



THE STORY

Remittances are an essential source of income for many households. The total global value of remittances – sent both through formal and informal channels – is unknown, but estimates suggest that formal flows alone account for nearly one fifth of total international resources (US\$43.9 billion) to the top recipient countries of humanitarian assistance. For some of these countries they represent the largest single international inflow – in Pakistan they account for 66% and in Haiti, 39%. This woman survived the 2010 Haitian earthquake which destroyed her family home. She is the primary carer for her eight grandchildren and relies on money sent from her son, who lives abroad, to pay their school fees.

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DATA & GUIDES

What is humanitarian assistance?

Humanitarian action is designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. This definition is set out in the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Principles and Good Practice Guidelines. In this report, when used in the context of data, humanitarian assistance refers to the financial resources for this action.

As well as being focused on emergencies, humanitarian assistance differs from other forms of foreign and development assistance because it is intended to be governed by the key humanitarian principles of:

- humanity – saving human lives and alleviating suffering wherever it is found
- impartiality – acting solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations
- neutrality – acting without favouring any side in an armed conflict or other dispute
- independence – ensuring autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military or other objectives.

These principles are set out in the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, reaffirmed in UN General Assembly resolutions and enshrined in numerous humanitarian standards and guidelines such as the Sphere Humanitarian Charter.

There is no universal obligation or system for reporting expenditure on humanitarian assistance (see Chapter 9), so what is counted in humanitarian assistance reporting can vary by donor. However, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) does set out clear definitions of humanitarian assistance for those donors (both member and non-member) that report to its databases.

We include what donors themselves report as 'humanitarian' in our analysis, but aim to consistently label and source the data we have used. OECD DAC donors report their humanitarian assistance as a sub-sector of official development assistance (ODA) against strict criteria. Yet other providers of development cooperation outside the OECD DAC who voluntarily report their humanitarian assistance to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) are not bound by the same criteria as donors reporting to the OECD DAC.

Methodology and definitions

Cash

Our analysis of cash transfers is based on UN OCHA FTS data. There is currently no specific identifier or flag within the source data, so we carry out a keyword search on the project title, description and cluster. Our keywords include: cash, cash transfer, unconditional cash, conditional cash transfer, cash grant, voucher, cash for work, CfW, cash for assets, CfA, tokens, coupons, e-money, e-cash, food for work, voucher for work, public works programme, and cash transfer programme. Our coding also distinguishes between full and partial cash programmes. Projects that are labelled 'full' are designed primarily for cash transfer interventions; those labelled 'partial' combine cash transfer interventions with other activities.

Channels of delivery

We use this term to describe the agencies and organisations receiving funding for the delivery of humanitarian assistance – UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the public sector, pooled funds and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – whether they deliver the assistance themselves or pass it on to partner organisations. For example, a donor may fund a UN agency, which may in turn fund an international NGO, which may in turn partner with a local NGO to deliver the assistance. Currently, we are only able to track humanitarian assistance expenditure to the first transaction level. However, in this year's report we have carried out further analysis of funding to NGOs as the channel of delivery, based on our own categorisation of NGOs (see 'NGO classifications' and Chapter 5).

Our channels of delivery data comes from both the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the UN OCHA FTS.

Conflict, peace and security ODA

Funding to conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security appears as its own category within sector-specific ODA. In this category, activities include support of security system management and reform, removal of land mines and other explosives, demobilisation of child soldiers, reintegration of demobilised military personnel, small arms and light weapons control, peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution and participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Domestic governments

Data on what domestic governments spend in response to disasters and crises within their own borders is not systematically collated and reported to a single body. In this year's report we include the results of our own research into the domestic disaster relief and disaster risk reduction contributions of three governments – Kenya, India and the Philippines – using publicly available national budget documents (see pages 41–44). We use the following sources of data for our analysis:

- India – Chakrabarti D, Prabodh G, 'Understanding Existing Methodologies for Allocating and Tracking DRR Resources in India', UNISDR, Geneva, 2012 and Ministry of Finance, 'Union Budget', Government of India, New Delhi. Analysis includes data for the Central Response Fund/State Disaster Response Fund and the National Calamity Contingency Fund/National Disaster Response Fund.
- Philippines – Jose, Susan Rachel G, 'Preliminary Examination of Existing Methodologies for Allocating and Tracking National Government Budget for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Philippines', UNISDR, Geneva, December 2012 and Department of Budget and Management, 'National Expenditure Program 2014', Government of the Philippines, Manila.
- Kenya – the World Bank's BOOST Initiative data for the fiscal years 2006/07 to 2012/13.

Exchange rates

We predominately use OECD DAC exchange rates for OECD DAC members and exchange rates from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database (April 2014 edition) for countries outside of the OECD DAC group.

Financing mechanisms

All of our humanitarian assistance categories include money spent through pooled funds and financing mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and country-level humanitarian pooled funds.

Forgotten crises

Our analysis of forgotten crises is based on the European Commission Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)'s forgotten crisis assessment (FCA) index, which is compiled annually using a series of weighted indicators to come up with an overall ranking of emergency situations.

Governments (and European Union) institutions

Our data and definition of international government funding for humanitarian crises comprises:

- the total 'official' humanitarian assistance expenditure of the 29 members of the OECD DAC – Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European institutions – a subset of ODA, which is reported to the OECD DAC each year
- expenditure by 'other governments', sometimes referred to as 'non-DAC donors' or 'South-South development partners', as captured by UN OCHA FTS.

