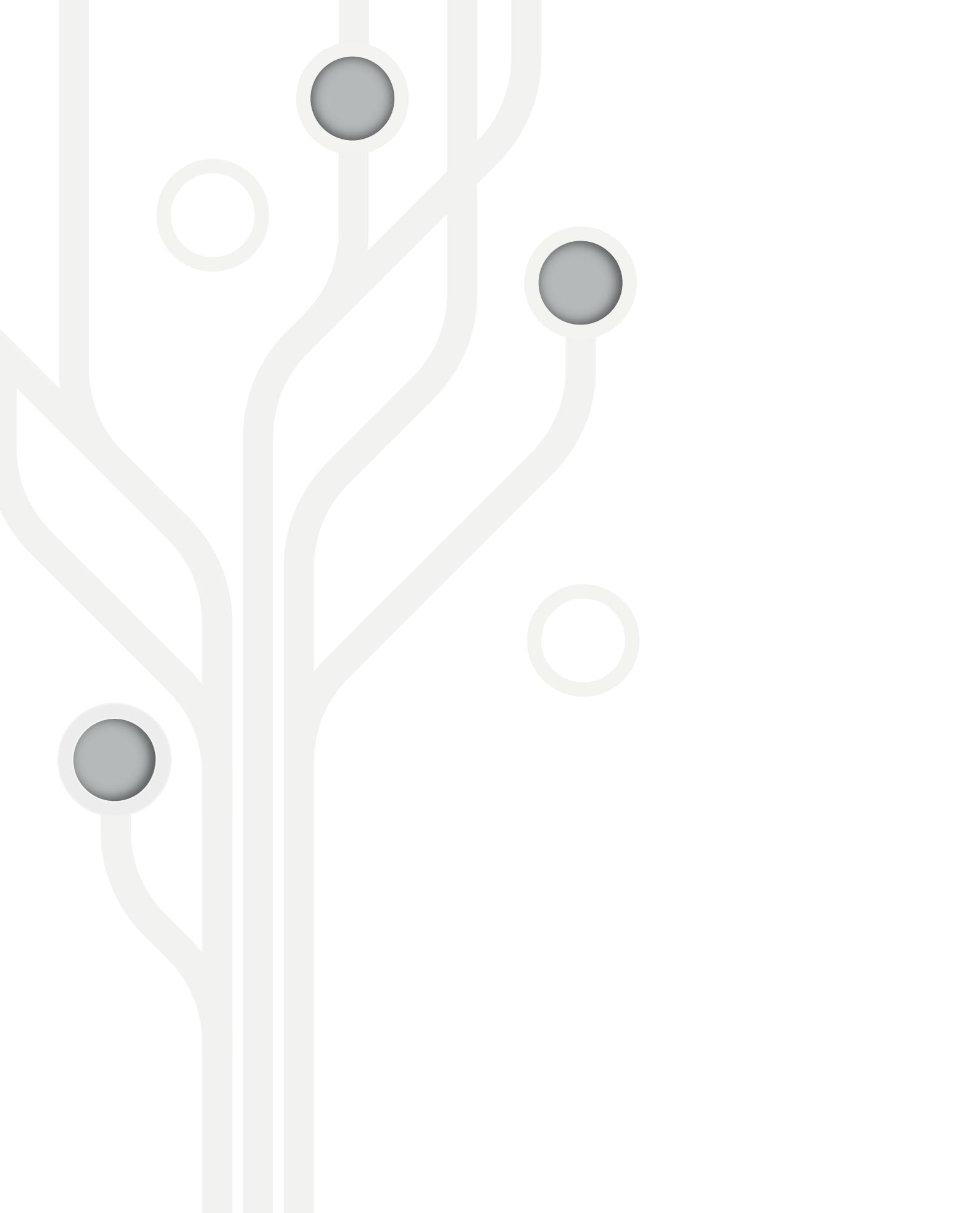




WORLD HUMANITARIAN DATA AND TRENDS 2016







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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 policymakers, 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 2015, 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 2016 edition of the report builds on previous iterations of the report, providing an overview of 2015 as well as selected case studies that can be used for humanitarian advocacy.

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 publicly available through the source organizations and through the report’s own data set (available through the Humanitarian Data Exchange). 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 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 strategic response plans or inter-agency appeals, see fts.unocha.org/.

Accessing the data and exploring the report online

All the data presented in this report can be downloaded through the Humanitarian Data Exchange (<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/world-humanitarian-data-and-trends>). The report itself can be explored through its interactive companion microsite www.unocha.org/datatrends2016.

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Highlights¹

Stand up for humanity to "leave no one behind"

In 2015, OCHA and its partners estimated that **125 million people needed humanitarian assistance**. What if those 125 million people were a single country? What would its development profile look like? Estimates for this profile (figure 8) showed that the situation of the 125 million people has plateaued or is deteriorating in terms of access to basic services, education and economic development. **The life expectancy of a person in this country is 24 years shorter than the global average. Only half of all children are likely to be immunized. And only one third of children in this country will finish primary school.** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, included a commitment to leave no one behind and reach those furthest behind first. If this commitment is realized, the bleak outlook for these 125 million people can be improved.

Recognizing the grim picture for people living in these circumstances, the United Nations Secretary-General convened the World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, May 2016) to generate commitments to reduce

suffering, deliver better results for people around the globe and to move from solely delivering aid, to reducing needs. The event was a pivotal moment for the global community. **Ahead of the Summit, the Secretary-General put forward a new Agenda for Humanity**, calling on global leaders to stand up for our common humanity. The Agenda consists of five Core Responsibilities and 24 transformations needed to address and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability. The report's structure follows the five Core Responsibilities to show where we are, relative to where we should be, with respect to each responsibility.

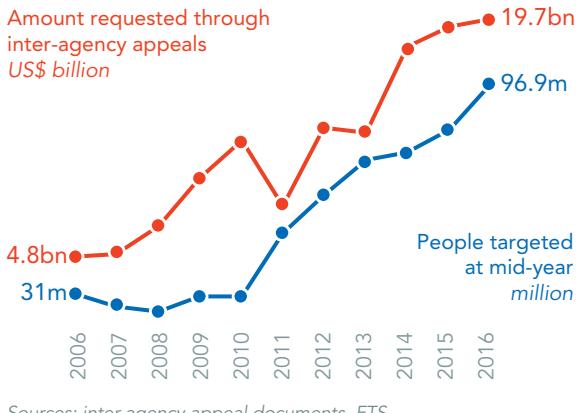
CORE RESPONSIBILITY 1 Prevent and end conflict

The majority of humanitarian crises are complex emergencies, bearing elements of conflict and natural disasters, representing approximately 97 per cent of people in need and resources. **Out of 75 crises between 2013 and 2015, only three were classified as solely natural disasters** (figure 9).

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 2 Respect the rules of war

Civilians caught in armed conflict are among the most vulnerable people in the world. In 2015, the conflict in Afghanistan (figure 10) continued to cause extreme harm to the civilian population. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded the **highest number of total civilian casualties (deaths and injuries) since 2009 (11,002 people)**. One in 10 civilian casualties was a woman and one in four was a child. Under international humanitarian law, parties to armed conflict must respect and protect medical staff, facilities and transport, as well as the wounded and sick. Respect for the rules of war is eroding. In 2015, there were 256 attacks against medical facilities; over half (134) were in Syria. These attacks caused 434 deaths and 322 injuries (figure 11).

Figure A: Inter-agency appeals: funding requested and people targeted



Sources: inter-agency appeal documents, FTS

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 'User's Guide'. The most recent year for which complete data is available is 2015. Therefore, this publication is not intended to provide information on the status of current emergencies; the intent is to track some of the root causes of today's crises and understand the provenance of humanitarian requirements.

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 3

Leave no one behind

In 2015, there were **65.3 million people forcibly displaced by conflict and violence**. This was a small amount compared to the number of international global migrants (244 million). Migrants are people that move primarily voluntarily, refugees have a specific legal status and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in their country of origin. However, these categories are not as rigid as they first appear—a person may be considered an IDP, refugee or migrant at different points in time, depending on the causes of the move and location (figure 14).

An estimated **35 per cent of women globally have experienced physical and/or sexual violence** (figure 13). Gender-based violence increases in situations of conflict: in Syria, there are 1.2 million women and girls of reproductive age in hard-to-reach locations while one in three females of female-headed households have never left the house due to fears of harassment.

Currently, over **1 billion people globally are living with a disability**, 93 million of whom are children. Humanitarian crises worsen or create new impairments: 54 per cent of people with a disability reported direct physical impact i.e., increased impairment, in a crisis (figure 15).

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 4

Work differently to end need

The average duration of an inter-agency appeal is seven consecutive years. **These protracted crises require a new way of working that transcends humanitarian-development divides** to achieve collective outcomes, over multi-year timeframes and based on the comparative advantages of a wide range of actors (figure 16). Five inter-agency appeals surpassed the billion-dollar mark (South Sudan, Sudan, the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, the Syria Strategic Response Plan and Yemen); the majority of funding requested and provided went to these mega-crises (approximately 60 per cent, figure 2).

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 5

Invest in humanity

Local organizations face significant barriers to access international funding. In this context, country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) are an agent of change in the fulfilment of commitments to greater localization of aid. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund is one of the largest and fastest growing CBPFs. In 2015, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund allocated \$50 million to 71 projects implemented in 378 locations across all governorates—regions where the international community may not have had access unless it was working with national and local partners (figure 19).

Data for change

Data underpins all the changes called for in the Agenda for Humanity. The World Humanitarian Summit reaffirmed the importance of acting early and proactively reducing risks by collecting, analysing and sharing data. The Summit also recognized the importance of adapting to context and reinforcing local capacities where possible. Data tools are providing opportunities to better understand local context and adjust programming. Three examples of such tools include a programming tool that allocates girls into basic vulnerability segments, using information about their age and marital and childbirth status; a new process that uses natural language processing, sentiment analysis and geospatial inference to categorize social media according to topic, location and sentiment in a complex emergency; and a new automated social media collection-and-translation project that aims to meet information needs of refugees by collecting rumours among refugees passing through Europe, identifying and responding to misinformation (figure 17).

The World Humanitarian Summit was a point of departure toward a larger, multi-year change agenda. The political, institutional and intellectual energy and investment that stakeholders put into the Summit must now be geared towards implementing that change. Working collectively, the change in the way we work will allow us to meet the vision of the Agenda for Humanity and the wider 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“... the reality for hundreds of millions of people in conflicts, disasters or situations of chronic poverty and deprivation is that humanity remains a daily struggle for life and dignity, safety, food, shelter, education and health care, as well as advancement.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, 2016

THE YEAR IN REVIEW, 2015

Humanitarian assistance in 2015

In 2015, overall needs and requirements increased, putting even more strain on responders. Notwithstanding current crises, 2015 was a record year on many fronts: funding requirements (\$19.3 billion), overall contributions (\$28 billion), people targeted (82.5 million) and a 55 per cent funding gap. Over one third of the jobs advertised on ReliefWeb were in health, coordination and protection and human rights – themes that potentially reflect the wide-held belief that humanitarian action in conflict situations is increasing.



Affected people



▼ 103 million affected people by natural disasters

▲ 65.3 million people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict

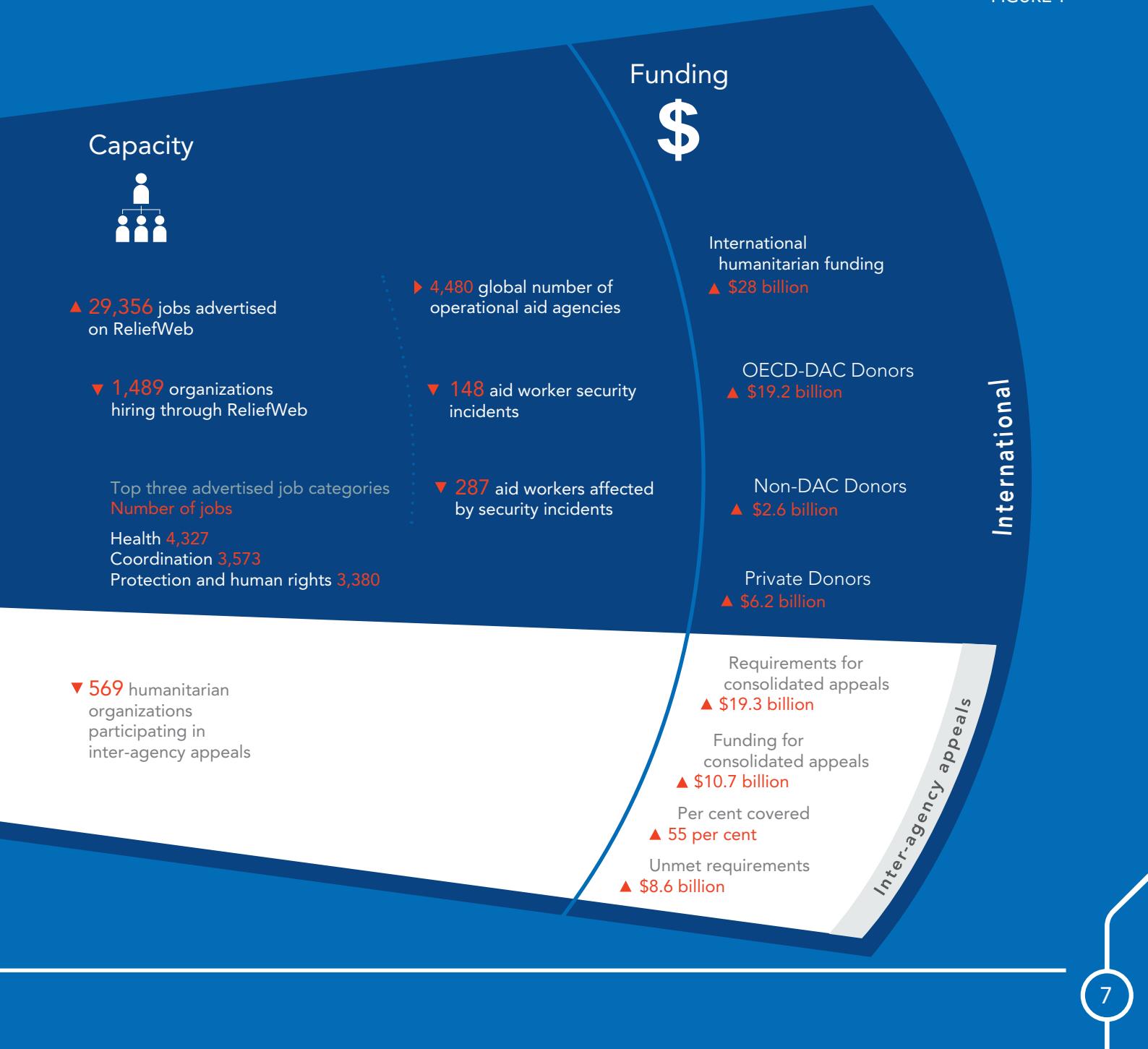
▼ 795 million undernourished people globally

▲ 82.5 million people targeted by inter-agency appeals

▲ ▼ ▶
Up Down Same
Compared to 2014

It is still difficult to gauge the impact of international humanitarian assistance. Assistance is often measured in terms of funding, but this is not an accurate proxy for humanitarian need. The World Humanitarian Summit emphasized the importance of shared data and analysis to guide humanitarian action. Through initiatives such as the Humanitarian Data Exchange, the future Humanitarian Data Centre and the future Global Risk Analysis facility (the latter two announced at the Summit), the humanitarian community is shifting towards a stronger evidence-based process where actors work together to truly meet and end humanitarian need.

FIGURE 1



Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

In 2015, appeal funding requirements increased by 7 per cent compared with 2014. There were four level-three (L3) emergencies: Central African Republic (CAR, which ceased to be an L3 on 13 May 2015), Iraq, South Sudan and Syria. A record number of inter-agency appeals surpassed the billion-dollar mark (South Sudan, Sudan, the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan, the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan and Yemen), and the majority of funding requested and provided went to these mega-crises. In 2015, South Sudan, the Syria response plans and Ukraine accounted for approximately 56 per cent of funding received. Globally, the average amount of funding received per person decreased from \$182 to \$96.

Country details

Afghanistan

- ▲ Requested \$417m
- ▼ Funded \$294m
- ▼ 71% of requirement met

- ▼ Targeted people 3.8 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$77

Burkina Faso

- Requested \$99m
- ▼ Funded \$31m
- ▼ 31% of requirement met

- ▼ Targeted people 0.9 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$34

Cameroon

- ▲ Requested \$264m
- ▲ Funded \$129m
- ▼ 49% of requirement met

- ▼ Targeted people 1.7 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$81

Central African Republic

- ▲ Requested \$613m
- ▼ Funded \$325m
- ▼ 53% of requirement met

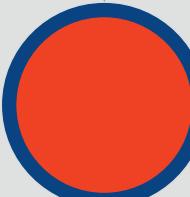
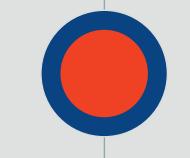
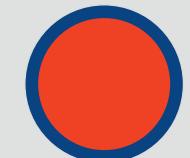
- ▲ Targeted people 2 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$163

Chad

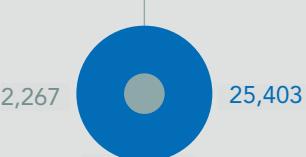
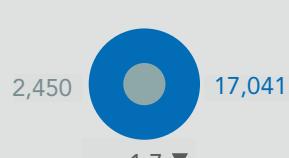
- ▼ Requested \$572m
- ▲ Funded \$267m
- ▲ 47% of requirement met

- ▲ Targeted people 2.5 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$107

Funds requested/received



Awareness



In 2014, this report introduced a metric to understand the level of public attention for different crises by calculating the ratio of reports to web page visits. Using this metric, it was possible to observe a potential case of public fatigue with humanitarian crises. For the first time in three years, the global average ratio of reports to visits dropped (1:12 in 2015 compared with 1:14 in 2014). With the exception of Yemen, not a single crisis experienced an increase in public interest. Somalia, South Sudan and Syria—crises which normally command high levels of public attention—all experienced drops. This metric is restricted in its coverage, but it may serve to indicate a need to rethink humanitarian messaging to stimulate public interest in these crises.

FIGURE 2

Country details Funds requested/received Awareness

Democratic Republic of the Congo

▼ Requested \$692m

▲ Funded \$439m

◆ 64% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 5.2 million

▲ Funding per person \$85

Djibouti

▲ Requested \$82m

▼ Funded \$17m

◆ 21% of requirement met

► Targeted people 0.25 million

▼ Funding per person \$69

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

● Requested \$111m

● Funded \$23m

● 21% of requirement met

● Targeted people 1.8 million

● Funding per person \$13

Gambia

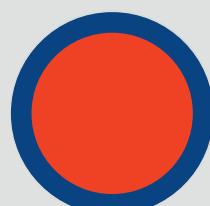
▲ Requested \$24m

▼ Funded \$1m

◆ 5% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 0.31 million

▼ Funding per person \$3



3,051 24,917

1:9 ▼

545 2,738

1:6 ▼

194 4,741

1:25 ●

367 1,254

1:4 ▼

▲ Up ▼ Down ► Same ● New
compared to 2014

Amount
requested

Amount
received

Reports
published

Web page
visits

0:0
Ratio of reports
to visits

Country details

Iraq

▼ Requested \$704m

▼ Funded \$520m

► 74% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 5.6 million

▼ Funding per person \$93

Libya

● Requested \$36m

● Funded \$12m

● 34% of requirement met

● Targeted people 0.18 million

● Funding per person \$68

Mali

▼ Requested \$377m

▼ Funded \$132m

▼ 35% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 1.6 million

▼ Funding per person \$51

Mauritania

▲ Requested \$95m

▲ Funded \$52m

▲ 55% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 0.5 million

▲ Funding per person \$74

Myanmar

▲ Requested \$265m

▲ Funded \$132m

▼ 50% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 0.54 million

▼ Funding per person \$228

Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal

● Requested \$422m

● Funded \$281m

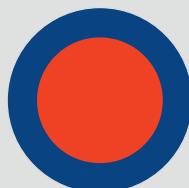
● 67% of requirement met

● Targeted people 2.8 million

● Funding per person \$100

Funds requested/received

Awareness



3,240

35,910

1:12 ▼

996

8,855

1:9 ●

2,034

13,327

1:7 ▼

557

2,183

1:4 ▼

2,172

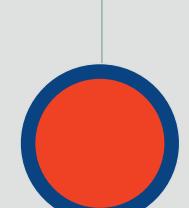
24,676

1:12 ▼

3,266

30,534

1:10 ●



Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Niger

▲ Requested \$376m

▲ Funded \$209m

▼ 56% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 2.5 million

▲ Funding per person \$84

Nigeria

▲ Requested \$100m

▲ Funded \$58m

▲ 58% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 2.8 million

▲ Funding per person \$21

occupied Palestinian territory

▼ Requested \$706m

▼ Funded \$400m

▲ 57% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 1.6 million

▼ Funding per person \$250

Sahel Region

▼ Requested \$10m

▼ Funded \$2m

▼ 15% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 9.3 million

▼ Funding per person \$0.17

Senegal

▼ Requested \$59m

▼ Funded \$13m

▼ 21% of requirement met

► Targeted people 1.1 million

▼ Funding per person \$12



1,728 7,841

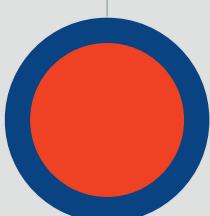
1:5 ▼



2,627

18,362

1:7 ►



2,054

11,218

1:6 ▼



684

4,176

1:7 ▼



▲ Up
▼ Down
► Same
● New
compared to 2014

Amount requested
Amount received
Reports published
Web page visits
0:0
Ratio of reports to visits

Country details

Somalia

▼ Requested \$863m

▼ Funded \$378m

▼ 44% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 2.8 million

▼ Funding per person \$135

South Sudan

▼ Requested \$1,636m

▼ Funded \$1,079m

▼ 66% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 4.6 million

▼ Funding per person \$263

South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)
(Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda)

► Requested \$658m

▼ Funded \$186m

▼ 28% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 0.82 million

▼ Funding per person \$227

Sudan

▲ Requested \$1,036m

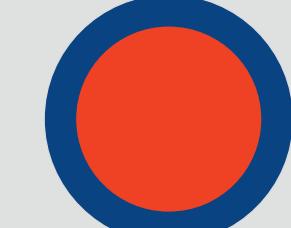
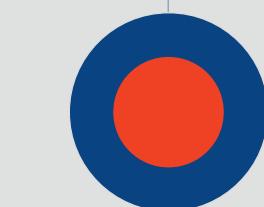
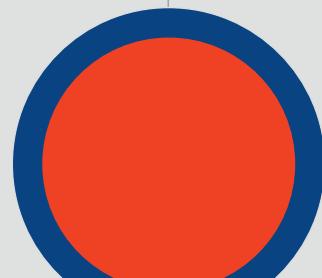
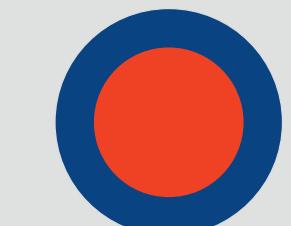
▲ Funded \$578m

