

WORLD HUMANITARIAN **DATA AND TRENDS** **2014**





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Introduction

World Humanitarian Data and Trends presents global- and country-level data-and-trend analysis about humanitarian crises and assistance. Its purpose is to consolidate this information and present it in an accessible way, providing policy-makers, researchers and humanitarian practitioners with an evidence base to support humanitarian policy decisions and provide context for operational decisions.

The information presented covers two main areas: humanitarian needs and assistance in 2013, and humanitarian trends, challenges and opportunities. The report intends to provide a comprehensive picture of the global humanitarian landscape, and to highlight major trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their drivers, and the actors that participate in prevention, response and recovery. The 2014 edition of the report builds on previous iterations of the report, providing an overview of 2013 as well as selected case studies that can be used for humanitarian advocacy. This edition also features the winner of the inaugural OCHA Data Visualization Challenge and an example of analysis using the Index for Risk Management (InfoRM). Previous editions of the report have featured a reference table showing selected indicators by country. This table will be available online to facilitate exploring the data and performing analysis.

There are many gaps in the available information due to the complexity of humanitarian crises. Even the concepts of humanitarian needs and assistance are flexible. There are also inherent biases in the information. For example, assistance provided by communities and by local and national Governments is less likely to be reported. The outcomes and impact of assistance are difficult to measure and rarely reported. Funding data is more available than other types of information. There are also limitations on the availability and quality of data. Further information on limitations is provided in the 'User's Guide'.

The data presented in this report is from a variety of source organizations with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile relevant data, as well as OCHA-managed processes and tools, such as the inter-agency appeal process and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). All the data presented in this report is publically available through the source

organizations. Further information on data sources is provided in the 'User's Guide'.

World Humanitarian Data and Trends is an initiative of the Policy Analysis and Innovation Section of OCHA's Policy Development and Studies Branch. This report is just one part of OCHA's efforts to improve data and analysis on humanitarian situations worldwide and build a humanitarian data community. This edition of the report was developed with internal and external partners, whose contributions are listed in the 'Sources and References' section. OCHA extends its sincere gratitude to all those partners for their time, expertise and contributions.

Interpreting the visuals and data

The report uses many visual representations of humanitarian data and trends. There is also some limited narrative text and analysis, which provides basic orientation and helps to guide individual interpretation. However, there may be multiple ways to interpret the same information.

The 'User's Guide' contains more detailed methodological information and specific technical notes for each figure. Readers are encouraged to refer to the technical notes for more detailed descriptions of decisions and assumptions made in presenting the data.

For the latest information on needs and funding requirements for current inter-agency appeals, see www.unocha.org/cap/ or fts.unocha.org/.

Accessing the data

All the data presented in this report can be downloaded from www.unocha.org/ and through the Humanitarian Data Exchange (<https://data.hdx.rwlabs.org/>).

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Highlights¹

The year in review – 2013

In 2013, 148.2 million people were affected by natural disasters or displaced by conflict. Protracted, conflict-driven emergencies, more so than natural emergencies, tested the humanitarian community's capacity.

The crisis in Syria and the immediate region stretched the humanitarian community due to the speed and magnitude of the emergency: by the end of 2013, 2.5 million refugees in the region needed assistance, and 6.8 million people inside Syria. The ensuing two appeals resulted in the largest ever financial requirement at the time: \$4.4 billion.² Interestingly, the appeals for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Yemen targeted more people (14.7 million and 7.7 million respectively) than the response plans for Syria and the region.

The average size of an appeal rose to \$676 million, an increase of more than \$200 million compared with 2012. There was also a slight increase in funding. On average, 65 per cent of humanitarian requirements were funded, compared with 62 per cent in 2012. The Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and the associated Regional Response Plan (RRP) received the most funding in absolute terms. However, there is a question of whether this crisis "pulled" funds away from other appeals. Excluding the SHARP and RRP from calculations, the average amount funded per appeal dropped to 61 per cent in 2013. Further, the Syria response plans received the largest amount of overall funding: 38 per cent (\$3.1 billion). This amount was larger than the combined funding received by DRC, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Together, these appeals had accounted for over half of funding requirements and funding provided in recent years.

Introducing a new metric for analysis, this report attempted to calculate the level of awareness of a particular emergency. A study of the ratio of reports published in ReliefWeb compared with the number

Figure A: Trends in funding requirements and people in need



of country-page visits revealed that Somalia and South Sudan received the most attention (and ranked highly in funding). Surprisingly, the inverse correlation did not hold true: Mauritania and Niger received the least attention but just over 80 per cent of the appeals' requirements were met.

2013 was the most dangerous year for humanitarian workers on record, with 251 security incidents recorded, affecting more than 461 aid workers. There were 45 highly violent political conflicts, mostly in Asia and Africa. By the end of the year, 51.2 million people had been forcibly displaced because of conflict, an increase of 6 million compared with 2012.

¹ All the information in this section is featured in infographics throughout the report. For specific sources, please refer to the appropriate figure as well as the 'Sources and References' section in the 'User's Guide'.

² The 2014 Syria response plans now surpass that amount, requiring a combined total of \$6 billion.

Trends, challenges and opportunities – enhancing cooperation and effectiveness

The case studies show the increasing need for the international humanitarian community to strengthen its partnerships with local, national and regional actors to overcome operational challenges, such as language barriers. Cumulatively, there were more than 1,000 local languages spoken in the 18 countries that had an appeal in 2013. In six cases, the language of official UN correspondence did not match the country's official language(s).

Partnerships can also help to make better use of opportunities available, such as remote-sensing technology. In 2013, unmanned aerial vehicles and/or satellites were used in 22 countries to cover a number of humanitarian situations, with at least eight agencies participating in data collection. Delivering in conflict situations and protracted crises also necessitates the use of partners to cope with increasing needs and difficult operational conditions. For example, in the aftermath of Super Typhoon Haiyan, 21 countries provided military assets, without which it would have been near impossible to provide emergency relief in those early days.

Super Typhoon Haiyan was also a testing ground for the role of social media in humanitarian response: of more than 440,000 tweets, 44 per cent related to needs and donations. Delivering in a protracted crisis also highlighted the importance of partnerships to meet affected people's needs. In Yemen, the number of organizations included in the Humanitarian Response Plan more than trebled from 25 in 2010 to 89 in 2013.

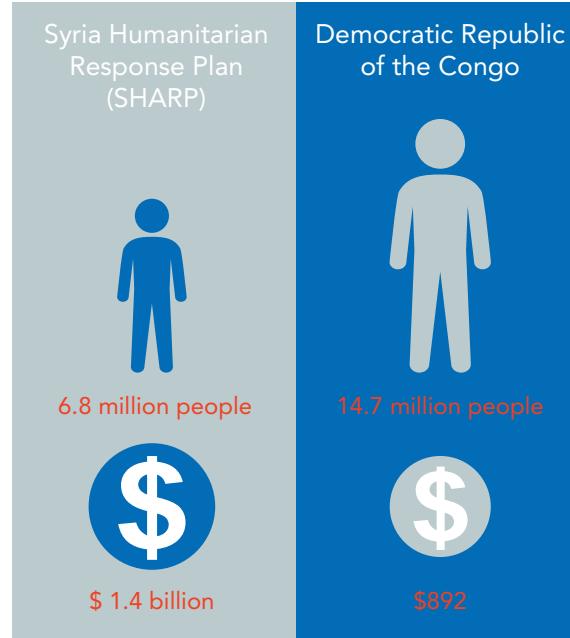
The most recent year for which complete data is available is 2013. Therefore, this publication is not intended to provide information on the status of current emergencies. Despite the focus being on 2013 trends and analysis, the material included serves to track some of the root causes of today's crises and understand the provenance of humanitarian requirements.

As demands placed on the international humanitarian community continue to expand, the next couple of years present an opportunity to shape the aid world and bring cooperation and resilience to the centre of global aid and development efforts, primarily to

enhance the coping and response capacities of affected people and the international community. The post-2015 development framework, the follow-up to the Hyogo Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, the climate change talks and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit provide an opportunity for humanitarian and development actors to make a long-term commitment to engage in joint advocacy for structural change in the way these related agendas of humanitarian, development, climate change and disaster risk reduction intertwine.

To influence these global agendas, humanitarians will need to focus on a key challenge for responders: understanding how to strengthen partnerships and leverage comparative advantages to work together better, meet affected people's needs and ultimately increase the resilience of communities.

Figure B: Inter-agency appeal comparison



The SHARP was the second most expensive appeal of 2013, but the DRC appeal targeted more people.

148.2 million
people were affected
by natural disasters
or displaced by
conflict

It was the most
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461 aid workers.

Of more than 440,000
tweets posted after
Super Typhoon Haiyan,
44 per cent
related to needs and
donations.

China had the
largest number
of people affected
by natural disasters
(27.5 million).

The 2013 Syria
Humanitarian
Response Plan
was **209 times**
bigger than the
average appeal.

Ten key facts about 2013

The total cost of
damages due to
natural disasters was
\$118 billion.

Somalia was
the most viewed
emergency in
ReliefWeb.

The **Syria** response
plans received the largest
amount of overall funding:
38 per cent of appeal
funding (\$3.1 billion). This
amount was larger than
the combined funding
received by DRC, Somalia,
South Sudan and Sudan.

On average,
45 per cent of
humanitarian projects
had a **gender**
component.

\$22.2 billion
were provided in
international
humanitarian funding.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW – 2013

Humanitarian assistance in 2013

In 2013, overall needs and requirements increased, putting even more strain on responders. Notwithstanding current crises, 2013 was a record year on many fronts: requirements (\$12.84 billion), overall contributions (\$22.2 billion), people targeted (73 million) and security incidents (251).³ In trying to meet these needs, the international community also worked to strengthen its capacity: compared with 2012, 4,000 more jobs were advertised and approximately 80 more organizations participated in inter-agency appeals.



Affected people



97 million affected people
by natural disasters

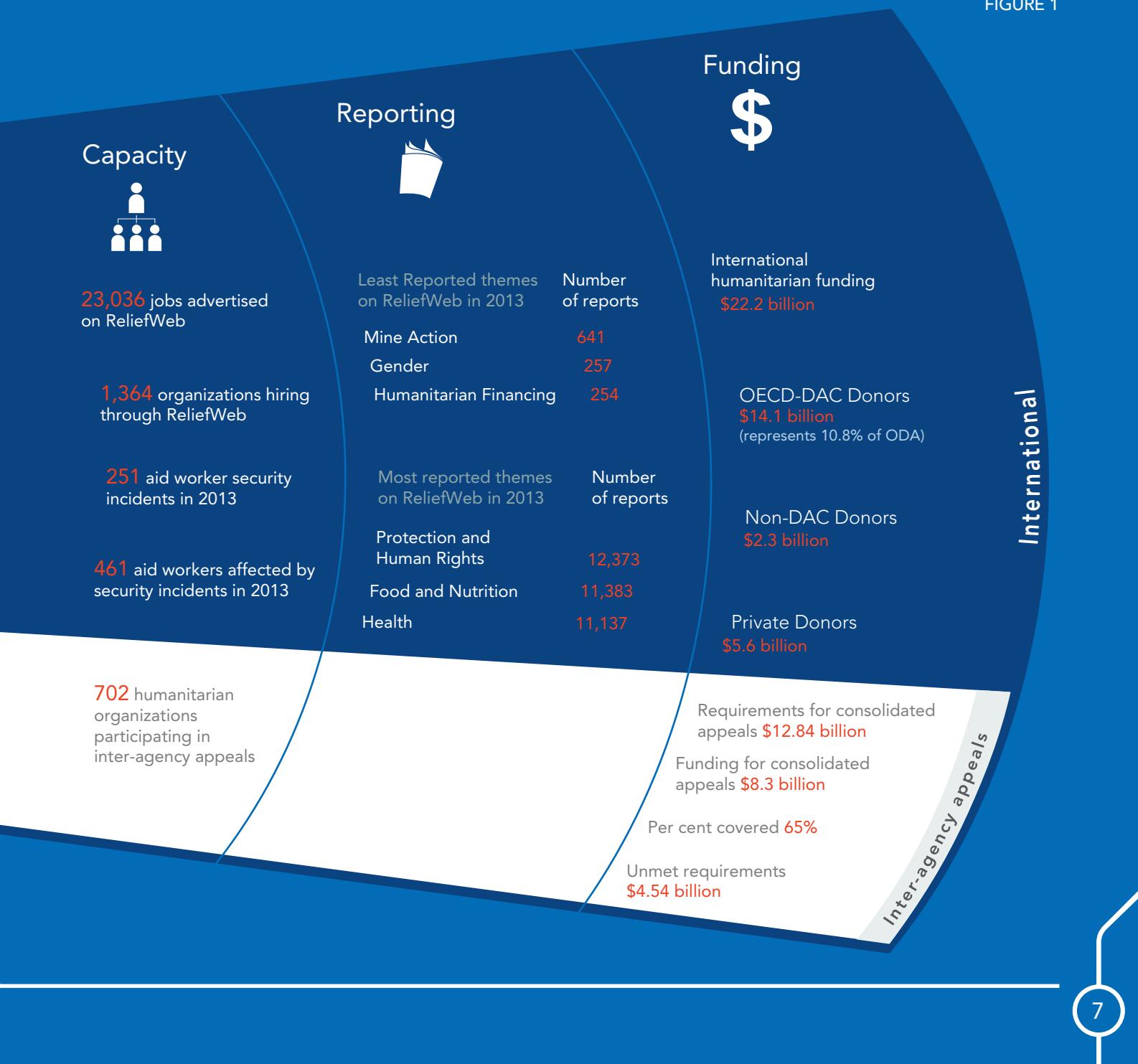
51.2 million people forcibly
displaced by violence
and conflict

73 million
people targeted by
inter-agency appeals

³ In 2012, \$8.8 billion were requested to help 62 million people at the time of the appeals' launch.
In 2012, there were 170 security incidents affecting 277 aid workers.

It is still difficult to gauge the impact of international humanitarian assistance. Assistance is often measured in terms of funding, which is turned into organizational capacity to implement projects. However, there is currently no standardized reporting on the services provided or their impact, especially over the long term. Affected people are routinely helped first and foremost by their community and national responders, but this help is difficult to measure and rarely reported. Recognizing these limitations, the international community has placed renewed emphasis on the use of data to promote evidence-based policymaking and calling for information standards to better understand and meet affected people's needs.

FIGURE 1



Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

During 2013, humanitarian organizations' requirements increased yet again, with the crisis in Syria playing a large role in driving funding requirements upwards to new heights. The Syria response plans received the largest amount of overall funding – 38 per cent of appeal funding (\$3.1 billion). This amount was larger than the combined funding received by DRC, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Together, these appeals had accounted for over half of funding requirements and funding provided in recent years. The size of appeals varied widely, from \$70 million for Djibouti to \$2.9 billion for the Syria Regional Response Plan. The number of people targeted per appeal also varied widely, from 300,000 in Djibouti to 14.7 million in DRC. Globally, the average amount of funding received per person was \$154.

Country details

Afghanistan

Requested \$474m
Funded \$349m
74% of requirement met
Targeted people 8.8 million
Funding per person \$40

Burkina Faso

Requested \$139m
Funded \$76m
55% of requirement met
Targeted people 1.4 million
Funding per person \$54

Central African Republic

Requested \$195m
Funded \$103m
53% of requirement met
Targeted people 1.6 million
Funding per person \$64

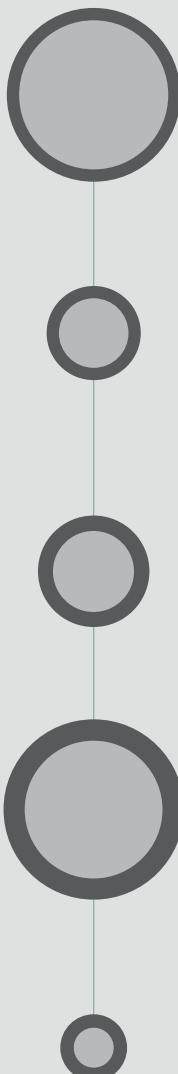
Chad

Requested \$510m
Funded \$298m
58% of requirement met
Targeted people 4.2 million
Funding per person \$71

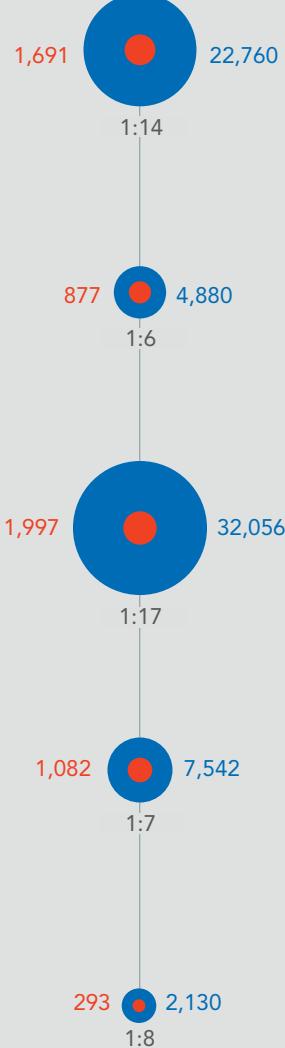
Djibouti

Requested \$70m
Funded \$25m
36% of requirement met
Targeted people 0.3 million
Funding per person \$83

Funds requested/received

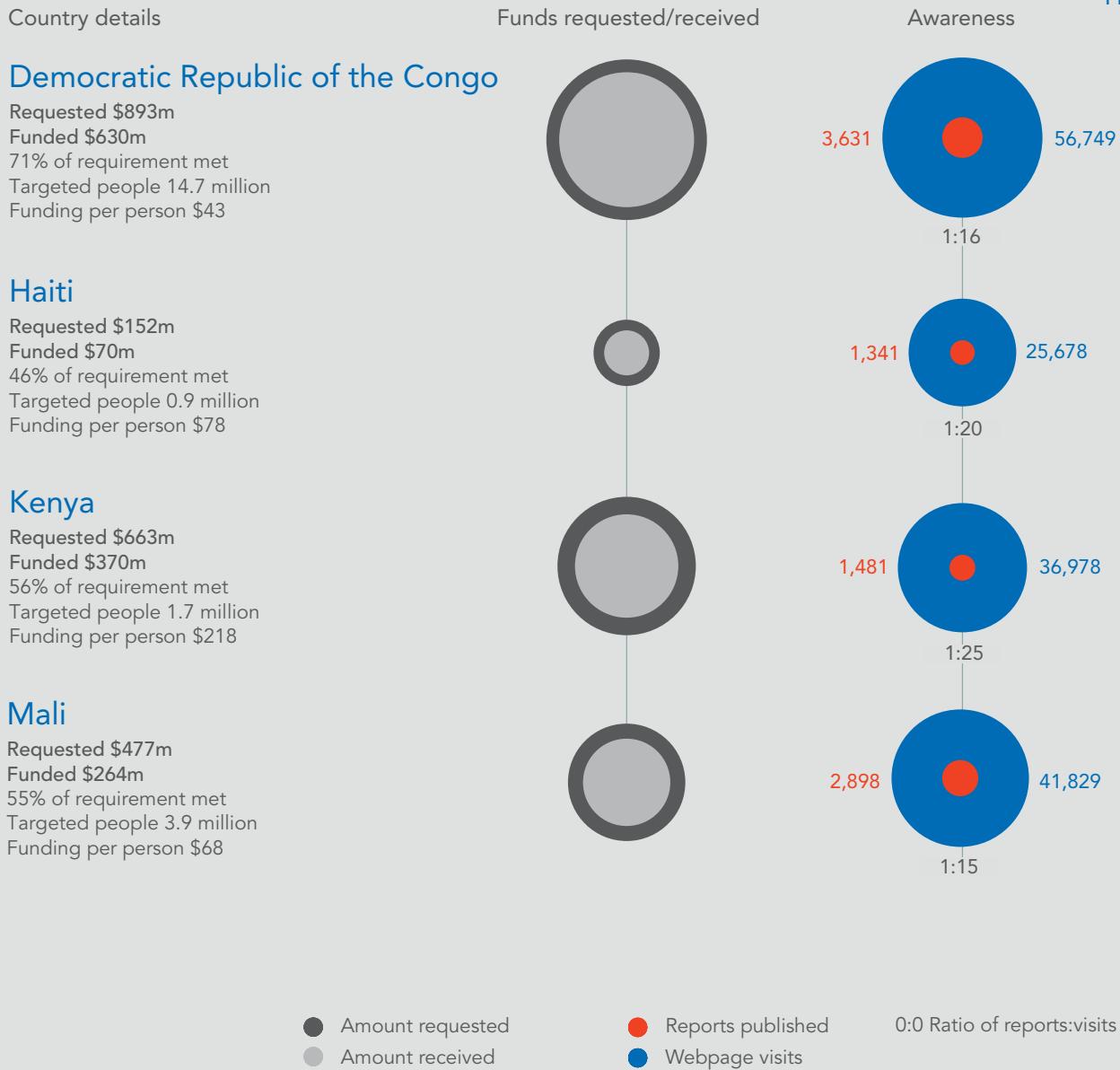


Awareness



Introducing a new metric, i.e. the ratio of reports to webpage visits, this report attempted to calculate the level of attention to different appeals. Somalia and South Sudan received the most attention (and ranked highly in funding). Surprisingly, this did not correlate to countries that received little attention. Mauritania and Niger received the least attention but the appeals had just over 80 per cent of requirements met, though these were smaller appeals. This metric is constrained in its ability to truly measure public awareness, but the overall trend indicates that while public interest can sometimes be aligned with humanitarian funding, donors' interests can also diverge.

