



# DATA & GUIDES

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# Methodology and definitions

More information on our methodologies and definitions can be found on our website: [www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides](http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides). We also provide a free, friendly helpdesk service for data-related queries on [gha@devinit.org](mailto:gha@devinit.org).

## Cash transfers

Our analysis of cash transfers is based on a keyword search on the title and long description of projects reported to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Our coding distinguishes between full and partial cash programmes. Projects labelled 'full' are 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 – multilateral agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the public sector, the military, pooled funds and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – whether they deliver the assistance themselves or pass it on to partner organisations. Our channels of delivery data for governments comes predominantly from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the UN OCHA FTS. For private donors, we use our own unique dataset on private contributions.

## Constant prices

Our financial analysis on resource flows is in US\$ constant prices (base year 2013) unless otherwise stated. We use data from the OECD DAC and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s World Economic Outlook April 2015 edition to convert financial data from current to constant prices.

## Country and region naming conventions

Country and region naming conventions used throughout this report are based on those used by the OECD DAC or UN-coordinated appeals. Conventions used do not reflect any political positions of GHA or Development Initiatives.

## Domestic governments

Data on domestic government expenditure 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 our own research into the domestic contributions of three governments – Turkey (for Syrian-refugee hosting), Sierra Leone (for response to Ebola virus disease outbreak), and Mexico (expenditure on disaster response) – using publicly available national budget documents and development assistance reports (see Chapter 3).

## Donor defence agencies and military channels

We use the bilateral humanitarian assistance reported to the OECD DAC CRS by a DAC donor's ministry or department of defence to analyse humanitarian spending by donor defence agencies. Humanitarian assistance channelled via the military refers to the bilateral humanitarian assistance reported to the CRS that is delivered or implemented by a military organisation. We identify this assistance by a keyword search on the 'channel reported name' and 'long description' fields of the CRS.

## Environmental vulnerability

We define environmentally vulnerable countries using information from the Index for Risk Management (INFORM). Countries that are 'very high' and 'high' risk on the human hazard, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity sub-indexes are classified as environmentally vulnerable.

## Exchange rates

We use exchange rates from the OECD DAC for OECD DAC members and data from the IMF World Economic Outlook April 2015 edition for countries outside of the OECD DAC.

## 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.

## Fragility

Countries are classified as fragile and long-term fragile according to the Fund for Peace Fragile States index (formerly Failed States index). Fragile states are those that score over 80 on the index. Within this fragile states group are long-term fragile states that have scored over 80 on the index every year since first appearance on the index up to 2013.

## Government spending

Total government spending is in US\$ to allow comparison with international resource flows. Government spending per person is presented in 2011 PPP\$ as purchasing power parity gives a more accurate indication of spending power within each country.

## Governments and European Union institutions

Our data and definition of international humanitarian assistance from governments plus the European Union (EU) institutions comprises:

- the 'official' humanitarian assistance of the 29 members of the OECD DAC
- international humanitarian assistance by governments outside of the OECD DAC, sometimes referred to as 'non-DAC donors' or 'South-South development partners', as reported to UN OCHA FTS.

We treat domestic government expenditure – that spent on humanitarian action within the borders of the country providing the assistance – separately (see Domestic governments).

## Humanitarian assistance

Please see definition on page 20.

## Humanitarian needs

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

- the number of people affected by crises – data is sourced from UN-coordinated appeals, the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)'s EM-DAT disaster database and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s Mid-Year Trends 2014 report
- the proportion of the total population affected in crisis countries (based on World Bank 2013 population data).

## Income groups

Country income groups are based on four classifications: higher income, upper middle income, lower middle income and lower income, as defined by the World Bank based on gross national income per capita in US\$ (Atlas methodology).

## International humanitarian response

This comprises the combined international humanitarian contributions of:

- governments (data taken predominantly from the OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS)
- individuals, private foundations, trusts, private companies and corporations (using our own unique research (see p140))

## 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 1999 and 2013. 'Medium term' refers to those receiving a higher 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 – 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 an OECD DAC member country 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 sub-national regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO
- 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.

## Poverty

We refer to the \$1.25 a day ('extreme poverty') line in this report and use data from the World Bank. This measure is expressed in 'international dollars', based on 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

## 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 p141).

## Refugees and displaced persons

We use UNHCR data for our analysis on refugees and displaced persons unless otherwise stated. We include refugees, people in refugee-like situations, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and asylum seekers in our definition of displaced persons. IDP numbers include those persons protected/assisted by UNHCR only.

