CHAPTER

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS
Methodology

What is humanitarian assistance?

Humanitarian assistance is intended to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crises and disasters caused by natural hazards, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for when such situations occur.1 Humanitarian assistance should be governed by the key humanitarian principles of: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. These are the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC), which are reaffirmed in UN General Assembly resolutions and enshrined in numerous humanitarian standards and guidelines. In this report, when used in the context of financing data, humanitarian assistance refers to the financial resources for humanitarian action.

There is no universal obligation or system for reporting expenditure on international or domestic humanitarian assistance. The main reporting platforms for international humanitarian assistance are the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD’s) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The 29 OECD DAC members are obligated to report their humanitarian assistance to the DAC systems as part of their official development assistance (ODA), in accordance with definitions set out by the DAC.2 Some other governments and most major multilateral organisations also voluntarily report to the DAC. The FTS is open to all humanitarian donors and implementing agencies to voluntarily report contributions of internationally provided humanitarian assistance, according to an agreed set of criteria for inclusion.3

The analysis in the GHA report draws on data reported to the OECD DAC, as well as that reported to the FTS. Between these sources there is variation in the criteria for what can be included as humanitarian assistance, as well as volumes reported, so we aim to consistently explain and source the data that we use.

Cash

Our estimate of the amount of humanitarian assistance delivered in the form of cash and voucher-based programming is based on data from the FTS, Cash Atlas and World Food Programme (WFP). The Cash Atlas is an online global mapping tool that tracks funding to humanitarian cash programmes. There is no specific identifier for cash in FTS data, so we carry out a keyword search for relevant terms on project titles, descriptions and clusters. Our estimate includes partial cash projects (those that combine cash transfer interventions in broader activities), and as such may include projects with non-cash elements.

Reporting to the Cash Atlas on project timelines is by project duration and includes projects spanning a number of years. To estimate the value of cash transfers in 2015, we multiply the overall total by the number of project months in 2015 divided by the total number of projects months. Adding WFP data to Cash Atlas data may cause some double counting, but measures have been taken to limit this to the least extend possible.

Channels of delivery

We use ‘channels of delivery’ to describe the organisations receiving funding for the delivery of humanitarian assistance – multilateral agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the public sector and the RCRC – whether they deliver the assistance themselves or pass it on to partner organisations. Our channels of delivery data comes predominantly from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the FTS.

Constant prices

Our trends analysis on financial flows is in US$ constant prices (base year 2014) unless otherwise stated. We use data from the OECD DAC and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)’s World Economic Outlook October 2015 release to convert financial data from current to constant prices.

Country and region naming conventions

Country naming conventions used throughout this report are based on those used by the OECD DAC or the UN. Region naming conventions are based on those used by the OECD with the exception of the Middle East and North of Sahara regions, which have been combined. In some cases, UN region naming conventions have also been used. The conventions used do not reflect a political position of Development Initiatives.

Crisis categories

For our analysis of crises by categories of conflict situations, disasters caused by natural hazards, and refugee-hosting settings, we used 2015 data from the FTS organised by emergency title. To identify countries affected by conflict and by disasters caused by natural hazards, we used indicators in INFORM’s Index for Risk Management; and to identify refugee-hosting countries, we used data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Relief and Works Agency Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).
The thresholds applied to these indicators mean that 12 countries were excluded from the analysis because they fell below these thresholds used to categorise countries according to crisis type. The combined humanitarian funding to these 12 countries in 2015 was US$171.3 million, representing around 1% of the total country-allocable funding reported to the FTS.

**Earmarked funding**

Our multilateral unearmarked funding calculation is the sum of ‘core’ humanitarian assistance given by DAC governments to UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP, UNICEF, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNOCHA (data taken from the OECD DAC). Earmarked funding is calculated by totalling all other data (non-core) channelled via multilaterals reported to the OECD DAC for DAC donors and all funding reported to the FTS for other government donors.

Earmarked and unearmarked funding for NGOs is calculated using OECD DAC data only. To calculate unearmarked funding we use OECD DAC’s type-of-aid definition for ‘Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes’. Earmarked funding comprises all other DAC-reported funding channelled to NGOs.

**Environmental vulnerability**

Our list of environmentally vulnerable countries includes all countries classed as ‘very high’ and ‘high’ risk in the natural hazard category of the INFORM Index’s mid-2016 release. The extent of a country’s ability to withstand hazards is also factored into the definition by removing countries scoring ‘low’ and ‘very low’ on INFORM’s ‘lack of coping capacity’ dimension.

**Exchange rates**

We use exchange rates from the OECD DAC for OECD DAC members and data from the IMF World Economic Outlook (October 2015 release) for countries outside of the OECD DAC.

