



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICE (ECHO)

General affairs and relations with European institutions, other donors and international organisations; disaster preparedness; support for major crisis; statistics and databases (ECHO 4)

Brussels,  
ECHO 4/PB D(2003)

**Subject: ECHO Strategy 2004: Global humanitarian Needs Assessment (GNA);  
Methodological notes**

## **1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

ECHO's 2004 annual strategy retains the objective of focussing on areas of highest needs. Like in the two previous years, an identification of priority areas of highest needs is required. This process relies on a parallel exercise: a) bottom-up assessments undertaken by ECHO's field experts to the HQ and the subsequent planning process within the geographical units; b) establishment of a global needs assessment (GNA) by ECHO 4, ranking more than 130 countries and territories in a list of relative need on the basis of nine aggregated indicators. The GNA, thus, is a planning tool offering a cross-country comparison to complement, not to replace in-depth analyses done by ECHO country desks and field experts. Both exercises will be synthesised during the preparatory meetings of the geographical units with the ECHO Director.

Striving for a systematic and methodological approach, ECHO has established basic principles and methodologies in 2001 and consolidated them since. Within the inevitable constraints of a highly-aggregated data analysis, the approach has proven its relevance. Reactions from Member States, other donors and independent research institutions<sup>1</sup> have been positive. The approach will thus be continued in the 2004 strategic planning cycle, albeit with two important modifications:

1) In line with ECHO's 2003 strategic orientation to pay specific attention to the needs of **children**, the methodology has been better geared towards that objective. In concrete terms, we have replaced the indicator "general undernourishment of population" by "children under weight for age". This will facilitate the identification of areas where children are most in need. A convenient advantage of this modification is that the data on children are also more recent.

2) In line with proposals from ECHO desks, the GNA 2004, for the first time, includes **data at the subnational level**, based on input from geographical units. For the moment this is limited to two sub-national areas, one region in Guatemala and one region in Russia (Chechnya) as a test case. It needs to be emphasised that it is not possible with given resources to do this at global level even if there were sufficient data. If one assumes collecting data for ten regions per country, it is

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<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG): According to need? Needs assessment and decision-making in the humanitarian Sector. September 2003.

obvious that the workload to establish the assessment would have to be multiplied by ten or more. We will nevertheless try to find some solutions to integrate data at sub-national level step-by-step over the coming months. Colleagues in JRC have offered to look into possibilities to automatically put together the dataset. This might be available for GNA 2005.

The present paper presents preliminary results of needs analysis at macro-level and explains the process of establishing the global index for needs assessment (GNA) 2004, guiding the reader through the annexed excel spreadsheet. The basic assumption of the GNA is that humanitarian aid is most likely to be needed in *the least developed and poorest societies* (measured by HDI and HPI), in those with the *highest number of severe natural disasters or conflicts* (measured by data from CRED and HIIK), with the *highest refugee and IDP caseload* (UNHCR, Global IDP), with *the highest prevalence of malnutrition and U5 mortality rates* (measured with UNICEF data). Aggregating this information and clustering the countries accordingly into groups with high, medium and low needs respectively, this cross-country comparison enables a transparent first prioritisation of the main areas of intervention. The gross needs situation is finally contrasted with data on donor contributions (OECD DAC data on overseas development assistance, including emergency and food aid) to identify the net needs.

The analysis uses the latest available validated aggregate data from various international organisations and research institutions to bring the results as close as possible to the real-time situation. In some cases, ECHO has even funded efforts to update datasets (HIIK data). ECHO geographical units have been asked to provide any relevant additional data at sub-national level they may dispose of.

In conclusion, despite its relative inertia caused by the long data collection cycles, index nevertheless seems to portray adequately the evolution in the field since last year and to point towards the main areas at humanitarian risk or in actual crisis.

## **2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**

The basic methodology of the humanitarian needs assessment has first been established in 2001 for the “ECHO Aid Strategy 2002”. To the extent possible, comments and suggestions aiming at the improvement of the tool have been taken into consideration. More detailed explanations will be provided in each relevant section below.

