



THE STORY

New and escalating crises, including the Ebola virus disease outbreak and the conflict in Iraq, added to the humanitarian needs generated by ongoing emergencies elsewhere in 2014. More people worldwide were affected by disasters caused by natural hazards and displaced by conflict and persecution than ever before on record. Millions of Iraqis were affected during the course of the year, with an estimated 5.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance by October 2014 and numbers continue to rise. This informal camp for internally displaced persons in northern Iraq is host to over 900 people who fled violence and human rights abuses by armed groups. As well as protection, adequate shelter is an urgent need for displaced populations in Iraq.

CREDIT

© Andrew McConnell/Panos for DFID

Notes

Chapter 1

¹ This figure is an estimate by Development Initiatives based on data from UNHCR's Mid-Year Trends 2014, June 2014; IDMC's Global Overview 2015: People internally displaced by conflict and violence, May 2015; UNRWA's data on Palestinian refugees in its areas of operation; and revisions of UN-coordinated appeals in 2014. UNHCR's Global Trends 2014 Report, due to be published in June 2015, contains more detailed information on displaced populations in 2014: <http://unhcr.org/54aa91d89.html>

² CRED, Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), available at: www.emdat.be/database.

³ The \$1.25 a day line is expressed in 'international dollars', based on 2005 purchasing power parity exchange rates.

⁴ World Bank 2013 population data.

⁵ Not including those targeted in the Ebola response since the Ebola Virus appeal document for 2014 does not include target population figures.

⁶ 2014 Strategic Response Plan Iraq, available at: https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/SRP_2014_Iraq.pdf.

⁷ Development Initiatives, Improving ODA allocation for a post-2015 world, p22, available at: <http://devinit.org/improvingoda2015> and Center for Global Development, The Strange and Curious Grip of Country Income Status on Otherwise Smart and Decent People, available at: <http://www.cgdev.org/blog/strange-and-curious-grip-country-income-status-otherwise-smart-and-decent-people>.

⁸ UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015–2030, available at: http://www.wcdrr.org/uploads/Sendai_Framework_for_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_2015-2030.pdf.

⁹ INFORM 2015 data

Chapter 2

¹ Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability, www.corehumanitarianstandard.org

² OECD DAC, The list of CRS purpose codes valid for reporting up to and including 2014 flows www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/2012%20CRS%20purpose%20codes%20EN_2.pdf

³ UN OCHA criteria for inclusion of reported humanitarian contributions into the FTS, and for donor/appealing agency reporting to FTS. September 2004: fts.unocha.org/exception-docs/AboutFTS/FTS_criteria_for_posting_contributions.pdf

⁴ Requirements according to UN OCHA FTS as of 7 May 2015. As in previous years it is likely that the amount requested will continue to increase as existing SRPs are revised and new appeals are added. This is, by its nature, unpredictable but based on an average increase of 39% over the last four years (2011–2014), UN-coordinated appeal requirements for 2015 could rise to as much as US\$27.1 billion by the end of the year.

⁵ The UNMEER-led Ebola Virus Response Overview of Needs and Requirements does not specify the exact numbers of people targeted.

⁶ This figure includes the target population for the Ukraine SRP and excludes the IDP target population in the South Sudan RRP – already covered within the South Sudan SRP target population.

⁷ There may be a number of reasons for the particularly high target population in 2014 compared to 2013 and 2015. Several countries revised their target population to receive humanitarian assistance downwards between 2014 and 2015, such as Nigeria which targeted 8 million people to receive humanitarian assistance in 2014 but only 2.8 million people in 2015 (and did not issue an SRP in 2013). Similarly, Cameroon targeted 6.9 million people in 2014, decreasing to 1.6 million in 2015 (and published no SRP in 2013).

⁸ See also Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2014, p14.

⁹ Six countries have used alternative approaches to costing within their SRPs in 2015: Afghanistan, CAR, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Myanmar, Ukraine and Yemen. Different approaches to costing UN-coordinated appeals began with pilots in DRC and Afghanistan in 2008.

Chapter 3

¹ 'Europe' here refers to countries within the geographic regional grouping, as used by the OECD – not the grouping of EU member states.

² 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, United Kingdom and United States.

³ This includes only humanitarian assistance spent internationally, hence Turkey's refugee-hosting expenditure is not included.