**Fragility**

Classification of fragile states for Figure 1.1 is based on the list of fragile states and economies used in the OECD’s report States of Fragility 2015, since it draws a clear distinction between fragile and non-fragile states. Analysis for Figure 2.7 is derived from fragility groupings in the Fund for Peace Fragile States Index, where all countries are ranked on a continuum and grouped by a composite fragility score developed from social, economic and political indicators.

International humanitarian assistance

Our estimate of total international humanitarian assistance is the sum of that from private donors (see Private funding later in this chapter) and from government donors. Our calculation of international humanitarian assistance from government donors is the sum of:

- ‘Official’ humanitarian assistance (OECD DAC donors)
- International humanitarian assistance from donors outside of the OECD DAC.

Our ‘official’ humanitarian assistance calculation comprises:

- The bilateral humanitarian expenditure of the 29 OECD DAC members, as reported to the OECD DAC database under Table 1.
- The multilateral humanitarian assistance of the 29 OECD DAC members. This in turn comprises:
  - The unearmarked ODA contributions of DAC members to seven key multilateral agencies engaged in humanitarian response: UNHCR, UN OCHA, FAO, IOM, UNRWA, UNICEF and WFP, as reported to the OECD DAC under Table 2a and the CRS. We do not include all ODA to FAO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP but apply a percentage to take into account these agencies that also have a ‘development’ mandate. These shares are calculated using data on humanitarian expenditure as a proportion of the total received directly from each multilateral agency.
    - The ODA contributions of DAC members to some other multilateral organisations (beyond those already listed) in humanitarian response: UNHCR, UN OCHA, FAO, IOM, UNRWA, UNICEF and WFP, as reported to the OECD DAC under Table 2a and the CRS. We do not include all reported ODA to these multilaterals but just the humanitarian share of this.
    - Contributions to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that are not reported under DAC members’ bilateral humanitarian assistance. We take this data directly from the UN CERF website.

When we report on the official humanitarian assistance of individual OECD DAC countries who are members of the EU, we include an imputed calculation of their humanitarian assistance channelled through the EU institutions, based on their ODA contributions to the EU institutions. We do not include this in our total international humanitarian assistance and response calculations to avoid double-counting.

To calculate funding from government donors outside the OECD DAC we use data from the FTS. Some governments that voluntarily report to the DAC report higher contributions to the DAC than to the FTS; for these the amounts reported to the DAC were used. In 2015, this was the case for the United Arab Emirates, Russia and Turkey. However, Turkey is captured and shaded differently in Figures 4.2 and 4.3 because the humanitarian assistance that it voluntarily reports to the DAC largely comprises
expenditure on hosting Syrian refugees within Turkey so is not strictly comparable with the international humanitarian assistance totals from other donors in this figure. We do not include Turkey’s expenditure on Syrian refugees within Turkey in our total international humanitarian assistance and response calculations as these only include amounts directed internationally by donors.

**Multilateral development banks**

Our analysis of funding from the multilateral development banks includes amounts reported within the OECD DAC humanitarian aid sector, as well as preliminary analysis of relevant DAC-reported funding outside of the humanitarian aid sector. Humanitarian-related expenditure was captured through (1) inclusion of activities reported under the DAC flood prevention/control purpose code; and (2) a curated word-search on CRS fields for terms relevant to disaster risk reduction, emergency response and recovery. Classification based on word-searching relies on the quality of donor reporting to the CRS and involves a degree of subjectivity. Data shown does not capture climate change adaptation, resilience and coastal development unless a disaster risk reduction element was specified within the activity or it was included under the DAC humanitarian aid sector.

**NGO classifications**

Analysis of funding to NGOs is based on our own categorisation of five types of NGO, which was established following consultation with stakeholders.

Categories are:

- **International NGOs** – those based in an OECD DAC member country and carrying out operations in one or more developing countries
- **Southern international NGOs** – those not based in OECD DAC member countries and carrying out operations in one or more developing countries
- **Affiliated national NGOs** – nationally-operating NGOs that are affiliated to an international NGO
- **National NGOs** – those operating in the developing country where they are headquartered, working in multiple subnational regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO
- **Local NGOs** – those operating in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area, without affiliation to either a national or international NGO; this grouping can also include community-based organisations.

**Poverty**

We refer to the $1.90 a day line in this report and use data from World Bank’s PovcalNet. This measure is expressed in ‘international dollars’, based on 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. We use the updated extreme poverty line with estimates modelled to 2012 in this year’s report. This allows poverty line comparability between countries, provides the most comparable up-to-date analysis possible, and is designed to be more accurate than other available estimates as it uses more up-to-date comparisons of international prices.

**Private funding**

We approach humanitarian delivery agencies (including NGOs, multilateral agencies and the RCRC) directly and request financial information on their income and expenditure to create a standardised dataset. Where direct data collection is not possible, we use publicly available annual reports and audited accounts to extract key data.