To estimate the total number of displaced persons globally by the end of 2014, we have primarily used UNHCR's mid-year 2014 data for numbers of refugees and asylum seekers; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)'s data on Palestinian refugees in its areas of operation as of July 2014; the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's data on the number of IDPs globally at the end of 2014; and revisions of UN-coordinated appeals in 2014. More accurate estimates of displaced populations can be found in UNHCR's Global Trends Report 2014, due for publication on 18 June 2015.

## 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.

## Gender

Analysis of funding to gender programming is based on data reported to UN OCHA's FTS that is coded with an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender marker. The IASC gender marker comprises six codes by which donors and agencies mark their programme expenditure.

To estimate the proportion of humanitarian assistance that currently does not have an IASC gender marker but contributes to gender equality in some way, we carry out a keyword search on the project titles and descriptions of the uncoded funding. Similarly, to identify funding for activities to address sexual and gender-based violence we carry out a word search on relevant terms.

## UN-coordinated appeals

We use this generic team to describe all humanitarian response plans and appeals coordinated by a UN agency – including strategic response plans (SRPs), regional refugee response plans and flash appeals. We use UN OCHA's FTS for our financial analysis of UN-coordinated appeals. Our 2012 data includes the Syria Regional Response Plan monitored by UNHCR. Our 2014 data includes the Ebola Virus Outbreak Response Plan – though as the appeal document was not organised around sectors it is not included in our sector analysis or in our analysis of funding per targeted person in UN-coordinated appeals. This is because the Ebola appeal documents in 2014 and 2015 did not include comparable target population figures. Funding to the appeal in 2014 is calculated using decision dates up to and including 31 December 2014.

## Zakat

Our research on Zakat draws on evidence gathered through case studies and other existing research as there is no reliable or readily-available data on Zakat mobilised globally. We used three main sources: data published by Zakat collection and management institutions or provided directly to GHA by the agency or by an umbrella body; reports and press releases detailing Zakat collection and expenditure in specific contexts; and the Islamic Social Finance Report 2014. Full methodology can be found in our 2015 report *An Act of Faith: 'Humanitarian Financing and Zakat'*.<sup>1</sup>

# GHA's unique calculations

## International humanitarian assistance from governments

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

- 'official' humanitarian assistance (OECD DAC)
- international humanitarian assistance from donors outside 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 core and unearmarked ODA contributions of DAC members to seven key multilateral agencies engaged in humanitarian response: UNHCR, UN OCHA, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), UNRWA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP), as reported to OECD DAC 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 (applied to all years retrospectively) have been calculated using data from the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (UN SCEB).
  - contributions to the 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 do 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 UN OCHA FTS.

## Private funding

We approach humanitarian delivery agencies (including NGOs, UN agencies 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.

Our dataset includes the following:

- 171 NGOs that form part of ten representative and well-known NGO alliances and umbrella organisations such as Oxfam International, and a further 14 large international NGOs operating independently (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, and 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 171 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 2009–2013.

We provide an estimate for 2014 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 2014 provided to us by MSF, we then scale their private humanitarian income figure up according to the average share, to reach a global estimate. Note that, due to an exceptional and disproportional rise in funding to MSF in 2014 due to the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa, on advice from MSF their 2014 surplus was discounted from this calculation.

# GHA's private funding dataset

ORGANISATION	ORGANISATION TYPE	NUMBER OF MEMBER ORGANISATIONS IN STUDY SET
Action Aid	NGO	1
Action Contre la Faim	NGO	6
Catholic Relief Services	NGO	1
Christian Aid	NGO	1
Concern Worldwide	NGO	3
Danish Refugee Council	NGO	1
EMERGENCY	NGO	1
GOAL	NGO	1
HALO Trust	NGO	1
HelpAge	NGO	1
ICRC	RCRC	1
IFRC	RCRC	1
International Rescue Committee	NGO	4
Intersos	NGO	1
International Organization for Migration	NGO	1
Islamic Relief	NGO	15
Médecins du Monde	NGO	1
Mines Advisory Group International	NGO	1
Medair	NGO	6
Médecins Sans Frontières	NGO	23
Mercy Corps	NGO	2
Norwegian Refugee Council	NGO	1
Oxfam	NGO	15
UNDP	UN	1
UNHCR	UN	1
UNICEF	UN	1
UNRWA	UN	1
War Child	NGO	3
World Food Programme	UN	1
World Health Organization	UN	1
World Relief	NGO	1
World Vision International	NGO	79
ZOA	NGO	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>179</b>

