. £829,618 spent on Shelter in Kosovo, providing 500 families with 345 ‘warm rooms’ and 129 new roofs along with 2 social housing complexes.</p>												
Main beneficiaries	The poorest people.												
Pie chart to show Concern Worldwide’s expenditure breakdown during 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>Expenditure Breakdown by Category</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Development work</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency work</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Programme development, management and support</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and campaigning</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management and administration</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Development work	38%	Emergency work	37%	Programme development, management and support	17%	Education and campaigning	6%	Management and administration	2%
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Agency	Concern continued										
<p>Pie Chart to show Concern Worldwide's project expenditure for Sierra Leone in 2000 (£511,685 total).</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Project Expenditure Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency primary health care</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seeds and tools</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schools</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Shelter	44%	Emergency primary health care	42%	Seeds and tools	12%	Schools	2%
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Agency	DEC*																														
Source	<i>Independent Evaluation: The DEC Response to the Earthquake in Gujarat January – October 2001</i> , (Humanitarian Initiatives, December 2001). http://www.disasters.org.uk/dec_standard/show_news.php?category_id=6																														
Geographical area covered	Gujarat, India.																														
Time period covered	January – October 2001.																														
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	DEC Evaluation shelter spend is separated out, under the heading of “shelter rehabilitation” work. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary shelter • Permanent housing: in-situ and relocation • Training, especially mason training • Education in earthquake safe construction • Material production (marginal) • Repair and retrofitting (marginal) • Advocacy in town planning (marginal) 																														
Shelter expenditure	The overall appeal raised £19 million through DEC and an additional £5 million through individual agencies. The appeal was only supposed to last 9 months, but 40% of the funds remained unspent at the end of October 2001. On 31 st October 2000, 28% of the DEC’s expenditure had gone on shelter = £4,032,000.																														
Main beneficiaries	People affected by the disaster in Gujarat.																														
Pie chart showing use of DEC funds for the Gujarat appeal as at 31 Oct 2001	<table border="1"> <caption>Data from Pie Chart: Use of DEC Funds for the Gujarat Appeal as at 31 Oct 2001</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other supplies/materials</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support costs non personnel</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support costs personnel</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water/sanitation</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management support</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingency</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household items</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blankets/clothes</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other costs</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Shelter	28%	Other supplies/materials	15%	Support costs non personnel	10%	Support costs personnel	10%	Health	11%	Water/sanitation	6%	Agriculture	4%	Food	3%	Management support	3%	Contingency	1%	Household items	3%	Blankets/clothes	1%	Other costs	5%	Shelter	28%
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* Participating agencies: ActionAid, British Red Cross Society, Care, Christian Aid, Concern, Help the Aged, Merlin, OXFAM, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision.

