



TIER 2 INDICATOR TECHNICAL NOTE

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CRISIS SITUATIONS

Last updated: February 2024

DEFINITIONS

This indicator is designed to capture Australia's contribution in response to sudden onset, slow onset and protracted humanitarian crises.

Number of people means the number of women, men, girls, boys and people of diverse gender identities provided with lifesaving assistance in humanitarian crisis situations.

Humanitarian crisis situations include sudden onset, slow-onset and protracted crises, as well as situations of conflict.

Emergency assistance includes *the provision of essential life-saving assistance and items which can treat or reduce the risk of illness, injury or suffering, such as:*

- Food
- Water & water purification tablets
- Shelter
- Emergency medical care
- Hygiene kits
- Mosquito nets
- Blankets
- Humanitarian cash transfers
- Supplemental feeding
- Sexual and reproductive health services during emergencies
- Protection services, including legal and physical protection, to minimise the threat of violence – including sexual and gender-based violence.
- Assistance provided by deployed experts and technical specialists such as, but not limited to, medical personnel, protection and gender specialists, search and rescue experts/teams, electrical power technicians or engineers.
- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities in crisis situations, providing they treat or reduce the risk of illness, injury or suffering.

NOTE

Disaggregation by sex (or if available, gender disaggregated data) is an essential part of this indicator. It is **not appropriate** to pro rata sex-disaggregated data under this indicator by using the proportion of women, men

boys, girls, and gender diverse peoples in the broader population (such as through national census data). However, it **is appropriate** to pro rata sex-disaggregated data by using the proportion of women, men, girls, boys, and gender diverse peoples reached by the partner overall.

In Smarty Grants there are four classifications:

- Female (women and girls, including those self-identifying as female)
- Male (men and boys, including those self-identifying as male)
- Another Term (people of diverse gender identities, such as transgender, non-binary and inter-sex)
- Sex/Gender Unknown - where data is not disaggregated by sex or gender.

Note that data disaggregation should be aligned to international humanitarian standards: <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/>

Disaggregation by ability: We also need partners to improve their reporting on numbers of persons living with a disability in line with international best practice including the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability. It is **not appropriate** to pro rata disability reporting under this indicator by using the proportion of people with disabilities in the broader population.

Double counting may be difficult to avoid as individuals may receive multiple kinds of emergency life-saving assistance from different agencies or require different services as a crisis evolves.

- Every effort should be made to avoid double counting including within individual agencies and particularly where we provide assistance through multilateral or other partners.
- Where the number of people affected by a humanitarian crisis can be readily estimated, we should not claim results in excess of this.

Where accurate data is not available, double counting may also be reduced by identifying a service that the largest number of affected persons has received from a partner. This can be used as a proxy for the total cohort of people reached by that partner. This figure must reflect the proportion of results attributable to DFAT, taking into account the proportion of the partner/program's funds provided by DFAT. Where a program or partner is funded solely by DFAT, the total number of beneficiaries provided with emergency assistance under that program or by that partner can be used.

SCOPE

INCLUDES:

- This indicator includes funding provided in response to sudden onset, slow onset and protracted humanitarian crises, including via DFAT's Emergency Fund and bilateral programming.
- Core and earmarked funds to the following multilateral and international humanitarian agencies/funds:
 - Pooled funding mechanisms managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs), and Emergency Response Funds (ERFs)
 - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 - International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - (National societies of the Red Cross or Red Crescent are identified below)
 - World Food Programme (WFP)
 - UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Earmarked funds to multilateral development agencies that at times respond to humanitarian crises, including but not limited to:
 - World Health Organisation (WHO)

- UN Development Program (UNDP)
 - UN Women
- Funding or other assistance (for example, personnel or in-kind) provided to other agencies that assist marginalised people affected by a humanitarian crisis, for example:
 - National Disaster Management Offices or other responsible government authorities
 - National societies of the Red Cross or Red Crescent, typically via the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) or the Australian Red Cross (ARC)
 - Australian and local non-government organisations (NGOs), including Australian Humanitarian Partnership partners
 - International Planned Parenthood Federation

EXCLUDES:

- Funding provided for preparedness, disaster risk reduction or mine action activities.