### **Selection of the countries**

The selection of the countries being examined was carried out as follows: As a point of departure, all countries on the ReliefWeb country updates of August 2003 were taken, assuming that a country/territory being listed there would be in a situation of some humanitarian relevance. As ReliefWeb can be considered the most comprehensive specialised website on humanitarian crises worldwide, any country that is not mentioned there was not taken into account. In a second step, highly industrialised countries (mainly OECD members and their dependent territories) as well as EU accession countries were deleted from the sample as they are not mentioned in ECHO’s legal base as a priority for its operations. Wealthy developing countries that can be assumed to be able to cope with a humanitarian disaster

themselves, such as Kuwait or Brunei, were also removed. Some 130 countries / territories were finally maintained.

### **Selection of indicators for needs**

The assessment uses nine selected indicators in total. They were grouped into 4 broad categories of equal weight. They were complemented by a ninth indicator, containing data on donor contributions from OECD/DAC. This indicator was given 20% of the total weight.

#### **1. Overall Situation:**

- 1.1. Human Development
- 1.2. Human Poverty

#### **2. Exposure to Major Disasters:**

- 2.1. Natural Disaster Risk
- 2.2. Conflicts

#### **3. Humanitarian effects of population movements:**

- 3.1 Refugees
- 3.2 Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

#### **4. Situation of children:**

- 4.1 Malnutrition
- 4.2 Mortality

#### **5. Donor contributions**

Official Development Assistance/Official Assistance provided 1999 - 2001 per capita of population (ODA, including emergency and food aid).

The above variables include the following components and concepts:

#### **1. First category: Overall Situation**

In order to gauge a country's general ability to react to sudden-onset and humanitarian crises on its own accord the first two indicators focus on the economic strength in terms of both human development and human poverty. For both categories we basically took over the ranking done by UNDP.

##### **1.1 Human Development**

It is assumed that the higher the degree of development in a given country, the higher the capacity of a country's people to deal with humanitarian suffering from their own resources, either individual or national.

Reflecting the question of resources, the Human Development Index<sup>2</sup> (HDI) of the UN Development Program (UNDP) was chosen. Published in July 2003, the index measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions:

- A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita - purchasing power parity (PPP) - in USD.
- A long and healthy life, as measured by the life expectancy at birth.
- Education, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight).

## **1.2 Human Poverty**

To complement the HDI, a measure of poverty was included in form of the Human Poverty Index<sup>3</sup> (HPI-1) for developing countries, which measures deprivations in the three basic dimensions of human development. The primary difference and added value lies in the fact that this index captures specific problems of *developing* countries, rather than the general development/vulnerability of a country indicated by the HDI, thus suggesting heightened vulnerability to humanitarian crises and suffering, namely

- Lack of access to economic provisioning, as measured by the percentage of the population not using improved water sources and the percentage of children under five being underweight, measuring a decent standard of living.
- Vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, measuring a long and healthy life.
- Exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate, measuring education.

## **2. Second category: Exposure to major disasters**

The second category of measures regards the historical and present exposure of countries to serious natural disasters as well as conflicts:

### **2.1. Natural Disasters**

The raw data for this aggregated information has been taken from the International Disaster Database maintained by the Centre for Research of the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL). The period of time being assessed covers the years 1980-2003.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2003*, released 8 July 2003; statistical annex: [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/pdf/hdr03\\_HDI.pdf](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/pdf/hdr03_HDI.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., Human Poverty Indicators and Human Poverty Index for Developing Countries (HPI-1)

Since ECHO's interest focuses on natural catastrophes in which people are being seriously affected beyond the coping capacities of their society or community, it was necessary to find a numerical indicator qualifying a natural catastrophe as a disaster. Thus, a natural phenomenon with at least 1000 deaths each was considered to classify as a disaster in every assessed country. In addition, every natural disaster which affected<sup>4</sup> at least five percent of the total population was qualified as a disaster as well. 2003 data has been included (until August 2003) in order to not just measure the historical "disaster-proneness" but to bring the analysis closer to the real-time situation.