Agency	DFID																				
Source	Online statistics on international development from http://www.dfid.gov.uk/sid/ , <i>DFID Departmental Report 2002</i> http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/dr2002_report.pdf .																				
Geographical area covered	Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Pacific (including Asia Region), Latin America and Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Other																				
Time period covered	1 st April 2000 to 31 st March 2001																				
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	'Bilateral aid regional breakdown' includes expenditure figures for "urban and industrial development", "housing" and "construction". Overall bilateral figures for "humanitarian assistance" are broken down into "food aid" and "other humanitarian assistance".																				
Shelter expenditure	No shelter expenditure given, but DFID's database of Statistics on International Development allow you to search bilateral aid by sector including: construction and housing. However, there doesn't seem to be a category which covers emergency shelter. Total gross official flows of aid to developing countries came to £3.1 billion in 2000 and DFID's total development budget outturn for 2000/01 was £2.8 billion. This is broken down by bilateral expenditure by region and multilateral expenditure. DFID's bilateral food aid expenditure in 2000/01 was £12,816,000 and 'other bilateral humanitarian assistance' expenditure was £166,792,000 and DFID's total humanitarian assistance for 2000/01 was £325,565,000.																				
Main beneficiaries	Those living in absolute poverty.																				
A pie chart to show a selection of DFID's bilateral aid by sector for 200/01.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Expenditure (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>£163,871,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & population</td> <td>£190,361,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>£34,308,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water and sanitation</td> <td>£34,308,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conflict handling</td> <td>£24,343,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>£23,272,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural development</td> <td>£26,926,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade, hotels and tourism</td> <td>£5,802,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>£2,038,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Expenditure (£)	Education	£163,871,000	Health & population	£190,361,000	Construction	£34,308,000	Water and sanitation	£34,308,000	Conflict handling	£24,343,000	Roads	£23,272,000	Rural development	£26,926,000	Trade, hotels and tourism	£5,802,000	Housing	£2,038,000
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Agency	ECHO										
Source	ECHO's financial management database: http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/en/stats/statistics2.htm and <i>ECHO Annual Review 2000</i> http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/img_echo/pdf/annualreview2000_en.pdf										
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Middle East/North Africa, Latin America, NIS, Global, Asia, Ex-Yugoslavia, ACP Countries, Eastern Europe.										
Time period covered	1 st January to 31 st December 2000.										
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Humanitarian assistance										
Shelter expenditure	No overall shelter spend given, although project expenditure is broken down by country. ECHO spent £312.4 million ¹⁶ on humanitarian assistance in 2000. Expenditure for both "WFP food programmes" and "meeting the needs of disaster affected children" are listed, but no overall sectoral breakdown given. ECHO's financial management database, HOPE (Humanitarian Office Programme Environment) lists funding decisions but is only searchable by region and date rather than sector.										
Main beneficiaries	Victims of natural disasters and manmade crises outside the EU.										
Pie chart to show ECHO spending by region for 2000.	<table border="1"> <caption>ECHO Spending by Region for 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Africa, Caribbean & Pacific</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern Europe, New Independent States</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia, Latin America, Middle East, North Africa</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Percentage	Africa, Caribbean & Pacific	35%	Eastern Europe, New Independent States	30%	Asia, Latin America, Middle East, North Africa	32%	Other	3%
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Notes	The EU member States have agreed to inform ECHO when they approve funding for humanitarian aid, using a 14 point report system which includes shelter spend, to be made available on the website within 48 hours. See Annex 1 for this breakdown.										

¹⁶ Using an exchange rate of 1 euro = 0.635334 GBP on 22nd May 2002 from www.xe.com

Agency	GOAL																						
Source	<i>GOAL Annual Report 2000 and Audited Financial Statements.</i>																						
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Albania/Kosova, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Northern Sudan, Angola, Mozambique, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Southern Sudan - Southern Sector, Honduras, East Timor, India, Uganda, Philippines and Vietnam, plus microprojects (financial assistance to projects implemented by GOAL partners) in Argentina, Bangladesh, Columbia, Eritrea, India, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Somalia, Uganda and South Africa.																						
Time period covered	1st January 2000 - 31st December 2000.																						
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	GOAL classifies shelter spending under the umbrella of "relief and development". In 2000, GOAL's relief and development expenditure was broken down into: "primary health care", "HIV/Aids", "community development", "microprojects", "water and sanitation programmes", "displaced people/refugee programmes", "rehabilitation post emergency programmes", "street children programmes", "emergency humanitarian relief" and "other".																						
Shelter expenditure	No shelter spend breakdown given, but GOAL's relief and development total for 2000 was IR £18,665,700 or GBP £14,726,310 ¹⁷ . "Emergency humanitarian relief" came to GBP £3,209,359 ¹⁸ , "rehabilitation post emergency programmes" GBP £4,458,448, "displaced people/refugees programmes" GBP £2,037,276. GOAL also gives financial summary accounts for each country it works in, showing a project by project expenditure breakdown ie. for Kosova and Albania expenditure for: shelter (winterisation), shelter (construction), schools construction, community shelter rehabilitation and maternity hospital reconstruction, is shown.																						
Main beneficiaries	Poorest of the poor.																						
Pie chart to show GOAL's Relief and Development expenditure from 1st Jan to 31st Dec 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>GOAL's Relief and Development Expenditure Breakdown (2000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rehabilitation Post Emergency Programmes</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency Humanitarian Relief</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Displaced People/Refugee Programmes</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Health Care</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Street Children Programmes</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Development</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microprojects</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water and Sanitation Programmes</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Rehabilitation Post Emergency Programmes	30%	Emergency Humanitarian Relief	22%	Displaced People/Refugee Programmes	14%	Primary Health Care	13%	Other	11%	Street Children Programmes	5%	Community Development	2%	Microprojects	2%	Water and Sanitation Programmes	1%	HIV/AIDS	0%
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¹⁷ Using an exchange rate of 1 Irish pound = 0.788950 GBP on 8th May 2002 from www.xe.com

¹⁸ Figures include donations in kind.

