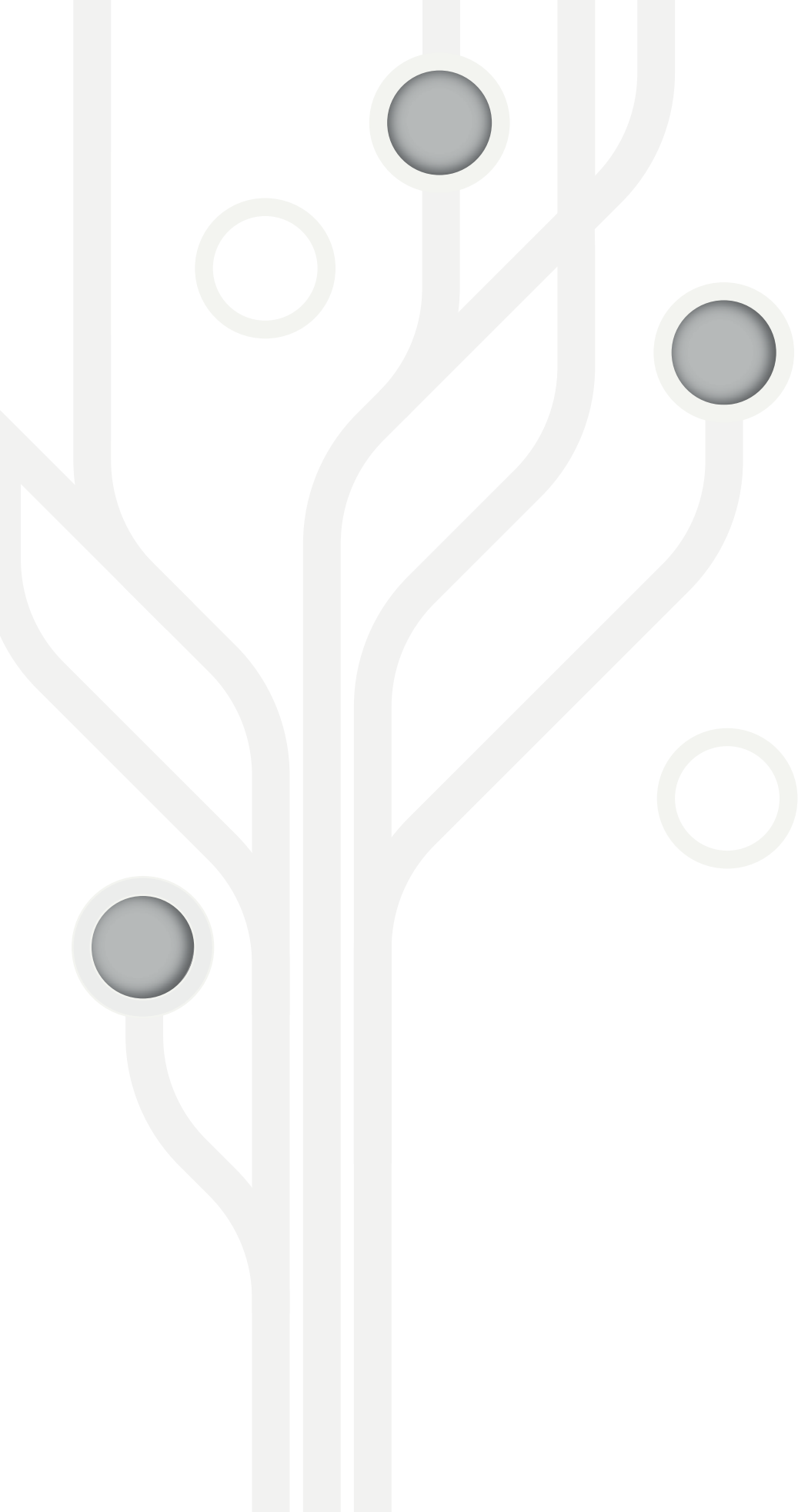# WORLD
# HUMANITARIAN
# DATA AND TRENDS
# 2018

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# 2018

OCHA

# 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 2017, 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 2018 edition builds on previous iterations of the report, providing an overview of 2017 as well as selected case studies that can be used for humanitarian advocacy. Previous editions of the report have featured a reference table showing selected indicators by country. This table will be available online to facilitate exploring the data and performing analysis.

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

The data presented in this report is from a variety of source organizations with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile relevant data, as well as OCHA-managed processes and tools, such as the inter-agency appeal process and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). All the data presented in this report is 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 of the report was developed with internal and external partners, whose contributions are listed in the 'Sources and References' section. OCHA extends its sincere gratitude to all those partners for their time, expertise and contributions.

## *Interpreting the visuals and data*

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

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

For the latest information on needs and funding requirements for current 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/datatrends2018/.

# Contents

# Highlights and summary[1]

Humanitarian crises are increasing in number and in duration. Between 2005 and 2017, the average length of crises with an active inter-agency appeal rose from four to seven years. In that same period, the number of crises receiving an internationally-led response almost doubled from 16 to 30 (figure 8). Most of these crises are complex emergencies, bearing elements of conflict and natural disasters that, more often than not, cause mass displacements.

In an effort to reverse these trends, the Secretary-General put forward a new Agenda for Humanity, calling on global leaders to stand up for our common humanity. Through its 5 core responsibilities and 24 transformations, the Agenda for Humanity sets out a vision and a road map to better address and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability. The structure of World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2018 follows the five core responsibilities to show trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their causes and drivers.
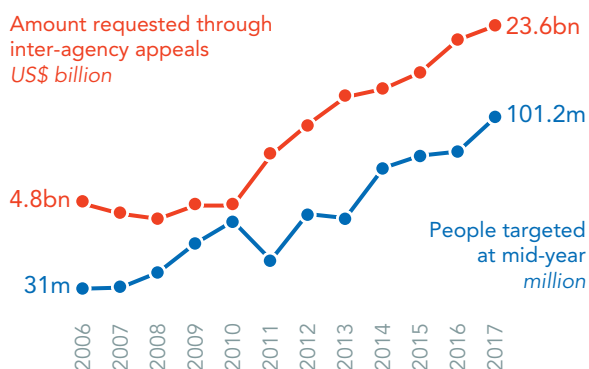
## CORE RESPONSIBILITY 1
## Prevent and end conflict

The human cost of conflict continued to increase in 2017, with a record number of people forcibly displaced by conflict or violence: 68.5 million people, compared to 65.6 million people in 2016 (figure 4). The economic cost of conflict and violence also increased to $14.8 trillion or 12.4 per cent of global GDP (figure 4). Water is increasingly a trigger, weapon and casualty of conflict—with significant humanitarian consequences. In 2017, water played a major role in conflict in at least 45 countries, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa (figure 9).

## CORE RESPONSIBILITY 2
## Respect the rules of war

International humanitarian law prohibits the targeting of civilian objects, emphasizing the importance of schools and hospitals to the civilian population, especially children. However, these facilities continue



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

Amount requested through inter-agency appeals *US$ billion*

23.6bn

101.2m

4.8bn

People targeted at mid-year *million*

31m

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

to be targeted during conflicts. In 2017, health-care workers were the victims of more than 700 targeted attacks; most of these took place in the Middle East and Africa (figure 10). That same year, more than 953 school and education staff were targeted, a 24 per cent increase from 2016 (figure 13). In Syria, a third of schools are no longer accessible.

## CORE RESPONSIBILITY 3
## Leave no one behind

Conflict and natural disasters continued to fuel internal displacement. In 2017, 40 million people were internally displaced due to conflict and violence (figure 4). A further 18.8 million were displaced by natural disasters (figure 5). The specific needs and human rights concerns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not automatically disappear when a conflict or disaster ends. Nor do they fade away when people initially find refuge. Rather, the displaced—whether they return to their place of origin, settle elsewhere in the country or integrate locally—achieve a durable solution when they no longer suffer from specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement. In 2017,

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1. All the information in this section is featured in infographics throughout the report. For specific sources, please refer to the relevant figure as well as the 'User's Guide'. The most recent year for which complete data is available is 2017. 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.

8.5 million were estimated to have found partial (or provisional) solutions to their displacement (figure 12). Efforts are under way to implement an analytical framework and indicator library that can be used as tools to measure durable solutions, as outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's framework (figure 12).

Another challenge in addressing displacement is the difficulty of measuring and tracking IDPs. Not all incidents of internal displacement are reported and only some of the figures can be verified. Organizations that track displacement are turning to innovative tools, such as artificial intelligence and natural language processing, to track displacement in real time. The Internal Displacement Event Tagging and Clustering Tool is an example of this; it was used in Nigeria to track both conflict- and disaster-induced displacement through 2017 (figure 11).

### CORE RESPONSIBILITY 4
### Work differently to end need and

### CORE RESPONSIBILITY 5
### Invest in humanity

Working differently to end need calls for systemic change to decrease vulnerability and risk. This, in turn, requires adequate, predictable and flexible financing. Together, these two responsibilities can help stop the cycle of recurrent and protracted crises that drives humanitarian need—as seen in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions. In these regions the funding gap has been, on average, 20 per cent higher than the global average since 2014. These regions also lag behind global development benchmarks, including for malnutrition, primary completion rate and mortality (figure 7).

Working differently to end need involves ensuring resources flow to the best-placed responders on the ground, which is one of the core objectives of country-based pooled funds (CBPFs). In 2017, CBPFs supported 1,288 projects in 18 countries. CBPFs play a valuable role in supporting the localization of humanitarian assistance and aid delivery by directing funding to national NGOs that may be more familiar with on-the-ground conditions. In 2017, 42 per cent of CBPF implementing partners were national NGOs (figure 14).

Working differently to end need also calls for joint analysis, aligning financing with programming, and demonstrating leadership to enable and incentivize the articulation and operationalization of 'collective outcomes'. A collective outcome is a concrete and measurable result that humanitarian, development and other relevant actors want to achieve jointly over a period of three to five years to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities, and increase their resilience. For example, in Chad, humanitarians and their partners aim to reduce the obstetric fatality rate from 5 per cent to 1 per cent by 2019, while in Burkina Faso, they aim to reduce the rate of chronic malnutrition among children under five by 30 per cent by 2020 (figure 15). Achieving these outcomes will require the collaboration of humanitarian, development and other relevant actors. Recognizing the importance of this collaboration, UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, created the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration as part of his reform efforts.

*"If one looks at climate change, population growth, urbanization, many times chaotic urbanization, food insecurity, water scarcity, massive movements of people – all of these trends are becoming also more and more interlinked … generating dramatic humanitarian situations."*

**António Guterres,** UN Secretary-General, 2017

# THE YEAR IN
# REVIEW, 2017

# Humanitarian assistance in 2017

Humanitarian funding requirements in 2017 increased, putting even more strain on humanitarian actors. The number of people in need of aid reached a record 141 million, an 11 per cent increase since 2016. In parallel, requirements for consolidated appeals increased by 20 per cent to $23.9 billion. While funding for inter-agency appeals increased by $3 billion compared to 2016, global humanitarian assistance did not increase at the same rate. The funding gap for inter-agency appeals remained at 40 per cent. It is still difficult to gauge the impact of international humanitarian assistance in relation to overall need. Assistance is often measured in terms of funding, but this is not an accurate proxy for humanitarian need.

## Affected people

▼ 95.1 million people affected by natural disasters

▲ 68.5 million people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict

▲ 101.2 million people targeted by inter-agency appeals

▲ 141.2 million people in need of humanitarian aid

▲ ▼ ▶
Up   Down   Same
Compared to 2016

Sources: Aid Worker Security Database, ALNAP, EM-DAT CRED, Development Initiatives, FTS, OCHA, ReliefWeb, UNHCR

2017 also saw an increase in the number of people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict, although the number of people affected by natural disasters more than halved from 202 million in 2016 to 95.1 million in 2017. The number of jobs advertised on ReliefWeb increased by 22 per cent, with health, protection and human rights, and education remaining the three most popular categories.

FIGURE 1

## Capacity

▲ 39,331 jobs advertised on ReliefWeb

▲ 1,605 organizations hiring through ReliefWeb

Top three advertised job categories
Number of jobs
▲ 5,105 health
▲ 4,507 protection and human rights
▲ 2,047 education

▼ 157 aid worker security incidents

▲ 312 aid workers affected by security incidents

▲ 828 humanitarian organizations participating in inter-agency appeals (558 receiving contributions)

## Funding

$

International humanitarian funding
▲ $27.3 billion

OECD-DAC donors
▲ $19.6 billion

Non-DAC donors
▼ $1.1 billion

Private donors
▼ $6.5 billion

International

Requirements for consolidated appeals
▲ $23.9 billion

Funding for consolidated appeals
▲ $14.2 billion

Per cent covered
▶ 60 per cent

Unmet requirements
▲ $9.4 billion

Inter-agency appeals

# Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

In 2017, appeal funding requirements increased by 16 per cent compared to 2016 levels, reaching $23.9 billion. Overall, the amount of funding received per person increased slightly from $98 in 2016 to $102 in 2017, but with significant differences between countries. For example, Senegal received $8 per person while Myanmar received $221 per person. The funding gap also varied between countries, with the humanitarian response plan for Iraq receiving 95 per cent of funding requested compared to 27 per cent for Djibouti. Seven inter-agency appeals crossed the billion-dollar mark (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan and Yemen), an increase from four in 2016. Humanitarian needs in Iraq, Syria and Yemen increased despite a fall in the number of people targeted, reflecting an increase in the costs of humanitarian delivery in these areas. This year, the report also tracks the number of people in need in each country. Yemen had the highest number of people in need (18.8 million).

| Country details | Funds requested/received | Awareness |
|---|---|---|

## Afghanistan
▲ **Requested $409m**
▲ **Funded $317m**
▼ **78% of requirement met**
▲ Targeted people 3.6 million
▼ People in need 7.4 million
▲ Funding per person $88

▼ 1,267    16,555 ▲
1:14 ▼

## Burkina Faso
▼ **Requested $61m**
▼ **Funded $30m**
▼ **49% of requirement met**
▼ Targeted people 0.5 million
▼ People in need 0.9 million
▼ Funding per person $62

▼ 194    3,486 ▲
1:18 ▼

## Burundi
▲ **Requested $74m**
▼ **Funded $47m**
▼ **63% of requirement met**
▲ Targeted people 1.0 million
▲ People in need 3.0 million
▼ Funding per person $47

▼ 411    9,596 ▼
1:24 ▼

## Cameroon
▲ **Requested $238m**
▼ **Funded $117m**
▼ **49% of requirement met**
▲ Targeted people 1.2 million
▶ People in need 2.9 million
▼ Funding per person $97
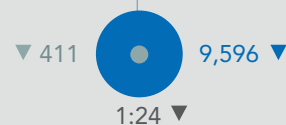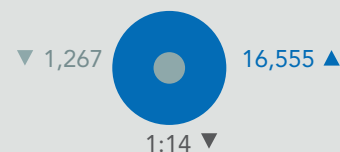
▼ 452    8,463 ▼
1:19 ▼

| ▲ | ▼ | ▶ | ● |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up | Down | Same | New |

Compared to 2016

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

*Sources: FTS, inter-agency appeal documents, UNHCR, ReliefWeb*

Four years ago, this report introduced a metric to understand the level of public attention for different crises by calculating the ratio of reports on ReliefWeb to web page visits. This metric was proposed as a proxy of fatigue with humanitarian crises, albeit largely representative of users already affiliated with the humanitarian community. Compared to 2016, the total number of reports published, as well as the average number of reports by country, dropped by nearly half, while the total number and the average number of country page visits remained steady, resulting in an overall ratio of 1:24, much higher than in 2016 (1:10). At first glance this would indicate an increase in public attention, but this shift can be attributed to the marked decrease in reporting. Looking at countries individually, the general trend was, unfortunately, a continued decrease in public attention with most individual ratios dropping.

| Country details | Funds requested/received | Awareness | FIGURE 2 |
|---|---|---|---|

### Central African Republic

- ▼ Requested $497m
- ▼ Funded $203m
- ▲ 41% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 1.8 million
- ▶ People in need 2.4 million
- ▲ Funding per person $113

▼ 1,240    17,010 ▼

1:14 ▼

### Chad

- ▲ Requested $589m
- ▼ Funded $243m
- ▼ 41% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 2.6 million
- ▲ People in need 4.7 million
- ▼ Funding per person $93

▼ 552    10,072 ▲

1:19 ▼

### Cuba

- ● Requested $56m
- ● Funded $14m
- ● 24% of requirement met
- ● Targeted people 2.2 million
- ● People in need 9.5 million
- ● Funding per person $6

● 343    2,951 ●

1:9 ●

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

- ▲ Requested $813m
- ▲ Funded $461m
- ▼ 57% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 8.1 million
- ▲ People in need 8.5 million
- ▼ Funding per person $57

▼ 1,838    33,994 ▲

1:19 ▼

### Djibouti

- ▼ Requested $43m
- ▼ Funded $12m
- ▼ 27% of requirement met
- ▶ Targeted people 0.2 million
- ▶ People in need 0.3 million
- ▼ Funding per person $48

▼ 56    2,732 ▼

1:49 ▼

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

## DPR Korea
▼ **Requested $114m**
▼ **Funded $35m**
▲ **31%** of requirement met
▶ Targeted people 13.0 million
▶ People in need 18.0 million
▶ Funding per person $3

## Ethiopia
▲ **Requested $1,417m**
▼ **Funded $653m**
▼ **46%** of requirement met
▲ Targeted people 12.5 million
▲ People in need 12.5 million
▼ Funding per person $52
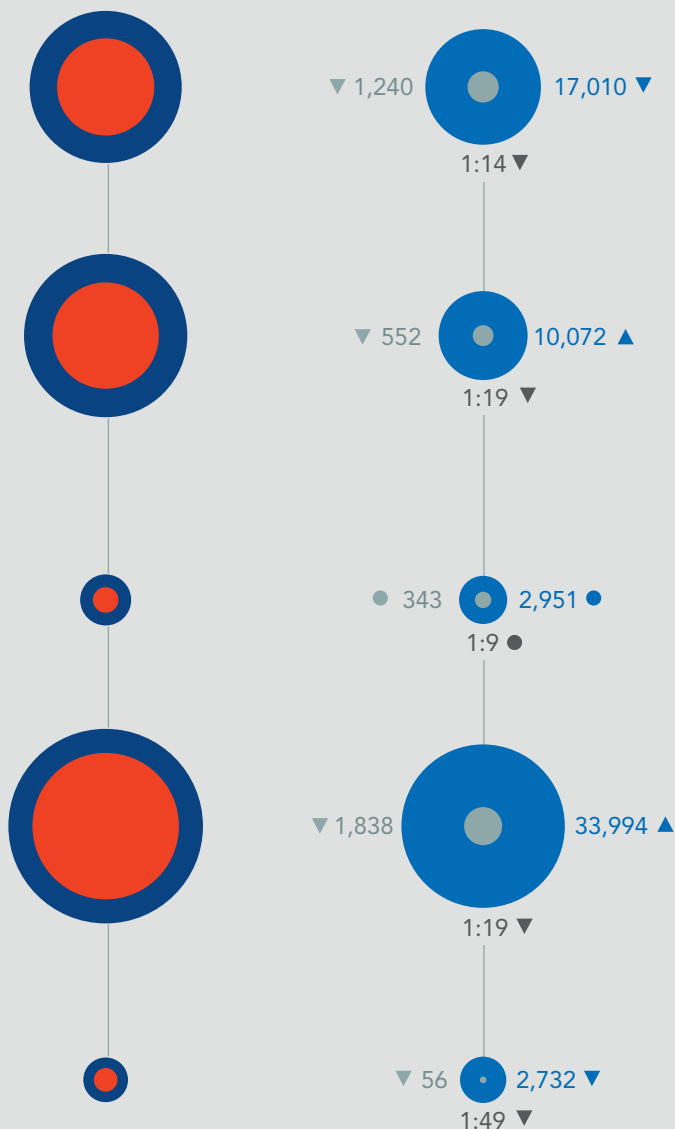
## Haiti
▼ **Requested $192m**
▲ **Funded $76m**
▲ **40%** of requirement met
▲ Targeted people 2.4 million
▲ People in need 2.7 million
▼ Funding per person $32

