

# A study of humanitarian financing for older people and people with disabilities, 2010–2011



**HelpAge International helps older people claim their rights, challenge discrimination and overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure, active and healthy lives.**

**Handicap International is an independent and impartial international aid organization operating in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. Working alongside persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.**

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Published by HelpAge International, London and Handicap International, Lyon

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This research was funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department.



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# Introduction

The purpose of humanitarian assistance is to enable people to survive crises and disasters, with an impartial focus on those who are most at risk. This study quantifies the funding provided by donors to meet the humanitarian needs of two of the most vulnerable groups: older people and people with disabilities. It does so by analysing the amount of humanitarian funding targeted at these two groups through the UN Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and Flash Appeals in 2010 and 2011.

A similar study was conducted by HelpAge International on the humanitarian funding provided for older people from 2007 to 2010.<sup>1</sup> That study found a significant disparity between the needs of older people as a vulnerable group and the humanitarian assistance delivered to meet those needs. Of the total CAP and Flash Appeal funds analysed in 2007 to 2010 in selected countries, just 0.2 per cent was allocated to projects that included an activity specifically targeted at older people.

The current research and the previous HelpAge study are not directly comparable as they looked at different countries. However, the present analysis echoes the findings of the earlier report – that older people's needs are largely being overlooked by the humanitarian system.

## **Addressing needs: the scale of the challenge**

About 350 million people are affected by humanitarian crises every year, a significant proportion of whom are older people and people with disabilities, who have specific needs related to their age and disability.

Approximately 11 per cent of the world's population is aged 60 and above. In some countries, factors such as urban migration, high HIV prevalence, low birth rate, conflict and economic migration have resulted in significantly higher proportions of older people. Furthermore, demographic change means that the number of older people affected by crises and disasters is growing fast. By 2050, the number of people aged 60 and over will almost triple, reaching 2 billion (22 per cent of the world's population). People aged 80 and over are the fastest growing population group, projected to increase almost fourfold between 2009 and 2050. By that time, more than 80 per cent of older people will live in developing countries, where disasters are more

likely to occur, and where people have fewer resources to deal with their effects.

More than 1 billion people in the world live with some form of disability (15.3 per cent), of which 200 million experience considerable difficulties carrying out daily tasks. This is estimated to vary only slightly between regions, with 16 per cent of the population experiencing some form of disability in South-East Asia and 14 per cent in the Americas. Many of those categorised as having a disability are also older people. National surveys on the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) most commonly associated with disabilities highlight arthritis, heart disease, dementia, hearing disorders, stroke and back pain – all of which most commonly affect older people. Rates of disability are also much higher among the 80-plus age group.

While older people and people with disabilities make an invaluable contribution to society, they are particularly vulnerable to external shocks and upheaval in their daily environment. They can lack resilience for a variety of reasons, and are frequently over-represented among poor and very poor people. In humanitarian crises, older people and people with disabilities often suffer disproportionately and can experience greater exclusion and challenges during the recovery period, particularly where the crisis is chronic. Older people and people with disabilities face specific challenges in terms of mobility, healthcare, access to services, and the continuation of livelihood activities.



**Safot Bonaya Boru, Galma Roba Village, Ethiopia**

# Methodology

This research study examined the UN Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for 14 countries and four Flash Appeals that took place in 2010 and 2011.<sup>2</sup> All the projects submitted to these appeals were examined – a total of 6,003, the majority (5,330) under the CAP. A list of the countries for which appeals were conducted is given in Table 1 (Annex 1). A list of the official donors that contributed to appeals is given in Tables 2 and 3 (Annex 1). Finally in annex two and three of this document more detailed information can be found on the specific levels of funding available to older people and people with disabilities.

The primary tool for collecting data was the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The FTS project sheets were analysed to identify projects that targeted older people, or people with disabilities, or both. The FTS captures all information on projects in the CAP, including any activities targeting specific groups, and donor funding contributed to the CAP. However, reporting on whether specific projects were funded is done on a voluntary basis either by the donor, the aid recipient, or both.