Note that:

- domestic government expenditure is treated separately (see Domestic governments methodology, page 117)
- although it is not an OECD DAC donor, Turkey's reporting to the OECD DAC is more comprehensive than its reporting through UN OCHA FTS. We therefore use OECD DAC data when reporting on Turkey's humanitarian assistance contributions.
- when we report on the individual contributions of OECD DAC donors who are members of the European Union (EU), we also include an imputed calculation of their humanitarian assistance channelled through the EU institutions.

Humanitarian needs

Our analysis in Chapter 1 of who was affected by crises is based on:

- the number of people affected by crises – data is sourced from UN-coordinated appeals, the CRED EM-DAT disaster database (data downloaded 8 May 2014) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and reflects the highest number of people affected within each country at any given point during the year
- the proportion of the total population affected in crisis countries (based on World Bank 2012 population data).

International humanitarian response

This comprises the combined contributions of:

- international governments (data taken from both OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS)
- individuals, trusts and foundations, and private companies and corporations (either using our own research or as reported in UN OCHA FTS).

Long-term humanitarian assistance countries

In this report, long-term humanitarian assistance countries are defined as those receiving a greater than average proportion of ODA (excluding debt relief) in the form of humanitarian assistance for more than eight years between 1998 and 2012. 'Medium term' refers to those receiving a lower than average proportion for between three and seven years inclusive, and 'short term' means under three years.

NGO classifications

Analysis of funding to NGOs is based on our own categorisation of five types of NGO, which was established following consultation with a range of recognised sources and stakeholders. Categories include:

- international NGOs – defined as those based in an OECD DAC member country and carrying out operations in one or more developing countries (e.g. Save the Children UK, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam GB, Norwegian Refugee Council)
- southern international NGOs (SINGOs) – those not based in an OECD DAC member country and carrying out operations in one or more developing countries (e.g. BRAC, Mercy Malaysia)
- affiliated national NGOs – nationally-operating NGOs that are affiliated to an international NGO (e.g. World Vision South Sudan and Food for the Hungry)
- national NGOs – those operating in the developing country where they are headquartered, working in multiple sub-national regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO (e.g. Almanar Voluntary Organization, Somali Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization (SHADO))
- local NGOs – those operating in a specific, geographically defined, sub-national area, without affiliation to either a national or international NGO; this grouping can also include community-based organisations (CBOs, e.g. Abyei Community Action for Development, Nuba Mountain Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Organization).

Official development assistance (ODA)

ODA is a grant or loan from an OECD member country to a developing country (as defined by the OECD) or multilateral agency for the promotion of economic development and welfare. It is reported by members of the OECD DAC, along with several other government donors and institutions, according to strict criteria each year. It includes sustainable and poverty-reducing development assistance (for sectors such as governance and security, social services, education, health, and water and sanitation) as well as humanitarian assistance from OECD DAC members and other donors reporting to the OECD DAC.

In this report we express our total ODA figures as net of debt relief, apart from in Chapter 8, where development assistance is based on gross ODA.

Other official flows (OOFs)

Other official flows are official sector transactions reported by governments to the OECD DAC that do not meet the ODA criteria, because their primary purpose is not development-motivated, or because their grant element is below the 25% threshold that would make them eligible to be recorded as ODA. Transactions classified as OOFs include export- and investment-related transactions, rescheduling of OOF loans, and other bilateral securities and claims.

Poverty

We refer to three international poverty lines in this report and use World Bank data in our analyses:

- \$1.25 a day ('extreme' or 'absolute' poverty)
- \$2 a day
- \$4 a day

These measures are expressed in 'international dollars', based on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates from 2005.

Private funding

This comprises contributions from individuals, private foundations, trusts, private companies and corporations. We have developed a unique methodology to attempt to quantify and analyse this under-reported resource flow (see opposite).

Rounding

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

Total 'official' humanitarian assistance

Total 'official' humanitarian assistance forms a core part of our international government and humanitarian response calculations and is used when making comparisons with other development assistance and other resource flows to developing countries.

Total 'official' humanitarian assistance includes:

- bilateral humanitarian expenditure of OECD DAC members, as reported through the OECD DAC
- multilateral (core and totally unearmarked) ODA contributions to UNHCR, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP).

GHA's unique calculations

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENTS

Our calculation of international humanitarian assistance from government donors is the sum of:

- total 'official' humanitarian assistance (OECD DAC)
- humanitarian assistance from providers of development cooperation outside the OECD DAC (see Government donors page 26)

Our total 'official' humanitarian assistance calculation comprises:

- bilateral humanitarian assistance of the 29 OECD DAC donors, as reported in the OECD DAC database under table 'DAC1 Official and Private Flows', item 'Hist: Humanitarian aid grants' (net disbursements)
- total multilateral ODA disbursements to UNHCR, UNRWA, UNICEF and WFP, as recipients, reported in the OECD DAC database under table 'DAC2a ODA Disbursements'. We do not include all ODA to WFP and UNICEF but apply a percentage in order to take into account the fact that these two agencies also have a 'development' mandate. These shares (applied to all years retrospectively) have been calculated using 2010–2012 data from www.unsceb.org.
- When reporting on the total official humanitarian assistance of individual donors, we include imputed calculations of humanitarian assistance contributed through the EU institutions. When reporting on the total official humanitarian assistance of individual donors to specific countries (e.g. the United Kingdom to Afghanistan), we impute contributions made via the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Until 2009 CERF contributions were reported in table DAC2a as 'bilateral unspecified', from 2010 data is not reported in sufficient detail in the DAC tables, so we take this data directly from the CERF.