▲ 56% of requirement met

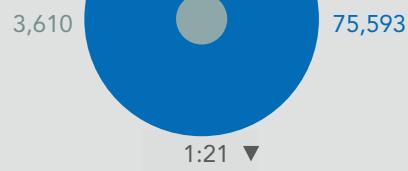
▼ Targeted people 5.4 million

▲ Funding per person \$107

Funds requested/received



Awareness



Country details

Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

▲ Requested \$4,320m

▲ Funded \$2,769m

▲ 64% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 26 million

▲ Funding per person \$107

Syria Strategic Response Plan

▼ Requested \$2,893m

▼ Funded \$1,238m

▼ 43% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 12.2 million

▼ Funding per person \$101

Ukraine

● Requested \$316m

● Funded \$193m

● 61% of requirement met

● Targeted people 3.2 million

● Funding per person \$60

Yemen

▲ Requested \$1,601m

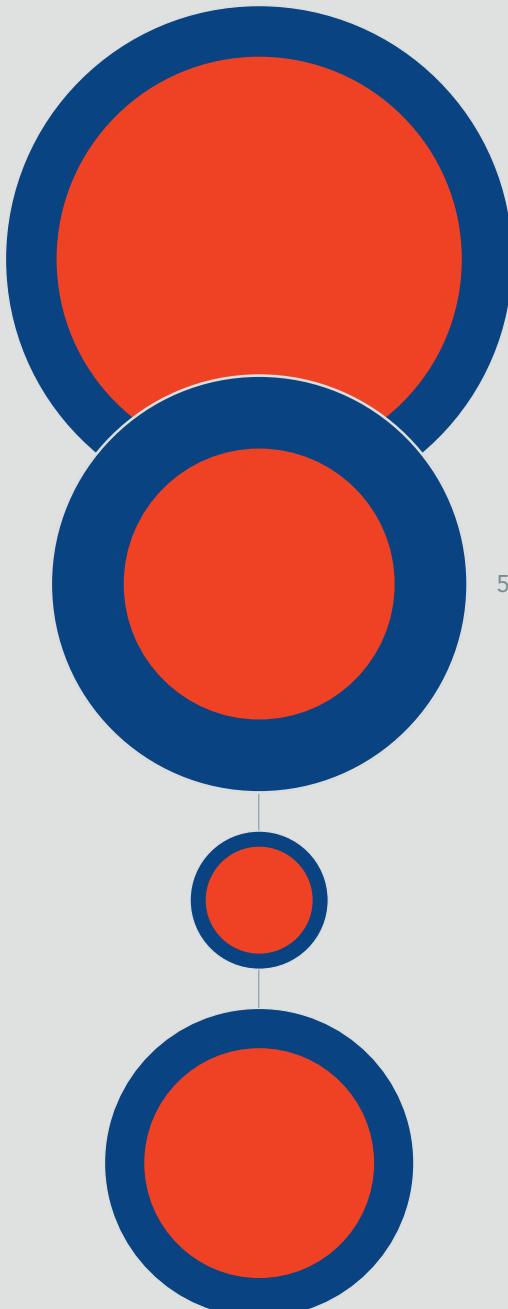
▲ Funded \$891m

▼ 56% of requirement met

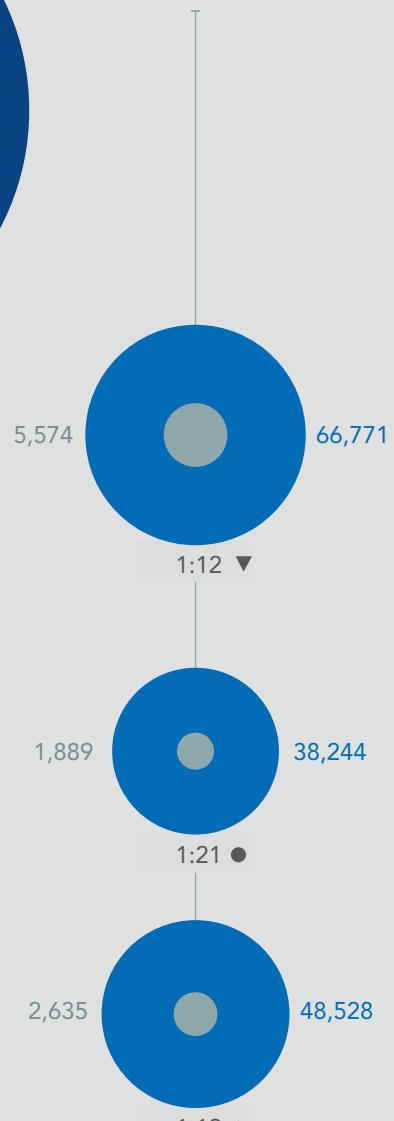
▲ Targeted people 8.2 million

▲ Funding per person \$76

Funds requested/received



Awareness

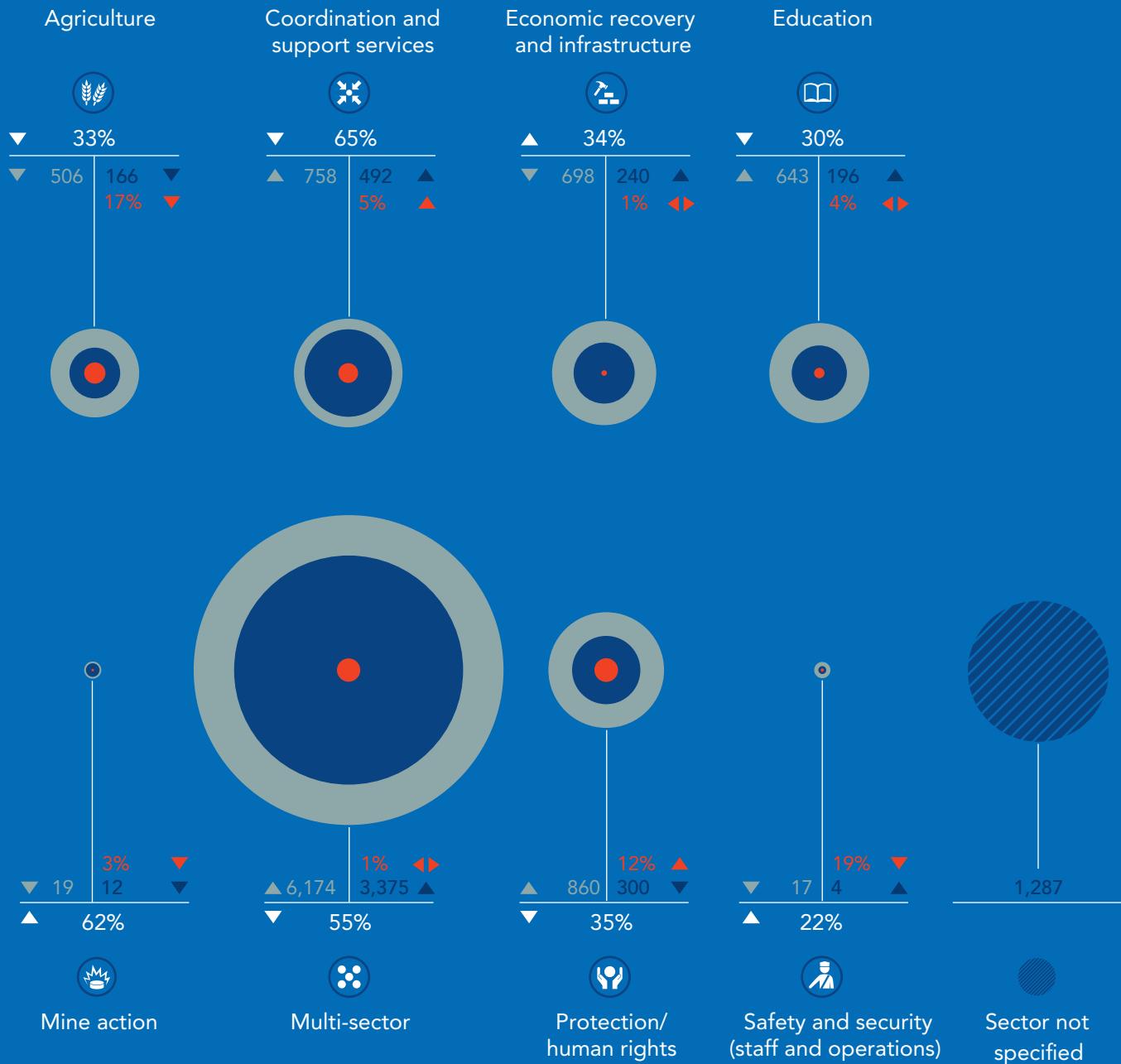


▲ ▼ ▶ ●
Up Down Same New
compared to 2014

● ●
Amount Amount
requested received
● ●
Reports Web page
published visits
● ●
0:0 Ratio of reports
to visits

Humanitarian needs – sector funding

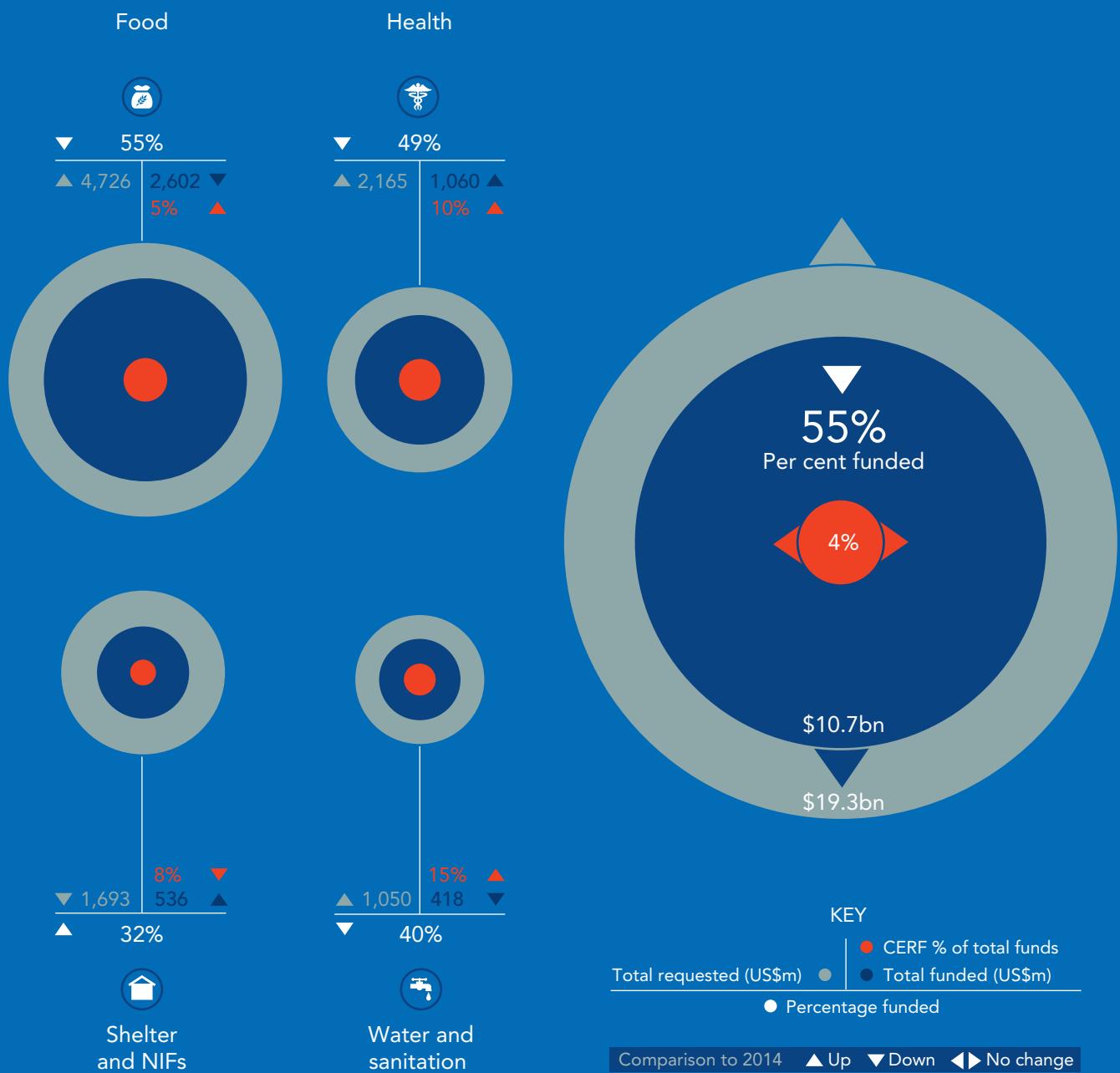
2015 saw a repeating pattern in terms of sector funding. Multisectoral programmes and the food-assistance sector continued to have the largest funding requests. Overall, there was less funding received compared with 2014. The sectors that experienced the largest drops in funding (based on percentage funded) were coordination and support services; food; protection; human rights and the rule of law; safety; and water and sanitation. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) comprised 4 per cent of the total funding available in 2015 (\$470 million). This marked a slight increase compared with 2014,



Sources: CERF, inter-agency appeal documents, FTS

when CERF contributed \$412 million, though the overall percentage funded remained the same. Its largest contribution in absolute terms went to emergency food assistance (\$119 million), and its largest contribution in percentage terms (49 per cent) went to one of the worst-funded sectors: safety and security of staff and operations. Despite the latter reaching a funding high of \$4 million, it remained woefully underfunded with only 22 per cent of requirements met.

FIGURE 3



Conflict in 2015

Forty-three extremely violent political conflicts took place in 2015, marking a decrease of three compared with 2014. The total number of political conflicts decreased by 15 to 409. The number of refugees and people forcibly displaced by violence or conflict increased by 5.8 million to reach a staggering 65.3 million people worldwide. Compared to the global population (7.4 billion people), one in every 113 people is an asylum-seeker, internally displaced person (IDP) or refugee.

Number of people affected by conflict

Number of individuals forcibly displaced because of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations.

65.3 million

40.8 million
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

21.3 million

Refugees
Highest refugee-producers
Top five countries, 2015

3.2 million

Asylum-seekers

Displaced people, total
Top five countries, 2015

Syria 4.9 million

Afghanistan 2.7 million

Somalia 1.1 million

Sudan 778,700

South Sudan 628,800

Turkey 2.5 million

Pakistan 1.6 million

Lebanon 1.1 million

Iran 979,400

Ethiopia 736,100

Number of conflicts*



Political conflicts

409



Violent crises

180

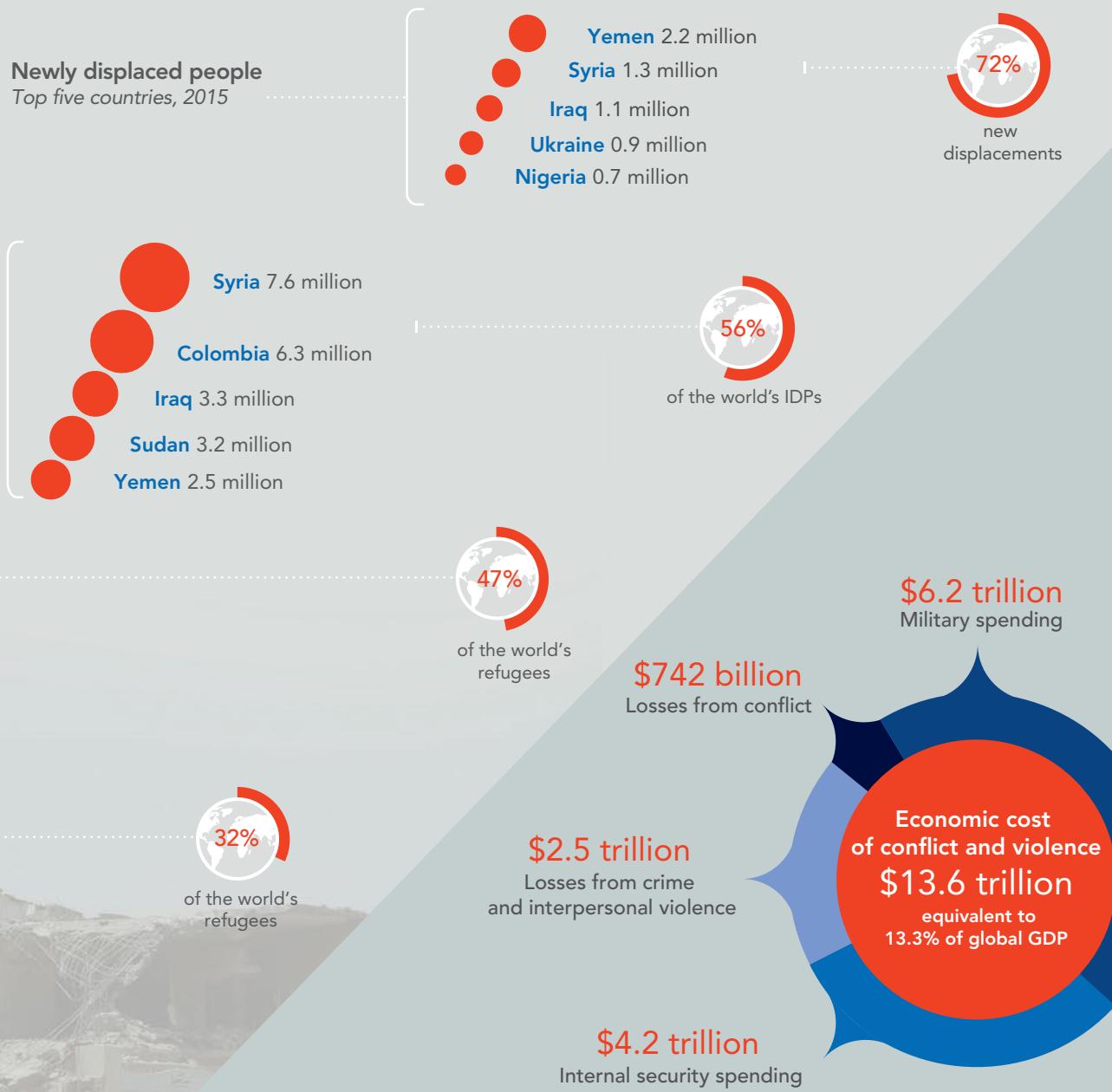


Highly violent crises

43

The number of IDPs increased by roughly 7 per cent to reach a new high of 40.8 million. There were approximately twice as many IDPs as refugees. New and protracted crises in five countries—Iraq, Nigeria, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen—accounted for 72 per cent of new IDPs.

FIGURE 4



* For a description of conflict intensity, see technical note and Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research.

Natural disasters in 2015

There were roughly 50 more natural disasters in 2015 than in 2014. The number of affected people decreased from 141 million in 2014 to 102 million in 2015. Two disaster categories, potentially related to climate change, increased: floods and droughts. In terms of mortality, most disaster-caused fatalities occurred in Asia (72 per cent), with the highest fatality rates



Top five countries by number of people affected

Democratic People's Republic of Korea



● 18 million

India



16.4 million

● New compared with 2014

Ethiopia



● 10.2 million

Myanmar



● 9 million

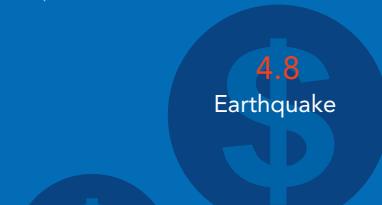
Nepal



● 5.6 million

Top five costliest disasters

US\$ billions



United States

China, Taiwan

Nepal

Typhoon Mujigae

China, Philippines

Winter storm

United States, Canada

Occurrences of disaster types

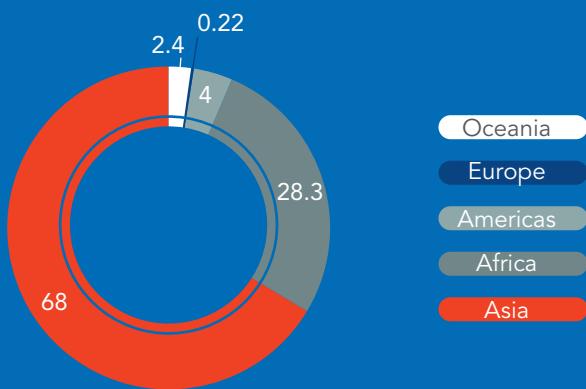


caused by earthquakes and tsunamis. Floods affected the most people (upwards of 85 million). Compared with 2014, only India remained in the top three countries in terms of the number of people affected. With the exception of Europe, the number of disasters in every region of the world increased in 2015.

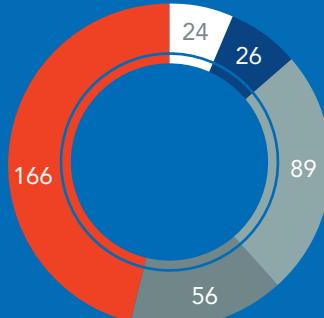
FIGURE 5

Number of people affected by natural disaster per region

millions



Numbers of disasters per region*



Type of disasters per region



Note: *This total includes all types of natural disasters.

Global landscape

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. Today, the humanitarian 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

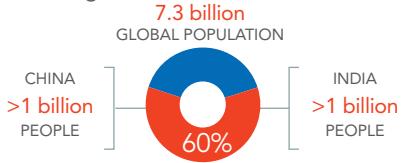
Pandemics

BASELINE: From 2015 to August 2016, 45 countries and territories in the Americas have confirmed local, vector-borne transmissions of the Zika virus.

PROJECTION: Between 3 million and 4 million Zika infections in the Americas are projected over 2016. An international spread of the virus is expected as El Niño weather patterns spread mosquito populations.

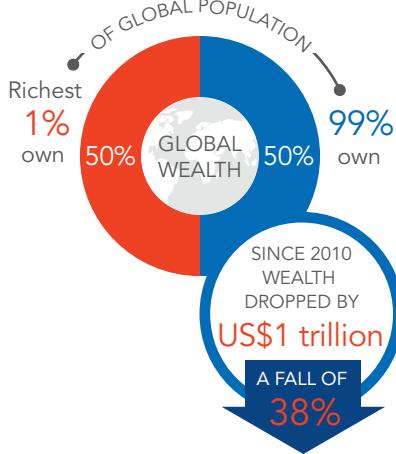
Population

BASELINE: In 2015, the global population was 7.3 billion. Sixty per cent of the global population lives in Asia. China and India are the two largest countries in the world, both with more than 1 billion people. About one-quarter of the world's people are under age 15.



PROJECTION: Population growth is continuing though at a slower rate than in the past. Today, it is growing by 1.18 per cent per year or approximately an additional 83 million people annually. By 2050, the global population is projected to reach 9.7 billion and 11.2 billion by 2100. More than half of the global population growth between now and 2050 will take place in Africa.

Economy



BASELINE: GDP growth in 2015 has remained consistent since 2013 with growth rates of 2.4 per cent. The richest 1 per cent of the global population owns 50 per cent of global wealth. Since 2010, the wealth of the bottom half fell by over a trillion dollars—a drop of 38 per cent. There are now more global middle class members in China (109 million people) than there are in the United States (92 million).

PROJECTION: By 2018, global economic growth is projected to increase by 3 per cent. Risks to GDP growth include policy and geopolitical uncertainties, deteriorating conditions among key commodity exporters, decreased activity in advanced economies, and rising private sector debt.

Diaspora

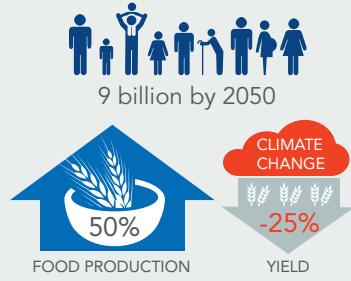
BASELINE: In 2015, remittance flows exceeded \$581 billion. Of that amount, developing countries received approximately \$432 billion, or three times the size of Official Development Assistance.

PROJECTION: With slow growth, remittances are expected to reach \$651 billion worldwide by 2018, with developing countries receiving \$484 billion.

Food security

BASELINE: Approximately 795 million people are undernourished globally; that is equivalent to just over one in nine people worldwide. The prevalence of undernourishment globally has decreased to 10.9 per cent of the global population compared with 18.6 per cent between 1990 and 1992.

PROJECTION: Global food production needs to increase by 50 per cent in order to feed 9 billion by 2050. However, climate change threatens to decrease crop yields by more than 25 per cent.

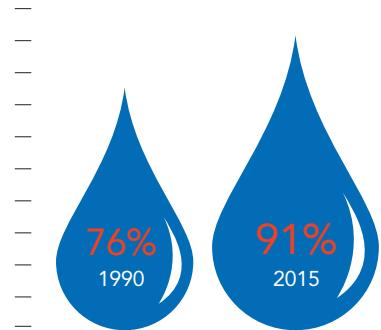


crises we see around the world today are a direct result of this vulnerability. In some cases, this vulnerability is exacerbated by the absence of political solutions to conflicts. The humanitarian community has placed renewed emphasis on better understanding the drivers of crises, to move towards an evidence-based model where the root causes of humanitarian need are better understood and, therefore, the humanitarian community can serve affected people in a more effective way.

FIGURE 6

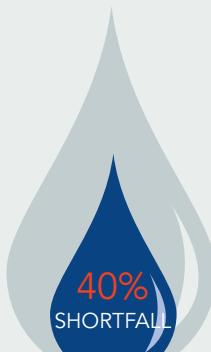


Water security



Population using an improved drinking water source

BASELINE: In 2015, 91 per cent of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared with 76 per cent in 1990. However, 40 per cent of the global population experience water scarcity.



in the global water supply by 2030

PROJECTION: If water management remains unchanged, there will be a 40 per cent shortfall in the global water supply by 2030. Competing demands for water increases the risk of localized conflicts.