It is recognised that donors' funding is not limited to their contributions to the CAP and Flash Appeals, and in this sense, the research does not provide a complete picture. However, this study is considered to be a sufficient proxy indicator of the levels of official funding allocated to older people and people with disabilities. CAP and Flash Appeal documents are used as planning tools for donor support; they are approved by the Resident or Humanitarian Coordinator and serve as the basis for funding applications to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), country-level pooled funds (such as the Common Humanitarian Fund), and other donors.

The study is based on CAP data downloaded from the OCHA FTS from 9–16 November and 12–13 December 2011. The donor-specific information was downloaded from the OCHA-FTS on 5 January 2012.

# Key findings

## Projects targeting older people or people with disabilities

In 2010 and 2011, 145 (2.4 per cent) of the 6,003 projects submitted to the CAP and Flash Appeals included at least one activity targeting older people or people with disabilities, and 61 of these were funded (1 per cent). Of these 145 projects, most of the other activities focused on general assistance and/or other vulnerable groups.

There was an increase between 2010 and 2011 in the overall number of projects submitted, and there was also an increase in the number of projects targeting older people or people with disabilities. However, few agencies submitted projects with an activity targeting older people or people with disabilities in both years.

### Older people

- In 2010 and 2011, 47 projects (0.78 per cent) included at least one activity targeting older people, and 18 of these were funded (0.3 per cent). In about half of these projects (21), the targeting of older people accounted for less than 25 per cent of total project activities.
- In 2010, 19 projects (0.66 per cent) included activities targeting older people. In 2011, this number increased to 28 (0.89 per cent).
- In both years, 22 agencies submitted projects that included at least one activity targeting older people. Only three submitted projects in both years.
- 22 of the projects in 2010 and 2011 for older people (46 per cent) were submitted by one NGO (HelpAge International).

### People with disabilities

- In 2010 and 2011, 98 projects (1.6 per cent) included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities, and 43 of these were funded (0.7 per cent).
- In 2010, 37 projects (1.3 per cent) included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities. In 2011, the number increased to 61 (1.9 per cent).

- In both years, fifty agencies submitted projects including at least one activity targeting people with disabilities. Only 10 put forward projects in both years.
- Among the 98 projects submitted in both years, 29 exclusively targeted people with disabilities, of which 18 were submitted by one NGO (Handicap International).

### **Older people and people with disabilities**

- Only 19 projects (0.3 per cent) included one or more activities targeting both older people and people with disabilities. Of these, four were funded.
- Four of the 19 projects were submitted by Handicap International and focused exclusively on older people and people with disabilities. The other 15 projects addressed a number of vulnerable groups in addition to older people and people with disabilities, such as women and children. On average, 9 per cent of the total activities in these projects were targeted at meeting the needs of older people and people with disabilities.

### **Sector and country-specific findings**

In 2010 and 2011, projects including at least one activity targeted at older people or people with disabilities were submitted in 15 of the appeal countries (94 per cent). Projects with activities targeting older people or people with disabilities were put forward in 11 out of the 12 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) sectors (there were none in the security sector). While this appears to be a strong spread of projects, the figure masks substantial differences between the two groups in terms of their representation in projects within sectors and countries.



**Galgallo Guyo Dida, Miyo District, Ethiopia**

### **Older people**

- In 2010, projects that included at least one activity targeting older people were submitted in 6 of the 12 sectors recognised by the IASC (projects in four sectors were funded). This rose to seven sectors in 2011 (projects in three sectors were funded). Most projects were in three sectors: health, protection, and shelter and non-food items (NFIs). There were only four projects that targeted an activity for older people in the economic recovery sector, and only one of those was funded.
- In 2010, projects including at least one activity targeted at older people were put forward in appeals in eight countries. This rose to nine in 2011. **In 21 countries, there were no projects with activities targeting older people in any sector, in 2010 or 2011: Chad, Central African Republic, the Republic of South Sudan, West Africa (comprising 16 countries<sup>3</sup>), Yemen and Zimbabwe.**

### **People with disabilities**

- In 2010, projects that included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities were submitted in 10 of the 12 IASC-recognised sectors (projects in eight sectors were funded). This fell to nine sectors in 2011 (projects in seven sectors were funded). Most projects were in three sectors: health, water and sanitation, and education. There were no projects in the security sector in either year.
- In 2010, projects including at least one activity targeted at people with disabilities were submitted in appeals in 10 countries, nine of which received funding. This rose to 12 in 2011, 10 of which were funded. In only one country, Yemen, were there no projects that included any activities targeting people with disabilities in any sector, in 2010 or 2011.