## Iraq
▲ **Requested $985m**
▲ **Funded $939m**
▲ **95%** of requirement met
▼ Targeted people 5.8 million
▶ People in need 11.0 million
▲ Funding per person $162

## Libya
▼ **Requested $151m**
▲ **Funded $105m**
▲ **70%** of requirement met
▼ Targeted people 0.9 million
▼ People in need 1.3 million
▲ Funding per person $112
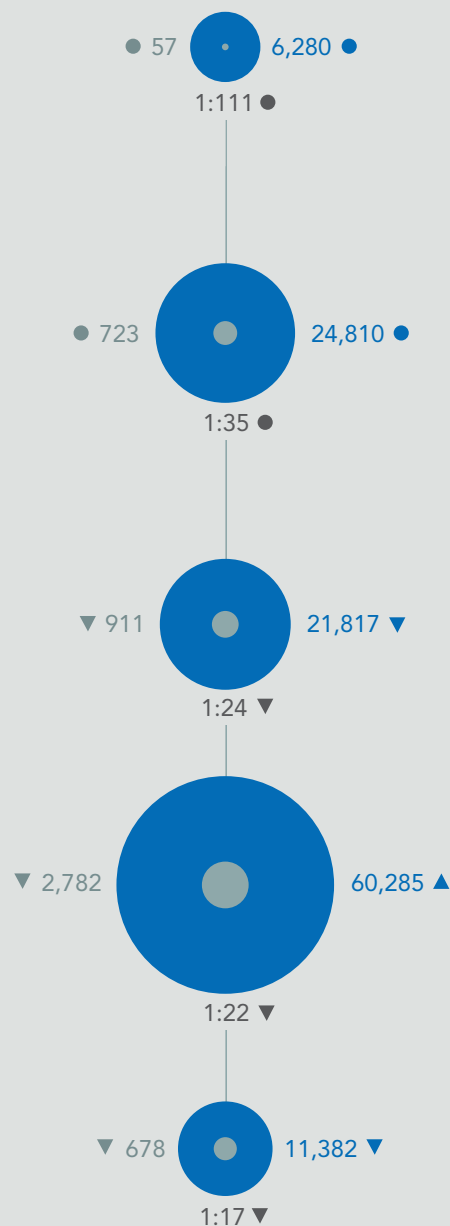
**DPR Korea (Awareness):** ● 57   ● 6,280 ●   1:111 ●

**Ethiopia (Awareness):** ● 723   24,810 ●   1:35 ●

**Haiti (Awareness):** ▼ 911   21,817 ▼   1:24 ▼

**Iraq (Awareness):** ▼ 2,782   60,285 ▲   1:22 ▼

**Libya (Awareness):** ▼ 678   11,382 ▼   1:17 ▼

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▲ Up  ▼ Down  ▶ Same  ● New
Compared to 2016

● Amount requested   ● Amount received

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

*Sources: FTS, inter-agency appeal documents, UNHCR, ReliefWeb*

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

## Mali
▼ **Requested $305m**
▲ **Funded $148m**
▲ **48%** of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 1.4 million
▲ People in need 3.7 million
▼ Funding per person $106

▼ 822  10,637 ▼
1:13 ▼
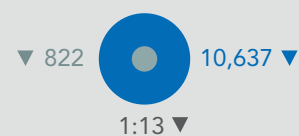
## Mauritania
▼ **Requested $75m**
▲ **Funded $26m**
▲ **35%** of requirement met

▶ Targeted people 0.4 million
▶ People in need 0.5 million
▲ Funding per person $63

▼ 83  1,802 ▼
1:22 ▼

## Myanmar
▼ **Requested $150m**
▲ **Funded $116m**
▲ **77%** of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 0.5 million
▼ People in need 0.5 million
▲ Funding per person $221

▼ 1,481  27,910 ▲
1:19 ▼
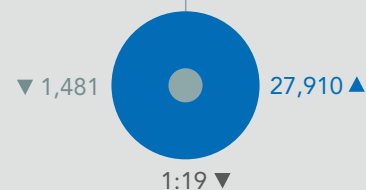
## Niger
▲ **Requested $287m**
▲ **Funded $232m**
▲ **81%** of requirement met

▶ Targeted people 1.5 million
▼ People in need 1.9 million
▲ Funding per person $155

▼ 577  8,424 ▼
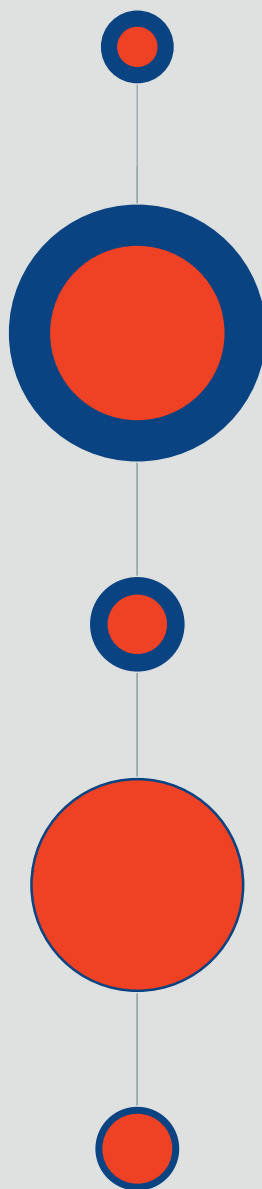1:15 ▼
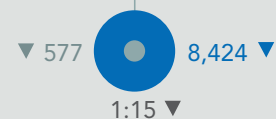
## Nigeria
▲ **Requested $1,054m**
▲ **Funded $731m**
▲ **69%** of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 6.9 million
▲ People in need 14.0 million
▲ Funding per person $106

▼ 1,990  30,702 ▲
1:16 ▼
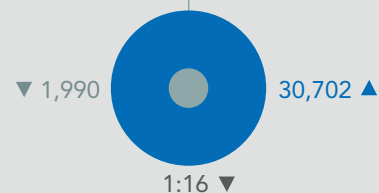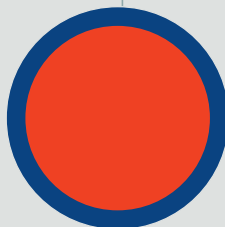
## occupied Palestinian territory
▼ **Requested $552m**
▼ **Funded $259m**
▼ **47%** of requirement met

▶ Targeted people 1.6 million
▼ People in need 2.0 million
▼ Funding per person $162

▼ 680  10,156 ▼
1:15 ▼

Country details

Funds requested/received
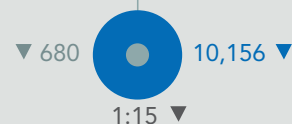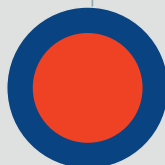
Awareness

## Pakistan

● **Requested $399m**
● **Funded $128m**
○ **38% of requirement met**
● Targeted people 2.2 million
● People in need 3.2 million
● Funding per person $58

● 751          10,228 ●

1:14 ●

## Republic of Congo

● **Requested $24m**
● **Funded $11m**
○ **47% of requirement met**
● Targeted people 0.1 million
● People in need 0.2 million
● Funding per person $80

● 48          1,915 ●

1:40 ●

## Senegal

▼ **Requested $16m**
▼ **Funded $3m**
▼ **19% of requirement met**
▶ Targeted people 0.4 million
▲ People in need 0.9 million
▼ Funding per person $8

▼ 94          4,813 ▲

1:52 ▼

## Somalia

▲ **Requested $1,508m**
▲ **Funded $1,039m**
▲ **69% of requirement met**
▲ Targeted people 5.5 million
▲ People in need 6.7 million
▲ Funding per person $189

▼ 1,626          90,619 ▲

1:56 ▼

## South Sudan

▲ **Requested $1,640m**
▼ **Funded $1,185m**
▼ **72% of requirement met**
▲ Targeted people 5.8 million
▲ People in need 7.5 million
▼ Funding per person $204
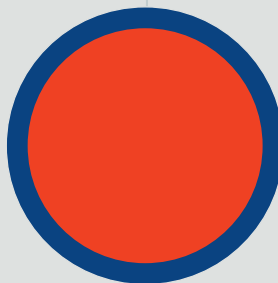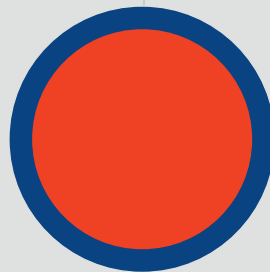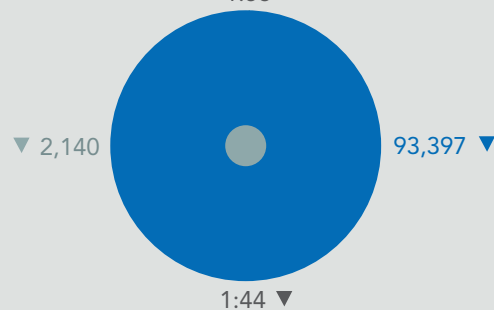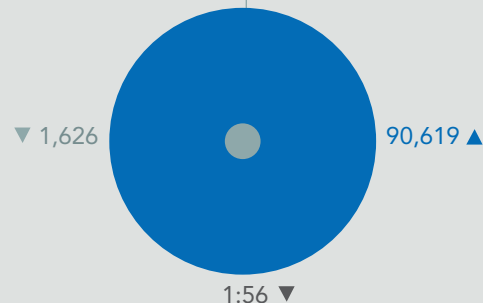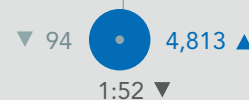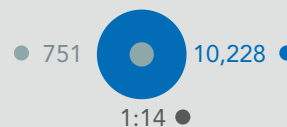
▼ 2,140          93,397 ▼

1:44 ▼

| ▲ | ▼ | ▶ | ● |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up | Down | Same | New |

Compared to 2016

● Amount requested          ● Amount received

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

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

## Sudan
▼ **Requested $804m**
▼ **Funded $487m**
▲ **61% of requirement met**

▼ Targeted people 4.1 million
▼ People in need 4.8 million
▼ Funding per person $119

▼ 733          16,482 ▼

1:23 ▼

## Syria
▲ **Requested $3,351m**
▼ **Funded $1,717m**
▼ **51% of requirement met**

▲ Targeted people 12.8 million
▶ People in need 13.5 million
▲ Funding per person $134

▼ 2,362          61,884 ▼

1:27 ▼

## Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)
▲ **Requested $5,576m**
▲ **Funded $2,999m**
▼ **54% of requirement met**

▼ Targeted people 9.9 million
▼ People in need 9.9 million
▲ Funding per person $302

## Ukraine
▼ **Requested $204m**
▼ **Funded $75m**
▲ **37% of requirement met**

▲ Targeted people 2.6 million
▲ People in need 3.8 million
▼ Funding per person $29

▼ 1,041          11,860 ▼

1:12 ▲

## Yemen
▲ **Requested $2,339m**
▲ **Funded $1,766m**
▲ **76% of requirement met**

▼ Targeted people 12.0 million
▼ People in need 18.8 million
▲ Funding per person $147

▲ 1,936          45,993 ▲

1:24 ▼

13
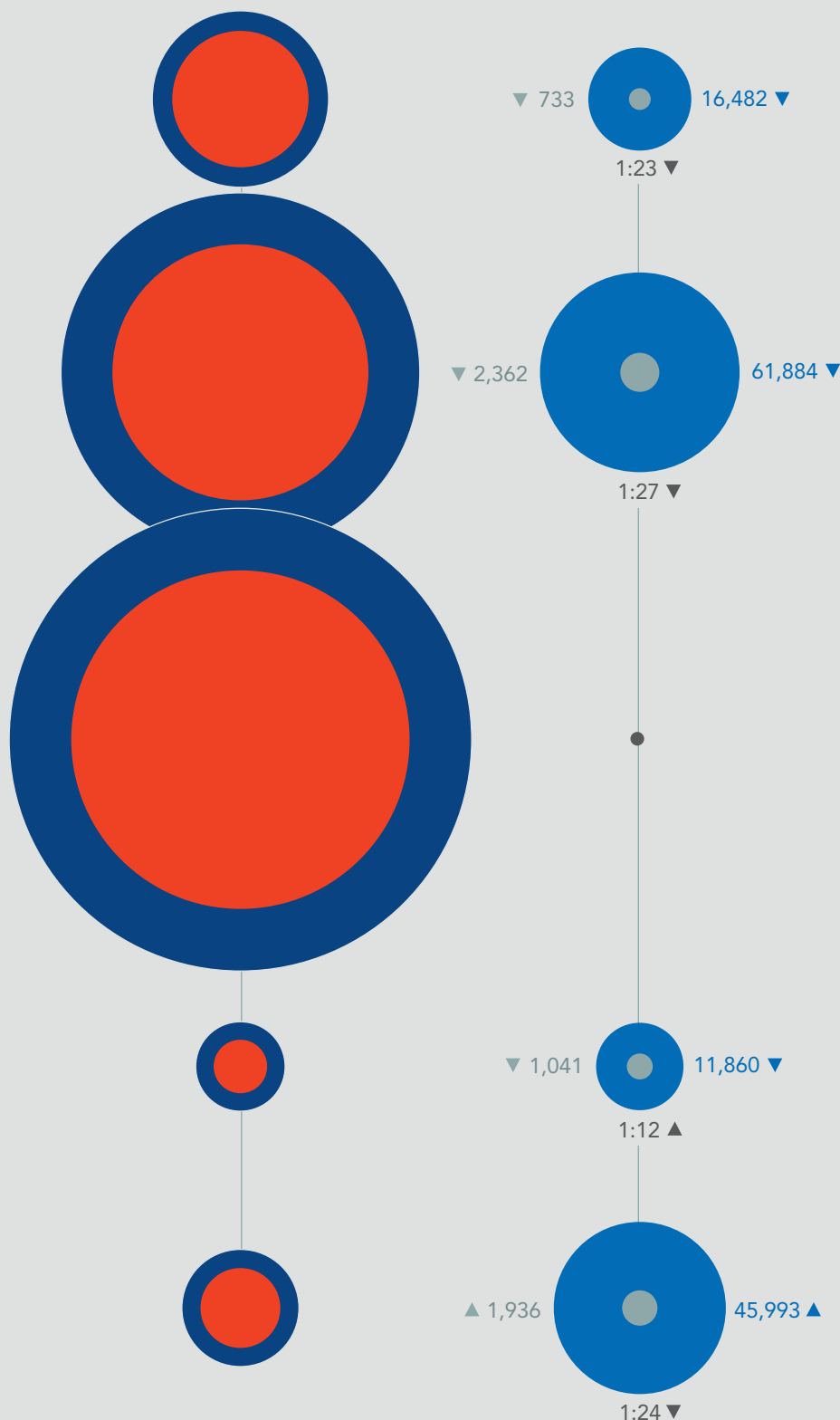
# Humanitarian needs – sector funding

Overall, sector funding in 2017 saw similar patterns to 2016, with food, health and multi-sector programming remaining the three largest sectors by funding requested and received. Total funding received for all sectors increased by 13 per cent. Overall, coordination and support services was the most well-funded sector at 84 per cent, while mine action recorded the largest increase from the previous year, from only 17 per cent funded in 2016 to 80 per cent funded in 2017. The increase in multi-sector activities and funding created a challenge in terms of understanding funding patterns, since many sectors tap into this category for funding, and those funds are no longer disaggregated.

### Agriculture

▲ 51%

▼ 438 | 222 ▲
15% ▲

### Coordination and support services

▲ 83%

▼ 423 | 349 ▼
4% ▲

### Economic recovery and infrastructure

▼ 24%

▼ 739 | 174 ▼
1% ◄►

### Education

◄► 36%

▲ 826 | 298 ▲
3% ◄►

### Food

◄► 58%

▲ 6,552 | 3,777 ▲
2% ▼

### Multi-sector

1% ◄►
▲ 6,667 | 3,039 ▼
▼ 46%

### Protection/ human rights

6% ◄►
▲ 1,188 | 415 ▲
▲ 35%

### Gender-based violence

1.3 | 3
231%

### Sector not specified

2,427
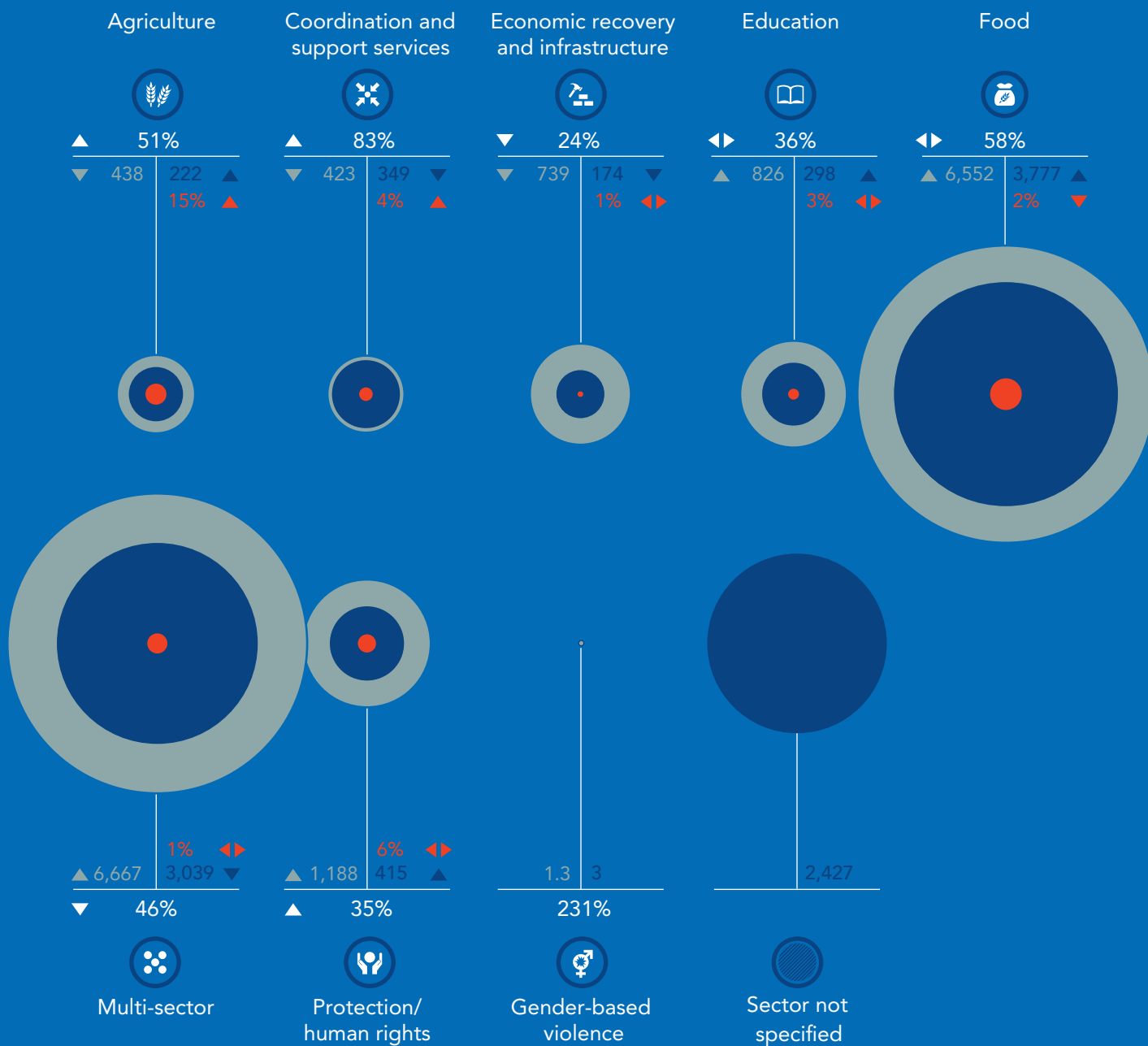
The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) comprised approximately 3 per cent of the total funding received in 2017 ($418 million), a slight fall from $440 million in 2016. The majority of CERF funding was allocated to food ($90.6 million). In percentage terms, the largest beneficiary of CERF allocations was agriculture, which received 15 per cent of total CERF funding.

