



Abu Ali and Um Ali fled Syria in 2012. They now live with their family in a tented settlement in Bekaa, Lebanon. With no source of income, they are becoming increasingly worried about cuts to the humanitarian aid on which they rely. Photo: Yasmine Chawaf/Oxfam

“One day, we received an SMS message telling us that we won't get food anymore. The same thing happened with fuel vouchers. In our settlement, only three families received one this winter, while we all did in 2013.”

SYRIA CRISIS

FAIR SHARE ANALYSIS

2015

The numbers of people in need as a result of the conflict in Syria continues to rise, but the international humanitarian response has not kept pace. The donor conference in Kuwait on 31 March 2015 is an opportunity to reverse that trend and put Syrian civilians first.

Oxfam has developed indicators to help guide the fair level of commitment that each wealthy country should make in 2015 to alleviate the suffering of those affected by the Syria crisis:

- The level of funding each country makes available for the humanitarian response, relative to the size of their economy (based on gross national income);
- The number of Syrian refugees each country has helped to find safety through offers of resettlement or other forms of humanitarian protection, again based on the size of the economy.

Figure 1 Funding fair share analysis for 2015

This chart looks at the funding committed to the Syria crisis in the first quarter of 2015. Based on an estimated total need of \$8.7bn, the analysis shows that only 9.8 percent of the funding needed has been received.¹

Country	2015 contributions (\$m) (Incl. CERF/ECHO share)	Fair share (\$m)	% Fair share contributed
Australia	2.1	116.9	2%
Austria	6.7	45.9	15%
Belgium	12.8	55	23%
Canada	47.5	178.4	27%
Czech Republic	2.6	33.5	8%
Denmark	6.8	30	23%
Finland	5.3	25.9	21%
France	32.8	303	11%
Germany	168	438	38%
Greece	4.1	33.8	12%
Iceland	0	1.6	1%
Ireland	7.4	21.5	35%
Italy	28.4	253.2	11%
Japan	44	573.1	8%
Korea, Republic of	2	200	1%
Kuwait	0.1	49.1	0%
Luxembourg	1.5	3.7	41%
Netherlands	13.7	92.8	15%
New Zealand	0.9	16.2	5%
Norway	7.9	40.3	20%
Poland	5.1	104.6	5%
Portugal	4.9	32.6	15%
Qatar	7.1	47.9	15%
Russia	2.0	593	0%
Saudi Arabia	2.8	275.5	1%
Slovakia	0.9	16.8	5%
Spain	18.5	181.6	10%
Sweden	13.6	53.3	26%
Switzerland	24.9	57	44%
UAE	3.7	98.2	4%
United Kingdom	320	291.3	110%
United States	51.9	2023.7	3%

Key

>90% fair share contributed
50–90% contributed
<50% contributed

Note: Information is drawn from publically available sources including EDRIS and FTS and checked with government representatives where possible. Australia, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States all provided additional data.

Figure 2 Funding fair share analysis for 2014

This chart looks at the funding received for the Syria crisis during 2014. Based on an estimated total need of \$7.7bn, the analysis shows that 62.5 percent of the funding needed was received by the end of 2014.²

Country	2014 contributions (\$m) (Incl. CERF/ECHO share)	Fair share (\$m)	% Fair share contributed
Australia	31	109.6	28%
Austria	17.4	41.6	42%
Belgium	24	50	48%
Canada	150.6	165.5	91%
Czech Republic	10.4	29	36%
Denmark	63	27	233%
Finland	27.4	23.3	118%
France	154.3	269.2	57%
Germany	425.1	382.6	111%
Greece	13.6	32	42%
Iceland	0	1.2	0%
Ireland	26.2	18.4	142%
Italy	130.6	223.3	58%
Japan	149.4	516.5	29%
Korea, Republic of	5	172.8	3%
Kuwait	300	27.1	1107%
Luxembourg	8.7	3.9	222%
Netherlands	93.1	81.5	114%
New Zealand	5.8	14.7	39%
Norway	95.3	37.5	254%
Poland	17.8	91	20%
Portugal	16.1	29.1	55%
Qatar	104.4	29.2	358%
Russia	46	613.7	7%
Saudi Arabia	172	159.2	108%
Slovakia	3.0	14.9	20%
Spain	69.2	166.4	42%
Sweden	67.0	46.9	143%
Switzerland	61.9	50.2	123%
UAE	275.7	70.6	391%
United Kingdom	432.2	260.1	166%
United States	1727.7	1772.4	97%

Key

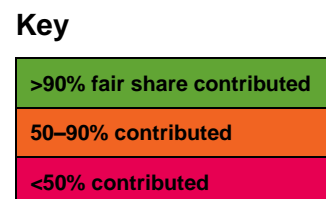
>90% fair share contributed
50–90% contributed
<50% contributed

Note: Information is drawn from publically available sources including EDRIS and FTS and checked with government representatives where possible. Australia, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom all provided additional data.

Figure 3 Refugee resettlement and humanitarian admission fair share analysis

Oxfam is calling for 5 percent of the population of refugees registered in neighbouring countries, equivalent to 196,000 people, to be resettled or offered humanitarian admission in rich countries that have signed the UN refugee convention by the end of 2015, as part of a multi-year commitment to resettle the most vulnerable of the refugee population.³ This chart looks at pledges from these countries against a fair share calculated on the basis of the size of their economy. To date, only 37 percent of places have been pledged by the world's richest governments, and in a timeframe that remains unclear.

Country	Number of places pledged	Fair share (no. of persons)	% of fair share contributed
Australia	5600	4302.8	130%
Austria	1500	1634.2	92%
Belgium	300	1945.3	15%
Canada	11300	6501.7	174%
Czech Republic	70	1139.1	6%
Denmark	390	1060.3	37%
Finland	850	915.7	93%
France	2400	10571.9	23%
Germany	30000	15027.6	200%
Greece	0	1257.4	0%
Iceland	0	48.2	0%
Ireland	343	722.9	47%
Italy	400	8771.2	5%
Japan	0	20285	0%
Korea, Republic of	0	6786.5	0%
Luxembourg	60	153.3	39%
Netherlands	500	3202.7	16%
New Zealand	100	578.3	17%
Norway	2500	1472.1	170%
Poland	100	3575.1	3%
Portugal	23	1143.5	2%
Russia	0	14287.1	0%
Slovakia	0	587.1	0%
Spain	260	6536.8	4%
Sweden	2700	1840.1	147%
Switzerland	3500	1971.5	178%
United Kingdom	500	10217	5%
United States	10714	69608.7	15%
TOTAL	74110	196143	n/a



Note: The USA has not indicated an upper limit on the numbers of Syrians it will accept through its resettlement programme, but UNHCR has submitted 10,714 cases for resettlement as of February 2015. The US is the world's largest resettlement country, with an annual ceiling of approximately 70,000 refugees in recent years.

NOTES

Data is correct as of 26 March 2015.

¹ This is higher than the 7 percent funding shown for the UN appeals because it incorporates funding commitments made outside of the UN appeals. For further details on methodology see: D. Gorevan (2014) 'A Fairer Deal for Syrians', Oxfam, <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/fairer-deal-syrians>

² This is higher than the 58 percent funding received by the UN appeals because it incorporates funding commitments made outside of the UN appeals.

³ Oxfam's analysis does not look at numbers who have claimed asylum in these states, nor family reunification of refugees, see D. Gorevan (2014) *op. cit.*, p. 11. UNHCR states there are approximately 390,000 vulnerable refugees who would be eligible for resettlement.

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For further information on the issues raised in this paper please e-mail advocacy@oxfaminternational.org

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