Youth

BASELINE: Children and youth below 24 years account for 40 per cent of the global population. In 2015, there were 1.2 billion youth aged between 15 and 24 years, or one of out every six people.



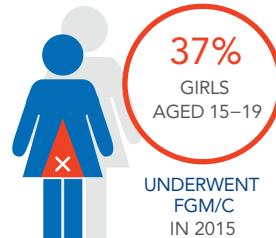
1.2 billion youth

AGED 15-24 YEARS OLD
In 2015



PROJECTION: Youth populations in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania are stabilized, and little change is projected over the coming decades. In Asia, the number of young people is projected to decline from 718 million in 2015 to 711 million in 2030. However, by 2030, the number of youth in Africa is projected to increase by 42 per cent. Inadequate investment in the health and education of youth limits their ability to reach their full productive potential.

Health



An overall decline over 30 years in FGM/C

BASELINE: Thirty-seven per cent of girls aged between 15 and 19 underwent female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in 2015. This represents an overall decline in the prevalence of FGM/C over the last three decades, but country-specific progress is uneven. FGM/C is a human rights violation and causes serious health problems.

SDG TARGET

ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES

FGM/C

PROGRESS OF ELIMINATION

POPULATION GROWTH

15 years

PROJECTION: The SDGs include a target to eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and FGM/C. However, current progress is insufficient to match increasing population growth. As a result, FGM/C will rise significantly over the next 15 years.

244 million people left their country as international migrants.

65.3 million people were forcibly displaced by conflict or violence, the highest number on record.

Intimate partner violence cost **\$4.4 billion globally**, or over **5.18%** of global GDP.

52% of maternal deaths are from three preventable causes: hemorrhage, sepsis and hypertensive disorders.

Liberia lost **8%** of its **medical workforce** after the Ebola virus.

Out of **75 humanitarian crises** between 2013 and 2015, **only 3** were natural disasters.

One third of refugee children miss out on primary school education.

30% of food for human consumption is lost or wasted globally. This amounts to **1.3 billion tons per year**.

\$1 spent on risk insurance through the African Risk Capacity is equivalent to **\$4 in traditional humanitarian assistance**.

600 cities contain **one fifth of the world's population** and produce **60%** of global GDP.

Key facts 2015

“Risk analysis and capacity mapping should be the primary basis for determining the type and level of international engagement. All actors should commit to consolidating available data in open and widely accessible databases, with adequate security and privacy protection, to guide the efforts of all relevant actors and to inform joint analysis and a common picture of the most pressing risks. This common picture should be used to set ambitious targets towards implementing and financing preparedness and risk management strategies.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, 2016

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

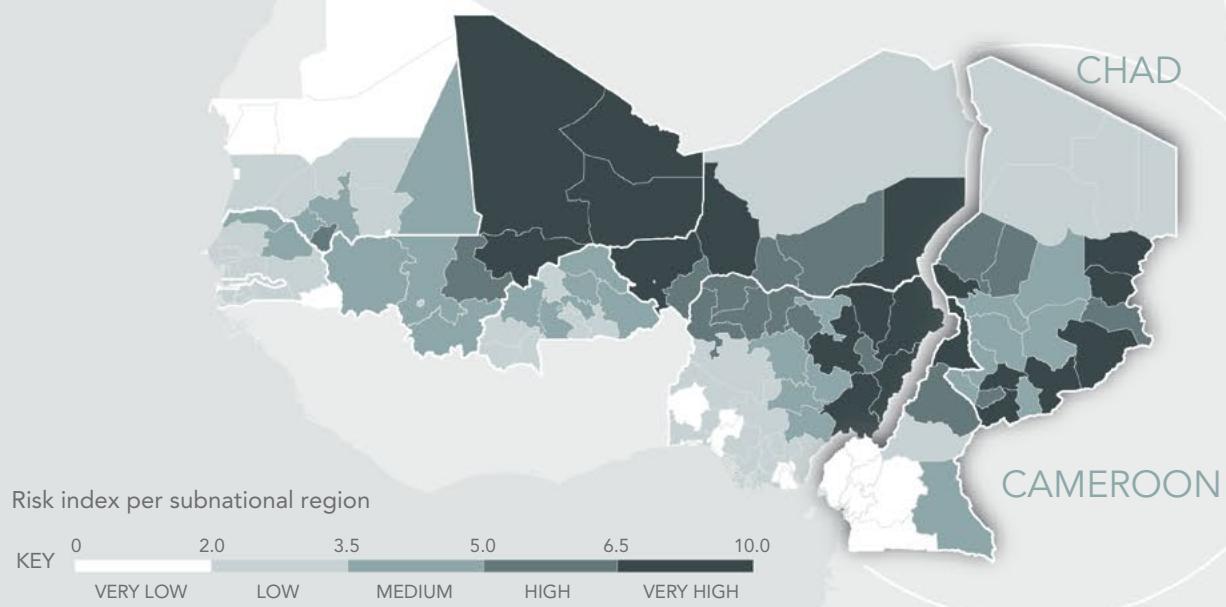
Degrees of risk: subnational aid delivery in the Sahel

In the same way that socio-economic conditions vary greatly within a country, so does the level of risk. 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. 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. Recognizing the risk-variation level within a country and a region, INFORM Sahel was launched in 2015 to map degrees of risk within the Sahel region, in the hope of improving cooperation between humanitarian and developing actors in managing risk and building resilience across the region.

Sub-national data is key to better understanding local context and providing targeted relief services.

The map below shows the degrees of risk in the Sahel: from a very high 8.1 in the district of Yobe (Nigeria) to a low 2.3 in the district of Banjul (Gambia). Sub-national risk data can help humanitarians prioritize their delivery. For example, four regions were prioritized for aid delivery in Cameroon (Adamaaoua, Extreme-Nord, Littoral, Nord). These regions were those where risk was highest and, consequently, where coping capacities were lowest. The same pattern was observed in Chad, where the regions with highest risk levels also had the largest number of aid projects.

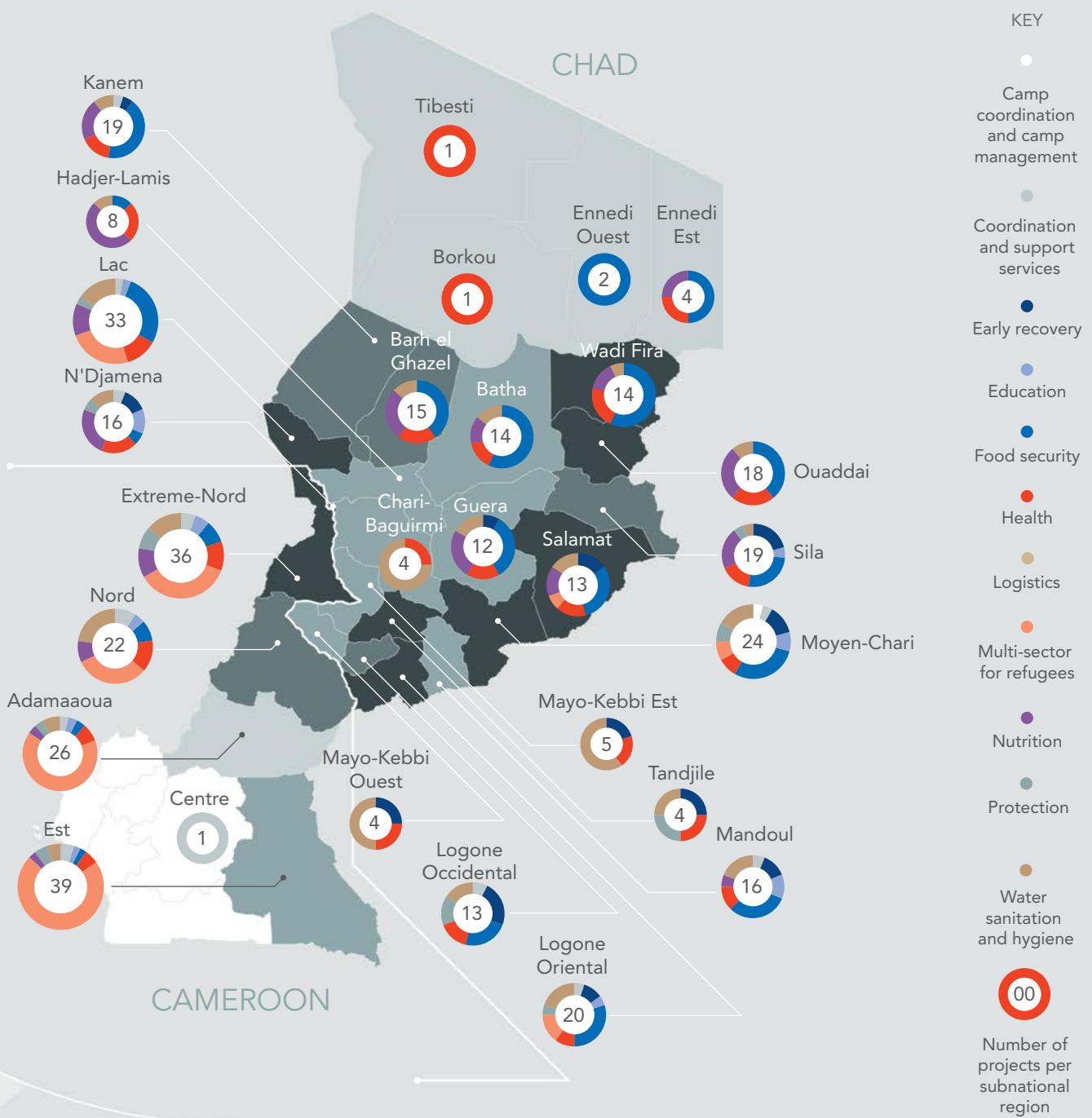
Sahel



Sources: INFORM, OCHA ROWCA. Sahel Online Reporting System (ORS)

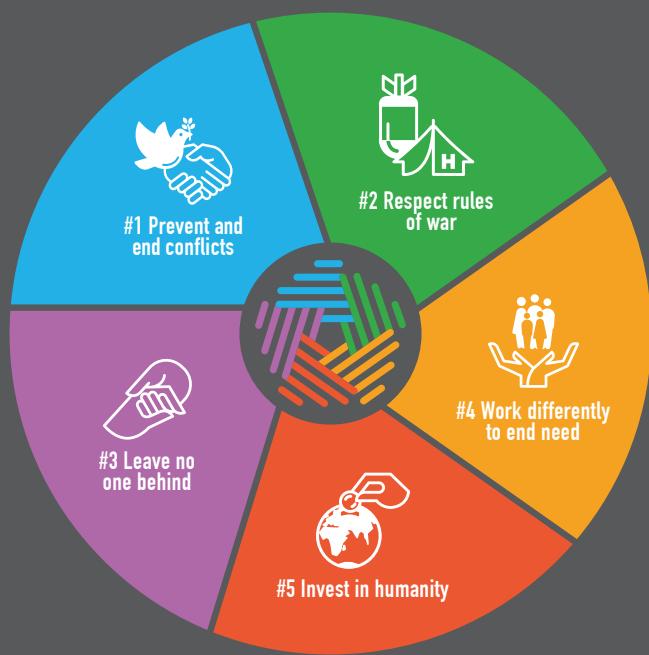
FIGURE 7

Cameroon and Chad



AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

5 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES



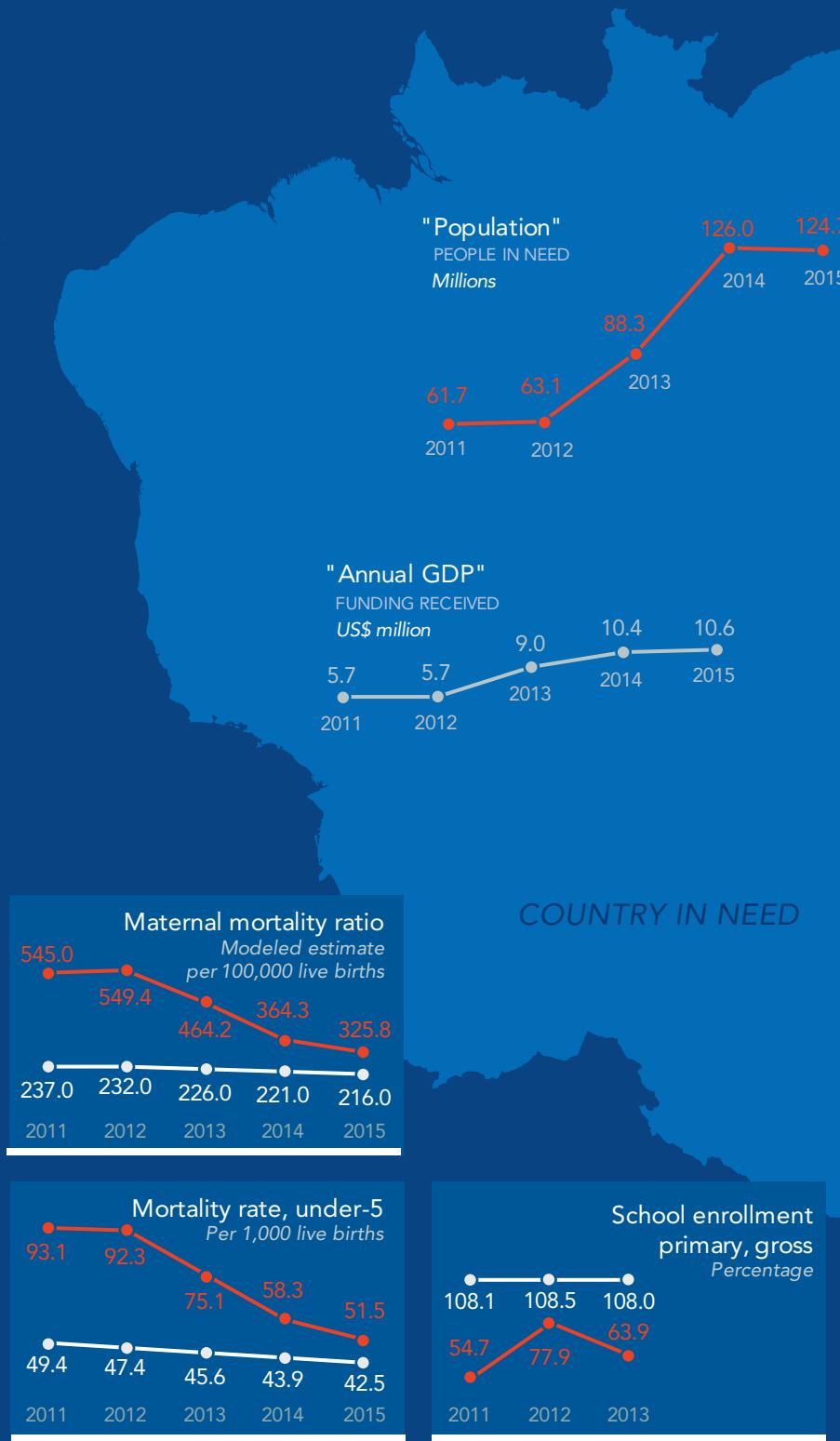
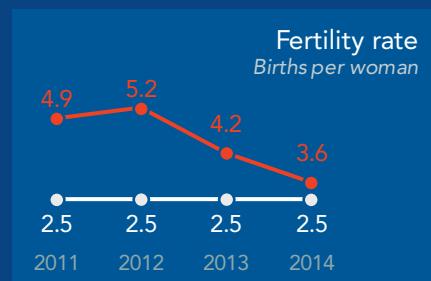
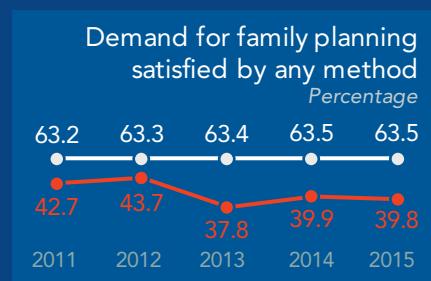
TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



A country in need

In 2015, OCHA and its partners estimated that 125 million people needed humanitarian assistance. What if those 125 million people were a single country in need? What would its development profile look like? Taking into consideration all crises with an appeal lasting a year or more and the corresponding indicators, this infographic presents an estimated development profile of the country in need.*

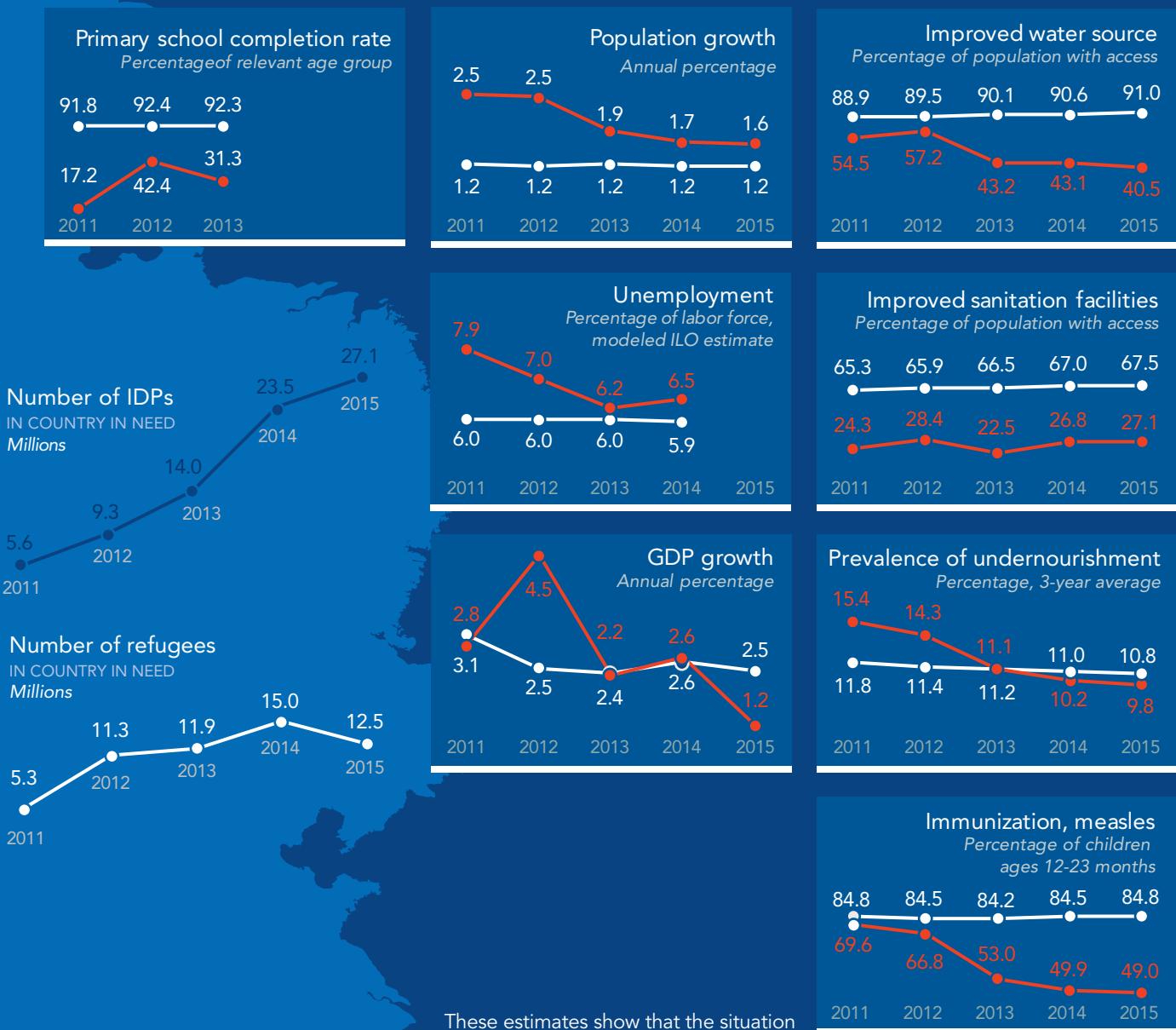
— Country in need
— World



*For a full explanation of the methodology, refer to Users' Guide

Sources: FAO, FTS, inter-agency appeal documents, IDMC, OCHA, UN DESA, UNHCR, World Bank

FIGURE 8



These estimates show that the situation of the 125 million people has plateaued or is deteriorating in terms of access to basic services, education and economic development. The life expectancy of a person in this country is 24 years shorter than the global average. Only half of all children are likely to be immunized. And only one third of children in this country will finish primary school. Access to improved water and sanitation lags

behind the global average, and GDP is contracting instead of growing. Together, these estimates indicate that these 125 million people in need are being left behind. To reverse this trend, the international community must stand up for our common humanity and reduce humanitarian suffering.

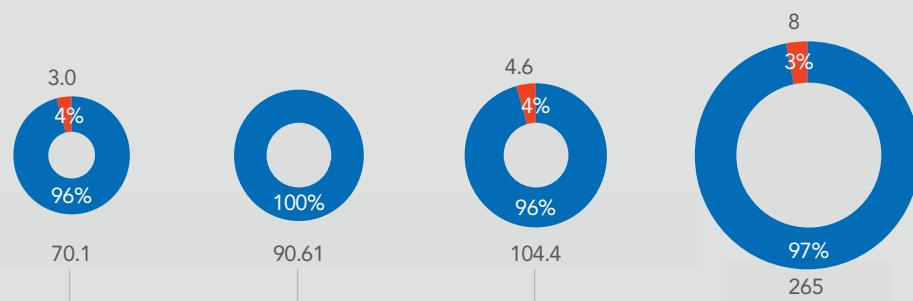


Humanitarian action in conflict situations: debunking the myth

Conventional wisdom argues that humanitarian action mostly takes place in conflict situations. An oft-quoted phrase that attempts to support this argument is that 80 per cent of humanitarian action takes place in conflict situations. The origin of this argument can be traced to a financial statistic used in the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/69/80): "Between 2002 and 2013, 86 per cent of resources requested through United Nations appeals were destined to humanitarian action in conflict situations (\$83 billion out of \$96 billion)."