To calculate the funding from government donors outside the OECD DAC we use UN OCHA FTS data. However, while Turkey is not an OECD DAC donor, its reporting to this database is more comprehensive than through UN OCHA FTS. We therefore use OECD DAC data to report Turkey's humanitarian contributions.

PRIVATE FUNDING

Our definition of private funding includes contributions from individuals, trusts and foundations, and private companies and corporations. We approach humanitarian delivery agencies (including NGOs, UN agencies with a humanitarian mandate and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) directly and request financial information on their income and expenditure by means of a standardised dataset. Where direct data collection is not possible, we use publicly available annual reports and audited accounts to extract key data and complete the dataset ourselves.

Our dataset includes the following:

- 75 NGOs that form part of nine representative and well-known NGO alliances and umbrella organisations, such as Oxfam International (see table)
- six key UN agencies engaged in humanitarian response: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO)
- 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, plus the private humanitarian income reported by the six UN agencies, the IFRC and ICRC. To estimate the total private humanitarian income of NGOs globally, we calculate the annual proportion that the 75 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.

Due to limited data, we provide an estimate for 2013 private funding by calculating the share of overall private humanitarian assistance represented by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for the previous five years. Using data for 2013 provided to us by MSF, we then scale their private humanitarian income figure up according to the average share, to reach a global estimate.

ORGANISATION	NUMBER OF MEMBER ORGANISATIONS IN THE DATASET
Action Contre la Faim	1
Caritas	1
Concern Worldwide	3
Danish Refugee Council	1
EMERGENCY	1
GOAL	1
HelpAge	1
International Medical Corps	2
International Rescue Committee	4
Islamic Relief	15
Medair	1
Médecins Sans Frontières	23
Mercy Corps	2
Norwegian Refugee Council	1
Oxfam	16
World Relief	1
ZOA	1
Total	75

For further details, please visit our website:
www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/tools .

Data sources

Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas , 'Economic and Financial Statistics', Manila	www.bsp.gov.ph/statistics/efs_ext3.asp accessed 3 July 2014.
Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters , 'EM-DAT International Disaster Database', CRED, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels	www.emdat.be/database accessed 8 May 2014.
Climate Funds Update , 'The data', Climate Funds Update, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America, Berlin and Washington DC	www.climatefundsupdate.org accessed 10 July 2014.
Management , 'National Expenditure Program 2014', Government of the Philippines, Manila	www.dbm.gov.ph accessed 30 July 2014.
Department for International Development , 'Development Tracker', UK Government, London	http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk accessed 6 July 2014.
European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection , 'Global Vulnerability and Crisis Assessment / Forgotten Crisis Assessment', ECHO, Brussels	http://echo-global-vulnerability-and-crisis.jrc.ec.europa.eu accessed 12 May 2014.
Ministry of Finance , 'Union Budget', Government of India, New Delhi	http://indiabudget.nic.in accessed 30 April 2014.
International Committee of the Red Cross , 'Annual Report', ICRC, Geneva	www.icrc.org/eng/resources/annual-report accessed 21 April 2014.
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies , 'Donor response to programmes and appeals', IFRC, Geneva	www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/donor-response accessed 21 April 2014 (unless otherwise stated).
International Monetary Fund , 'World Economic Outlook Database', IMF, Washington DC	http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx accessed April 2014.
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees , 'Syria Regional Refugee Response', Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal, UNHCR	http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php accessed 28 July 2014.
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees , 'Statistical Online Database', UNHCR, Geneva	http://popstats.unhcr.org/Default.aspx accessed 22 July 2014.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development , 'OECD.Stat', OECD, Paris	http://stats.oecd.org accessed 16 April 2014.
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute , 'SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database', Solna	www.sipri.org/databases/pko accessed 12 May 2014.
UN Conference on Trade and Development , 'UNCTADstat', UNCTAD, Geneva	http://unctadstat.unctad.org accessed June 2014.
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs , 'Central Emergency Response Fund', UN OCHA, New York	www.unocha.org/cerf accessed 8 May 2014.
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs , 'Financial Tracking Service', UN OCHA, Geneva	http://fts.unocha.org accessed 14 April 2014 (unless stated otherwise).
UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination , 'UN System Statistics', UN CEB, Geneva and New York	www.unsceb.org/content/stats-fb accessed 24 April 2014.
Uppsala Conflict Data Program , 'UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia', UCDP, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala	www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/search.php accessed 22 April 2014.
World Bank , 'BOOST Initiative', World Bank, Washington DC	http://wbi.worldbank.org/boost/boost-initiative accessed 24 March 2014.
World Bank , Data, World Bank, Washington DC	http://data.worldbank.org

Our analysis of money raised by national fundraising platforms uses the following data sources:

Humanitarian Coalition, Canada
<http://humanitariancoalition.ca>

Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC), UK
www.dec.org.uk

Belgian Consortium for Emergency Situations, Belgium
www.1212.be/nl

Aktion Deutschland Hilft, AGIRE, Italy
www.agire.it/it/agire_onlus/english.html

Japan Platform, Japan
www.japanplatform.org/E

Dutch Cooperating Aid Agencies (SHO), the Netherlands
<http://samenwerkendehulporganisaties.nl>