Agency	ICRC												
Source	<i>ICRC Annual Report 2000</i> http://www.icrc.org/icrceng.nsf/5cacfdf48ca698b641256242003b3295/3a7fdea9443e0a92c1256a7f002eaa53?OpenDocument												
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Africa, Asia And The Pacific, Latin America And The Caribbean, Europe And North America, Middle East And North Africa, Headquarters.												
Time period covered	1 st January 2000 to 31 st December 2000.												
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	The ICRC classifies shelter spending under the umbrella 'Water and habitat'. In a brief summary of activities in 2000, the ICRC says: "The Water and Habitat Unit deals with matters relating to the maintenance or restoration of water-supply systems...Water-supply and sanitation work was carried out in camps for the displaced in Eritrea, Angola (Kuito), Ingushetia, Georgia, West Timor, Sri Lanka (Jaffna and Vavuniya) and the Philippines (Mindanao). Shelters were built in several parts of East Timor. (p.20)"												
Shelter expenditure	No shelter spend is given but expenditure is broken down by country, and by activity. The ICRC spent £11,710,195 ¹⁹ on assistance in 2000, of which £1,591,172 was on General Assistance, £4,814,327 was on Economic Security, £1,609,146 was on Water and Habitat, £3,057,434 was on Health Services and £638,932 was on Orthotics/prosthetics. Expenditure by country was: Africa £41,378, Asia and the Pacific £56,377, Latin America and the Caribbean was £21,865, Europe and North America was £100,036, the Middle East and North Africa was £22,507 and Headquarters was £63,151.												
Main beneficiaries	Victims of armed conflict and internal violence.												
Pie chart to show ICRC's expenditure on 'assistance activities' in 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>ICRC's expenditure on 'assistance activities' in 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Economic security</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health services</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assistance (general)</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water and habitat</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orthotics/prostheticis</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity	Percentage	Economic security	41%	Health services	26%	Assistance (general)	14%	Water and habitat	14%	Orthotics/prostheticis	5%
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¹⁹ Using an exchange rate of 1 CHF = 0.436996 GBP on 22nd May 2002

Agency	IFRC																		
Source	<i>IFRC Annual Review 2000</i> and online project expenditure breakdown for Southern Africa http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2001/ifrc/ifrc_sthafr_19jun.pdf																		
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Africa, Asia And The Pacific, Latin America And The Caribbean, Europe And North America, Middle East And North Africa, Headquarters.																		
Time period covered	1 st January 2000 to 31 st December 2000.																		
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	IFRC's shelter expenditure is classified under the headings of: "relief supplies" and "transport and storage", although some money might also be channelled to "national societies" to cover shelter needs in country.																		
Shelter expenditure	No overall shelter spend is given but IFRC spent a total of £144,690,379 ²⁰ during 2000, where £55,942,921 was spent on relief supplies and £11,902,390 was spent on transport and storage. Shelter spend is broken down at the project level, along with sectoral breakdowns for: food/seeds, clothing/textiles, medical & first aid and water.																		
Main beneficiaries	Refugees and victims of natural disasters (within IFRC's disaster response programme).																		
Pie chart to show IFRC overall expenditure breakdown during 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>IFRC overall expenditure breakdown during 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Relief supplies</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transportation and storage</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel and comms</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration office & general</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital equipment</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Relief supplies	41%	Personnel	32%	Transportation and storage	9%	Information	2%	Travel and comms	3%	Administration office & general	9%	Capital equipment	4%	Depreciation	0%
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Pie chart to show breakdown of South Africa project no. 01.43/2000 expenditure (total spent £334,526)	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of South Africa project no. 01.43/2000 expenditure (total spent £334,526)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter & Construction</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical & First Aid</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothing & Textiles</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other relief supplies</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Utensils & Tools</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teaching materials</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food/Seeds</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Shelter & Construction	30%	Water	27%	Medical & First Aid	23%	Clothing & Textiles	10%	Other relief supplies	8%	Utensils & Tools	2%	Teaching materials	0%	Food/Seeds	0%
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²⁰ Using an exchange rate of 1 swiss franc = 0.429030 GBP on 15th May 2002 from www.xe.com