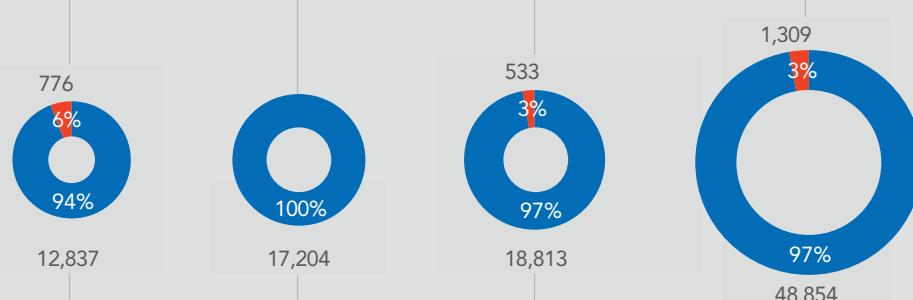
People targeted for assistance

2013-2015
US\$ millions



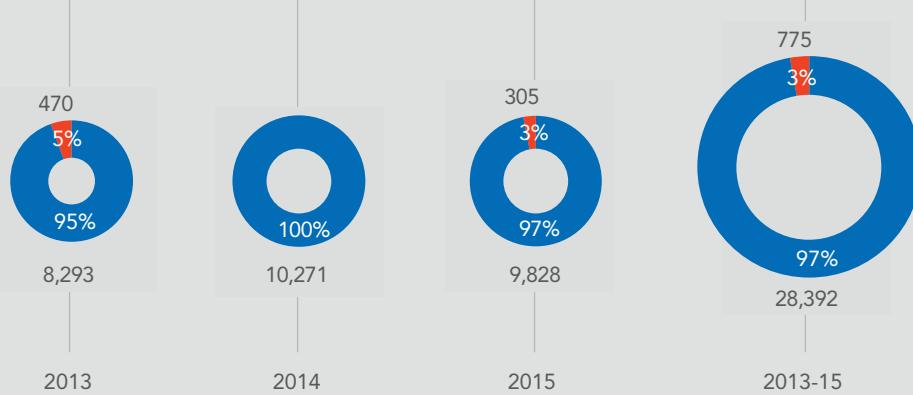
Funding requested

2013-2015
US\$ millions



Funding received

2013-2015
US\$ millions



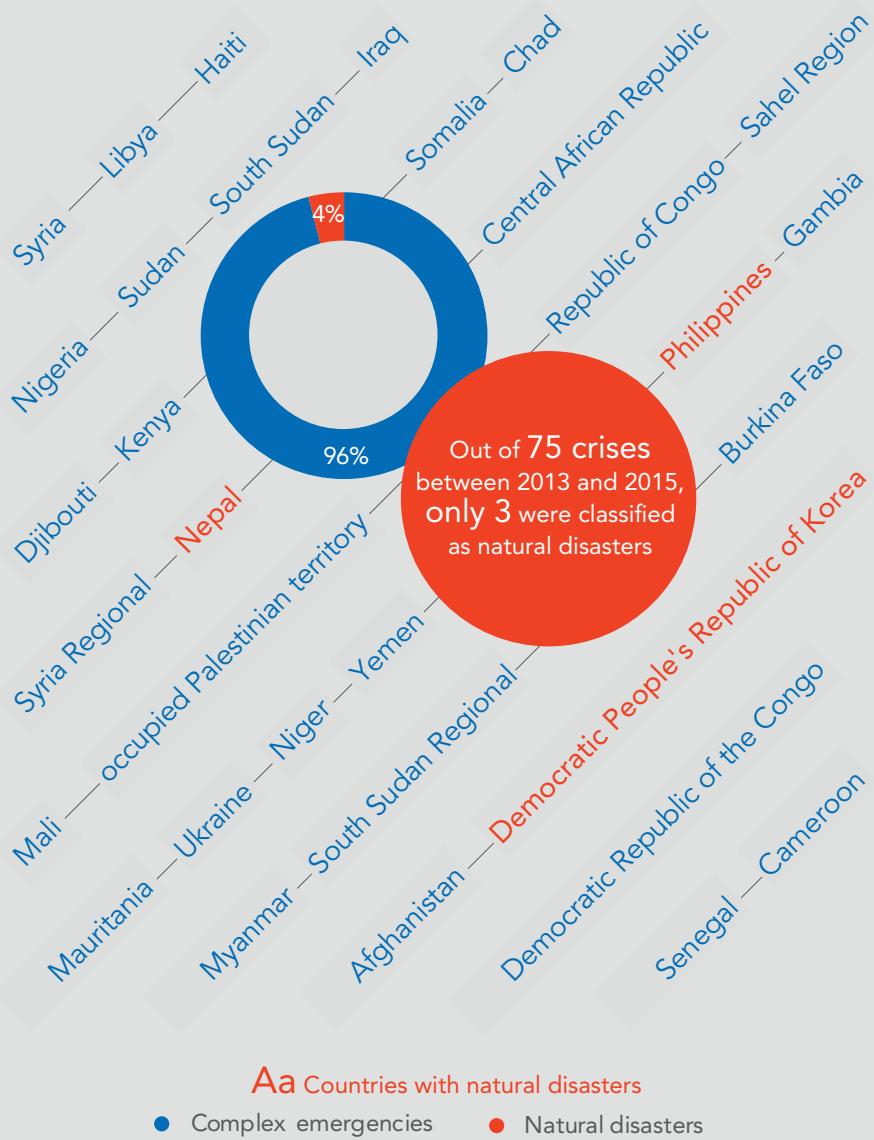
● Complex emergencies ● Natural disasters

Sources: FTS, inter-agency appeal documents, OCHA

This infographic looks at the breakdown of figures since 2013, classifying crises into natural disasters or complex emergencies (emergencies that bear conflict elements and require a multi-faceted response) and how that division affects the distribution of funding and people in need. Since 2013, the humanitarian community has witnessed—and continues to address—mega-crises such as Iraq and Syria, with appeals reaching the billion-dollar mark and the number of people targeted for assistance rising tremendously. These mega-crises have affected the balance. Today, approximately 97 per cent of humanitarian action, people in need and resources are in complex emergencies, not in natural disasters.

FIGURE 9

Types of crises 2013-2015



What is a complex emergency?

The official definition of a complex emergency is “*a humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/ or the ongoing United Nations country programme.*” (IASC, December 1994).

Such complex emergencies are typically characterized by:

- Extensive violence and loss of life; massive displacements of people; widespread damage to societies and economies
- The need for large-scale, multi-faceted humanitarian assistance
- The hindrance of humanitarian assistance by political and military constraints
- Significant security risks for humanitarian relief workers (OCHA Orientation Handbook on Complex Emergencies, 1999)

In categorizing an emergency as a natural disaster or a complex emergency, this report looked at the strategic priorities and parameters of a humanitarian response plan. If the response bore elements of natural disasters e.g., food insecurity, and conflict e.g., displacement, it was categorized as a complex emergency.



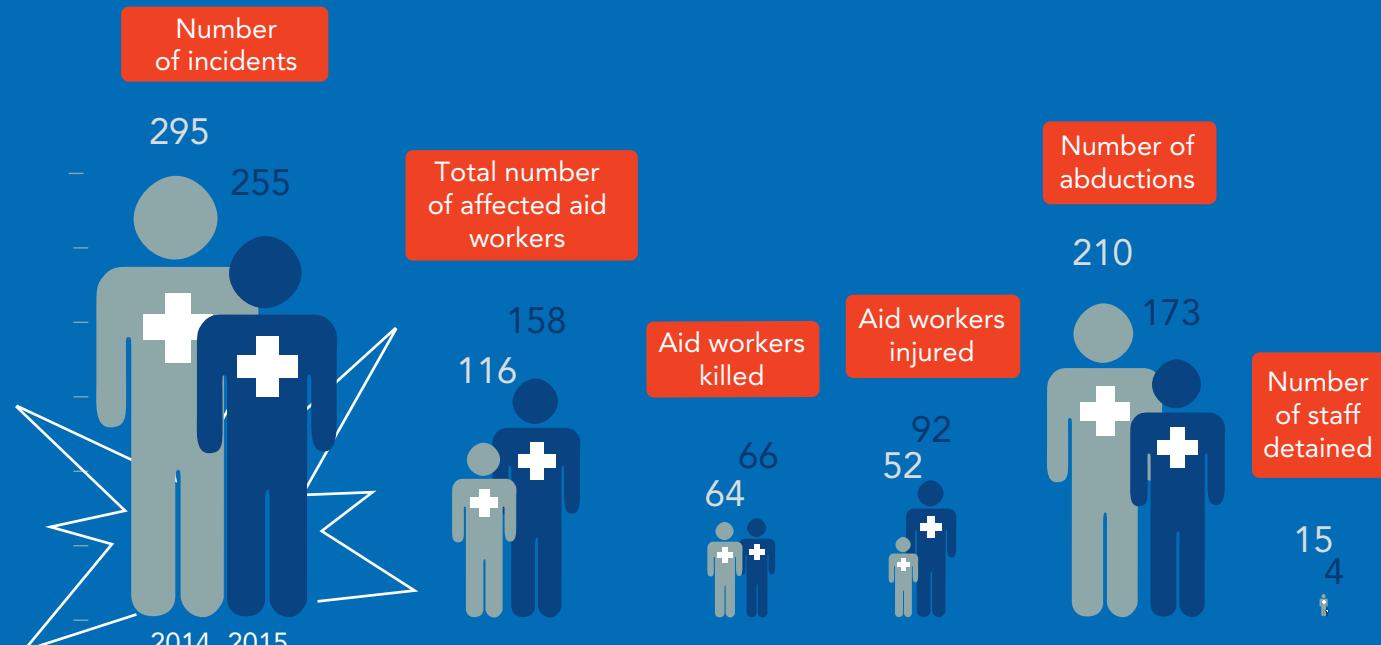
Protecting civilians in armed conflict: Afghanistan

Civilians caught in armed conflict are amongst the most vulnerable people in the world. All parties to conflict are obliged to respect and protect them, yet this obligation is commonly flouted. Moreover, the international community's commitment and ability to protect civilians in conflict and preserve their dignity are being challenged at every turn. In addition, the security of aid workers—an important tenet of international humanitarian law—is also being threatened.

Civilian casualties (deaths and injuries), 2009 to 2015



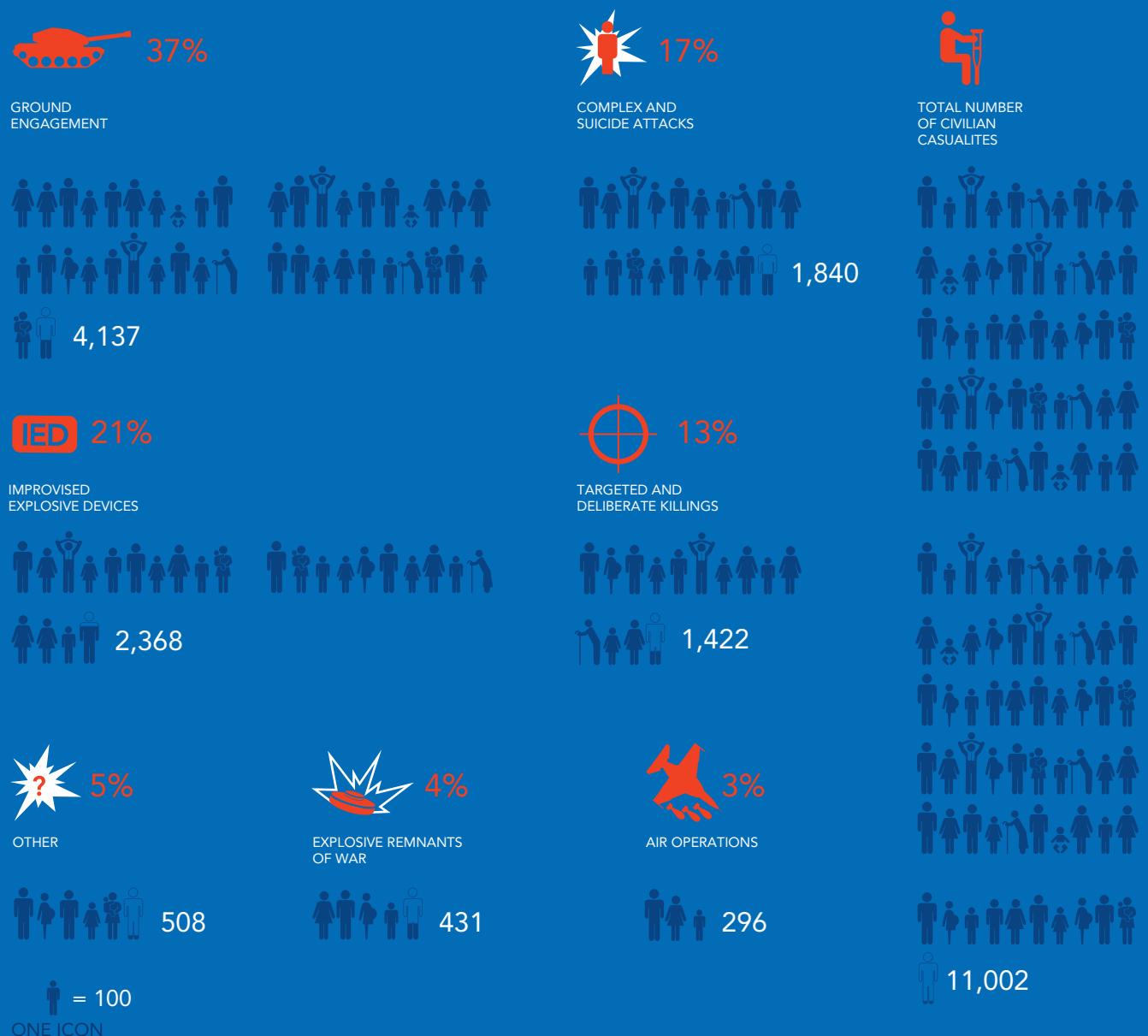
Aid worker security



In 2015, the conflict in Afghanistan continued to cause extreme harm to the civilian population, with the highest number of total civilian casualties (deaths and injuries) recorded by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) since 2009. Conflict-related violence increasingly harmed the most vulnerable people: in 2015, one in 10 civilian casualties was a woman and one in four was a child. Overall civilian casualties increased by 4 per cent in 2015, compared with 2014. UNAMA documented a 37 per cent increase in women casualties and a 14 per cent increase in child casualties.

Casualties by type of attack, 2015

FIGURE 10

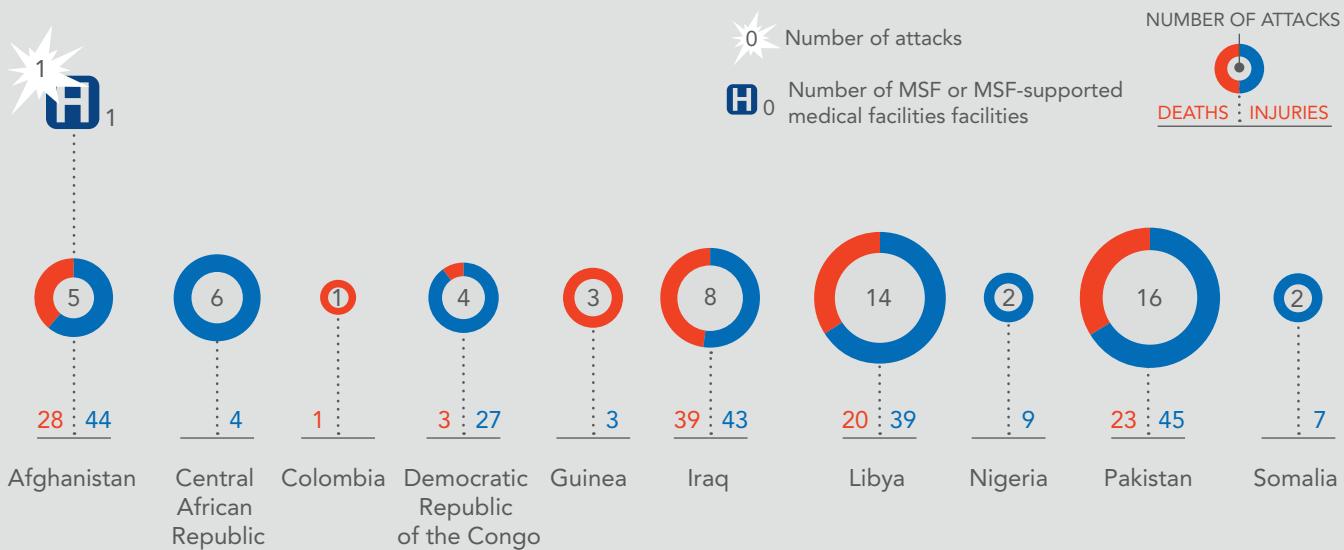




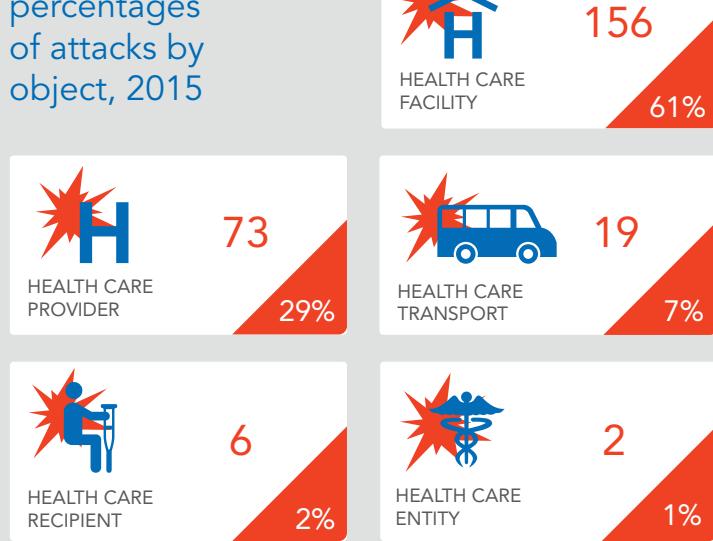
Health care in emergencies

Under international humanitarian law, parties to armed conflict must respect and protect medical staff, facilities and transports, as well as the wounded and sick. The parties must take all feasible precautions to verify that targets are legitimate military objectives, and to choose weapons and tactics so as to avoid and minimize incidental harm to medical personnel, facilities and transports, as well as the wounded and sick. Unfortunately, respect for the rules of war has been eroding over the last few years, with the number of deaths and injuries of medical staff increasing, as well as the number of facilities attacked.

Attacks on health care facilities, 2015



Numbers and percentages of attacks by object, 2015



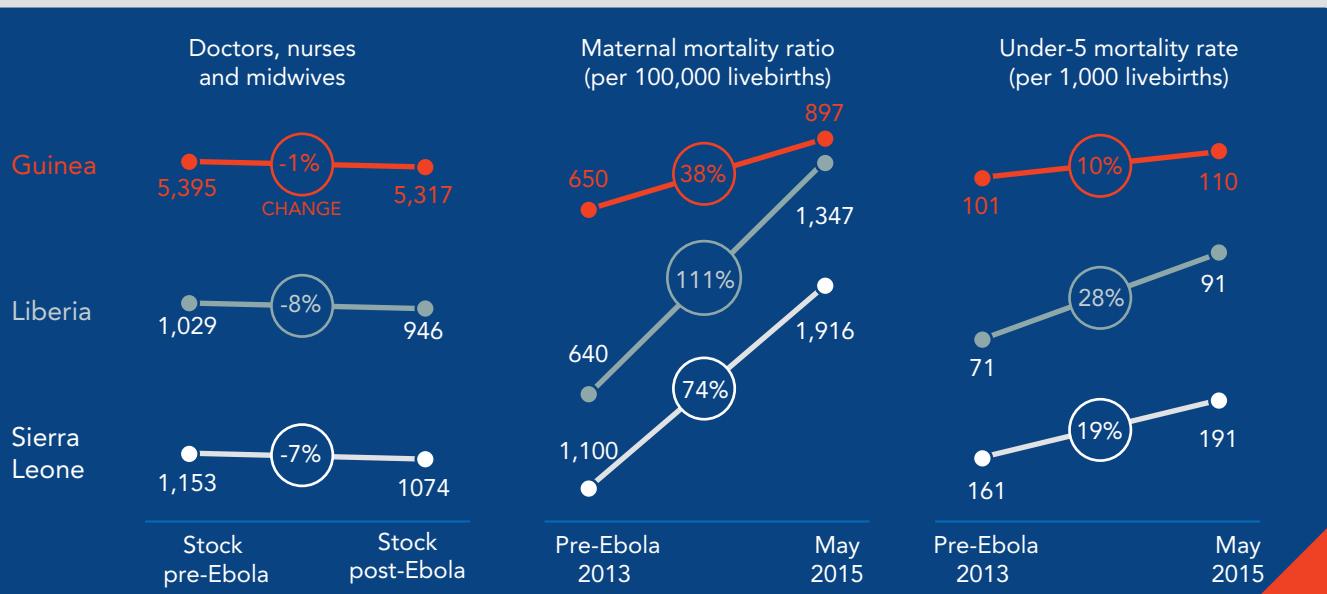
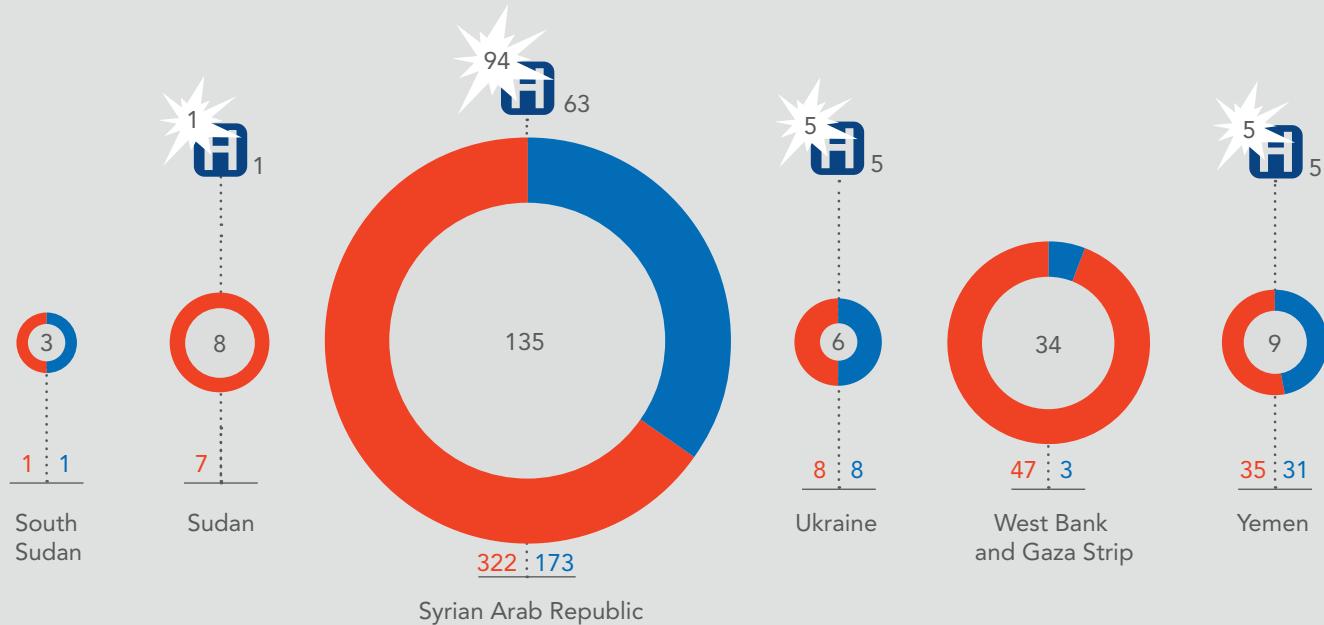
Health care in emergencies: non-conflict settings

Health care services in emergencies are affected by not only attacks in a conflict setting—they can also be affected by major pandemics if resilient infrastructure, staff and procedures are not in place, affecting national health services in the long term. This was the case with the Ebola virus, which devastated West Africa in 2014 and 2015.

Liberia—one of the worst hit countries—lost 8 per cent of its doctors, nurses and midwives in the crisis, leading to a 111 per cent increase in maternal mortality and a 28 per cent increase in under age 5 mortality.

In 2015, there were 256 attacks against medical facilities; over half (134) occurred in Syria. In the same year, these attacks caused 434 deaths and 322 injuries. The highest numbers of deaths and injuries also occurred in Syria. In some instances, medical facilities were hit multiple times. For example, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported 94 attacks by aerial bombings or shelling on MSF or MSF-supported health care facilities, yet only 63 facilities were hit, showing that some were hit multiple times.

FIGURE 11





Gender in humanitarian action

Women, girls, men and boys all suffer in a crisis, but women and girls face greater challenges and risks to reaching their full potential and leading safe, healthy and dignified lives due to structural gender inequalities. The capacity, knowledge and impact that women and local women's groups consistently display in a crisis is also rarely recognized, supported or enabled due to these structural inequalities. The World Humanitarian Summit emphasized the importance of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment and called for five core commitments to achieve this: empower women and girls as change-agents and leaders; ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health; implement a coordinated approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive; and comply with humanitarian policies on women's empowerment and women's rights. This infographic provides baseline information on each of these commitments to illustrate the enormous challenge moving forward: beyond political will to realize gender equality, there will need to be tangible investments if gender equality and women's empowerment is to become a reality in humanitarian crises.



Prevent and respond to gender-based violence



At least 1 in 5 female refugees and IDPs in countries affected by conflict are victims of sexual violence.

In 2015, only 0.5% of humanitarian funding went to gender-based violence support.



1 in 3 women AGED 15-49 YEARS experience physical and/or sexual violence within or outside the home

Humanitarian programming is gender responsive and complies with gender equality and women's empowerment policies

In 2012-13, **only 6%** of OECD-DAC aid to fragile situations targeted gender equality as the principal objective.

Most aid in support of gender equality in fragile situations goes to social sectors such as **education and health**.

Between 1990 and 2000, when the Security Council adopted 1325, just **11% of peace agreements** signed included a reference to women. Since the adoption of resolution 1325, **27% of peace agreements** have referenced women.

FIGURE 12

Women and girls as change agents and leaders



Only 3% of the military in UN missions are women, and the majority of these are employed as support staff.



In 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011, only 9% of negotiators were women



Globally, women occupied 23% of the seats in single or lower houses of parliament in 2014.



Globally, women earn on average 24% less than men and are less likely than men to receive a pension.

Universal access to sexual and reproductive health

67% less
MATERNAL DEATHS

70% less
UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES

If all women who want to avoid a pregnancy used modern contraceptives and all pregnant women and newborns received care at recommended WHO standards there would be:

77% less
NEWBORN DEATHS

Transmission of HIV from mothers to newborns would be nearly eliminated

The return on investment would be an estimated \$120 for every \$1 spent.

