

IHP+ 2016 Monitoring Round

Selection of countries for the additional Humanitarian Aid Module

For the 2016 IHP+ Monitoring Round, an additional module on Humanitarian Aid was developed for countries that receive significant amounts of humanitarian aid for the health sector. The purpose of this module is to assess to what extent humanitarian and emergency aid is available and predictable; i.e. whether the humanitarian system, including government and relief agencies, is able to plan ahead.

The following 9 countries were identified by IHP+R as recipients of significant amounts of Humanitarian Aid in either 2013 or 2014. In these countries the volume of humanitarian aid for health (as recorded by publicly available databases) represented 10% or more of the public health expenditure.

Country	Humanitarian Aid (2013) as % of the Government Expenditure for health (2013)	Humanitarian Aid (2014) as % of the Government Expenditure for health (2013) ¹
Afghanistan	22%	17%
Chad	13%	21%
DRC	7%	17%
Guinea	1%	109%*
Guinea Bissau	3%	23%
Liberia	1%	460%*
Mauritania	11%	9%
Niger	36%	16%
Sierra Leone	2%	340%*

*The significant increases in humanitarian aid received by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone are linked to the Ebola outbreak in 2014.

In these countries, the Government and the Development Partners are encouraged to fill out the tools with the additional module on Humanitarian Aid. A specific tool is also available for the Health Cluster Coordinating agency.

The calculations were based on information from publicly available databases and are available upon request.²

¹ No data is available on the government expenditure for health for 2014 in publicly available databases. However, it is assumed that the public health expenditure remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2014.

² WHO, Global Health Expenditure Database (<http://apps.who.int/nha/database/>) (accessed on 28 March 2016) and OCHA, Financial Tracking Service (<https://fts.unocha.org>) (accessed on 28 March 2016)