Our dataset includes the following:

- 287 NGOs that form part of 10 representative and well-known NGO alliances and umbrella organisations such as Oxfam International, and a further 12 large international NGOs operating independently
- Multilateral contributions from six key UN agencies engaged in humanitarian response and coordination: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP, UN Development Programme and the World Health Organization, as well as 162 IOM member states
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Our private funding calculation comprises an estimate of total private humanitarian income for all NGOs, and the private humanitarian income reported by the six UN agencies, IOM, the IFRC and ICRC. To estimate the total private humanitarian income of NGOs globally, we calculate the annual proportion that the 287 NGOs in our dataset represent of all NGOs reporting to the UN OCHA FTS. The total private humanitarian income reported to us by the NGOs in our dataset is then scaled up according to this proportion.

Data is collected annually, and new data for previous years may be added retrospectively. Global estimates for previous years may therefore be different to those presented in past reports, as our data becomes more comprehensive and these estimates become more precise. Due to limited availability of data, detailed analysis covers the period 2010 to 2014.
Our 2015 private funding calculation is an estimate based on data provided by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), pending full data from our full dataset. We calculate the average share that MSF’s contribution represents in our private funding figure for the five previous years (2010–2014). Using this proportion we scale up the private funding figure provided by MSF to get our estimated total for 2015. The rationale for this methodology is that the share of MSF’s private funding remains relatively consistent year on year (ranging between 19% and 21% of the total amount over the last five years).

Rounding

There may be minor discrepancies in some of the totals in our graphs and charts, and between those in the text; this is because of rounding.

UN-coordinated appeals

We use this generic term to describe all humanitarian response plans and appeals coordinated by UN OCHA or UNHCR, including strategic response plans, flash appeals and regional refugee response plans. We use data from UN OCHA’s FTS for our financial analysis of UN-coordinated appeals.
## Data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Website/Link</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Africa Risk Capacity</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/documents/general">www.africanriskcapacity.org/documents/general</a></td>
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<td><strong>The Cash Learning Partnership</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cash-atlas.org/">www.cash-atlas.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.emdat.be/database">www.emdat.be/database</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a></td>
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<td><strong>Fund for Peace</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inter-Agency Standing Committee and European Commission</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.inform-index.org">www.inform-index.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Committee of the Red Cross</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.icrc.org/en/annual-report">www.icrc.org/en/annual-report</a></td>
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<td><strong>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ifrc.org/fr/publications/donor-response/">www.ifrc.org/fr/publications/donor-response/</a></td>
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<td><strong>International Monetary Fund</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.imf.org/external/externalpubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weo.data/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/externalpubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weo.data/index.aspx</a></td>
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<td><strong>National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.knbs.or.ke/">www.knbs.or.ke/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://data.unhchr.org">http://data.unhchr.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://stats.oecd.org">http://stats.oecd.org</a></td>
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<td><strong>Stockholm International Peace Research Institute</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko">www.sipri.org/databases/pko</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Conference on Trade and Development</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://unctadstat.unctad.org">http://unctadstat.unctad.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping">www.un.org/en/peacekeeping</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.unocha.org/cerf">www.unocha.org/cerf</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa">www.unrwa.org/resources/about-unrwa</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet">http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet</a></td>
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## Definitions

