WORLD HUMANITARIAN DATA AND TRENDS 2018
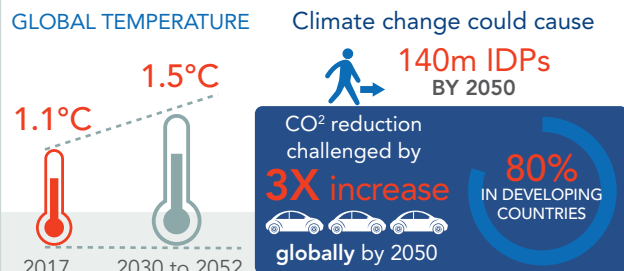## GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

OCHA

Conflicts and natural disasters have been the main drivers of humanitarian need. They are often treated as discrete events, with little analysis of the underlying causes and warning signs. Today, the humanitarian landscape is changing more rapidly than ever. Global risks are recognized as directly linked to humanitarian crises. They can increase the frequency and intensity of shocks and make people more vulnerable, preventing them from building the resilience necessary to cope with those shocks. *CONTINUES OVERLEAF*

Climate change

BASELINE: 2017 saw the average yearly global temperature remain at 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels. Around 30 per cent of the world's population live in climatic conditions that deliver deadly temperatures at least 20 days a year.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE

1.1°C — 2017
1.5°C — 2030 to 2052

Climate change could cause **140m IDPs BY 2050**

CO_2 reduction challenged by **3X increase** globally by 2050

80% IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PROJECTION: Global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate. Efforts to reduce global carbon emissions will be challenged by a projected threefold increase in the global car fleet by 2050, 80 per cent of which will occur in developing countries. Climate change could be responsible for the internal displacement of 140 million people by 2050.

Population

BASELINE: In 2017, the global population was 7.6 billion. China and India remained the two most populous countries, with 1.4 billion and 1.3 billion inhabitants respectively. Half of the world's population was aged 30 years or younger.

PROJECTION: The global population is expected to reach 8.6 billion people in 2030 and 9.8 billion people in 2050. More than half of this growth is expected to occur in Africa, accounting for 1.3 billion of the estimated 2.2 billion people that will be added to the world population by 2050. Europe is the only region whose population is expected to decrease by 2050.
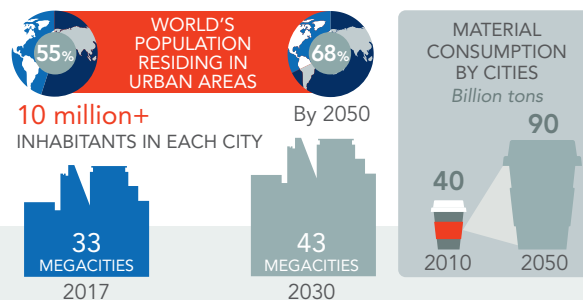
Technology

BASELINE: There were an estimated 7.74 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions worldwide, equivalent to 103.5 subscriptions per 100 people. Globally, 53.6 per cent of the world's households – or 3.5 billion people – have access to the Internet. In the least developed countries, only one in seven women use the Internet, compared to one in five men.

PROJECTION: By 2020, the volume of data generated globally will increase from 145 zettabytes (ZB)[1] in 2015 to 600 ZB by 2020. Global revenue from artificial intelligence is expected to increase from $644 million in 2015 to $37 billion in 2025.

1 One zettabyte is equivalent to one trillion gigabytes or $1,000^7$ bytes.

Urbanization

BASELINE: In 2017, 55 per cent of the world's population resided in urban areas, with the most urbanized regions being North America (82 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (81 per cent), and Europe (74 per cent). There were 33 megacities with more than 10 million inhabitants.

55% / **68%** WORLD'S POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS By 2050

10 million+ INHABITANTS IN EACH CITY

33 MEGACITIES 2017
43 MEGACITIES 2030

MATERIAL CONSUMPTION BY CITIES
Billion tons
90 2050
40 2010

PROJECTION: By 2050, 68 per cent of the global population will live in cities. India, China and Nigeria will account for 33 per cent of total growth in urbanization. Material consumption by cities will amount to 90 billion tons by 2050, compared to 40 billion tons in 2010. By 2030, the world is expected to have 43 megacities, most of them in developing regions.