Radiohjälpen, Sweden
www.svt.se/radiohjalpen

Chaîne du Bonheur, Switzerland
www.swiss-solidarity.org/en.html

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project
CAP	Consolidated appeal process (UN)
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community-based organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (between Sudan and southern Sudan)
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (OECD DAC)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DEC	Disasters Emergency Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DPP	Disaster prevention and preparedness
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EC	European Commission
ECHO	Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (EC)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
EU	European Union
FAITH	Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (Philippines)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Forgotten crisis assessment (ECHO)
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FTS	Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA)
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHA	Global Humanitarian Assistance (the programme)
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GNI	Gross national income
HNO	Humanitarian needs overview
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally displaced person(s)/people
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
L3	'Level 3' emergency (UN)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MINUSMA	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (UN)
MIRA	Multi-cluster initial rapid assessment
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NNSC	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOFs	Other official flows
oPt	Occupied Palestinian territory (UN)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PPP	Purchasing power parity
R4	The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative
RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
RRF	Rapid response facility (RRF)
RRP	Regional refugee response plan (South Sudan and Syria)
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SHARP	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SINGO	Southern international non-governmental organisation
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SNAP	Syria Needs Analysis Project
SomReP	Somalia Resilience Program
SRP	Strategic response plan
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WEO	World Economic Outlook (IMF)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Reference tables

TABLE 10.1

UN-coordinated appeals, 2004–2013

ALL UN-COORDINATED APPEALS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revised requirements (US\$ billions)	3.5	6.0	5.9	5.5	8.1	10.0	12.9	9.5	10.5	13.2
Funding (US\$ billions)	2.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.7	7.1	8.0	5.8	6.3	8.5
Unmet need (US\$ billions)	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.8	4.9	3.6	4.2	4.6
% needs met	64%	67%	66%	71%	71%	72%	62%	62%	60%	65%
Number of appeals in year	32	26	33	37	33	27	25	24	26	23
Average requirements per appeal (US\$ millions)	109	230	179	150	244	369	516	394	404	573
Average funding per appeal (US\$ millions)	69	155	118	107	174	265	321	243	240	371
CONSOLIDATED APPEALS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revised requirements (US\$ billions)	3.0	3.8	4.9	4.8	6.3	9.5	7.7	8.1	9.2	12.9
Funding (US\$ billions)	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	6.8	4.7	5.2	5.7	8.3
Unmet need (US\$ billions)	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5
% needs met	68%	59%	65%	74%	73%	72%	61%	63%	62%	65%
Number of appeals in year	22	15	17	15	13	15	15	15	21	19
Average requirements per appeal (US\$ millions)	135	253	287	318	484	631	512	543	437	676
Average funding per appeal (US\$ millions)	92	150	187	234	351	456	312	344	273	439
FLASH APPEALS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revised requirements (US\$ millions)	451	2,181	322	373	836	280	3,577	773	38	none
Funding (US\$ millions)	179	1,766	275	213	592	144	2,549	476	24	none
Unmet need (US\$ millions)	271	415	47	159	244	135	1,027	297	15	none
% needs met	40%	81%	85%	57%	71%	52%	71%	62%	62%	none
Number of appeals in year	9	10	7	15	10	8	4	6	1	none
Average requirements per appeal (US\$ millions)	50	218	46	25	84	35	894	129	38	none
Average funding per appeal (US\$ millions)	20	177	39	14	59	18	637	79	24	none
NON-CAP APPEALS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revised requirements (US\$ millions)	73	14	707	391	929	214	1,645	542	1,274	338
Funding (US\$ millions)	27	4	433	234	575	159	791	190	501	205
Unmet need (US\$ millions)	46	10	274	157	354	55	854	351	773	133
% needs met	36%	28%	61%	60%	62%	74%	48%	35%	39%	61%
Number of appeals in year	1	1	9	7	10	4	6	3	4	4
Average requirements per appeal (US\$ millions)	73	14	79	56	93	54	274	181	318	84
Average funding per appeal (US\$ millions)	27	4	48	33	57	40	132	63	125	51

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and UNHCR data

TABLE 10.2

Top 20 government donors, plus EU institutions, international humanitarian assistance, 2004–2013