### **Funding**

In 2010 and 2011, US\$10.9 billion was contributed by official donors to the CAP and Flash Appeals. A total of US\$73 million was allocated to projects that included at least one activity targeted at older people or people with disabilities (0.7 per cent of overall funding).<sup>4</sup> A total of US\$27.6 million went to projects targeted exclusively at older people or people with disabilities (0.3 per cent).

## **Older people**

- In 2010, US\$2.6 million was allocated to projects that included at least one activity targeting older people (0.04 per cent of all funding). This increased to US\$6.7 million (0.13 per cent) in 2011. Most of this increase is accounted for by a small number of large projects rather than a more consistent coverage across humanitarian responses.

## **People with disabilities**

- In 2010, US\$40.6 million was allocated to projects that included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities (0.7 per cent of all funding). This fell to US\$22.3 million (0.43 per cent) in 2011.

## **Donors**

In 2010 and 2011, a total of 235 bilateral and multilateral donors contributed funds to the CAP and Flash Appeals.<sup>5</sup> Just over 60 per cent of all the funding was provided by 10 donor countries.<sup>6</sup> More donors funded projects that included at least one activity for people with disabilities than projects that included at least one activity for older people.

### **Older people (see Table 2):**

- In 2010 and 2011, seven donors provided CAP or Flash Appeal funding for projects that included at least one activity targeting older people. The number rose from three in 2010 to five in 2011. Only one donor, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO), funded such projects in both years.
- Two of the ten biggest donors to CAP and Flash Appeals provided no CAP or Flash funding for projects that included activities targeting older people (USA and UK).

### **People with disabilities (see Table 3):**

- The number of donors that provided funding to projects that included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities decreased, from 18 in 2010 to 14 in 2011. Thirteen donor countries allocated funds to such projects in both years.<sup>7</sup>
- All of the 10 biggest donors to CAP and Flash Appeals allocated some funding to projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities. Of the three biggest donors, funding from the USA decreased from 2010 to 2011,<sup>8</sup> while funding from ECHO and the UK remained constant.

# **Conclusions**

The evidence from our analysis of the CAP and Flash Appeals in 2010 and 2011 shows a slight increase in the number of projects that include at least one activity targeting older people and/or people with disabilities from 2010 to 2011. However, the total amount of projects and funding for both groups remains extremely low, highlighting the significant disparity between the needs of these two vulnerable groups and the humanitarian assistance delivered to meet those needs. When we consider that, of the projects including one or more targeted activity for either group, this component of the project tended to be less than 25 per cent of total activities, then the picture becomes even more bleak.

A high proportion of the projects submitted to support older people and people with disabilities were presented by two specialist NGOs, HelpAge International and Handicap International (28 per cent). Many of the other projects submitted (62 per cent) are in countries where these two NGOs are present and advocating for better inclusion of these two vulnerable groups in humanitarian response.

Our findings show that the response to the needs of older people and people with disabilities across sectors and appeal countries is variable and inconsistent. While there was marginally more attention in terms of both project submissions and donor funding to people with disabilities, there is little or no analysis of the commonalities between the two groups. (As already stated, a high proportion of people with disabling conditions are older people.) There was a small increase from 2010 to 2011 in the number of projects with at least one activity targeting older people and/or people with disabilities, but it was not matched by donor funding. In 21 countries, there was no funding at all targeted at older people.