Although CRED admits that the figures on affected people are not entirely reliable, we decided to keep affected people in the equation because there are many serious disasters in which very few people were killed. We also recognised that looking at the number of at least 1000 killed people only was not reflecting the differences of the ranges of disasters. It has been argued that such an incident has very different effects on small island states than on big states. In addition, the overall number of people killed by natural disasters has decreased over time, while there are more and more people affected.<sup>5</sup>

The scoring pattern for that category applies the same design as for GNA 2003: the disaster proneness was considered "**high**" if a specific country has suffered 5 or more serious natural disaster events with more than 1000 killed or 5% of the population affected in the period 1980-2002, or suffered one such serious event in 2003. The category "**medium**" was chosen for 2-4 events in the period above, "**low**" for one such event in the period and "**no relevance**" if there was no such event.

## 2.2. Conflicts

The impact of violent conflicts no doubt is the most complex indicator to express by means of quantitative data. Comparing various sources<sup>6</sup> and reviewing the ongoing debate<sup>7</sup> how to systematise conflict research, ECHO in 2001 decided to use the data provided by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK). Based on their own thorough research their yearly "Conflict Barometer" provides an analysis of ongoing conflicts world-wide, classifying activities in four categories, appointing one classification per conflict corresponding to the highest intensity during the course of the year. The intensities our analysis is based on include

- (1) Violent Crisis, defined by HIIK as tensions having reached a break point where violence is both threatened openly in public and utilised sporadically.

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<sup>4</sup> Definition of "Affected" by CRED: People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency; it can also be displaced or evacuated people". <http://www.cred.be/>

<sup>5</sup> IFRC: World Disaster Report 2003.

<sup>6</sup> See, for example, Wallensteen, Peter & Margareta Sollenberg, "Armed Conflict, 1989-98", *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 36, No. 5, 1999; also at URL: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/>

<sup>7</sup> See the documentation of the June 2001 conference "Identifying Wars: Systematic Conflict Research and its Utility in Conflict Resolution and Prevention", June 2001, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, URL: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/conferenses/Euroconference/ident.html>

- (2) War, defined as violent conflicts characterised by opponents approximately balanced in strength and power engage in organised fighting activities that are of some duration and are intensive in terms of causing both fatalities and physical destruction.

Wars and, to a somewhat lesser extent, violent crises are almost always associated with destruction of human life and infrastructure with a high likelihood of leading to some sort of humanitarian disaster of the civilian population (displacement, disruption of food chain, water distribution etc.) Within the terms of reference of an ECHO Grant Facility contract concluded with HIIK in December 2001<sup>8</sup>, HIIK was required to provide an mid-year update of the global conflict situation. This update was provided in early August and was used as the source data for the assessment.

A country was classified into the "**high**" category if there was an ongoing violent crisis or war in that country in 2003. The "**medium**" category was attributed to countries if there were more than one violent crisis or war on the territory of that country between 1990 and 2002. "**Low**" was attributed to countries with one such event in that period and "**no relevance**" with no event.

### 3. Third category: Population movements

Refugees and IDPs are among the most vulnerable groups of people particularly in terms of sudden humanitarian suffering during man-made or natural emergencies and their immediate aftermath. As this is the very core mandate of ECHO's work it was seen to warrant an extra category to account for these needs. Within the aggregated country-based analysis in this paper, refugees and IDPs can be considered as an important element reflecting "pockets humanitarian needs" at a sub-national level.

#### 3.1. Refugees

The number of refugees is derived from UNHCR's "2003 UNHCR Population Statistics (Provisional)"<sup>9</sup>. Refugees are defined as "persons recognised as refugees under the 1951 Convention, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a humanitarian status and those granted temporary protection". The approach follows a methodology suggested by UNHCR<sup>10</sup>. UNHCR attempts to measure the "burden" of refugees to a host population in terms of the GPD per capita of population<sup>11</sup>. The "burden" is assumed to be higher (and, consequently, the need for external assistance) if the GDP per capita is low.