## Reference tables

TABLE 10.1

## UN-coordinated appeals, 2005–2014

ALL UN-COORDINATED APPEALS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Original requirements (US\$ billions)	4.6	5.1	4.8	6.6	8.3	9.9	8.5	9.8	10.4	16.4
Revised requirements (US\$ billions)	6.0	5.9	5.5	8.1	10.0	12.9	9.5	10.5	13.2	19.5
Funding (US\$ billions)	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.7	7.1	8.0	5.8	6.2	8.5	12.0
Unmet requirements (US\$ billions)	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.8	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.7	7.5
% requirements met	67%	66%	71%	71%	72%	62%	62%	59%	65%	62%
Number of appeals in year	26	32	35	33	27	25	24	26	23	31
Average requirements per appeal (US\$ millions)	230	183	158	244	369	516	394	404	573	631
Average funding per appeal (US\$ millions)	155	121	113	174	265	321	243	240	370	388

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

Notes: 2012 data includes the Syria RRP 2012 monitored by UNHCR. UN-coordinated appeals include strategic response plans (SRPs), regional refugee response plans, flash appeals and appeals inside and outside the previously named consolidated appeals process (CAP). 2014 data includes the Ebola Virus Outbreak Response Plan, and funding is calculated using decision dates up to and including 31 December 2014.

TABLE 10.2

## Top 20 government donors, plus EU institutions, international humanitarian assistance, 2005–2014

US\$ millions

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	US 3,969	US 3,436	US 3,317	US 4,746	US 4,703	US 5,170	US 4,491	US 4,046	US 4,767	US 5,961
2	EU institutions 1,706	EU institutions 1,853	EU institutions 1,553	EU institutions 1,953	EU institutions 1,605	EU institutions 1,723	EU institutions 1,825	EU institutions 1,832	EU institutions 1,970	EU institutions 2,345
3	UK 923	UK 1,156	UK 822	UK 973	UK 1,110	UK 1,014	UK 1,254	UK 1,210	UK 1,865	UK 2,258
4	Japan 851	Germany 822	Germany 648	Germany 727	Sweden 723	Sweden 809	Sweden 880	Germany 868	Germany 1,059	Germany 1,230
5	Germany 782	Netherlands 656	Sweden 610	Sweden 682	Germany 713	Germany 782	Germany 850	Sweden 838	Japan 878	Sweden 933
6	Norway 684	Sweden 641	Norway 563	Saudi Arabia 643	Spain 610	Canada 590	Japan 802	Japan 575	Sweden 821	Japan 882
7	Netherlands 650	Norway 546	Netherlands 548	Netherlands 616	Netherlands 513	Norway 568	Norway 587	Norway 552	Canada 655	Saudi Arabia 755
8	Sweden 589	France 449	Canada 377	Spain 588	Norway 504	Japan 562	Canada 543	Canada 532	Norway 628	Canada 747
9	France 380	Spain 359	Spain 376	Norway 517	UAE 477	Spain 510	Australia 495	Australia 467	Netherlands 449	Norway 639
10	Italy 363	Canada 358	France 375	Canada 453	Australia 450	Netherlands 485	Spain 456	Netherlands 456	France 422	Netherlands 538
11	Australia 352	Italy 352	Italy 370	France 415	Canada 428	France 449	Netherlands 442	France 422	Switzerland 397	Denmark 486
12	Denmark 326	Denmark 318	Saudi Arabia 277	Italy 403	France 386	Australia 439	France 437	Switzerland 352	Denmark 396	Switzerland 485
13	Switzerland 305	Australia 312	Denmark 276	Denmark 399	Italy 352	Saudi Arabia 311	Italy 364	Denmark 348	Australia 362	France 462
14	Canada 296	Switzerland 282	Switzerland 264	Denmark 293	Japan 274	Italy 298	Switzerland 331	Saudi Arabia 306	Italy 344	Australia 430
15	Spain 289	Japan 241	Australia 228	Japan 281	Denmark 247	Denmark 281	Denmark 309	Italy 304	Kuwait 327	Italy 378
16	UAE 179	Belgium 183	Ireland 223	Switzerland 234	Switzerland 222	Belgium 247	Belgium 276	Spain 243	Belgium 261	UAE 375
17	Saudi Arabia 166	Saudi Arabia 178	Belgium 169	Belgium 220	Belgium 210	Switzerland 243	UAE 203	Belgium 200	Saudi Arabia 237	Kuwait 342
18	Belgium 156	Finland 149	Finland 162	Ireland 219	Finland 161	Finland 186	Finland 181	Finland 171	Spain 226	Belgium 244
19	Finland 149	Ireland 131	Japan 139	Finland 150	Saudi Arabia 161	UAE 139	Saudi Arabia 168	Ireland 160	Finland 180	Spain 220
20	China 127	Austria 68	UAE 61	UAE 126	Ireland 140	Ireland 136	Ireland 133	Qatar 105	Ireland 161	Finland 187