It is important to note that this study recognises that older people and people with disabilities may well benefit from general humanitarian projects designed to support the whole population. However, this assumes that they are able to access such services. This study did look at those projects that did not have an activity targeting older people or people with disabilities in order to assess whether they were integrated into broader project activities as part of a wider vulnerable group. However, only 312 of the 6,003 projects analysed (5.2 per cent) mentioned

older people and people with disabilities alongside other vulnerable groups. In other words, thousands of projects made no mention of the potential vulnerabilities of older people and people with disabilities, and how the crisis affected them. This indicates that there is no concerted effort to ensure that the needs of these two vulnerable groups are mainstreamed within service provision. Clearly, there is still a long way to go to ensure that the humanitarian system responds to the needs of older people and people with disabilities.

## Recommendations

If the humanitarian community is to fulfil its commitment to the impartial provision of humanitarian assistance to those in greatest need, it must take urgent steps to address the needs of two of the most vulnerable groups: older people and people with disabilities. Humanitarian agencies must ensure that their processes for assessing and analysing needs include all potentially vulnerable groups, and that their response addresses those needs, providing tailored, targeted assistance where necessary.

Drawing on the evidence presented in this report, and our combined operational experience in working with these two vulnerable groups, HelpAge International and Handicap International urge all humanitarian actors to address the following points:

- Humanitarian agencies must ensure that needs assessments provide accurate information on all vulnerable groups by collecting data on older people and people with disabilities, and disaggregating the data by age and gender.
- Greater efforts should be made to document and share examples of good practice on inclusion of vulnerable groups so that these can be consistently applied during project design and implementation.

- Cluster Lead Agencies, UNOCHA and Humanitarian Coordinators must provide leadership on this issue to ensure adequate accountability to all beneficiary populations and consistency across countries and sectors.
- Bilateral and multilateral donors have an essential role to play in encouraging and enabling an appropriate and inclusive humanitarian response, by providing flexible, timely funding that is allocated in proportion to need and on the basis of thorough needs assessment. This is an essential part of the commitment made to the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship.<sup>9</sup>

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HelpAge is supporting humanitarian actors to integrate response to the needs of older people into their work. Our activities in support of this are wide ranging and include: the development of technical guidance for field workers; secondment of age experts into UNHCR led protection clusters; delivery of training and sensitisation for field workers and senior humanitarian staff; production of in-depth research into the impact of crises on older people; as well as the development of operational partnerships. Further information about our work can be found on our website at [www.helpage.org](http://www.helpage.org) or by contacting the World Wide Emergencies team based in our London office.

Handicap International is an independent and impartial international aid organisation operating in situations of poverty and exclusions, conflict and disasters. Working alongside persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, its action and testimony are focused on responding to their essential needs, improving their living conditions and promoting respect for their dignity and their fundamental rights. Further information about our work can be found on our website at [www.handicap-international.org](http://www.handicap-international.org) or by contacting the Programme teams based in our Lyon office.

# Annex 1: Analysis of donor funding to CAP and Flash Appeals

**Table 1: Appeal countries analysed in the study**

<b>Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2010</b>	<b>CAP 2011<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Flash Appeal</b>
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Pakistan floods (2011)
Chad	Chad	Libya conflict (2011)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sri Lanka floods (2011)
Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan	Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan	Haiti earthquake (2010)
Afghanistan Humanitarian Action Plan	Afghanistan	
Somalia	Somalia	
Sudan	Sudan	
occupied Palestinian territory	occupied Palestinian territory	
West Africa <sup>11</sup>	West Africa	
Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan	
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	
Sri Lanka Common Humanitarian Action Plan (2010)	Sri Lanka 2011 Joint Plan of Assistance	
	Republic of South Sudan	
	Haiti	

**Table 2: Donor funding for projects that include activities targeting older people**

2010			2011		
Donor	Funding donated to projects targeting older people	Percentage of donor's CAP contributions allocated to projects targeting older people	Donor	Funding donated to projects targeting older people	Percentage of donor's CAP contributions allocated to projects targeting older people
Japan	508,919	0.16	Denmark	1,806,743	3.04
ECHO	366,300	0.06	ECHO	1,667,115	0.29
Spain	295,108	0.17	Ireland	445,714	1.42
			Switzerland	186,698	0.34
			Jersey	96,308	100.00

