



OFFICE OF THE
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR HAITI

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

KEY FACTS AS OF DECEMBER 2012¹

1. Introduction

How much funding has been allocated and disbursed by bilateral and multilateral donors since the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti?

Bilateral and multilateral donors have allocated \$13.34 billion in humanitarian and recovery funding to the post-earthquake response (excluding debt relief).² This funding is allocated for 2010 to 2020. (An additional \$3.06 billion in private funding has been donated to international non-government organizations.)

Of the \$13.34 billion allocated by bilateral and multilateral donors for 2010 – 2020, an estimated 48.2 percent (\$6.43 billion³) has been disbursed, including:

- \$2.23 billion in humanitarian funding post earthquake;
- \$191.9 million in humanitarian funding in support of the cholera response;
- \$3.01 billion in recovery funding pledged at the New York donors' conference;
- \$1.01 billion in recovery funding through sources of funding other than the New York pledges.

Of this \$6.43 billion funds, an estimated 9.1 percent has been channeled to the Government of Haiti using its systems.⁴ This figure is explained in greater detail in the question below.

This document details the recovery funding and humanitarian funding from bilateral and multilateral donors, and private funding donated to international non-government organizations.

How much funding was disbursed through country systems?

Of the \$6.43 billion that has been disbursed in humanitarian and recovery funds (excluding debt relief), an estimated 9.1 percent has been channeled directly to the Government of Haiti using its systems for financial management and procurement.⁵ This figure is summarized in Table 1 below, and the associated notes are listed in endnote 5.

As shown in table 1:

- Of \$2.42 billion disbursed in humanitarian funding for the earthquake and cholera response, 0.9 percent (\$22.5 million) has been disbursed to the Government of Haiti.⁶
- Of \$4.01 billion in recovery funding disbursed from the New York pledges and other sources, 13.9 percent (\$559.8 million) has been disbursed to the Government of Haiti using country systems.
- In the recovery phase, bilateral donors have disbursed less through country systems than multilateral donors. Of the \$2.76 billion disbursed by bilateral donors in recovery funds, 1.6

percent (\$44.5 million) has reached the government as budget support,⁷ and an additional 3.8 percent (\$104.7 million) in grant funding has reached the government through its systems.

- Conversely, of the \$1.25 billion disbursed by multilateral donors in recovery funds, 20.6 percent (\$258.2 million) has reached the government as budget support, and an additional 12.1 percent (\$152.4 million) in loan funding has reached the government through its systems.⁸

Table 1: Aid Estimated To Be Disbursed Directly To Country Systems In Haiti From 2010 – 2012 By Donor And Funding Type

		Budget support	Projects: country systems	Loans: country systems	Country systems: total	Total of all funding disbursed	% country systems
Humanitarian	Bilaterals	-	22.54	-	22.54	2,179.38	1.0%
	Multilaterals	-	-	-	-	240.01	0.0%
	Sub-total	-	22.54	-	22.54	2,419.38	0.9%
Recovery	Bilaterals	44.48	104.68	-	149.16	2,759.05	5.4%
	Multilaterals	258.21	-	152.44	410.64	1,254.44	32.7%
	Sub-total	302.69	104.68	152.44	559.80	4,013.50	13.9%
TOTAL		302.69	127.21	152.44	582.34	6,432.88	9.1%

2. Recovery funding

How much money was pledged at the New York donors' conference?

At the international donors' conference "Towards a New Future for Haiti," held in New York on 31 March 2010, 58 donors made pledges in support of the Government of Haiti's Action Plan for Recovery and Development. The Office of the Special Envoy (OSE) has conducted a comprehensive review of the fulfillment of these pledges by all donors.

The 55 bilateral and multilateral donors⁹ that attended the conference pledged to provide \$9.34 billion in aid for Haiti between 2010 and 2020. This \$9.34 billion includes:

- \$4.49 billion for programmes in 2010 and 2011;¹⁰
- \$878.8 million for programmes in 2012;
- \$2.96 billion for programmes for 2013 to 2020; and
- \$1.0 billion in debt relief.¹¹

How much of the money pledged for 2010 and 2011 at the New York donors' conference has been disbursed?