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<tr>
<td><strong>Advance market commitment</strong></td>
<td>A binding contract, typically offered by a government or other financial entity, used to guarantee a viable market if a product such as a vaccine or other medicine is successfully developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blended finance</strong></td>
<td>Combination of public-sector funding (and sometimes philanthropic funding) with private-sector capital to finance a given project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bond</strong></td>
<td>A form of debt security whereby the issuer of the bond owes a debt to the holder of the bond and must pay the holder interest on the debt and/or repay the face value of the bond at a set date (the maturity date). Bonds may be negotiable – ie able to be bought and sold between bond holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash transfers</strong></td>
<td>Refers to all programmes where cash (or vouchers for goods or services) is directly provided to beneficiaries. The term is used to refer to the provision of cash or vouchers given to people, household or community recipients.1 Other commonly used related terms include cash programming, cash and voucher programming, and cash-based transfers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channels of delivery</strong></td>
<td>The agencies and organisations receiving funding for the delivery of humanitarian assistance – multilateral agencies, NGOs, the public sector, the military, pooled funds (for definition overleaf) and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – whether they deliver the assistance themselves or pass it on to partner organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate adaptation financing</strong></td>
<td>Funding for interventions that aim to build the capacity to adapt and respond to climate change, while reducing the vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses induced or exacerbated by it and their associated impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concessional (financing and loans)</strong></td>
<td>Lending terms that are more favourable for the borrower than those that can be obtained through the market. Benefits can include longer repayment periods, grace periods (before repayments have to begin), or interest rates offered below market terms. Concessions are typically provided directly by a government agency or, for a commercial loan, as a government grant to a lending bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contingency credit</strong></td>
<td>A separate fund or a budget provision set aside to meet unforeseen and unavoidable requirements that may arise. Certain types of contingency (such as crisis response and reconstruction, or meeting loan guarantee obligations) may be specified as a potential use for such funds.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt relief</strong></td>
<td>A reduction in the repayment terms of a loan. This may include forgiveness (the loan is written off), rescheduling the repayments, or refinancing by extending the loan period.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt swaps</strong></td>
<td>A debt cancellation by a donor on condition that the partner country invests part of the cancelled amount in development projects (and/or environment projects). Debt swaps can also involve a third party, usually an NGO or intergovernmental agency.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earmarked funding</strong></td>
<td>Conditions placed on funding by donors stipulating how or on what recipients may spend funds. Conditions can range from overall thematic and geographic priorities to requirements to spend money on specific goods and services delivered to a particular recipient group. They range from tightly earmarked to fully unearmarked.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity investments</strong></td>
<td>In general terms this is the acquisition of shares in an enterprise in order to obtain dividend income of capital gains in the future. To be counted as ODA, an equity investment must be made by an official-sector agency in an enterprise in a country on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)’s list of ODA-eligible states, and the investment is not made to acquire a lasting interest in the enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign direct investment (FDI)</strong></td>
<td>Investment that reflects an objective to establish a lasting interest by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor), in an enterprise that is resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor (direct investment enterprise).6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant</strong></td>
<td>Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.7</td>
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*See full glossary at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/glossary*
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Guarantee</td>
<td>The agreement made by a donor government to cover (for example) loan repayments if the partner country defaults, thus reducing the risk associated with the loan, and in turn allowing the loan to come with better terms, such as a reduced interest rate.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact bonds</td>
<td>Finance tool designed to improve social, environmental or development outcomes of publically funded projects/services, by making funding and payments to investors conditional on achieving agreed results.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic social financing</td>
<td>A range of financial mechanisms employed by the Muslim community that are designed to promote social protection of poor people, reduce vulnerability and increase economic equality. Includes Zakat (contribution of 2.5% of annual assets), and sukuk (investment bonds compliant with Islamic law).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan*</td>
<td>Transfers either in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs a legal debt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term debt (commercial)</td>
<td>A debt owed to a commercial bank or agency that has a maturity of more than one year. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt (official)</td>
<td>A debt owed to a bilateral government agency or a multilateral development agency that has a maturity of over one year. As well as debt arising from ODA and other official flows, it includes former private sector debt that has been rescheduled by the official sector.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral development banks</td>
<td>Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are supranational institutions established by a group of countries with the common task of fostering economic and social progress in developing countries by financing projects (in the form of loans or grants), supporting investment, generating capital and providing technical expertise.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net portfolio equity</td>
<td>A form of international investment that does not confer significant control or influence. ‘Portfolio’ refers to a group of assets. Investments of 10% or more of the value or control of an asset or company are considered FDI, while investments below this threshold are portfolio equity. Investors receive returns through interest payments or dividends and can use equity to spread financial risks across different markets. They can also sell their equity on to other investors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-grant (government) revenue</td>
<td>The total amount of government revenue collected in a given year, excluding international grants for project or budget support. The exclusion of grants better reflects a government’s available domestic public resources and avoids double counting of international assistance. Non-grant revenue includes both tax (eg income and VAT) and non-tax (eg rent/fees) components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other official flows (OOFs)</td>
<td>Transactions by the official sector with countries on the list of eligible recipients that do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA or official aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25%.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooled funds*</td>
<td>Mechanisms used to receive contributions from multiple financial partners and allocate such resources to multiple implementing entities. Humanitarian pooled funds can be global (eg CERF or the START Fund) or country-based. For recovery and development purposes, the main pooled mechanisms currently used by the UN system are UN multi-donor trust funds, national multi-donor trust funds and stand-alone joint programmes.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates</td>
<td>An attempt to go beyond using market exchange rates, adjusting for the relative buying power across different countries so enabling international comparisons of the welfare of inhabitants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remittances*</td>
<td>Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin.15</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Risk financing</td>
<td>The retention of risks combined with the adoption of an explicit financing strategy to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet financial needs should a disaster occur. Such financing can be established internally through the accumulation of funds set aside for future use or obtained externally through pre-arranged credit facilities. The banking sector, capital markets and international lending institutions are sources of risk financing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk transfer</td>
<td>The shifting of risks to others who, in exchange for a premium, provide compensation when a disaster occurs, ensuring that any financing gap that might emerge is partially or fully bridged. Risk transfer may be obtained through insurance policies or capital market instruments such as catastrophe bonds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>Debt that has maturity of one year or less. Maturity can be defined either on an original or remaining basis.</td>
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<td>Social protection</td>
<td>Public actions – carried out by the state or privately – that both enable people to deal more effectively with risk, vulnerability to crises and changes in circumstances, and help tackle extreme and chronic poverty. Social protection includes various types of approaches, policies, programmes and actions that address risks, deprivation, poverty (eg income security payments, or basic health coverage), or vulnerability to shocks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solidarity levy</td>
<td>Solidarity levies are a tax imposed on people for a specific purpose, in addition to other regular taxes. The purpose should be one intended to ‘unify’ or ‘solidify’ payees, such as a national rebuilding project. Global taxes have been proposed under this banner, for example directed towards health.</td>
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*See full glossary at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/glossary*
### Abbreviations