US\$ millions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	US 2,959	US 3,907	US 3,381	US 3,263	US 4,669	US 4,629	US 5,087	US 4,396	US 3,963	US 4,686
2	EU institutions 1,422	EU institutions 1,631	EU institutions 1,772	EU institutions 1,582	EU institutions 1,869	EU institutions 1,538	EU institutions 1,650	EU institutions 1,744	EU institutions 1,751	EU institutions 1,881
3	Japan 1,088	Japan 1,048	UK 1,151	UK 822	UK 971	UK 1,106	UK 1,010	UK 1,227	UK 1,166	UK 1,825
4	UK 851	UK 921	Germany 775	Germany 610	Germany 684	Sweden 688	Sweden 770	Japan 972	Turkey 1,046	Turkey 1,638
5	Germany 547	Germany 736	Netherlands 628	Netherlands 578	Sweden 647	Germany 677	Germany 740	Sweden 818	Germany 811	Japan 1,112
6	Netherlands 445	Norway 672	Sweden 606	Norway 552	Saudi Arabia 624	Spain 583	Japan 692	Germany 794	Sweden 777	Germany 949
7	Norway 433	Netherlands 620	Norway 536	Netherlands 525	Netherlands 591	Norway 494	Canada 601	Norway 559	Japan 698	Sweden 785
8	Sweden 386	Sweden 558	France 434	Canada 383	Spain 561	Netherlands 494	Norway 557	Canada 510	Canada 538	Canada 691
9	France 356	Australia 370	Canada 365	France 362	Norway 508	Australia 474	Spain 488	Australia 499	Norway 527	Norway 613
10	Italy 329	France 368	Spain 343	Spain 359	Canada 461	Canada 435	Netherlands 469	Spain 434	Australia 455	France 427
11	Canada 257	Italy 345	Italy 335	Italy 352	Australia 420	France 370	Australia 462	Netherlands 415	Netherlands 417	Netherlands 410
12	Switzerland 254	Denmark 314	Australia 328	Saudi Arabia 268	France 401	UAE 370	France 432	France 411	France 391	Denmark 409
13	Australia 223	Switzerland 305	Denmark 306	Denmark 266	Italy 383	Japan 337	Saudi Arabia 305	Italy 340	Switzerland 345	Switzerland 399
14	Spain 204	Canada 301	Japan 297	Switzerland 263	Japan 346	Italy 335	Italy 283	Switzerland 326	Denmark 308	Australia 357
15	Denmark 174	Spain 277	Switzerland 282	Switzerland 241	Denmark 283	Denmark 238	Denmark 268	Denmark 290	Italy 283	Kuwait 327
16	Belgium 130	Turkey 232	Belgium 174	Ireland 211	Switzerland 230	Switzerland 221	Switzerland 241	Turkey 264	Spain 232	Italy 276
17	UAE 123	Saudi Arabia 161	Saudi Arabia 172	Japan 171	Belgium 209	Belgium 199	Belgium 234	Belgium 259	Belgium 186	Spain 253
18	Finland 89	Belgium 148	Turkey 149	Belgium 161	Ireland 208	Finland 152	Finland 176	UAE 189	Finland 157	Belgium 250
19	Ireland 66	Finland 141	Finland 141	Finland 153	Finland 142	Ireland 133	Turkey 145	Finland 167	Ireland 152	Finland 162
20	Turkey 65	China 120	Ireland 123	Austria 54	UAE 111	Saudi Arabia 120	Ireland 129	Ireland 126	Qatar 105	Ireland 147

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and CERF data.

Notes: Data for members for the OECD DAC 2000–2012, includes their core ODA to UNHCR, UNRWA, as well as calculated proportions of WFP and UNICEF ODA contributions. EU contributions are also imputed for OECD DAC EU members and Turkey. All figures include contributions through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). All funding is in constant 2012 prices. Data for 2013 is partial and preliminary for OECD DAC data. EU institutions are highlighted with white as part of this funding has already been imputed into EU members' total figures. The EU is in this table to show where it ranks alongside government donors.

TABLE 10.3

Top 20 recipients of international humanitarian response from government donors and private contributions, 2003–2012

US\$ millions

RANK	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Iraq 1,424	Iraq 1,166	Sudan 1,464	Sudan 1,474	Sudan 1,428	Sudan 1,530	Sudan 1,501	Haiti 3,201	Pakistan 1,420	Syria 1,536
2	Ethiopia 840	Sudan 1,039	Indonesia 1,002	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 615	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 623	Ethiopia 937	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1,178	Pakistan 2,242	Somalia 1,088	South Sudan 865
3	Afghanistan 530	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 702	Pakistan 951	Indonesia 586	DRC 443	Afghanistan 930	Ethiopia 738	Sudan 958	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 838	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 654
4	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 488	Ethiopia 474	Iraq 757	Lebanon 581	Iraq 412	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 661	Afghanistan 693	Ethiopia 674	Afghanistan 768	Somalia 627
5	Sudan 384	Afghanistan 463	Ethiopia 698	Pakistan 553	Afghanistan 351	Somalia 634	DRC 614	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 644	Ethiopia 685	Pakistan 529
6	Angola 340	DRC 301	Sri Lanka 626	DRC 464	Bangladesh 340	DRC 562	Pakistan 611	Afghanistan 642	Japan 566	Afghanistan 492
7	DRC 273	Angola 234	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 383	Iraq 435	Lebanon 339	Myanmar 522	Somalia 600	DRC 491	Sudan 547	Ethiopia 484
8	Eritrea 189	Liberia 186	Afghanistan 340	Afghanistan 381	Ethiopia 328	Iraq 410	Iraq 525	Kenya 304	Kenya 533	DRC 464
9	Burundi 157	Uganda 180	DRC 323	Ethiopia 378	Somalia 291	Zimbabwe 354	Kenya 422	Chad 292	Haiti 527	Sudan 441
10	Uganda 154	Burundi 172	Zimbabwe 230	Somalia 341	Pakistan 265	China 336	Zimbabwe 420	Somalia 252	Libya 518	Lebanon 404
11	Somalia 154	Somalia 171	Somalia 207	Kenya 269	Indonesia 246	Kenya 323	Chad 336	Niger 246	South Sudan 488	Kenya 404
12	DPRK 153	Iran 167	Eritrea 199	Uganda 243	Uganda 242	Chad 259	Indonesia 281	Sri Lanka 213	DRC 444	Yemen 305
13	Jordan 141	DPRK 145	Uganda 192	Sri Lanka 185	Sri Lanka 221	Sri Lanka 256	Sri Lanka 266	Iraq 209	Iraq 302	Jordan 303
14	Serbia 137	Serbia 137	Burundi 177	Burundi 161	Kenya 205	Uganda 252	Syria 185	Zimbabwe 209	Chad 259	Chad 298
15	Sierra Leone 136	Eritrea 131	India 156	Liberia 157	Chad 197	Pakistan 222	Myanmar 167	Jordan 177	Yemen 221	Niger 291
16	Tanzania 130	Jordan 115	Liberia 152	Zimbabwe 124	Zimbabwe 170	Haiti 219	Uganda 164	Indonesia 143	Niger 182	Mali 258
17	Liberia 114	Chad 113	Chad 136	Chad 116	Colombia 114	Lebanon 194	Haiti 148	Lebanon 127	Indonesia 169	Haiti 237
18	Zimbabwe 98	Bangladesh 109	Angola 127	Jordan 111	Burundi 114	Yemen 152	Georgia 144	Syria 125	Zimbabwe 162	Zimbabwe 152
19	Lebanon 86	Kenya 99	Niger 127	Colombia 106	Jordan 114	Indonesia 147	Jordan 141	Yemen 118	Jordan 151	Philippines 139
20	Kenya 82	Lebanon 95	Jordan 114	India 87	Liberia 113	Jordan 147	Lebanon 141	Myanmar 112	Cote d'Ivoire 137	Myanmar 130