Donors pledged programme support of approximately \$4.49 billion in 2010 and 2011, excluding debt relief in the amount of \$1.0 billion. Of the \$4.49 billion for programs, donors have disbursed 63.1 percent¹² (\$2.84 billion).¹³ Of the 55 donors that made pledges at the New York conference, 23 have disbursed 100 percent of their pledges for 2010 – 2011.¹⁴

How much of the money pledged for 2010 to 2012 at the New York donors' conference has been disbursed?

Donors pledged an additional \$878.8 million for programmes in 2012. Thus from 2010 to 2012, donors pledged to provide programme support of approximately \$5.37 billion. Of the \$5.37 billion for programmes, donors have disbursed 56.0 percent¹⁵ (\$3.01 billion). Of the 12 major donors, nine have disbursed more than 66 percent of their pledges for 2010 – 2012.¹⁶

A total of 18 donors have now also fully disbursed their pledges for all years.¹⁷

In addition, donors have disbursed \$1.01 billion for recovery efforts through sources of funding other than the New York pledges.

For disbursement information by donor see the “2010-2011 International Donors’ Conference Recovery Pledge Summary” and the donor-specific fact sheets on www.haitispecialenvoy.org.

How much was disbursed in each year?

Of the \$3.01 billion disbursed, an estimated \$1.49 billion was disbursed in 2010; \$940.5 million was disbursed in 2011; and \$577.2 million in 2012 (based on data received as of December).¹⁸ As some donors are still in the process of closing their accounts for 2012, they may in the future report additional 2012 disbursements.

How has the \$3.01 billion been apportioned?

- \$2.16 billion (71.8 percent of the \$3.01 billion) in grants to multilateral agencies, NGOs, private contractors, and the Government of Haiti
- \$281.8 million (9.4 percent) in pooled grant funding to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the UN and the World Bank through the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)
- \$255.6 million (8.5 percent) in budget support directly to the Government of Haiti (GoH)¹⁹
- \$209.2 million (7.0 percent) in loans and other financing in support of the GoH;²⁰ and
- \$102.5 million (3.4 percent) in budget support through the HRF.²¹

Of the \$3.01 billion funding disbursed from the New York pledges, an estimated 17.5 percent has been disbursed to the government using its systems.²²

What projects have received grant funding from the New York conference recovery pledges?

A total of \$2.16 billion has been disbursed directly as grants (additional grant funding has been channeled via the HRF as set out in the following questions). For information on grants by sector see “Recovery Sector Analysis” on www.haitispecialenvoy.org.

Outside of the New York recovery conference pledges—i.e., from other sources of recovery funding—an additional \$979.4 million in grants has been disbursed.

What is the status of the contributions made to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF)?

The HRF can disburse grant funding to one of three partner entities: the IDB, the UN, and the World Bank. It can also disburse budget support to the GOH via the IDB or the World Bank.

A total of \$389.3 million has been disbursed to the HRF.²³ This includes:

- \$281.8 million in grant funds from the New York pledges;
- \$102.5 million in budget support from the New York pledges; and
- \$5 million in budget support from other recovery funds.

Using exchange rates applied by the HRF and including funds that have been committed by donors or acquired through interest, the HRF trustee reports a total of \$397.12 million as being available to the HRF Steering Committee for project allocation.²⁴

Of this \$397.12 million available to the HRF:

- \$262.78 million has been disbursed by the HRF:
 - \$30.0 million was disbursed for budget support
 - \$25 million via the World Bank
 - \$5 million via the IDB
 - \$229.08 million was disbursed to partner entities for projects and fees
 - \$12.5 million for the Partial Credit Guarantee Fund (IDB)
 - \$9.0 million for disaster mitigation in the South Department (IDB)
 - \$10.0 million for education (IDB)
 - \$5.0 million for the support to the education plan and reform (IDB)
 - \$41.95 million for two debris management projects (UN)
 - \$30.0 million for 16 neighborhoods/6 camps (UN)
 - \$24.67 million was approved for a housing and neighborhood reconstruction support program (UN)
 - \$9.96 million for the earthquake prevention plan for the north of Haiti (UN)
 - \$8.0 million for the Haiti Southwest Sustainable Development Program (UN)
 - \$8.0 million for disaster risk reduction in the South Department (UN)
 - \$2.0 million for capacity building for disaster risk management (UN)
 - \$2.0 million for the development of milk production and processing (UN)
 - \$1.0 million for reinforcing the capacity of the IHRC (UN)
 - \$65.0 million for housing (World Bank)
 - \$3.70 million was disbursed to the HRF secretariat to cover costs
- \$15.0 million has been approved by the HRF (but is yet to be transferred):
 - \$15.0 million was approved for budget support (via the World Bank)⁷
- \$67.50 million has been set aside or reserved by the HRF:
 - \$27.50 million was reserved for budget support (by Spain and the US)
 - \$40.0 million was reserved for a hydroelectric power project (by Brazil)
- \$51.84 million has been received and is available for HRF approval:
 - \$39.07 million has not been formally set aside by the HRF but has been preferred:²⁵
 - Finland, France and US: \$35.41 million for budget support
 - France: \$3.66 million for education
 - \$12.77 million is unpreferred.

How much of the funding from the HRF has been disbursed by the partner entities?

A total of \$259.08 million has been disbursed to the partner entities for activities, including \$229.08 million for projects and \$30 million in budget support. Of this \$259.08 million, 44.2 percent (\$114.66 million) has been disbursed by the partner entities as of 30 September 2012. This data is summarized in Table 2.²⁶

Table 2: Status Of Funds Received By The Partner Entities As Of 30 September 2012 (In USD Millions)

	Total			<i>Budget support</i>		<i>Grants (including fees)</i>	
	Received	Disbursed	Undisbursed	<i>Received</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Disbursed</i>
IDB	41.50	5.93	35.57	5.00	0.00	36.50	5.93
UN	127.58	78.73	48.85	0.00	0.00	128.00	78.73
World Bank	90.00	30.00	60.00	25.00	25.00	65.00	5.00
Total	259.08	114.66	144.42	30.00	25.00	229.50	89.66

Have some donors changed their recovery pledges?

No donor has reduced the total value of its pledge for programming.²⁷ Some donors have changed their allocations between 2010 and 2011 to reflect changes in their activities. The Inter-American Development Bank increased its pledge allocations for 2010, while the United States and the Netherlands have shifted funds from 2010 to 2011.²⁸

Other donors, such as the European Commission, have also changed their pledges to reflect planned disbursements, rather than planned commitments (or project approvals).²⁹ The OSE has maintained annual allocations provided by donors at the beginning of 2011 as a measure of donor performance.

Do donors follow the calendar year?

Donors were encouraged to make their pledges in accordance with the fiscal year used by the Government of Haiti, which is 1 October to 30 September. However, only the International Monetary Fund and the United States used this timeframe, thus the OSE has attempted to harmonize donor pledges based on the calendar year. For the fiscal years used by the top donors, see the document titled “Fiscal Calendars” on www.haitispecialenvoy.org.

What did the European Union pledge at the donors’ conference?

At the New York conference, Baroness Catherine Ashton, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, pledged 1.235 billion euros on behalf of members of the European Union (EU). The OSE tracks the fulfillment of this pledge based on individual contributions of the member states.³⁰ In total EU members have disbursed \$787.5 million (606.4 million euros), excluding debt relief totaling \$144.6 million (111.3 million euros).

Why are InterAction, the Red Cross movement, and UNASUR excluded from the aggregate analysis?

InterAction, the Red Cross movement, and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) are member-based organizations and therefore face challenges in conforming to standard pledge planning and reporting templates. Their Haiti-related contributions to date:

- The Red Cross movement (including national societies and the International Federation of the Red Cross) raised approximately \$1.15 billion in private funds for post-earthquake Haiti.³¹ Additional funding was received from other sources, including from both public and private sector donors, making the total funding available to the Red Cross movement \$1.34

billion. Of this \$1.34 billion, the Red Cross had spent 54 percent (\$725.5 million) as of 30 March 2012.