52%
MATERNAL DEATHS
are from three leading preventable causes: hemorrhage, sepsis, and hypertensive disorders

507
WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS
die every day
from complications of pregnancy and childbirth in emergencies and fragile situations.

39



Gender-based violence: a case study on Syria

Gender-based violence (GBV) crimes have devastating immediate and long-term effects on the lives of survivors and their families, altering the development and future of their communities. There is wide recognition that GBV against women and girls increases during conflict, including domestic violence, sexual violence and exploitation, and child marriage. Men and boys also experience sexual violence, especially in the context of detention and torture.

The devastating conflict in Syria has torn the fabric of society leaving the largest protection crisis globally as the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. More than half of Syria's population has been forced to leave their homes – over 10.5 million people. Since 2011, an average of 50 Syrian families have been displaced every hour of every day. Three in four Syrians live in poverty. A deep economic recession, fluctuating national currency, sanctions, soaring food and fuel prices and disrupted markets have contributed to Syrian's extreme vulnerability. Access to basic services such as water and electricity is sporadic at best and exploited by the parties to the conflict. The unpredictability and danger of daily life spreads terror, and the situation is ripe GBV.

Gender-based violence worldwide



Sexual assaults,
globally
are against girls
under the age of 16



Estimated cost of
intimate partner violence
more than political
violence and
interpersonal violence
(homicides) combined



Women, globally
(Estimated)
have experienced
physical and/or sexual
intimate partner
violence or non-partner
sexual violence in their
lifetime.

Gender-based violence in Syria and the region:
impact, risks and drivers

13.5 million

people are in need
of humanitarian
assistance, including:

- 360,000 pregnant women

- 4.1 million women and girls of a reproductive age

- 1.2 million women and girls of reproductive age in hard to reach and besieged locations

- 2.5 million youth

- 1.6 million internally displaced women and girls of reproductive age

What is gender-based violence?

This is an umbrella term for "any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e., gender) differences between males and females." (IASC, 2015) GBV can be physical e.g., spouse beating, sexual e.g., forced prostitution, psychological e.g., humiliation and discrimination, harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and economic e.g., denial of access to resources.

FIGURE 13

4.8 million
registered Syria
refugees in
neighbouring
countries include:

- **1.2 million**
refugee women and girls
of reproductive age
- **80,500**
refugee pregnant
women
- **700,000**
refugee youth
in need



67% of women in Syria
reported receiving
"punishment" from
their husbands
87% of which was
physical violence

Factors that contribute to GBV in Syria and the region



SOCIAL

22% of refugee youth in Lebanon
accept the use of violence within
the family



EDUCATION

17% of displaced children
in Syria are in school

700,000 or 53%
of Syrian refugee children
are out of school



ECONOMIC

2 out of 3 Syrian refugees
live below the Jordanian absolute
poverty line

Over 3 in 4 Syrians live
in poverty

Over 60% of the Syrian labour
force is unemployed

1 million
Syrian refugees in Lebanon

145,000
Syrian refugee women are
heads of households



SECURITY

36% of displaced respondents
reported living in shelters with
inadequate protection

Women and girls are exposed to
arrest and physical punishment for
not adhering to new rules imposed
by extremist groups inside Syria



ACCESS TO GBV SERVICES

1 in 3 females of female-headed
households have never left the house,
or left only rare or when necessary
due to fears of harassment

In Jordan, about **50%** of survivors
accessing gender-based violence
services suffered domestic violence

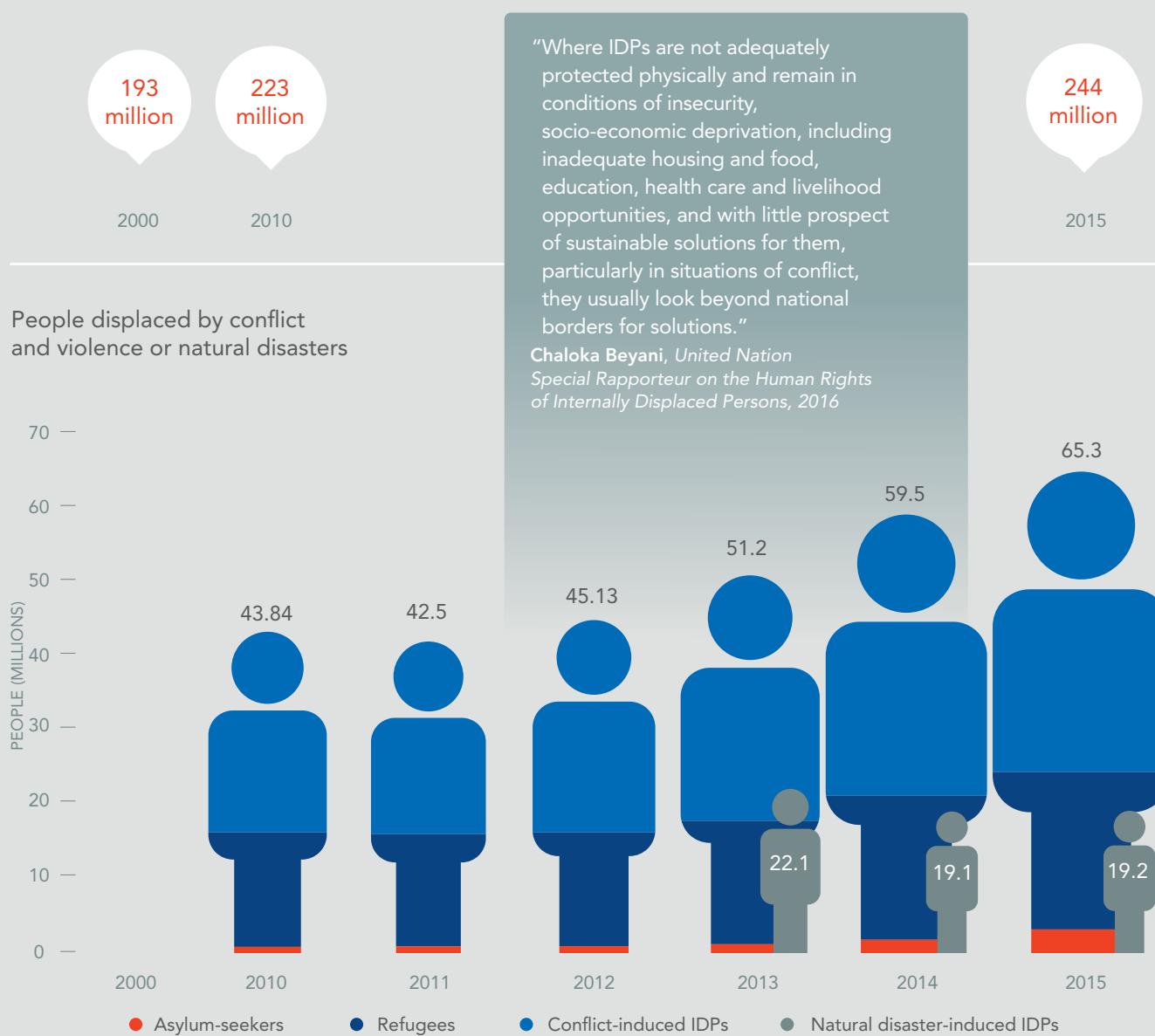


Link between IDPs, refugees and migrants

People move from their country of origin for many reasons: family, in search of better economic prospects, to flee conflict and violence or for professional advancement, among others. People who leave their country in a predominantly voluntary nature are considered international migrants, to be distinguished from refugees and IDPs. Refugees have a specific legal status, while IDPs are forced to leave their homes but stay in their country of origin. However, these categories are not as rigid as they appear. International migrants sometimes leave to escape situations of extreme deprivation, casting doubt over how 'voluntary' their move was. A person may also be considered an IDP, refugee

Population movements in numbers

Migrants

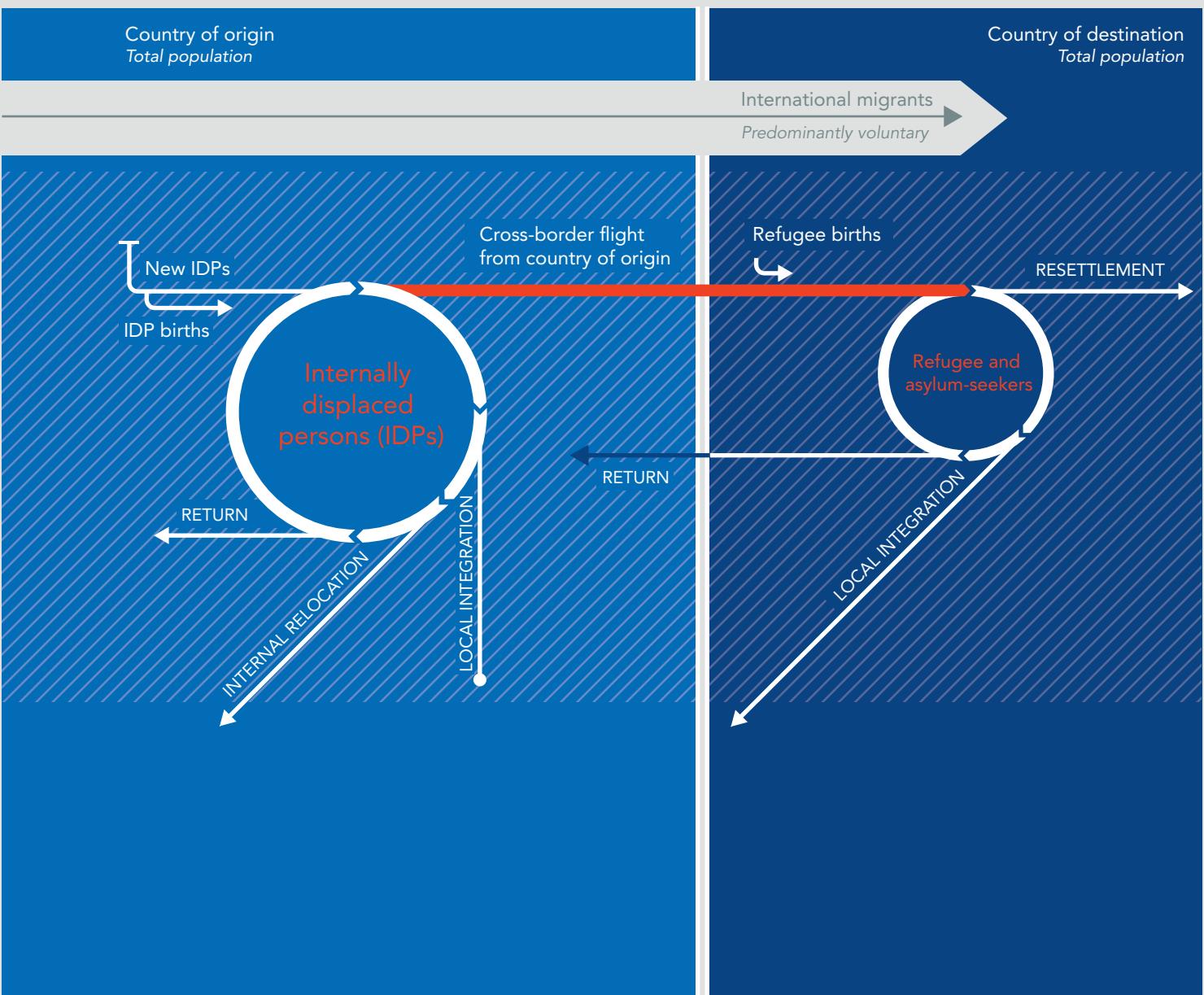


Sources: DESA, IDMC, OCHA, UNHCR

or migrant at different points in times, depending on the causes of the move and location. Many IDPs experience a second or third displacement, in particular due to the failure of internal protection systems. One of these displacements may be across an international border. Anecdotal evidence suggests that a large number of refugees start their journey as IDPs. Some IDPs are displaced by natural disasters, eventually being considered migrants for lack of a specific category if they resort to crossing a border. To paint a comprehensive picture of human mobility, all of these phenomena need to be considered in relation to one another.

Global population movements

FIGURE 14





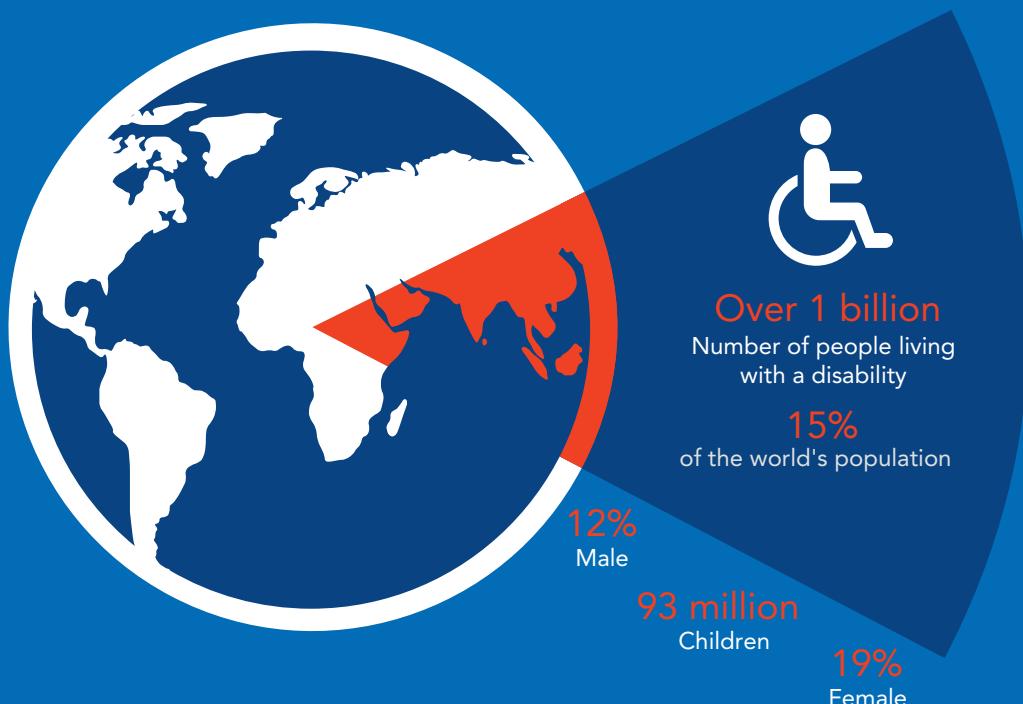
Leaving no one behind: disability in humanitarian action

Currently, over 1 billion people globally are living with a disability, 93 million of whom are children. Differences exist among developed and developing countries, but people with disabilities suffer from a lack of care or access to services. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006, provides that States shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of people with disabilities in situations of risk.

Humanitarian crises exacerbate pre-existing social and economic inequalities, while also worsening or creating new impairments. Data suggests that persons with disabilities report discrepancies between the services that are available in crises

Disabilities: a global picture

Population worldwide living with a disability



Main actors providing assistance according to persons with disabilities



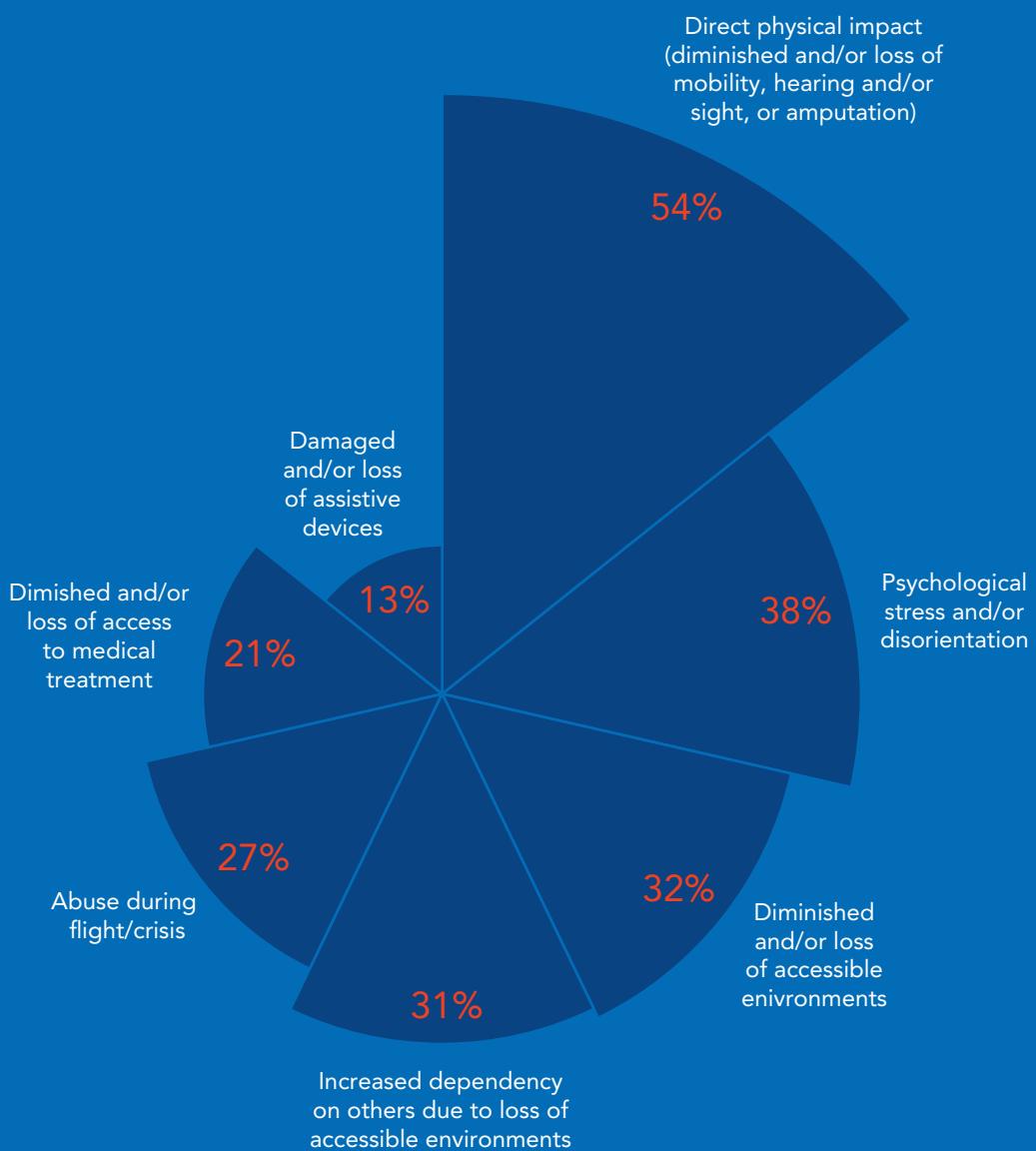
Sources: Handicap International, UNHCR, Women's Refugee Commission, World Bank

and those that they need. These gaps in access can be addressed by humanitarian actors identifying persons with disabilities during project planning, incorporating their needs and ensuring accessibility of their services. The *Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action* was adopted at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. The charter articulates the commitment to deliver inclusive humanitarian action for people with disabilities by removing barriers related to accessing aid, protection and recovery support and promote meaningful involvement of people with disabilities and their representative organizations in humanitarian preparedness and response programs.

Impact of crises on persons with disabilities

Percentage of people with disabilities reporting:

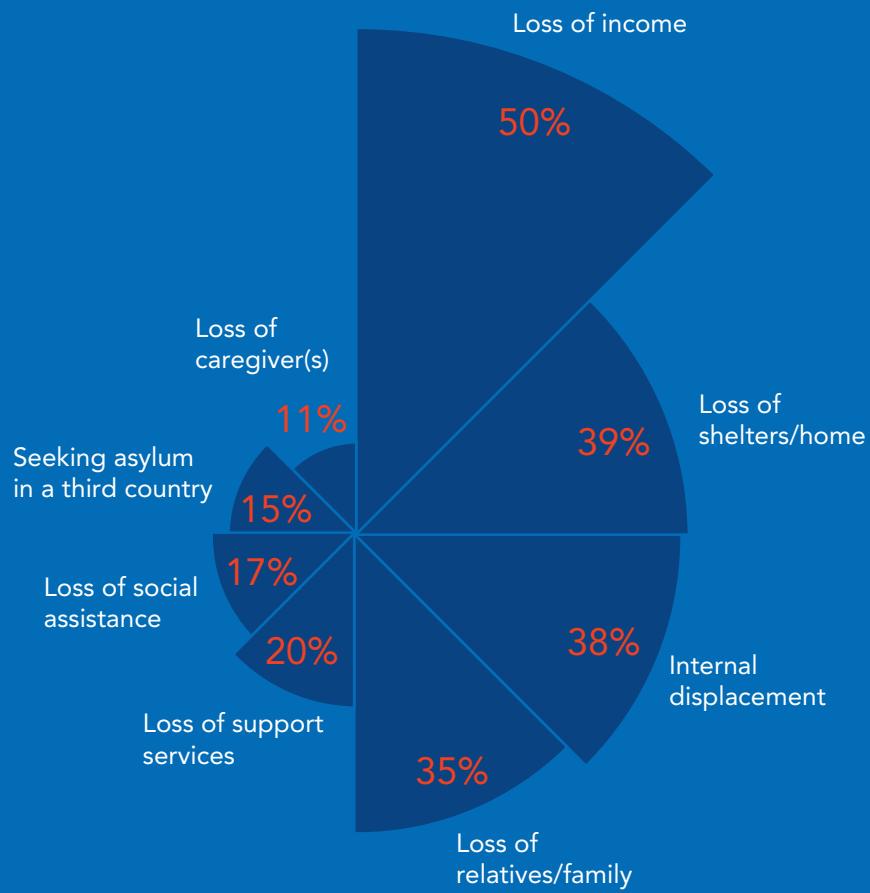
FIGURE 15





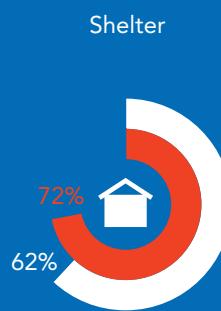
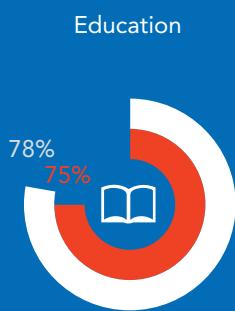
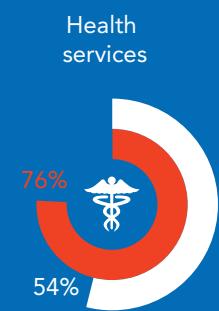
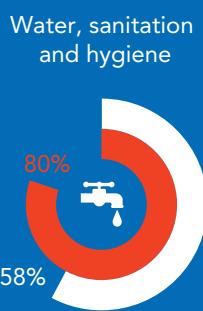
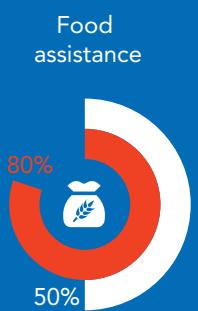
Impact of a humanitarian crisis on social and economic environment

Percentage of people with disabilities reporting:



Humanitarian response

Gaps in access to services

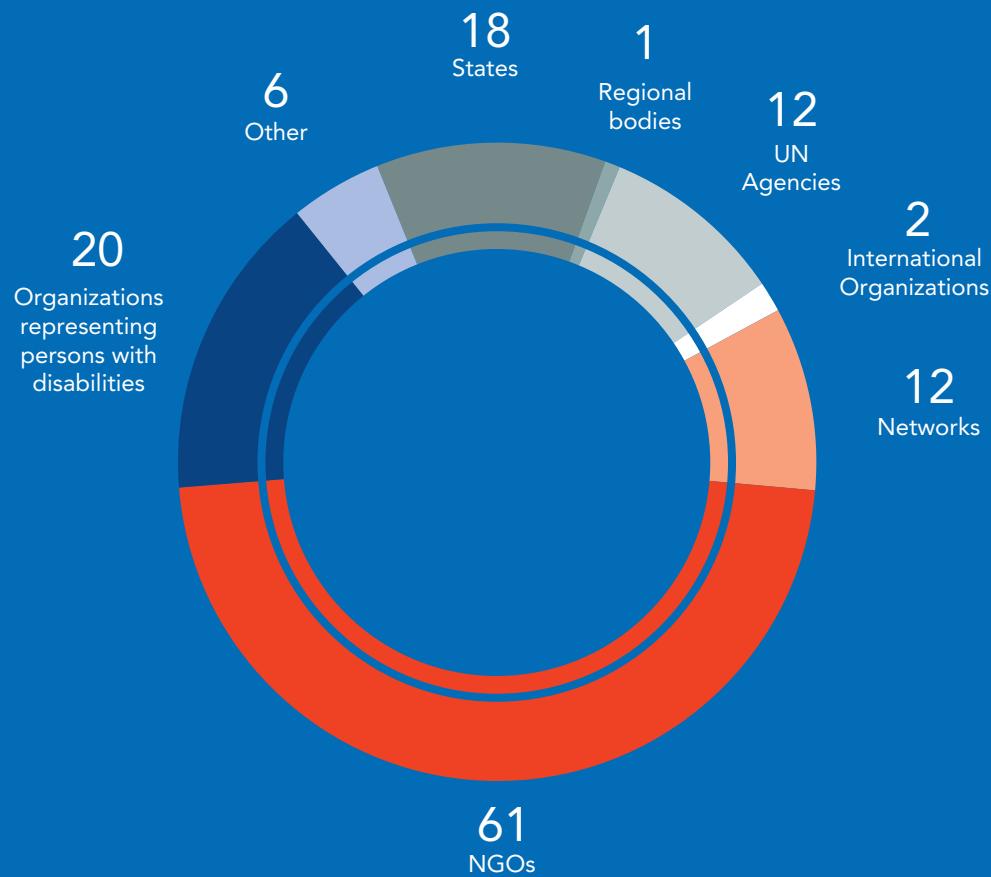


Percentage of people with disabilities declaring that the service was not available

● Conflict ● Natural disaster

Sources: Handicap International, UNHCR, Women's Refugee Commission, World Bank

Endorsing stakeholders of Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action



Top barrier that impedes access to services: lack of information about services and their availability

92 per cent of responders estimate that people with disabilities are not properly taken into account in current programming

Only 30 to 45% of humanitarian services are accessible to persons with disabilities

Top three services provided by DPOs: awareness-raising, identification of persons with disabilities and initial assessments.