FIGURE 3

### Health

▲ 49%
▲ 3,362 | 1,639 ▲
7% ▼

### Mine action

▲ 80%
▼ 71 | 57 ▲
1% ▼

### All sectors

$23.3bn

$13.5bn

3%

**58%**
Per cent funded

9% ▼
▼ 1,544 | 472 ▲
▲ 31%

### Shelter and non-food items

10% ◀▶
▲ 1,508 | 591 ▲
▼ 39%

### Water and sanitation

KEY

Total requested (US$m) ●    ● CERF % of total funds
     ● Total funded (US$m)
● Percentage funded

Comparison to 2016   ▲ Up   ▼ Down   ◀▶ No change
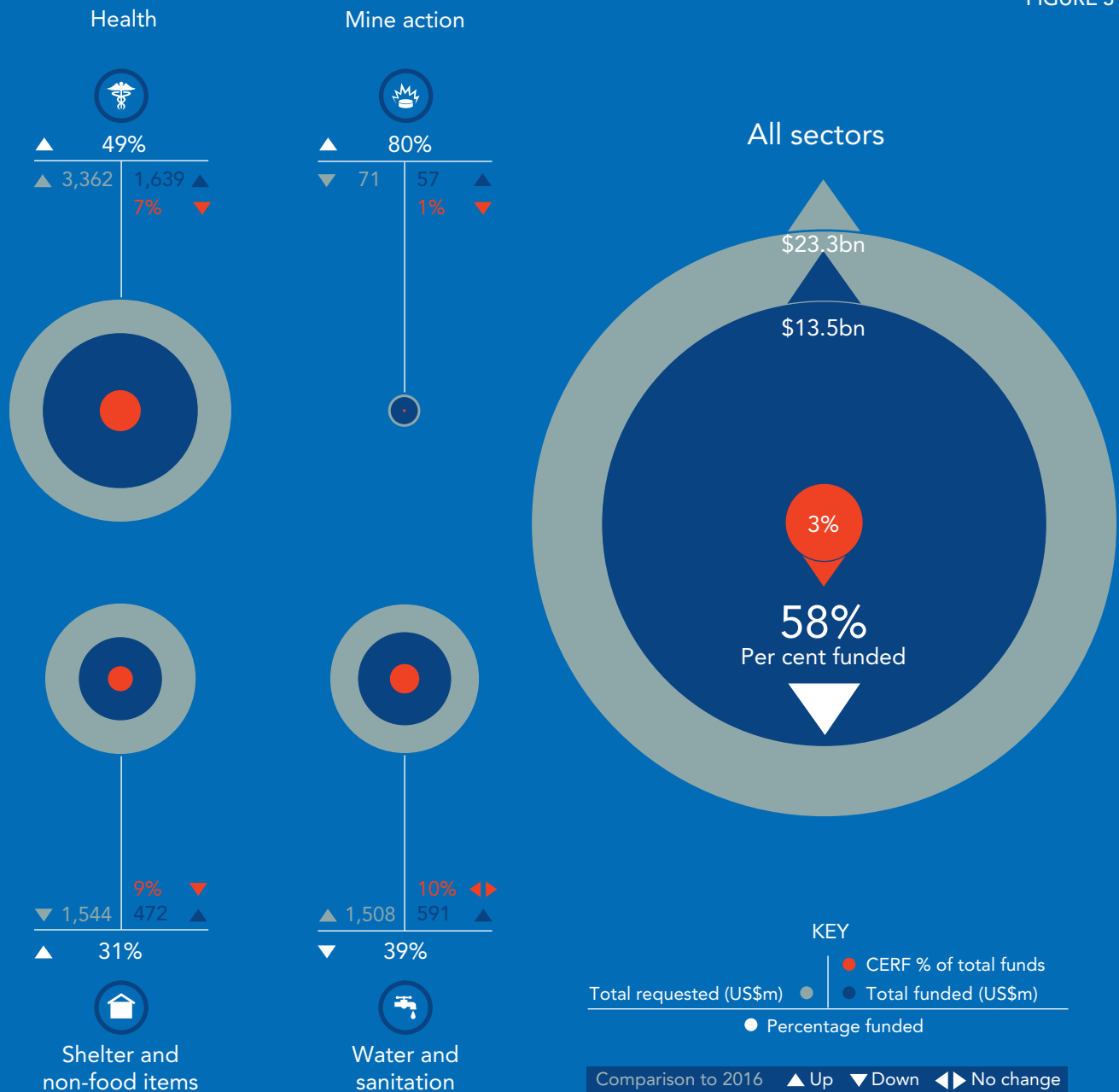
# Conflict in 2017

A record 68.5 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced by persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations in 2017, a 4.4 per cent increase from 2016. The overall increase was driven by a 12.9 per cent jump in the number of refugees. The group of countries that produced and hosted the most refugees in 2017 remained largely

## Number of people affected by conflict

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

**68.5 million**

**40.0 million**
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

**25.4 million**
Refugees

**3.1 million**
Asylum seekers

Internally displaced people, total
*Top five countries, 2017*

**Highest refugee-producers**
*Top five countries, 2017*

Syria 6.3 million
Afghanistan 2.6 million
South Sudan 2.4 million
Myanmar 1.2 million
Somalia 0.99 million

**Highest refugee-hosts**
*Top five countries, 2017*

Turkey 3.5 million
Pakistan 1.4 million
Uganda 1.4 million
Lebanon 1.0 million
Iran 0.98 million

## Number of conflicts

Political conflicts
**385**

Violent crises
**187**

Highly violent crises
**36**

*Source: Global Peace Index, IDMC, Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, UNHCR*

unchanged, with the exception of Myanmar—1.2 million refugees fled the country in 2017. Turkey and Pakistan continued to host the largest numbers of refugees worldwide. The number of political, violent and highly violent conflicts, meanwhile, all decreased in 2017, although the economic costs of violence increased by 3.5 per cent from $14.3 trillion to $14.8 trillion.

FIGURE 4

**Newly displaced people, conflict**
*Top five countries, 2017*

**Syria** 2.9 million
**Democratic Republic of the Congo** 2.2 million
**Iraq** 1.4 million
**South Sudan** 0.9 million
**Ethiopia** 0.7 million

**Syria** 6.8 million
**Colombia** 6.5 million
**Democratic Republic of the Congo** 4.5 million
**Iraq** 2.6 million
**Sudan** 2.1 million

56%
of the world's
IDPs

53%
of the world's
refugees

33%
of the world's
refugees

$5.5 trillion
Military spending

$1.2 trillion
Losses from conflict

$3.4 trillion
Losses from crime
and interpersonal violence

**Economic
cost of conflict
and violence
$14.8 trillion**
equivalent to
12.4% of global GDP

$4.7 trillion
Internal security spending

*Figures for the cost of conflict in 2017 have been modified to fit the 2016 classification*

# Natural disasters in 2017

There were 11 more natural disasters in 2017 than in 2016, which contributed to a massive increase in the total cost of damage, from $186 billion to $340 billion. This was largely a result of severe hurricanes and storms in the United States and the Caribbean that damaged highly developed and built-up areas. These hurricanes alone caused combined damage of more than $220 billion—more than the entire total in 2016. Despite the increase in damage caused by natural disasters, the number of affected people fell from 204 million in 2016 to 95.5 million in 2017—potentially reflecting strong national

| Number of natural disasters | Number of countries affected | Number of affected people | Number of people displaced by natural disasters | Total damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ▲ 335 | ▲123 | ▼ 95.5 million | ▼ 18.8 million | ▲ $340 billion |

## Top five countries by number of people affected

**India**
22.4 million

**China**
14.9 million

**Bangladesh**
11.5 million

**Cuba**
10 million

**Vietnam**
5.1 million
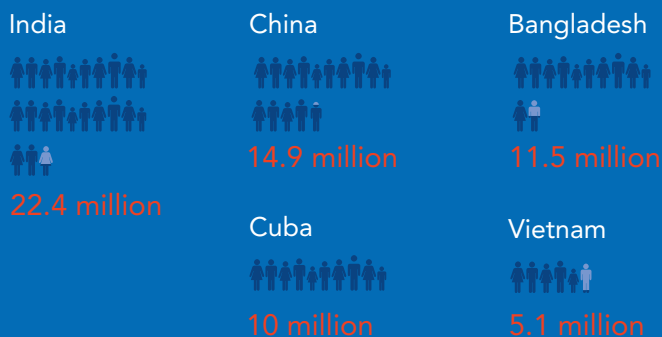
## Top five costliest disasters
*US$ billions*

**United States**
95
Hurricane
Storm
Flood

**Caribbean United States**
68
Hurricane
Flood

**Caribbean United States**
57.2
Hurricane
Storm
Flood

6
Flood Landslide
China

13
Wildfire
United States

## Top five countries by number of people newly displaced by natural disasters

China — 4.5 million
Philippines — 2.5 million
Cuba — 1.7 million
United States — 1.7 million
India — 1.3 million
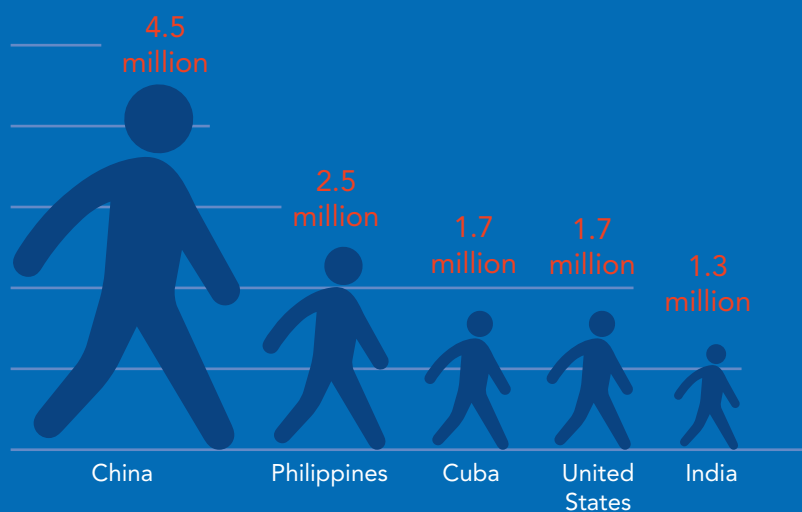
## Number of people newly displaced by natural diasters per region
*Millions*

0.05  0.06
2.5
4.5
11.6

Europe   Oceania   Africa   Americas   Asia
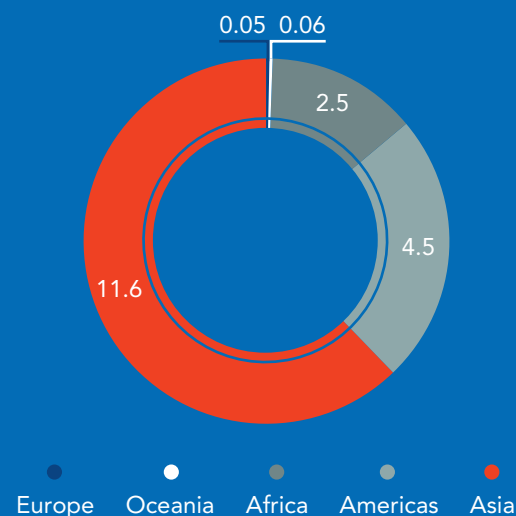
preparedness plans. People in Bangladesh, China and India were most affected by natural disasters. 2017 also saw a record number of storms (127, concentrated mostly in Asia and the Americas), while the number of earthquakes, floods and droughts all decreased. Asia continued to be the most disaster-prone region, with the highest number of disasters and people affected, although both figures decreased from 2016 levels. Natural disasters also caused the displacement of 18.8 million people, most of them in Asia.

FIGURE 5

### Number of people affected by natural disaster per region

*Millions*

0.1
0.1
12.9
16.1
66.5

Legend:
- Oceania
- Europe
- Africa
- Americas
- Asia

### Type of disasters per region

Asia
Americas
Africa
Europe
Oceania

Drought  Earthquake  Flood  Storm
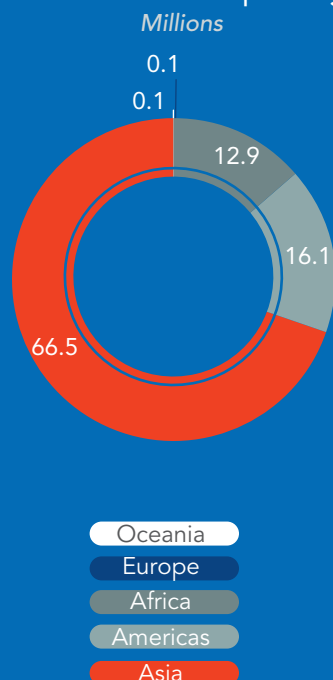
### Numbers of disasters per region*

8
39
43
147
98

Legend:
- Oceania
- Europe
- Africa
- Americas
- Asia
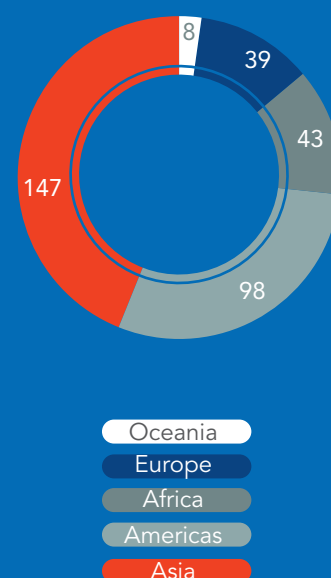
*This total includes all types of natural disasters.*

### Occurrence of disaster types

Flood

184 — 155 — 137 — 148 — 135 — 152 — 160 — 126

Storm

95 — 84 — 90 — 106 — 100 — 113 — 84 — 127

Earthquake

25 — 30 — 29 — 28 — 49 — 21 — 30 — 22

Drought

20 — 16 — 16 — 9 — 35 — 26 — 15 — 7

2010  2011  2012  2013  2014  2015  2016  2017
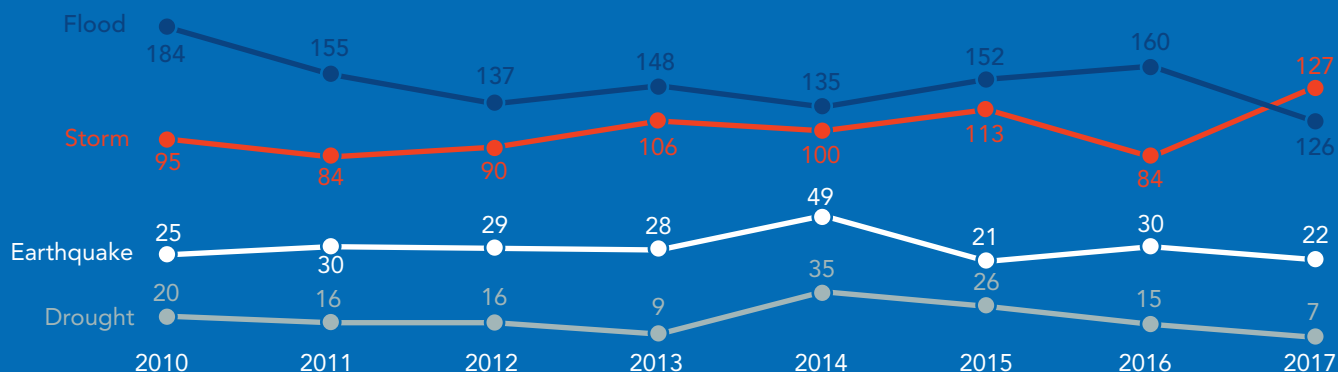
# Global landscape

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

## Climate change

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

**GLOBAL TEMPERATURE**

1.5°C

1.1°C

2017    2030 to 2052

Climate change could cause

**140m IDPs**
BY 2050

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

**80%** IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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

## Population

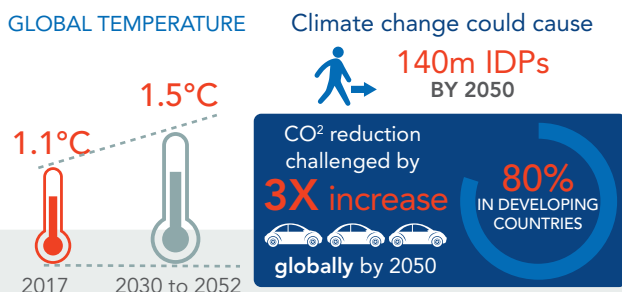**BASELINE:** In 2017, the global population was 7.6 billion. China and India remained the two most populous countries, with 1.4 billion and 1.3 billion inhabitants respectively. Half of the world's population was aged 30 years or younger.

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

## Technology

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

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

## Urbanization

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

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

**10 million+** INHABITANTS IN EACH CITY

**33** MEGACITIES 2017

**43** MEGACITIES 2030

MATERIAL CONSUMPTION BY CITIES *Billion tons*

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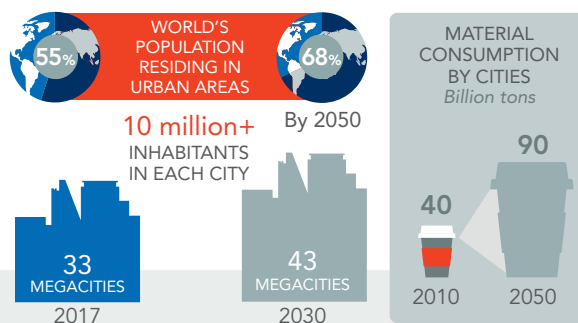
**PROJECTION:** By 2050, 68 per cent of the global population will live in cities. India, China and Nigeria will account for 33 per cent of total growth in urbanization. Material consumption by cities will amount to 90 billion tons by 2050, compared to 40 billion tons in 2010. By 2030, the world is expected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

Today's protracted and recurrent crises are a direct result of these factors. As demonstrated by the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit and the focus of the Sustainable Development Goals, there is a renewed emphasis on better understanding the drivers of crises and moving towards a model that not only ensures rapid and reliable humanitarian response, but also focuses on ensuring that sustainable development reaches the most fragile and vulnerable contexts.

