

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

WORLD DISASTERS REPORT

2005

Annex 1

Disaster Data

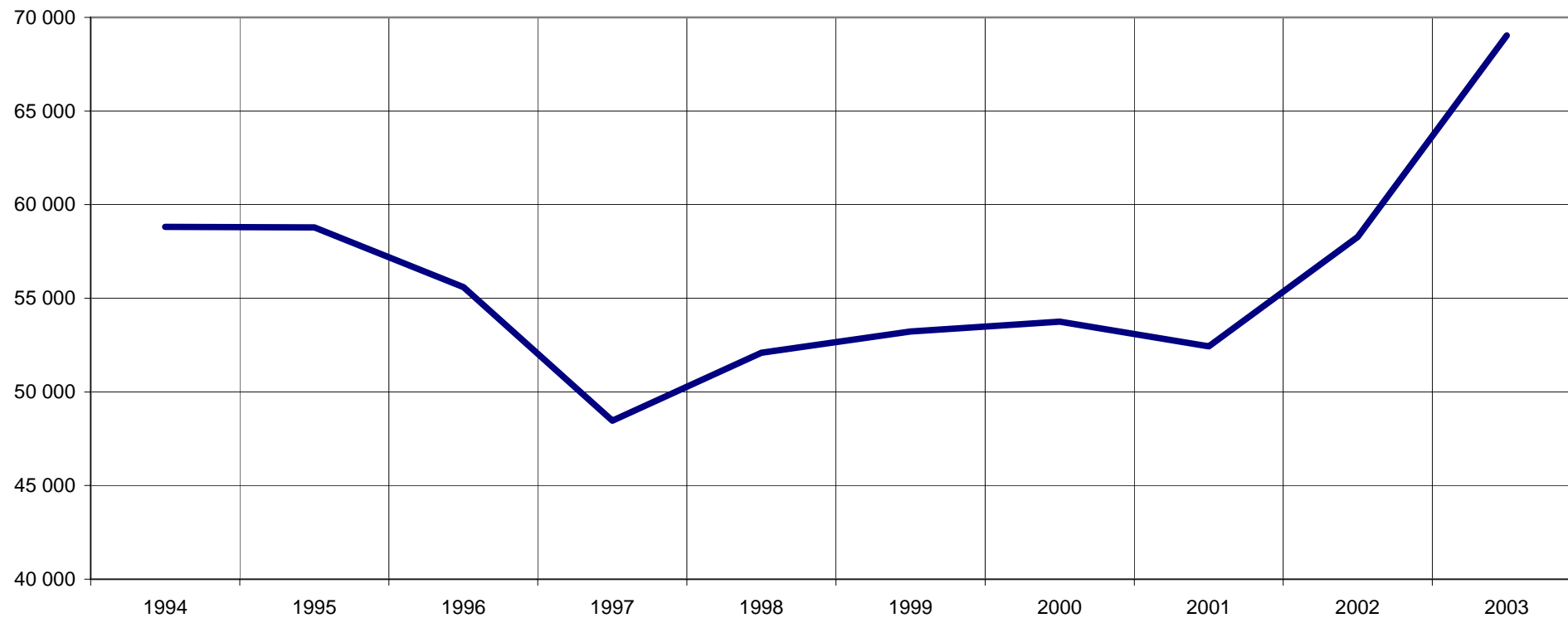
part 2 : Financial aid flows

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DAC Figure 1 : ODA net disbursements (US \$ million, 2003 prices) : 1994 - 2003