FIGURE 2



Country details

Mauritania

Requested \$107m
 Funded \$88m
 82% of requirement met
 Targeted people 0.4 million
 Funding per person \$207

Niger

Requested \$355m
 Funded \$287m
 81% of requirement met
 Targeted people 1.8 million
 Funding per person \$158

occupied Palestinian territory

Requested \$401m
 Funded \$265m
 66% of requirement met
 Targeted people 1.8 million
 Funding per person \$147

Philippines (Mindanao Action Plan)

Requested \$95m
 Funded \$53m
 56% of requirement met
 Targeted people 0.5 million
 Funding per person \$100

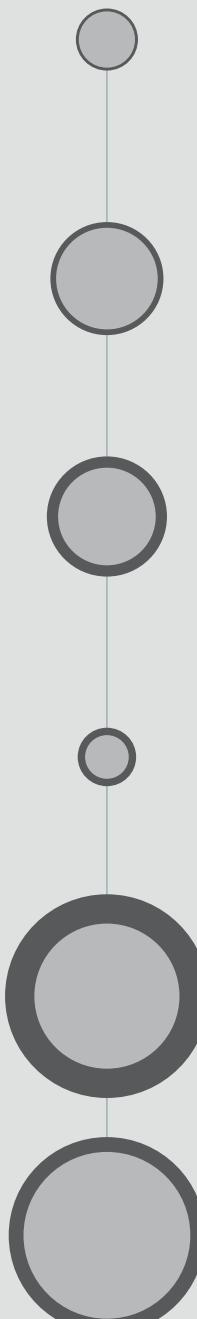
Somalia

Requested \$1,153m
 Funded \$585m
 51% of requirement met
 Targeted people 3.8 million
 Funding per person \$154

South Sudan

Requested \$1,072m
 Funded \$773m
 72% of requirement met
 Targeted people 3.0 million
 Funding per person \$258

Funds requested/received



Awareness

761 3,378
1:5

1,210 7,166
1:6

1,663 12,611
1:8

3,068 39,473
1:13

1,754 56,953
1:33

2,232 62,116
1:28

Country details

Sudan

Requested \$985m
 Funded \$548m
 56% of requirement met
 Targeted people 4.3 million
 Funding per person \$127

Funds requested/received



Awareness

**Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)**

Requested \$1,409m
 Funded \$955m
 68% of requirement met
 Targeted people 6.8 million
 Funding per person \$140

**Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP)**

Requested \$2,981m
 Funded \$2,158m
 72% of requirement met
 Targeted people 2.5 million
 Funding per person \$874

n/a n/a⁴

Yemen

Requested \$706m
 Funded \$396m
 56% of requirement met
 Targeted people 7.7 million
 Funding per person \$51



● Amount requested
 ● Amount received

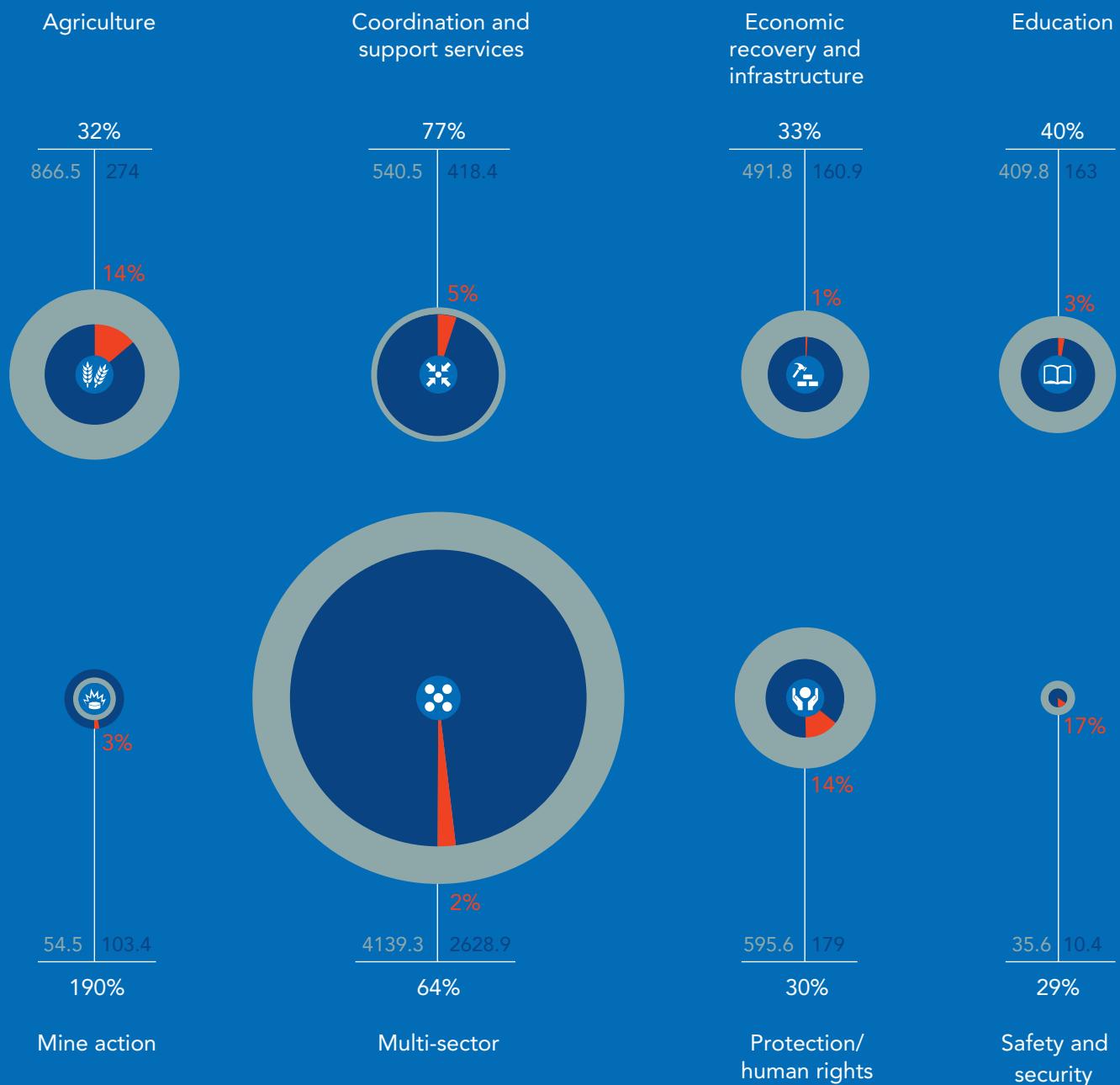
● Reports published
 ● Website views

0:0 Ratio of reports:visits

⁴ The ratio of reports:visits to the RRP cannot be calculated because it is a multi-country response and webpage visits could be duplicated.

Humanitarian needs – sector funding

Apart from multi-sectoral programmes, in 2013 the food assistance sector was again the sector under which the most funds were requested (\$2.7 billion and \$2.4 billion respectively). Emergency food aid is a vital part of humanitarian response, but there is no concrete evidence that the same levels of support are being channelled to activities that promote the long-term resilience of affected communities. In 2013, mine action received extra funding, making it the best funded sector with

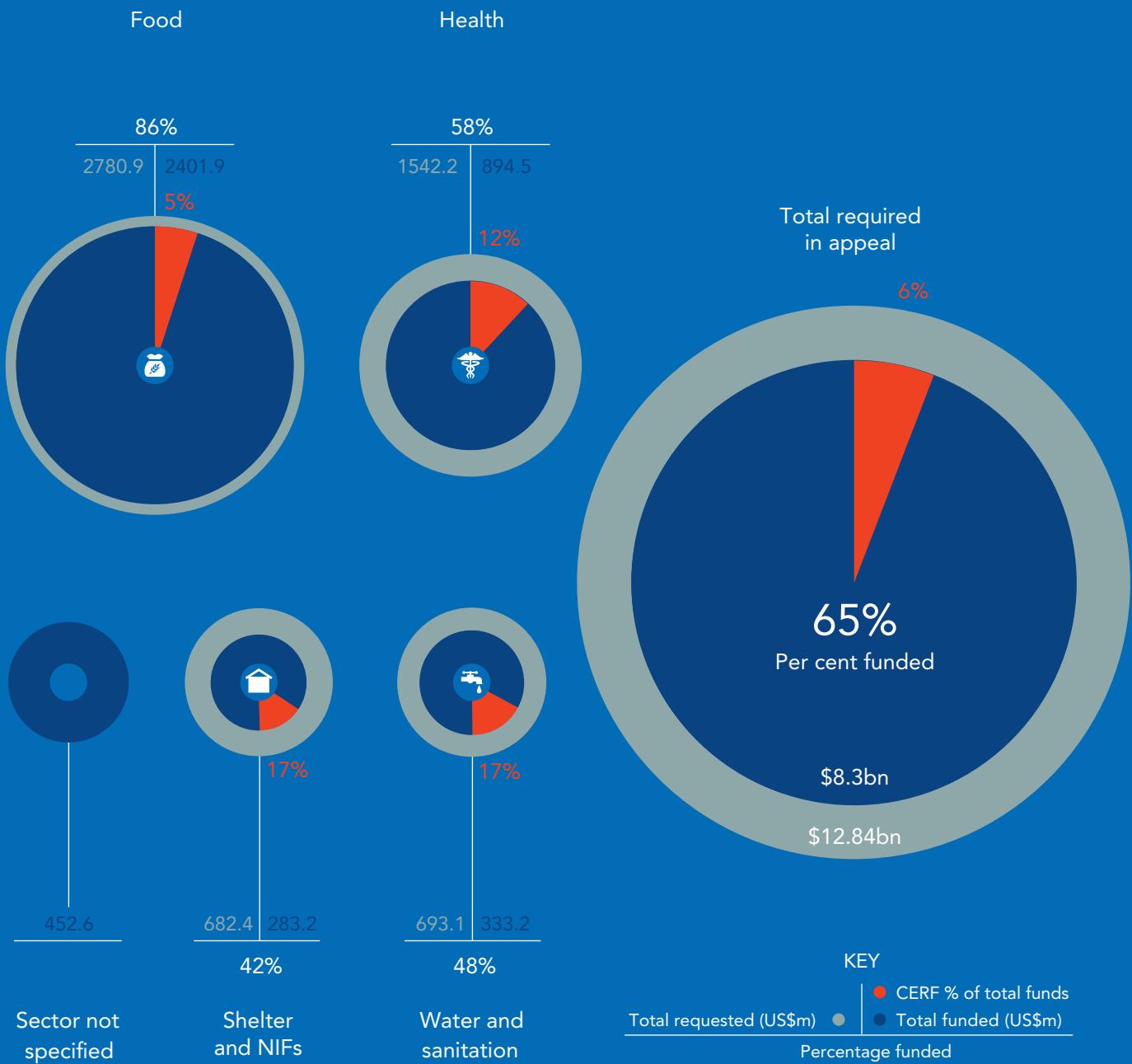


Sources: FTS, inter-agency appeal documents, CERF

190 per cent of requirements met. This was likely due to ad hoc funding for particular projects, as the sector tends to be under funded. Over the last five years, its funding average has been 44 per cent.

CERF contributions comprised 6 per cent of the total funding available in 2013 (\$482 million). Its largest contribution went towards shelter and non-food items (including camp management) and water and sanitation, providing 17 per cent of total funds available for each sector.

FIGURE 3



Conflict in 2013

There were 45 highly violent political conflicts in 2013. Most were intra-State conflicts in Asia and Africa. Out of three level-three emergencies in 2013, two were caused by conflict (Syria and the Central African Republic). A direct consequence of intra-State conflicts was a massive increase in the number of refugees and people forcibly displaced because of persecution, violence or human rights violations. By the end of 2013, this number totalled 51.2 million people, 33.3 million

Number of people affected by conflict



Sources: UNHCR, CRED, IDMC, UNODC, Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, UN-Habitat, UNDP

of whom were Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This represented a 16 per cent increase in the number of IDPs compared with last year. People now live in displacement for an average of 17 years. Globally, Syria accounted for 43 per cent of the world's IDPs, and it surpassed Colombia as the country with the highest total number of IDPs. Over five years, Syria has also moved from being the world's second largest refugee-hosting country to the second largest refugee-producing country.

FIGURE 4

Focus on: urban violence

6.3 million

Expected urban population by 2050
(66% of the world's expected population)

All future population growth is expected to occur in urban areas, mainly in Africa, Asia and Latin America

80%

Population in Latin America living in urban areas currently, making it the most urbanized region in the world.

7 out of 10

Number of urban residents that live in the developing world

Latin America

36%

Percentage of global homicide deaths that occurred in the Americas (2012)

437,000

Number of global homicide deaths (2012)

460

Number of people that are affected by sexual violence every day in Latin America

In Latin America, citizens perceive that regular criminals are their main threat to security. This ranks above other threats, including gangs and organized crime/drug dealers.

Global homicide rate
6.2 per 100,000 people

Homicide rate in Central America
24 per 100,000 people

Homicide rate in South America
16-23 per 100,000 people

30%

Percentage of homicides related to organized crime/gangs in the Americas

11%

Percentage by which Latin America's homicide rate grew between 2000 and 2010

Countries with the highest national-level homicide rates per 100,000 people (2012)

	Honduras	Venezuela	Belize	El Salvador
	90.4	53.7	44.7	41.2

Urban violence is an emerging trend, potentially related to intra-State conflict. Latin America is the region with the highest incidence of urban violence stemming from regular criminal activities and gang activities, coupled with its high level of urbanization. Citizens rank insecurity as a threat to development. As a region, Central America has the world's highest homicide rate. Such situations such as this raise the question of how can the humanitarian community support the needs of people affected by intra-city conflict?



Natural disasters in 2013

2013 witnessed roughly the same number of disasters as 2012, though the number of affected people decreased from 124.5 million in 2012 to 97 million in 2013. This number has been steadily decreasing, especially when compared with an average of 268 million people affected per year between 2002 and 2011. This may be partially attributed to preparedness work and the role of national disaster management agencies.

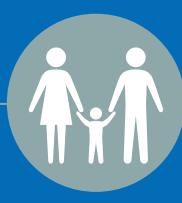
Number of natural disasters	Number of countries affected	Number of affected people ⁵	Total damage
352	109	97 million	\$118 billion

Top five countries by number of people affected

China
27.5 million



Philippines
25.7 million



India
16.7 million



Vietnam
4.1 million



Thailand
3.5 million



Top five costliest disasters (US\$ billions)

Austria, Czech Republic,
Germany, Hungary,
Poland, Switzerland



15.2
Floods

Philippines, Vietnam,
China, Taiwan



10.5
Super Typhoon Haiyan
and storm surge

China



6.8
Earthquake

Canada



5.7
Floods and
severe storms

China, Japan



5.7
Typhoon Fitow

Top three reported disasters in 2013

Sahel: food insecurity
3,275 reports



Super Typhoon Haiyan
1,856 reports



India/Nepal:
floods and landslides
467 reports



⁵ The number of affected people includes people displaced due to natural disasters (22 million) as well as the overall number of people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency.

Sources: Munich RE, ReliefWeb, EM-DAT CRED

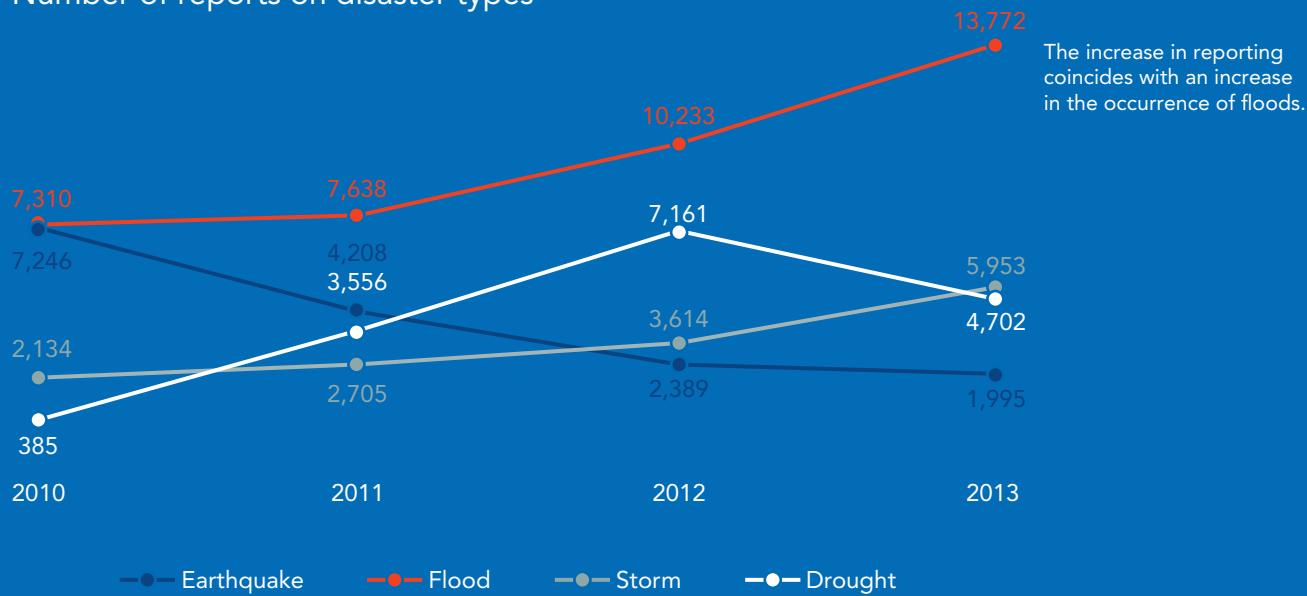
The overall number of large-scale natural disasters has slowly decreased, but disasters associated with the effects of climate change, such as storms and floods, increased by roughly 10 occurrences a year when compared with 2012. The data also showed that floods are the most reported types of disaster, whether for information, prevention or updates in a crisis.

FIGURE 5

Occurrence of disaster types



Number of reports on disaster types



Global challenges and risks

In the past, conflicts and natural disasters have been seen as the main drivers of humanitarian need. They are often treated as discrete events, with little analysis of the underlying causes and warning signs. In the twenty-first century, the risk landscape is changing more rapidly than ever. Global risks are recognized as increasingly central to humanitarian crises. They can make people more vulnerable and prevent them from building the resilience necessary to cope with shocks. The protracted and recurrent crises we see around the world today are a direct result of this vulnerability.