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

Notes: Data for OECD DAC members includes their core ODA to UNHCR, UNRWA and UN OCHA as well as calculated proportions of WFP, UNICEF, FAO and IOM ODA contributions. EU contributions are imputed for OECD DAC EU countries and included in their totals. EU institutions are in this table to indicate where it ranks alongside government donors. It is highlighted with white as this funding has been imputed into EU countries' total figures; we do not do this in our total international humanitarian assistance and response calculations to avoid double-counting. All figures include contributions through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). All funding is in constant 2013 prices. Data for 2014 is preliminary for OECD DAC data.



TABLE 10.3

## Top 20 recipients of international humanitarian response from government donors and private contributors, 2004–2013

US\$ millions

RANK	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Sudan 1,068	Sudan 1,494	Sudan 1,499	Sudan 1,448	Sudan 1,555	Sudan 1,555	Haiti 3,224	Pakistan 1,361	South Sudan 875	Syria 1,885
2	Iraq 1,008	Indonesia 962	oPt 601	oPt 635	Ethiopia 954	oPt 1,219	Pakistan 2,217	Somalia 1,073	Syria 774	oPt 793
3	oPt 781	Pakistan 899	Lebanon 598	DRC 451	Afghanistan 935	Ethiopia 747	Sudan 977	oPt 930	oPt 675	Sudan 736
4	Ethiopia 481	Iraq 721	Indonesia 572	Iraq 395	oPt 676	Afghanistan 699	Ethiopia 685	Afghanistan 754	Somalia 589	South Sudan 664
5	Afghanistan 474	Ethiopia 709	Pakistan 504	Afghanistan 355	Somalia 646	Pakistan 634	oPt 660	Ethiopia 693	Pakistan 537	Jordan 650
6	DRC 309	Sri Lanka 617	DRC 472	Lebanon 353	DRC 573	DRC 623	Afghanistan 620	Japan 604	Ethiopia 488	Lebanon 484
7	Angola 240	oPt 383	Iraq 437	Bangladesh 350	Myanmar 525	Somalia 611	DRC 501	Sudan 548	Afghanistan 487	Somalia 458
8	Liberia 190	Afghanistan 349	Afghanistan 384	Ethiopia 334	Iraq 406	Iraq 508	Kenya 305	Kenya 538	DRC 472	Ethiopia 457
9	Uganda 183	DRC 331	Ethiopia 383	Somalia 299	Zimbabwe 360	Zimbabwe 427	Chad 297	Haiti 537	Sudan 447	Afghanistan 450
10	Burundi 176	Zimbabwe 232	Somalia 349	Pakistan 270	China 339	Kenya 426	Somalia 256	South Sudan 495	Lebanon 412	DRC 449
11	Somalia 174	Somalia 213	Kenya 273	Indonesia 255	Kenya 327	Chad 342	Niger 250	Libya 473	Kenya 407	Philippines 387
12	Iran 159	Eritrea 203	Uganda 249	Uganda 248	Chad 265	Indonesia 286	Sri Lanka 216	DRC 449	Yemen 309	Pakistan 340
13	Korea DPR 148	Uganda 197	Sri Lanka 176	Sri Lanka 227	Sri Lanka 260	Sri Lanka 267	Zimbabwe 212	Iraq 304	Jordan 307	Yemen 324
14	Serbia 141	Burundi 182	Burundi 162	Kenya 208	Uganda 257	Syria 209	Iraq 199	Chad 262	Chad 303	Kenya 314
15	Eritrea 133	India 158	Liberia 158	Chad 201	Haiti 224	Lebanon 178	Jordan 179	Yemen 228	Niger 295	Mali 247
16	Chad 116	Liberia 156	Zimbabwe 127	Zimbabwe 174	Pakistan 220	Myanmar 169	Indonesia 136	Niger 185	Mali 263	Myanmar 222
17	Jordan 115	Chad 139	Chad 118	Colombia 117	Lebanon 197	Uganda 167	Lebanon 129	Indonesia 167	Haiti 242	Haiti 207
18	Bangladesh 110	Angola 130	Jordan 112	Burundi 117	Yemen 156	Haiti 152	Syria 126	Zimbabwe 163	Zimbabwe 152	Niger 207
19	Kenya 100	Niger 129	Colombia 109	Liberia 116	Indonesia 149	Georgia 148	Yemen 121	Jordan 153	Philippines 129	Iraq 177
20	Lebanon 96	Jordan 114	India 89	Jordan 114	Bangladesh 149	Jordan 142	Myanmar 112	Côte d'Ivoire 140	Myanmar 129	Chad 151