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<th>Full Form</th>
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<td>CAR</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-based pooled fund</td>
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<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund (UN)</td>
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<td>CHF</td>
<td>Common humanitarian fund</td>
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<td>CRS</td>
<td>Creditor Reporting System</td>
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<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee (OECD)</td>
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<td>DPP</td>
<td>Disaster prevention and preparedness</td>
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<td>DPR</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<td>ECHO</td>
<td>Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (EC)</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FCA</td>
<td>Forgotten Crisis Assessment (ECHO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign direct investment</td>
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<td>FTS</td>
<td>Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA)</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
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<td>GHA</td>
<td>Global Humanitarian Assistance (programme by Development Initiatives)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNI</td>
<td>Gross national income</td>
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<td>IASC</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IATI</td>
<td>International Aid Transparency Initiative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally displaced person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFORM</td>
<td>Index for Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International non-governmental organisation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>KSh</td>
<td>Kenyan shilling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIC</td>
<td>Low income country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMIC</td>
<td>Lower middle income country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDB</td>
<td>Multilateral development banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>Middle income country</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MSF</td>
<td>Médecins Sans Frontières</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NDMA</td>
<td>National disaster management authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official development assistance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OOFs</td>
<td>Other official flows</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchasing power parity</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCRC</td>
<td>Red Cross Red Crescent</td>
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<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMIC</td>
<td>Upper middle income country</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>UN High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UNRWA</td>
<td>UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>WDI</td>
<td>World Development Indicators</td>
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<td>WEO</td>
<td>World Economic Outlook (IMF)</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme (UN)</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization (UN)</td>
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<td>WHS</td>
<td>World Humanitarian Summit</td>
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</tbody>
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Notes

Chapter 1


2 To compare poverty data across countries, prices must be converted into a common price basis known as purchasing power parity (PPP) prices. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. To reflect an internationally comparable poverty line, we use the $1.90 poverty line derived from 2011 prices, which buys approximately the same as the previous $1.25 poverty line derived from 2005 prices. The World Bank updated the extreme poverty line from $1.25 in 2005 PPP to $1.90 in 2011 PPP in 2015.

3 Differences to the findings of this analysis compared with a similar analysis in the GHA Report 2015 are due to: the use of a different source to define the list of fragile states; a change in INFORM’s methodology of defining environmentally vulnerable countries; and changes in vulnerability ranking for countries between years.


9 Chair’s Summary from the World Humanitarian Summit, Standing up for humanity: Committing to action, advance unedited version, 24 May 2016: https://consultations.worldhumanitariansummit.org/file/530820/view/581078

10 This data was collected by the Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation, now the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics – the official statistical agency of the Government of South Sudan.


13 Poverty incidences are based on the national poverty line. Indicators of risk are drawn from the INFORM Index for Risk Management risk score; this combines indicators on hazard and exposure (both human and natural), vulnerability and lack of coping capacity.

14 INFORM Index for Risk Management 2016 results: www.inform-index.org/Portals/0/InfoRM/2016/INFORM%20Results%20Report%202016%20WEB.pdf


18 Although it can give a broad basis for comparing the refugee and host populations, the poverty line for the study and the national poverty lines cannot be strictly compared as they are anchored in different sets of measures.

19 These include data on conflict collated by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University; the Conflict Barometer, published by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research; and the Global Conflict Risk Index (GRCRI) developed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.


21 See note 1

22 Groupings of countries by level of income incorporate a broad range of incomes, poverty levels, access to resources and vulnerabilities. In addition, the thresholds that separate countries’ income into ‘low’, ‘middle’ (lower and upper) and ‘high’ do not reflect subnational disparities between countries.

23 It should be noted though that broad categories such as MICs and LICs cover very different contexts with varying capacities to withstand shocks.


25 See World Health Organization article: www.who.int/hac/crises/el-nino/22January2015/en/
Chapter 2


4. ACAPS global emergency overview country profile for DRC: www.acaps.org/country/drc

5. Initiative pour la Transparence des Industries Extractives (2015) Republique Democratique du Congo: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B1C1Aj5TqAgvRW0r1A5VUV5c1k/view?pref=2&pli=1


8. Numbers of refugees and asylum seekers are taken from end of year 2015 data from UNHCR and end of year 2014 data from UNRWA.