Only 35% of responders set specific targets for the participation of women and girls with disabilities in humanitarian activities

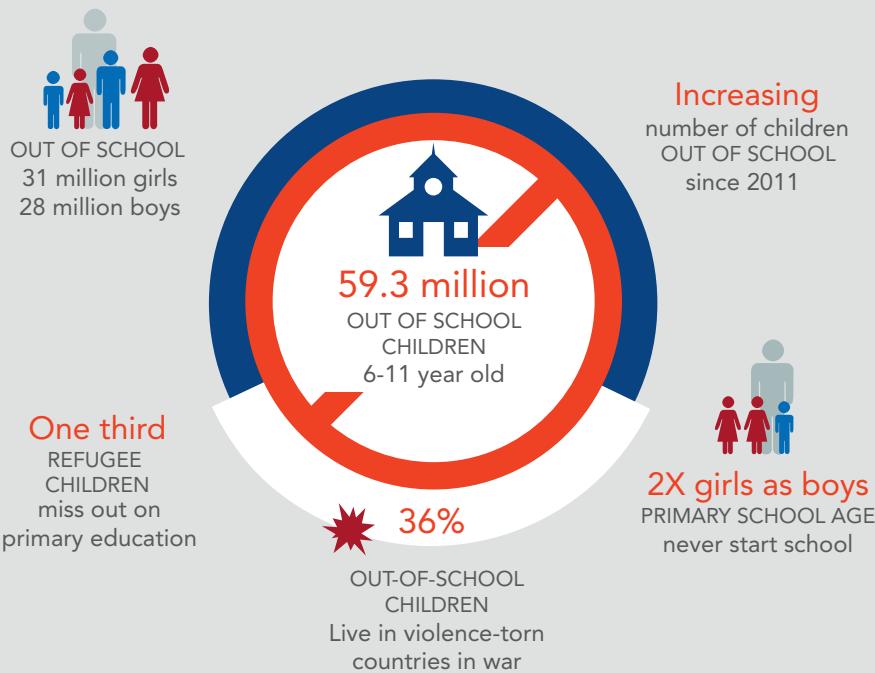


Transcending humanitarian-development divides

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an ambitious 15-year vision that aims to leave no one behind and reach those furthest behind first, including those affected by humanitarian crises worldwide. In order to deliver on this, the Secretary-General, ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit, called on humanitarian and development actors to adopt a new way of working that transcends humanitarian-development divides to achieve collective outcomes, over multi-year timeframes and based on the comparative advantages of a wide range of actors. A collective outcome is the result that development, humanitarian and other actors want to achieve in a particular context at the end of three to five years as installments towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Education

Where are we now



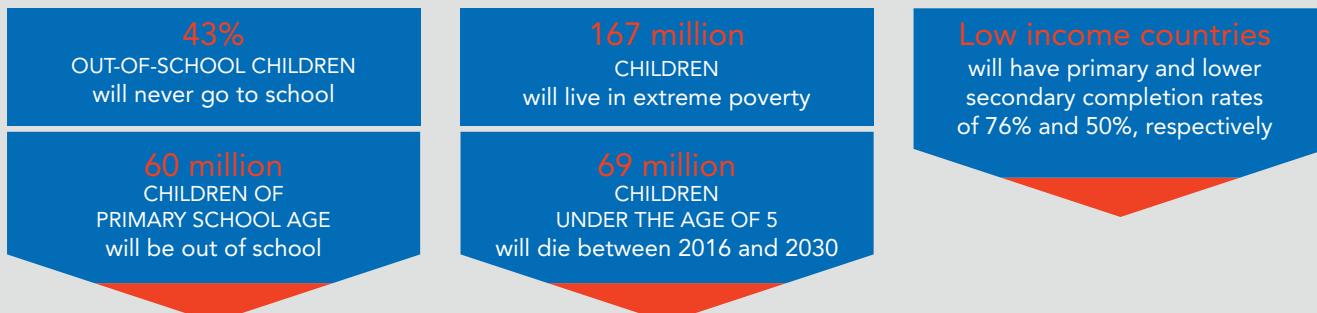
Where we could be

To meet SDG 4 by 2030, the pace of progress of education in crisis situations in the next 15 years will have to outpace that of the Millennium Development Goals period. The 'Education Cannot Wait' fund is one example of an initiative that aims to bridge the gap between development programmes in a humanitarian crisis. One of the core functions of the fund is to "plan and respond collaboratively, with a particular emphasis on enabling humanitarian and development actors to work together on shared objectives." The fund was launched at the World Humanitarian Summit.



What could happen if we fail to act together

Unless the world tackles inequity today, in 2030

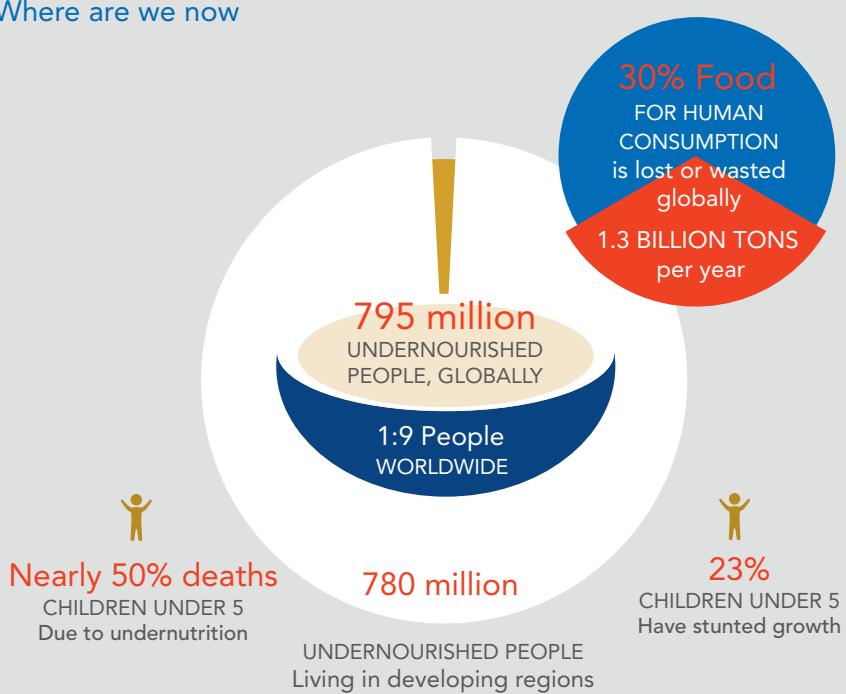


Sources: FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO

Below are two examples of challenges that can be addressed by bringing together humanitarian, development and other actors: the advancement of nutrition security and education in crisis contexts. Over the past decade, the number of undernourished people decreased by 167 million. And yet, there remain more than 795 million undernourished people globally. Education has a long way to go: today there are more 59.3 million children out of school worldwide. Moreover, more than one third of the world's refugee children are missing out on primary education. If humanitarian, development and other actors do not work together to address this, the Sustainable Development Goals will remain elusive, and millions will be left behind in the ambition of delivering zero hunger and universal primary education in crisis contexts.

Nutrition

Where are we now



What could happen if we fail to act together

Global trends will continue to worsen:

- Global warming** will change normal rainfall patterns, exacerbating droughts and flooding, affecting agricultural yields
- A decreased agricultural labour force** as young people move to cities
- Early action** based on climate-triggered forecasts could halve the cost of emergency response

FIGURE 16

Where we could be

Ending hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2) relies heavily on sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. An example of an initiative that aims to foster collective action to end hunger is the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge, launched in 2012.



It aims to bring together all stakeholders to communicate the importance of nutrition security and inclusive, sustainable and resilient agriculture as a key element to delivering on the promise of the 2030 Agenda. Participants at the World Humanitarian Summit emphasized that achieving zero hunger requires urgent action, leadership, and a new way of working enabled by longer-term financing and partnerships with the private sector, international financing institutions and local communities.

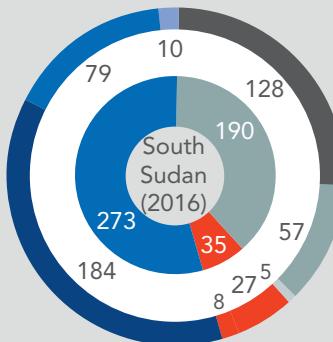
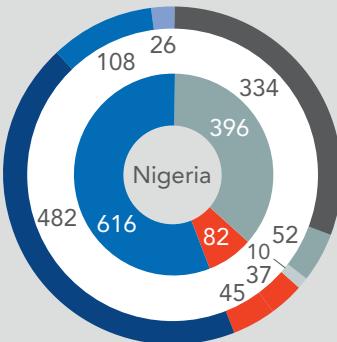
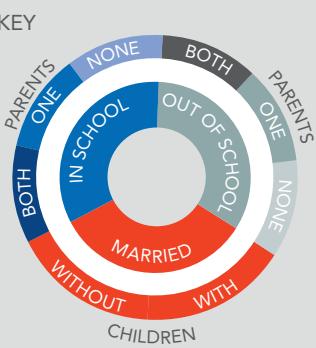
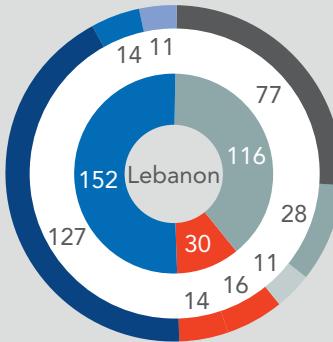
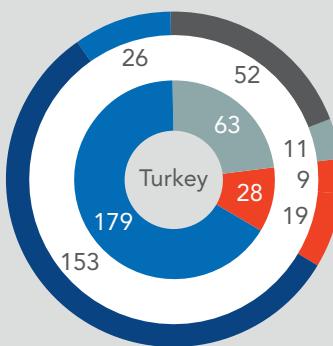
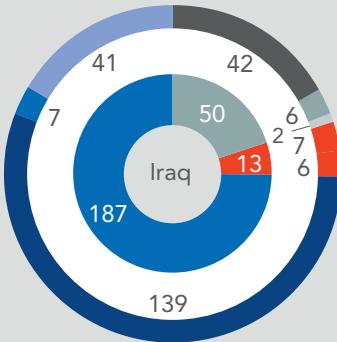
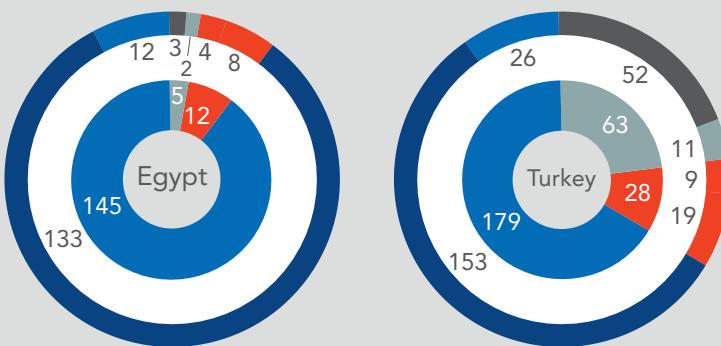


Localization: using data and technology for better contextual awareness

Data are changing the face of humanitarian response, providing unprecedented opportunities to innovate and better assist affected people. The Secretary-General, in his report *One Humanity, Shared Responsibility*, called for humanitarian action to be driven by shared data and analysis. Accurate data is crucial in humanitarian response. Data contributes to planning

Profiling adolescent girls for better programming

Investing in girls in emergency settings by building their cognitive, educational, economic, health and social assets turns them into active participants in the workforce. Vulnerable, harder-to-reach adolescent girls, i.e., those needing the most support, often remain unassisted. The Women's Refugee Commission's 'I'm Here' approach refers to key steps and complementary field tools that humanitarians can use to produce actionable information to reach adolescent girls (and boys). I'm Here includes the Population Council's Girl Roster™—a programming tool that generates an estimate of girls who may benefit from humanitarian support. Using information about girls' age, marital and childbirth status, the Girl Roster sorts girls into basic vulnerability/capacity segments, as illustrated in the charts to the left. These results can help humanitarians increase adolescent girls' access to resources, facilities and protective social networks.



processes by showing gaps in national capacities, supporting rapid decisions by reflecting humanitarian need and providing the evidence base for advocacy. Data can play an important role in enhancing contextual awareness at the local level to inform better programming. This infographic shows three innovative tools that use data to provide humanitarians with enriched contextual awareness.

Girl Roster™ output for South Sudan (2014)

FIGURE 17

In most settings, there are strong contrasts between assumptions during the planning process and what the data shows. For example, at an IDP Camp in South Sudan (2014) the starting assumption was that most of the girls were attending school, so programmes were delivered through formal schools. The Girl Roster™ output for South Sudan (2014, shown below) helped to provide responders with better understanding of the situation of girls leading to improved programming. This is an example of how data can drive better decision-making.

Age Group	UNMARRIED					MARRIED		Total	
	IN SCHOOL		OUT OF SCHOOL			Has a child	No child		
	Living with both parents	Living with one or neither parent	Living with both parents	Living with one or neither parent					
6 to 9	62	7	55	15				139	
10 to 14	60	10	22	11	1	9		113	
15 to 17	19	1	3	2	9	5		39	
18 to 24	9	0	3	0	11	0		23	
Unknown	13	4	30	5	4	0		56	
Total	163	22	113	33	25	14			

FINDING

Almost half (45 per cent) of all girls (6 to 17 years) were out of school. More than 40 per cent of adolescent girls (10 to 17 years) were not in school.

ACTION TAKEN BASED ON FINDING

Establishing two informal “safe space” platforms at two points furthest from the school where the concentration of out-of-school girls lived and interacted.

FINDING

Thirty-nine adolescent girls and young women were married, of whom 25 already had at least one child. Merely having a health facility at the camp did not translate into these girls having the capacity and mobility to access services.

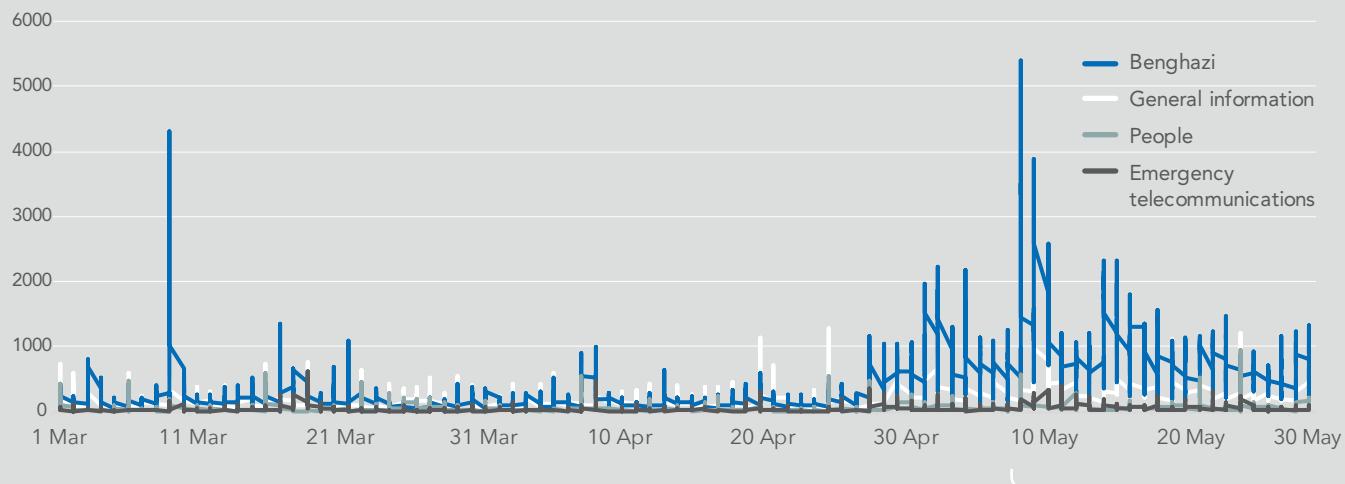
ACTION TAKEN BASED ON FINDING

The only health clinic, which previously did not provide services to adolescents, hired two female healthworkers to carry out targeted outreach and health service delivery for adolescent girls.

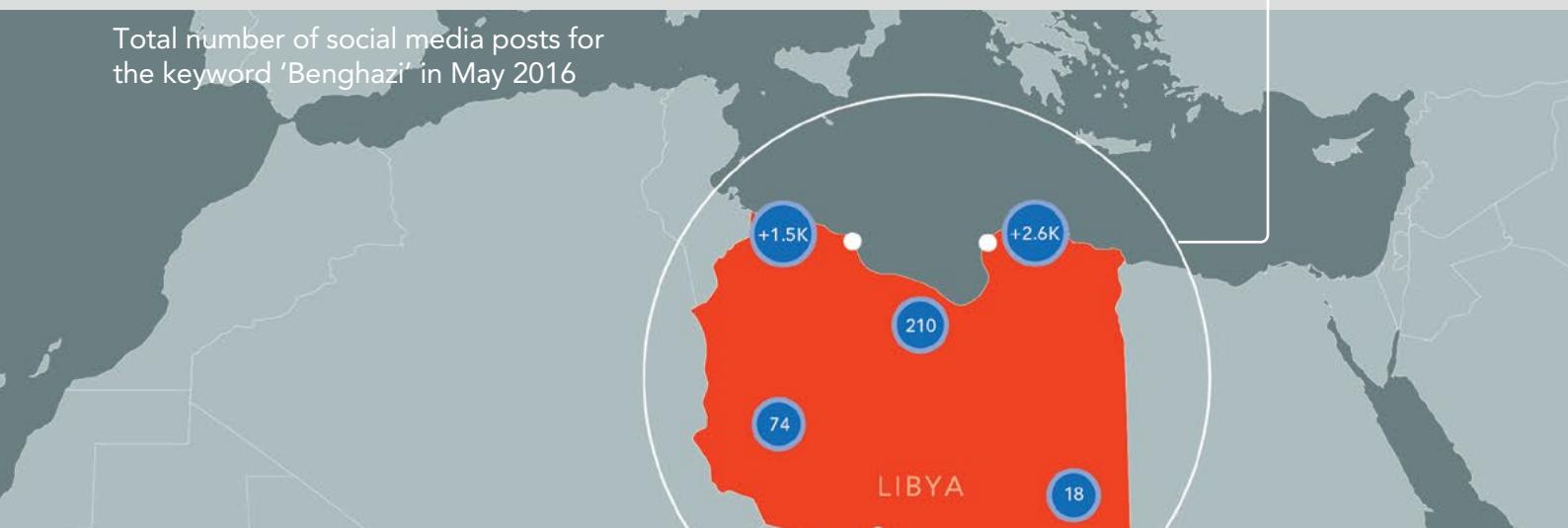


Social media analysis in complex emergencies: Libya

Largest number of mentions of select keywords, Libya (March-May 2016)



Total number of social media posts for the keyword 'Benghazi' in May 2016

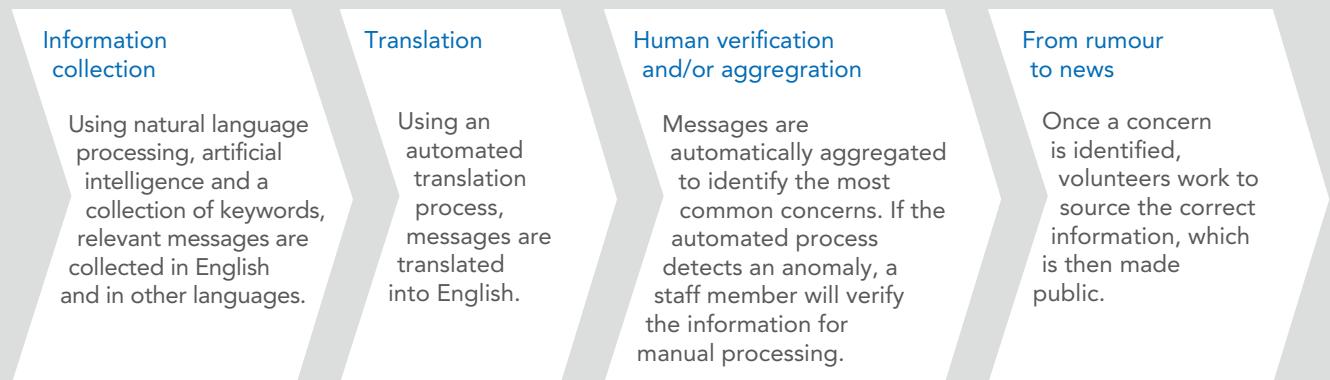


During humanitarian crises, social media users post messages, photos and videos to various social media platforms. The use of social media as a means for communication and a place to gather data remains an experimental field for humanitarian organizations. However, there is increasing recognition of social media's potential to enhance contextual awareness. Given the large volume, velocity and variety of information expressed on social

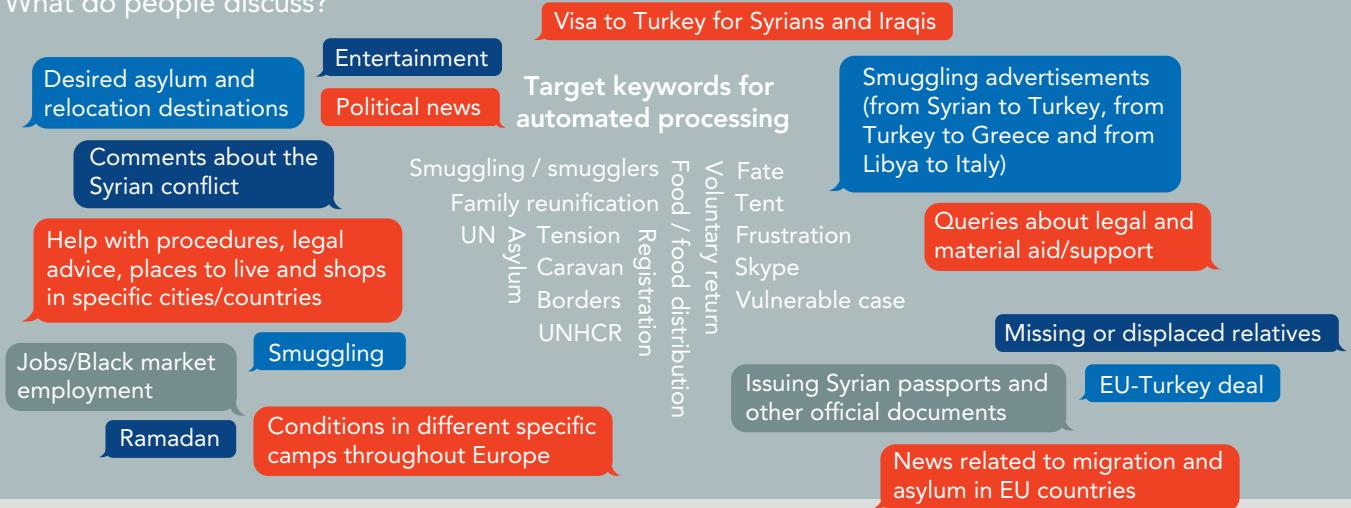
media sites, highlighting trends and correlations requires significant amounts of processing. Technologies for processing and aggregating those messages through a mixture of computing algorithms and human annotations have continued to mature in recent years. In one such instance, Microsoft partnered with OCHA to work on an automated social-media analysis process for a complex emergency in a location where there is heavy social media use but little

access for humanitarians: Libya. Using a complex set of automated algorithms that use natural language processing, sentiment analysis and geospatial inference, messages were categorized according to their topic, location and sentiment. A visual dashboard then displayed these categorized messages on a map. Humanitarians may use the dashboard to study and manipulate the visualized data, enriching their contextual awareness.