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

TABLE 10.4

## Top 20 government donors of official development assistance (ODA), plus EU institutions 2005–2014

US\$ billions

RANK	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	US 27.6	US 24.6	US 23.8	US 28.2	US 30.6	US 32.0	US 30.8	US 31.1	US 31.3	US 32.2
2	EU institutions 11.2	EU institutions 11.9	EU institutions 12.1	EU institutions 12.7	EU institutions 13.4	EU institutions 13.8	EU institutions 17.0	EU institutions 18.3	EU institutions 17.8	EU institutions 18.1
3	Japan 8.9	Germany 9.1	Germany 9.9	Germany 11.3	UK 12.3	Germany 13.5	UK 13.8	UK 13.8	UK 16.0	EU institutions 16.0
4	France 8.0	UK 9.0	UK 8.7	UK 10.5	Germany 12.1	EU institutions 13.2	Germany 13.7	Germany 13.1	Germany 14.1	Germany 15.8
5	Germany 7.8	Japan 8.8	France 8.7	France 9.5	France 11.1	France 11.8	France 11.4	France 11.0	France 10.6	France 10.3
6	UK 7.5	France 8.2	Japan 6.9	Japan 7.9	Japan 9.3	Japan 9.5	Japan 8.6	Japan 8.6	Japan 9.4	Japan 9.8
7	Netherlands 5.7	Netherlands 5.9	Netherlands 6.0	Netherlands 6.6	Netherlands 6.3	Netherlands 6.0	Netherlands 6.1	Netherlands 5.6	Netherlands 5.8	Netherlands 6.4
8	Canada 4.6	Sweden 4.7	Spain 4.9	Spain 6.1	Spain 6.3	Spain 5.7	Sweden 5.5	Sweden 5.5	Saudi Arabia 5.7	Netherlands 5.5
9	Sweden 4.4	Canada 4.3	Sweden 4.9	Canada 5.2	Sweden 5.5	Canada 5.5	Canada 5.4	Canada 5.4	Norway 5.6	Norway 5.3
10	Norway 4.3	Norway 4.1	Canada 4.7	Sweden 5.2	Norway 5.2	Sweden 5.2	Saudi Arabia 5.0	Australia 5.1	UAE 5.4	UAE 4.9
11	Italy 4.2	Spain 3.7	Norway 4.6	Saudi Arabia 5.1	Canada 4.8	Norway 5.1	Norway 4.8	Norway 4.8	Netherlands 5.4	Australia 4.5
12	Spain 2.8	Australia 2.9	Italy 3.6	Norway 4.4	Australia 3.8	Australia 4.2	Australia 4.7	Switzerland 3.1	Canada 4.9	Canada 4.4
13	Australia 2.7	Denmark 2.6	Denmark 3.2	Italy 3.9	Saudi Arabia 3.3	Saudi Arabia 3.6	Spain 4.0	Italy 2.9	Australia 4.8	Turkey 3.6
14	Denmark 2.6	Italy 2.4	Denmark 2.7	Australia 3.5	Italy 3.1	Denmark 3.0	Italy 3.6	Denmark 2.8	Italy 3.4	Switzerland 3.5
15	Switzerland 2.2	Saudi Arabia 2.3	UAE 2.6	Denmark 2.7	Denmark 2.9	Italy 2.9	Denmark 2.9	Turkey 2.5	Turkey 3.3	Italy 3.3
16	Belgium 1.9	Switzerland 2.2	Switzerland 2.2	Switzerland 2.3	Belgium 2.6	Belgium 2.6	Switzerland 2.8	Belgium 2.1	Switzerland 3.2	Denmark 3.0
17	Saudi Arabia 1.2	Belgium 1.9	Belgium 1.9	Belgium 2.3	Switzerland 2.5	Switzerland 2.6	Belgium 2.6	Spain 2.0	Denmark 2.9	Belgium 2.4
18	Finland 0.9	Ireland 1.1	Saudi Arabia 1.7	UAE 1.3	Finland 1.3	Finland 1.4	Finland 1.4	Korea 1.7	Belgium 2.3	Spain 1.9
19	Austria 0.8	Finland 1.0	Ireland 1.1	Ireland 1.2	Austria 1.1	Korea 1.3	Korea 1.4	Finland 1.4	Spain 2.1	Korea 1.8
20	Korea 0.8	UAE 0.9	Finland 1.1	Finland 1.2	Korea 1.0	Austria 1.1	Turkey 1.3	Saudi Arabia 1.3	Korea 1.8	Finland 1.6

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data.