CALCULATIONS

Care should be taken to ensure a consistent household-to-individuals conversion rate is used for results reported by all implementing partners considered under an investment. Where data on households are converted to individual recipients of Australian-funded assistance, census or population data should not be used to pro rata the number of women and men.

Where double counting has been reduced by identifying a service that the largest number of affected persons has received from a partner and using this as a proxy for the total cohort of people reached by that partner, this should be referenced in the calculation. Likewise, where double counting has been reduced by using the total number of beneficiaries provided with emergency assistance under a program or by a partner that is solely DFAT funded, this should be referenced in the calculation.

REPORTING

Results under this indicator may be reported by bilateral and/or global programs.

In DFAT, where appropriate, the program manager for global/core funding is responsible for clarifying reporting responsibilities with relevant geographic areas.

Reporting of both ODA-funded and non-ODA outputs and outcomes

Tier 2 indicators encompass both ODA-funded and non-ODA contributions to development and reporting of non-ODA contributions will be welcome. Non-ODA contributions may comprise:

- projects supported by non-ODA funding
- unfunded activity such as advocacy or facilitation work
- loans.

They may be undertaken in conjunction with ODA-funded activity or on their own. Reporting of non-ODA activity will be qualitative in nature, though financial inputs and output data can be included in narrative examples if useful. All Tier 2 reporting will be unclassified however non-ODA reporting can be marked *Not for reference in publications* as appropriate.

Reporting of non-ODA-funded results will be done by the relevant area or program.

WORKED EXAMPLE - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

For large-scale humanitarian responses, Australia typically provides non-core funding assistance through multiple partners. The reported result should reflect the total number of persons provided with life-saving assistance proportional to Australia's funding contribution. Separate calculations and data sources should be provided for each implementing partner.

EXAMPLE 1 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR DISASTER X (MULTIPLE PARTNERS)

Partner	Australian funding share	Total number of persons assisted	Australian share of persons assisted
ICRC	0.0294 (2.94%)	157,629	4,634
UNDP	0.0152 (1.52%)	76,430	1,162
UNICEF	1 (100%)	52,316	<u>52,316</u>
			57,842

Data source: Partner Annual Reports.

The Australian funding share can be based on either the Australian share of core funding to the organisation or the total of Australian funding administered by a partner organisation for that crisis. The share of donor funding in multilateral partner annual reports should be expressed in the same currency, usually USD.

EXAMPLE 2 HUMANITARIAN FUND FOR DISASTER X (MANAGED BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCY)

Australia's results are proportional to its contribution to the disaster fund. For example, Australia provides 2% of overall funding to disaster fund X, then Australia can claim 2% of the number of persons provided with lifesaving assistance.

Total people receiving assistance:

Total number of persons provided with life-saving assistance by Agency Disaster X Fund = 43,098,507 (Data source: Agency Disaster X Final Report)

Australian share of the total:

- Australian contribution to the Agency for Disaster X = AUD 4,000,000
- Convert AUD to USD = USD 2,699,260 (list the exchange rate and date)
- Total funding to Agency Disaster X Fund = USD 155,377,382
- Percentage of Australian funding = $\text{USD } 2,699,260 / \text{USD } 155,377,382 \times 100 = 1.74\%$
- Number of persons assisted attributable to Australian funding = $1.74 / 100 \times 43,098,507 = 749,914$
- Sex disaggregation: data not available = 749,914 sex unknown

EXAMPLE 3 HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT / AUSTRALIAN HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP

Humanitarian Partnership Agreement (HPA) NGOs provide results reporting specific to DFAT funding. Therefore, the Australian share does not need to be calculated, but results calculations should be broken down by individual NGOs, where possible:

NGO A:

= 15,749 people receiving assistance (8,189 men and 7,560 women)

(Data source: HPA reporting on DFAT funding for Disaster X)

NGO B:

= 16,422 people receiving assistance (7,371 men; 7,051 women; 2,000 sex unknown)

(Data source: HPA reporting on DFAT funding for Disaster X)

The totals should be combined where the NGOs are funded under the same investment.

*The same currency must be used when calculating the share of Australia's contribution. If currency conversion is required, it is recommended that the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period is used (please list the exchange rate and date).