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data for DAC governments, Turkey and EU institutions, and UN OCHA FTS and UN CERF

TABLE 10.4

Top 20 government donors of official development assistance (ODA), 2004–2013

US\$ billions

RANK	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	US 23.0	US 27.2	US 24.2	US 3.4	US 27.7	US 30.1	US 31.5	US 30.4	US 30.6	US 30.9
2	Japan 10.6	Japan 10.9	EU institutions 11.4	EU institutions 11.6	EU institutions 12.1	EU institutions 12.8	UK 13.8	EU institutions 16.3	EU institutions 7.5	UK 17.7
3	EU institutions 10.2	EU institutions 10.8	Japan 10.8	Germany 9.4	Germany 10.7	UK 12.2	Germany 12.8	UK 13.7	UK 13.8	EU institutions 15.2
4	France 8.0	France 7.7	UK 8.9	UK 8.8	UK 10.5	Japan 11.5	EU institutions 12.7	Germany 13.0	Germany 12.4	Germany 13.2
5	Germany 7.9	UK 7.5	Germany 8.6	France 8.4	Japan 9.7	Germany 11.5	Japan 11.6	France 11.0	Japan 10.6	Japan 11.8
6	UK 7.4	Germany 7.4	France 8.0	Japan 8.4	France 9.3	France 10.7	France 11.4	Japan 10.6	France 10.6	France 10.2
7	Netherlands 4.6	Netherlands 5.4	Netherlands 5.7	Netherlands 5.8	Netherlands 6.3	Netherlands 6.1	Netherlands 5.8	Netherlands 5.8	Canada 5.5	Sweden 5.6
8	Canada 3.9	Canada 4.7	Sweden 4.5	Canada 4.8	Spain 5.8	Spain 6.0	Canada 5.6	Canada 5.5	Netherlands 5.4	Norway 5.5
9	Norway 3.8	Norway 4.2	Canada 4.4	Spain 4.7	Canada 5.3	Sweden 5.3	Spain 5.4	Sweden 5.2	Australia 5.4	Australia 5.2
10	Sweden 3.4	Sweden 4.2	Norway 4.1	Sweden 4.6	Saudi Arabia 5.1	Norway 5.1	Norway 5.0	Saudi Arabia 5.0	Sweden 5.2	Netherlands 5.1
11	Italy 2.8	Italy 4.0	Spain 3.6	Norway 4.5	Sweden 4.9	Canada 4.9	Sweden 4.9	Australia 5.0	Norway 4.7	UAE 5.1
12	Australia 2.7	Australia 2.9	Australia 3.1	Italy 3.5	Norway 4.3	Australia 4.0	Australia 4.5	Norway 4.7	Switzerland 3.0	Canada 5.0
13	Spain 2.6	Spain 2.7	Denmark 2.5	Australia 3.4	Italy 3.7	Saudi Arabia 3.3	Saudi Arabia 3.6	Spain 3.8	Italy 2.7	Turkey 3.3
14	Denmark 2.5	Denmark 2.5	Saudi Arabia 2.3	UAE 2.6	Australia 3.7	Italy 3.0	Denmark 2.8	Italy 3.5	Denmark 2.7	Switzerland 3.2
15	Switzerland 2.2	Switzerland .2	Italy 2.3	Denmark 2.6	Denmark 2.6	Denmark 2.8	Italy 2.8	Switzerland 2.8	Turkey 2.5	Italy 3.1
16	Saudi Arabia 2.1	Belgium 1.8	Switzerland 2.2	Switzerland 2.1	Switzerland 2.3	Switzerland 2.5	Switzerland 2.5	Denmark 2.8	Belgium 2.0	Denmark 2.8
17	Belgium 1.5	Saudi Arabia 1.2	Belgium 1.8	Belgium 1.8	Belgium 2.2	Belgium 2.5	Belgium 2.5	Belgium 2.5	Spain 2.0	Belgium 2.2
18	Finland 0.8	Finland 0.9	Ireland 1.0	Saudi Arabia 1.7	UAE 1.3	Finland 1.3	Finland 1.4	Finland 1.3	Korea 1.6	Spain 1.9
19	Austria 0.7	Korea 0.8	Finland 1.0	Ireland 1.0	Ireland 1.1	Austria 1.1	Korea 1.2	Korea 1.3	Finland 1.3	Korea 1.7
20	Ireland 0.6	Austria 0.8	UAE 0.9	Finland 1.0	Finland 1.1	Korea 1.0	Austria 1.1	Turkey 1.3	Saudi Arabia 1.3	Finland 1.4

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

Notes: Data for 2013 is preliminary. ODA excludes debt relief.