Climate change



BASELINE: 2013 was the fourth consecutive year when economic losses caused by disasters exceeded \$100 billion. Climate-related disasters, primarily floods and storms, caused the displacement of over 20.7 million people.

PROJECTION: Economic losses due to natural disasters now regularly exceed \$100 billion annually and are projected to double by 2030. One billion people could be displaced by climate change between now and 2050.



Energy



BASELINE: More than 1.3 billion people still lack access to electricity, with more than 90 per cent of them located in sub-Saharan Africa and developing Asia.

PROJECTION: Global energy demand is expected to rise by one-third by 2030. Electricity demand alone will increase by 70 per cent by 2035, with China and India accounting for over 50 per cent of that demand.



Health



BASELINE: In 2013, nearly 800 women died every day from maternal causes. Estimates indicate that one child dies every 20 seconds from a water-borne illness, such as diarrhoea.

PROJECTION: By 2015, malaria mortality rates are projected to decrease by 52 per cent while tuberculosis mortality rate will decrease by 50 per cent.



Food security



BASELINE: Between 2010 and 2014, 805 million people were estimated to be chronically undernourished, representing a decrease of more than 100 million over the last decade.

PROJECTION: The hunger target of the Millennium Development Goals – halving the proportion of undernourished people in developing countries by 2015 – is within reach.



Migration



BASELINE: Globally, there were 232 million international migrants in 2013. Of these, nearly 59 per cent lived in developed regions. In 2014, at least 4,077 migrants died, with approximately 75 per cent of these deaths occurring in the Mediterranean.

PROJECTION: Migration will be affected by future economic development, and as economic gaps decrease, the majority of resulting movement is likely to be short-distance and short-term.



Population



BASELINE: The global population in 2013 was estimated to be 7.2 billion people.

PROJECTION: By 2050, the global population is expected to rise to 9.6 billion people. Virtually all population growth will take place in less developed countries and among the poorest populations.



FIGURE 6

Technology

BASELINE: In 2012, 34 per cent of the global population had access to the internet, and 75 per cent had access to a mobile phone.



PROJECTION: By 2030, half of the world's population will have access to the internet.



Urbanization



BASELINE: In 2013, it was estimated that 54 per cent of the world's population lived in urban areas.

PROJECTION: By 2050, 66 per cent of the world's population could live in urban areas, adding 2.5 billion people to urban populations. India, China and Nigeria will account for 37 per cent of the projected growth of global urban population between 2014 and 2050.



Youth



BASELINE: In 2009, youth unemployment peaked with 75.8 million young people unemployed. In 2013, youth unemployment was estimated at 12.6 per cent of the workforce, comprising 73.4 million young people.

PROJECTION: By 2018, the global youth unemployment rate is projected to rise to 12.8 per cent, with the Middle East and North Africa becoming the regions with the highest youth unemployment rate.



Poverty and inequality



BASELINE: In 2010, 20.5 per cent of the global population was estimated to be living below the poverty line (\$1.25 per day).

PROJECTION: By 2015, 15.5 per cent of the global population is estimated to be living in poverty. By 2030, it is estimated that 60 per cent of people will be middle class (middle class being defined as earning between \$10–100 per day).



Water scarcity



BASELINE: An estimated 768 million people remain without access to an improved source of water and 2.5 billion people remain without access to improved sanitation.

PROJECTION: Global water demand is projected to increase by 55 per cent by 2050, mainly because of growing demands from manufacturing, thermal electricity generation and domestic use. By 2050, more than 40 per cent of the global population will be living in areas of severe water stress.



Decreasing concern



Increasing concern

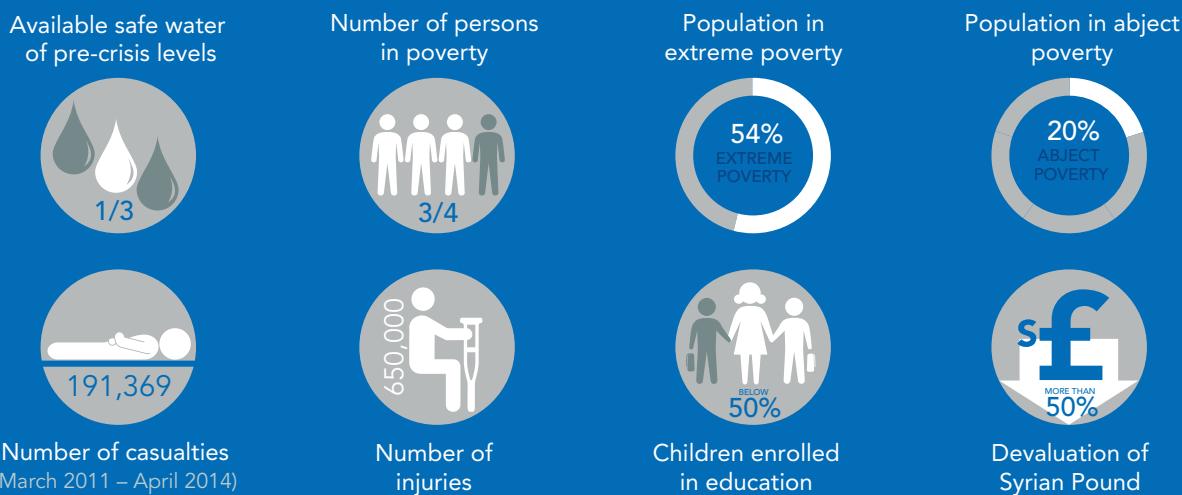


TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

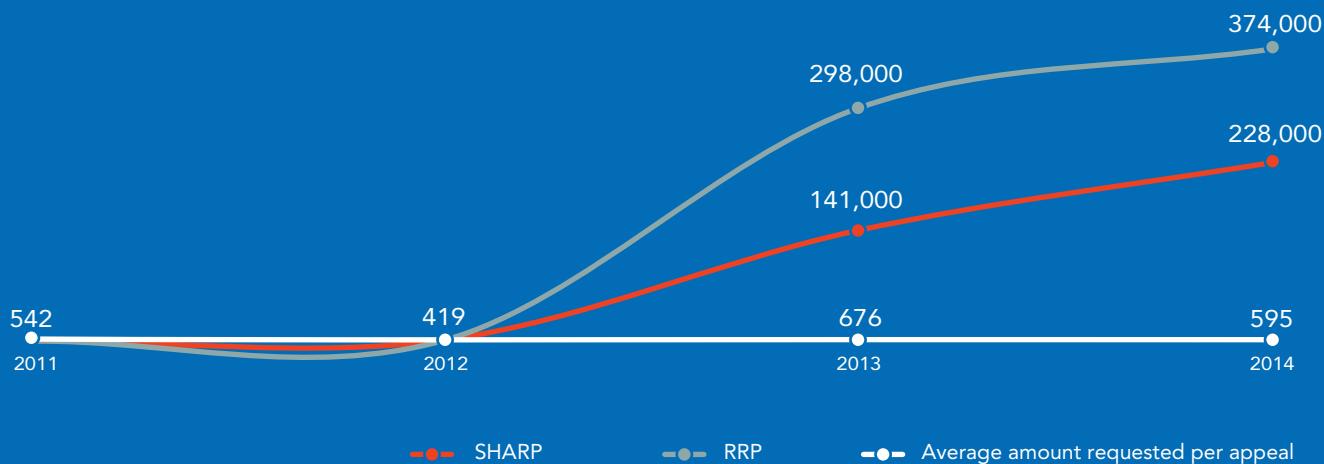
Delivering in conflict situations – Syria

The conflict in Syria posed one of the greatest challenges to the international humanitarian community in terms of resources required for emergency relief, the speed and scale of the conflict, access to affected people and the regional implications. What began as a political protest, in line with the Arab revolutions of 2011, quickly descended into a large-scale humanitarian crisis that shows no signs of abating. Lack of access to affected people has constrained the effectiveness of relief providers, and this has highlighted the need to work with local and other partners to provide relief.

Social impact of the conflict (2011-2013)



Financial impact on the humanitarian community (US\$ million)

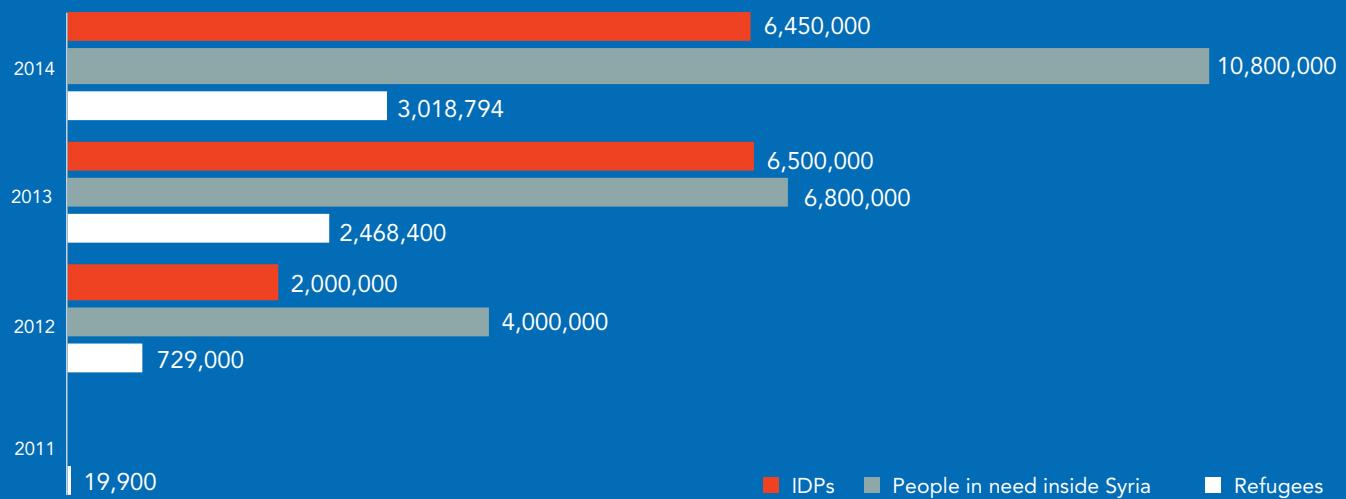


Sources: OCHA, UNHCR, World Bank, ReliefWeb, Syrian Center for Policy Research, FTS

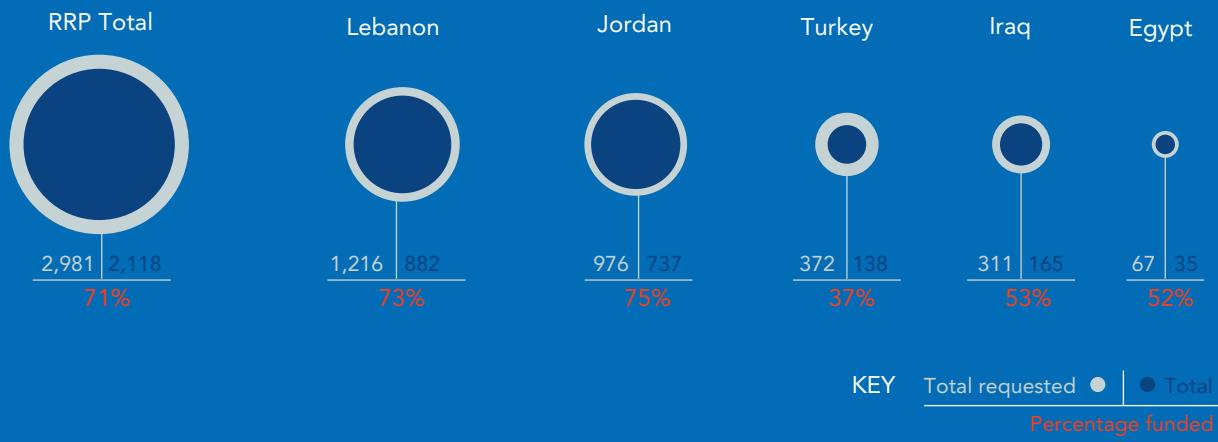
In terms of magnitude, the Syria crisis is one of the worst on record given the sheer size of damages in the country and the effect on the region. The number of people in need inside Syria has increased by 2.6 million per year since 2012. By the end of 2013 over 54 per cent of the Syrian population lived in extreme poverty and the cost of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (SHARP) and the Regional Response Plan (RRP) have each increased by \$1 billion in the last year. The total cost of damages to infrastructure is hard to quantify, but the Syrian conflict is testament of the positive effect that assistance from neighbours and multiple relief providers can have in supporting the Syrian people.

FIGURE 7

Human impact of the conflict



Financial requirements for agencies in the region (US\$ million)



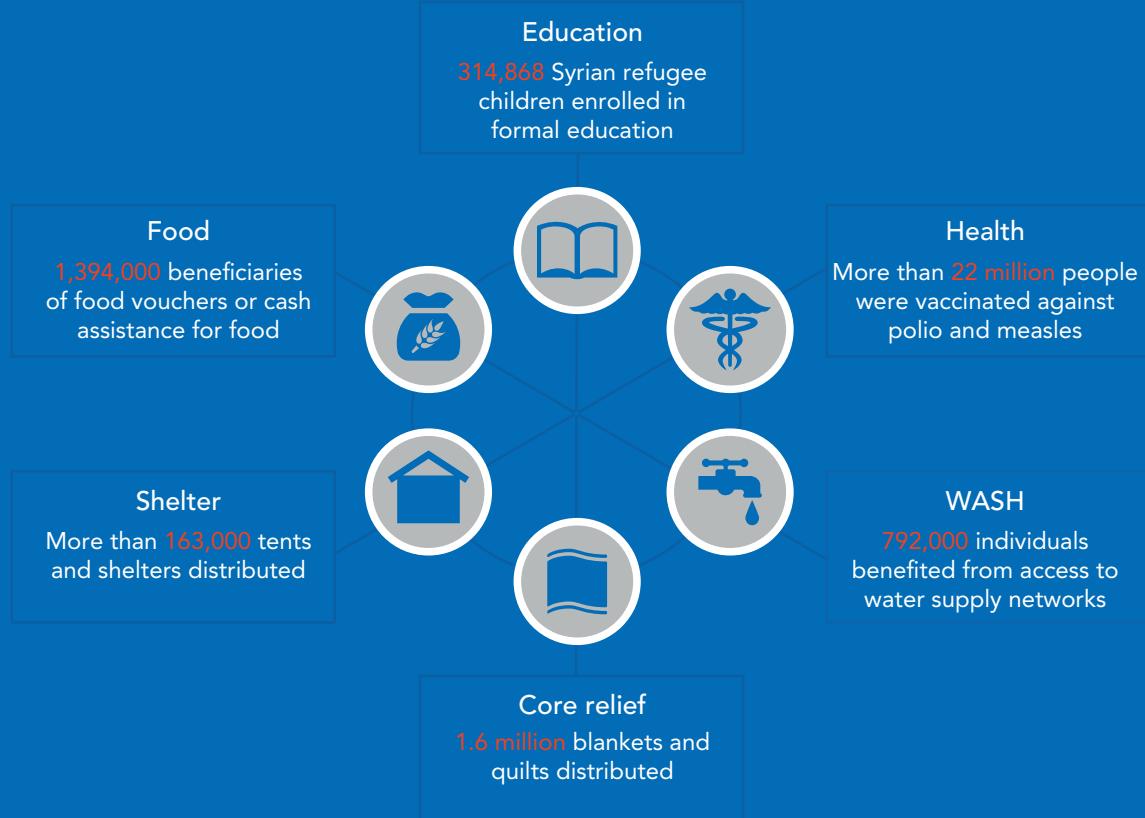
Delivering in conflict situations – Syria (continued)

The human impact of the conflict is staggering. Since 2012, the number of people in need in Syria has more than doubled and Syria is now the world's largest refugee-producing nation. As of September 2014, 3 million Syrian refugees had fled to neighbouring countries and North Africa. Over 150 agencies and aid groups are working with local partners and national authorities to provide relief, but funding shortfalls impede their progress.

Regional impact at the end of 2013



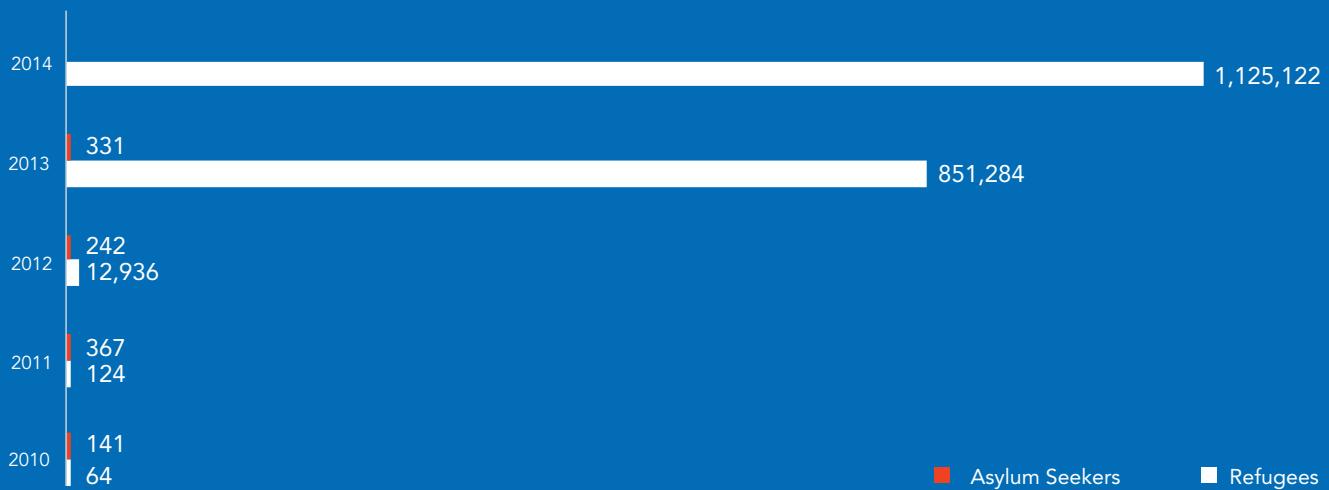
Regional achievements



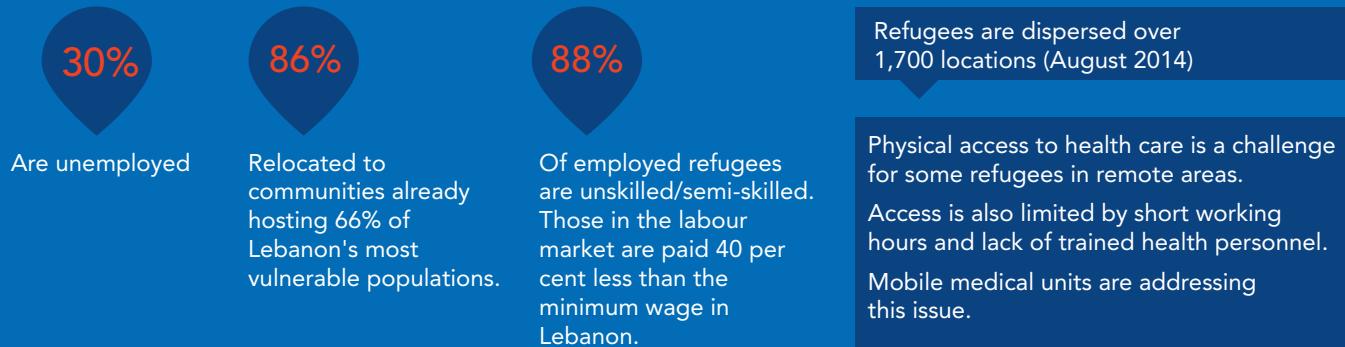
Lebanon has received the largest number of refugees. The influx of refugees has caused strained public services and in some cases, tensions in host communities. This highlights the importance of supporting neighbouring countries in providing humanitarian relief during protracted crises.