9. Non-grant revenue excludes externally funded grants, such as budget support and project assistance.


11. http://static1.squarespace.com/static/522c2552e4b0d3c39ccd1e00/t/56b9abe107eaa0afdc3b5f02/1455008783181/JRP%2B2016-2018%2BFull%2B160209.pdf


13. OCHA (2016) Chair’s Summary from the WHS. Standing up for humanity: Committing to action (advance unedited version).


15. This differs to the category of in-donor refugee costs as per OECD DAC guidelines on reporting, as noted later in the section.

16. Refugee-hosting costs from DAC members more than doubled (up 110%) during this period. The figure of US$7.7 billion includes Turkey’s expenditure related to the hosting of Syrian refugees within its own territory.


20. Canada, Germany and the United States.

21. Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Finland, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.


25. Colombia is classified as an upper middle-income country by the World Bank: http://data.worldbank.org/income-level/UMC

26. According to INFORM, Colombia scores 4.3 for ‘lack of coping capacity’ out of a possible 10.


28. ACAPS global emergency overview country profile for Colombia: www.acaps.org/country/colombia

29. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimates that 21,000 people in Colombia were newly displaced by disasters in 2014: http://internal-displacement.org/americas/colombia/


32. www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/legislation/countries/colombia/

33. www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/1057ES.pdf


35. Partially reflecting greater reporting efforts and growing use of the Rio Markers in donors’ reporting to the OECD DAC. The adaptation marker was introduced in 2010.

37 www.ccrif.org/
38 www.artemis.bm/blog/2015/12/02/arc-opens-parametric-insurance-products-to-organisations-ngo/
40 See note 3.
41 In 2014 the decrease of over 100% in humanitarian assistance to the ‘alert’ sub-category was caused by Syria shifting from ‘alert’ to ‘high alert’, while Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso shifted to ‘alert’ to ‘high warning’.
44 OECD (2016) Good development support in fragile, at-risk and crisis affected contexts, OECD Development Policy Papers, No.4
46 www.project-tamkeen.org
48 To compare poverty data across countries, prices must be converted into a common price basis known as purchasing power parity (PPP) prices. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries.
49 It may also be the case that the real figures are somewhat lower than these as some disease-specific expenditure may have been coded to health strengthening purpose codes. For example, of the US$16.5 million spent on health policy and administrative management in 2005, US$4.0 million was spent on an ‘HIV/AIDS Response Project’.

Chapter 3

1 Staff security refers to the safety and security of staff and operations sector in UN-coordinated appeals.
2 Multi-sector is defined by the UN OCHA FTS as projects and activities with no one dominant sector and often in connection with UNHCR assistance to refugee populations.
3 This analysis is based on data from UN OCHA FTS only and does not directly correspond with our calculation of overall international humanitarian assistance, as shown in Figure 3.1.
5 Elements of regional appeals are deducted from the total for UN-coordinated regional appeals to avoid double counting. The Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) does not include the Democratic Republic of the Congo component; the Central African Republic RRRP only includes the Republic of Congo component. The Nigeria RRRP does not include any country-specific component and therefore does not appear in Figures 3.2 and 3.3.
6 Figure 3.3 shows that the Central African Republic Regional Refugee Response Plan is the worst-funded appeal, with just 4% of requirements met. However, all country components other than for the Republic of Congo have been removed from the analysis to avoid double counting and this low proportion of funding does not apply for the regional appeal overall.
8 Protection covers protection, human rights and rule of law.
9 Definition from FTS glossary: https://ftsbeta.unocha.org/glossary. Note that ‘multi-sector’ is different from ‘sector not specified’.
10 Data for this analysis is taken from reported contributions/commitments to the UN OCHA FTS. Comparisons should not be made with our overall international humanitarian assistance totals, which are drawn from multiple sources.
11 However, other reporting systems beyond FTS, in particular the OECD DAC, do not track funding to UN appeals making it difficult to say with any certainty how much funding is appeal related or otherwise.
15 For this figure we use IFRC data from donor responses to emergency appeals in 2015, which differs from the data source for Fig 6.6. http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/Appeals/statistic/cover15_emer.pdf
Chapter 4

1 Not including the Government of Turkey and the EU institutions.


3 OECD regions have been used for this analysis, with the exception of Middle East and North of Sahara, which are combined.

4 ‘Europe’ here refers to countries in the geographic regional grouping, as used by the OECD, not the grouping of EU member states.

5 The 29 OECD DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and the US.

6 The EU institutions are not included in this calculation because they are not a bilateral government donor. However, the contributions of EU member states includes an imputed amount of the EU institutions’ expenditure (see Methodology). Funding from Turkey is not included because its contributions largely consist of support to refugees residing in Turkey and this assistance is not by definition international.