**Table 3: Donor funding for projects that include activities targeting people with disabilities**

2010			2011		
Donor	Funding donated to projects targeting people with disabilities	Percentage of donor's CAP contributions allocated to projects targeting people with disabilities	Donor	Funding donated to projects targeting people with disabilities	Percentage of donor's CAP contributions allocated to projects targeting people with disabilities
Norway	4,556,972	4.82	ECHO	3,941,668	0.68
Canada	3,944,165	1.87	Canada	3,143,736	1.56
ECHO	3,830,062	0.67	Japan	2,431,498	0.74
USA	3,503,211	0.25	Sweden	2,180,211	1.00
Japan	2,949,849	0.93	UK	1,108,017	0.38
Netherlands	2,310,995	2.90	Finland	1,089,918	2.46
UK	800,000	0.34	Norway	839,394	0.80
Sweden	799,493	0.47	Denmark	736,993	1.24
Spain	679,005	0.39	Italy	716,535	2.27
Australia	589,210	0.68	Germany	708,723	0.56
Luxembourg	588,589	5.81	USA	541,552	0.04
Germany	381,041	0.70	Australia	515,995	0.33
Ireland	337,374	1.16	Korea, Rep. of	200,000	2.53
Finland	307,326	0.96	Netherlands	4,173	0.01
Korea, Rep. of	117,600	3.89			
France	66,997	0.14			
Italy	65,531	0.18			
Lithuania	4,900	100.00			

## Annex 2: Humanitarian financing for older people

In 2010, HelpAge analysed CAP and Flash Appeals from 12 humanitarian crises between 2007 and 2010 to assess the degree to which older people's needs were recognised and funded. While that study does not constitute a baseline for this report, the findings do provide evidence of a trend that is supported by the most recent research – that the response to older people's needs is "...inconsistent, unpredictable and far from proportionate to the scale of need"<sup>12</sup>. Only 18 of the 1,912 projects analysed in 2010 (0.94 per cent) included activities targeted at older people, and only five (0.2 per cent) were funded. Furthermore, five of the countries and five of the sectors analysed had no projects targeting older people.

The following section provides further detail from the 2010 and 2011 CAP and Flash Appeals, the subject of this report. It clearly illustrates the continuing trend of limited and sporadic implementation – and funding – of projects designed to meet the specific needs of older people, who represent a significant and growing proportion of the world's population.

### Findings: projects and agencies

- The total number of projects that included activities targeting older people increased by 40 per cent, from 19 in 2010 (0.66 per cent of all projects), eight of which were funded, to 28 in 2011 (0.89 per cent), 10 of which were funded.
- Over the two years, half of these projects (24) targeted older people exclusively. Twenty-one of the exclusive projects were put forward by HelpAge International, two by Merlin (a long-term HelpAge partner), and one by Human Appeal International.
- Of the 47 projects that included at least one activity targeting older people, in most cases (22 projects) this accounted for less than 25 per cent of activities.

- 21 countries in the CAP do not have any projects at all that include activities for older people: Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of South Sudan, West Africa (comprising 16 countries),<sup>13</sup> Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- The countries that make up West Africa have relatively youthful populations, but this does not mean that the needs of older people should be overlooked in humanitarian appeals. Many of the crises in this region revolve around food insecurity and conflict issues, which can have a major impact on the health and wellbeing of older people.
- HelpAge International is present in several of the countries that had projects that included activities for older people: Haiti, occupied Palestinian territory (OPT), Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and in the Horn of Africa. This suggests that the humanitarian response for older people is still predicated by specialised agency presence.
- In 2010, the Rapid Initial Needs Assessment for Haiti (RINAH) indicated that older people were the most vulnerable group affected by the earthquake. Yet in 2011, of seven projects that targeted older people in Haiti, none received funding. Furthermore, of these seven projects, five were classified as high-priority projects. There seems to have been little recognition by humanitarian actors in Haiti – especially donors – of the importance of addressing the needs of older people, despite the evidence presented in the needs assessment.