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<sup>8</sup> Grant Facility for studies and training "Early Detection of Man-made Crises"; Grant no. ECHO/210/QGE/2001/01002

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR "2003 UNHCR Population Statistics (Provosional)", 4 Aug. 2003; <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3f3769672&page=statistics>

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR Geneva, Population Data Unit, "Selected Indicators measuring Capacity and Contributions of Host Countries", April 2002

<sup>11</sup> GDP figures taken from the online version of the CIA World Factbook <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/iz.html>.

The countries are ranked by a composite index correlating the number of refugees in a country with its GDP per capita. The 25% worst cases in the ranking are classified in the "**high**" needs category, the middle 50% in the "**medium**" needs and the 25% with the lowest refugee burden per GDP per capita as "**low**". Countries with no refugees were encoded as "**no relevance**".

### 3.2. IDPs

With regard to the number of IDPs, reliable data are difficult to obtain. Reliable estimates for displaced persons are unavailable in many countries, both for reasons of state censorship and lack of access by independent observers and because often IDPs can not be easily distinguished from the local population, especially if they find shelter with friends or relatives. Comparing the available data on the numbers of IDPs, it is also apparent that sources' estimates differ enormously without any discernible trend of one single source generally providing a more conservative or more radical estimate. In order to ensure as high a degree of reliability as possible we compared three sources of data on IDPs: UNHCR, U.S. Committee for Refugees and the Global IDP Project by the Norwegian Refugee Council)<sup>12</sup>. We selected the highest estimates ("worst case scenario") for attributing scores to each country, where relevant.

The 25% of countries hosting the highest number of IDPs were classified as "**high**" needs, the 50% in the middle as "**medium**" needs and 25% least affected as "**low**". Countries with no known IDPs were classified as "**no relevance**".

## 4. Fourth category: needs of children

### 4.1. Malnutrition

The first indicator chosen under this category was "moderate and severe underweight of children under 5 years of age" from UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2003<sup>13</sup>.

Different approaches with regard to this measure have been considered but were finally discarded. One idea was to take data on the Body Mass Index (BMI) but sources proved to be still insufficient concerning the necessary data available. Finally, it has been checked if the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) website could provide useful data. This also has not been the case yet.

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<sup>12</sup> UNHCR: <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/tehis/vtx/home?page=statistics>; for data from the U.S. Committee of Refugees see URL: <http://www.refugees.org>; and for the Global IDP Project, which provides detailed analyses and weekly updates for all relevant countries, see URL: [http://www.idpproject.org/about\\_the\\_database.htm](http://www.idpproject.org/about_the_database.htm).

<sup>13</sup> See URL <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/tables/table2.html>.

The change from last year's indicator on the general malnutrition rates of the total population makes the comparability between the years slightly less accurate. However, this is more than compensated by the fact that the new indicator allows better targeting of children, one of ECHO's strategic objectives in 2003, and by the fact that the dataset is more recent.

For the ranking, we again formed quartiles with the 25% worst affected countries (highest level of undernourishment) classified as "**high**", the 50% middle as "**medium**" and 25% least affected as "**low**".

## 4.2. Mortality rates

The last measure completing the survey of humanitarian needs gives an indication of the situation of children in each country focuses on the under-five mortality. Under-five mortality is defined as the probability that a new-born baby will die before reaching age five. The data derived from UNICEF's database on "child mortality"<sup>14</sup>.

Where the mortality rates are relevant, i.e. above those for developed countries, a classification into "**high**", "**medium**" and "**low**" was applied according to the quartile method used for other indicators above.

## 5. Fifth category: donor contributions

Taking into consideration comments received on previous years' global needs assessments, we have included a category on donor contributions into the analysis, the rationale being that donor contributions can enhance coping capacities and mitigate the "gross" needs, particularly where the effects of high needs are controlled to some extent through high donor contributions. The inclusion of donor data therefore gives a more precise picture of the real situation. The category donor contributions was given the same weight as the other categories (20%).