- InterAction's members (excluding the American Red Cross, which is included in the Red Cross movement's pledge) raised over \$876.1 million in private funds for post-earthquake Haiti, of which \$244.0 million was allocated to recovery, and \$632.1 million was allocated as humanitarian relief.³² As of December 2011, InterAction members had spent approximately 45 percent (\$396.0 million).³³ Of the \$244.0 million allocated to recovery, approximately 31.6 percent (\$77.1 million) has been spent, and of the \$632.1 million for relief, approximately 50.5 percent (\$318.9 million) has been spent.
- UNASUR's members pledged \$100 million to recovery at the New York donors' conference. Of this \$100 million, 68.3 percent (\$68.3 million) has been disbursed and an additional 23.9 percent (\$23.9 million) has been committed by its members.³⁴

3. Humanitarian funding

How much was contributed to humanitarian funding following the earthquake?

Public sector bilateral and multilateral donors disbursed \$2.23 billion to the humanitarian earthquake response in 2010, 2011 and 2012. An additional \$191.9 million was disbursed to the cholera response from humanitarian funding pools.

The total disbursed in humanitarian funding - \$2.42 billion - was apportioned as follows:

- \$830.7 million (34.3 percent of the \$2.42 billion) to the direct implementation of donor-led activities
- \$676.5 million (28.0 percent) to non-state service providers (excluding those that are part of the flash/consolidated appeals)
- \$651.7 million (26.9 percent) to UN agencies and NGOs carrying out activities under the flash/consolidated appeals
- \$125.0 million (5.2 percent) as in-kind resources
- \$112.5 million (4.7 percent) to the International Federation of the Red Cross and National Red Cross Societies
- \$22.5 million (0.9 percent) in support of the Government of Haiti

The OSE has prepared an overview of the earthquake and cholera funding, available on www.haitispecialenvoy.org.

4. Private funding

How much private money has been raised for Haiti?

The total amount of private money raised for relief and recovery since the earthquake is unknown. However, using online databases, information provided by national governments, and data from institutions, the OSE has counted at least \$3.06 billion³⁵ in private money raised:

- Australia: \$17.7 million³⁶
- Canada: \$113.9 million³⁷
- Denmark: \$2.5 million³⁸
- France: \$232.8 million³⁹ (approximate)

- Germany: \$258.5 million⁴⁰ (approximate)
- Japan: \$24.3 million⁴¹
- Luxembourg: \$2.9 million⁴²
- Netherlands: \$72.4 million⁴³
- Qatar: \$0.1 million⁴⁴
- Spain: \$81.9 million⁴⁵ (approximate)
- UK: \$129.0 million⁴⁶
- the Red Cross movement⁴⁷ (including the American Red Cross): \$1.15 billion
- US-based members of the NGO consortium InterAction⁴⁸: \$876.1 million
- US NGO Partners in Health⁴⁹: \$91.0 million

¹ This report was prepared based on the most recent data submitted by ten of the top 12 donors to the OSE in December 2012. Some donors have real-time information systems and therefore have current disbursement data, while others have a greater lag in their information systems. This means that for some donors the data may only be current as of September 2012. Please refer to www.haitispecialenvoy.org for a full breakdown of the data. Note that figures presented in this summary may not sum to total due to rounding.

² An additional \$1.0 billion has been in debt relief has been pledged.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Funding disbursed through country systems includes \$302.7 million in budget support and an estimated \$279.7 million in other funding that has used country systems. The total, \$582.3 million, represents just over 9 percent of the total \$6.43 billion disbursed.

⁵ Notes:

- (a) This data analysis is an estimate based on the data available to the OSE and its knowledge of how donors have channeled funding to Haiti.
- (b) This analysis is based on data that only includes funding flows from the donor to the first recipient. That is, it does not include funding that may have been disbursed through country systems by a secondary recipient. The only exception to this is budget support that has been channeled from bilateral donors via the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) and has reached the Government of Haiti (GOH). (See note (e) for further information on this issue.)
- (c) Debt relief, of \$1.0 billion is not included in this analysis.
- (d) Humanitarian funding includes resources disbursed to both the earthquake and cholera response. (Note the analysis on page 6 of this document includes humanitarian funding committed or disbursed to the earthquake response only.)
- (e) Bilateral donors have disbursed a total of \$127 million in budget support, of which \$19.5 million has been channeled directly to the GOH and \$107.5 million has been channeled to the HRF with the intention that it reaches the GOH. Of the \$107.5 million channeled via the HRF, \$25 million has reached the GOH and \$5 million has been channeled to the IDB for a project. This analysis only includes budget support from bilateral donors that has reached the GOH, that is \$19.5 million in direct budget support and \$25 million via the HRF, totaling \$44.5 million.
- (f) Multilateral donors that are considered in the analysis include the Caribbean Development Bank, European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organization of American States, and the World Bank. The United Nations (UN) is not included in the analysis of recovery funding as it did not make a pledge at the New York donors' conference and primarily receives grant funding from bilateral donors. (Thus it would be difficult to avoid double counting of such funds if UN funding was tracked.) Resources from the UN United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is included in the analysis of humanitarian funds – the CERF is a global mechanism that made funding available to Haiti, and bilateral donors did not include their CERF contributions as part of their Haiti specific funding.
- (g) This analysis differs from the analysis used in the Paris Declaration (PD) survey for a number of reasons. Firstly, the analysis is based on the data gathered by the OSE. Secondly, the analysis of the percent of aid that is channeled through country systems presented in the PD survey is based on the amount of aid disbursed at country level that is channeled to the government sector. The definition of “aid disbursed at country level” excludes humanitarian funding. The analysis of the percent of aid that is channeled through country systems presented by the OSE is based on all humanitarian and recovery aid.

⁶ As this funding was channeled by a number of resident donors in Haiti, it has been difficult to confirm how these funds were channeled. The OSE has thus assumed that these funds were channeled through government systems.

⁷ This figure only includes budget support that has reached the government. As explained in footnote 5(e) above, bilateral donors have disbursed a total of \$127 million in budget support, of which \$44.5 million has reached the GOH,

the rest remains in the HRF. If all monies remaining in the HRF that were intended as budget support were included, the figure would be: of the \$2.76 billion disbursed by bilateral donors in recovery funds, 4.6 percent (\$127 million) has been disbursed as budget support.

⁸ As noted in footnote 5(f) multilateral donors that are considered in the analysis of recovery funding include the Caribbean Development Bank, European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, Organization of American States, and the World Bank. The UN is not included in the analysis of recovery funding as it did not make a pledge at the New York donors' conference and primarily receives grant funding from bilateral donors. (Thus it would be difficult to avoid double counting of such funds if UN funding was tracked.)

⁹ The status of funding for the remaining three donors—InterAction, the Red Cross movement and the Union of South American Nations—is explained on page 5.

¹⁰ Donors made their pledges according to different fiscal years. More information on this issue is available on page 5 of this document.

¹¹ Further information on the execution of debt relief is available in the document titled “Debt Relief Status” on the OSE website: www.haitispecialenvoy.org.

¹² The precise figures are \$2,835,405,842.13 disbursed of \$4,494,589,965.44 pledged for programmes.

¹³ The OSE previously tracked the percent of pledges disbursed against the promises made for 2010. In 2011, the OSE tracked the percent of pledges disbursed against the promises made for the combined 2010 and 2011 period. Refer also to footnote 17.

¹⁴ Australia, Algeria, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Ireland, International Monetary Fund, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Russia, Sweden, Thailand and the World Bank

¹⁵ The precise figures are \$3,006,994,040.13 disbursed of \$5,373,402,799.41 pledged for programmes.

¹⁶ Brazil, Canada, France, IDB, IMF, Japan, Norway, Spain and the World Bank

¹⁷ Australia, Algeria, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Gambia, Ireland, Japan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Russia, Sweden and Thailand.

¹⁸ Based on the current figures and exchange rates, the disbursement rate for 2010 stands at 52.1 percent (\$1.49 billion of \$2.86 billion). As at 12 January 2011, the disbursement rate was reported to be 63.6 percent (\$1.28 billion of \$2.01 billion).

¹⁹ The data presented is post-12 January 2010. The International Monetary Fund reports that during the Government of Haiti's fiscal year 2010 (1 October 2009 – 30 September 2010), donors allocated \$250 million in budget support to the Government of Haiti, of which \$225 million was disbursed. During the fiscal year 2011, donors allocated \$170 million, of which \$87.4 million was disbursed. For information on the government's budget, including expenditure figures, see www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht/index.htm.