⁴ This is based on Development Initiatives calculation of GDP based on market exchange rates using IMF WEO data. China is the largest global economy when using GDP based on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

⁵ The figure may be higher if some allocations marked 'regional' were included.

⁶ See also ODI dialogues, Humanitarian Action in the Arab Region, available at: www.odi.org/events/3918-humanitarian-action-arab-region

⁷ In 2014 in Kuwait, a League of Arab States (LAS) summit resolved to establish an Arab Mechanism for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance within the LAS Secretariat.

⁸ Development Initiatives based on UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2014 report.

⁹ UNHCR, UNHCR warns of bleaker future for refugees as Syrian conflict enters 5th year, 12 March 2015: www.unhcr.org/55016fff6.html

- ¹⁰ UNHCR, Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal, available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>. Data as of 26 May 2015; data accessed on 9 June 2015.
- ¹¹ Syrian Guests in Turkey 2014, AFAD, Turkey
- ¹² Turkish Development Assistance report 2013: www.tika.gov.tr/upload/publication/KYR_FRAE_2013_uyg9.pdf
- ¹³ Turkey's refugee-hosting costs were included in international humanitarian assistance totals in previous GHA reports (2012 and 2013), prior to clarification of the composition of the totals voluntarily reported to the DAC by Turkey.
- ¹⁴ Solutions Alliance Mission Statement 2014, available at: www.endingdisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/The-Solutions-Alliance-Mission-Statement1.pdf The Solutions Alliance is co-chaired by UNCHR, UNDP, IRC, DANIDA and the Colombian government.
- ¹⁵ Zetter, R. Forced Migration Review 41: 'Are refugees an economic burden or benefit' a study of the Dadaab camp in Kenya showed a positive economic impact for the host community of US\$14 million – about 25% of the per capita income of the province, <http://www.fmreview.org/preventing/zetter>
- ¹⁶ According to UNHCR's Mid-Year Trends 2014 report, the top ten refugee-hosting countries (including people in refugee-like situations) as of mid-2014 were: Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, Uganda and China.
- ¹⁷ Turkey is one of a group of 18 countries that are not members of the OECD DAC that choose to report their aid to the DAC, the others are: Bulgaria, Chinese Taipei, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates. www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/non-dac-reporting.htm
- ¹⁸ OECD, DAC List of ODA recipients, available at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DAC%20List%20of%20ODA%20Recipients%202014%20final.pdf
- ¹⁹ Turkish Development Assistance report 2013: www.tika.gov.tr/upload/publication/KYR_FRAE_2013_uyg9.pdf
- ²⁰ The two DAC donors that did not report these costs to the DAC in 2013 were Korea and Poland. Estonia and Turkey, two donors outside the DAC, also reported refugee-hosting costs under their development assistance.
- ²¹ Donors include different types of expenditure and have different costing models. See OECD, ODA Reporting of In-Donor Country Refugee Costs, available at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/RefugeeCostsMethodologicalNote.pdf.
- ²² In 2013, US\$5.5 million of international assistance from Turkey was reported to UN OCHA's FTS by recipient agencies that year. This report uses data from FTS for Turkey's humanitarian assistance for the purposes of consistency with other donors outside of the OECD DAC.
- ²³ IPEA/ABC (2013), Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010: www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21530
- ²⁴ Development Initiatives and GIP, Brazil as an International Actor, available at: <http://devinit.org/author/admin/#!/post/brazil-as-an-international-actor>.
- ²⁵ IPEA/ABC (2013), Brazilian Cooperation for International Development 2010: www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21530
- ²⁶ Charitable giving in the UK increased from GBP£9.6 billion in 2011/12 to £10.4 billion in 2012/13, according to the Charities Aid Foundation: www.cafonline.org/pdf/UK%20Giving%202012-13.pdf
- ²⁷ Charitable giving in the US rose for the fourth year running in 2013 reaching over US\$335 billion, according to the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy: www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/news/article/giving-usa-2014
- ²⁸ GHA, The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: The Full Financial Picture, available at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/the-international-red-cross-and-red-crescent-movement-the-full-financial-picture-2943.html
- ²⁹ For examples, see GHA report 2014, p37, available at: <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014>
- ³⁰ Detailed data on the breakdown of funding from RCRC national societies and UNICEF national committees is not available.
- ³¹ See methodology for a list of all agencies included
- ³² Our figures for RCRC represent only funds which flowed through the international headquarters of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and do not include funds given directly to or between national societies.
- ³³ GHA, Humanitarian Assistance from Non-State Donors: What's it Worth?, available at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/humanitarian-assistance-non-state-donors-2015
- ³⁴ Figure compiled using Pew Research Center data on Muslim demographics (www.pewforum.org/2011/01/27/table-muslim-population-by-country/) and GHA Report 2014 data (www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014).
- ³⁵ GHA, An Act of Faith: Humanitarian Financing and Zakat, available at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/humanitarian-financing-and-zakat. Some data in this section is different to that presented in the GHA Zakat report 'An Act of Faith', due to methodology and calculations updated in May 2015.
- ³⁶ See GHA report 2014, p41, available at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014