**FIGURE 6**

## Food security

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

**ON CURRENT TRAJECTORY**

**821 million PEOPLE**
Undernourished in 2017

**8%**

**653 million PEOPLE**
Will still be undernourished by 2030
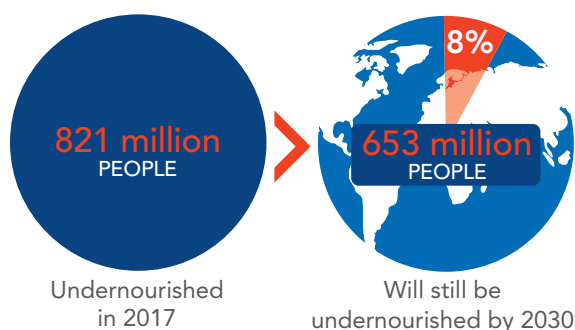
An additional **$265 billion** each year is required to end hunger worldwide by 2030

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

## Education

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

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

## Gender equality

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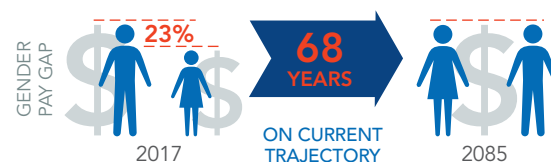
GENDER PAY GAP

**23%** **68 YEARS**
2017 **ON CURRENT TRAJECTORY** 2085

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

## Migration

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

**243m** **257m** **405m**
2015 2017 2050
**TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS**

| India | Mexico | Russia | China |
|---|---|---|---|
| **16.6 million** | **13 million** | **10.6 million** | **10 million** |
| NUMBER OF MIGRANTS ABROAD | | | |
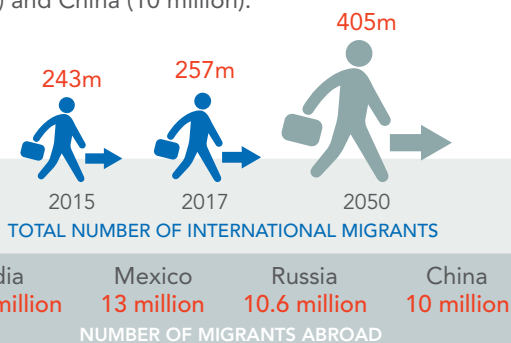
**PROJECTION:** There will be an estimated 405 million international migrants by 2050.

## Economy and inequality

**BASELINE:** Global GDP growth in 2017 was estimated at 3 per cent, a 0.6 per cent increase over 2016. GDP growth increased in more than half of the world's economies. 82 per cent of the growth in global wealth in 2017 went to the top 1 per cent of earners, while the bottom 50 per cent saw no increase in their wealth.

GDP growth increased in more than half of the world's economies

**82%**
OF GROWTH IN GLOBAL WEALTH
went to **1%** of earners

The bottom **50%** saw no increase in their wealth

**PROJECTION:** Global GDP growth is expected to remain at 3 per cent between 2019 and 2020. If current levels of inequality continue, the global economy would need to be 175 times its present size for every person on earth to earn $5 a day.

## Gender-based violence

**BASELINE:** Globally, 19 per cent of women experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in 2017, yet 49 countries still have no law prohibiting gender-based violence. As of 2017, one in three women will experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes, which is correlated with higher rates of HIV, depression and pregnancy-related problems.

**PROJECTION:** UN Women has developed a model framework for legislation to combat gender-based violence, while the UN and the EU have launched the Spotlight Initiative to coordinate responses to gender-based violence between Governments and the private sector.

## Diaspora

**BASELINE:** Globally, remittances reached $613 billion in 2017, with $466 billion flowing to low- and middle-income countries. Remittance flows increased in all regions worldwide, most prominently in Europe and Central Asia (+20.9 per cent).

**PROJECTION:** Remittances are expected to continue growing in the coming years, to $667 billion worldwide and $503 million in lower middle-income countries by 2019. The average cost of sending remittances is 7.1 per cent of the amount remitted, a long way from the SDG target of 3 per cent.

## Youth

**BASELINE:** Between 1997 and 2017, the global youth population grew by 139 million people. Youth unemployment was 13.1 per cent in 2017; in the Arab states it was as high as 30 per cent.

**PROJECTION:** By 2030, the number of youths worldwide is projected to grow by 7 per cent to nearly 1.3 billion. Africa will see its youth population double from 240 million in 2016 to 460 million in 2050. By 2030, the global youth labour force will expand by 25.6 million, 77 per cent of whom will live in developing countries in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region.

## Water

**BASELINE:** In 2017, 70 per cent of global water withdrawals went towards agriculture. Drinking water accounted for less than 1 per cent of global water withdrawals, but 2.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water and 1.9 billion live in severely water-scarce areas.

**70%**
Agriculture

GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWALS

**1%**
Drinking water

**2.1 billion**
LACK SAFE DRINKING WATER

**1.9 billion**
LIVE IN SEVERELY WATER-SCARCE AREAS

**PROJECTION:** The demand for water is expected to increase by nearly one-third by 2050, and an estimated 3 billion people will live in areas that are severely water-scarce. Failure to improve water resource management could lower GDP by as much as 6 per cent by 2050.

*Sources: DESA, Education Commission, FAO, Food Security Information Network, IDMC, ILO, IOM, IPCC, ITU, Oxfam, UNEP, UNESCO, UNISDR, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, WMO, World Bank.*

# Key facts 2017

Climate change may result in the internal displacement of **140 million** people by 2050.

The **average length of appeals** **increased** from 4 years in 2005 to 7 years in 2017.

**Health-care workers** were the victims of more than **700 targeted attacks**.

**Hurricanes and storms** in the US and Caribbean caused more than **$220 billion** worth of damage, accounting for **65 per cent** of global losses from natural disasters.

Only **8.5 million IDPs** have found a provisional (or partial) solution to their displacement, but **40 million** more people **remain displaced**.

**1 in 3 schools in Syria** is no longer accessible.

**Water** played a major role in conflict in at least **45 countries**.

On average, **42%** of implementing partners for country-based pooled funds were **national NGOs**.

The **funding gap** for the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions has been, on average, **20% above the global average** since 2005.

On the current trajectory, it will take **68 years** to achieve **equal pay** between men and women.
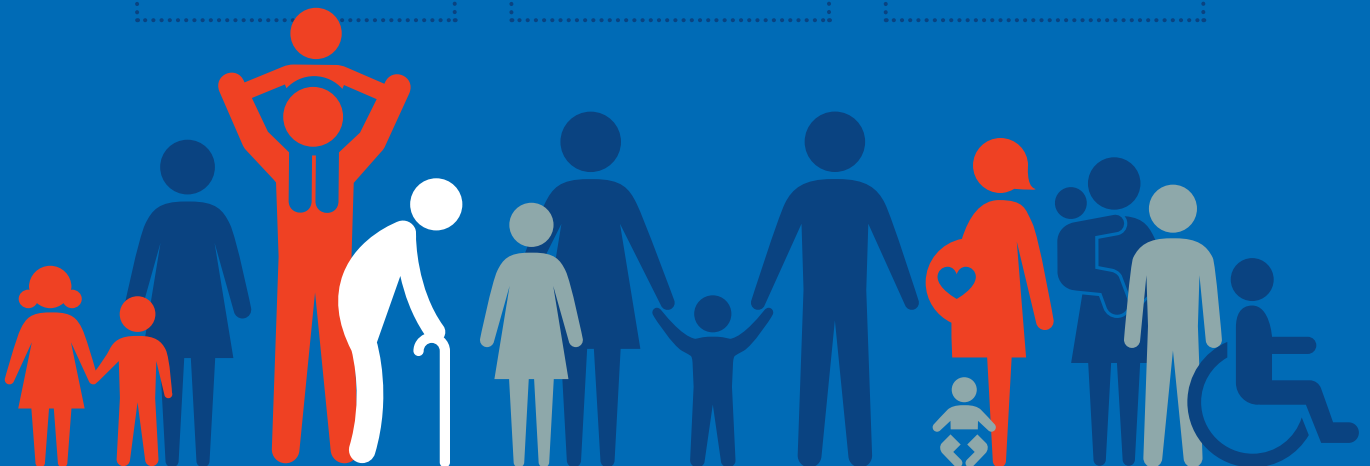
*"As we look to the wider Sahel region, we see a toxic combination of challenges: poverty, climate change, unemployment, demographic change, deficits in governance … In a broader sense, peace and sustainable development depend on us all working together, guided by a shared vision and common goals."*

**António Guterres,** UN Secretary-General, 2017

# REGIONAL
## PERSPECTIVES

# The Sahel and Lake Chad Basin: a history of recurrent crises

The Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions have a history of recurrent, protracted crises. Trends show that over time, these crises have increased in cost, scope and duration, driven both by natural hazards and conflict. Appeals for Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania were launched in 2012, while appeals for Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal were launched in 2014. At the time of writing, all continued to be active. In 2017, humanitarian funding requirements peaked at $3.5 billion, equivalent to 15 per cent of global appeal requirements. The region has struggled to receive adequate levels of humanitarian funding: the amount of funding received stagnated between 2012 and 2016, despite an increase in the regions' overall funding needs. Since 2014, the funding gap for the regions has been above the global average by an average of 20 per cent—meaning that millions of people do not have access to life-saving assistance. While the amount of funding received per person increased from $60 in 2012 to $86 in 2017, this has not kept pace with needs; the funding gap per person increased from 37 per cent to 65 per cent in the same period. The majority of funding has gone towards food security and nutrition.

Mali    Niger    Chad

Mauritania

Senegal

Burkina Faso

Nigeria

Cameroon
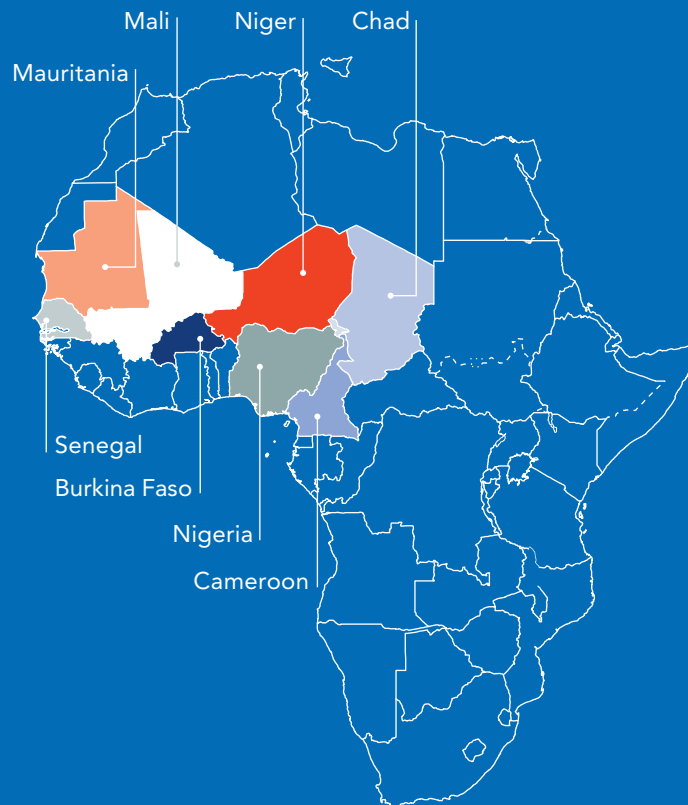
## Average funding per person in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin
*US$ millions*

94    94    158    229    131    136    248

54    60    112    78    59    50    86

2011    2012    2013    2014    2015    2016    2017

— Funding requested per person
— Funding received per person
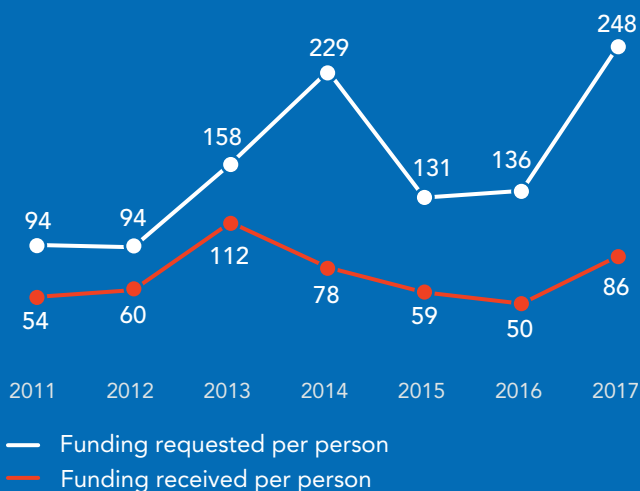
## Funding gap for the Sahel and Lake Chad versus global funding gap

43%    37%    35%    66%    55%    64%    65%

36%    36%    29%    40%    45%    40%    44%

2011    2012    2013    2014    2015    2016    2017

— Funding gap for Sahel and Lake Chad
— Global funding gap
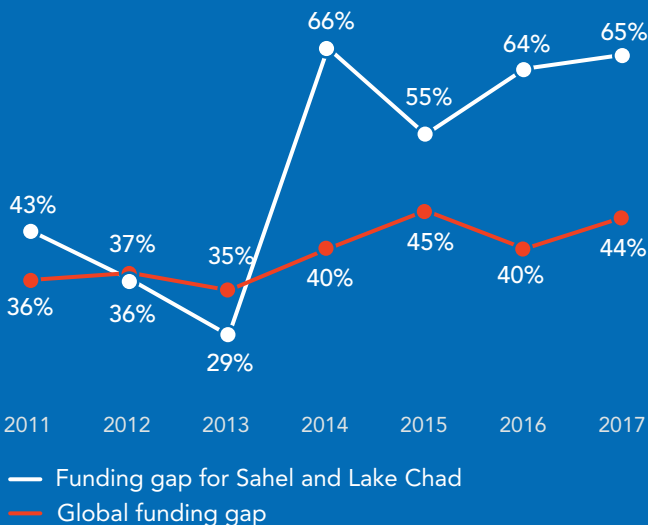
*Source: OCHA*

FIGURE 7

## Funding requested by country
*US$ millions*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 997 | 751 | 1,495 | 1,588 | 2,337 | 1,942 | 2,602 | 3,227 |

(2010): 18, 16, 8, 378, 544, 33
(2011): 216, 535
(2012): 490, 92, 215, 572, 126
(2013): 355, 107, 477, 510, 139
(2014): 186, 168, 305, 108, 568, 618, 174, 209
(2015): 59, 100, 376, 95, 377, 572, 264, 99
(2016): 20, 732, 261, 89, 354, 541, 514, 91
(2017): 16, 1,054, 287, 75, 598, 589, 548, 61
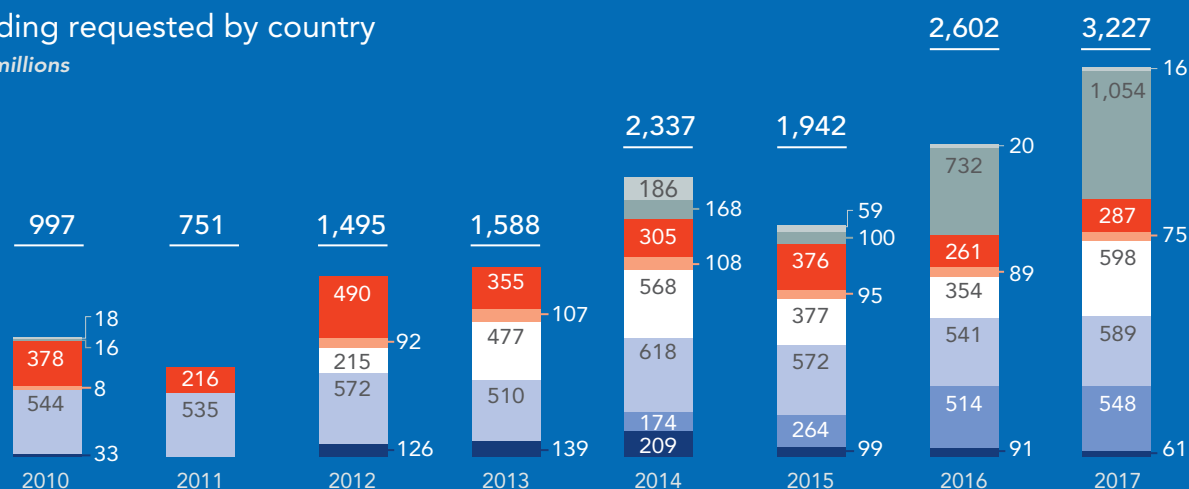
## Funding received by country
*US$ millions*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 715 | 457 | 965 | 1,015 | 898 | 898 | 1,061 | 1,526 |

(2010): 4, 5, 355, 3, 7, 326, 16
(2011): 9, 116, 3, 314, 14
(2012): 313, 57, 153, 356, 86
(2013): 288, 89, 265, 298, 76
(2014): 21, 18, 208, 63, 239, 227, 73, 49
(2015): 13, 58, 210, 52, 132, 274, 129, 31
(2016): 7, 266, 133, 23, 135, 284, 159, 54
(2017): 3, 731, 232, 26, 145, 243, 117, 30
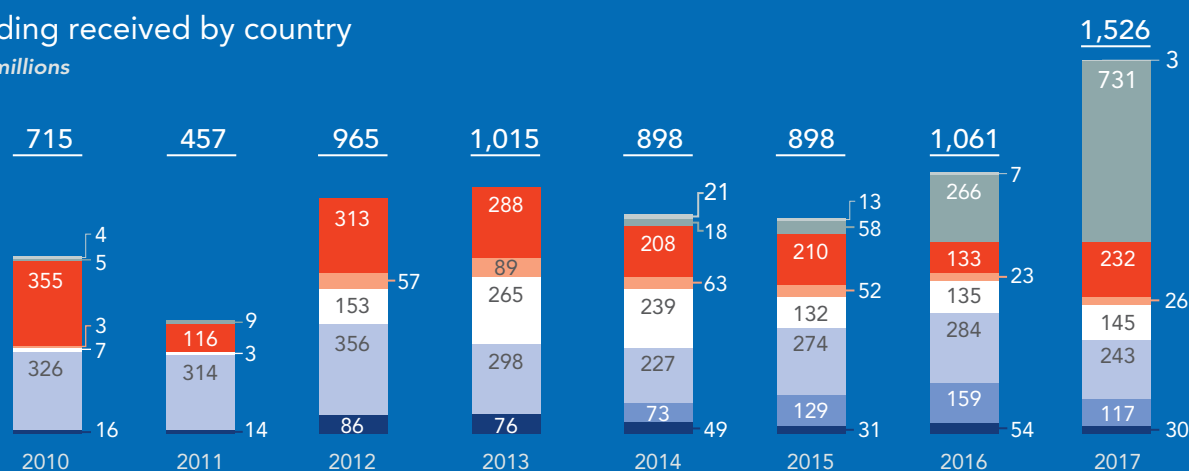
## People targeted
*Millions*

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 8.1 | 19.4 | 11.7 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 22.8 | 14.9 |

(2011): 4.3, 3.9
(2012): 6.4, 0.8, 6.9, 3.0, 2.3
(2013): 1.8, 0.4, 3.9, 4.2, 1.4
(2014): 1.4, 1, 3.4, 0.5, 1.6, 1.8, 7.8, 1.3
(2015): 2.7, 4, 4.8, 1.0, 1.9, 2.4, 0.9, 0.9
(2016): 2.4, 8, 2.5, 1.2, 2.5, 3.4, 1.9, 0.8
(2017): 0.4, 7, 1.5, 0.4, 1.4, 2.6, 1.2, 0.5
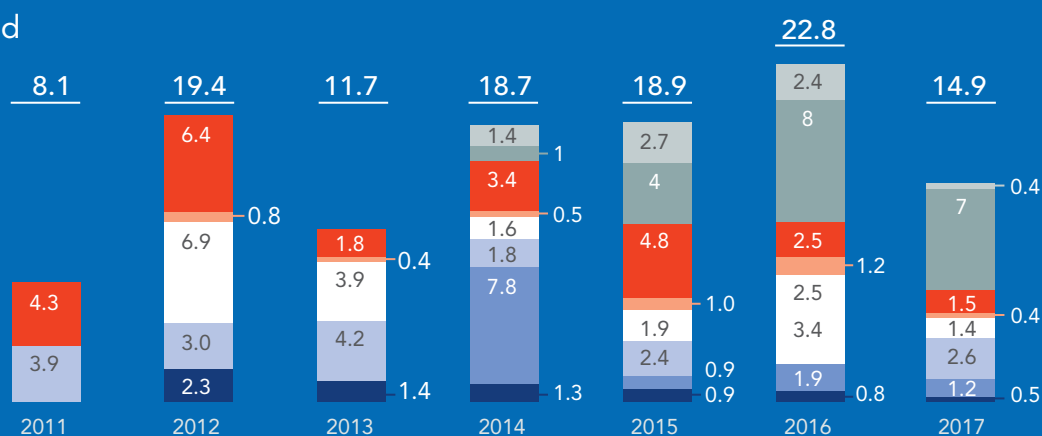
Legend: ■ Burkina Faso  ■ Cameroon  ■ Chad  ■ Mali  ■ Mauritania  ■ Niger  ■ Nigeria  ■ Senegal