### Sector analysis

- Out of 12 IASC sectors in both 2010 and 2011, eight had at least one project with an activity targeting older people.
- In 2010 and 2011, there were four protection sector projects that targeted older people; two were funded in each year. In 11 countries,<sup>14</sup> there were no protection projects that targeted older people in either year, despite many of these crises being conflict-based. For example, analysis shows that older people living in refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Yemen have a broad range of protection needs. But these are not being adequately addressed by the humanitarian community, as there are no projects with activities targeting this vulnerable group in Yemen.<sup>15</sup>

- The shelter and NFI sector had one funded project in 2010 and none in 2011. Adequate shelter is particularly important in ensuring a sense of security for older people and this can be at risk during crisis situations.<sup>16</sup> It is surprising that only one project that included activities targeting older people was funded in this sector in both years.
- The provision of adequate healthcare is central to meeting older people's needs, so it is encouraging to see that the majority of funded projects that have activities targeting older people are in the health sector (nine projects over both years). Only one project for older people focuses on the treatment of chronic conditions; two are directed towards provision of healthcare in general and another two focus on provision of ophthalmic care. Two projects specified the provision of geriatric care within their activities and two focused on nutrition and feeding programmes for older people.
- Although it is positive that nine projects for older people in the health sector are receiving funding, this is a very small proportion (0.6 per cent) of the 1,434 health projects in the CAP and Flash Appeals overall.

#### **Donor analysis**

In 2010, only three institutional donors – Japan, ECHO and Spain – provided funding for projects that included activities targeting older people (for more detailed information see Table 1).<sup>17</sup>

The proportion of each donor's spending which goes towards projects that include activities targeting older people is extremely small.

- The USA, the largest donor to the CAP and the largest international humanitarian aid donor, did not provide any funding in 2010 to CAP projects that included activities targeting older people.

- The UK, the third largest humanitarian aid donor in 2010, did not provide any funding to CAP or Flash projects that included activities targeting older people.

In 2011, the number of donors increased to five. Only ECHO consistently funded projects that included activities targeting older people across the two years.

- In 2011, Denmark was the largest donor to CAP and Flash Appeals that included activities targeting older people.
- ECHO was the second largest donor in 2011 and funded projects that included activities targeting older people in Sudan, Libya, and OPT.
- Similar to 2010, the USA and UK did not fund any projects through the CAP or Flash that included activities targeting older people.
- Although there was a fairly large increase in funding for older people between the two years (from US\$2.56 million to US\$6.7 million), these figures are skewed by two particularly large projects in 2011 that both received US\$1.7 million each. These projects only had a small proportion of their activities targeting older people (less than 15 per cent), so the combined US\$3.4 million for these projects will not be entirely directed to addressing the needs of older people.
- The funded projects for older people in 2011 are found in Sudan, OPT, Libya, DRC and Somalia, and are therefore only covering five crises. Projects for older people were put forward in nine crisis situations. This means there are four countries where agencies have highlighted that the needs of older people should be addressed, but donors have not provided funding to meet these needs.

The lack of consistency between 2010 and 2011 in terms of donors funding projects that include activities targeting older people indicates that the needs of older people are not uniformly being recognised by donors.

## Annex 3: Humanitarian financing for people with disabilities

Significant numbers of older people are also people living with disabilities, hence the rationale for Handicap International and HelpAge International working together on this study. The data presented have enabled an analysis of the trends affecting both groups, and some analysis of disability across all age spectrums.

- The total number of projects that included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities increased by 64 per cent from 37 projects (1.3 per cent of all projects) in 2010, 21 of which were funded, to 61 projects in 2011 (1.9 per cent of all projects), 22 of which were funded.
- In both years, 29 projects (out of 98 in total) had all project activities targeting people with disabilities, of which 18 were put forward by Handicap International, six by other NGOs, and five by UN agencies.<sup>18</sup>
- Of the 69 projects that included at least one activity targeting people with disabilities, the majority (53) had less than 20 per cent of their activities targeting this group.
- There is a notable increase in the number of projects targeting people with disabilities put forward by child-focused agencies. In 2011, UNICEF put forward seven projects (an increase from three in 2010), while Save the Children put forward six projects in 2011 (an increase from zero in 2010), only one of which received funding. Both UNICEF and Save the Children specifically target children and, to a certain extent, women, therefore their projects will largely benefit children with disabilities. Although this is extremely positive, it is important to note that there is a wider population of people with disabilities who are unlikely to benefit from these projects.

Projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities make up only a small percentage of the overall projects within each country's appeal.

- The largest percentages are found in Haiti (4.7 per cent), Pakistan (4.3 per cent), Libya (3.8 per cent), Sri Lanka (3.2 per cent) and OPT (2.9 per cent).
- There were no projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities in the 2010 and 2011 appeals for Yemen.
- Handicap International is present in DRC, Sudan, OPT, Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Libya, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Haiti and East Africa (Kenya and Somalia).

### Sector analysis

There was a decline between 2010 and 2011 in the number of sectors with projects that included some activities targeting people with disabilities.

- In 2010, 10 out of the 12 IASC sectors had at least one project with an activity targeting people with disabilities. Only one sector, agriculture, did not have any activities targeting this vulnerable group.
- In 2011, this decreased to nine sectors with projects targeting people with disabilities. Three sectors did not have any projects: food, economic recovery and infrastructure, and coordination and support services.
- Across both years, the majority of funded projects were found in the health sector (14 projects), the water, sanitation and hygiene (Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)) sector (11), and the education sector (5).
- Among sectors, the WASH sector increased significantly from 2010 to 2011 (one explanation is the nature of a flood response, which would include a large WASH component).
- The Mine Action sector can potentially skew the results for people with disabilities, as projects in this sector can receive a lot of funding. There were six projects that included activities for people with disabilities in the Mine Action sector, of which four were funded, totalling US\$13.8 million (22 per cent of all funding for people with disabilities). Within these four, only one project was wholly dedicated to victim assistance and people with disabilities, and this was put forward by Handicap International. The other three projects had some activities that focused on victim assistance for people with disabilities, and

these constituted between 17 per cent and 50 per cent of all the project activities. Although it may seem as if a lot of money is being spent on people with disabilities in this sector, it is clear that only a small proportion of the US\$13.8 million will go towards project activities targeting the needs of people with disabilities.

### Funding analysis

Between 2010 and 2011, the number of projects directed towards people with disabilities increased, from 37 in 2010 to 61 in 2011. However, the amount of funding for these projects decreased.

- The amount of funding for projects targeting people with disabilities as a percentage of total funding decreased from 0.7 per cent (21 projects) in 2010 to 0.4 per cent (22 projects) in 2011.
- In financial terms, this was a decrease from US\$40.6 million to US\$22 million. This was most likely due to the effect of the Haiti emergency response in 2010, which received less funding by 2011.
- Haiti dominated the funding response for projects directed towards people with disabilities in both 2010 (8 out of 14 projects) and 2011 (4 out of 18 projects).
- There was a significant decrease in the amount of funding going to the Haiti 2010 Flash Appeal than to the CAP 2011 (from US\$17.5 million to US\$6.6million in 2011), although Haiti still had the highest amount of funding given to projects targeting people with disabilities out of all countries in 2011.
- In OPT, there was an increase in funding for projects directed towards people with disabilities, from US\$1.7 million in 2010 to US\$2.7 million in 2011.

### Donor analysis

In 2010, 18 donors funded projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities.<sup>19</sup> The top five donors in 2010 were Norway, Canada, ECHO, USA and Japan (see Table 1 for a full list).

- In 2010, Norway was the largest donor funding projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities. However, this was predominantly due to one project based in Haiti.