FIGURE 8

Persons of concern in Lebanon



Refugees in Lebanon



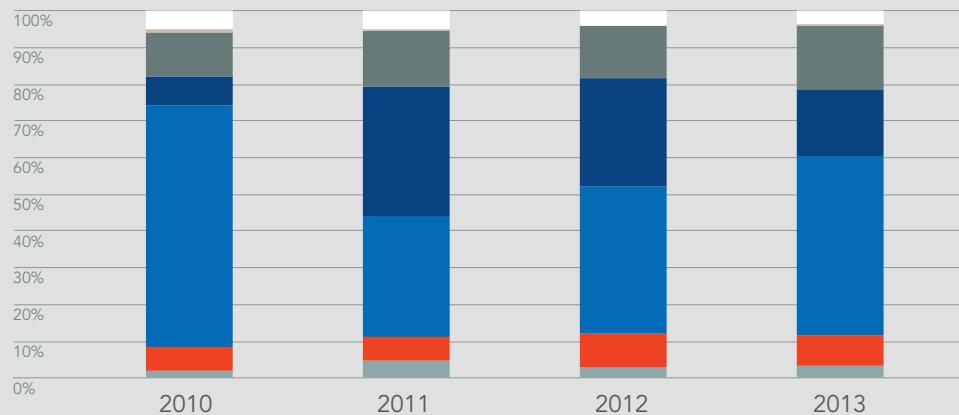
Delivering in conflict situations – Syria (continued)

Reporting varies widely across crises. In the case of Syria, the amount of reports published on ReliefWeb about the crisis has steadily increased by approximately 1,000 since 2010 as the situation has deteriorated. Proportions and types of reporting organizations have also changed. At the early onset of the conflict (2010), international organizations were responsible for the majority of reporting. But in the early period of interest about the conflict (2011), the media carried out the majority of reporting. This decreased as the conflict progressed, coming full circle so that international organizations are once again the top reporters on the crisis. An interesting trend relates to the reporting carried out by NGOs and governments, which has steadily increased since 2011, presumably due to their increased involvement in addressing multiple facets of the crisis.

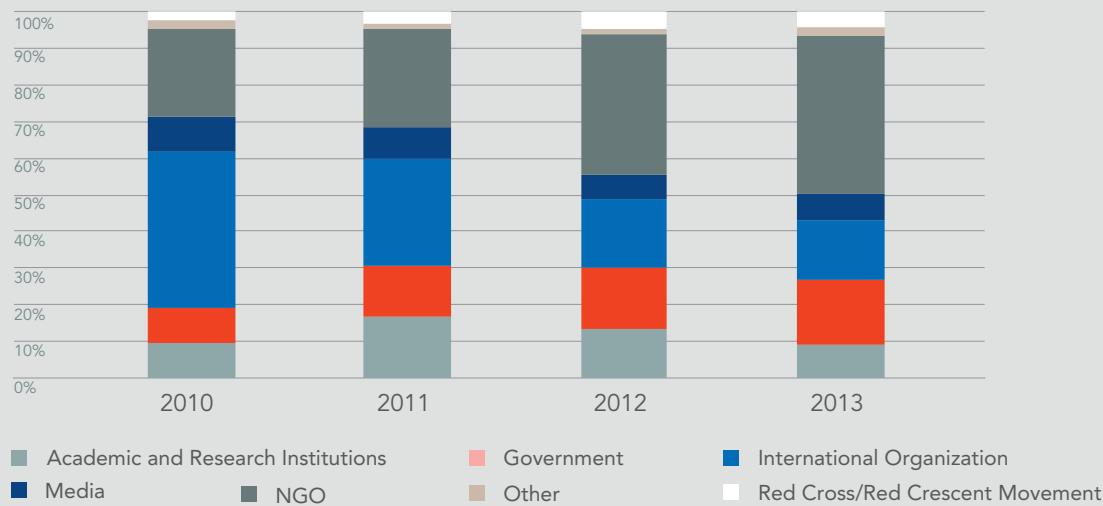
Syria was the 9th most “googled” event of 2013, after the Boston Marathon, Super Typhoon Haiyan, the US Government Shutdown, 2014 FIFA World Cup, Chinese New Year, Australian Open, Eurovision Song Contest and Wimbledon.

FIGURE 9

Proportion of reports by organization type



Proportion of organizations reporting on Syria



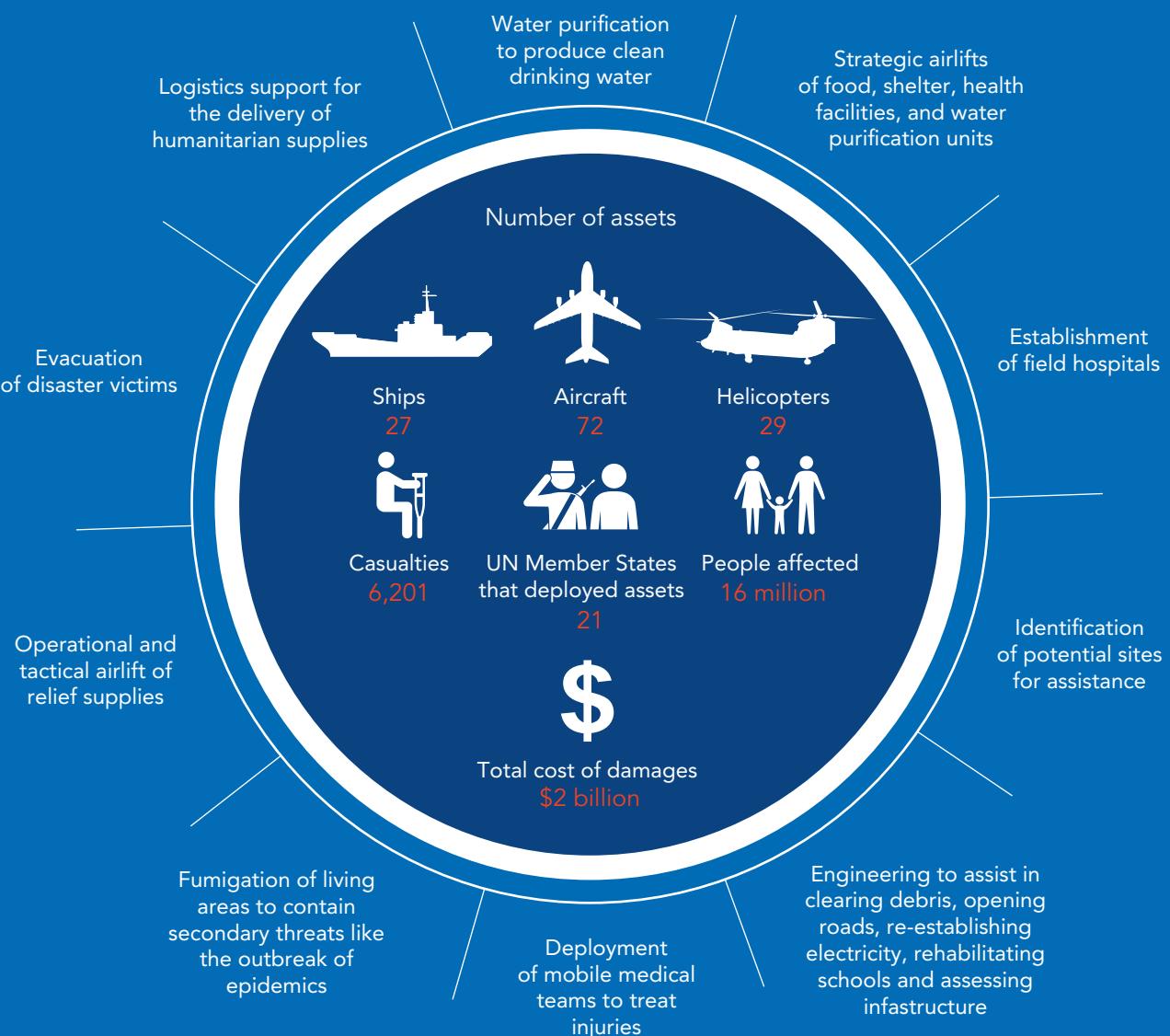
Sources: ReliefWeb, Google

Foreign military assets in support of humanitarian operations – Philippines

The use of foreign military assets in natural disaster relief operations is becoming commonplace. Yet it is still hard to understand their full impact. Some assets are used for immediate relief, such as evacuations, while others are used for early recovery, such as re-building infrastructure. There is also a challenge in measuring the contribution of foreign militaries. The inter-agency system normally measures humanitarian support in financial terms. However, not all activities involving the use of military assets are given a monetary value and reported to central tracking systems. Reporting is voluntary, and in most cases countries do not count military operating expenses as a separate humanitarian contribution given that these operating expenses are already covered under their national budget. Despite these challenges, the support offered by foreign militaries represents an important avenue to meet affected people's needs.

FIGURE 10

Foreign military assets in the context of Super Typhoon Haiyan

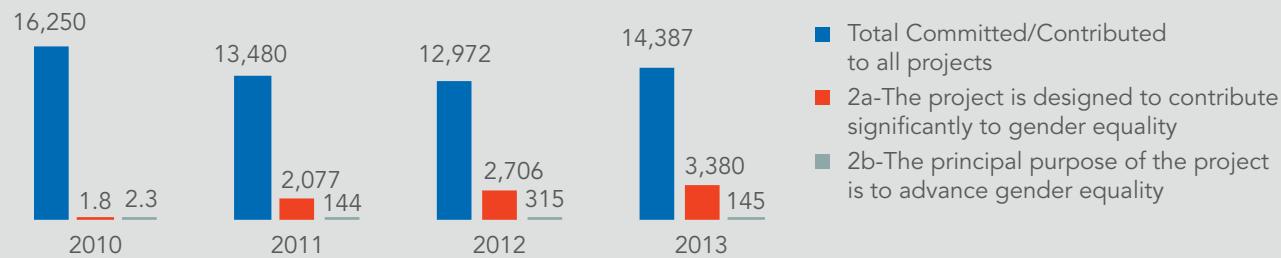


Sources: OCHA, CEF-DMHA, NDRRMC

Gender-equality programming – the information gap

Gender-equality programming is key to ensuring that the distinct needs and concerns of women, girls, boys and men are identified, prioritized and met. The integration of gender into the programme cycle is a critical step. This is enabled by the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age- disaggregated data and information that informs a gender- and vulnerability-analysis. There is, however, a gap between information collection, analysis and use despite the development of frameworks. The IASC Gender Marker is a practical tool that aims to enable analysis and good programming.

Amount committed/contributed to gender responsive projects (US\$ million)



Global gender marker performance by country in 2013

	Code 2a	Code 2b	Total
Sudan	69%	5%	74%
South Sudan	67%	4%	71%
occupied Palestinian territory	65%	4%	69%
Mauritania	53%	13%	66%
Philippines	38%	17%	55%
Burkina Faso	49%	4%	53%
Djibouti	48%	0%	48%
Somalia	43%	4%	47%
Yemen	45%	2%	47%
Kenya	42%	4%	46%
Mali	40%	5%	45%
Zimbabwe	30%	0%	30%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24%	2%	26%
Chad	15%	4%	19%
Niger	16%	0%	16%
Central African Republic	8%	5%	13%

Sources: FTS, ReliefWeb, IASC Gender Marker, OCHA-Yemen, Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview and Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

Efforts in Yemen in 2014 are an example of good practices. The commitment and leadership from the Humanitarian Country Team and OCHA, and the deployment of a GenCap Adviser resulted in a systematic increase in gender-responsive projects. Preliminary estimates for 2014 indicate that 83 per cent of projects have a gender component. In addition, the Country Team commissioned the development of a tool to support the collection of cluster-specific sex- and age-disaggregated data. Despite these advances, more efforts are needed to systematize the use of available data.

FIGURE 11

Yemen overview



Adapting to complex emergencies – Yemen

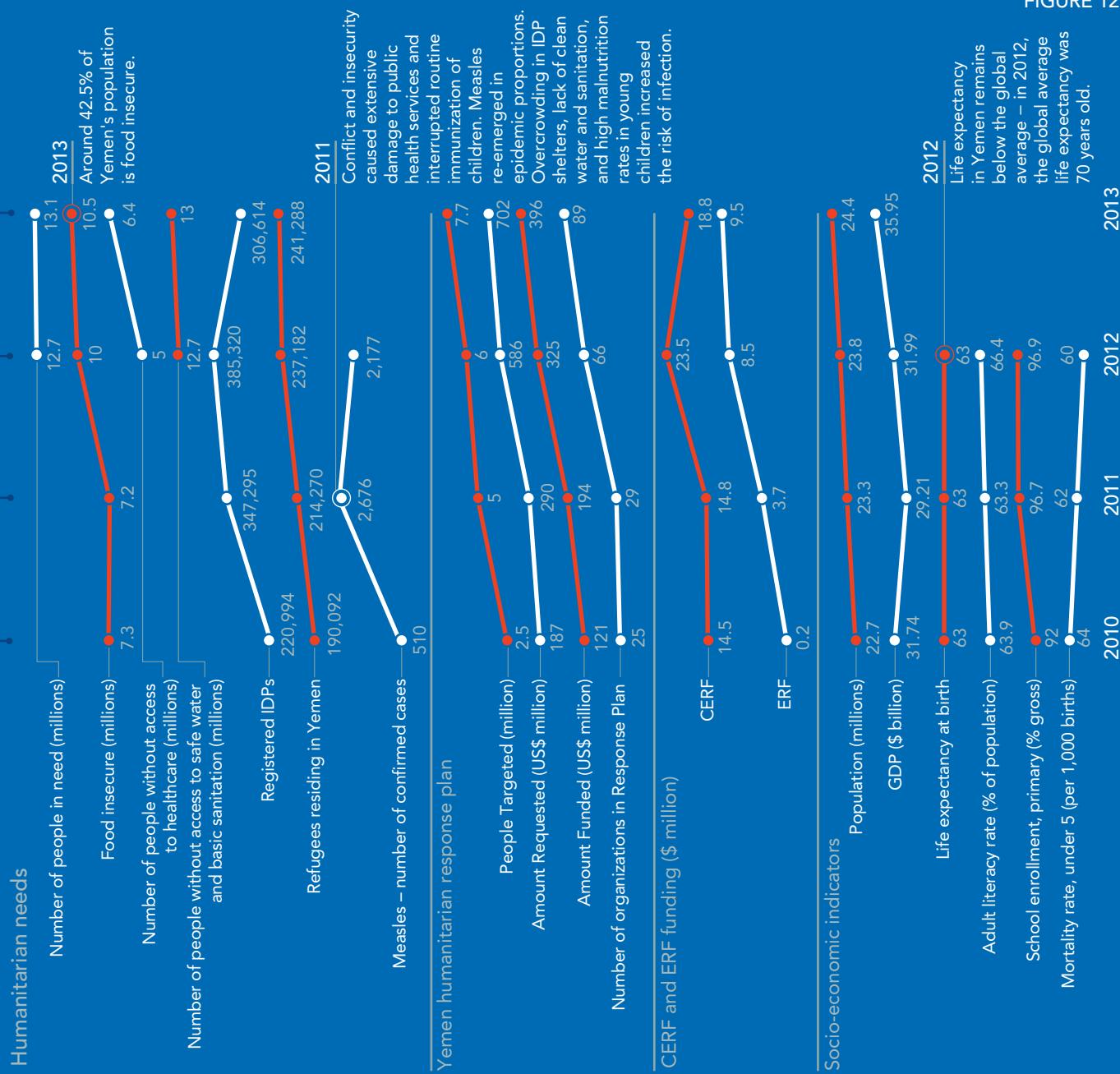
A major trend of current protracted crises is the underlying vulnerability of a country, driven by under-development and a lack of basic services, rule of law and State authority. Yemen is an example of such a crisis. Major political upheaval began in 2011 following the Arab revolutions, but Yemen had been receiving CERF funding since 2007. More than half of the country's population is in need, and the resumption of normal livelihoods is undermined by the collapse of basic services. In such a difficult scenario—where access is restricted, aid workers operate in volatile conditions and resources



Sources: World Bank, DESA, UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR, OCHA (CRD, CAP, FTS, MYR), CERF, ERF, UNdata
Source:

are scarce—the international humanitarian community has moved to adapt to continue serving affected people the best way it can. Since 2010, when an OCHA presence was established in Yemen, the number of organizations participating in the response plan has quadrupled from 25 in 2010 to more than 100 in 2014, potentially increasing the reach and scope of projects helping Yemeni people.

FIGURE 12



Languages – the communication challenge

Communicating with affected communities is a challenge for international aid workers. In 2013, there was an average of 59 living languages (or dialects) spoken in countries with an appeal. In six countries (Afghanistan, Mauritania, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Syria and Yemen), the language of official UN correspondence was not the same as the country's official language(s). The language barrier also extends to oral communications, creating a need for international humanitarians to work closely with local partners to ensure that communication channels with affected communities remain open.