US \$ million

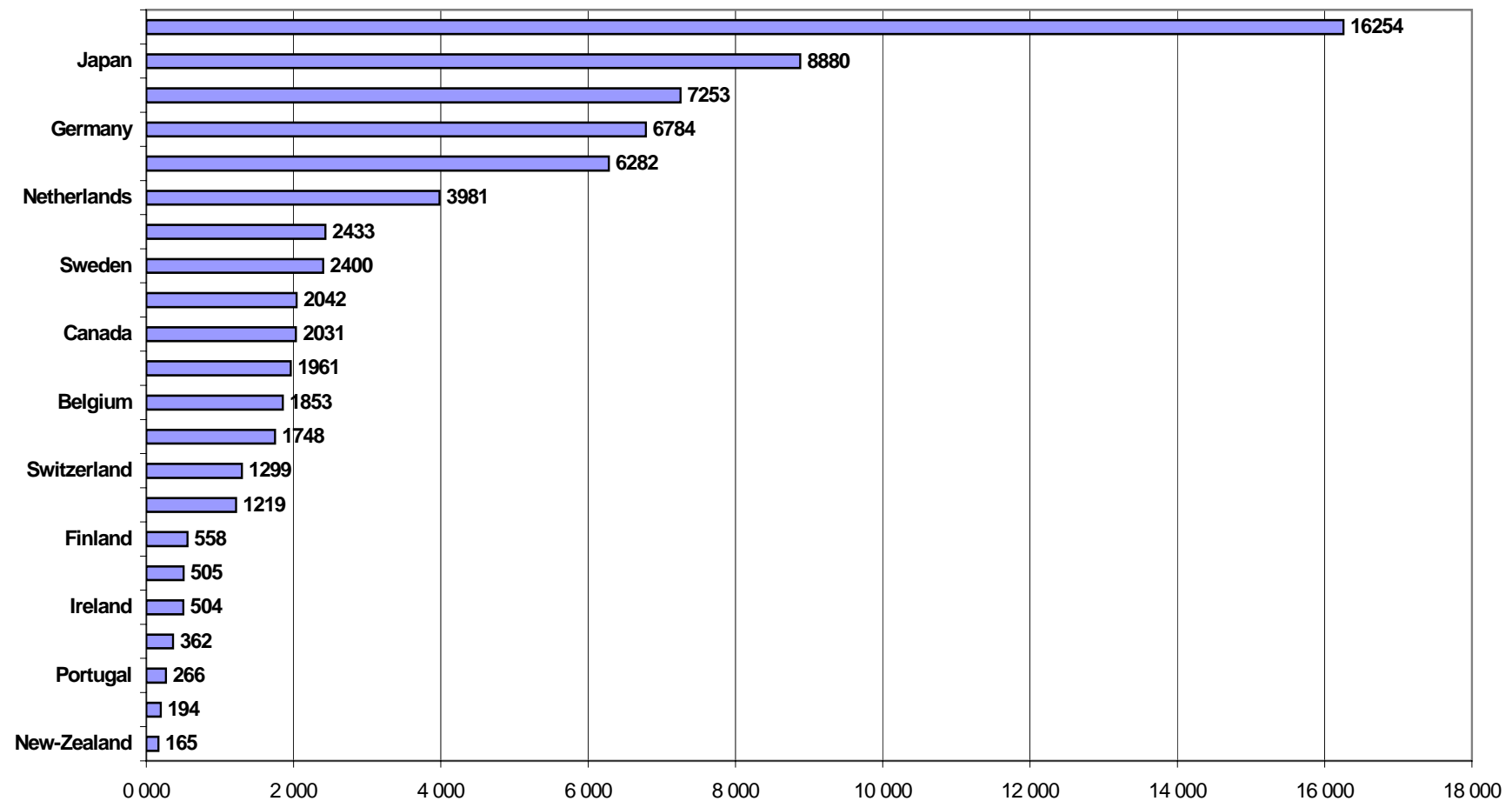


Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

Comments DAC figure 1

- Official Development Assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) grew to US\$ 69 billion in 2003 (the latest year available), an increase, in real terms, of 4.8 per cent compared to 2002.
- Preliminary data for 2004 show ODA rising to an estimated US\$ 72.2 billion (2003 prices), a probable increase of 4.6 per cent compared to 2003.
- In 2003, 42 per cent more aid was given than in 1997, the year with the lowest figure for the decade considered, and 17 per cent more than in 1994.
- These figures do not take the following into account : the non-DAC donors' development assistance (e.g., from Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Korea); voluntary contributions from the public via non-governmental organizations; and private financial flows from migrants to their countries of origin.
- In the future, ODA, based on DAC members' post-Monterrey commitments, should grow to more than US\$ 100 billion in 2010, although this is still not enough to ensure the Millenium Development Goals will be met (Source : World Bank Global Monitoring Report, April 2005).