Agency	Oxfam GB (DEC member)																												
Source	<i>Oxfam GB Annual Review 2000/01 and Oxfam Annual Report and Accounts 2000/01.</i>																												
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America, Caribbean and Europe.																												
Time period covered	1 st May 2000 to 30 th April 2001.																												
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Oxfam's shelter spend is broken down alongside that on: "health and nutrition", "water supply and sanitation", "agriculture", "institutional development" and "social organisation", "income generation/production", "information/lobbying" and "education and legal aid".																												
Shelter expenditure	Total spent on shelter in 2001 was £1,076,000, while £18,319,000 was spent on water supply and sanitation. Total spent on overall emergency response was £46.1 million, broken down into £18.3 million on food aid and £27.8 million on other emergency work.																												
Main beneficiaries	People suffering from poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world.																												
Pie chart to show Oxfam's overall programme expenditure in 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>Oxfam's overall programme expenditure in 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health and nutrition</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water supply and sanitation</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information, campaigning and education</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional development and social organisation</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income generation/production</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information/lobbying</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and Legal Aid</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logistics support</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support costs</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Managing and administering the charity</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Health and nutrition	26%	Water supply and sanitation	14%	Information, campaigning and education	17%	Institutional development and social organisation	10%	Agriculture	7%	Income generation/production	4%	Information/lobbying	5%	Education and Legal Aid	4%	Logistics support	4%	Support costs	6%	Shelter	1%	Managing and administering the charity	2%	Other	0%
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Pie chart to show Oxfam's expenditure by country in 2000	<table border="1"> <caption>Oxfam's expenditure by country in 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asia, Middle East & Europe</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America & Caribbean</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Percentage	Africa	49%	Asia, Middle East & Europe	36%	Latin America & Caribbean	15%																				
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Africa	49%																												
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Agency	Save the Children (DEC member)																				
Source	<i>Annual Report 2000/01 "Leading the Way" and Financial Accounts 2000/01.</i>																				
Geographical area covered	East and Central Africa, Southern and West Africa, Asia, UK and Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, The Caribbean and the Middle East.																				
Time period covered	1 st April 2000 to 31 st March 2001.																				
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Save the Children's work is divided into 6 areas: "children and work"; "education"; "food security and nutrition"; "health"; "HIV/AIDS"; and "social protection, welfare and inclusion". Its not clear whether shelter comes under: "social welfare" or "emergency, preparedness and delivery" expenditure.																				
Shelter expenditure	No shelter spend is given, but £91.4 million was spent on 'charitable expenditure' during 2000/01. This is broken down into £14,548,000 on children and work, £7,698,000 on education, £84,000 on the environment, £22,492,000 on food security and nutrition, £12,889,000 on health, £1,719,000 on HIV/AIDS, £10,466,000 on Social welfare, protection and inclusion, £16,377,000 on Emergency, preparedness and delivery and £2,838,000 on Information, campaigning and awareness.																				
Main beneficiaries	Children.																				
Pie chart to show Save the Children's overall charitable expenditure in 2000/01	<table border="1"> <caption>Save the Children's overall charitable expenditure in 2000/01</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food security and nutrition</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emergency, preparedness and delivery</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children and work</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social welfare, protection and inclusion</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information, campaigning and awareness</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environment</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Food security and nutrition	25%	Emergency, preparedness and delivery	18%	Children and work	16%	Health	14%	Social welfare, protection and inclusion	12%	HIV/AIDS	2%	Information, campaigning and awareness	4%	Education	9%	Environment	0%
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Environment	0%																				