- ³⁷ WHO Ebola situation report 27 May 2015
<http://apps.who.int/ebola/en/current-situation/ebola-situation-report-27-may-2015>
- ³⁸ Global Ebola Response <https://ebolaresponse.un.org/sierra-leone>
- ³⁹ IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2015 release
- ⁴⁰ World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/01/20/ebola-most-african-countries-avoid-major-economic-loss-but-impact-on-guinea-liberia-sierra-leone-remains-crippling>
- ⁴¹ Cenapred Mexico, www.cenapred.gob.mx/es/Publicaciones/archivos/216-1.pdf
- ⁴² Cenapred Mexico, www.cenapred.gob.mx/es/Publicaciones/archivos/279-NO.14-IMPACTOSOCIOECONMICODELOSPRINCIPALESDESASTRESOCURRIDOSENMXICOENELAO2012.PDF
- ⁴³ PreventionWeb, Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, available at: www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/gar-pdf/GAR2015_EN.pdf
- ⁴⁴ Mexico MultiCat Bond, World Bank
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDISASTER/Resources/8308420-1357776325692/Mexico-MultiCat_22Feb2013.pdf
- ⁴⁵ www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/governance/review-of-the-mexican-national-civil-protection-system_97892264192294-en#page169

Chapter 4

- ¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Displacement Continues despite Hopes for Peace, available at: www.internal-displacement.org/america/colombia/2014/displacement-continues-despite-hopes-for-peace
- ² OCHA, Strategic Response Plan for Colombia 2015, November 2014.
- ³ World Bank PovcalNet modelled 2011 data, available at: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>
- ⁴ Albuja, Sebastián and Marcela Ceballos, Urban Displacement and Migration in Colombia, Forced Migration Review 34, February 2010, available at: www.alnap.org/pool/files/albuja-ceballos10-11.pdf

Chapter 5

- ¹ Figures are obtained using a combination of FTS and DAC data, meaning they are not directly comparable to data presented on private funding.
- ² FAO website, <http://www.fao.org/about/strategic-planning/en/>
- ³ Harvey, P, South Sudan: European Commission and US Approaches to Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development – A Case Study, in Raising the Bar: Enhancing Transatlantic Governance of Disaster Relief and Preparedness, Global Public Policy Institute, 2009.

⁴ UN OCHA, Policy Instruction Country Based Pooled Funds, 2015, available at: <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/Policy%20Instruction%20on%20OCHA%20CBPFs.pdf>. This includes a commitment to strengthening partnerships with national actors: “NGO partners, in particular national NGOs, are often in closer proximity to people in need and have better knowledge of local contexts, languages and cultures. OCHA is committed to supporting NGOs in developing their capacity to become eligible recipients of CBPF funding.”

⁵ UNHCR, Humanitarian Emergencies: An Innovative Funding Formula?, available at: <http://blog.unhcr.org/globalviews/humanitarian-emergencies-an-innovative-funding-formula/>.

⁶ Bayat-Renoux, F and Y Glemarec, Financing Recovery for Resilience, UNDP, June 2014.

⁷ UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, About MPTF Office Funds, available at: <http://mptf.undp.org/overview/funds>.

⁸ UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP/UNHCR Transitional Solutions Initiative JP for Refugees and their Host Communities in Eastern Sudan, available at: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JSD00>.