DAC Figure 2 : ODA net disbursements in 2003 (US \$ million, 2003 prices)

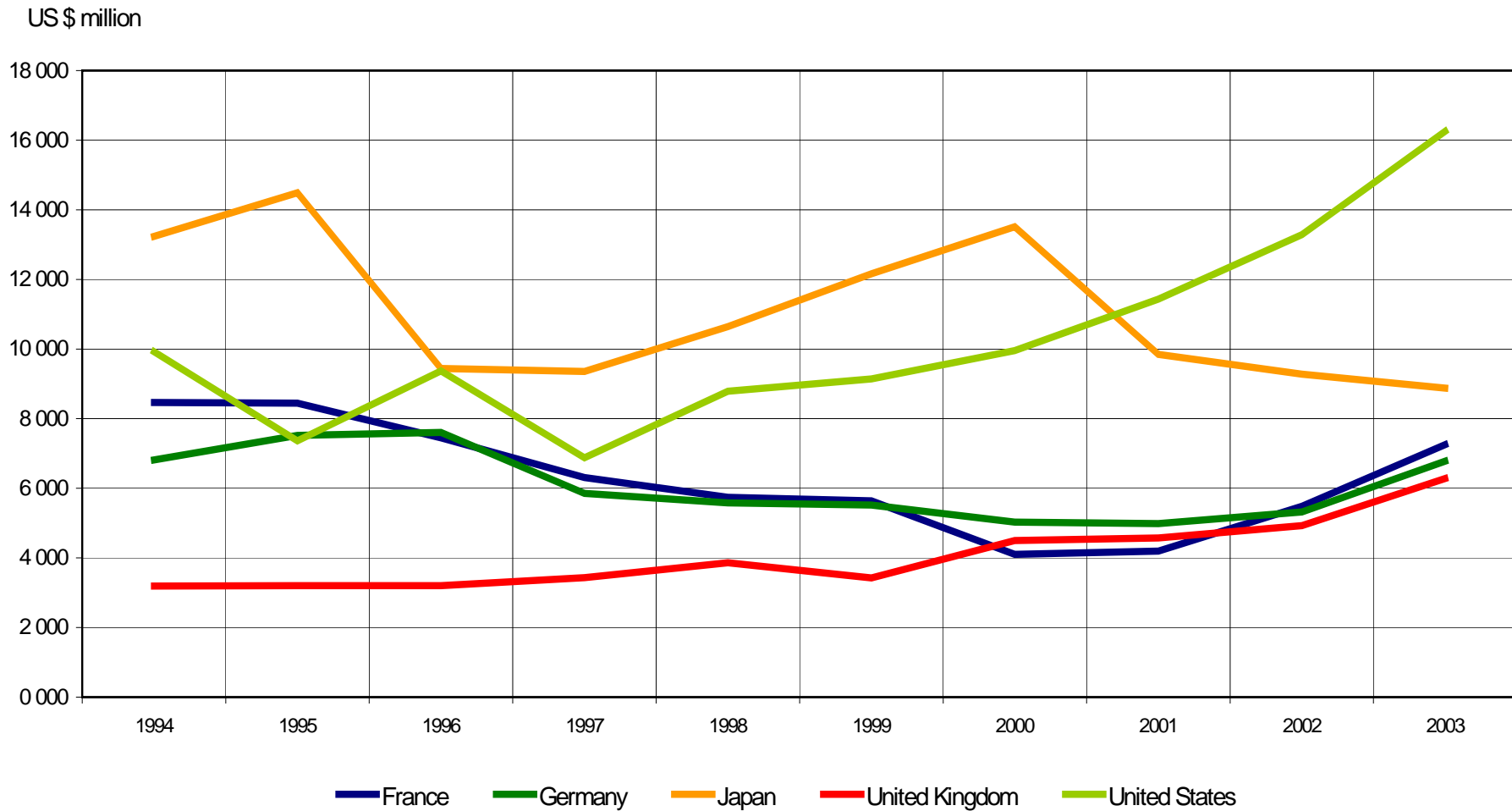


Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

Comments DAC figure 2

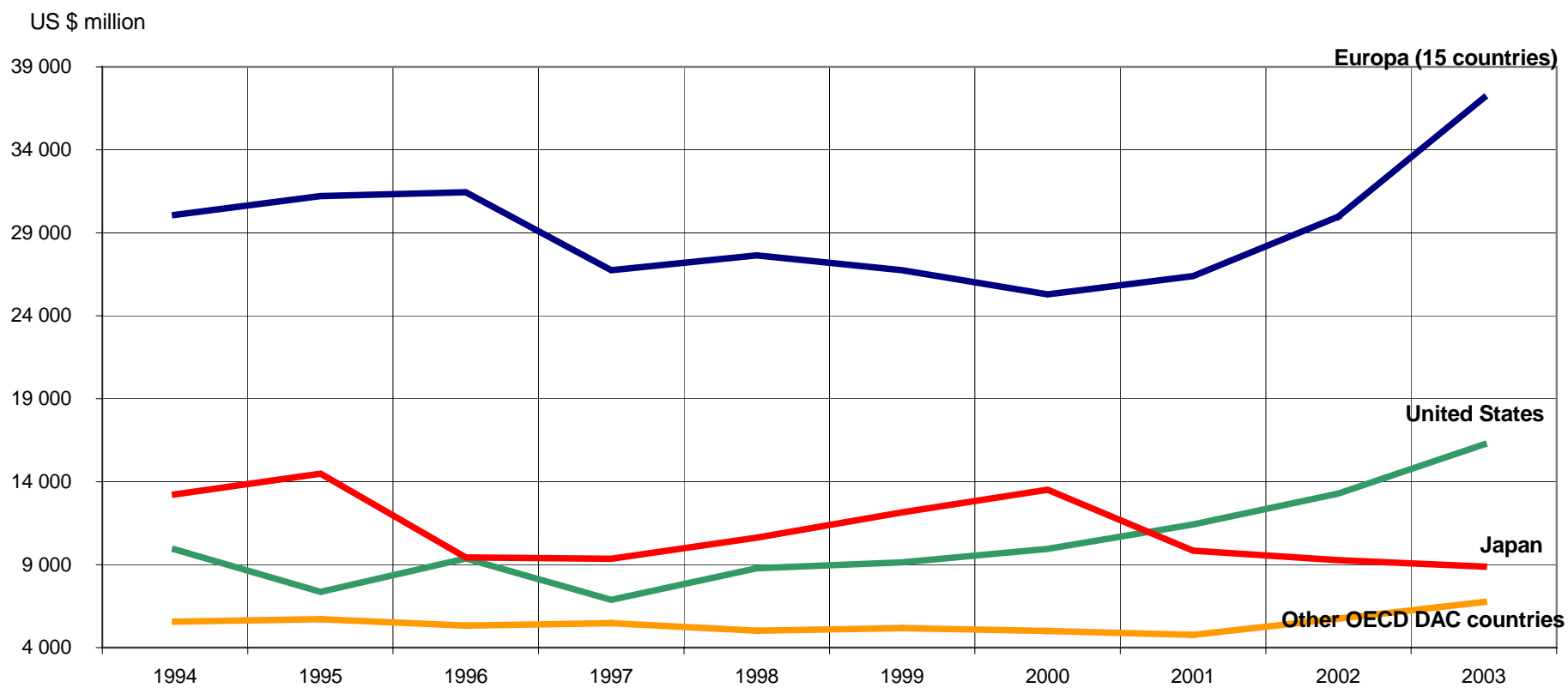
- The five biggest donors of ODA in 2003 were the United States (24 per cent of all ODA), Japan (13 per cent), France (11 per cent), Germany (10 per cent) and the United Kingdom (9 per cent). Their combined total of US\$ 45.4 billion represents two-thirds of all ODA.
- If the contribution of the 15 countries forming the European Union during 2003 are aggregated, their ODA amounts to US\$ 37.1 billion, representing more than half of all ODA.