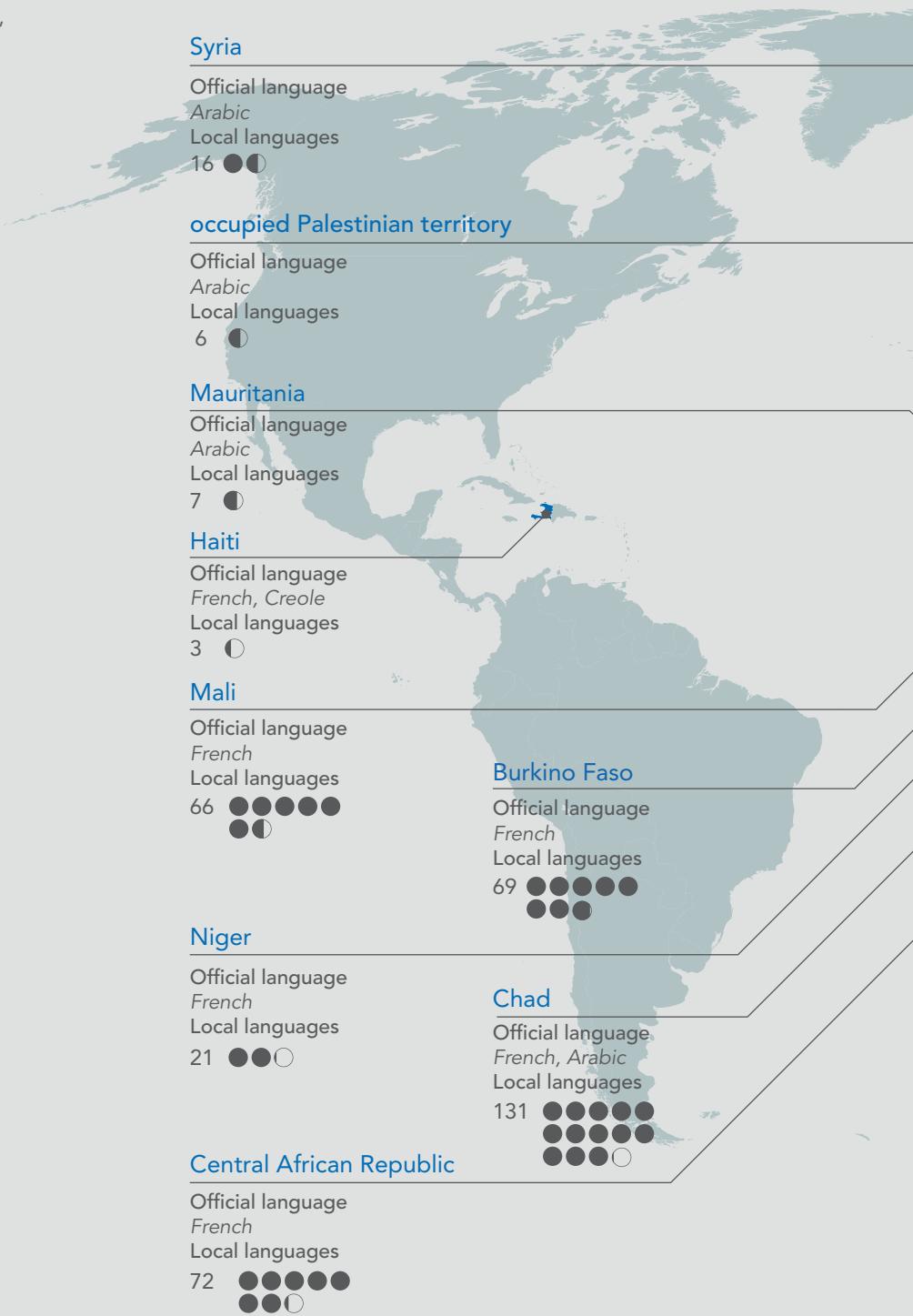
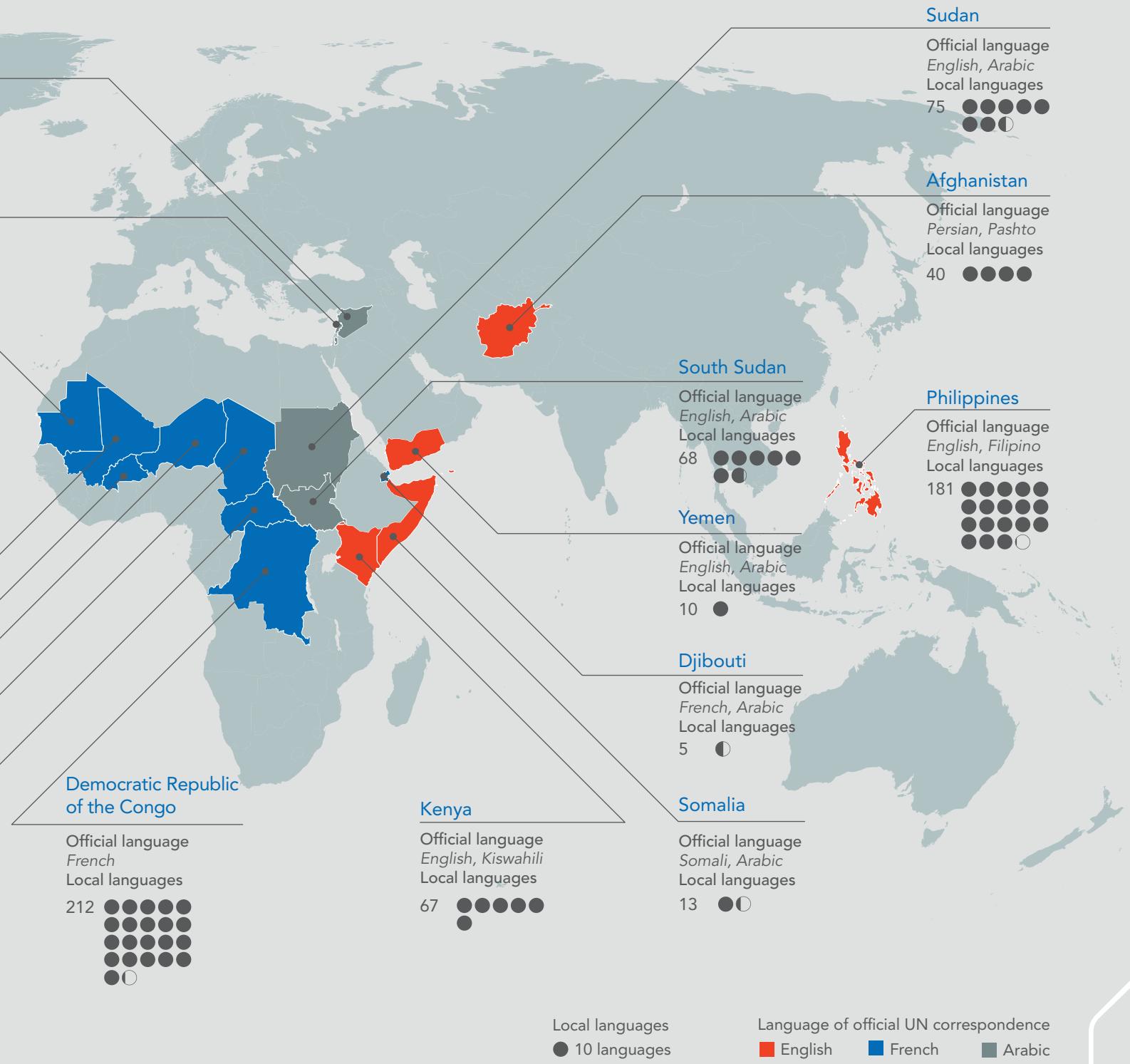


FIGURE 13



Remote sensing technology in humanitarian situations

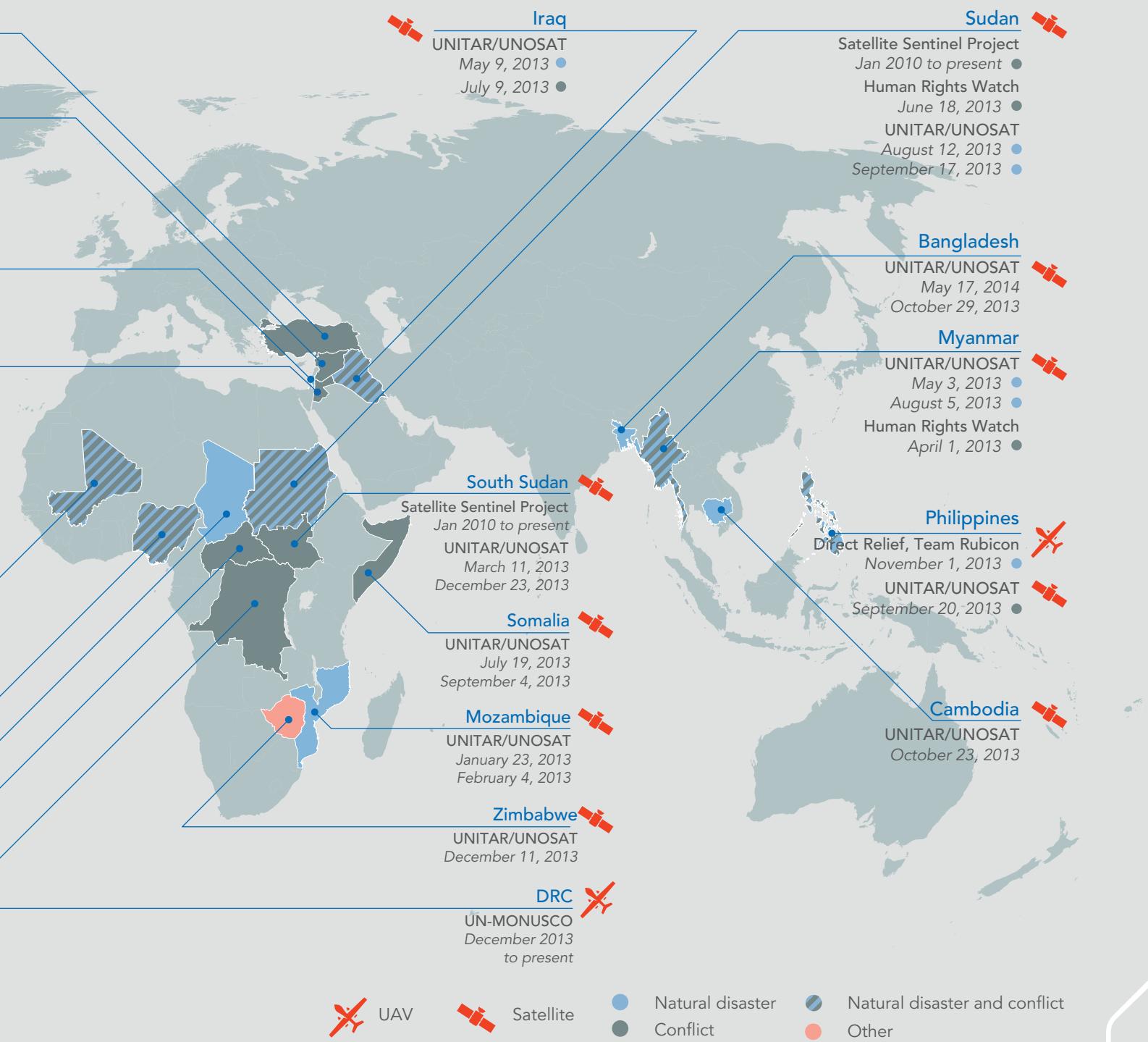
The proliferation of remote sensing technologies, primarily satellites and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), has resulted in their use by the humanitarian and human rights fields. In 2013, satellites and UAVs were used to primarily monitor and document events resulting from natural disasters and armed conflict. Specific humanitarian activities using remote sensing included IDP and refugee camp mapping, flood monitoring, damage assessments, conflict analysis, and response planning. Satellite imagery was used in most cases, but both technologies carry unique operational benefits and limitations. UAVs are increasingly being employed, such as in the aftermath of Super Typhoon Haiyan.

Emerging trend – Crowdsourced Mapping

Whether analysing satellite imagery of a flooded area, making street maps after an earthquake, or texting and tweeting reports during a conflict to a common platform, the use of crowdsourced mapping as part of a humanitarian response continued to become increasingly mainstream in 2013. The US Government launched the Imagery to the Crowd programme to support these efforts. DigitalGlobe purchased Tomnod, a crowdsourced mapping platform. OCHA has partnered with several voluntary technical organizations, including OpenStreetMap and Standby Task Force, to create crowdsourced maps following a natural disaster.



FIGURE 14



Social media and natural disasters

Affected people's use of social media during a crisis has become a common practice in recent years. Twitter, with its one-to-many format, is the platform of choice for many Internet users during a crisis. The infographic below presents a sample of 13 recent crises caused by natural hazards that generated over 100,000 Twitter messages or "tweets". The information provided in the tweets, and the type of sources who tweet the most, vary widely between crises. For example, Government sources produced far more tweets during the Alberta floods (2013) in Canada than during Super Typhoon Haiyan (2013) in the Philippines. Overall, social media data is still an experimental field for humanitarian practitioners. But with a few frameworks of reference—including hashtag standardization in emergencies—the humanitarian community only stands to benefit from these technological opportunities.

FIGURE 15

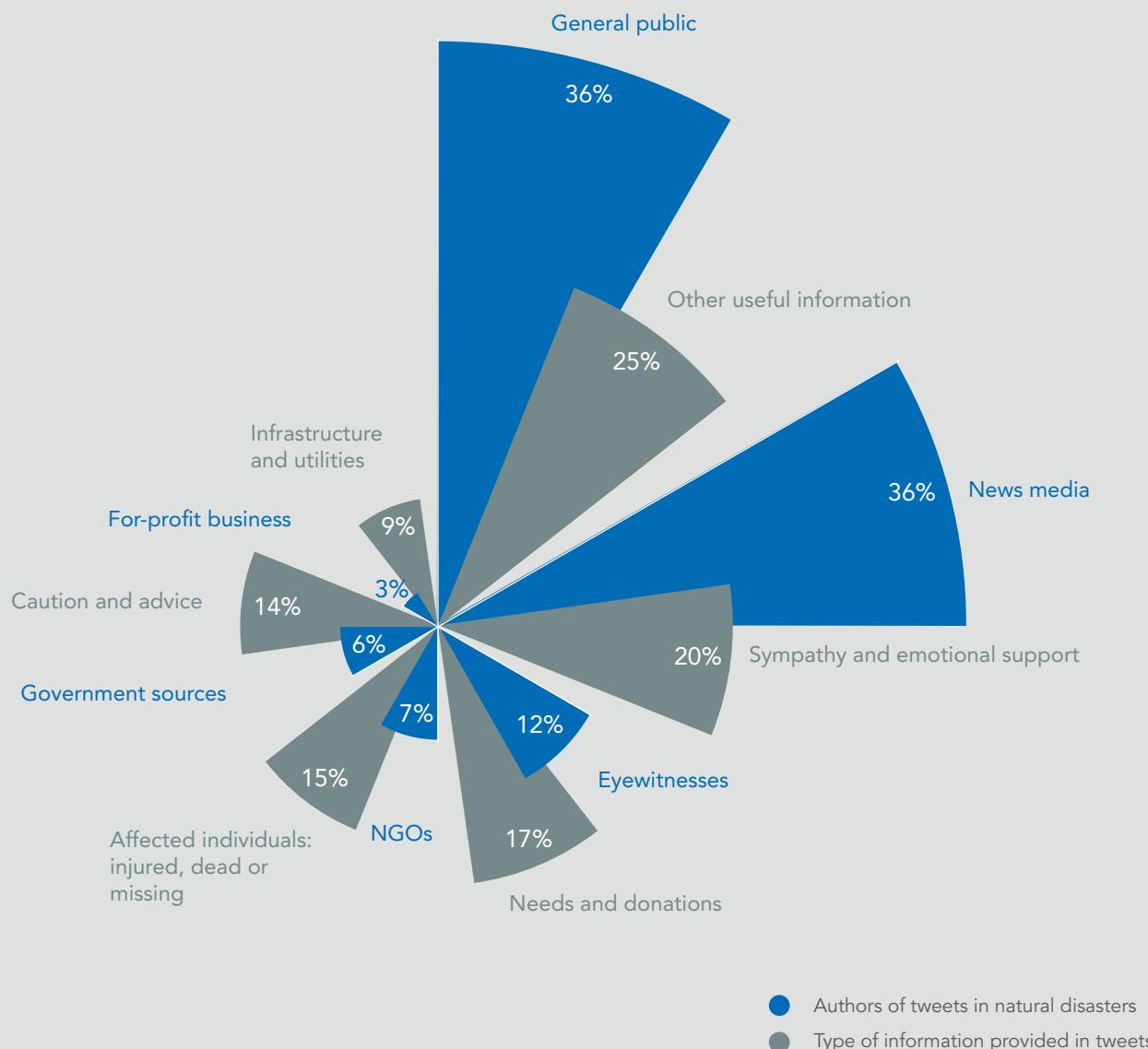
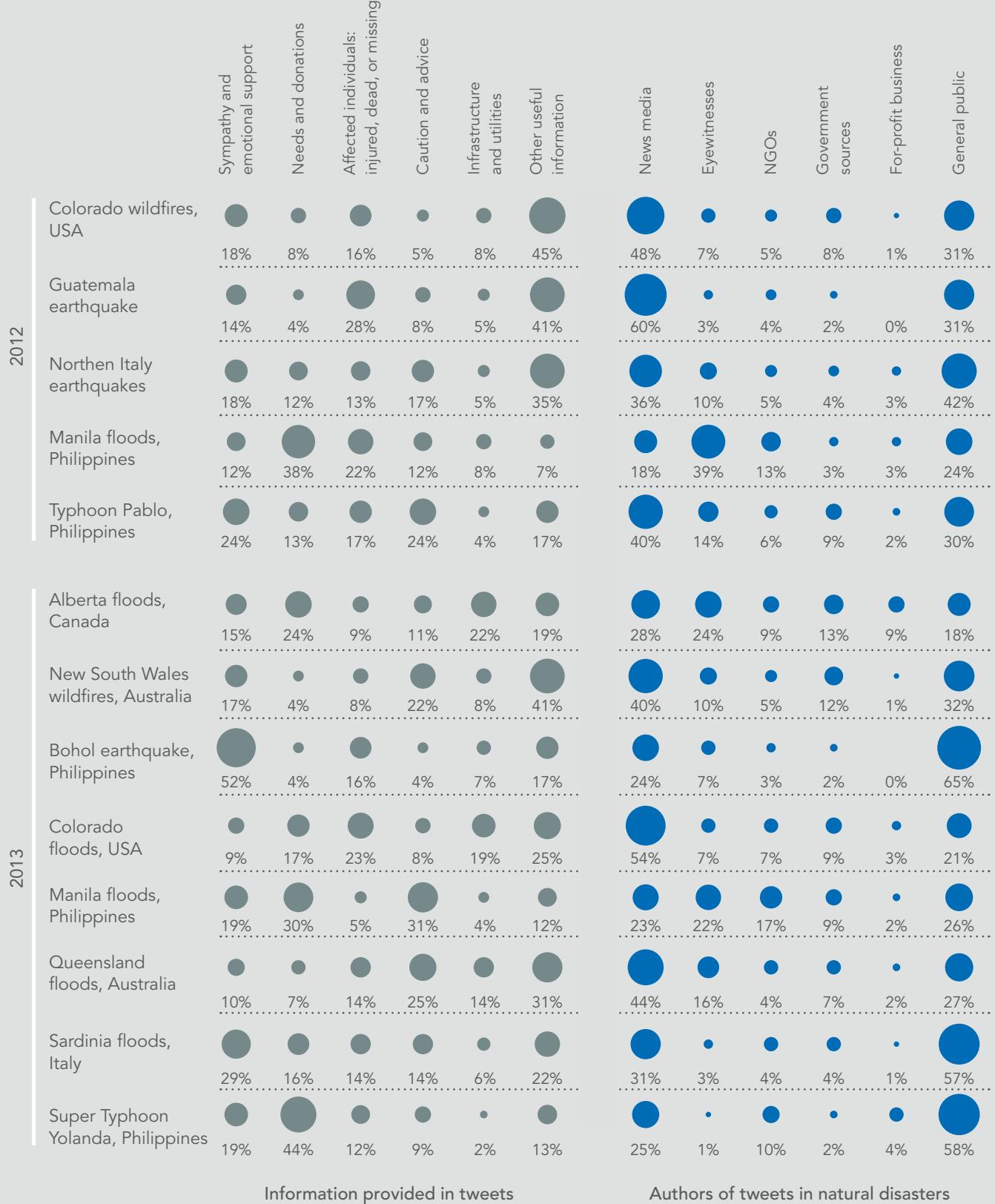
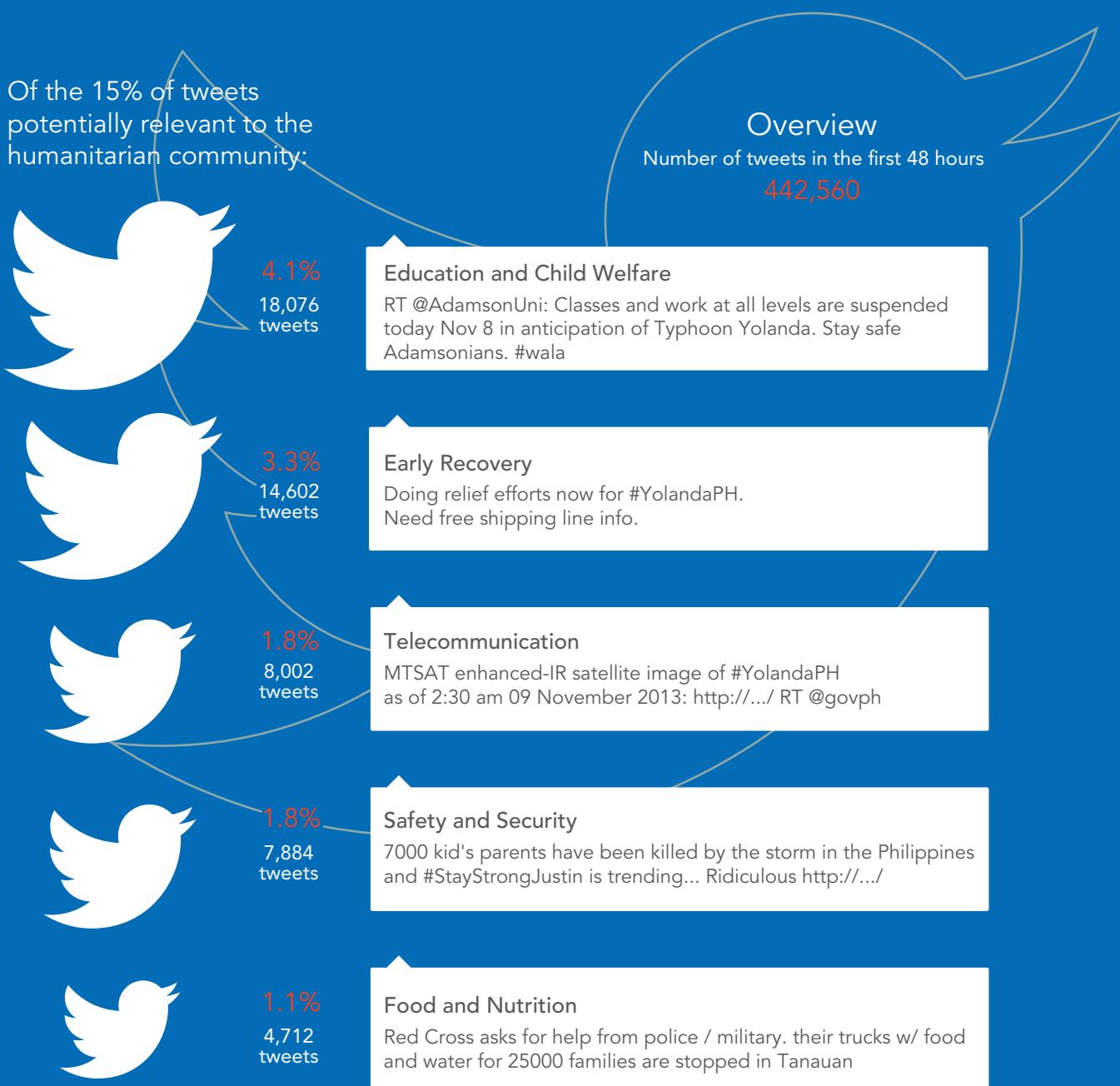