Notes: Data for 2014 is preliminary. ODA excludes debt relief.

TABLE 10.5

## Top 20 recipients of official development assistance (ODA), 2004–2013

US\$ billions

RANK	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Iraq 5.3	Iraq 9.4	Iraq 6.1	Iraq 4.7	Afghanistan 4.9	Afghanistan 6.4	Afghanistan 6.5	Afghanistan 6.6	Afghanistan 6.4	Afghanistan 5.1
2	Afghanistan 2.8	Afghanistan 3.3	Afghanistan 3.3	Afghanistan 4.1	Iraq 3.4	Ethiopia 4.0	Ethiopia 3.7	Ethiopia 3.5	Viet Nam 3.8	Viet Nam 4.1
3	Viet Nam 2.2	Indonesia 2.3	Pakistan 2.4	Viet Nam 2.7	Ethiopia 3.4	Viet Nam 3.8	Tanzania 3.1	Viet Nam 3.4	Ethiopia 3.3	Ethiopia 3.8
4	Ethiopia 2.0	Viet Nam 2.2	Sudan 2.3	Ethiopia 2.6	Viet Nam 2.6	Tanzania 3.1	Haiti 3.0	Turkey 3.2	Turkey 3.3	Tanzania 3.3
5	Tanzania 2.0	Ethiopia 2.2	Viet Nam 2.1	Pakistan 2.4	Sudan 2.5	Iraq 2.9	Viet Nam 2.9	Pakistan 3.1	Tanzania 2.8	Kenya 3.2
6	China 1.9	India 2.1	Ethiopia 2.1	Tanzania 2.3	Tanzania 2.4	Pakistan 2.7	Pakistan 2.9	India 3.0	Kenya 2.7	Turkey 2.9
7	Bangladesh 1.7	Sudan 2.1	Tanzania 2.1	Sudan 2.2	West Bank and Gaza Strip 2.3	West Bank and Gaza Strip 2.7	India 2.8	Kenya 2.5	DRC 2.2	Bangladesh 2.6
8	Pakistan 1.6	China 2.0	Mozambique 1.7	Mozambique 1.9	India 2.1	India 2.6	West Bank and Gaza Strip 2.5	Tanzania 2.4	Mozambique 2.1	Nigeria 2.5
9	Egypt 1.6	Pakistan 1.8	Uganda 1.7	Uganda 1.8	Bangladesh 2.1	Sudan 2.4	Iraq 2.2	West Bank and Gaza Strip 2.3	Bangladesh 2.1	West Bank and Gaza Strip 2.4
10	Mozambique 1.5	Tanzania 1.8	India 1.6	West Bank and Gaza Strip 1.7	Mozambique 2.0	DRC 2.3	Nigeria 2.1	Nigeria 2.3	Nigeria 1.9	India 2.4
11	Uganda 1.5	Mozambique 1.6	West Bank and Gaza Strip 1.4	China 1.6	Uganda 1.7	Mozambique 2.1	Sudan 2.1	Mozambique 2.1	Pakistan 1.9	DRC 2.4
12	Serbia 1.4	Bangladesh 1.6	Indonesia 1.4	Bangladesh 1.6	DRC 1.6	Uganda 1.9	DRC 2.1	Iraq 1.8	West Bank and Gaza Strip 1.8	Mozambique 2.3
13	West Bank and Gaza Strip 1.4	DRC 1.5	Bangladesh 1.4	India 1.4	Pakistan 1.5	Kenya 1.9	Mozambique 2.0	Ghana 1.8	Ghana 1.8	Pakistan 2.0
14	DRC 1.3	Uganda 1.4	DRC 1.4	Kenya 1.4	China 1.4	Nigeria 1.8	Uganda 1.8	Nigeria 1.8	Uganda 1.7	Syria 2.0
15	Ghana 1.3	Sri Lanka 1.3	China 1.4	Nigeria 1.2	Kenya 1.4	Ghana 1.6	Ghana 1.8	Haiti 1.7	South Sudan 1.6	Morocco 1.9
16	Sudan 1.2	Ghana 1.3	Ghana 1.3	Ghana 1.2	Indonesia 1.4	Turkey 1.3	Kenya 1.7	Uganda 1.6	India 1.5	Uganda 1.7
17	Zambia 0.9	West Bank and Gaza Strip 1.2	Colombia 1.1	DRC 1.2	Ghana 1.3	Zambia 1.3	Bangladesh 1.5	Bangladesh 1.5	Morocco 1.5	Iraq 1.5
18	Bolivia 0.9	Serbia 1.0	Morocco 1.1	Indonesia 1.0	Nigeria 1.2	Bangladesh 1.3	Indonesia 1.5	South Africa 1.4	Brazil 1.4	South Sudan 1.4
19	India 0.9	Zambia 1.0	Serbia 1.0	Zambia 1.0	South Africa 1.1	Indonesia 1.3	Mali 1.1	Morocco 1.4	Haiti 1.3	Mali 1.4
20	Madagascar 0.9	Nigeria 0.9	Kenya 1.0	Morocco 1.0	Egypt 1.1	Haiti 1.2	Burkina Faso 1.1	Côte d'Ivoire 1.4	Iraq 1.2	Ghana 1.3