DAC figure 3a : ODA : Evolution of DAC contributions (US\$ million, 2003 prices)



Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

DAC figure 3b : ODA : Evolution of DAC contributions (US\$ million, 2003 prices)

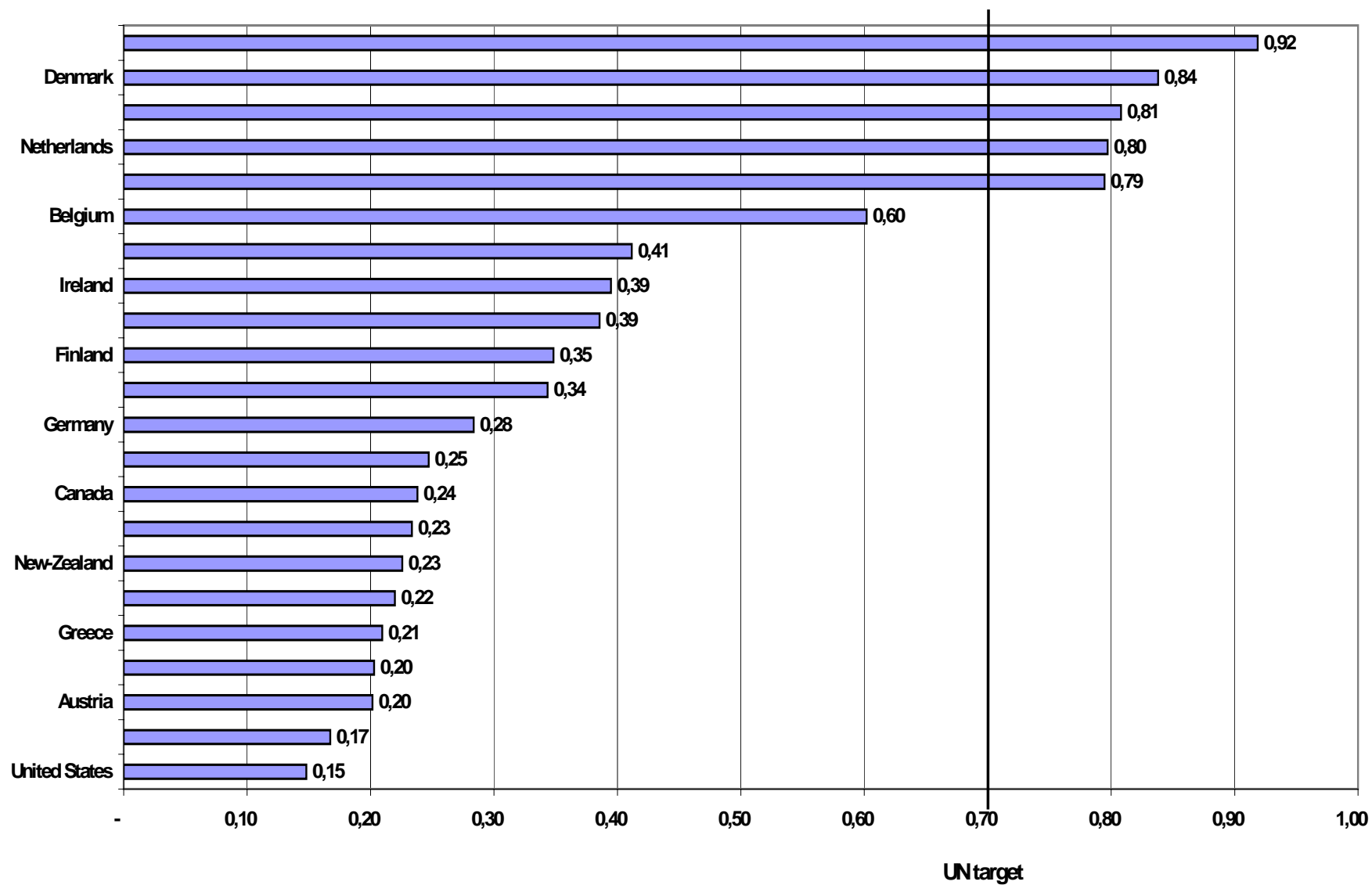


Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

Comments DAC figure 3

- The United States' development assistance more than doubled during 2003, compared to its low point in 1997. European countries ODA increased by factor 1.47 compared to its lowest level in of 2000. Japan's ODA in 2003 was its lowest for the decade..
- Compared to 2002, the biggest individual increases came from the United States (up US\$ 2.96 billion), France (up US\$ 1.77 billion), Germany (up US\$ 1.46 billion) and the United Kingdom (up US\$1.36 billion).
- Comparing 2003 with 2002 in real terms and in percentage terms, significant increases in ODA were made by Belgium (40.7 per cent), the United States (20.4 per cent), Switzerland (19.7 per cent) and the United Kingdom (14 per cent).