8 The European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) administers most of the EU institutions’ humanitarian assistance, with some funds also originating from the EC’s Development and Cooperation division, EuropeAid.

9 See Methodology and definitions for more details of our methodology for calculating international humanitarian assistance from governments.

10 Figure in constant 2014 prices.

11 Turkey’s humanitarian contribution is not included in the total calculation of international humanitarian response (see Figure 3.1).

12 Not including the Government of Turkey and the EU institutions.


14 We provide an estimate for 2015 private funding. For details of the methodology used, see Methodology.

15 See note 2.


18 It is not possible to breakdown our 2015 estimate by private donor type.

19 See note 13.


21 See note 13.

22 Islamic social finance, Special Session Prospectus, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat, April 2016.


29 www.adb.org

30 www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/overview#1

 CHAPTER 8: METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

33 See note 13.
36 The MDB statement was made on behalf of the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank Group.

Chapter 5

1 This US$2 billion includes international humanitarian assistance spent within Syria and not the expenditure from Turkey on hosting Syrian refugees within Turkey.
2 Includes spending on some disaster risk reduction activities, early warning systems, emergency contingency stocks and contingency planning, including preparations for forced displacement.
3 This includes spending at regional and geographically unspecified levels.
4 http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/needs-assessments_en
7 For more details on the START Network and Fund see: www.start-network.org/how/start-fund/#.Vz28Lfl97IV
8 The term ‘mega-crises’ was used by the UN Secretary-General at the launch of the High-Level Panel report on Humanitarian Financing. 17 January 2016: www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=53022#.Vz3BQ_I97IV
9 Designated Level 3 emergencies at the time of writing were: Iraq, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen: www.unocha.org/where-we-work/emergencies
11 http://ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/home-page.html
16 ALNAP (2014) Responding to changing needs: Challenges and opportunities for humanitarian action: www.alnap.org/resource/19246
17 For the purposes of our methodology, refugee-hosting settings include refugees and asylum seekers with a threshold of over 20,000 people.
20 The international poverty line being used here is the $1.90 poverty line, derived from 2011 prices, which buys approximately the same as the previous $1.25 poverty line derived from 2005 prices. In 2015, the World Bank updated the extreme poverty line from $1.25 in 2005 PPP to $1.90 in 2011 PPP. PPP refers to purchasing power parity, which is a common price basis used to compare data across countries. PPPs are constructed comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries.
21 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP).
23 In 2015, there were 36 UN-coordinated appeals in total. However, for the purposes of this analysis, five have been excluded since they were flash appeals that are generally short term in nature.
25 See note 24.
28 See note 24.
29 In 2014, WFP had ongoing multi-year agreements with Australia, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom; and signed new agreements with Finland and the Republic of Korea.
30 This calculation is based on a fundraising total of US$5.6 billion for WFP in 2014 as reported in the following funding update: WFP, WFP Funding in 2014, September 2015: http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/research/wfp277763.pdf

Chapter 6

4 See note 3.
5 The Grand Bargain was initiated following recommendations from the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing (see note 1) on improving the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It includes a series of commitments made by a number of government donors, UN agencies, the EC, the RCRC Movement, the World Bank Group, and NGO consortia to institute reforms to better and more efficiently serve people in humanitarian need. The Grand Bargain commitments – The Grand Bargain document: A shared commitment to serve people in need – was signed at the World Humanitarian Summit on 23 May 2016.
6a This analysis is based on contributions reported by governments to the DAC and FTS and may vary from income reported by agencies in their annual reports - see for example OCHA’s annual report http://www.unocha.org/about-us/publications/flagship-publications/2016
7 Chair’s Summary from the World Humanitarian Summit, Standing up for humanity: Committing to action, advance unedited version, 24 May 2016: https://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/key-documents#chairsummary-linking
9 START Fund: www.start-network.org/how/start-fund/#.VzVUFoR97IV
10 The 10 INGOs that received the most in 2015 were: Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Danish Refugee Council, Oxfam GB, Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, Concern Worldwide, CARE International and International Medical Corps.
11 Country based pooled funds, October 2015, UN OCHA: https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OCHA%20CBPF%20Allocation%20Contribution%20October%202015.pdf. Our analysis of funding to NGOs is calculated from FTS data and uses different NGO categorisations. For some CBPFs, for example the Turkey Humanitarian Pooled Fund, no detail is provided on the type of NGOs receiving funds. However, summary reports suggest that a significant proportion of our undefined NGO total for CBPFs has been channelled through national NGOs.
13 Local implementing partners, which include national and local NGOs, governments and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, received this sub-granted funding.
16 https://charter4change.org/
17 See note 5.
19 See note 1.
20 www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/the-movement/national-societies/
21 For this figure we use the IFRC Nepal earthquake emergency appeal operation update which differs from the data source for Fig 3.6. http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=122573
22 Following completion of this analysis, new data was published in a donor response document that showed appeal requirements of CHF84.9 million (US$88.2 million) and funding received at CHF55.9 million (US$58.1 million): http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=122573
23 UN resolution 46/182
24 See note 13.
25 See note 2.
26 Significantly more is reported to the OECD DAC CRS as directed to the ‘public sector’; however, this includes a much wider group of recipients – both the public sectors of recipient and donor countries as well as third party public sector authorities.