## Development gains in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin

Despite the great gains achieved through the Millennium Development Goals and now the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions still lag behind global development benchmarks. While the last seven years have seen improvements in terms of primary completion rate, maternal mortality, under-five mortality, the prevalence of undernourishment and people using basic sanitation, the regions have a long way to go to achieve the

### Primary completion rate, total
*% of relevant age group*

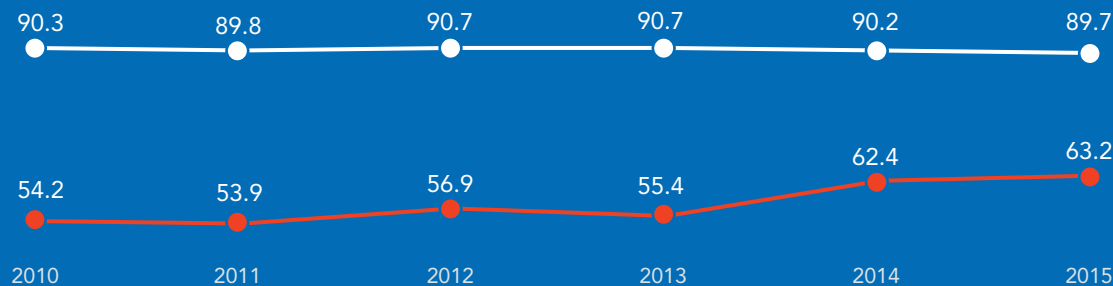| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (white) | 90.3 | 89.8 | 90.7 | 90.7 | 90.2 | 89.7 |
| (red) | 54.2 | 53.9 | 56.9 | 55.4 | 62.4 | 63.2 |

### Maternal mortality ratio
*Modelled estimate per 100,000 live births*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (red) | 673 | 649 | 631 | 616 | 602 | 587 |
| (white) | 246 | 237 | 232 | 226 | 221 | 216 |
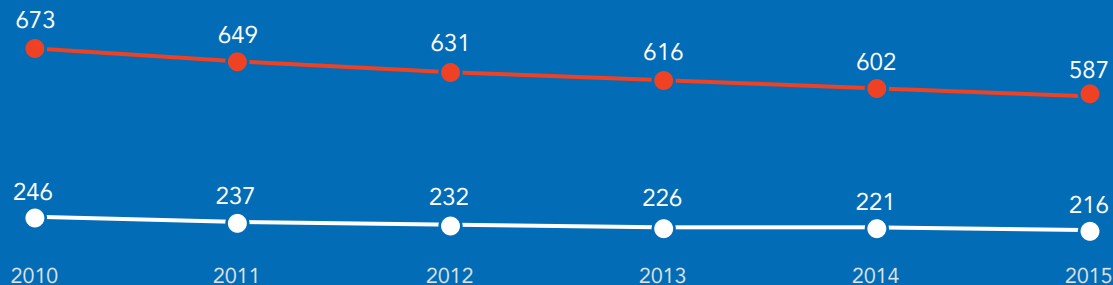
### Mortality rate, under 5
*Per 1,000 live births*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (red) | 116.0 | 110.8 | 106.1 | 101.8 | 97.9 | 94.2 | 90.8 |
| (white) | 51.7 | 49.3 | 47.3 | 45.5 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 40.8 |
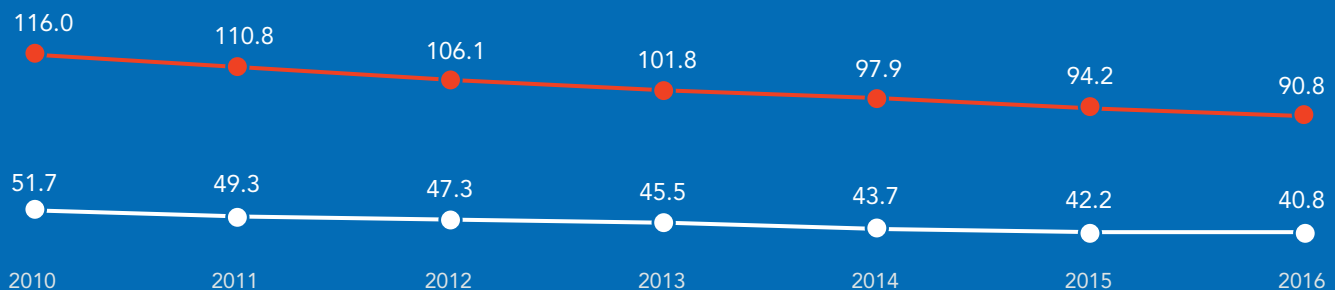
promise of the SDGs. Protracted, recurrent humanitarian crises are tied to slow progress in development gains, which is why humanitarian and development actors need to work closer together, setting collective outcomes to decrease vulnerability and improve the resilience of populations in the region.

## Prevalence of undernourishment
*% of population*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Sahel and Lake Chad | 14.8 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 |
| World | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

## People using at least basic sanitation services
*% of population*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World | 64.9 | 65.5 | 66.1 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 68.0 |
| Average Sahel and Lake Chad | 27.6 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 29.1 | 29.6 | 30.1 |

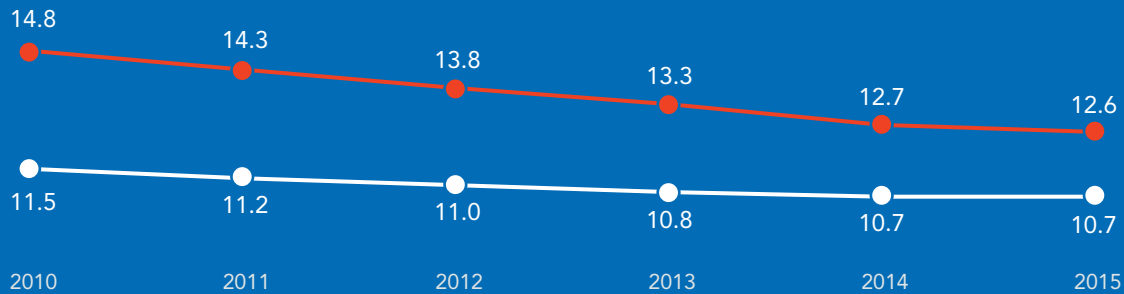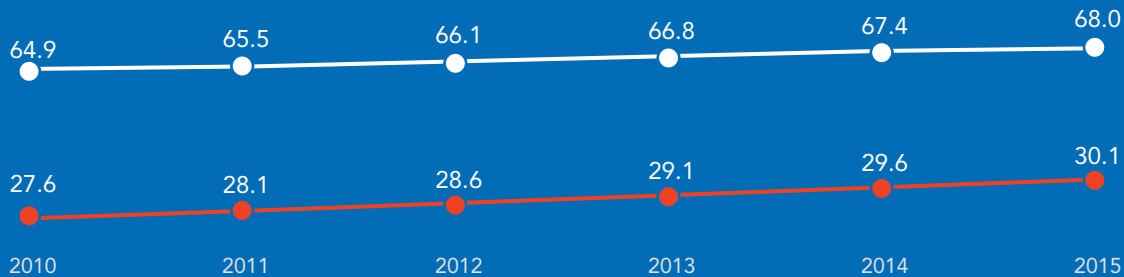## GDP per capita
*Current US$, thousands*

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Average Sahel and Lake Chad | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

—— World    —— Average Sahel and Lake Chad

AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

PREVENT AND END CONFLICT
- Leadership to prevent and end conflict
- Act early
- Stay and invest
- Be inclusive in decision making

RESPECT RULES OF WAR
- Stand up for the rules of war
- Improve compliance and accountability
- Speak out on violations
- Ensure delivery of humanitarian and medical assistance
- Protect civilians and civilian property

WORK DIFFERENTLY TO END NEED
- Trascend humanitarian development divides
- Anticipate crises/plan ahead
- Reinforce local systems

INVEST IN HUMANITY
- Diversify resources and increase efficiency
- Shift from funding to financing
- Invest in stability
- Invest according to risk
- Invest in local capacities

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
- Address displacement
- Address migration
- End statelessness
- Empower and protect women and girls
- Ensure education for all in crisis
- Empower young people
- Include the most vulnerable

# TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

# Protracted crises
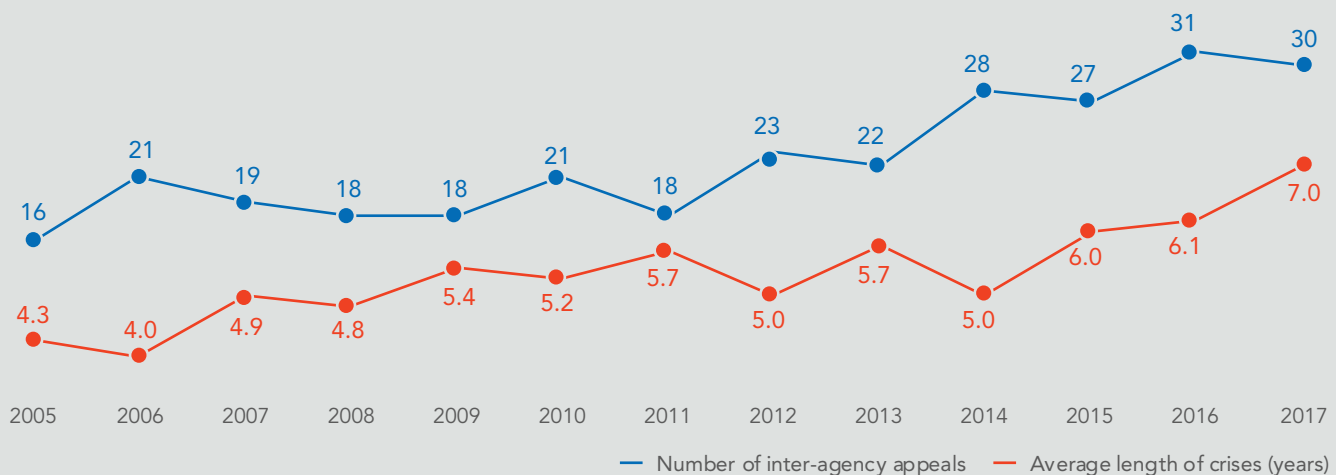
Humanitarian crises are increasing in number and in duration. Between 2005 and 2017, the average length of crises with an active inter-agency appeal rose from four to seven years, while the number of active crises receiving an internationally-led response almost doubled from 16 to 30. These trends are also reflected in the steady growth of people in need and people targeted for assistance. The majority of people targeted receive assistance for five years or more (nearly 60 per
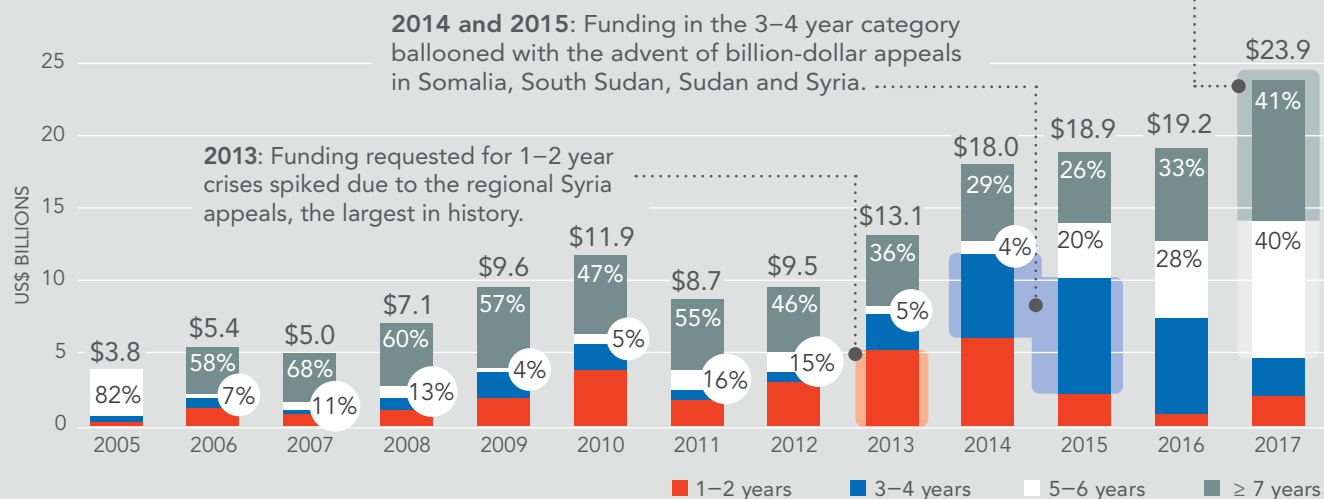
## Number of inter-agency appeals and average length of crises

| Year | Number of inter-agency appeals | Average length of crises (years) |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2005 | 16 | 4.3 |
| 2006 | 21 | 4.0 |
| 2007 | 19 | 4.9 |
| 2008 | 18 | 4.8 |
| 2009 | 18 | 5.4 |
| 2010 | 21 | 5.2 |
| 2011 | 18 | 5.7 |
| 2012 | 23 | 5.0 |
| 2013 | 22 | 5.7 |
| 2014 | 28 | 5.0 |
| 2015 | 27 | 6.0 |
| 2016 | 31 | 6.1 |
| 2017 | 30 | 7.0 |

— Number of inter-agency appeals    — Average length of crises (years)

## Funding requested by appeal length
*US$ billion*

**2017**: Funding requested is primarily driven by protracted mega-crises that have been running for 5 or more years, namely: DRC, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Together these crises represent 80% of funding requested.
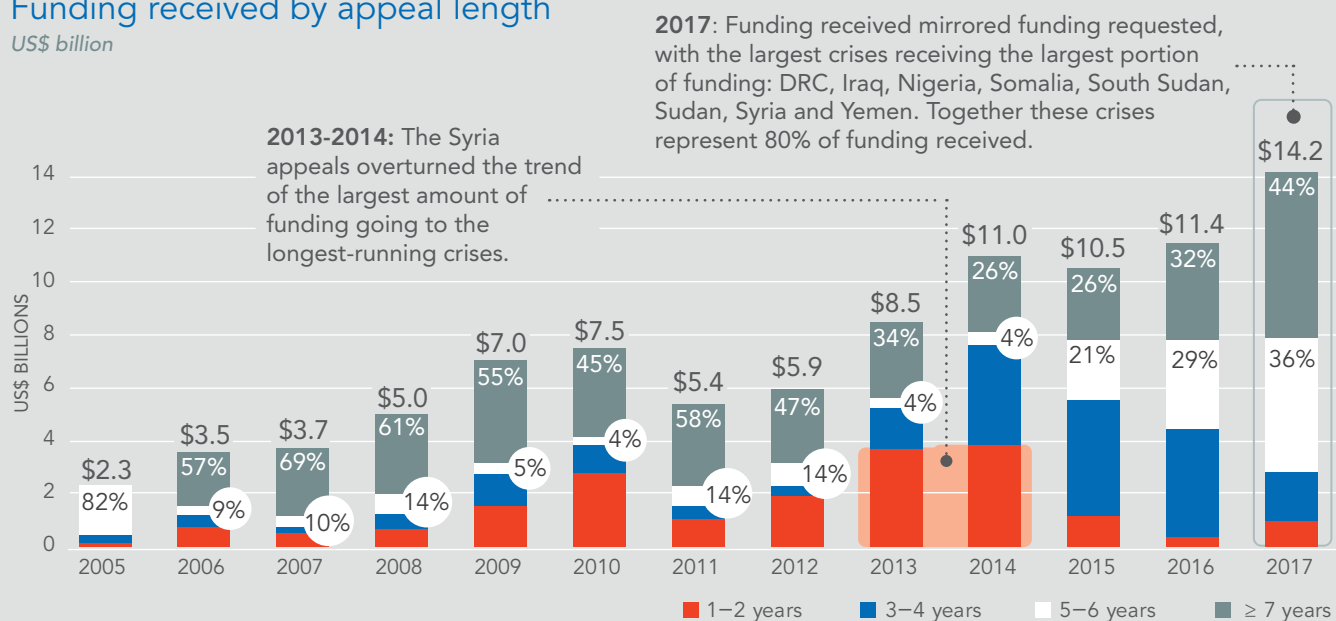
**2014 and 2015**: Funding in the 3–4 year category ballooned with the advent of billion-dollar appeals in Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Syria.

**2013**: Funding requested for 1–2 year crises spiked due to the regional Syria appeals, the largest in history.

US$ BILLIONS

| Year | Total |
|------|-------|
| 2005 | $3.8 (82%) |
| 2006 | $5.4 (58%, 7%) |
| 2007 | $5.0 (68%, 11%) |
| 2008 | $7.1 (60%, 13%) |
| 2009 | $9.6 (57%, 4%) |
| 2010 | $11.9 (47%, 5%) |
| 2011 | $8.7 (55%, 16%) |
| 2012 | $9.5 (46%, 15%) |
| 2013 | $13.1 (36%, 5%) |
| 2014 | $18.0 (29%, 4%) |
| 2015 | $18.9 (26%, 20%) |
| 2016 | $19.2 (33%, 28%) |
| 2017 | $23.9 (41%, 40%) |

■ 1–2 years   ■ 3–4 years   □ 5–6 years   ■ ≥ 7 years

*Sources: OCHA FTS, World Bank, ReliefWeb*

cent). Since 2015, appeals for crises lasting five years or longer have spiked and now command most funding received and requested (80 per cent, compared to approximately 30 per cent in 2015). In the absence of political solutions to long-standing crises, these trends are likely to increase, with humanitarians staying longer in crisis situations, emphasizing the need for closer cooperation and collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to decrease vulnerability in the long term.

FIGURE 8

## Funding received by appeal length
*US$ billion*

**2017**: Funding received mirrored funding requested, with the largest crises receiving the largest portion of funding: DRC, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Together these crises represent 80% of funding received.

**2013-2014:** The Syria appeals overturned the trend of the largest amount of funding going to the longest-running crises.