For pragmatic reasons we chose to use the ODA data provided by OECD DAC. OECD DAC data are user-friendly, cover a period of three years (1999-2001), include all major donors and all aid categories. The comprehensive character and easy accessibility of the data outweighs by far the disadvantage that they are published with a year's delay, i.e. with data representing the situation at the end of 2001.

The fact that the OECD ODA data incorporates not just humanitarian spending ("emergency assistance" in OECD terminology) but the overall aid flows to a country is not necessarily a disadvantage because the ODA includes food aid and reconstruction both of which are closely linked with humanitarian situations. Besides, for the countries in humanitarian crisis the lion's share of ODA is emergency assistance anyway.

## 6. Presentation

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<sup>14</sup> UNICEF, End-decade Databases, "Child Mortality", see: <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/tables/under-5.html>



Using the measures outlined above, the GNA tool offers different levels of information detail. The first and most aggregated level takes the form of a **country ranking** with one score attributing a high, medium or low need in each country in each of the areas of humanitarian concern. Ranking countries according to their **accumulative humanitarian needs** (average score of all indicators) it may serve as a priority list for humanitarian assistance (see annex 1). For more information on these parameters (development, poverty, natural and man-made disasters, refugees/IDPs, undernourishment and mortality) there is more information on each sheet, namely

- a) a country ranking according to each specific indicator,
- b) an alphabetic country list with the full range of data sets used, and
- c) (in some cases) further back-up raw data

The final ranking across all five categories was achieved by adding the values attributed to each country within each individual indicator (3 for "high", 2 for "medium", 1 for "low", 0 for "no relevance"), dividing the sum by the number of indicators/categories for which there are values (missing values were not considered) and by ranking them by size. The 25% of countries ranking on top of the list were considered those with **highest** needs the 50% in the middle were considered **"medium"** need countries and the remaining 25% **"low"** need countries.

### III. LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

The assessment needs to be interpreted with care because of the inevitable limitations of the data and the method.

- One should keep in mind that the ranking established **relative positions**. The fact that one country is on rank 4 and the other on rank 2 does not mean that the former is twice as badly off than the latter.
- The final country ranking contains a host of data sets that have been **aggregated** to a high degree. Keeping this in mind, one should use this priority list as a crude cross-country comparison; detailed and substantial conclusions will need a closer look at the underlying data as well as targeted qualitative analyses.
- For some indicators, the compilation of data sets provides a comparatively **static** view of facts and figures.
- As we relied on verified data from international organisations the scope of figures available unfortunately was limited in most cases to the **national level** and to existing countries (at the time of data collection). This strongly impedes the possibility to differentiate the situation of humanitarian needs of different regions within the borders of a nation-state. Especially salient in cases of one region fighting for independence from a central government, existing data did not permit us to show varying (often special) needs of such regional **pockets of humanitarian needs**. In the current methodology, only the figures on IDPs and refugees provide an idea of the existence and size of such pockets.
- We deliberately gave the same weight to all need indicators since it is difficult to determine whether one indicator is more important than another. Any weighting

might easily be criticised as an attempt to manipulate the results. We admit, however, that the chosen indicators are not fully independent from each other. There might be, for example, a slight bias towards conflict-related data (e.g. positive statistical correlation between conflict and refugees/IDP) which might "privilege" conflict-affected crises over crises caused by natural disasters. Given that ECHO's main emphasis is on man-made crises anyway, however, this possible bias is not regarded as harmful.