DAC Figure 4 : DA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI, 2003

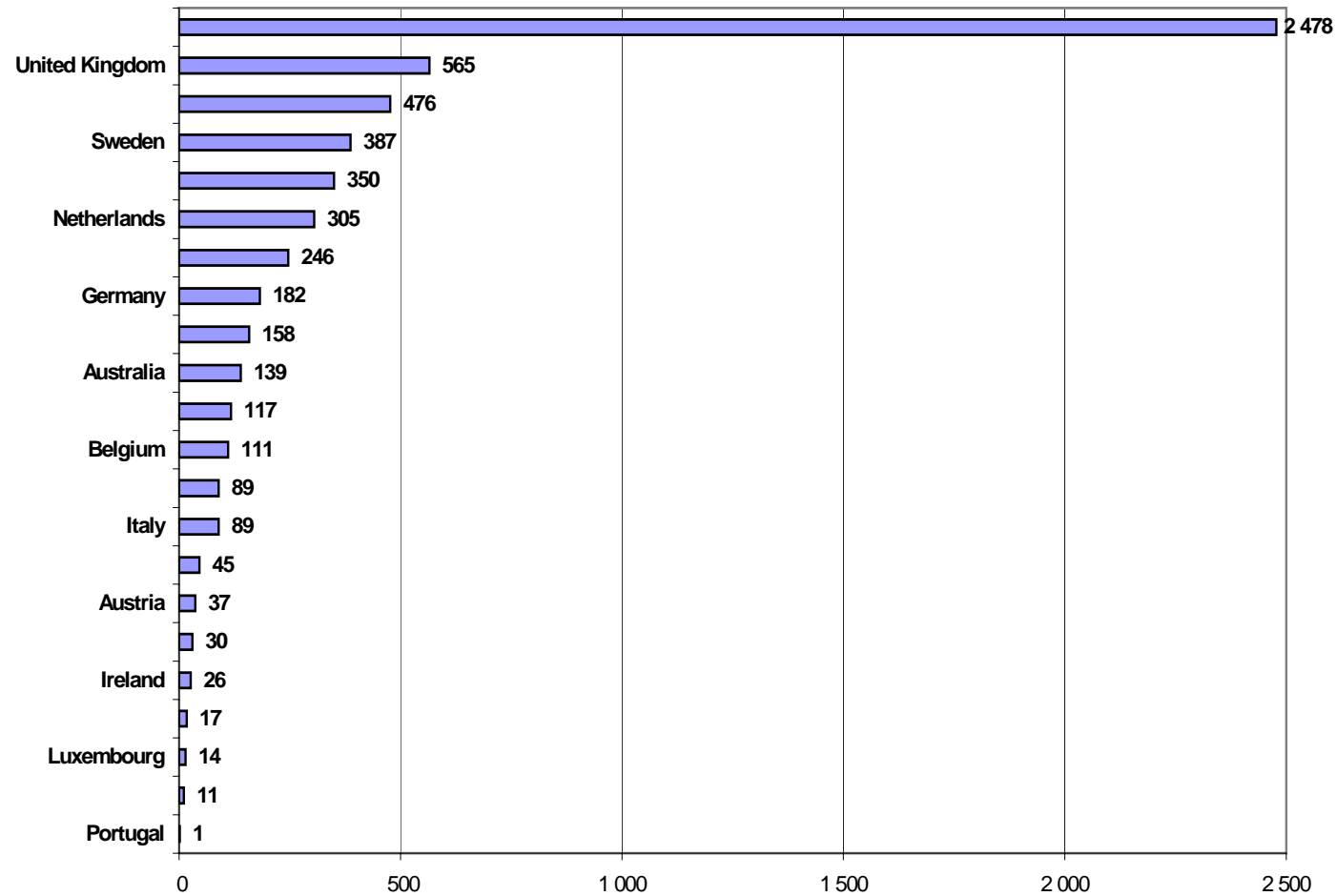


Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

Comments DAC figure 4

- Expressed as a percentage of donor countries gross national income (GNI), only five countries (Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden) exceed the United Nation's (UN) 0.7 per cent target for ODA.
- Compared to 2002, the proportion of aid as a percentage of GINI increased for nine of the 22 OECD countries (Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand and the United States). This increase was particularly significant in Belgium (a 40 per cent improvement on 2002) and Switzerland (a 22 per cent improvement).
- Compared to 2002, the proportion of aid as a percentage of GINI decreased in 12 countries : Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Japan, Austria and Italy.
- In 2003, ODA as a share of donor's average GNI was at 0.25 percent. According to the World Bank, this should grow to 0.32 percent in 2010, based on DAC members' commitments announced after Monterrey - still insufficient to meet the Millenium Development Goals needs (World Bank Global Monitoring Report, April 2005).

**DAC Figure 5 : Emergency/distress relief by DAC donors in 2003
(US\$ million, 2003 prices)**



Source : OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) : International Development Statistics 2005

Comments DAC figure 5

- In 2003, bilateral emergency/distress relief (not including the relief provided by multilateral institutions and non-governmental organisations) grew significantly from US\$ 3.87 billion (in 2003 prices) to US\$ 5.874 billion; an increase of more than 50 per cent. However DAC rules allow donors to count the cost of refugees in donor countries as ODA (as part of emergency aid) during the first 12 months of their stay.
- This evolution is, for its most part, attributable to the United States which multiplied their emergency/distress relief by 1.75 and remains the biggest donor, accounting for 42 per cent of all donation.
- A sharp increase of emergency/distress relief is also noticeable in Belgium (x 3.7), Spain (x 2.7), France (x 1.8), Greece (x 1.8), New Zealand (x 1.6) and Ireland (x 1.5) but the amount concerned are far from those of the United States.
- If aggregating the contributions of the 15 countries forming the European Union, their emergency/distress relief represent 41.1 percent of the total, for 42.2 for the United States. But, when compared to 2002, their whole contribution increased in 2003 of “only” 37 per cent compared to the 75 per cent increase of the United States.
- It must be noted that