TABLE 10.5

Top 20 recipients of official development assistance (ODA), 2003–2012

US\$ billions

RANK	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Iraq 2.9	Iraq 5.4	Iraq 9.3	Iraq 6.0	Iraq 4.6	Afghanistan 4.9	Afghanistan 6.4	Afghanistan 6.5	Afghanistan 6.6	Afghanistan 6.5
2	Vietnam 2.4	Afghanistan 2.8	Afghanistan 3.3	Afghanistan 3.3	Afghanistan 4.1	Iraq 3.4	Vietnam 4.0	Ethiopia 3.6	Vietnam 3.5	Vietnam 4.1
3	Tanzania 2.2	Vietnam 2.3	Indonesia 2.5	Pakistan 2.4	Vietnam 2.9	Ethiopia 3.3	Ethiopia 4.0	Tanzania 3.1	Ethiopia 3.5	Ethiopia 3.2
4	Afghanistan 2.1	China 2.1	Vietnam 2.3	Ethiopia 2.3	Ethiopia 2.6	Vietnam 2.7	Tanzania 3.1	Vietnam 3.1	Pakistan 3.2	Turkey 3.0
5	Ethiopia 2.1	Ethiopia 2.0	Ethiopia 2.2	Sudan 2.2	Pakistan 2.3	Sudan 2.5	Iraq 2.9	Haiti 3.0	India 3.2	Tanzania 2.8
6	China 1.8	Tanzania 2.0	China 2.2	Vietnam 2.2	Tanzania 2.3	Tanzania 2.3	Pakistan 2.7	India 2.9	Turkey 3.0	Kenya 2.6
7	Bangladesh 1.7	Bangladesh 1.7	India 2.2	Tanzania 2.2	Sudan 2.1	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 2.3	India 2.7	Pakistan 2.9	Kenya 2.4	DRC 2.3
8	Indonesia 1.6	Pakistan 1.7	Sudan 2.1	Mozambique 1.8	Mozambique 1.8	India 2.2	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 2.6	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 2.5	Tanzania 2.4	Bangladesh 2.2
9	Jordan 1.5	Egypt 1.5	Pakistan 1.8	Uganda 1.8	Uganda 1.8	Bangladesh 2.1	DRC 2.4	Iraq 2.2	DRC 2.3	Mozambique 2.1
10	Serbia 1.5	Mozambique 1.5	Tanzania 1.7	India 1.5	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.7	Mozambique 2.0	Sudan 2.4	DRC 2.2	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 2.3	Nigeria 1.9
11	Mozambique 1.4	Uganda 1.5	DRC 1.6	DRC 1.5	China 1.7	DRC 1.8	Mozambique 2.1	Nigeria 2.1	Mozambique 2.0	Pakistan 1.9
12	Uganda 1.3	DRC 1.4	Mozambique 1.5	China 1.5	Bangladesh 1.6	Uganda 1.6	Uganda 1.9	Sudan 2.1	Iraq 1.9	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.8
13	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.3	Serbia 1.4	Bangladesh 1.5	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.4	India 1.4	Pakistan 1.5	Kenya 1.8	Mozambique 2.0	Ghana 1.8	Ghana 1.8
14	Ghana 1.2	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.3	Sri Lanka 1.4	Indonesia 1.4	Kenya 1.4	China 1.5	Nigeria 1.7	Uganda 1.8	Nigeria 1.7	India 1.7
15	Bolivia 1.2	Ghana 1.3	Uganda 1.4	Ghana 1.4	DRC 1.3	Kenya 1.4	Ghana 1.6	Ghana 1.7	Haiti 1.7	Uganda 1.7
16	Colombia 1.0	Sudan 1.2	Ghana 1.3	Bangladesh 1.4	Nigeria 1.2	Ghana 1.3	Turkey 1.3	Kenya 1.7	Uganda 1.5	South Sudan 1.6
17	Philippines 1.0	Bolivia 0.9	West Bank & Gaza Strip, 1.2	Colombia 1.1	Ghana 1.2	Indonesia 1.3	Zambia 1.3	Indonesia 1.5	Bangladesh 1.5	Morocco 1.5
18	Sri Lanka 0.9	Zambia 0.9	Serbia 1.0	Morocco 1.1	Zambia 1.0	Nigeria 1.2	Bangladesh 1.3	Bangladesh 1.5	South Africa 1.4	Brazil 1.3
19	Egypt 0.9	India 0.9	Zambia 1.0	Burkina Faso 1.0	Morocco 1.0	Zambia 1.1	Indonesia 1.2	Mali 1.1	Morocco 1.4	Iraq 1.3
20	South Africa 0.9	Madagascar 0.9	Nigeria 0.9	Serbia 1.0	Burkina Faso 1.0	Turkey 1.1	Haiti 1.2	Burkina Faso 1.1	Cote d'Ivoire 1.3	Haiti 1.3

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

Notes: ODA from OECD DAC donors and multilateral institutions. ODA excludes debt relief.