Agency	Tearfund (DEC member)														
Source	<i>Annual Report and Accounts for Year Ended 31 March 2001.</i>														
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Mediterranean and Central Asia.														
Time period covered	1 st April 2000 to 31 st March 2001.														
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Tearfund classifies shelter spend under the headings of both "Operational Programme" expenditure which is broken down into: Overseas Personnel, Disaster Response Operations, Partner Training & Development and Short Term Overseas Programmes and "Grants to Partners".														
Shelter expenditure	No shelter spend given, but Tearfund spent £2,276,000 on Disaster Response Operations, £532,000 on Overseas Personnel, £1,852,000 on Partner Training and Development and minus £4,000 on Short Term Overseas Programmes (?!), and spent £18,144 through overseas partners in 2000/01.														
Main beneficiaries	The world's poor.														
Pie chart to show Tearfund's Operational Programme expenditure in 1999/2000	<table border="1"> <caption>Tearfund's Operational Programme expenditure in 1999/2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disaster Response Operations</td> <td>72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partner Training & Development</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overseas Personnel</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short Term Overseas Programmes</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Disaster Response Operations	72%	Partner Training & Development	20%	Overseas Personnel	7%	Short Term Overseas Programmes	1%				
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Pie Chart to Show the Percentage of funds spend through Local Partners by Country in 1999/2000 (includes gifts in kind)	<table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of funds spend through Local Partners by Country in 1999/2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Country/Region</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asia</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern and Southern Africa</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latin America and Caribbean</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mediterranean and Central Asia</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West and Central Africa</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country/Region	Percentage	Asia	22%	Eastern and Southern Africa	21%	Latin America and Caribbean	21%	Mediterranean and Central Asia	20%	West and Central Africa	14%	UK	2%
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Agency	UNHCR																														
Source	<i>UNHCR Global report 2000</i> , Source: http://www.unhcr.ch/pubs/fdrs/gr2000/gr2000toc.htm and http://www.unhcr.ch/pubs/fdrs/gr2000/irn.pdf for snapshot of Iran																														
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Great Lakes, East and Horn of Africa, West and Central Africa, Southern Africa, North Africa, Middle East, South-West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Central Europe and the Baltic States, Western Europe, North America and the Caribbean, Central America and South America.																														
Time period covered	1 st January to 31 st December 2000.																														
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	UNHCR seems to classify it's shelter spending within: emergency preparedness and response, resettlement projects, refugee women, refugee children and adolescents and possibly other programme support activities.																														
Shelter expenditure	No overall shelter spend given, although expenditure is broken down at the project level. Total spent by UNHCR in 2000 was £550,381,314 ²¹ .																														
Main beneficiaries	Refugees																														
Pie chart to show the breakdown of UNHCR's project expenditure in Iran in 1999.	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of UNHCR's project expenditure in Iran in 1999</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic Needs / Household Support</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operational Support (to Agencies)</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter / Other Infrastructure</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport / Logistics</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanitation</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Services</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal Assistance</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income Generation</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forestry</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Education	27%	Domestic Needs / Household Support	23%	Operational Support (to Agencies)	13%	Shelter / Other Infrastructure	11%	Transport / Logistics	8%	Health / Nutrition	8%	Water	6%	Sanitation	3%	Community Services	1%	Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	0%	Legal Assistance	0%	Income Generation	0%	Forestry	0%	Food	0%
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²¹ Using an exchange rate of \$1 = 0.686525 GBP on 16th May 2002 from www.xe.com