²⁰ The International Monetary Fund has disbursed \$152.4 million in loans; Spain has disbursed \$52.7 million in loans; and Venezuela has disbursed \$4 million in loans and has committed an additional \$29 million. The IMF disbursed \$112.1 million (SDR 73 million) as a new loan to Haiti post-earthquake. The debt on this loan was cancelled as part of the debt relief (totaling \$273.4 million or SDR 178 million) executed in November 2010. These resources will be used in support of the Government of Haiti's economic recovery in future years.

²¹ An additional \$5 million has been disbursed to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) as budget support from other recovery funds. Of the combined \$107.5 million that has been disbursed to the HRF as budget support from all recovery funds, \$25 million has subsequently been disbursed by the HRF to the government (via the World Bank) and \$5.0 million was disbursed to the IDB on behalf of the government as part of the project for disaster reduction in the South Department. An additional \$15 million has been approved for budget support, but not yet disbursed by the HRF to the government (via the World Bank).

²² Funding disbursed through country systems from the New York pledges includes \$280.6 million in budget support (including \$255.6 million disbursed to the government and \$25 million that has reached the government through the HRF) and an estimated \$244.1 million in other funding that has used country systems. The total, \$524.7 million, represents 17.5 percent of the total \$3.01 billion disbursed from the New York pledges.

²³ The Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) has also received an additional \$2 million from the State and Peace Building Fund managed by the World Bank, and \$0.1 million from Cyprus. Any discrepancy between the OSE and the HRF figures relates to exchange rates.

²⁴ This data is based on the HRF's Trustee report as of 30 September 2012, available at: http://www.haitireconstructionfund.org/hrf/system/files/documents/HRF%20Trustee%20Report%20-%20September%2030%202012_0.pdf (p.10-12).

²⁵ Preferred means that the donor has indicated to the OSE that the funds are to be used in a specific manner.

²⁶ This data is based on the HRF's Trustee report as of 30 September 2012, available at: http://www.haitireconstructionfund.org/hrf/system/files/documents/HRF%20Trustee%20Report%20-%20September%2030%202012_0.pdf (p.10-12).

²⁷ In August 2010 the World Bank pledge was reduced by \$38.8 million, equivalent to the amount of debt relief that it had pledged at the donors conference. As this debt relief was being financed by bilateral donors from their own pledges, the figure was removed from the World Bank's pledge to avoid double counting.

²⁸ The United States pledged \$1.15 billion for Haiti for 2010 at the New York donors' conference. In September 2010, the United States indicated that it intended to program the \$1.15 billion pledged for 2010 in fiscal year 2011 (1 October 2010 – 30 September 2011). The Haiti pledge data set has been amended to reflect this change. The United States disbursement data was also amended in May 2011 and June 2011 to take account of new data received by the OSE.

²⁹ The EC pledged EUR 130 million to Haiti for 2010 at the New York donors' conference. In December 2010, the EC indicated that it changed the structure of its pledge so that it reflects planned disbursements rather than planned commitments. The EC ultimately pledged EUR 74 million to Haiti in 2010.

³⁰ The EU members that pledged at the New York conference include Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the European Commission, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

³¹ At the New York donors' conference the Red Cross movement pledged \$816 million in private funds for post-earthquake Haiti, of which \$320 million was pledged to recovery at the New York donors conference and \$396 million was allocated to relief. The \$1.15 billion in private funds includes contributions from the general public (75 percent); the private sector (18 percent); NGOs, foundations and trusts (6 percent); and interest (1 percent).

³² At the New York donors' conference InterAction (excluding the American Red Cross, which is also included in the Red Cross movement) pledged \$795 million in private funds for post-earthquake Haiti. Since the New York donors' conference, the amount InterAction members report as receiving in private funding has increased from \$795 million to \$876.1 million. InterAction's members have also changed their allocation to relief and recovery. Since the New York donors' conference, the amount InterAction members have decreased their allocation for recovery from 40.5 percent (\$321.8 million) to 27.9 percent (\$244.0 million) and increased their allocation for relief from 59.5 percent (\$473.2 million) for relief to 72.1 percent (\$632.1 million).