Chapter 7
1 The Grand Bargain – A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need. Signed at the World Humanitarian Summit, May 2016: https://consultations.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/70ccab5bd71f742dcfd8d001fa89d58c062539d5?vid=581058&disposition=inline&op=view
6 See note 2.
7 Cash Atlas is part of CaLP: the Cash Learning Partnership. It provides a global overview of cash transfer programming for advocacy and learning purposes: www.cash-atlas.org
8 Estimates at the lower end of this range are drawn from data in the UN OCHA FTS on full and partial contributions to cash-based programmes and data provided directly from WFP. Mid-point estimates use data from the Cash Atlas (starting date) of projects and data from WFP. Upper-end estimates are based on data from the Cash Atlas (first cash date) of projects and data from WFP.
10 See note 2.
11 See note 1.
12 See note 2.
13 See note 1.
14 www.wfp.org/world-humanitarian-summit/empowerment-through-cash-transfers
15 See note 14.
16 See note 14.
17 Number 13 of the 23 Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship: http://ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/home-page.html
18 UN (2015) Too important to fail – addressing the humanitarian financing gap, High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing Report to the Secretary General.
19 See note 1.
20 See note 1.
23 See note 22.
24 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2015) Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance, Revision July 2015:
Definitions

1. The Cash Learning Partnership
2. OECD glossary of statistical terms
4. See note 3.
5. The Grand Bargain – A shared commitment to better serve people in need, Istanbul 23 May 2016. Annex 1
6. Adapted from a definition taken from the OECD glossary of statistical terms
7. See note 3.
8. See note 3.
10. Adapted from definition(s) taken from the OECD glossary of statistical terms
12. Adapted from a definition provided by the European Investment Bank website: www.eib.org/about/partners/development_banks/
13. See note 2.
14. Definition adapted from Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Gateway: http://mptf.undp.org/overview/funds
15. International Organization for Migration: www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Remittances
17. See note 16.
18. See note 2.
What we do

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation that focuses on the role of data in driving poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Our mission is to ensure that decisions about the allocation of finance and resources result in an end to poverty, increase the resilience of the world’s most vulnerable people, and leave no one behind. We want efforts to be underpinned by good quality, transparent data and evidence on poverty and resources that lead to increased accountability and sustainable long-term outcomes.

We work in Brazil, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, the UK and the US.

Our work focuses on three key areas:

Poverty: Improving knowledge and understanding of people in poverty, and tracking the progress of the poorest people to help ensure no one is left behind

• Resources: Informing national, regional and international actors on how to assess the effectiveness of investments and best target resources that can address poverty, vulnerability and crisis

• Data use: Breaking down barriers to data use by improving data availability and accessibility, and helping people to use data effectively to drive sustainable outcomes

Publications

We have been publishing the annual Global Humanitarian Assistance Report since 2000. We also produce a number of other reports, briefings and blogs on poverty, crises and relevant financing. Recent reports include:

• Better information for a better response: The basics of humanitarian transparency
• Investments in peace and security: an overview
• Humanitarian assistance to education for the Syrian emergency
• Trends in humanitarian financing: Middle East and North Africa region
• Humanitarian assistance to East and Central Africa
• The World Humanitarian Summit: Making financing work for crisis-affected people

We also produce profiles of donor and recipient countries and regular briefings on specific humanitarian crises, which provide a snapshot of available funding and analysis of donor trends. These are often produced as part of our partnership with the START Network to inform its funding allocation decisions.

Data and methodologies

We provide guidance on data sources and methodologies, and offer a range of simple visual tools that help to explain financing in crisis contexts. All of the new datasets from the GHA Report 2016 are available on our website. In addition to the Methodology and definitions section within the report, our website includes an expanded glossary of key terms featured in our work and a detailed description of our methodologies and data sources.

Development Data Hub

Our Development Data Hub is the most comprehensive online resource for mapping, exploring and unbundling resource flows that address poverty and vulnerability. It includes data from the OECD DAC, World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, WHO, UN OCHA FTS and more.

Explore the Data Hub at data.devinit.org

Helpdesk

We offer a helpdesk service to respond to a range of queries relating to data and methodologies on funding for crisis situations. The helpdesk is free and open to questions from anyone working on crisis-related issues, including donors, government organisations, multilateral organisations, NGOs, academics and other research organisations.

E-mail your helpdesk queries to gha@devinit.org