FIGURE 16



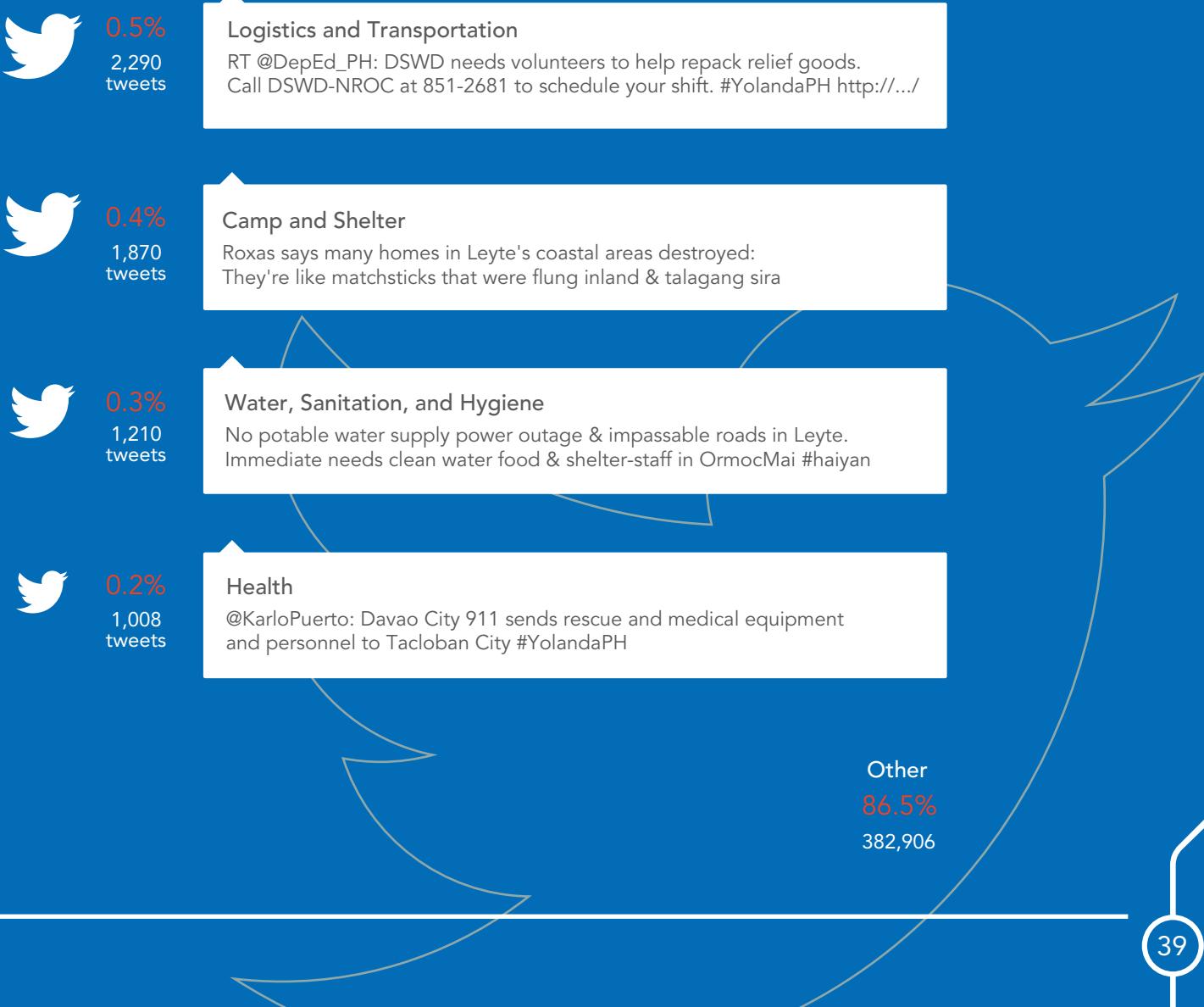
Social media and natural disasters (continued)

The Philippines has a large population active on social media. In recent emergencies, the Government has suggested using specific hashtags to make it easy to find information related to each crisis, such as #YolandaPH for Super Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013. An analysis of more than 440,000 tweets posted during the first 48 hours of this event shows that about 15 per cent of the tweets are potentially relevant to the activity that relates to different humanitarian clusters. This translates to thousands of tweets that can be sorted by digital volunteers and/or computer algorithms.



Sources: Qatar Computing Research Institute, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne

FIGURE 17

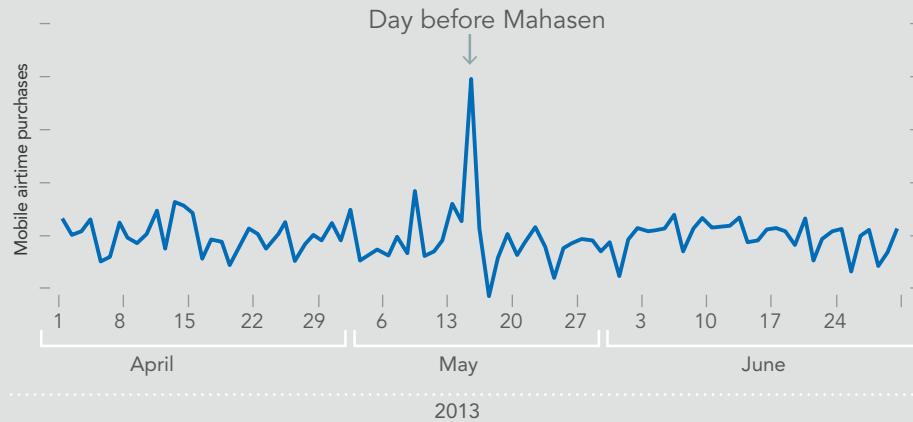


Mobile phone data and disaster response – Bangladesh

Mobile phones are becoming an increasingly important tool in disaster risk management, as they facilitate mass-alert systems and allow affected people to stay in touch with family, friends and their community. In addition to serving as a communication tool, mobile phone operators automatically record information about all mobile phones on their network. In anonymous format, this data may give valuable information on population displacement during and after a disaster, and the extent to which areas have suffered economically (through decreases in mobile spending and mobile top-ups). Cyclone Mahasen made landfall in southern Bangladesh on 16 May 2013. The infographic below depicts trends observed from mobile phone data during and after the disaster.

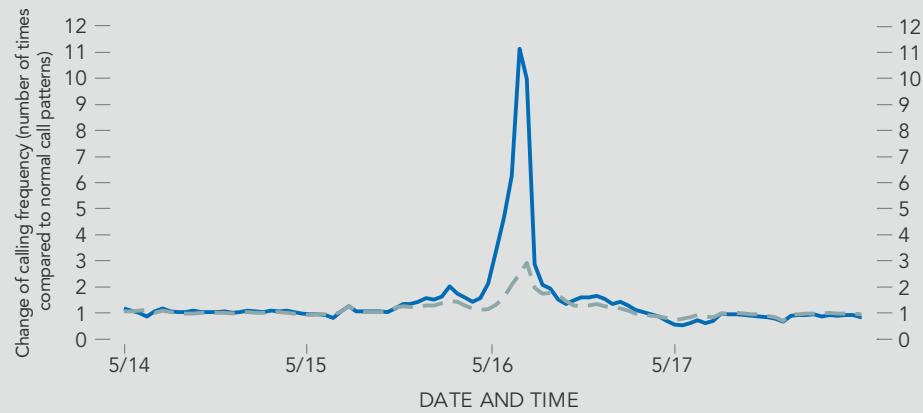
Large spending on airtime before Mahasen: ability to communicate is paramount in a disaster

Mobile phone credit top-ups peaked shortly before the cyclone made landfall, showing the importance that at-risk communities placed on being able to access communications. This could also show that as communities were warned of the impending natural disaster, as people began preparations to have access to communications.



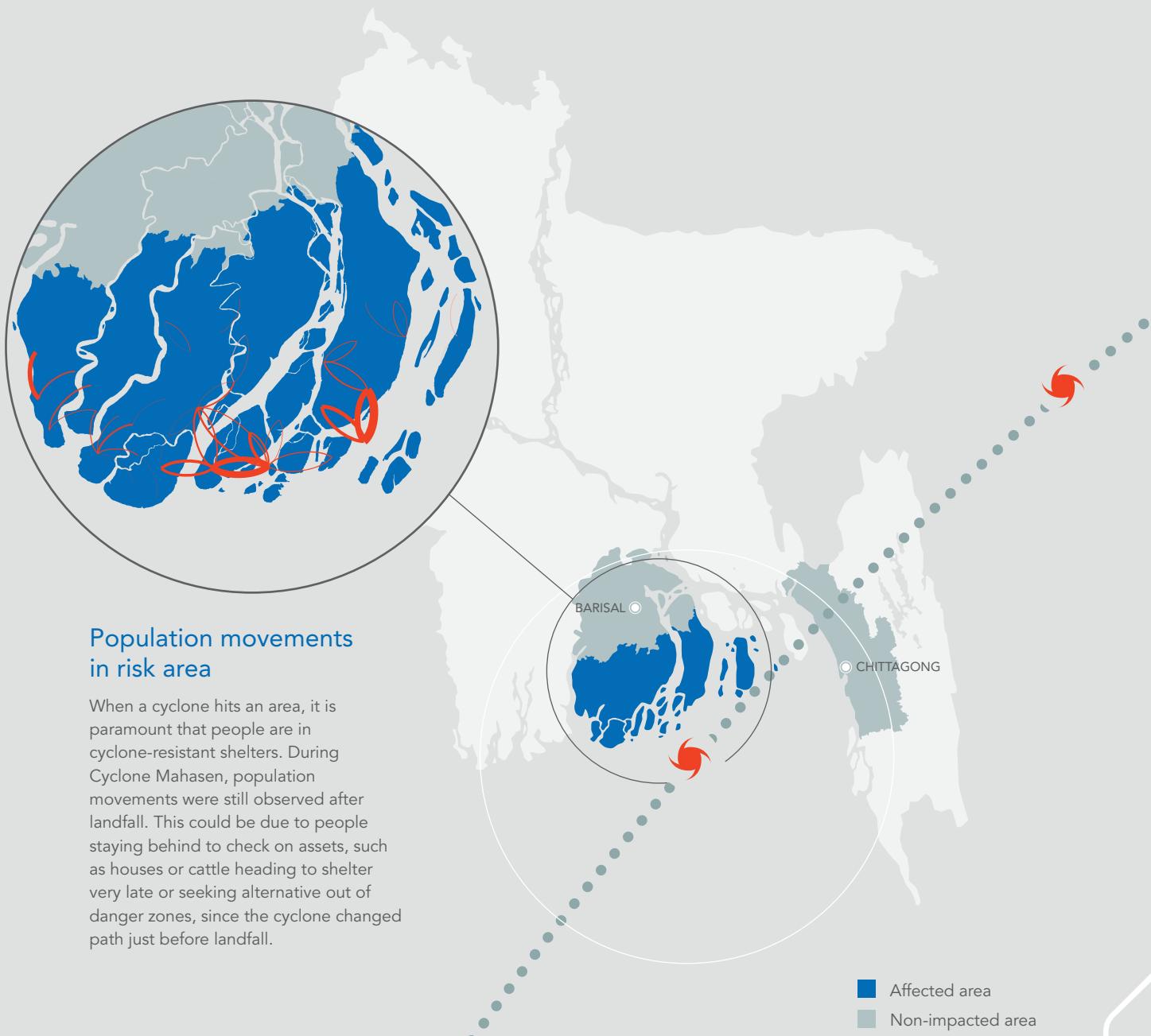
Calling frequency

Mobile phone calling frequency peaked as the cyclone made landfall, but only in the affected areas. The increase was small in the areas predicted to be hit the hardest, but which were actually not affected.



The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in Bangladesh made use of mobile phone and community-driven mass-alert systems in preparations for Cyclone Mahasen. This was an example of disaster risk management, and such preparedness efforts have already yielded results in the country: in 1991, a category-four cyclone made landfall south of Chittagong killing 138,000 people. In 2007, a category-five cyclone struck south-western Bangladesh, killing 3,500 people. In 2012, DDM was established. Cyclone Mahasen, a category-one cyclone, resulted in 17 deaths in Bangladesh. Through careful planning, communities at risk were alerted in time and lives were saved.

FIGURE 18



Humanitarian assistance – a multiplicity of systems

Humanitarian assistance involves a multi-polarity of systems comprising Government, community, military, private sector, diaspora and the multilateral humanitarian system. To improve the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, it is vital to develop a better understanding of these different actors or systems, including their motivation, capacity and added value, and to identify opportunities to increase cooperation, compatibility and synergies between them. The goal of such

Affected people

It is rarely acknowledged that affected people are often the first to meet their own needs. They have sophisticated coping mechanisms and resilience strategies following a disaster or in response to protracted crises. They rely on each other, sharing resources, creating collaborative labour forces and integrating into areas where they have been displaced.

Local NGOs

Local NGOs and religious organizations, among others, act as early responders in many cases. They use more culturally relevant approaches to help support their communities. They also face fewer access restrictions and remain after international actors leave. One issue that curtails local NGOs' capacity is a lack of access to funding. Many do not meet the funding criteria established by major donors. In 2013, 93 national NGOs and 22 local NGOs received international humanitarian funds, compared with 294 international NGOs.

Private sector

The term "private sector" encompasses a range of institutions, from multinational corporations to national and regional industries and local businesses. In 2013, the private sector contributed \$5.6 billion to global humanitarian response. Its contribution has remained constant over the last four years, totalling about a quarter of global contributions. The private sector can add significant value in meeting humanitarian needs due to its technical knowledge, access to data, and its ability to rapidly respond, provide financial support and concentrate on immediate relief and long-term investments.

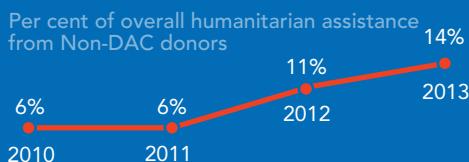
Per cent of overall humanitarian assistance from private donors



Meeting the needs

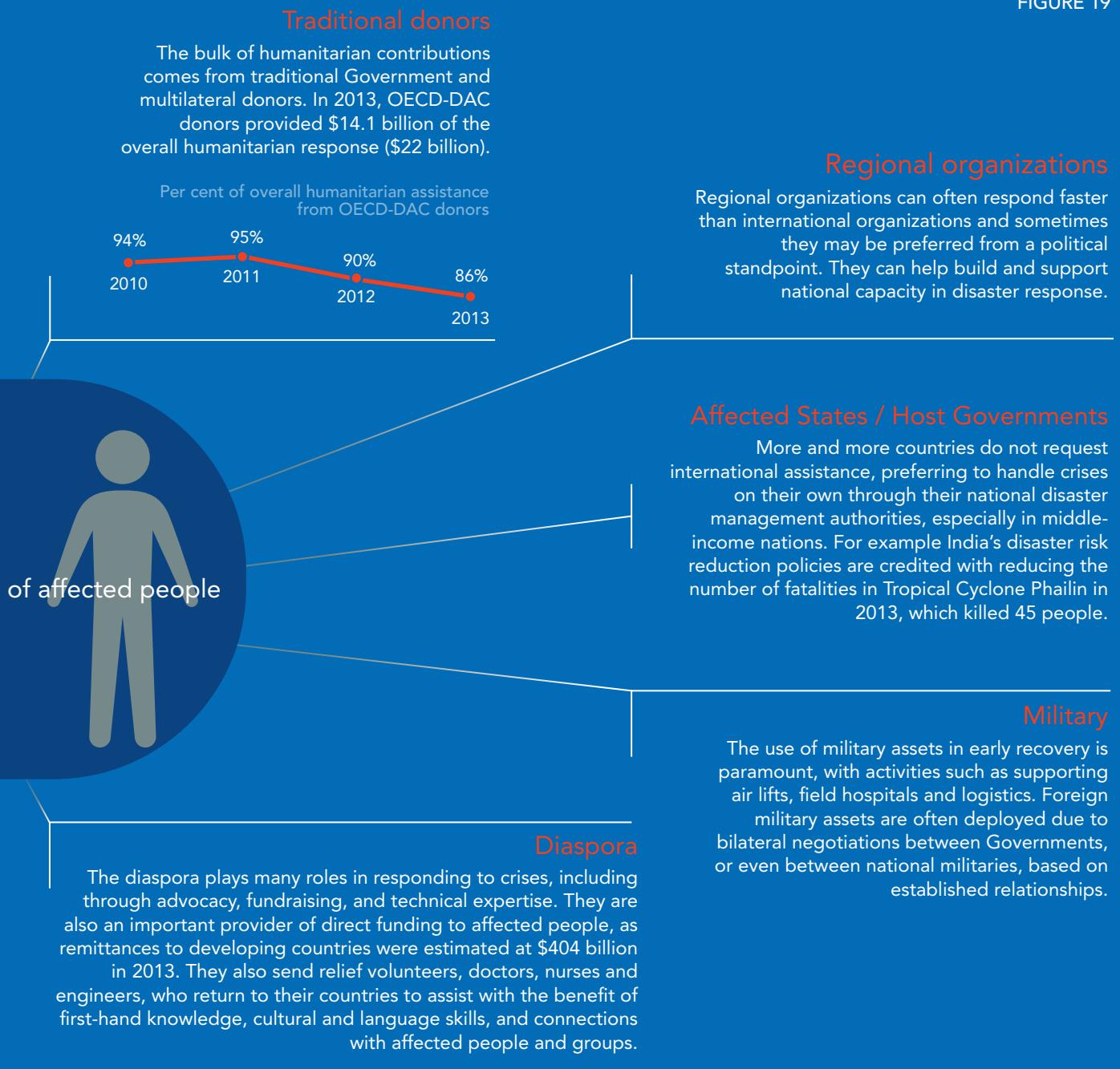
Non-DAC donors

Non-DAC donors are increasing their humanitarian activities and contributions. They provided 14 per cent of global humanitarian funding in 2013.



'interoperability' is to optimize the response to affected people by making different networks and systems work together in a more predictable, systematic, and coordinated manner, based on their comparative advantages and capacities. This infographic is not an exhaustive list of the many actors involved in humanitarian response, but it provides an overview of some of the most common actors.