A major challenge in meeting the needs of refugees lies in information. Often, there are language barriers as well as a poor understanding of official information sources. *News That Moves - Mediterranean Rumor Tracker* is a project that collects rumours among refugees passing through Europe. By identifying misinformation and responding to it with relevant, factual information, *News That Moves* aims to keep the refugee population informed and at the forefront of response. *News That Moves* issues are available in Arabic, English, Farsi and Greek.



What do people discuss?



From rumours to news

MARCH 2016: "People have to pay in order to pass from the fast track process even if they are a vulnerable case."

ANSWER: It is free to register at the registration centres... [and] apply for relocation in another European Union country. To be eligible, you have to be from Syria, Iraq, Eritrea, Central African Republic, Swaziland, Yemen or Bahrain, or be a stateless person from one of these countries, and first apply for asylum in Greece. There is no fast track for the relocation program. It is not mandatory to apply.

MARCH 2016: "In Germany, they provide accommodation and monthly salary for 2 years."

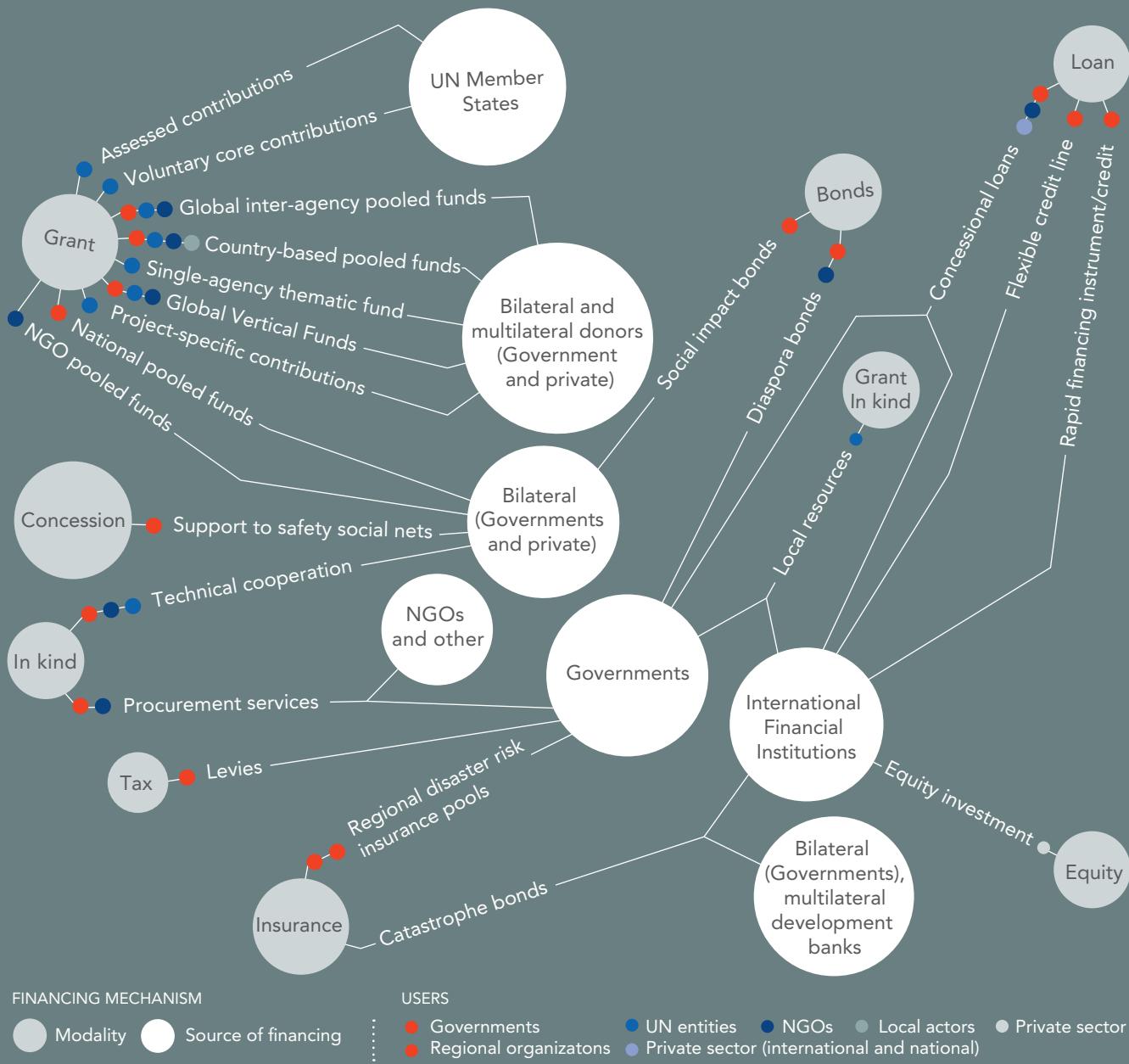
ANSWER: Welcome centres in Germany provide basic needs, including housing, food, clothing and health care. Asylum seekers receive €143 per month per adult for personal needs. If you are granted international protection you are entitled to social welfare, child benefits, child-raising benefits, integration allowances and language courses. Also, you receive a temporary residence permit.



Innovative instruments for humanitarian financing

Traditionally, the provision of humanitarian assistance has relied on grant mechanisms, i.e., a transfer made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required. However, in an age where humanitarian needs and funding requirements are increasing due to crises that are crossing the billion-dollar mark, humanitarians need to get creative about funding, using loans, grants, bonds and insurance mechanisms. This shift also requires donors to be more flexible in the way they finance responses, including giving longer-term funding. And it requires aid agencies to be as efficient and transparent as possible about how they spend their money.

Mapping innovative financing mechanisms

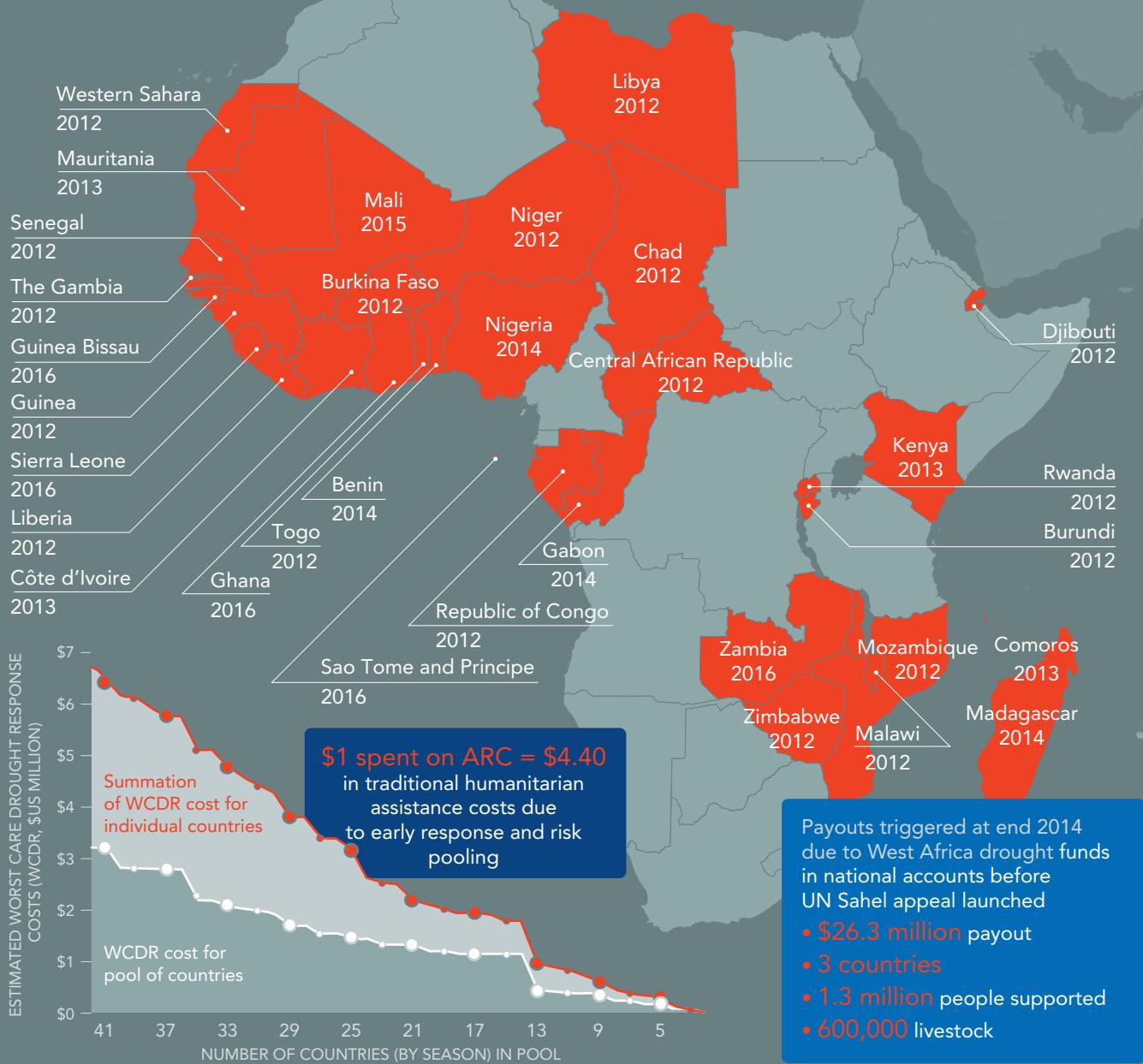


Sources: African Risk Capacity, Development Initiatives, OCHA, World Bank

The African Union's (AU) African Risk Capacity (ARC) is an example of an innovative financing mechanism for preparedness. ARC brings together four elements: early warning, contingency planning, climate-risk insurance and climate-adaptation finance. ARC provides Governments with access to immediate funds for early and planned responses to support vulnerable populations in the event of weather shocks. By 2020, ARC aims to reach as many as 30 countries with \$1.5 billion of coverage against drought, flood and cyclones, indirectly insuring about 150 million Africans, and transforming the way weather risks are managed by embedding disaster preparedness and financing in sovereign risk-management systems.

African Risk Capacity

FIGURE 18



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.



Financing local action

One of the commitments in the Agenda for Humanity is to reinforce local systems, including by investing in local capacities. Local organizations face significant barriers to access international funding. In this context, country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) are an agent of change in the fulfilment of commitments to greater localization of aid. CBPFs promote the equitable inclusion of local and international actors in the collective prioritization, programming and delivery of humanitarian assistance, which is critical to ensure context-appropriate interventions. CBPFs leverage the comparative advantages of local and national NGOs, such as their proximity and access to affected people; knowledge of the territory; culture; language; social networks and dynamics; understanding of needs; and likeliness to remain on the ground after the emergency.

CBPFs are currently the largest source of direct international funding for national NGOs and one of the most important instruments to support decentralized, field-driven humanitarian assistance. In 2015, CBPFs allocated \$473 million in total, 16 per cent (about \$74 million) was directly allocated to national NGOs. This was roughly half of the total global amount of direct funding provided to national NGOs. Transparent and consultative allocation processes allow CBPFs to support the delivery of humanitarian response plans (HRPs). These processes also ensure that needs-based, more coordinated, inclusive and flexible funding is available and prioritized at the local level by those who are closer to people in need. CBPFs also strengthen the Humanitarian Coordinator's leadership and ability to improve operational conditions and overcome constraints on the ground related to security, access, information, logistics and coordination, resulting in collective benefits for the humanitarian community and a better response to affected people.

Overview of country-based pooled funds in 2015

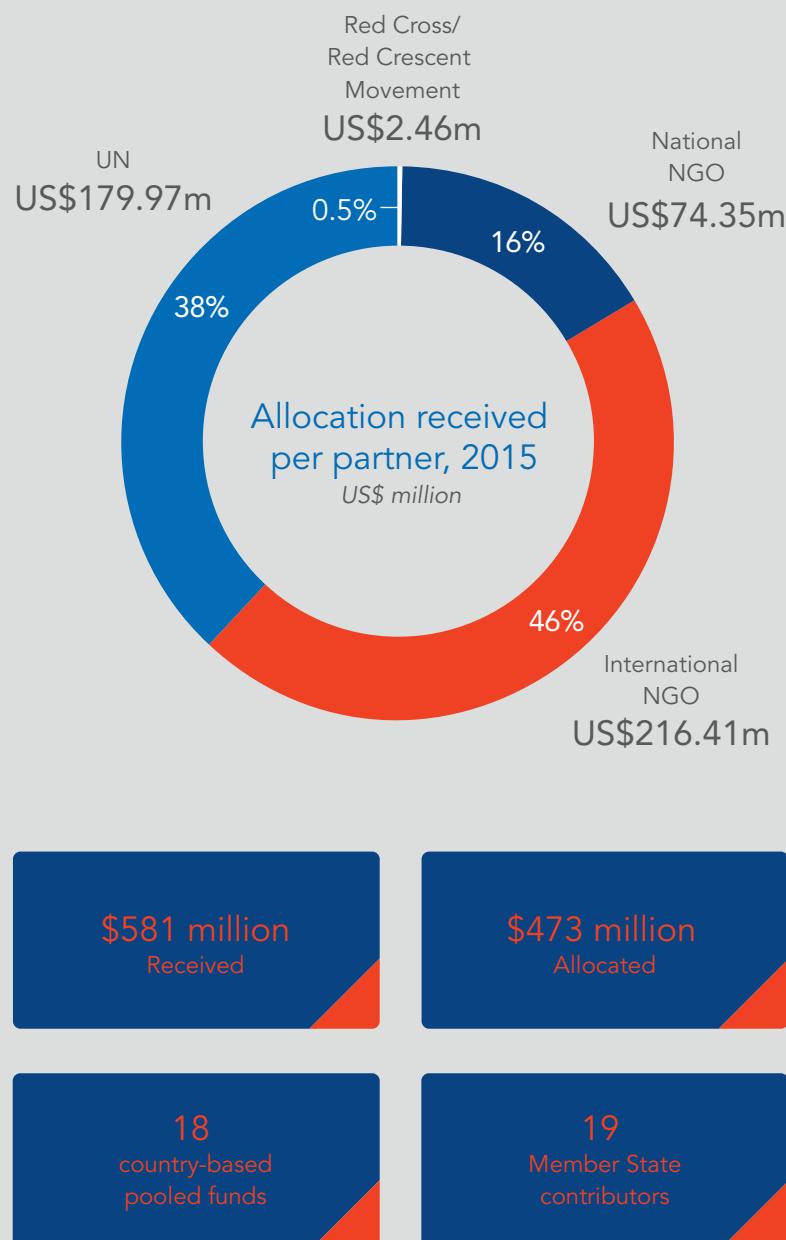
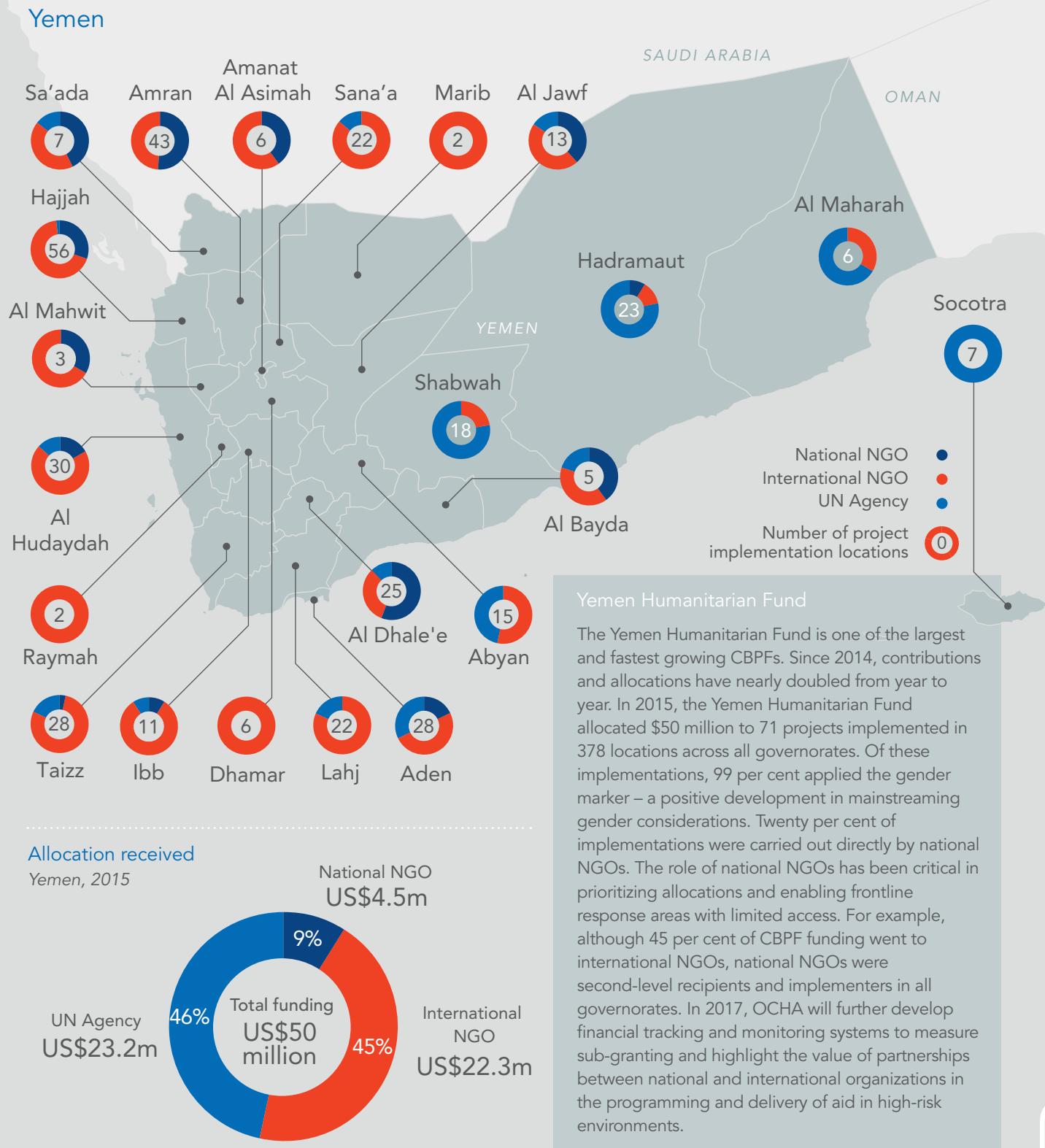


FIGURE 19



The Agenda for Humanity

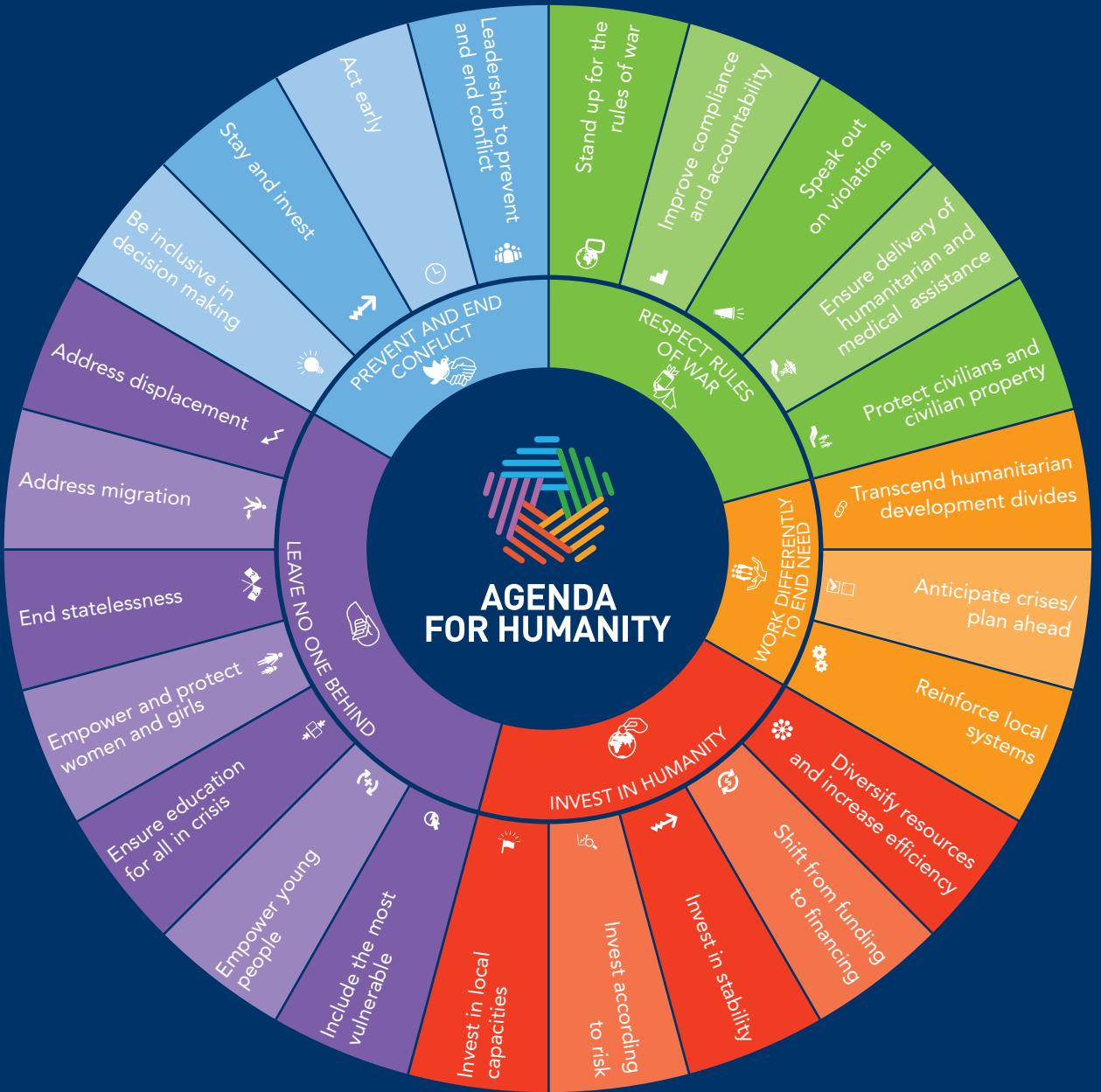
The World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, May 2016) was a pivotal moment for the global community. Ahead of the Summit, the Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, put forward a new Agenda for Humanity, calling on global leaders to stand up for our common humanity and reduce human suffering. The Agenda consists of five Core Responsibilities and 24 transformations that are needed to achieve progress to address and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability.

At the Summit, 9,000 participants representing 180 Member States of the United Nations, over 700 local and international NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders demonstrated overwhelming support for the transformations called for in the Agenda for Humanity, making over 3,500 commitments to take the Agenda forward.

In his report to the seventy-first General Assembly on the outcomes of the Summit, the Secretary-General called for all stakeholders to deliver on their commitments and continue to advance the Agenda for Humanity. The Secretary-General said the Summit was a point of departure towards a larger multi-year change agenda. The political, institutional and intellectual energy and investment that stakeholders put into the Summit must now be geared toward implementing that change agenda.