- Canada was the second largest donor for projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities. This was predominantly a result of a Mine Action programme in Afghanistan, which received US\$2.8 million.
- ECHO was the third largest donor for projects that had some activities targeting people with disabilities. The primary appealing agency to ECHO was Handicap International, for projects in Sudan, Sri Lanka, OPT and Haiti.
- The USA provided 0.25 per cent of its total funding in 2010 to the CAP for projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities. This was primarily a result of two projects based in Haiti, which accounted for 77 per cent of funding to this group, indicating that the USA provides funding to projects based on the scale of the disaster.
- Japan was the fourth largest donor for projects that had some activities targeting people with disabilities. However, Japan only contributed to two projects, in Zimbabwe and Afghanistan.
- Due to the Haiti earthquake in 2010, the amount of private donations to projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities was quite high. Of the US\$127 million worth of private donations in 2010, 1.6 per cent (US\$2.6 million) went to projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities. In 2011, there were no CAP projects that had activities targeting people with disabilities that were reported in the FTS as being funded by private donations.

In 2011, the number of donors allocating funds to projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities decreased to 14. This also coincided with a decrease in the amount of funding. The top five donor countries for these projects were ECHO, Canada, Japan, Sweden and the UK.

- In 2011, ECHO was the largest donor to the CAP and the biggest supporter of projects that included activities targeting people with disabilities.
- It is to be noted that Japan and Norway, although comparatively "small" countries, have stated a clear commitment towards people with disabilities in their funding policy, which may be reflected in the allocated funding.

## **Endnotes**

- 1.** HelpAge International, *A study of humanitarian financing for older people*, London, HelpAge International, 2010.
- 2.** In 2010 and 2011 a CAP appeal was included for West Africa which constitutes 16 countries.
- 3.** It is unusual for a CAP appeal to be regional. In the case of West Africa, there are humanitarian needs which are separate from the chronic poverty that exists here and do not stem from single emergencies within single countries. These needs are diffuse and a needs analysis system has been implemented on a regional level to highlight areas within these countries where humanitarian need is most pressing.
- 4.** In most of these projects, only a proportion of the total funding allocated is for older people or people with disabilities, as a component of a broader range of activities.
- 5.** The scope of this study has not allowed for the analysis of all 235 official donors. It has focused on the largest multilateral donor to the CAP (ECHO) and bilateral donors who can potentially provide support to all CAP countries, so as to present a more balanced analysis of the funding. As such, we have excluded sector-specific donors, country-level pooled funds, and private donors.
- 6.** USA (US\$2.7 billion), ECHO (US\$1.2 billion), Japan (US\$643 million), UK (US\$526 million), Canada (US\$411 million), Sweden (US\$388 million), Spain (US\$258 million), Australia (US\$243 million), Norway (US\$199 million), Germany (US\$180 million).
- 7.** Norway, Canada, ECHO, USA, Japan, Netherlands, UK, Sweden, Australia, Germany, Finland, Korea and Italy.
- 8.** This probably reflects a significant increase in 2010 in funding for people with disabilities in the Haiti earthquake response.
- 9.** Good Humanitarian Donorship.  
[www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org/gns/principle\\_s-good-practice-ghd/overview.aspx](http://www.goodhumanitariandonorship.org/gns/principle_s-good-practice-ghd/overview.aspx)
- 10.** In 2011, there were two additional countries in the CAP: Haiti and South Sudan. A Flash Appeal was launched in 2010 to respond to the Haiti earthquake, but due to continuing needs, a full CAP appeal was launched in 2011. In 2010, South Sudan was not documented as a separate country.
- 11.** The West Africa appeal encompasses Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- 12.** HelpAge International, *A study of humanitarian financing for older people*, London, HelpAge International, 2010.
- 13.** The West Africa appeal encompasses the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- 14.** Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, OPT, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, West Africa, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- 15.** HelpAge International, *Preliminary findings and recommendations for addressing needs/gaps in working with older people in refugee and IDP camps in Yemen*, London, HelpAge International, 2011.
- 16.** HelpAge International, *Guidance on including older people in emergency shelter programmes*, London, HelpAge International, 2011.
- 17.** See endnote 5
- 18.** WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA), International Relief Committee (IRC), The Motivation Charitable Trust, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA), Disability and Support Organisation (DSO), Terre des Hommes Italy.
- 19.** See endnote 5

**HelpAge International helps older people claim  
their rights, challenge discrimination and  
overcome poverty, so that they can lead  
dignified, secure, active and healthy lives.**

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**Handicap International is an independent and  
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