FIGURE 19



InfoRM – USES IN RISK ANALYSIS

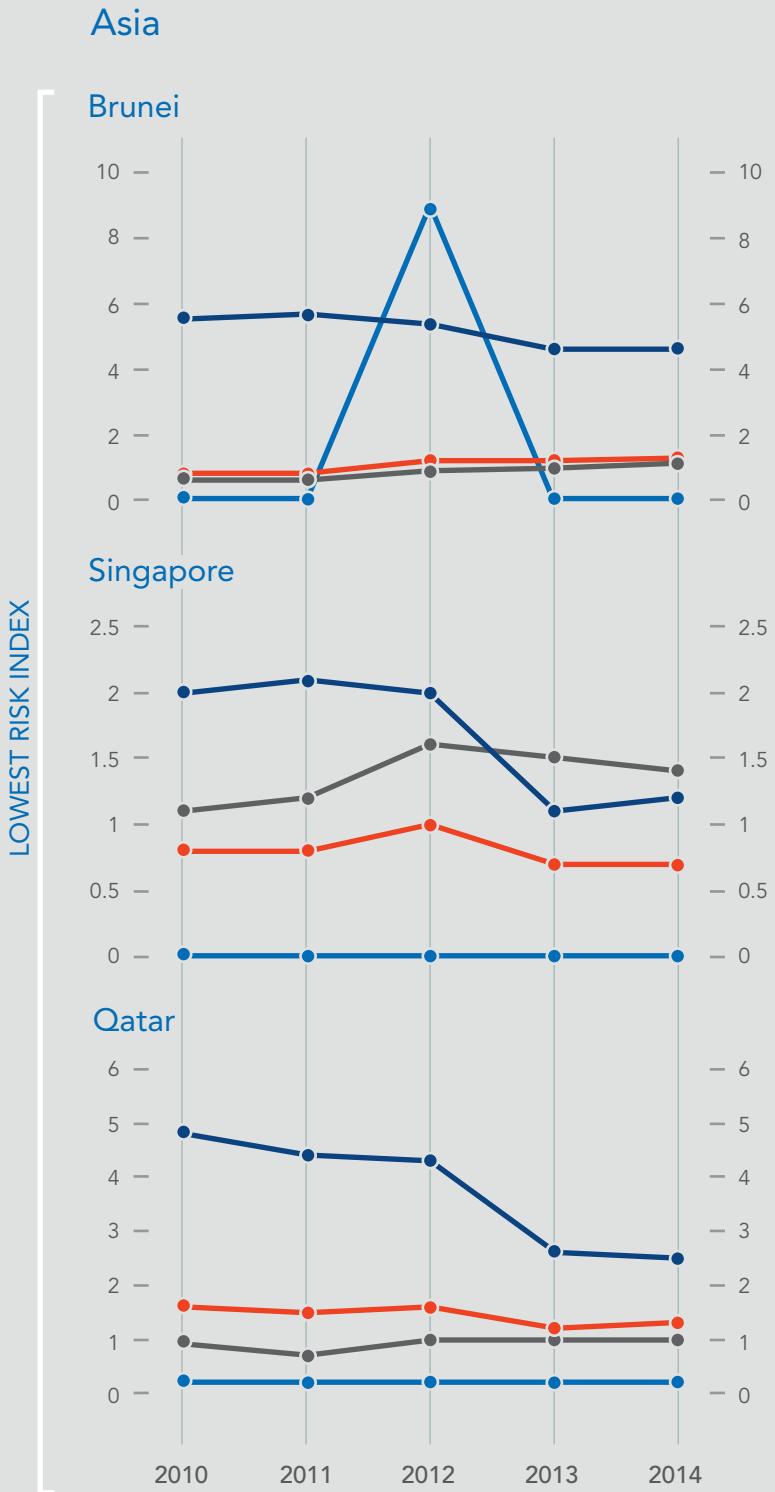
InfoRM – uses in risk analysis

The Index for Risk Management (InfoRM) is a way to understand and measure the risk of humanitarian crises and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development. Understanding risk—and emphasizing preparedness—is fundamental in saving lives. InfoRM is a composite index that takes into account hazards and exposures, ultimately providing a risk ranking that shows a country's ability to cope with shocks.

These figures provide an overview of the countries with the highest and lowest risk index in Africa and Asia. The graphs show a correlation between human hazards (e.g. social unrest) and an increase in the risk index. Those countries in Asia and Africa with a high-risk rating generally had continuous inter-agency appeals.

KEY

- Risk index
- Natural hazard and exposure
- Human hazard and exposure
- Lack of coping capacity



Sources: InfoRM, Development Initiatives, OCHA

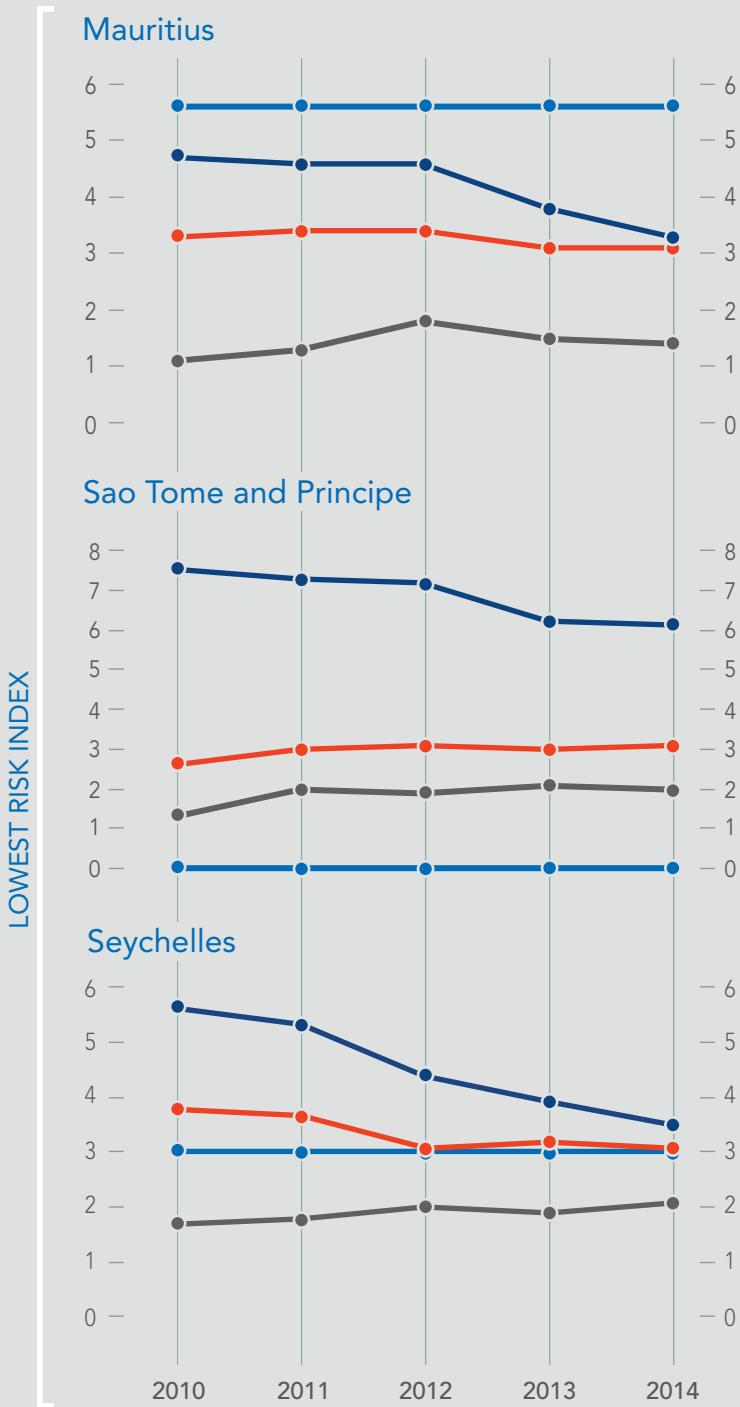
FIGURE 20

HIGHEST RISK INDEX



The countries most at risk in Africa and Asia routinely feature as top recipients of humanitarian aid. In 2012, they all placed among the top 20 recipients of humanitarian aid, the same as in the previous three years. In 2012, they were also ranked among the 10 most at-risk countries in InfoRM. Apart from Afghanistan and DRC, however, none of the others was included in the top 20 recipients of official development assistance (ODA) for that year. More support is needed to fund prevention-and-preparedness in the hope of mitigating the cost of crises.

Africa



Sources: InfoRM, Development Initiatives, OCHA



In 2014, OCHA launched the inaugural Humanitarian Data Visualization Challenge to inspire original and creative interpretation and analysis of data that relates to humanitarian needs and response. OCHA extends its appreciation to Review Board members for their support: Ms. Sarah Vieweg (Qatar Computing Research Institute), Mr. Ethan Zuckerman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and Mr. René Clausen Nielsen (UN Global Pulse).

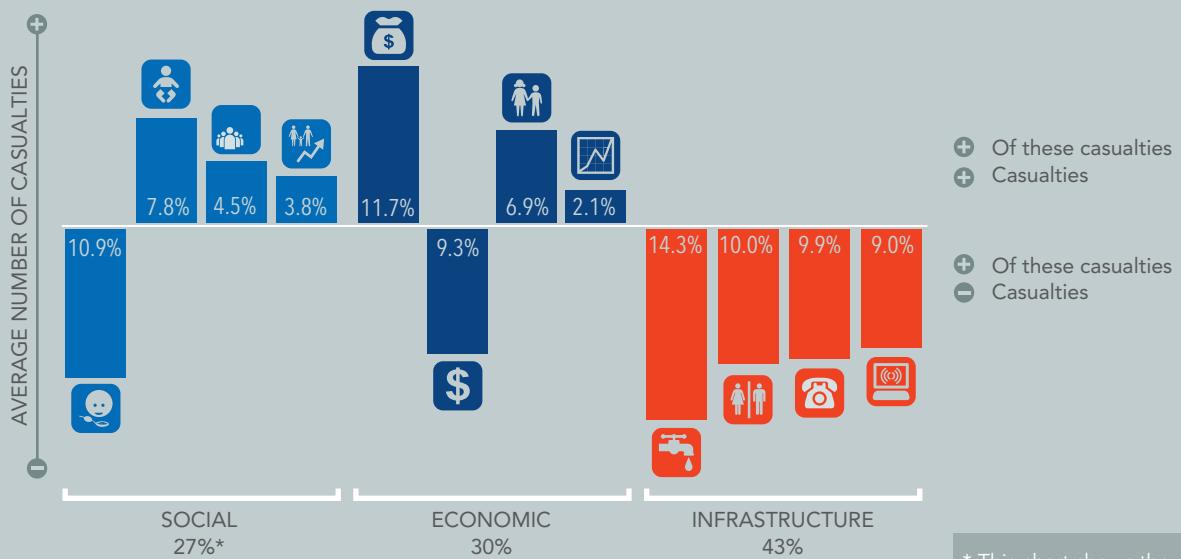
HUMANITARIAN DATA VISUALIZATION **CHALLENGE** 2014

How infrastructure and socio-economic conditions impact casualties in large-scale disasters

By Pablo Maya, Diana Pérez and Juan Camilo Sánchez, Universidad de Antioquía, Colombia

A country's capacity to cope with the consequences of a large-scale disaster is greatly determined by its infrastructure and socio-economic conditions prior to the event. This infographic shows analysis pertaining to 11 large-scale disasters in low-, medium- and high-income countries. It details how infrastructure and socio-economic conditions affect casualties in large-scale disasters. The study results showed that infrastructure is particularly effective in mitigating casualties and potentially increasing a country's coping capacity.

Correlation of the different variables against the number of casualties in large-scale disasters



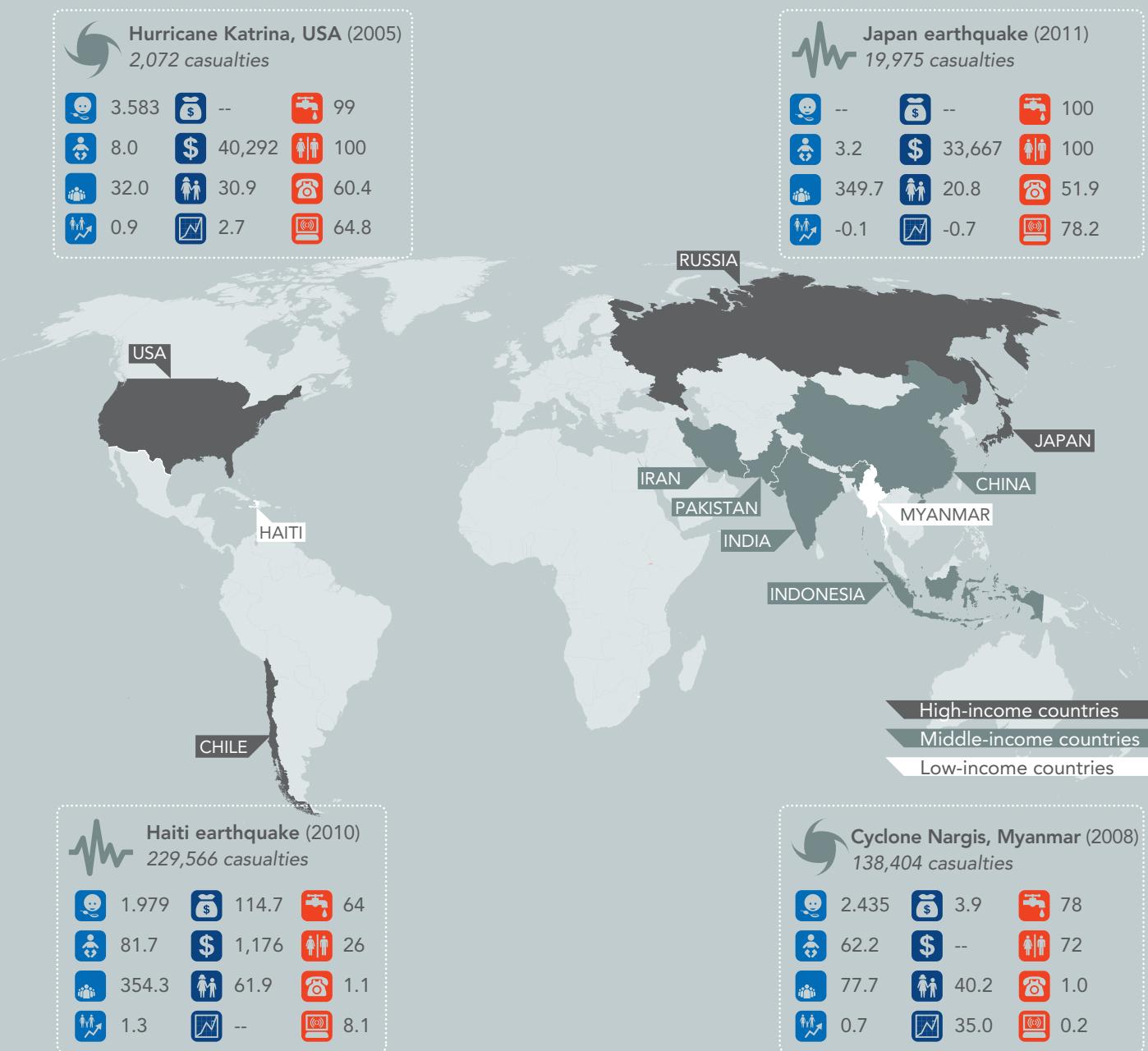
- Among the different dimensions, infrastructure seems to have the greatest potential to mitigate disaster casualties. **The more people who have access to infrastructure, the fewer casualties.**
- Social variables, such as infant mortality, population growth and density, increase vulnerability and disaster consequences.

* This chart shows the weighted averages of variables and their impact on casualties. For example, all of the infrastructure variables contributed to a decrease in the average number of casualties. The percentages represent the sum of weighted correlations between the number of casualties and each variable.

KEY	Social	Economic	Infrastructure	* Ratio of dependents (youth under 15) to the working-age population (older than 15)
	Population growth (annual %)	GDP (US\$/capita)	Fixed phone (Users %)	
Population density (persons/km ²)	Population density (persons/km ²)	ODA (US\$/capita)	Sanitation facilities (Population %)	
Food supply (Kcal/capita/day)	Food supply (Kcal/capita/day)	Inflation (Annual %)	Internet (Users %)	
Infant mortality (Deaths/1000 births)	Infant mortality (Deaths/1000 births)	Youth dependency* (% of working-age pop.)	Water (Population %)	

Pre-disaster conditions in selected countries

- There is a gap in the vulnerability variables prior to the disaster between low- and high-income countries. For example, low-income countries are typically characterized by weak infrastructure and challenging socio-economic conditions.
- Vulnerability variables of middle-income countries, such as China and Iran, are more similar to high-income countries, as opposed to Pakistan, India and Indonesia, which tend to follow the vulnerability profile of low-income countries.
- There is no clear evidence to indicate that countries receiving significant net Official Development Assistance (ODA) prior to the disaster are less vulnerable.



USER'S GUIDE

User's Guide

Limitations

This report is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of global humanitarian data and trends. However, there are many gaps and inconsistencies in the information available. There is no single, comprehensive source of humanitarian information and data. There are no widely used standards for measuring humanitarian needs or response, even less so for measuring the long-term effectiveness of assistance. And there are no agreed definitions of humanitarian needs or assistance.

Humanitarian emergencies and their drivers are extremely complex. By definition, crises are chaotic. They arise due to the interrelationships between multiple causes, which are not easily measured or understood. Political and practical difficulties can prevent the collection and sharing of information about humanitarian needs and assistance. Humanitarian assistance involves a plethora of actors, from affected people and communities to local and national Governments, civil society and international aid organizations. Organizations account for what they do in varying ways, and the efforts of many actors are not reported at all. Some humanitarian actors may not be willing or able to share the information they collect, which often leads to biases or gaps in the information available.

There are also technical limitations that affect the availability, consistency, reliability and comparability of data. There is a lack of common standards for data and sharing protocols, and statistical systems in many countries are still weak. Statistical methods, coverage, practices and definitions differ widely. Comparison between countries and across time zones involves complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved easily or unequivocally. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems arising from conflicts. These factors are more prominent in countries that are experiencing or vulnerable to major humanitarian emergencies.

Because of these limitations, the data presented in this report should only be interpreted to indicate major trends and characterize major differences between emergencies and countries. Readers should consult the original sources for detailed information on the limitations of the data.

Technical notes

Countries

The term "country" refers to any territory for which authorities or other organizations report separate statistics. It does not necessarily imply political independence.

Regions and country groupings

Regional groupings are based on the World Bank's classification of major world regions: East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Income groups are based on the World Bank's classification (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>). Countries are divided according to annual GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. In 2013, these income cut-offs are low income, US\$1,045 or less; lower-middle income, \$1,046–\$12,746; and high income, \$12,746 or more. Low-income and lower-middle-income countries are sometimes referred to as "developing countries".

Humanitarian funding

Humanitarian aid/humanitarian assistance – This includes the aid and actions designed to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain and protect human dignity during and following emergencies. The characteristics that separate this from other forms of assistance are 1) it is intended to be governed by the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence; 2) it is intended to be short term in nature and provide for activities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. In practice, these phases are difficult to define, especially in protracted emergencies or situations of chronic vulnerability. Humanitarian aid can also include risk reduction, preparedness activities and recovery. Humanitarian aid is given by Governments, individuals, NGOs, multilateral organizations, domestic organizations and private companies. Different actors have different definitions of "humanitarian", and some may not differentiate humanitarian aid from other forms of assistance. For the purposes of this report, aid is considered to be humanitarian if it is reported as such by the actor that provides it.

Humanitarian aid contributions from Governments in this report include:

- 1) The humanitarian aid expenditures as consolidated by Development Initiatives using data from the OECD DAC and FTS. The 29 OECD DAC members⁶ and some non-members report annually on Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to OECD. Reports include bilateral humanitarian aid contributions plus ODA flows to multinational organizations. Data is in 2012 constant prices.
- 2) Funding through inter-agency appeals reported by donors to FTS. Data is in current prices.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) – This comprises a grant or loan from an official source to a developing country (as defined by OECD) or multilateral agency (as defined by OECD) to promote economic development and welfare. It is reported by DAC members, along with several other Government donors and institutions, according to strict criteria. Humanitarian aid typically accounts for about 10 per cent of total ODA each year.