To explore the full report, visit its interactive companion microsite **www.unocha.org/datatrends2018**
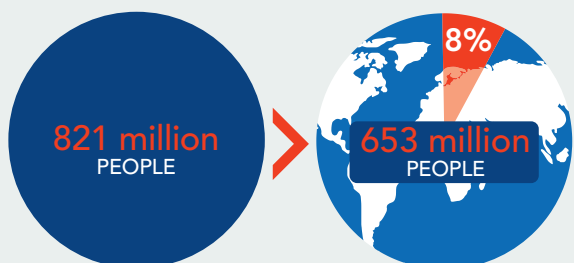
In some cases, this vulnerability is exacerbated by the absence of political solutions to conflicts. Today's protracted and recurrent crises are a direct result of these factors. As demonstrated by the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit and the focus of the Sustainable Development Goals, there is a renewed emphasis on better understanding the drivers of crises and moving towards a model that not only ensures rapid and reliable humanitarian response, but also focuses on ensuring that sustainable development reaches the most fragile and vulnerable contexts.

Food security

BASELINE: In 2017, 821 million people were undernourished, compared to 804 million in 2016. In 2017, 124 million people in 51 countries experienced crisis-level food insecurity, a 14.8 per cent increase from 2016. The worst-affected countries were Nigeria, Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan. In 2017, 7.5 per cent of children under five – 50.5 million – were affected by wasting, putting them at a higher risk of mortality.

PROJECTION: On the current trajectory, 653 million people – 8 per cent of the global population – will still be undernourished by 2030. An additional $265 billion each year is required to end hunger worldwide by 2030.

ON CURRENT TRAJECTORY

821 million PEOPLE

Undernourished in 2017

8%

653 million PEOPLE

Will still be undernourished by 2030

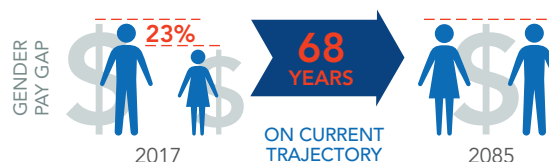An additional **$265 billion** each year is required to end hunger worldwide by 2030

Education

BASELINE: Worldwide, 263 million children are not enrolled in primary or secondary school; 61 million at primary level and 202 million at secondary level.

PROJECTION: By 2030, 69 per cent of school-aged children in low-income countries will not learn basic primary level skills, compared to only 8 per cent in high-income countries. An estimated $3 trillion in annual education spending is needed to close the educational gap in low- and middle-income countries by 2030.

Gender equality

BASELINE: As of 2017, the gender pay gap stood at 23 per cent. Moreover, women did 2.6 times the amount of unpaid care and domestic work than men. The global female labour force participation rate was 48.5 per cent, compared to 75 per cent for men. The global female unemployment rate was 6 per cent, compared to 5.2 per cent for men.

GENDER PAY GAP

23% — 2017

68 YEARS — ON CURRENT TRAJECTORY

2085

PROJECTION: On the current trajectory, it will take 68 years to achieve equal pay between men and women. Achieving gender parity by 2030 is possible with an annual investment in early childhood education and care of 2.8 to 3.2 per cent of GDP. This investment would create enough jobs to raise female employment rates by between 3.2 and 10.1 per cent.

Migration

BASELINE: There were 257 million international migrants in 2017, an increase from 243 million in 2015. India has the largest number of migrants abroad (16.6 million), followed by Mexico (13 million), Russia (10.6 million) and China (10 million).

243m — 2015
257m — 2017
405m — 2050

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

India	Mexico	Russia	China
16.6 million	13 million	10.6 million	10 million

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS ABROAD

PROJECTION: There will be an estimated 405 million international migrants by 2050.

To explore the full report, visit its interactive companion microsite **www.unocha.org/datatrends2018**