Legend: ■ 1−2 years ■ 3−4 years □ 5−6 years ■ ≥ 7 years

## People targeted by appeal length
*Millions*

**2013**: The majority of people targeted for aid were located in the longest-running crises at the time: Afghanistan, CAR, Chad, DRC, oPt, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe.
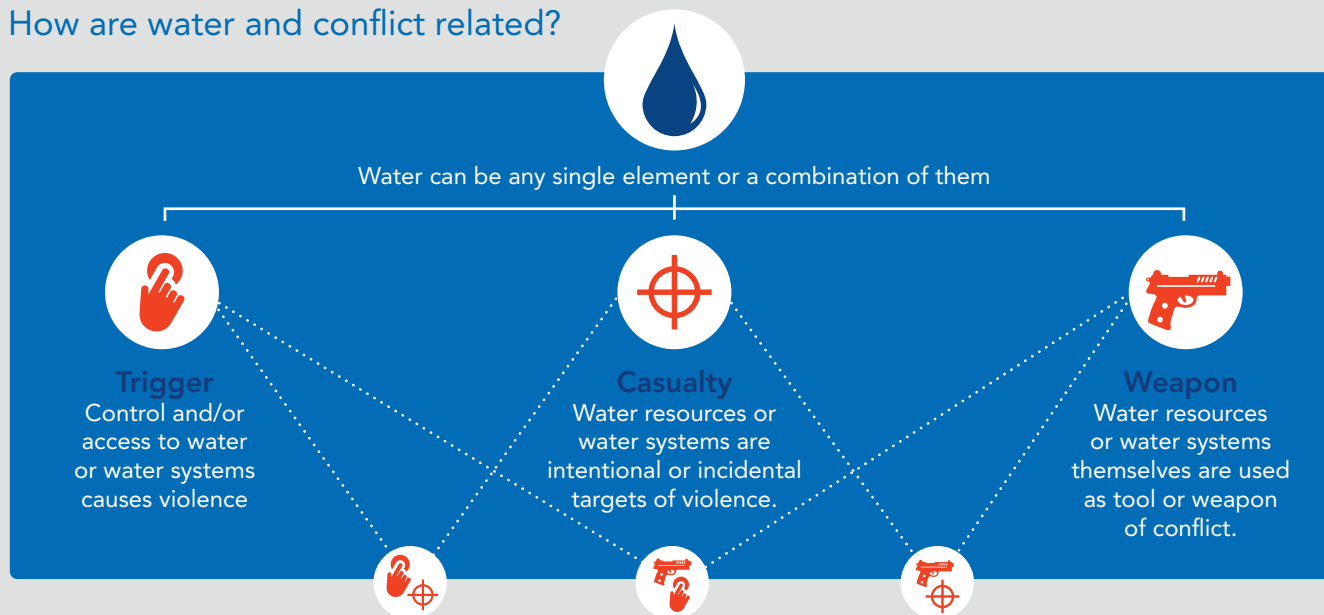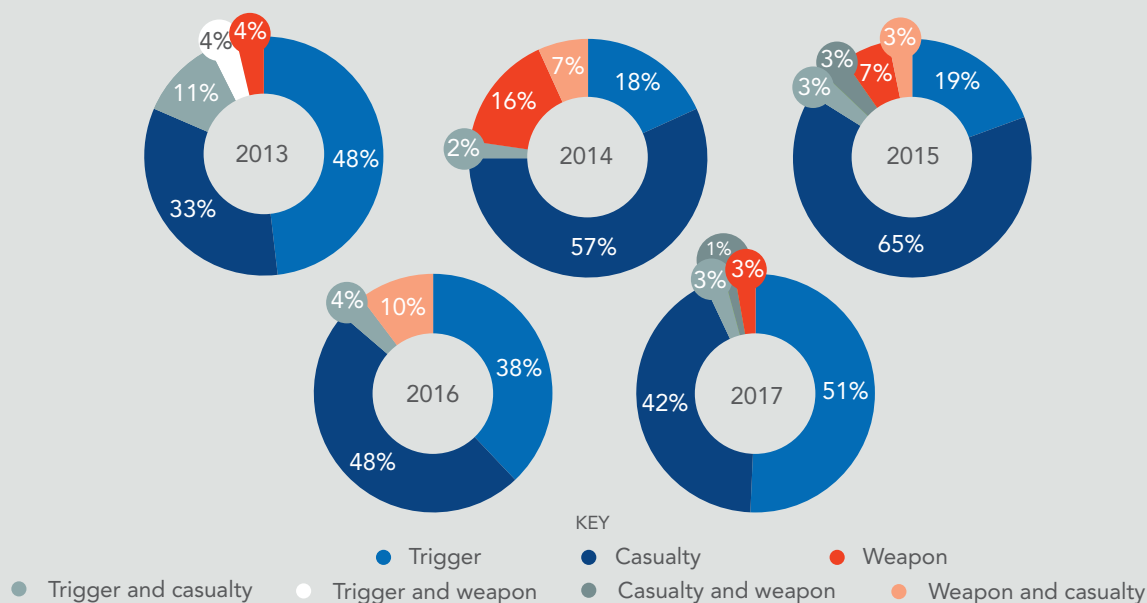


Legend: ■ 1−2 years ■ 3−4 years □ 5−6 years ■ ≥ 7 years
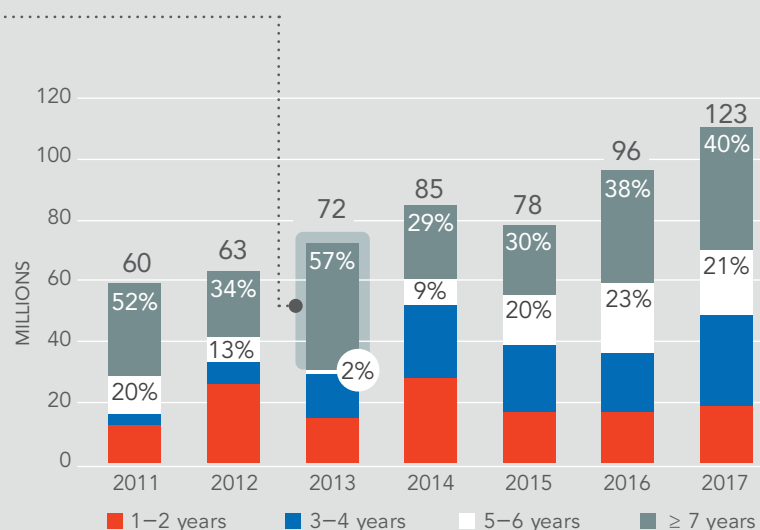
# Water and conflict

Water is increasingly a trigger, weapon and casualty of conflict—with significant humanitarian consequences. Water has not traditionally been considered a primary driver of global conflict; instead, it has been viewed as a compounding variable that exacerbates existing social, economic and political tensions. However, old understandings and norms of cooperation around water issues are being tested by climate change and population growth. Dramatic swings in seasonal water supplies threaten regional, local and global stability. In 2017, water played a major role in conflict in at least 45 countries, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa. Yemen had the most water-related conflicts with at least 28 individual events reported.

## How are water and conflict related?

Water can be any single element or a combination of them

**Trigger**
Control and/or access to water or water systems causes violence

**Casualty**
Water resources or water systems are intentional or incidental targets of violence.

**Weapon**
Water resources or water systems themselves are used as tool or weapon of conflict.

## Trends in water-related conflicts

2013: 48%, 33%, 11%, 4%, 4%

2014: 18%, 57%, 2%, 16%, 7%

2015: 19%, 65%, 3%, 3%, 7%, 3%

2016: 38%, 48%, 4%, 10%

2017: 51%, 42%, 3%, 1%, 3%

KEY
- Trigger
- Casualty
- Weapon
- Trigger and casualty
- Trigger and weapon
- Casualty and weapon
- Weapon and casualty

*Sources: Circle of Blue, The Pacific Institute, Vector Center*

Countries and regions typically settle water management disputes peacefully. Long-standing best practices exist for international cooperation, such as the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty, which divides the Indus River tributaries between India and Pakistan. By understanding the links between water and conflict, policymakers and practitioners can better predict, understand and react to water-related conflicts across the globe, thereby preventing humanitarian crises.
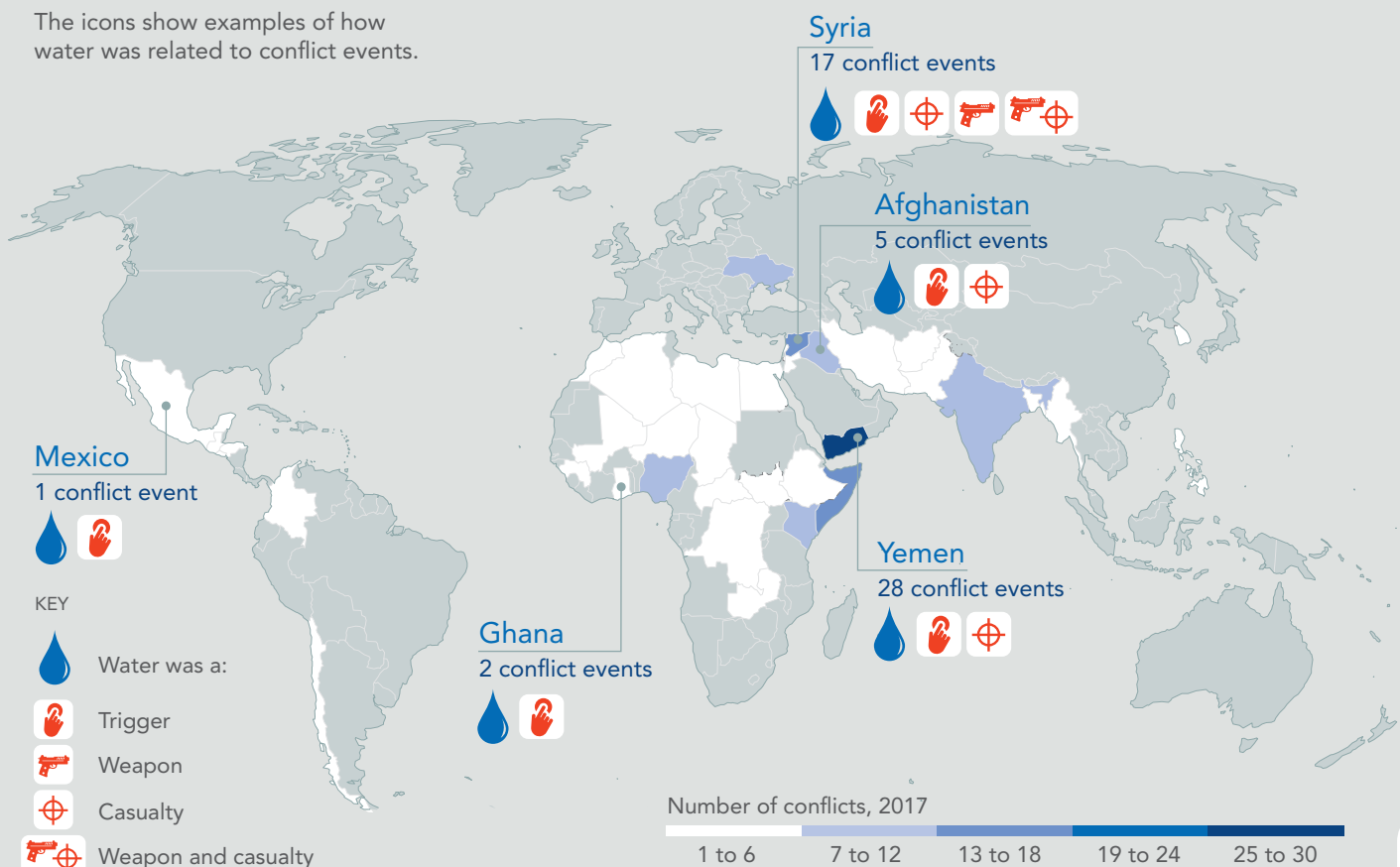
## Trends in water-related conflicts

From 2014 through 2017, the number of conflict events triggered by water increased, while water remained a critical casualty of conflict.

27  44  31  29  71

2013  2014  2015  2016  2017
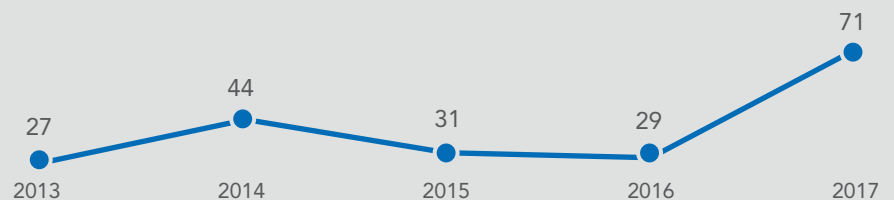
## Water conflict hotspots in 2017

The icons show examples of how water was related to conflict events.



**Syria**
17 conflict events

**Afghanistan**
5 conflict events

**Mexico**
1 conflict event

**Yemen**
28 conflict events

**Ghana**
2 conflict events

KEY

Water was a:

Trigger

Weapon

Casualty

Weapon and casualty

Number of conflicts, 2017

1 to 6    7 to 12    13 to 18    19 to 24    25 to 30

35

# Protection of health-care facilities

Protection of health-care workers and facilities in armed conflict is a tenet of international humanitarian law and the focus of Security Council resolution 2286. Yet, health-care workers were the victims of more than 700 targeted attacks in 2017—and potentially many more that went unreported. Attacks on health workers and facilities can have dire consequences on access to health care. For example, when Médecins Sans Frontières was forced to suspend operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 450,000 people were affected. In Syria's Eastern Ghouta region, 400,000 people were left with restricted access to health care as a result of continued attacks. Attacks were concentrated in the Middle East and Africa, with Afghanistan (66), occupied Palestinian territory (93) and Syria (252) recording the most incidents.

## Turkey

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 5 | 🏠 | 1 |
| 🧑 | 1 | 🚑 | 1 |
| ➕ | 16 | | |

## occupied Palestinian territory

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 93 | ➕ | 38 |
| 🧑 | 21 | 🚑 | 22 |

## Egypt

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 8 | 🏠 | 1 |

## Libya

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 15 | 🏠 | 1 |
| 🤚 | 7 | 🚑 | 1 |

## Burkina Faso

| | |
|---|---|
| 💥 | 3 |

## Mali

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 14 | 🤚 | 7 |
| 🧑 | 1 | 🚑 | 7 |

## Niger

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 4 | 🏠 | 2 |

## Nigeria

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 23 | 🏠 | 3 |
| 🧑 | 14 | 🚑 | 2 |
| 🤚 | 15 | | |

## Cameroon

| | |
|---|---|
| 💥 | 2 |
| 🧑 | 1 |

## Central African Republic

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 💥 | 52 | ➕ | 4 |
| 🧑 | 10 | 🏠 | 2 |

## Total attacks on health-care facilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 💥 | Conflict-related incidents | 701 |
| 🧑 | Health worker casualties (killed or injured) | 227 |
| 🤚 | Health worker kidnapped | 64 |
| ➕ | Health worker arrested | 91 |
| 🏠 | Health facility destroyed or damaged | 229 |
| 🚑 | Health transportation destroyed, damaged or hijacked | 50 |

*Sources: Insecurity Insight, Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition*

FIGURE 10



**Ukraine**
- 💥 3
- 🧑 3
- 🏥 131

**Syria**
- 💥 252
- 🧑 79
- 🏥 41

**Iraq**
- 💥 35
- 🧑 26
- 🤲 2
- 👮 1
- 🏥 21
- 🚑 1

**Afghanistan**
- 💥 66
- 🧑 14
- 🤲 16
- 👮 9
- 🏥 14
- 🚑 6

**Pakistan**
- 💥 18
- 🧑 15
- 🤲 3

**Myanmar**
- 💥 4
- 🧑 1

**Philippines**
- 💥 5
- 🧑 4
- 🤲 1

**Yemen**
- 💥 24
- 👮 16
- 🏥 3
- 🚑 4

**Somalia**
- 💥 3
- 🧑 6
- 🤲 4

**Ethiopia**
- 💥 2
- 🚑 1

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- 💥 20
- 🧑 8
- 🤲 3
- 🏥 4

**South Sudan**
- 💥 37
- 🧑 21
- 🤲 6
- 👮 6
- 🏥 5
- 🚑 1

**Sudan**
- 💥 13
- 🧑 2
- 👮 1
- 🚑 4

**KEY**

| Icon | Description |
|---|---|
| 💥 | Conflict-related incidents |
| 🧑 | Health worker casualties (killed or injured) |
| 🤲 | Health worker kidnapped |
| 👮 | Health worker arrested |
| 🏥 | Health facility destroyed or damaged |
| 🚑 | Health transportation destroyed, damaged or hijacked |

# Using artificial intelligence to track displacement

The global picture on internal displacement is currently incomplete. Organizations reporting on displacement, such as the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), rely on Governments, the UN, international organizations and NGOs as well as the media for information on internal displacement. Not all incidents of internal displacement are reported and only some of the figures can be verified. As a result, IDMC's global baseline on internal displacement—despite being one of the most reliable measures of displacement—represents a significant underestimate.

## Internal Displacement Event Tagging and Clustering Tool

In September 2017, IDMC began using IDETECT. This tool mines huge news data sets, such as the GDELT Project, the European Media Monitor and social media platforms. Using natural language processing and machine learning algorithms, IDETECT classifies reports by type of displacement, and extracts information about location and the number of people displaced—in real time. The image below shows a snapshot of events recorded by IDETECT over a period of 10 days in May 2018.



| 1 Jan 2017 | Current selection: 17 – 27 May 2017 | 1 Oct 2018 |
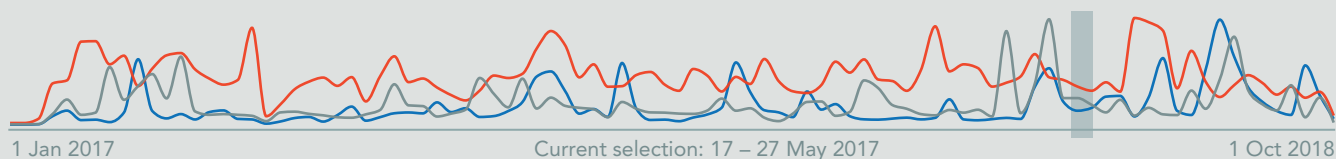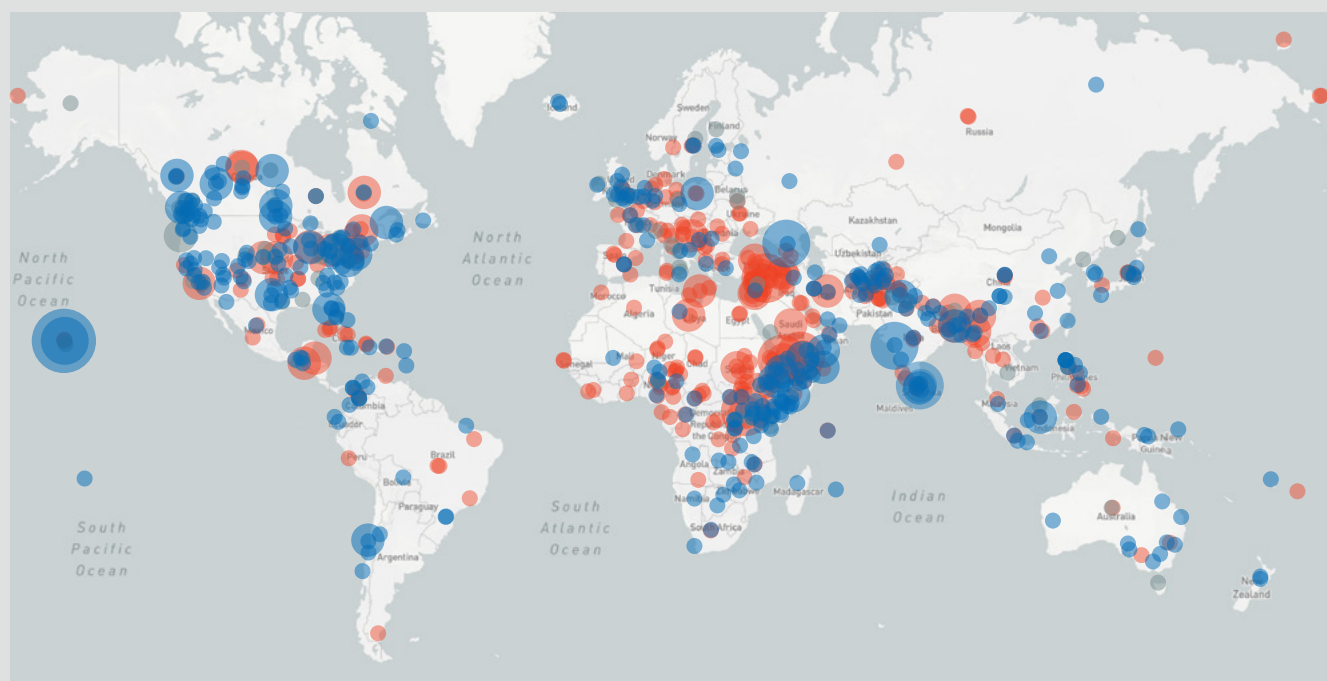
● Disaster  ● Conflict  ● Other

*Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)*

This underestimation poses a challenge for achieving progress towards several global policy targets. For example, an accurate baseline on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and a better understanding of the drivers and patterns of internal displacement are both required to meet the promise of the 2030 Agenda to 'leave no one behind,' as well as the ambitious target set in the Agenda for Humanity to reduce the number of IDPs worldwide by 50 per cent. The use of artificial intelligence tools—such as the Internal Displacement Event Tagging and Clustering Tool (IDETECT)—can help bolster collection and verification efforts to determine an accurate baseline.