To provide a global centre-point and hub for follow-up, as well as to sustain the spirit of collaboration, the Secretary-General launched an online Platform for Action, Commitments and Transformation (PACT). The PACT (www.agendaforhumanity.org) provides a searchable database of commitments received in writing by the World Humanitarian Summit secretariat and showcases some of the initiatives launched at the Summit. New developments in the platform will provide a light but effective system for stakeholders to self-report on progress in advancing commitments while allowing additional commitments to be made. The PACT will also be a hub for information sharing and showcasing results. Overall, delivering for people in humanitarian crises is a critical part of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and essential to our collective pledge to "leave no one behind".

FIGURE 20



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 are 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.

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 using data from the OECD DAC and FTS. The 29 OECD DAC members² 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 – 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 inter-agency appeals

To raise money for humanitarian activities, humanitarian organizations often issue appeals or strategic response plans (post-2013). 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.** Strategic response plans (formerly consolidated appeals), which are used when several organizations appeal together for funds for the same crisis. The strategic response process is used by aid organizations to plan, coordinate, fund, implement and monitor their activities. A strategic response plan 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.

For the purposes of this report, the term 'inter-agency appeals' is used to denote, interchangeably, consolidated appeals, strategic response plans, flash appeals and other appeals that follow similar principles and processes (such as joint Government-UN plans). See www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space.

Years, symbols and conventions

- 2015 is the most recent year for which complete data was available at the time of publication. Where 2015 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.

2. 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

The year in review 2015

Humanitarian assistance in 2015

Figure 1. The overall number of people targeted for assistance through inter-agency appeals is derived from the *Global Humanitarian Overview: Status Report June 2015*. This number is different from numbers reported in the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016*, 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 (2015)* and IDMC's *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2016*. 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). It includes the figure for total affected people. In a departure from previous years, this year's number also includes biological disasters (data retrieved 1 September 2016).

Funding figures for international humanitarian assistance reflect the findings of the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016*. The statistics for aid worker security come from the Aid Worker Security Database (data retrieved 1 September 2016). The global number of operational aid agencies reflects the number of operational agencies as of 2014, which is the last year for which information is available (ALNAP's *State of the Humanitarian System 2015*). The funding statistics for inter-agency appeals were sourced from FTS (data retrieved 1 September 2016).

Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

Figure 2. The numbers for this figure are derived from FTS and the *Global Humanitarian Overview: Status Report June 2015* with certain exceptions. The figures for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) were taken from the DPRK's *Needs and Priorities 2015* requirements. The figures for the Sahel region reflect the number of people targeted for food insecurity as the largest number mentioned in the *Sahel Strategic Response Plan 2015*. Figures for South Sudan come from the *South Sudan Regional Response Plan 2015*.

Any discrepancies in figures are due to rounding up/down. Data for funding requested and received was sourced from FTS. The amounts under the heading 'Funding per targeted person' were calculated using data from FTS (data captured 1 August 2015) divided by 'people targeted'.

The figure does not include flash appeals for Guatemala, Honduras and Vanuatu, but it does include the Nepal Flash

Appeal, as this was followed by a longer humanitarian plan. The figure also does not include the regional refugee response plans for Burundi, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Yemen, which are principally managed by UNHCR.

Original planning for the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) predicted 4.27 million refugees by the end of 2015. An additional 21.5 million people (1.1 million direct and 20.4 million indirect) in host communities would also benefit from the 3RP. This report uses the actual number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR by the end of 2015, i.e., 4.59 million people plus the 21.5 million people envisioned to receive help in host communities.

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 web page 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 FTS 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. For all funding, coordination support services - other, logistics and the UN Humanitarian Air Service have been folded into the overall Coordination and Support Services sector. Camp management has been folded into Shelter and NFI. The Health sector includes nutrition.

Conflict in 2015

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", for definition see www.hiiik.de/en/) 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/.

Of the 409 political conflicts in 2015, 223 involved the use of violence. This figure is subdivided into violent crises and highly violent conflicts. Highly violent conflicts include 24 limited wars and 19 wars.

Unlike UNHCR, when calculating the top refugee-producing countries, this report takes into account the number of refugees being assisted by UNRWA. As such, there is a discrepancy between the figure presented in this report (47 per cent of refugees come from five countries, based on 21.3 million refugees worldwide) and that presented by UNHCR in its report *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015* (54 per cent of refugees come from three countries, based on 16.1 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate).

Natural disasters in 2015

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 2015, as it was downloaded directly from the database to showcase the most up-to-date information for 2015. 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 landscape: trends, challenges and opportunities

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).

UNHCR only has data for the number of Stateless people in 75 countries. This means data is not available for 50 per cent of the world's States. Stateless people from oPt are not included in statistical reporting. The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion estimates 15 million Stateless people worldwide (UNHCR's 'at least 10 million', plus 1.5 million Stateless refugees, plus 3.5 million oPt refugees).

Regional perspectives

Degrees of risk: subnational aid delivery in the Sahel

Figure 7. Data for these figures was provided by OCHA's Regional Office for West and Central Africa, in coordination with country offices. Between 2015 and 2016, there was an administrative boundary change in Chad: the administrative region of Ennedi was subdivided into Ennedi Ouest and Ennedi Est. This change was retroactively implemented on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) subnational map for the Sahel, and the map in this report shows the risk rankings for 2015 with the official administrative divisions for 2016. At the time of writing, the 2016 INFORM index map was not available, but it will be available as of November 2016 through www.inform-index.org/Subnational/Sahel. Project implementation data retrieved from the Sahel Online Reporting System ors.ocharowca.info.

Trends, challenges and opportunities

A country in need

Figure 8. The development profile of a country in need was calculated as follows: for each selected development indicator (e.g., life expectancy), a weighted average was calculated for the aggregate data of crises in a particular year. A crisis was recorded if it has a year-long appeal running in a particular year. The weighted average method was used instead of a median calculation to account for the size and severity of crises, and to ensure that those crises with the largest populations in need carried more weight in terms of development indicators. To determine the weighting factor, for every year and every crisis, the population in need per crisis was divided by the corresponding total population in need for that year. All raw data and formulae are available in the data set for the report, available from <https://data.humdata.org/world-humanitarian-data-and-trends>. Weighting for regional plans, e.g., the Sahel Regional Response Plan or the Syria Regional Response Plans, was calculated as a single, collective figure using the people targeted and in need per regional appeal, instead of being distributed among the individual countries that made up the plans, but which by themselves do not have individual appeals. In 2014 and 2015, these regional plans accounted for between 10 and 16 per cent of the weighted average, though this amount was not statistically significant to change the observed trends.

The distinction between people in need and people targeted was only introduced in select Humanitarian Response Plans in 2013. Therefore, from 2011 to 2013, the figures for people in need are the same as for people targeted. From 2014 onwards, people in need and people targeted are recorded separately if available from inter-agency appeal documents.

All humanitarian data (funding received and requested for appeals, people in need and people targeted) are derived from FTS and the Global Humanitarian Status mid-year report (or its equivalent). If the global mid-year review was not available, data was derived from the mid-year country-specific planning document. Development data was downloaded from the World Bank Development Indicators <http://databank.worldbank.org/>, the Food and Agriculture Organization (undernourishment) and the World Health Organization (contraceptive use). Definitions of development indicators are available from the World Bank's data glossary. Exceptions to these data sources and other data observations per year are noted below:

2011

- The Mongolia Dzud Appeal 2010-2011 targeted two main groups: herders and their families (749,000 people) who will remain in rural areas, and those who, for their own survival following the impact of the dzud (severe winter), are predicted to migrate to peri-urban areas (at least 20,000 people). As such, the number of people targeted/in need is equal to the sum of both of these groups (769,000 people).
- The number of people targeted/in need for the West Africa appeal is the sum of approximately 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 135,000 third-country nationals (TCNs) and 212,000 refugees in need in Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries, mainly Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Togo.
- The number of people targeted/in need for Liberia in 2011 is equal to the number of refugees and returnees listed in appeal documentation.
- The number of people targeted/in need for Yemen is equal to the number of food insecure people.

2012

- The spike in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can be attributed to a surge in Afghanistan's GDP. This report did not investigate the causes behind such a surge.

2014 to 2015

In 2014, original planning for the Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) predicted 4.1 million refugees by the end of 2014.

An additional 2.7 million people in host communities would also benefit from the RRP. This report uses the actual number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR by the end of 2014, i.e., 3.9 million people plus the 2.7 million people envisioned to receive help in host communities. The same principle was applied for the Syria 3RP 2015 figure. Original planning for the 2015 Syria 3RP predicted 4.27 million refugees by the end of 2015. An additional 21.5 million people (1.1 million direct and 20.4 million indirect) in host communities would also benefit from the 3RP. This report uses the actual number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR by the end of 2015, i.e., 4.59 million people plus the 1.1 million people envisioned to receive direct help in host communities. The same methodology was applied to calculate the people targeted for the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2015 (also see technical note for figure 2).

In the absence of figures in the Global Humanitarian Overview, mid-year status report, the following documents were used to determine the number of people in need and people targeted:

- Cameroon 2014 -2016 Strategic Response Plan
- Mali 2014 -2016 Strategic Response Plan
- Mauritania 2014 -2016 Strategic Response Plan
- Sahel Regional Response Crisis February 2015
- Libya 2014-2015 Humanitarian Appeal
- The Gambia Strategic Response Plan 2015
- Djibouti 2014 -2015 Strategic Response Plan
- Nigeria 2014-2016 Revised Strategic Response Plan
- Niger 2015 Strategic Response Plan
- Nepal Flash Appeal April-September 2015
- South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2015

For all undernourishment statistics, the numbers represent a three-year average as downloaded from the Food and Agriculture Organization's database <http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/#data/FS>. For the purposes of this report, the averages have been distributed as follows:

- 2011 undernourishment corresponds to the 2010-2012 average
- 2012 undernourishment corresponds to the 2011-2013 average
- 2013 undernourishment corresponds to the 2012-2014 average
- 2014 undernourishment corresponds to the 2013-2015 average
- 2015 undernourishment corresponds to the 2014-2016 average

Protecting civilians in armed conflict: Afghanistan

Figure 10. Data on civilian casualties was sourced from reports by the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, unama.unmissions.org/protection-of-civilians-reports). Data on safety and security of aid workers was provided by the OCHA Afghanistan Country Office. These data may be different to numbers showcased in the Aid Workers' Security Database, as the numbers recorded use different methodologies.

Health care in emergencies

Figure 11. Data on worldwide attacks was sourced from the World Health Organization (WHO). The smaller timelines feature data provided by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). MSF figures refer only to MSF and MSF-supported health facilities, which explains the difference with WHO figures. These data differentiate the number of attacks versus the number of hospitals hit. Therefore, if a hospital (while supported by MSF) was hit on three occasions in the same year, it would be counted as "three attacks on one hospital." MSF only records data on aerial bombing or shelling, it does not have consolidated data for other types of attacks, such as destruction and/or looting of health facilities by armed groups. Pulling data together retrospectively is limited because there are no official common definitions or criteria established for the recording of data on aerial bombings and shellings of health structures. Therefore, the way this information has been recorded to date varies from one year to the next, from one context to another. Consequently, although data might provide a good indication of the general levels of aerial bombing and shelling, the figures are not considered to be fully exhaustive.

(2015), "Health-care worker mortality and the legacy of the Ebola epidemic", *The Lancet*, volume 3-8, e439-e440.

Gender in humanitarian action

Gender-based violence: a case study on Syria

Figures 12 and 13. 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.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a complicated and sensitive subject. Reporting on GBV means discussing issues that are often considered taboo and talking publicly about intimate and distressing matters. This can be particularly challenging in countries where tradition and

religion play an important role in everyday life. Obtaining prevalence data on GBV is a challenge. This is particularly true during humanitarian emergencies, during which there are limited services for GBV and its survivors, and security and access constraints can make it difficult to obtain accurate data. More generally, the stigma associated with GBV often prevents people from coming forward. Data on GBV usually reflects only reported incidents, which are considered to be a small proportion of the total. For more information, see www.unfpa.org/resources/reporting-gender-based-violence-syria-crisis-journalists-handbook and www.unfpa.org/publications/more-numbers.

Link between IDPs, refugees and migrants

Figure 14. Data on IDPs (conflict-induced and disaster-induced) was provided by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Data on refugees was downloaded from UNHCR's Statistical Database. Data on migrants was provided by DESA, based on its *International Migration Report 2015* www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_HIGHLIGHTS.pdf. The numbers from this publication differ from the World Bank's *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016*. The differences can be attributed to the sourcing of the data: DESA uses mostly official statistics from a single year, while the World Bank's publication also uses surveys, estimates from third-party organizations or data on visa applications to develop its estimates.

Leaving no one behind: disability in humanitarian action

Figure 15. The baseline global disability statistics were sourced from WHO's *World Report on Disability 2011*. A new edition of the report is expected to be released in 2016. Other statistics about disabilities in humanitarian settings are derived from Handicap International's survey for the World Humanitarian Summit, *Disability in humanitarian context: views from affected people and field organisations* www.handicap-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/DOC13_ENG.pdf. Data in this survey merely indicate tendencies, it is not comprehensive. The surveys were widely distributed through networks and supported in the field, but the modality of distributing the surveys over the Internet made them difficult to access for some people or organizations in certain situations. For the latest figures and progress on the *Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action*, see www.humanitariandisabilitycharter.org.

Transcending humanitarian-development divides

Figure 16. 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.

Localization: using data and technology for better contextual awareness

Figure 17. The Women's Refugee Commission's 'I'm Here' approach refers to key steps and complementary field tools that humanitarian actors can use to produce actionable information that enables them to reach adolescent girls (and boys) and link them to critical resources. I'm Here is inclusive of the Population Council's Girl Roster™—a programming tool that generates a preliminary estimate of the full universe of girls who may benefit from programming. Using information about girls' age, marital and childbirth status, the Girl Roster™ sorts girls into basic vulnerability/capacity segments. Taken together, results from the Girl Roster™ and other steps in the I'm Here Approach can help humanitarian practitioners increase adolescent girls' access to resources, facilities and protective social networks. For more information, see www.womensrefugeecommission.org/resources/document/1078-i-m-here-report-final-pdf and www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/Girl_Roster_flyer.POPCOUNCIL.2015.pdf.

Data for the Microsoft Libya project was provided by Microsoft, in coordination with OCHA's Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa. The Microsoft Libya project began in February 2016 and as of 1 December 2016, it continued to collect and categorize social media data, supporting the efforts of humanitarian actors. At the time of writing, the material was only available for internal use.

Information and context about the *Mediterranean Rumor Tracker: News that moves* was provided by the Qatar Computing Research Institute, in partnership with Translators without Borders and Internews. For more information about the project and prior editions of the *Mediterranean Rumor Tracker*, see www.internews.org/our-stories/project-updates/news-that-moves-rumor-tracker

Innovative instruments for humanitarian financing

Figure 18. The mapping of financial instruments was derived from information provided by the World Bank and OCHA. It is not a fully exhaustive map. Instead, it aims to showcase those instruments most relevant to humanitarian and development actors. ODA is not included in this mapping as most grant mechanisms and humanitarian financing are a subset of this.

For more information about African Risk Capacity and its disaster preparedness plans, see www.africanriskcapacity.org.

Financing local action

Figure 19. Material was provided by OCHA's Funding Coordination Section. Out of the \$473 million allocated, any remaining funds for 2015 were carried forward for allocations in 2016. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund provided funding for 71 projects in total, however, each was implemented in one or more locations, leading to 378 implementation locations. The latter figure was used for the mapping exercise and analysis at sub-national level of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. For more information about country-based pooled funds, see www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds and www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/cbpf-global-guidelines.

The agenda for humanity

Figure 20. To learn more or download the Agenda for Humanity, see agendaforhumanity.org.

Data sources and references

This report presents a compilation of data from various sources that are determined to be the most comprehensive and authoritative available. Much of the information was originally collected by Governments and compiled into global data sets by international organizations. Some information was 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 evaluations. www.alnap.org/

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV). AOAV carries out research, advocacy and field work in order to reduce the incidence and impact of global armed violence. AOAV works with communities affected by armed violence, removing the threat of weapons and supporting the recovery of victims and survivors. AOAV also carries out research and advocacy campaigns to strengthen international laws and standards on the availability and use of conventional weapons; to build recognition of the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence; and to research, understand and act on the root causes of armed violence. aoav.org.uk/

African Risk Capacity. The African Risk Capacity (ARC) was established as a Specialized Agency of the African Union (AU) to help Member States improve their capacities to better prepare for and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters, therefore protecting the food security of their vulnerable populations. ARC's mission is to use modern finance mechanisms such as risk pooling and risk transfer to create pan-African climate response systems that enable African countries to meet the needs of people harmed by natural disasters. www.africanriskcapacity.org

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. 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 humanitarian crises. www.devinit.org/ and Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016 www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha2016/. The Development Data Hub at DI is a data aggregator to provide a single source for financial resource-flow data alongside poverty, social and vulnerability indicators. devinit.org/#!/data

Education Cannot Wait. Education Cannot Wait is a new global fund to transform the delivery of education in emergencies. It joins up Governments, humanitarian actors and development efforts to deliver a more collaborative and rapid response to the educational needs of children and youth affected by crises. The fund aims to reach all crisis-affected children and youth with safe, free and quality education by 2030. www.educationcannotwait.org

Every Woman Every Child. This is a global movement that mobilizes and intensifies international and national action by Governments, the UN, multilaterals, the private sector and civil society to address the major health challenges facing women, children and adolescents. The movement puts into action the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, which presents a roadmap on ending all preventable deaths of women, children and adolescents within a generation. www.everywomaneverychild.org

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

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/. Other references for this report include *The State of Food and Agriculture 2015* www.fao.org/3/a-i4910e.pdf and *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015* www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf.

Global Slavery Index. The Global Slavery Index provides a country-by-country estimate of the number of people living in modern slavery today. It is a tool to help citizens, NGOs, businesses and public officials to understand the size of the problem, existing responses and contributing factors so they can build sound policies to end modern slavery.
www.globalslaveryindex.org/.

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, Germany. HIIK is a leading authority in researching and disseminating knowledge on the emergence, course and settlement of inter-State, intra-State and sub-state political conflicts. hiik.de/en/index.html and *Conflict Barometer 2015*
www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/

Handicap International. Handicap International is an independent and impartial aid organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. It works alongside vulnerable people and people with disabilities, taking action and bearing witness in order to respond to their essential needs, improve their living conditions, and promote respect for their dignity and fundamental rights. www.handicap-international.org/en and *Disability in humanitarian context: views from affected people and field organisations*
www.handicap-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/DOC13_ENG.pdf

Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX). HDX aims to make humanitarian data easy to find and use for analysis. Three elements—a repository, analytics and standards—will eventually combine into an integrated data platform.
data.humdata.org

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

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). IASC is the primary mechanism for the inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. It is a unique forum involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. The IASC was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance.
interagencystandingcommittee.org

Index for Risk Management (INFORM). INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises

and disasters. It can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response. INFORM covers 191 countries and includes natural and human hazards. It combines about 50 different indicators that measure hazards, vulnerability and capacity. www.inform-index.org/

Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). IEP is a think tank dedicated to developing metrics to analyse peace and quantify its economic value. It does this by developing global and national indices, calculating the economic cost of violence, analysing country-level risk and understanding positive peace. IEP produced the annual *Global Peace Index*, a statistical analysis of the state of peace in 162 countries, outlining trends in peace and conflict, the economic cost of violence, and an assessment of the attitudes, structures and institutions that sustain peaceful societies. economicsandpeace.org/ and *Global Peace Index 2016* www.visionofhumanity.org/

Inter-agency appeal documents and strategic response plans – OCHA. The Humanitarian Planning Cycle 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.humanitarianresponse.info

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 *GRID 2016: Global report on internal displacement* www.internal-displacement.org/globalreport2016.

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/](http://www.ilo.org)

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

International Telecommunications Union (ITU). ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs). ITU allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develops the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies interconnect, and strives to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide. www.itu.int

Microsoft. Founded in 1975, Microsoft specializes in software, services, devices and solutions to support people and businesses. www.microsoft.com

Munich Re. Munich Re combines primary insurance and re-insurance, specializing in risk management. Its primary insurance operations are concentrated mainly in the ERGO Insurance Group, one of the major insurance groups in Germany and Europe.

www.munichre.com/en/homepage/index.html

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). MSF is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, natural disasters and exclusion from health care. MSF offers assistance to people based on need, irrespective of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. www.msf.org

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

Oxfam. Oxfam is an international confederation of 17 organizations working with partners and local communities in more than 90 countries that work to create lasting solutions against "the injustice of poverty". To achieve its purpose, Oxfam uses a combination of sustainable development programmes, public education, campaigns, advocacy and humanitarian assistance. www.oxfam.org/

Population Council. The Population Council conducts research to address critical health and development issues. Its work allows couples to plan their families. The Population Council works to help people avoid HIV infection and access life-saving HIV services. It also works to empower girls to protect themselves. www.popcouncil.org

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. www.qcri.com/

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/>

United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). CERF is a humanitarian fund. It 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 www.unicef.org/statistics. Other sources used in this report include *The State of the World's Children 2016* www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf, *Joint child malnutrition estimates 2016* data.unicef.org/resources/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates-2016-edition/ and *Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for all* www.unicef.org/publications/index_78718.html.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). 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/>. Other sources used in this report include: *World Urbanization Prospects, 2014 Revision* (www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/2014-revision-world-urbanization-prospects.html), *International Migration Report 2015* www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015.pdf, *The World Population Prospects: 2015 Revision* www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-2015-revision.html, *World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2016* www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/. The United Nations Statistics Division of DESA has also launched an Internet-based data service for the global user community. It brings UN statistical databases through a single entry point. <http://data.un.org/>

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. hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/ and the Human Development Reports hdr.undp.org/en

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO strives to build networks among nations by mobilizing for education, building intercultural understanding through the protection of heritage and support for cultural diversity, pursuing scientific cooperation and protecting freedom of expression. <http://en.unesco.org/>

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA works to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. To accomplish this, UNFPA works to ensure that all people, especially women and young people, are able to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning. www.unfpa.org. Sources used in this report include *State of the World Population 2016* www.unfpa.org/swop, *More than Numbers* www.unfpa.org/publications/more-numbers and *Reporting on Gender-Based Violence in the Syria Crisis* www.unfpa.org/publications/reporting-gender-based-violence-syria-crisis-good-practices-media.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). OCHA is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. OCHA's mission is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors, advocate the rights of people in need, promote preparedness and prevention, and facilitate sustainable solutions. www.unocha.org/, www.unocha.org/about-us/publications, OCHA Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa www.unocha.org/romena and OCHA Regional Office for West and Central Africa www.unocha.org/rowca. For more information about proceedings at the World Humanitarian Summit, see www.worldhumanitariansummit.org. To learn more or download the Agenda for Humanity, see agendaforhumanity.org.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). UNISDR is the focal point in the United Nations system to ensure coordination and synergies among disaster

risk reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socioeconomic and humanitarian fields (GA resolution 56/195). UNISDR also supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). www.unisdr.org/ and *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/

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 2015* www.unhcr.org/en-us/the-global-report.html

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. It 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/

UN Women. UN Women was established in 2010 as the United Nations entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women. It aims to support intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms; help Member States to implement these standards and to forge effective partnerships with civil society; and lead and coordinate the UN's work on gender equality. www.unwomen.org/ and *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/pfa_e_final_web.pdf?v=1&d=20150303T234153

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/> and *World Development Indicators* <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>

World Food Programme (WFP). WFP is the United Nations front-line 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

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> and *World Report on Disability* www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/

Women's Refugee Commission. The Women's Refugee Commission works to improve the lives and protect the rights of women, children and youth displaced by conflict and crisis. It researches their needs, identifies solutions, and advocates for programmes and policies to strengthen their resilience and drive change in humanitarian practice. www.womensrefugeecommission.org

World Humanitarian Summit (WHS). WHS was an initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General. Held in Istanbul in May 2016, it was the first global summit on humanitarian action of this size and scope. WHS brought the global community together to commit to new ways of working together to save lives and reduce hardship around the globe. www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/

Zero Hunger Challenge. The Zero Hunger Challenge was launched by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2012. The zero-hunger vision reflects five elements from within the SDGs, which, taken together, can end hunger, eliminate all forms of malnutrition, and build inclusive and sustainable food systems. www.un.org/zerohunger

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