³³ InterAction members provide this information to the organization on an optional basis.

³⁴ Of the \$68.3 million disbursed, \$60.9 million is captured by the OSE's donor-specific updates, including \$40 million from Brazil, \$8.6 million from Venezuela, \$8.3 million from Argentina and \$4 million from Colombia. The remaining \$7.4 million disbursed includes \$4.6 million from Peru, \$2 million from Ecuador, \$0.7 million from Bolivia and \$0.1 million from Guyana.

³⁵ Private funding to the Red Cross is reported as a global total and not as part of the country totals. The OSE is working to resolve any double accounting in the country totals, which may also include funding for the Red Cross.

³⁶ This figure is based on estimates of the Australian government. See: www.ausaid.gov.au/hottopics/topic.cfm?ID=895_5559_1372_3971_6130. (Note private funding received by the Australian Red Cross has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

³⁷ This figure is based on estimates of the Canadian government. See: www.international.gc.ca/humanitaire-humanitaire/earthquake_seisme_haiti_efforts.aspx?view=d. (Note private funding received by the Canadian Red Cross has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

³⁸ This figure is based on data submitted by the Danish government to the OSE. The funds were converted using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

³⁹ This figure is based on data from two French organizations. This includes funding received by Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and funding donated by la Fondation de France. The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

MSF figures are based on 2010 and 2011 annual report and converted using UN exchange rates from December 2012, see: MSF, International Financial Report 2011⁷ (Geneva 2012). Available at: www.msf.org/msf/articles/2012/06/msf-financial-report-2011.cfm and MSF, International Financial Report 2010⁸ (Geneva 2011). Available at: www.msf.org/msf/articles/2011/07/msf-financial-report-2010.cfm.

Fondation de France figures are based on data from OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.

⁴⁰ This figure is based on data from Deutsches Zentralinstitut für soziale Fragen. See: www.dzi.de/dzi-institut/das-dzi/presse/presse-detailansicht/?9032. The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴¹ This figure is based on data of contributions received by UNICEF in Japan. See: [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/Children_in_Haiti - One Year After - The Long Road from Relief to Recovery.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/files/Children_in_Haiti_-_One_Year_After_-_The_Long_Road_from_Relief_to_Recovery.pdf).

⁴² This figure is based on data submitted by the Luxembourg government to the OSE. Note private funding received by the Luxembourg Red Cross and MSF has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement and MSF internationally.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴³ This figure is based on the Dutch Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties. See: <http://samenwerkendehulporganisaties.nl/actions/aardbeving-haiti-2010/#> (which overviews the funding received by organization) and <http://samenwerkendehulporganisaties.nl/actions/aardbeving-haiti-2010/#> (which breaks down public and private funds). Note private funding received by the Dutch Red Cross has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴⁴ This figure is based on data submitted by the Qatari government to the OSE.

⁴⁵ This figure is based on the Spain's NGO consortium. See: www.entreculturas.org/noticias/news/haiti_two_years_not_forget_it. (Note private funding received by the Spanish Red Cross has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴⁶ This figure is based on the UK's Disaster Emergencies Committee. See: <http://www.dec.org.uk/how-we-spent-your-money-haiti>. (Note private funding received by the UK Red Cross has been deleted from this figure, as it is included as part of the funding received by the Red Cross movement.) The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴⁷ This is based on data submitted by the Red Cross to the OSE. This figure represents private funding received by the Red Cross movement. In total, the Red Cross received \$1.34 billion after the earthquake, of which \$1.15 billion was private funding, \$165.6 million was from bilateral or multilateral donors, and \$25.5 million has not been identified by source. The funds were converted to USD using UN exchange rates as of December 2012.

⁴⁸ This is based on data submitted by InterAction to the OSE.

⁴⁹ This is based on data submitted by PIH to the OSE. In total, PIH received \$123 million after the earthquake, of which \$91 million was private funding and \$32 million was from bilateral or multilateral donors. Note: PIH is not a member of InterAction.