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

Notes: Data includes ODA from OECD DAC countries and multilateral institutions. ODA excludes debt relief.

TABLE 10.6

## Top 20 government contributors of international humanitarian assistance measured in three different ways, 2014

LARGEST DONORS 2014 (US\$ MILLIONS)	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AS % OF GNI	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PER CITIZEN (US\$)	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AS % OF ODA				
US	5,961	Kuwait	0.24%	Norway	126	Ireland	22.7%
UK	2,345	Luxembourg	0.17%	Luxembourg	119	US	18.5%
Germany	1,230	Sweden	0.15%	Kuwait	101	Canada	16.9%
Sweden	933	Denmark	0.14%	Sweden	97	Denmark	16.3%
Japan	882	Norway	0.12%	Denmark	87	Luxembourg	15.2%
Saudi Arabia	755	UAE	0.10%	Qatar	75	Poland	14.8%
Canada	747	Saudi Arabia	0.10%	Switzerland	60	Sweden	14.5%
Norway	639	Ireland	0.09%	UAE	40	Slovak Republic	14.4%
Netherlands	538	UK	0.09%	Ireland	40	Switzerland	13.9%
Denmark	486	Qatar	0.08%	UK	37	Greece	13.6%
Switzerland	485	Finland	0.07%	Finland	34	Czech Republic	13.1%
France	462	Switzerland	0.06%	Netherlands	32	UK	13.0%
Australia	430	Netherlands	0.06%	Monaco	27	Norway	12.0%
Italy	378	Belgium	0.05%	Saudi Arabia	26	Estonia	12.0%
UAE	375	Canada	0.04%	Belgium	22	Slovenia	11.6%
Kuwait	342	Bahrain	0.04%	Canada	21	Spain	11.6%
Belgium	244	US	0.03%	US	19	Finland	11.6%
Spain	220	Germany	0.03%	Australia	19	Italy	11.3%
Finland	187	Australia	0.03%	Germany	15	Belgium	10.3%
Ireland	183	New Zealand	0.03%	Liechtenstein	15	Netherlands	9.9%

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS, UN CERF, IMF WEO, World Bank and UNSCEB data.

Notes: Countries for which there is no data available for relevant measure have been excluded. All data is partial and preliminary. GNI data for 2014 has been estimated using historical data on GNI and real GDP growth rates for 2014. Data only includes humanitarian assistance spent internationally, hence Turkey's contribution to the Syrian refugee response within Turkey is excluded. See p38.