⁹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/palestinian-partnership-for-infrastructure-trust-fund#3>

¹⁰ World Humanitarian Summit, Co-chairs’ summary, World Humanitarian Summit Europe and Others Consultation, February 2015, available at: <http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/bitcache/97fc3f1388b6b8dfccb33a4b959c330dd8e6e77e?vid=520643&disposition=inline&op=view>.

¹¹ GHD Initiative, Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, available at: <http://www.ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/4/principles-good-practice-ghd.html>.

¹² Global Humanitarian Assistance, GHA briefing note, The UN-Coordinated Appeals in 2015: An Ambitious Plan to Meet Growing Needs, available at: <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/un-coordinated-appeals-2015-ambitious-plan-meet-growing-humanitarian-needs>.

Chapter 6

- ¹ The Call for Action noted that “Donors need to make longer-term funding commitments (beyond one year) in order to build necessary systems and long-term engagement with communities; funds should be made accessible for local level organisations and leveraged from other areas.”
- ² IASC, Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action, available at: http://www.who.int/hac/network/interagency/news/gender_handbook_draft/en/.
- ^{2a} The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
- ³ Note that many countries not classified as highly environmentally vulnerable also have NDMAAs.

- ⁴ ODI, State of Evidence on Humanitarian Cash Transfers, available at: <http://www.odi.org/publications/9454-state-evidence-humanitarian-cash-transfers>.
- ⁵ See ODI overview, High Level Panel on Humanitarian Cash Transfers, available at: <http://www.odi.org/projects/2791-humanitarian-cash-transfers-high-level-panel-humanitarian-cash-transfers>.
- ⁶ WFP, WFP Syria and Regional Crisis Response: 2014 Achievements, 2015 Plans: Situation Update, January 2015, available at: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ep/wfp271425.pdf>.
- ⁷ Cabot-Venton C, Bailey S and Pongracz P, Value for Money of Cash Transfers in Emergencies. Annex – Lebanon Case Study, DFID, 2015.
- ⁸ WFP, Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect Impact of the WFP Food Voucher Programme in Jordan, available at: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp264168.pdf>.

Chapter 7

- ¹ Principles and Practice of Good Humanitarian Donorship, Stockholm, 2003, <http://www.ghdinitiative.org/ghd/gns/principles-good-practice-of-ghd/principles-good-practice-ghd.html>
- ² Venton C, Fitzgibbon C, Shiterek T, Coulter L and Dooley O. The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia, DFID, 2012.
- ³ The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction includes the target: "Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030", although financing for DRR or early action was not part of the discussions; available at: http://www.wcdr.org/uploads/Sendai_Framework_for_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_2015-2030.pdf.
- ⁴ The IGAD Second Drought Resilience Summit in 2014 called for: strengthening of early warning systems, flexible development funding and factoring in drought risk; the establishment of common triggers and protocols to escalate early warning to decision-makers at national, regional and global level to mobilise early action; and for institutionalisation and investments into scalable social protection schemes.
- ⁵ This had been proposed by the UK Independent Commission for Aid Impact and by Save the Children and Oxfam in their report 'A Dangerous Delay', 2012, available at: <https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp-dangerous-delay-horn-africa-drought-180112-en.pdf>.
- ⁶ African Risk Capacity, How ARC Works, available at: <http://www.africanriskcapacity.org/en/about/how-arc-works>.
- ⁷ ARTEMIS, African Risk Capacity in First Payout of US\$25m to Three Countries, available at: <http://www.artemis.bm/blog/2015/01/07/african-risk-capacity-in-first-payout-of-25m-to-three-countries/>.