FIGURE 11

## Nigeria: a timeline of events and displacement facts

The timelines below illustrate the flow of displacement facts captured through IDETECT, validated and cross-checked against events that took place in Nigeria through 2017.

### Nigeria – conflict
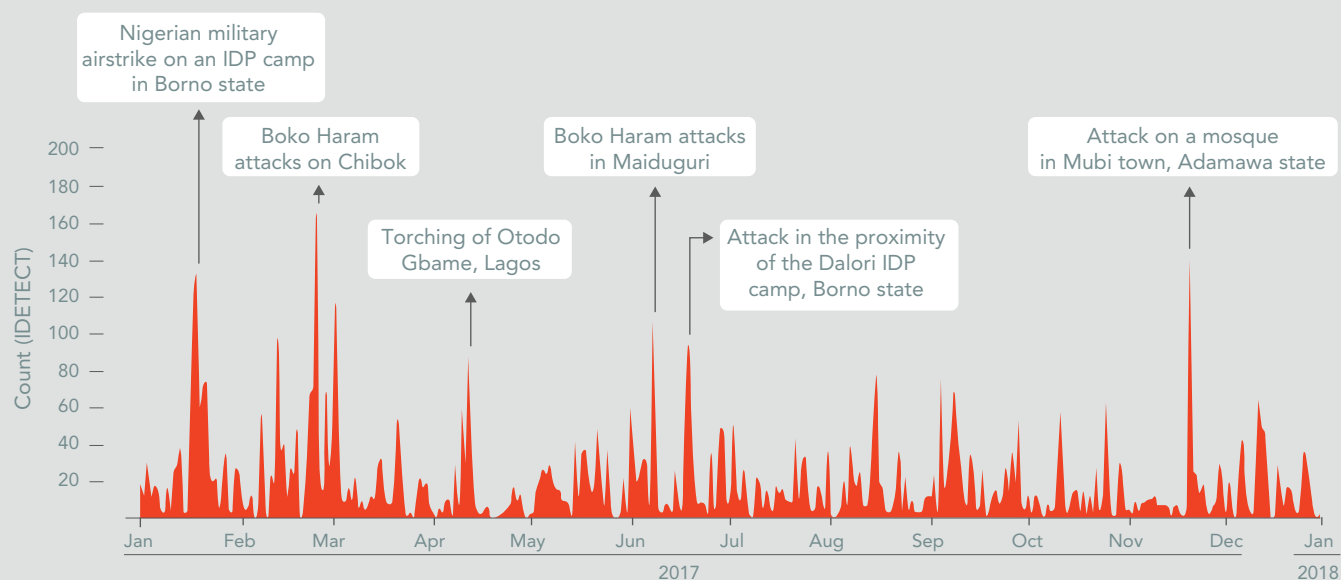


### Nigeria – disasters
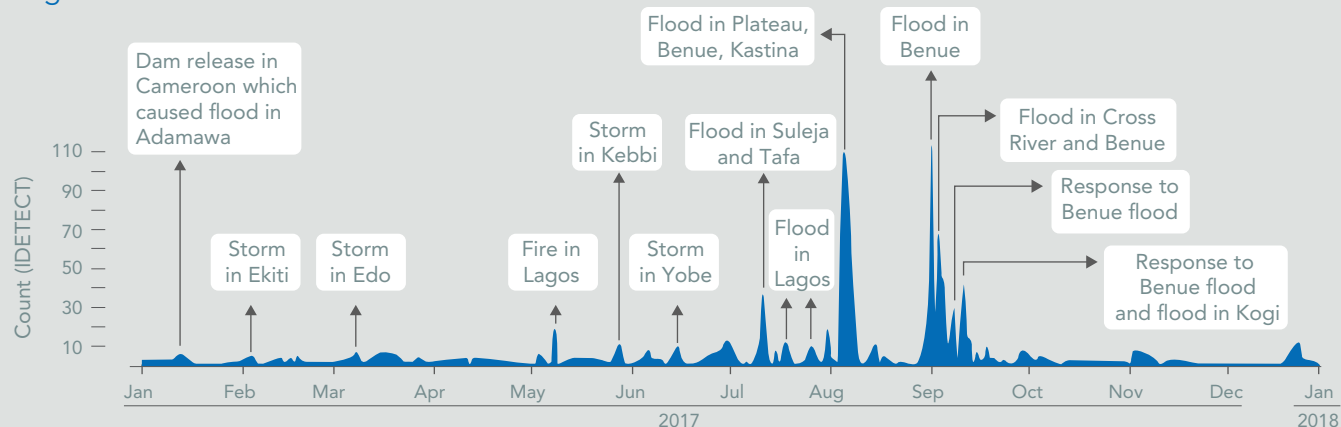
# Measuring durable solutions

The specific needs and human rights concerns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not automatically disappear when a conflict or disaster ends. Nor do they fade away when people initially find refuge. Rather, the displaced—whether they return to their place of origin, settle elsewhere in the country or integrate locally—achieve a durable solution when they no longer suffer from specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. This definition is outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing

## Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Framework on durable solutions for IDPs

4. Restoration of housing, land and property

5. Access to documentation

3. Access to livelihoods

6. Family reunification

2. Adequate standard of living

7. Participation in public affairs

1. Safety and security

8. Access to effective remedies and justice

Achieving durable solutions is a long-term process that goes beyond physical movement/location. The IASC Framework outlines eight criteria that should be used "to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved."

*Sources: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)*

Committee's (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs. Under the mandate of the UN Statistical Commission, an Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics is working to determine an authoritative statistical framework for internal displacement, including how to measure durable solutions. This work will be completed in 2020; in the meantime, there are a number of initiatives to showcase.

FIGURE 12

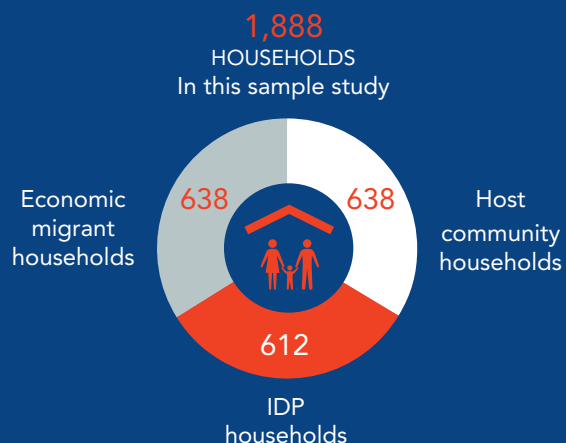## Operationalizing the IASC Framework through an analytical framework and indicator library

**Macro-level analysis**
Policies, legislation, service mapping, built environment, social cohesion, etc.

**IASC Framework's elements**

IDP perspectives on durable solutions: return, locally integrate, settle elsewhere

Progress across 8 durable solutions criteria

**Demographic profile**

Sex, age, location and diversity

*Priorities for action to support IDPs in achieving durable solutions*
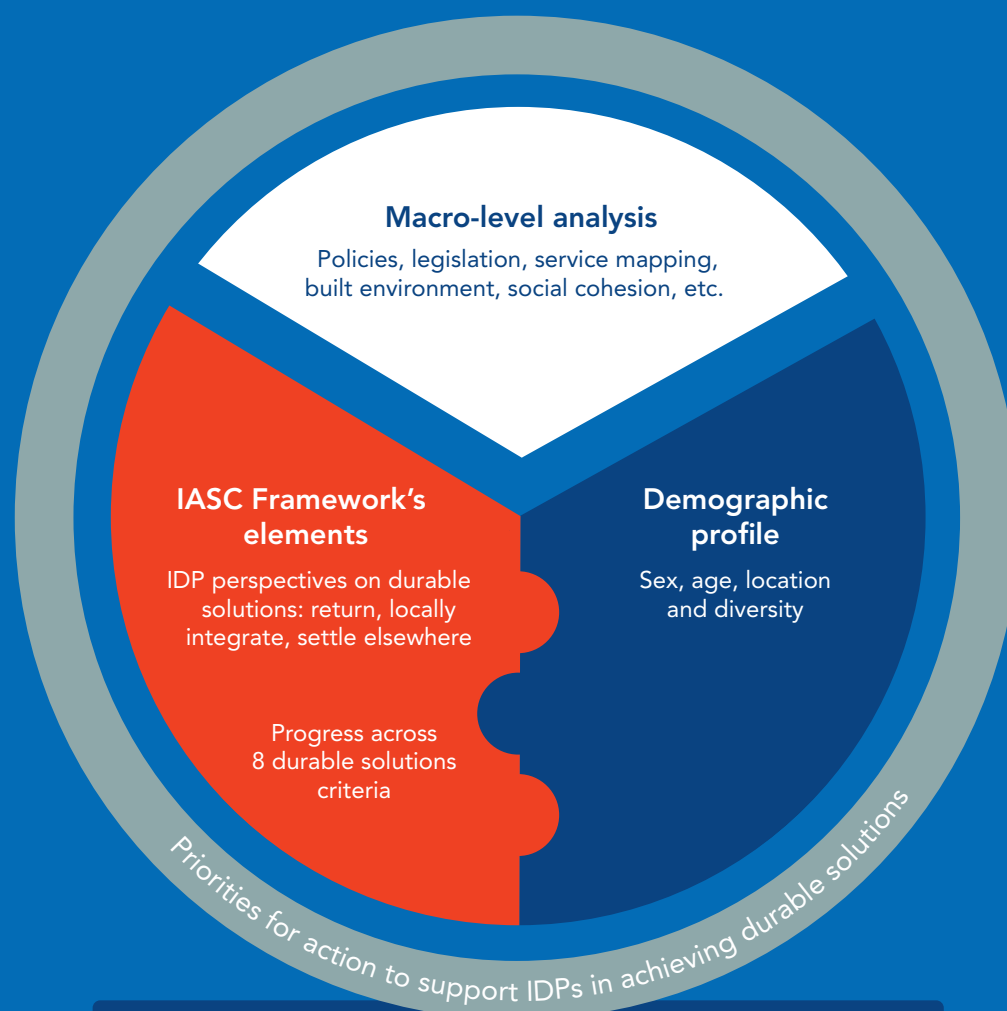
This analytical framework and associated library of indicators are products of a humanitarian and development multi-stakeholder process. They provide the tools to operationalize the IASC Framework and measure progress towards the achievement of durable solutions through a comparative analysis of displaced and non-displaced populations in order to identify displacement-specific vulnerabilities and discrimination.

# Mogadishu: piloting the durable solutions indicators

In Mogadishu, the durable solutions indicators were piloted through a collaborative urban profiling exercise. The data was collected between September and December 2015 and the report was published in May 2016. Results helped secure the inclusion of internal displacement in Somalia's National Development Plan.

**1,888**
HOUSEHOLDS
In this sample study

Economic migrant households — 638

Host community households — 638

IDP households — 612

## Sample indicator: intention to return

According to the profiling findings, 47% of the IDP population (almost 200,000 individuals) prefer to permanently stay and locally integrate in Mogadishu.

200,000 individuals

47% IDPs
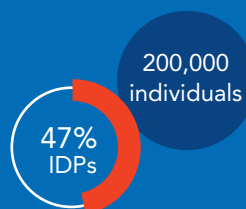
Levels of perceived safety and security, and livelihood opportunities constitute the main motivations for wanting to stay.

Safety and security

Livelihood

## Reasons to move back

● Economic migrant  ● IDP

Family reasons
45%  43%

It is secure there now
24%
9%

Property has been returned
15%
10%

Better public services in place of origin
12%
7%

Risk of eviction in current location
3%  6%

Better employment opportunities
21%
4%
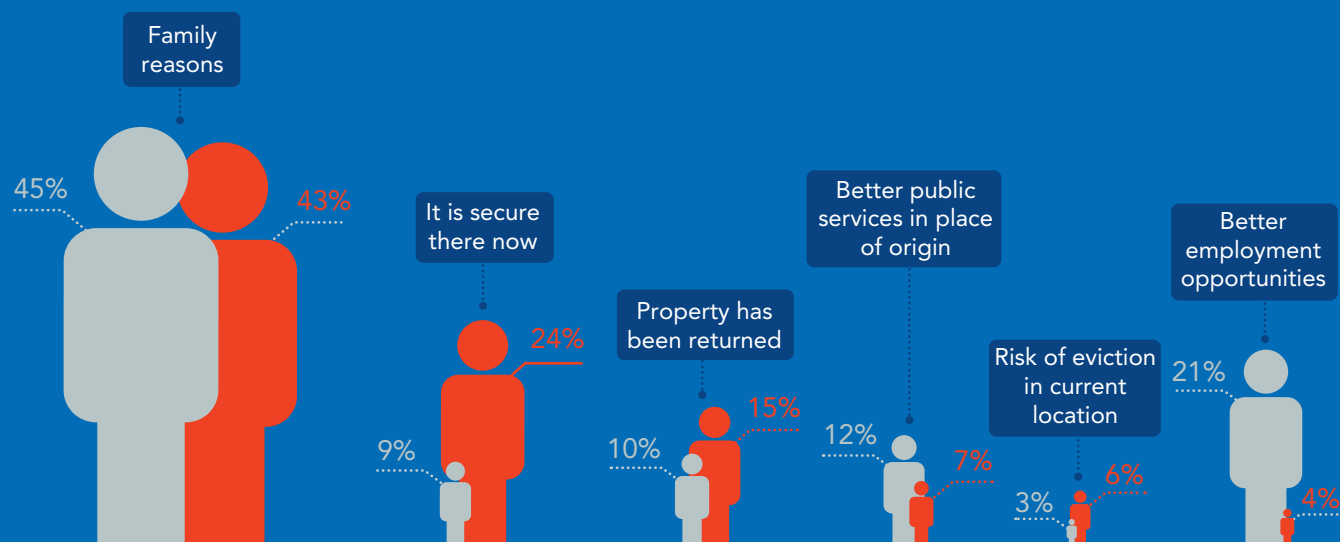
# 'Provisional solutions' for IDPs displaced by conflict

Data and evidence suggest that in 2017, 8.5 million of all the IDPs who were reported as having either returned, relocated or locally integrated had not actually overcome a situation of vulnerability at year's end, or at least not fully. Some had returned to damaged or destroyed homes, while others were still living in temporary accommodation, had no access to income and livelihoods or had fallen off the radar after they initiated their return. In other words, most had only achieved 'provisional solutions'. More data is needed to monitor their situation over time in order to determine whether they can be removed from the global displacement figures.

**572,000**
Local integration
in process

**8,400**
No available data
on protracted cases

**1,694,000**
Return to unknown
conditions

**6,189,000**
Return and relocation
to vulnerability

**8.5m**
IDPs estimated to have found
a provisional (or partial) solution
to their displacement
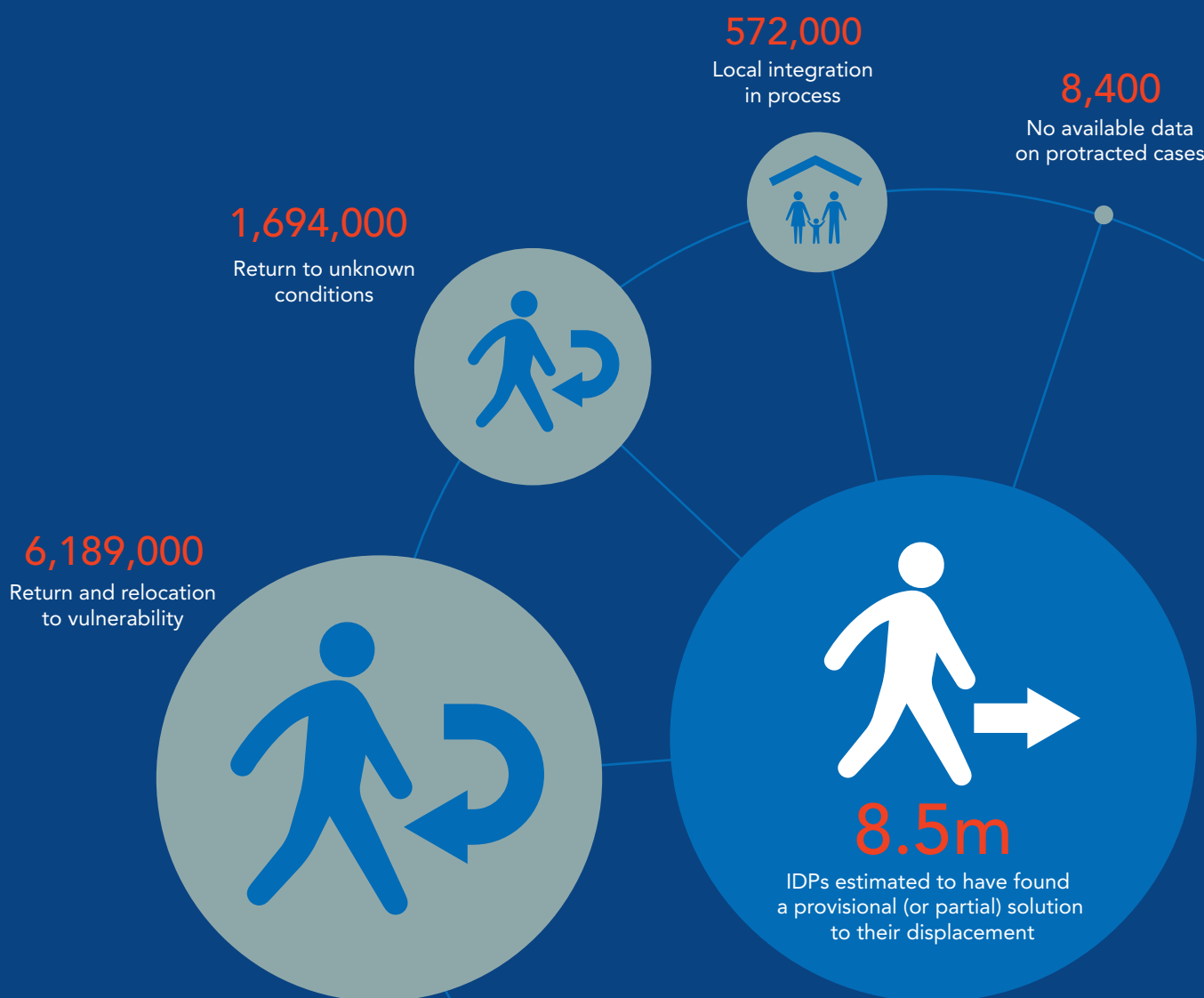
*Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)*