TABLE 10.6

20 largest government contributors of international humanitarian assistance, 2013

	BIGGEST DONORS 2013 (US\$ MILLIONS)		MOST GENEROUS COUNTRIES IN 2013 (% GNI)		MOST GENEROUS COUNTRIES IN 2013 (PER CITIZEN)		MOST PRIORITY TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WITHIN OVERALL AID PROGRAMMES IN 2013 (% ODA)	
	US	UK	Turkey	Kuwait	Norway	Luxembourg	Norway	Turkey
US	4,686	1,825	Turkey	Kuwait	0.21%	Luxembourg	Norway	Turkey
UK	1,825	1,638	Kuwait	Luxembourg	0.20%	Kuwait	Ireland	Ireland
Turkey	1,638	1,112	Luxembourg	Sweden	0.15%	Sweden	Russian Federation	Russian Federation
Japan	1,112	949	Sweden	Denmark	0.14%	Denmark	Estonia	Estonia
Germany	949	785	Denmark	Norway	0.12%	Switzerland	US	US
Sweden	785	691	Norway	Ireland	0.12%	Ireland	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Canada	691	613	Ireland	UK	0.08%	Finland	Denmark	Denmark
Norway	613	427	UK	Finland	0.07%	Qatar	Sweden	Sweden
France	427	410	Finland	Switzerland	0.07%	UK	Canada	Canada
Netherlands	410	409	Switzerland	Netherlands	0.06%	Netherlands	Spain	Spain
Denmark	409	399	Netherlands	Belgium	0.05%	Belgium	Switzerland	Switzerland
Switzerland	399	357	Belgium	Canada	0.05%	Turkey	Latvia	Latvia
Australia	357	327	Canada	Qatar	0.04%	Canada	Belgium	Belgium
Kuwait	327	276	Qatar	US	0.03%	Australia	Norway	Norway
Italy	276	253	US	Bahrain	0.03%	US	Poland	Poland
Spain	253	250	Bahrain	Germany	0.03%	Liechtenstein	Slovak Republic	Slovak Republic
Belgium	250	162	Germany	UAE	0.03%	Monaco	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Finland	162	147	UAE	Australia	0.02%	Germany	UK	UK
Ireland	147	109	Australia	New Zealand	0.02%	UAE	Greece	Greece
Saudi Arabia	109		New Zealand		0.02%		Japan	Japan

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and World Bank data

Notes: ODA for all donors is based on OECD DAC data inclusive of debt relief, except for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) which is ODA-like concessional flows collected by the OECD DAC.

TABLE 10.7

International humanitarian assistance to top 20 recipients, in the context of other official, domestic and private flows, 2012

US\$ millions

	DOMESTIC FLOWS		OTHER INTERNATIONAL FLOWS			PRIVATE FLOWS		OTHER FLOWS
	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS (GROSS)	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	REMITTANCES	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT	PEACEKEEPING	
Afghanistan	5,079	54	6,253	492	460	94	924	
Chad	2,963	36	239	298	-	323	-	
DRC	5,376	44	2,417	464	-	3,312	1,479	
Ethiopia	7,181	97	2,863	484	524	970	-	
Haiti	2,224	10	1,058	237	1,612	179	721	
Indonesia	173,120	4,121	2,272	51	7,212	19,853	-	
Iraq	93,517	-	1,220	98	271	2,549	202	
Jordan	9,678	618	1,441	303	3,574	1,403	-	
Kenya	12,183	264	2,789	404	1,227	259	-	
Lebanon	13,306	116	489	404	7,322	3,787	535	
Myanmar	15,140	1	403	130	566	2,243	-	
Pakistan	48,572	916	2,383	529	14,007	847	-	
Somalia	-	-	491	627	-	-	219	
South Sudan	3,562	-	725	865	-	-	789	
Sri Lanka	11,697	334	931	83	6,001	776	-	
Sudan	8,544	63	640	441	401	2,466	1,786	
Syria	-	16	1,153	1,536	-	-	66	
Uganda	4,058	146	1,628	80	733	1,721	5	
West Bank & Gaza Strip	-	31	1,375	654	-	-	13	
Zimbabwe	3,569	22	873	152	-	400	-	

Source: Development Initiatives based on IMF World Economic Outlook, OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS, World Bank, UNCTAD and SIPRI data
Note: Top 20 recipients reflect 2003–2012 period. Funding flows based on 2012 data.

TABLE 10.8

Most frequently appearing countries on ECHO's forgotten crisis assessment (FCA) index, 2004–2014

RANK	CRISIS	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, 2012	VOLUME CHANGE 2011–2012 (US\$m)	% CHANGE 2011–2012 (%)	FCA APPEARANCES (2004–2014)	% UN-FUNDED APPEAL 2013	% UN-COORDINATED APPEAL UNDERFUNDED 2013
1	Myanmar (conflict in Rakhine and Kachin States, and Myanmar refugees in Thailand)	130	38	41%	11	72%	28%
2	Algeria (Sahrawi crisis)	31	1	3%	10	No appeal	n/a
3	India (Naxalite-affected regions, Jamma and Kashmir, North East India conflicts)	33	0.4	1%	10	No appeal	n/a
4	Nepal (Bhutanese Refugees)	45	-7	-14%	9	No appeal	n/a
5	Colombia (Internal armed conflict)	75	-14	-15%	8	No appeal	n/a
6	Thailand (Myanmar border)	85	12	17%	7	No appeal	n/a
7	Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rohingyas)	87	5	6%	7	No appeal	n/a
8	CAR (internal armed conflict and the humanitarian crisis caused by the LRA)	69	-1	-1%	6	53%	47%
9	Yemen (conflict in the north and refugees from the Horn of Africa)	305	84	38%	6	55%	45%

Source: Development Initiatives based on ECHO FCA index, OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS and UN appeals data