Agency	UNICEF																
Source	<i>UNICEF's Humanitarian Response To Children</i> http://www.unicef.org/cap/cenam.pdf , <i>Unicef Annual Report 2001</i> http://www.unicef.org/pubsgen/ar01/anrep01eng.pdf and <i>UNICEF CAP for Albania</i> http://www.unicef.org/cap/albania.pdf																
Geographical area covered	Listed as: the Americas and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, West and Central Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa and Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States.																
Time period covered	1 st January - 31 st December 2000.																
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	UNICEF divide their expenditure into: "child health"; "hygiene, water and environmental sanitation"; "child nutrition"; "community development and gender programmes"; "child protection"; "child nutrition" and "assessment, analysis and monitoring".																
Shelter expenditure	No shelter spend breakdown is given, although shelter-related projects are listed in the UNICEF Emergency Funding Requests made in conjunction with the UN Consolidated Appeal for Emergencies (CAPs). UNICEF spent £762,729,580 ²² in total in 2000. £700,896,035 went on country programmes of cooperation, 57,664,316 went on management and administration and £4,119,053 was written off.																
Main beneficiaries	Children living in poverty in developing countries.																
Pie chart to show the breakdown of UNICEF's programme expenditure in 2000 (excludes programme support costs)	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of UNICEF's programme expenditure in 2000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Child health</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hygiene, water and environmental sanitation</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community development and gender programmes</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child protection</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child nutrition</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assessment, analysis and monitoring</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Child health	40%	Education	18%	Hygiene, water and environmental sanitation	12%	Community development and gender programmes	9%	Child protection	8%	Child nutrition	7%	Assessment, analysis and monitoring	6%
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Agency	World Bank																										
Source	M. Arnold and P. Merrick 2002. "Development for disaster reduction—the role of the WorldBank". <u>Australian Journal of Emergency Management</u> , vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 34-36. and <u>World Bank Annual Report 2001</u> http://www.worldbank.org/annualreport/2001/wbar2001.htm																										
Geographical area covered	Listed as: Africa, East Asia and the Pacific Region, Europe - Central Asia Region, Latin America – Caribbean Region, Middle East – North Africa Region and South Asia Region.																										
Time period covered	1 st July 2000 to 30 th June 2001																										
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	The World Bank Group is not operational but does provide loans (not donation funding) for reconstruction as well as 'recovery support' projects. Shelter sector not specified in their sectoral loan breakdown.																										
Shelter expenditure	<p>No shelter loan total is given but since 1980, over £6.5²³ billion has been loaned for "reconstruction" compared to more than £15.5 billion for all disaster-related projects.</p> <p>A database of all reconstruction projects downloaded from http://www.worldbank.org/dmf/operations.htm indicates that the loans given in connection with reconstruction in recent years total £136 million (2002 to date), £204 million (2001), and £834 million (2000). Some projects are classified by disaster, including earthquakes, cyclones, floods, El Niño, forest fires, and drought. Others are classified by sector, i.e. Highways, Municipal Development and Housing Reconstruction, River Bank Protection, Water Supply, Food Security and Nutrition etc. Some cover both disaster and sector, such as El Niño Emergency Road Repair and Post Hurricane Agricultural Rehabilitation. Out of 140 projects, Bangladesh has had the most of any single country: 12.</p>																										
Main beneficiaries	People and economies affected by poverty.																										
Pie chart to show breakdown of World Bank's active disaster-related project loans by sector	<table border="1"> <caption>World Bank's active disaster-related project loans by sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environment</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water supply and sanitation</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electronic power and energy</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economic policy</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multisector</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public sector management</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil and gas</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Percentage	Agriculture	35%	Environment	19%	Urban	14%	Transport	11%	Water supply and sanitation	6%	Electronic power and energy	6%	Economic policy	2%	Multisector	3%	Public sector management	1%	Oil and gas	1%	Finance	1%	Education	1%
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²³ Using an exchange rate of \$1 = 0.684662 GBP on 17th May 2002 from www.xe.com

Agency	WORLD VISION																				
Source	<i>World Vision Annual Report</i> , Source: http://www.worldvision.org/worldvision/imagelib.nsf/main/wv_ar_01.pdf/%24file/wv_ar_01.pdf																				
Geographical area covered	Activities in most countries around the world, and in all regions																				
Time period covered	October 200 – September 2001																				
Definition of shelter and/or sector that includes shelter	Not strictly defined. Falls generally under “Emergency Relief” (Other categories are Food and Water; Health Care; Education; Economic Development)																				
Shelter expenditure	\$56m was spent ‘to aid disaster victims’																				
Main beneficiaries	Poor children and the poor																				
Pie chart to show the breakdown of World Vision’s total expenditure.	<p style="text-align: center;">World Vision expenditure 2000/01</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Child Sponsorship</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relief and Rehabilitation</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gifts in kind</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic programmes</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public awareness</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sponsorship ministries</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gifts to other ministries</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fundraising</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Child Sponsorship	19%	Relief and Rehabilitation	34%	Gifts in kind	8%	Domestic programmes	12%	Public awareness	1%	Sponsorship ministries	0%	Gifts to other ministries	11%	Management	5%	Fundraising	10%
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annex b UNOCHA/ECHO 14 point report system

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/en/stats/statistics2.htm> has ECHO's financial management database named HOPE (Humanitarian Office Programme Environment) which has been in operation since 1996. The EU Member States have agreed to inform ECHO when they approve funding for humanitarian aid, using a 14-point report system to be made available on the website within 48 hours.