TABLE 10.7

## International humanitarian assistance to top 20 recipients, in the context of other resource flows, 2013

	DOMESTIC FLOWS		OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL FLOWS					COMMERCIAL FLOWS		PRIVATE FLOWS		OTHER FLOWS
	NET GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS	GROSS OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (LESS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ODA (MARKED PRINCIPAL)	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT	REMITTANCES	PEACEKEEPING				
Syria	-	2	411	-	1,885	-	1,623	62				
oPt	-	0.4	1,845	18	793	177	2,520	17				
Sudan	8,300	4	541	3	736	3,094	424	1,539				
South Sudan	3,665	3	823	11	664	-	-	1,029				
Jordan	8,651	604	1,233	0.1	650	1,798	3,643	-				
Lebanon	10,366	59	494	0.004	484	2,833	7,551	517				
Somalia	-	-	562	3	458	107	-	297				
Ethiopia	5,735	49	3,499	73	457	953	624	-				
Afghanistan	4,996	90	4,883	25	450	69	719	960				
DRC	3,504	9	2,135	3	449	2,098	12	461				
Philippines	49,730	1,095	700	110	387	3,860	26,700	-				
Pakistan	47,430	630	2,649	9	340	1,307	14,626	5				
Yemen	12,243	0.2	846	-	324	-	3,343	-				
Kenya	12,546	356	3,256	79	314	514	1,338	-				
Mali	2,043	1	1,210	36	247	410	784	1,195				
Myanmar	11,336	205	7,436	11	222	2,621	566	-				
Haiti	2,201	7	972	22	207	190	1,781	613				
Niger	1,728	12	611	28	207	631	134	9				
Iraq	112,556	129	1,403	0.5	177	2,852	271	180				
Chad	2,804	0.5	320	11	151	538	-	-				

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC, UN OCHA FTS, UN CERF, UNCTAD, World Bank, IMF WEO and SIPRI data.

Note: Based on top 20 humanitarian recipient countries 2013. Funding flows based on 2013 data.

## Data sources

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<b>Development Initiatives</b> 'd-portal', Bristol	<a href="http://www.d-portal.org">www.d-portal.org</a>
<b>European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection</b> 'Forgotten Crisis Assessment', ECHO, Brussels	<a href="http://echo-global-vulnerability-and-crisis.jrc.ec.europa.eu">http://echo-global-vulnerability-and-crisis.jrc.ec.europa.eu</a>
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# Abbreviations

<b>3RP</b>	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (Syria)
<b>AFAD</b>	Disaster and Emergency Refugee Agency (Turkey)
<b>ARC</b>	African Risk Capacity
<b>ARV</b>	Africa Risk Review
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BOND</b>	British Overseas NGOs for Development
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
<b>CaLP</b>	Cash Learning Partnership
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated appeal process (UN)
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-based pooled fund
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund (UN)
<b>CGFOME</b>	General Coordination for International Actions Against Hunger (Brazil)
<b>CHF</b>	Common humanitarian fund
<b>CRED</b>	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
<b>CRS</b>	Creditor Reporting System
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organisation
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defence (US)
<b>DPP</b>	Disaster prevention and preparedness
<b>DPRK</b>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster risk reduction
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECHO</b>	Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (EC)
<b>ESIA</b>	Economic and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ERF</b>	Emergency Response Fund
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FCA</b>	Forgotten Crisis Assessment (ECHO)
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign direct investment
<b>FONDEN</b>	National Fund for Natural Disasters
<b>FOPREDEN</b>	Fund for Disaster Prevention
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GHA</b>	Global Humanitarian Assistance (the programme)
<b>GHD</b>	Good Humanitarian Donorship
<b>GNI</b>	Gross national income
<b>HA</b>	Humanitarian assistance
<b>HDX</b>	Humanitarian Data Exchange (UN OCHA)
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian needs overview
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IATI</b>	International Aid Transparency Initiative
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced persons
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IMAS</b>	Information Management and Analysis Support



<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>INFORM</b>	Index for Risk Management
<b>INGO</b>	International non-governmental organisation
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>L3</b>	'Level 3' emergency (UN)
<b>LIC</b>	Lower income country
<b>LMIC</b>	Lower middle income country
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>NDMA</b>	National disaster management authority
<b>MDTF</b>	Multi-donor trust fund
<b>MIC</b>	Middle income country
<b>MSF</b>	Médecins Sans Frontières
<b>ND-GAIN</b>	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OOFs</b>	Other official flows
<b>oPt</b>	Occupied Palestinian territory (UN)
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing power parity
<b>PSG</b>	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (New Deal 2011)
<b>RCRC</b>	Red Cross Red Crescent
<b>RRM</b>	Rapid response mechanism
<b>RRP</b>	Regional refugee response plan (South Sudan and Syria)
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable development goal
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and gender-based violence
<b>SHARP</b>	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
<b>Sida</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>SRP</b>	Strategic response plan
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>UMIC</b>	Upper middle income country
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNMEER</b>	UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response
<b>UNRWA</b>	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>USAID</b>	US Agency for International Development
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WEO</b>	World Economic Outlook (IMF)
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme (UN)
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization (UN)