Humanitarian appeals

To raise money for humanitarian activities, humanitarian organizations often issue appeals. Appeals may contain information on the number of people affected by emergencies and their needs, the proposed activities to respond to those needs and the funding required. To respond to ongoing crises or after a major emergency, humanitarian organizations may participate in an inter-agency appeal process. This brings aid organizations together to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their emergency response. At the country level, the Humanitarian Coordinator leads the process, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team. Types of inter-agency appeals include:

- 1) Consolidated appeals, which are used when several organizations appeal together for funds for the same crisis. The consolidated appeal process (CAP) is used by aid organizations to plan, coordinate, fund, implement and monitor their activities. Consolidated appeals last for as long as necessary. An appeal can be issued for one year or more. Projects included can be planned for more than a year, but their budgets must be broken into 12-month periods.
- 2) Flash appeals, which are used to structure a coordinated humanitarian response for the first three to six months of an emergency. Flash appeals are issued within one week of an emergency and are triggered by the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with all stakeholders. The appeal provides a concise overview of urgent life-saving needs and may include recovery projects that can be implemented within the appeal's time frame.

The CAP was discontinued in September 2013, in line with the IASC Transformative Agenda. Appeals are now organized through the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, into needs assessments and strategic response plans. For the purposes of this report, inter-agency appeals that are not termed consolidated appeals or flash appeals but follow similar principles and processes are included, as well as pilot strategic response plans. See www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space.

Years, symbols and conventions

2013 is the most recent year for which complete data was available at the time of publication. Where 2013 data is not available, the latest year is shown and this is noted.

A dash (-) means that data is not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0 means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the number of decimal places shown.

A billion is 1,000 million.

⁶ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,

Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European institutions.

Technical notes by figure

Humanitarian assistance in 2013

Figure 1. The overall number of people targeted for assistance through inter-agency appeals is derived from the *Overview of Global Humanitarian Assistance at Mid-Year 2013*. This number is different from numbers reported in the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2014*, FTS and the *Global Overview of Humanitarian Needs 2014*, as there are variations in the data used for those analyses. The number of people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict reflects the findings contained in UNHCR's annual *Global Trends Report (2013)* and IDMC's *Global Estimates 2014: People internally displaced by disasters*. The number of people affected by natural disasters is sourced from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters International Disaster Database (CRED EM-DAT). Funding figures for international humanitarian assistance reflect the findings of the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2014*.

Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

Figure 2. The numbers for this figure are derived from *An Overview of Global Humanitarian Action at 2013 Mid-Year*, with the exception of funding received, which was sourced from FTS. Zimbabwe is not featured in this graph to keep it consistent with its FTS classification as "other appeals" rather than a consolidated appeal. The Strategic Response Plan for Super Typhoon Haiyan (Philippines) is not included in this figure as contributions under the plan were formally recorded under 2014. It will be featured in the next iteration of the report. The amounts under 'funding per targeted person' were calculated by using the figures under the category 'people to receive help' featured in *An Overview of Global Humanitarian Action at 2013 Mid-Year* and funding data from FTS (data captured in August 2014).

The figures for people in need for Mali are drawn from the original planning document. Original planning for the Syria Regional Response Plan predicted 3.45 million refugees by the end of 2013 and 5.3 million people to receive help. This report uses the actual number of refugees that UNHCR had registered and assisted by the end of 2013, which was 2.5 million.

The level of attention an appeal receives was derived using data from ReliefWeb, namely by calculating the ratio between the number of reports published on a particular country to the number of webpage visits for that country. This metric is merely an approximation of public interest, since it is based on a single source (ReliefWeb), albeit a prime information source for humanitarian practitioners.

Humanitarian needs – sector funding

Figure 3. Sectors are reflective of the 'Criteria for inclusion of reported humanitarian contributions into the Financial Tracking Service database, and for donor/appealing agency reporting to FTS'. Full descriptions of the sectors and activities are at http://fts.unocha.org/exception-docs/AboutFTS/FTS_criteria_for_posting_contributions.pdf.

For CERF funding, logistics, support services and telecoms have been folded into the overall 'Coordination and Support Services' sector. Camp management funding has been folded into 'Shelter and NFI' based on the activities outlined in the above-mentioned criteria.

Conflict in 2013

Figure 4. The number of highly violent political conflicts is defined per the methodology used in the Conflict Barometer of the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research. A political conflict is defined as "a positional difference, regarding values relevant to a society ... between at least two assertive and directly involved actors" carried out through conflict measures beyond normal regulatory procedures. A highly violent political conflict (a limited war or war) is determined through five proxies: (i) weapons, (ii) personnel, (iii) casualties, (iv) refugees, and (v) IDPs and destruction. For more detailed information, see www.hiik.de/en/.

Natural disasters in 2013

Figure 5. The data in this figure is for disasters associated with natural hazards. The total number of natural disasters does not include biological disasters, such as epidemics or insect infestations. The total number of disasters differs from the CRED EM-DAT *Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2013*, as it was downloaded directly from the database to showcase the most up-to-date information for 2013. The rest of the overall natural hazard information is sourced from the *Statistical Review*. To allow for ease of comparison between the graphs that map the occurrence and reporting of natural disasters, natural hazards are classified according to the natural disaster groupings used in ReliefWeb. These are earthquakes (including tsunamis), floods (including flash floods) and storms (including extra-tropical cyclone/winter storms, severe local storms, snow avalanches, storm surges and tropical cyclones).

Global challenges and risks

Figure 6. Each baseline and predictive statistic is drawn from one or various sources. Users are encouraged to refer to the reference list and corresponding reports for the full descriptors and further statistics. The baseline statistic for poverty is for 2010. That is the last year for which the World Bank released poverty estimates (figures released in 2013).

Delivering in conflict situations – Syria

Figure 7. Numbers for the graphic on 'Human impact of the conflict' come from planning documents, as well as UNHCR and IDMC databases. The indicators on the social impact of the conflict are derived from a 2013 UN-commissioned study carried out by the Syrian Center for Policy Research (see reference list). Per indicators in the report, "population in extreme poverty" refers to people unable to secure the most basic food and non-food items required for the survival of their households; "population in abject poverty" refers to people unable to meet their basic food needs. Poverty rates were estimated using national lower and upper poverty lines (based on poverty research from Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) in 2009) and using elasticities of the real per capita expenditure to the poverty headcount ratios until June 2013.

The number of casualties reflects UN reporting from March 2011 to April 2014. The figures for the graphic on financial requirements for the region are derived from the fifth revision to the Syria Regional Response Plan (*Syria RRP 5 – 2013 Final Report*) and cross checked against the original planning document. The statistics focus on agency requirements. As such, there is a discrepancy in numbers between the *RRP 5* and the original planning document. The original planning document included funding requirements for two Governments: Lebanon and Jordan for \$449 million and \$380 million respectively. These amounts were not included in the *Syria RRP 5 – 2013 Final Report* and consequently they are not included in this infographic.

Figure 8. The number of IDPs and refugees was retrieved from UNHCR's 'Statistical Population' databases. Other statistics can be found in UNHCR's monthly updates (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>).

Figure 9. The numbers of reports per organization are only approximations. Some have multiple tags and may be counted multiple times in ReliefWeb, but the numbers provide a good overview of reporting trends. For more information on Google searches and trending topics in 2013, visit www.google.com/trends/.

Foreign military assets in support of humanitarian operations – Philippines

Figure 10. The total cost of damages reflects figures from April 2014, as reported by the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The actual amount reported as total damages is PhP 85,598,068,634.88, which is equivalent to \$1,995,060,482.72 (\$1 = 44.91 PhP). For this report, the figure has been rounded up to \$2 billion. The number of foreign countries reflects only those UN Member States that provided a military asset to support the humanitarian operation. Other organizations reported a different number of countries participating in the military relief operation, but these may not have necessarily provided assets. For example, the Government of the Philippines counted 29 countries, which included military liaison officers.

Gender-equality programming – the information gap

Figure 11. The dollar amounts reflect data in FTS current up to August 2014. The amounts may fluctuate as more contributions are reported. The definitions for the IASC Gender Marker are as follows:

- 2A: gender mainstreaming. The project has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality.
- 2b: targeted action. The project's principal purpose is to advance gender equality.
- 1: the project has potential to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
- 0: no visible potential to contribute to gender equality.

For more information, please refer to www.humanitarianresponse.info/topics/gender/page/iasc-gender-marker. The examples of collection and reporting of gender-disaggregated data can be found in the 2014 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The gender-inequality ranking refers to Yemen's ranking under the Gender Inequality Index 2013 (see *UNDP Human Development Report 2014*). The gender-gap ranking refers to Yemen's ranking in the Gender Gap Index (see *World Economic Forum, Gender Gap Index 2013*).

Adapting to complex emergencies – Yemen

Figure 12. The figures under 'humanitarian needs', 'funding required' and 'number of organizations' are derived from the Yemen inter-agency appeal documents (mid-year reviews) of various years. The exceptions are 'data

for refugees and IDPs', which is drawn from UNHCR's 'Population Statistics' database, and 'amount funded', which is drawn from FTS for the most up-to-date data (data retrieved in June 2014). CERF and ERF funding data comes from the funds' databases. Under socioeconomic indicators, population data was retrieved from DESA's 'Population Division' database and GDP from the World Bank's database. The other socio-economic indicators were retrieved from various databases within the UNdata portal (data.un.org) and the World Bank.

Languages – the communication challenge

Figure 13. The language of official UN correspondence is the working language of the UN Secretariat (French or English) used in formal communications. A country's official language, which may differ from a national or most spoken language, is the language designed by the State authorities as having a special legal status (e.g., being enshrined in the Constitution). It is usually the language in which a Government conducts its business operations. The percentage of people who speak the official language(s) of a country also varies widely, though this information was not available at the time of printing.

Remote-sensing technology in humanitarian situations

Figure 14. For further information on the data used in the infographic, please refer to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research/United Nations Operational Satellite Application Programme (UNITAR/UNOSAT), UAViators Humanitarian UAV Network, Human Rights Watch, the Satellite Sentinel Project, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For further information on the uses of unmanned aerial vehicles in humanitarian situations, please refer to OCHA's Occasional Policy Paper *Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Humanitarian Response* (<https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/Unmanned%20Aerial%20Vehicles%20in%20Humanitarian%20Response%20OCHA%20July%202014.pdf>).

Social media and natural disasters

Figures 15, 16 and 17. For further information on the methodology used to collect and sort tweets, please refer to source material from QCRI and EPFL. For further information on the use of hashtags in emergencies, please refer to OCHA's Think Brief Hashtag Standards for Emergencies (https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/TB%2020012_Hashtag%20Standards.pdf).

Mobile phones data and disaster response – Bangladesh

Figure 18. Researchers from Flowminder Foundation, Grameenphone, Telenor Research, UNU-EHS and ICCCAD analysed anonymous mobile call records from Grameenphone, covering several million people in the Barisal Division and Chittagong district before and after Cyclone Mahasen. For further technical information, refer to Flowminder.

Humanitarian assistance – a multiplicity of systems

Figure 19. The private sector encompasses individuals, private foundations, trusts, private companies and corporations. OCHA is currently working on a comprehensive study on humanitarian effectiveness, which will explore these various humanitarian systems in more detail. The study is expected to be launched in April 2014.

InfoRM – uses in risk analysis

Figure 20 and 21. Data used in these figures is from the 2014 beta version of InfoRM. The latest results are available at www.inform-index.org. ODA and humanitarian assistance reflect the latest information available from Development Initiatives' databases. For descriptors of ODA and humanitarian assistance, see the general technical notes in this guide.

Humanitarian Data Visualization Challenge

More information about the challenge is available on OCHA's website: www.unocha.org/what-we-do/policy/humanitarian-data-challenge.

Data sources and references

This report presents a compilation of data from various sources, which are determined to be the most comprehensive and authoritative available. Much of the information is originally collected by Governments and compiled into global data sets by international organizations. Some information is collected directly by international organizations and research institutes, or gathered from other third-party sources.

Below are brief descriptions of the source organizations and the data they make available. Readers are directed to those organizations for additional data and information.

Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP). ALNAP conducts research on humanitarian practices and evaluation. www.alnap.org/

Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (CEF-DMHA). CEF-DMHA was established to enhance civil-military coordination in international disaster management response efforts, and to advance disaster management and humanitarian assistance capability. www.cfe-dmha.org/information-resources/lessons-learned/2013-typhoon-haiyan-philippines.html

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters International Disaster Database (CRED EM-DAT). The EM-DAT disaster database contains data on over 18,000 disasters from 1900. It is compiled from various sources, including United Nations agencies, NGOs, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. Data in this report is based on the *Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2013*. www.emdat.be/.

Development Initiatives (DI). DI is an independent organization providing information and analysis that supports action on poverty. The Global Humanitarian Assistance programme at DI is a leading centre of research and analysis on international financing flows to situations of humanitarian crisis. www.devinit.org/ and *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2014* www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha-report-2013.

École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL). EPFL is one of the two Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology. EPFL is a multi-cultural institution that stimulates interdisciplinary research and fosters partnerships with other institutions and companies, with theoretical and applied research being carried out. EPFL has more than 350 laboratories and research groups on campus. www.epfl.ch/.

Ethnologue. Ethnologue is a comprehensive reference work cataloguing all of the world's known living languages. www.ethnologue.com/.

Financial Tracking Service - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA FTS). FTS is a global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid, including that for NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid and private donations. FTS features a special focus on consolidated appeals and flash appeals. All FTS data is provided by donors or recipient organizations. OCHA manages FTS. fts.unocha.org.

Flowminder Foundation. Flowminder Foundation aims to improve public-health outcomes by working with NGOs and Government agencies with method development, capacity-building, implementation and scaling of processes related to collecting, aggregating, analysing and disseminating anonymized mobile phone location data and satellite data. www.flowminder.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO works to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, improve the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It collates and disseminates a wide range of food and agricultural statistics. www.fao.org/economic/ess/ and *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014* (www.fao.org/3/a-i4037e.pdf).

Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI). HHI is a Harvard University-wide centre that provides expertise in public health, medicine, social science, management and other disciplines to promote evidence-based approaches to humanitarian assistance. hhi.harvard.edu/.

Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIK). HIIK is an independent and interdisciplinary association located at the Department of Political Science at the University of Heidelberg. HIIK is a leading authority in researching and disseminating knowledge on the emergence, course and settlement of interstate and intrastate political conflicts. hiiik.de/en/index.html and *Conflict Barometer 2013* (hiiik.de/de/downloads/data/downloads_2013/ConflictBarometer2013.pdf).

Humanitarian Outcomes – Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD). AWSD records major incidents of violence against aid workers, with incident reports from 1997 through the present. aidworkersecurity.org/.

Inter-agency appeal documents – OCHA. The inter-agency appeal process brings aid organizations together to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. The appeal process results in appeal documents, which contain information on the number of people affected by emergencies, their needs and the funding required to respond to those needs. OCHA facilitates the appeal process. www.unocha.org/cap/.

International Labour Organization (ILO). ILO aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues www.ilo.org/ and *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2013* (www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-employment-trends/youth/2013/WCMS_212423/lang--en/index.htm).

Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). IPCC is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/>.

International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM helps to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, be they refugees, displaced people or other uprooted people. www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home.html and *Fatal Journeys, Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* (<http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Fatal-Journeys-Tracking-Lives-Lost-during-Migration-2014.pdf>).

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). IDMC, part of the Norwegian Refugee Council, monitors and analyses internal displacement caused by conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations and natural-hazard-induced disasters to provide policymakers across the humanitarian and development fields with independent information and analysis. www.internal-displacement.org/ and *Global Estimates 2014: People displaced by disasters* (www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2014/global-estimates-2014-people-displaced-by-disasters/).

KPMG. KPMG International operates as a network of member firms offering audit, tax and advisory services, including for Governments. See *Future State 2030: the global megatrends shaping governments* (www.kpmg.com/Global/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/future-state-government/Documents/future-state-2030-v3.pdf).

Munich Re. Munich RE combines primary insurance and re-insurance, specializing in risk management. www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). OECD DAC is a forum for selected OECD member states to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction. OECD DAC provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 180 aid recipients. www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

ReliefWeb. ReliefWeb provides reliable disaster and crisis updates and analysis to humanitarians, so they can make informed decisions and plan effective assistance. <http://labs.reliefweb.int/>.

Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI). QCRI conducts innovative, multidisciplinary applied computing research that addresses national priorities by enhancing the quality of life for citizens, enabling broader scientific discoveries and making local businesses more competitive globally. <http://www.qcri.com/>, Olteanu, Castillo and Vieweg 2014, *Technical Report* and Olteanu, Vieweg, Castillo, 2015, *What to Expect When the Unexpected Happens: Social Media Communications Across Crises in Proceedings of the ACM 2015 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing (CSCW '15)*.

Syrian Center for Policy Research. The Syrian Center for Policy Research contributes to policy-oriented research in Syria, social dialogue, accountable and transparent policymaking, and the capacity-building of policy institutions in order to promote sustainable inclusive development. <http://scpr-syria.org/en/> and *Socioeconomic Impacts of the Syrian Crisis* (<http://scpr-syria.org/en/S34/%E2%80%9CSocioeconomic-Roots-and-Impact-of-the-Syrian-Crisis%E2%80%9D-2013>).

United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). CERF is a humanitarian fund that was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006 to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. www.unocha.org/cerf/.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It tracks progress through data collection and analysis and updates global databases. See www.unicef.org/statistics/.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). DESA promotes development and works on issues including poverty reduction, population, macroeconomic policy, development finance and sustainable development. It generates and compiles a wide range of data and information on development issues. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

- *The State of the Global Partnership for Development - MDG Gap Task Force Report 2014* (www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/mdg-gap-task-force-report-2014.html),
- *World Urbanization Prospects, 2014 Revision* (www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/2014-revision-world-urbanization-prospects.html),
- *Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development A/69/207* (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/488/55/PDF/N1448855.pdf?OpenElement>),
- *the International Migration Report 2013* (www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/migration-migration-report-2013.shtml),
- *Technical Paper 2013/6: Global Migration – Demographic Aspects and its Relevance for Development* (www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/19/EGM.Skeldon_17.12.2013.pdf).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP supports countries to reach their development objectives and internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. It collects, analyses and disseminates human development data, including through the preparation of the Human Development Index and its components. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>, *Disaster Risk Reduction makes development sustainable* (www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_CPR_CTA_20140901.pdf) and *Human Development Report 2014* (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-2014>).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It provides data and statistics about people of concern to UNHCR, including refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people. www.unhcr.org/statistics and *The Global Report 2013* (www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c278.html).

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. It collects, analyses and disseminates human settlements statistics. www.unhabitat.org/stats/.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. UNODC works through field-based technical cooperation projects; research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues; and normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties. www.unodc.org/ and www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/index.html.

UN-Water. UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater- and sanitation-related matters. *World Water Development Report 2014* (www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/218614/).

World Bank. The World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It provides access to a comprehensive set of data about all aspects of development. It also works to help developing countries improve the capacity, efficiency and effectiveness of national statistical systems. <http://data.worldbank.org/>, *PovcalNet* (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>) and *World Development Indicators* (<http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>).

The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook provides information on the history, people, Government, economy, geography, communications, transportation, military and transnational issues for 267 world entities. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

World Food Programme (WFP). WFP is the United Nations frontline agency mandated to combat global hunger. It publishes data, including on the number of people it targets and reaches with food assistance, food-aid flows and food and commodity prices. www.wfp.org/content/wfp-achievements-2013.

World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It provides access to data and analyses for monitoring the global health situation, including through its Global Health Observatory. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/>.

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This publication was developed by the Policy Analysis and Innovation Section of OCHA's Policy Development and Studies Branch.

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Design and layout: Broadley Design

OCHA wishes to thank data-source organizations and acknowledge the contributions of staff and partners in preparing and reviewing this document.

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© 2015 United Nations

ISBN: 978-92-1-132041-1

eISBN 978-92-1-057127-2



OCHA

United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs

C o o r d i n a t i o n S a v e s L i v e s

ISBN 978-92-1-132041-1

A standard linear barcode representing the ISBN number.

9 789211 320411