ReliefWeb, part of UNOCHA, has the FTS (Financial Tracking System) online that operates in a similar way. In ReliefWeb's case, all donor spending that is related to UN appeals is recorded in the same way. The recording form looks like this:

<p>1. Donor</p> <p>2. Value: (a) Cash/in-kind (b) Currency (c) Amount</p> <p>3. Recipient country(ies) and breakdown: (a) Country (b) Amount</p> <p>4. Crisis/Disaster</p> <p>5. Date of decision: DDMMYY</p> <p>5a. Project code</p> <p>6. Channel(s): (a) Name (b) Type (choose from NGO, UN, IGO, Red Cross, Bilateral (direct), Private, Other (specify)) (c) Amount</p> <p>7. Local implementing agency</p> <p>8. Area of destination</p> <p>9. Description of aid (a) Objective: (b) Beneficiary group: (c) Aid sector(s): Logistics & operational support, Health & Medical, Sanitation, Food, Social, Water, Shelter, Transport, Education, Institutions, Demining, Energy, Post-conflict reconstruction, Non-earmarked grant, Agriculture, Human Rights, Household items, Other (describe)</p> <p>(d) Type of aid: Core humanitarian, Other food aid, Other refugee, Disaster Preparedness, Prevention, Other (describe)</p> <p>(e) Continuum: Urgent relief, Care and maintenance, Rehabilitation, Development</p> <p>(f) Duration: Start (DDMMYY), End (DDMMYY)</p> <p>10. Budgetary source</p> <p>11. Name and tel. no. of contact person</p> <p>11a. Embargo date</p> <p>The following fields must be completed whenever an in-kind contribution is made:</p> <p>12. Description of relief items and services provided ; quantity</p> <p>13. Transport: (a) land/sea/air (b) value</p> <p>14. Estimated date/place of arrival</p>

annex c Oxfam GB PASF format

This annex presents the relevant categories within the PASFs project description and management frameworks used to compile the statistics in section 7. The information in this record will allow **shelterproject.org** to determine Oxfam GB's response in terms of shelter with respect to whether it is:

- a. funded by bi-lateral or multi-lateral donors
- b. a result of conflict or natural disaster, or both
- c. refugee or IDP camps, reconstruction, assistance to host families, etc.
- d. in hot or cold climates
- e. undertaken using imported or locally-produced materials
- f. integrated within a package of NFIs, eg stoves, blankets, cooking utensils
- g. assisting mainly the old or the young, and men or women

1	PASF	DD-MM-YY
2	Status	
3	Access	
4	Associated projects	
5	Office	
6	Country	
7	Geographical area covered by project	
8	Short description of project and how funds are to be spent	
10	Total approved	
11	Region	
12	Budget head code	
13	Project approach (i.e. Emergency relief)	
14	Main assistance category (i.e. Shelter)	
15	Other assistance categories	
16	Project focus/principle beneficiaries	
17	Keywords	
18	Agency name	
20	Address	
21	Telephone	
22	Telex	
23	Contact person	
24	Agency type	
31	Grants breakdown	
32	GB Pounds equivalent of total budget approved	
33	Time period covered by budget	
37	What proportion of the project budget will come from Oxfam % Other %	
38	How will Oxfam's financial contribution be made?	
39	Spending categories	
42	Project objectives	
43	Project description:	Capacity of the office Beneficiaries Distribution Mechanism Management Finance Time Scale Monitoring and Evaluation Risk Analysis Annexes

annex d **list of initialisations**

ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
FTS	Financial Tracking System
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PASF	Project Application Summary Form
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

annex e **selected bibliography**

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