## **7. SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### 1. Global indicators

General Data: Population & GDP per capita:

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

CIA <http://www.cia.gov/index.html>

CIA - The World Factbook 2002 ► <http://www.cia.gov/cia/download2002.htm>

The World Factbook 2003 (WFB03) ► <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

Population (WFB03) ► <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/fields/2119.html>

GDP per capita (WFB03) ► <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/fields/2004.html>

### 1.1 Human development Indicators

Human development data:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP <http://www.undp.org/>

Human development report (HDR 2003)

HDR 2003 ► <http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/>

HDR 2003 ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/pdf/hdr03\\_complete.pdf](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/pdf/hdr03_complete.pdf)

Human development index

HD Indicators ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/index\\_indicators.html](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/index_indicators.html)

HDI ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic\\_1\\_1\\_1.html](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic_1_1_1.html)

HDI ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03\\_table\\_1.pdf](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03_table_1.pdf)

HDI ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03\\_table\\_1.xls](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_1.xls)

Human and Income poverty: developing countries

Monitoring human development: enlarging peoples choices...

HPI ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic\\_16\\_1\\_1.html](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic_16_1_1.html)

HPI-1 rank ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03\\_table\\_3.pdf](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03_table_3.pdf)

HPI-1 rank ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03\\_table\\_3.xls](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_3.xls)

Human and income poverty: OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS

HPI-2 rank ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic\\_26\\_1\\_1.html](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic_26_1_1.html)

HPI-2 rank ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03\\_table\\_4.pdf](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/pdf/hdr03_table_4.pdf)

HPI-2 rank ► [http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03\\_table\\_4.xls](http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_4.xls)

## 1.2. Natural Disasters and man-made Disaster Proneness

### Natural Disaster data:

Center for Research of Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

CRED ► <http://www.cred.be/>

NatDis ► <http://www.cred.be/emdat/intro.htm>

NatDis 1990-2002 ► <http://www.cred.be/emdat/download/nattech.zip>

NatDis 2003 ► [http://www.cred.be/emdat/download/2003/EMDat\\_01-06\\_2003.zip](http://www.cred.be/emdat/download/2003/EMDat_01-06_2003.zip)

### Man-made disaster data:

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK)

HIIK Conflicts ► [http://www.hiik.de/de/index\\_d.htm](http://www.hiik.de/de/index_d.htm)

## 1.3. Refugees and Internal Displaced Person's

Population & GDP data: see above under General data

### Refugee data:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

UNHCR Refugees data ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics>

Refugees data.pdf ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3f3769672&page=statistics>

Refugees data.xls ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/statistics/2002stat.zip>

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) ► <http://www.un.org/unrwa/>

Refugees ► <http://www.un.org/unrwa/publications/statis-01.html>

Internal displaced person's (IDP's) data:

UNHCR

IDP data.pdf ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3f3769672&page=statistics>

IDP data.xls ► <http://www.unhcr.ch/statistics/2002stat.zip>

U.S. Committee for Refugees (USCR) <http://www.refugees.org/index.cfm>

USCR ► <http://www.refugees.org/WRS2003.cfm.htm#statistics>

IDP data.pdf ► <http://www.refugees.org/downloads/wrs03/SStable6.pdf>

Global IDP Project ► <http://www.idpproject.org/index.htm>

IDP database ► [http://www.idpproject.org/about\\_the\\_database.htm](http://www.idpproject.org/about_the_database.htm)

IDP World map ► [http://www.idpproject.org/images/website\\_maps/IDP\\_worldmap.gif](http://www.idpproject.org/images/website_maps/IDP_worldmap.gif)

[http://www.idpproject.org/IDP\\_table.htm](http://www.idpproject.org/IDP_table.htm)

#### 1.4. Health & Mortality

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The State of the World's Children 2003 <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/index.html>

& UNICEF ► <http://childinfo.org/cmr/revis/db2.htm>

Children under weight of age data:

CU5WA ► <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/tables/table2.html>

► <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/ChildinfomalnutritionSept2001.zip>

► <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database1.htm>

Under five mortality data:

U5MR basic indicators ► <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/tables/table1.html>

U5MR mortality under five ranking ► <http://www.unicef.org/sowc03/tables/under-5.html>

### 1.5. Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

OECD ► <http://www.oecd.org/home/>

ODA ► [http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid\\_recipients.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/dac/htm/aid_recipients.htm)

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