- ⁸ African Union, African Risk Capacity Elects First African GM, as it Pays Out US\$25 Million in Drought Insurance Claims, available at: <http://cpauc.au.int/en/content/african-risk-capacity-elects-first-african-gm-it-pays-out-us-25-million-drought-insurance-cl>.
- ⁹ ARC Secretariat, Input to UNFCCC, available at: http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/arc.pdf.
- ¹⁰ CERF, 2014 Allocations by Window, available at: <http://www.unocha.org/cerf/cerf-worldwide/funding-window/funding-window-2014>.
- ¹¹ <http://www.start-network.org/how/start-fund/#.VXLHoPIViko>
- ¹² GHA Report 2014, p66, available at: <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014>.
- ¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-humanitarian-support-for-500000-affected-by-philippines-typhoon>
- ¹⁴ Calculation of weighted average refers to 15 of the top 20 humanitarian assistance recipients; four countries were omitted from the calculation due to data availability, while Mali was removed due to status as not a long- or medium-term humanitarian assistance recipient; 11 countries were excluded from all other developing countries' weighted average due to data availability.
- ¹⁵ Making the Links Work, available at: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/WEurope/2014/Making_the_Links_Work.pdf
- ¹⁶ Target population figures not available for 2014 Ebola appeal.
- ¹⁷ GHA report 2014, p86, available at: <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014>.
- ¹⁸ 2014-2016 Strategic Response Plan, Sahel Region, available at: https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/SRP_2014-2016_Sahel.docx, p.17
- ¹⁹ Clarke, Helen and Antonio Guterres, Foreword to the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015–2016, available at: <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>.
- ²⁰ The Regional Refugee and Response Plan (3RP) 2015–2016 – Regional Strategic Overview, available at: <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>.
- ²¹ Within the Syria 3RP, funding requirements for Jordan are higher than those for Lebanon at US\$2.9 billion. However, US\$1.1 billion of this amount is for subsidies, security support, infrastructure depreciation, income loss and management, which are not included in the funding requirements for other countries covered by the 3RP.
- ²² World Bank, Lebanon – Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict, available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/09/18292074/lebanon-economic-social-impact-assessment-syrian-conflict>.

Chapter 8

¹ The data used here is for total government spending less general budget support ODA and borrowing by the public sector from international sources, to avoid double counting with the international resources analysed elsewhere in the chapter.

² International Budget Partnership (IBP), Open Budget Survey 2012, page 6, available at: <http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/OBI2012-Report-English.pdf>. Among 40 countries the IBP has surveyed since 2006, progress in budget transparency has been “significant and widespread”.

³ ODA here excludes humanitarian assistance.

⁴ See, for example: World Bank, World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development, 2011, available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf.

⁵ Based on World Bank MDG Progress Status, available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>, and refers to 58 of the 70 fragile states (2013) with sufficient data availability on MDG progress status.

⁶ World Bank, World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development, 2011, available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf.

⁷ United Nations, The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet, 2014.

⁸ The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States was endorsed at the 2011 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan.

⁹ See, for example, Tanner, T and J Rentschler, Unlocking the Triple Dividend of Resilience – Why Investing in Disaster Risk Management Pays off, Overseas Development Institute, 2015.

¹⁰ The Hyogo Framework for Action was endorsed in 2005.

¹¹ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 agreed at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

¹² See GHA Report 2014, p104, <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2014>.

¹³ Kellet J and Caravani A. Financing Disaster Risk Reduction: A 20-year Story of International Aid, Overseas Development Institute, 2013.

¹⁴ Shepherd A, Mitchell T, Lewis K, Lenhardt A and Jones L. The Geography of Poverty, Disasters and Climate Extremes in 2030, Overseas Development Institute and UK Met Office, 2013.

¹⁵ IPCC, Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, 2014, available at <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>

¹⁶ Maplecroft, Climate Change and Environmental Risk Atlas 2015 (CCERA), available at: <http://maplecroft.com/themes/cc/>.

¹⁷ A collective commitment made by donors at the Conference of Parties (COP15) in Copenhagen, 2009 to provide US\$30 billion over 2010–2012 with equal allocation between mitigation and adaptation (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/items/5646.php).

Chapter 9

¹ Data revolution first referenced in the High Level Panel report on the Post 2015 Development Agenda, <http://www.un.org/sg/management/beyond2015.shtml>, later advanced upon in the Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, <http://www.undatarevolution.org/>

² UNHCR, 2015 UNHCR Country Operations Profile – Lebanon, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486676&submit=GO#>.

³ Aid Transparency Portal, Tracking International Assistance to Myanmar, available at: <http://mohinga.info/en/>.

⁴ UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486676&submit=GO>

⁵ World Bank, Lebanon – Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict, available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/09/18292074/lebanon-economic-social-impact-assessment-syrian-conflict>.

⁶ The Start Fund, Global Report 2014, available at: <http://www.start-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/20150203-The-Start-Network-Report-2014-with-appendix.pdf>.

Chapter 10

¹ GHA, An Act of Faith: Humanitarian Financing and Zakat, available at: www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/humanitarian-financing-and-zakat