# Education in emergencies

Safeguarding schools and other education facilities is crucial to the protection of children in conflict. Since the onset of the conflict in 2011, the protracted crisis in Syria has resulted in grave consequences for the education system, for both human resources and infrastructure. By May 2018, more than 2 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 were out of school, while more than 180,000 education personnel, including teachers, have abandoned school sites and classrooms. International humanitarian law prohibits the targeting of civilian objects, emphasizing the importance of schools and

## Syria: an overview of education assistance

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| People in need of aid (millions) | 9.35 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.1 |
| People in need of education assistance (millions) | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| People targeted (education assistance) | | | 4.6 | 4.6 | |
| Number of out-of-school children | 1.1 | 2.1-2.4 | 2.1 | 1.75 | >2 |

**Legend:**
- People in need of aid (millions)
- People in need of education assistance (millions)
- People targeted (education assistance)
- Number of out-of-school children

## Syria: effect of crisis on education

**Education personnel affected by crises**

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| >52,000 | 52,000 | >50,000 | 150,000 | 180,000 |

**Educational facilities attacked/damaged, used as shelters or inaccessible**

| 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,100 to 4,500 | 4,674 | 1 in 4 SCHOOLS no longer accessible | >7,400 | 1 in 3 SCHOOLS no longer accessible |
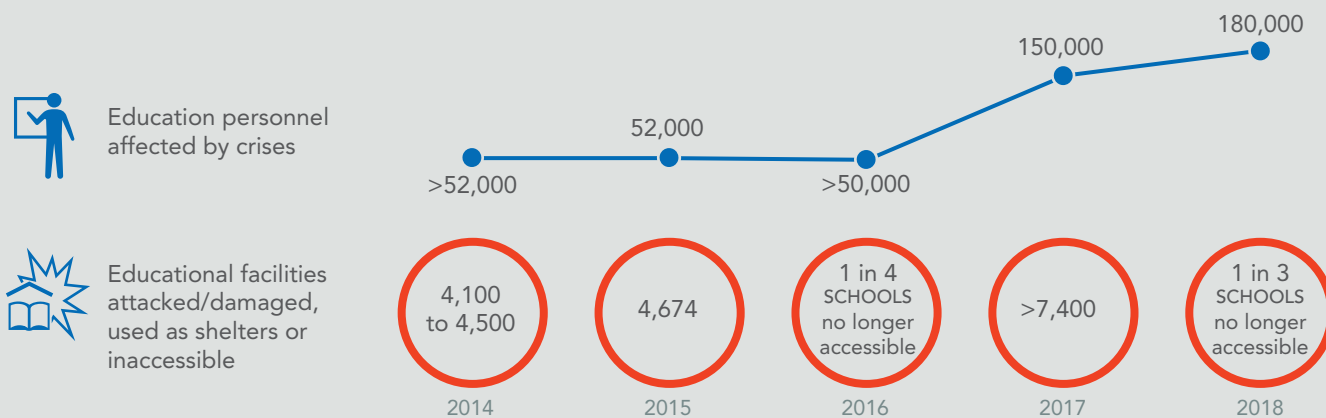
*Source: Centre for Humanitarian Data, OCHA-Syria, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and armed conflict, UNICEF.*

hospitals to the civilian population, especially children. However, schools continue to be targeted during conflicts; in Syria more than 1 in 3 schools are out of service because they have either been damaged/destroyed, repurposed by the military, or used to house internally displaced persons. The Agenda for Humanity called on stakeholders to ensure education for all children and young people living in crisis. This transformation is fundamental to ensuring no one is left behind.

FIGURE 13

## A global view of attacks on education

In 2017, the United Nations verified 188 incidents of military use of schools, both by government forces and rebel groups. In that same year, more than 935 schools and education staff were targeted, a 24 per cent increase compared to 2016. The Safe Schools Declaration, endorsed by 80 Member States, aims to ensure the protection of education facilities from military use during conflict and safeguard students and education staff.

| | Number of attacks against schools (2017) | Incidents of military use of schools (2017) |
|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 68 | 16 |
| Central African Republic | 28 | 15 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 396 | 23 |
| India | 1 | 20 |
| Iraq | 153* | 21 |
| Lebanon | 1 | |
| Mali | 41 | 12 |
| Myanmar | 15 | |
| Nigeria | 6 | 14 |
| occupied Palestinian territory | 6 | |
| Pakistan | 8 | |
| Philippines | 24 | 6 |
| Somalia | 64 | |
| South Sudan | 26 | 22 |
| Sudan | 4 | 7 |
| Syria | 67 | 22 |
| Yemen | 20 | 8 |
| Total | 928 | 186 |

*Schools and hospitals*

# Strengthening local action through country-based pooled funds

Working differently to end need involves ensuring resources flow to the best-placed responders on the ground, which is one of the core objectives of country-based pooled funds (CBPFs). In 2017, international donations to CBPFs increased by 17 per cent. However, contributions fall short of the target set under the Grand Bargain, which envisions 15 per cent of humanitarian requirements to be channelled through CBPFs. At current levels of humanitarian need, contributions to CBPFs would have to more than triple to reach this goal.

## Country-based pooled funds in 2017

**1,288**
Projects funded

**657**
Partners funded

**18**
Number of CBPFs

**$832 million**
Contributions

**$698 million**
Allocations
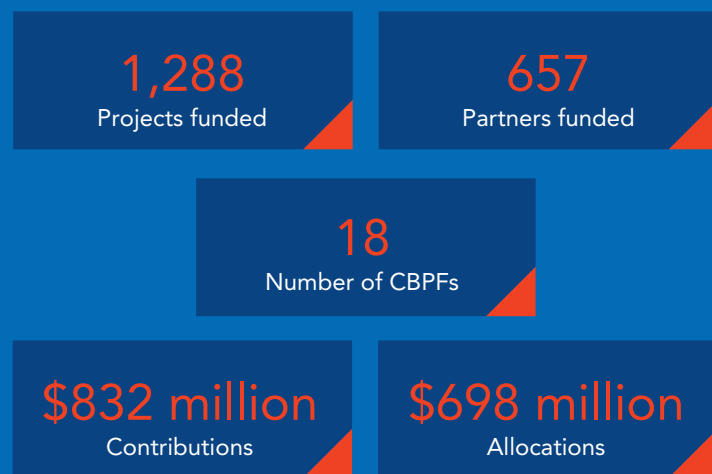
## CBPF contributions as percentage of appeal
*US$ million*

| Country | Appeal requirement | CBPF funding | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 409 | 39 | 9.5% |
| CAR | 497 | 26 | 5.3% |
| DR Congo | 813 | 70 | 8.6% |
| Ethiopia | 1,420 | 83 | 5.8% |
| Iraq | 985 | 85 | 8.7% |
| Myanmar | 150 | 8 | 5.0% |
| Nigeria | 1,050 | 44 | 4.1% |
| oPt | 552 | 10 | 1.8% |
| Somalia | 1,510 | 53 | 3.5% |
| South Sudan | 1,640 | 78 | 4.8% |
| Sudan | 804 | 36 | 4.5% |
| Syria | 3,350 | 117 | 3.5% |
| Yemen | 2,340 | 176 | 7.5% |

■ Appeal requirement   ■ CBPF funding

## Allocations by partner risk level

| Country | Low risk | Medium risk | High risk |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | 90% | 7% | 3% |
| Syria | 79% | 18% | 3% |
| Nigeria | 69% | 11% | 20% |
| Iraq | 65% | 20% | 15% |
| DRC | 56% | 43% | 1% |
| Afghanistan | 55% | 40% | 5% |
| Turkey | 50% | 15% | 35% |
| CAR | 49% | 39% | 12% |
| Lebanon | 34% | 61% | 5% |
| Myanmar | 30% | 70% | |
| Jordan | 30% | 33% | 38% |
| Yemen | 30% | 29% | 24% |
| South Sudan | 28% | 62% | 10% |
| Somalia | 25% | 64% | 8% |
| oPt | 21% | 37% | 42% |
| Pakistan | 15% | 68% | 17% |

0%                    100%

■ Low risk   ■ Medium risk   ■ High risk

*Source: CBPF Annual Reports, Grants Management System*

CBPFs play a valuable role in supporting the localization of humanitarian assistance and aid delivery by directing funding to national NGOs that may have more familiarity with on-the-ground conditions. Allocations to local partners have increased in countries like the DRC, where the share of funding to national NGOs rose from 21 per cent in 2016 to 38 per cent in 2017.

CBPF teams work to ensure that contributions are well spent by determining the risk level of implementing partners. Only in three locations (Jordan, occupied Palestinian territory and Turkey), did more than a third of funds go towards high-risk partners. In Ethiopia, almost 90 per cent of partners were low risk.

## Number of partners

FIGURE 14



Legend:
- UN
- INGO
- NNGO
- Red Cross/Red Crescent

## Partner verification process

| Partner registration in Grants Management System | Due diligence • Declarations on legal process, compliance with UN activities, conflict of interest • Submission of registration certificate in host country • Banking information • ID docs of legal representative | Capacity assessment • Desk-review • Site visits • Interviews with staff, recipients, donors and cluster leads. | Output • Funding eligibility • Partner risk level |

## Allocations by partner type
*US$ millions*



Legend: UN ■ INGO ■ NNGO ■ Red Cross/Red Crescent

Countries (clockwise from top): AFGHANISTAN, CAR, COLOMBIA, DRC, ETHIOPIA, IRAQ, JORDAN, LEBANON, MYANMAR, NIGERIA, oPt, PAKISTAN, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN, SYRIA, TURKEY, YEMEN

Values shown: 51.4, 19.7, 4.8, 3.2, 14.2, 21.7, 4.7, 3.6, 1.2, 2.3, 2.8, 1.8, 8.0, 0.9, 0.7, 13.7, 1.8, 7.0

## Somalia: in focus

There is a highly complementary distribution of CBPF allocations and national NGO, international NGO and UN projects in Somalia, which reflects each group's underlying strengths and connections in the country. National NGOs are far more concentrated in the Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle regions in the south of the country, near the capital Mogadishu. By contrast, the UN works primarily in the Woqooyi Galbeed region in Somaliland, while international NGOs focus their efforts on other northern provinces such as Bari, Nugaal and Mudug (in addition to Awdal). In 2017, only 3.5 per cent of appeal funding was channelled through the Somalia CBPF. This allowed 35 national NGO partners to undertake projects. Had 15 per cent of appeal funding been chanelled through the CBPF, as called for in the Grand Bargain, this could have increased the effectiveness of fund allocations, strengthening local response.



Awdal

Woqooyi
Galbeed

Togdheer

Sanaag

Bari

Nugaal

Mudug

Bakool

Hiran

Sool

Bay

Gedo

Lower
Juba

Middle
Juba

Lower
Shabelle

Banaadir

Middle
Shabelle

Galguduud

UN · NNGO · INGO

Allocations by partner type
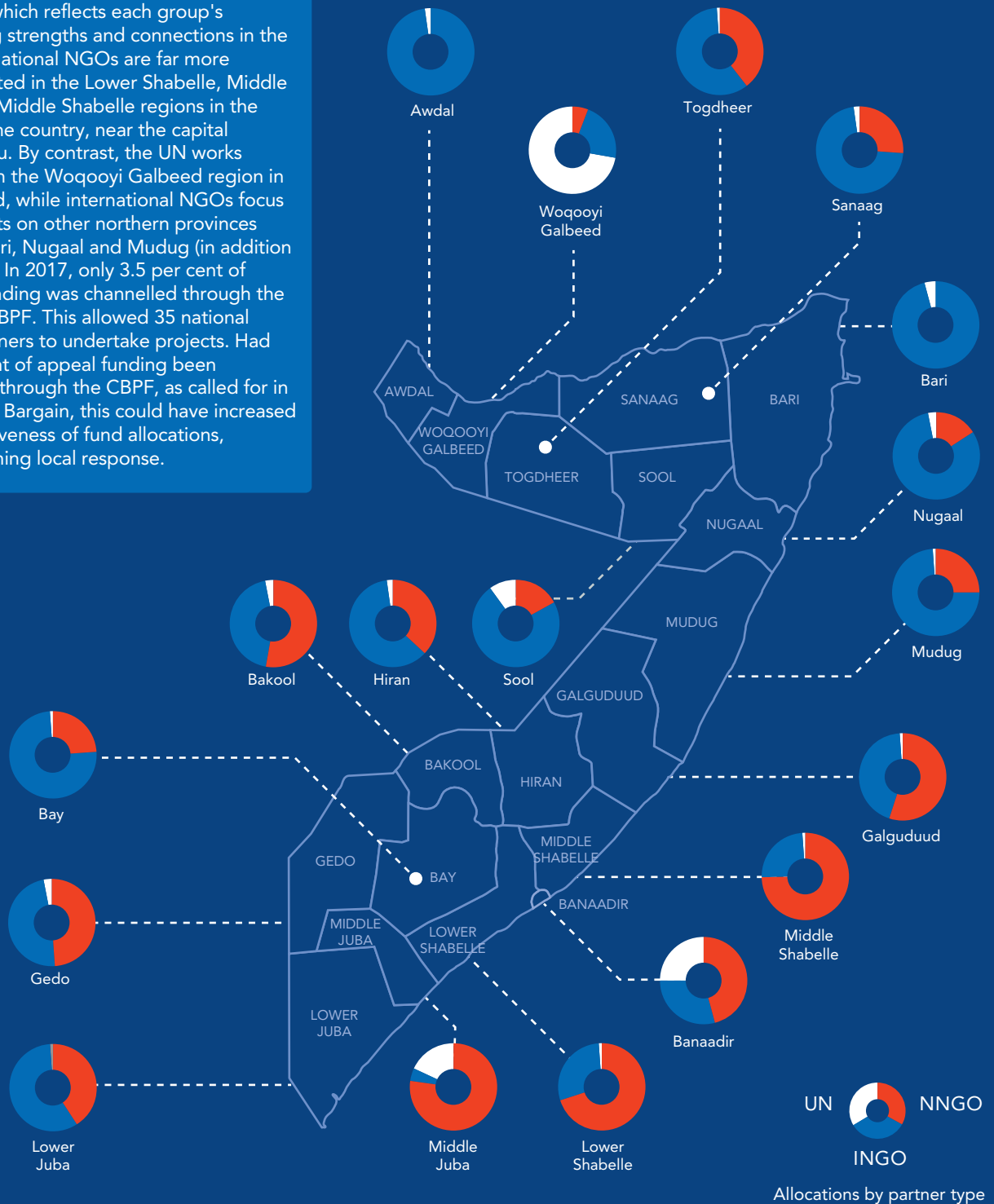
# Collective outcomes

The New Way of Working (NWOW) calls on humanitarian and development actors to work collaboratively—using their comparative advantages—towards 'collective outcomes' that reduce need, risk and vulnerability over multiple years. Recognizing the need to work differently in protracted crises, several Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams, together with a range of partners, embarked on the process of articulating collective outcomes in 2017.

## What are collective outcomes?

A collective outcome is a concrete and measurable result that humanitarian, development and other relevant actors want to achieve jointly over a period of 3-5 years to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities, and increase their resilience.
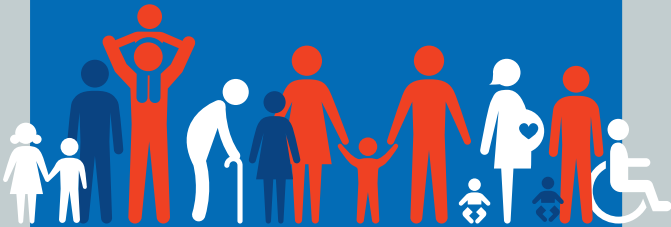
## Enablers of collective outcomes

**1.** Joint analysis

**2.** Align programming and financing

**3.** Joint planning

**4.** Strong leadership

## Implementing the New Way of Working: a timeline of key events

West and Central Africa Regional Policy Dialogue, (Dakar)

World Humanitarian Summit Anniversary Event: Advancing the NWOW (Istanbul)

First meeting of the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration (New York)

NWOW Workshop at OCHA's Global Humanitarian Policy Forum (New York)

| May 2016 | January 2017 | March 2017 | May 2017 | June 2017 | November 2017 | December 2017 |

Commitment to Action to Implement the NWOW adopted at the World Humanitarian Summit

High-Level Workshop on the NWOW – Advancing Implementation (Copenhagen)

UN Secretary-General makes NWOW a key component of achieving the SDGs and of reforms to the UN Development System

Multi-stakeholder Regional Workshop on the NWOW for East/Southern Africa (Entebbe)

*Source: OCHA*

Recognizing that overcoming long-standing systemic and institutional barriers requires continued, high-level commitment, UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, created the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration as part of his reform efforts. The JSC will engage and advocate with key partners outside the UN system to ensure a comprehensive approach.

FIGURE 15

## In focus: examples of collective outcomes in Africa

The map below shows select examples of collective outcomes per country. For more information, refer to the Technical Note.

### Burkina Faso

- By 2020, reduce the number of people in phase 3 of food insecurity by 50%; eradicate phase 4 and 5 food insecurity
- By 2020, reduce the rate of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 by 30%

### Mauritania

- Access to livelihoods, decent jobs and economic opportunities is strengthened, and food security is improved
- Vulnerable populations have access to adequate/durable services for health, nutrition and WASH

### Chad

- By 2019, reduce the obstetric fatality rate from 5% to 1%
- By 2019, 90% of people in need have access to functioning basic social services including water, sanitation and education

### The New Way of Working around the world
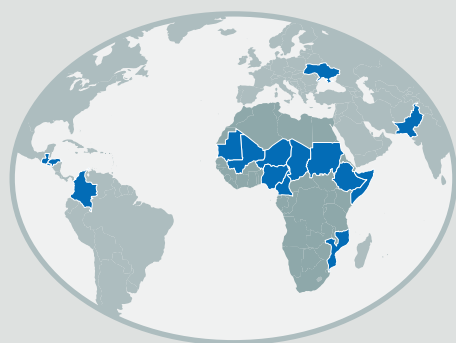


This map shows the countries that had demonstrated progress towards the NWOW by the end of 2017.

### Somalia

- By 2022, reduce the proportion of the population affected by climate-induced hazards (drought and flood) by 25%
- Reach durable solutions for 100,000 displaced households by 2022 by reducing risk and vulnerability, and strengthening resilience of IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities

# 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 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 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. Comparing 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 used to interpret 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 of 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 the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

### Humanitarian funding

Humanitarian aid/humanitarian assistance 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 it 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 provided 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 derived from data from the OECD DAC and FTS. The 30 OECD DAC members and some non-members report annually on Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to OECD. These 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 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 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space.

### Years, symbols and conventions

2017 is the most recent year for which complete data was available at the time of publication. Where 2017 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.

# Technical notes by figure

## *Year in Review 2017*

### Humanitarian assistance in 2017

**Figure 1.** The overall number of people targeted for assistance through inter-agency appeals is derived from the *Global Humanitarian Overview: Status Report June 2017*. This number is different from numbers reported in the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018*, 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* and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's (IDMC) *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2018*. 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 but does not include biological disasters.

Funding figures for international humanitarian assistance reflect the findings of the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018*. OECD DAC and Non-DAC donors have been combined into Governments and EU institutions, as per the report categories. The statistics for aid worker security come from the Aid Worker Security Database (data retrieved 31 July 2018). 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*). An update is scheduled to be released in December 2018. The funding statistics for inter-agency appeals were sourced from OCHA's Financing Tracking Service (FTS) (data retrieved 25 September 2018).

### Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

**Figure 2.** The numbers for Figure 2 are derived from FTS as well as from the *Global Humanitarian Overview*, with certain exceptions. Humanitarian response plans for Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, the Republic of Congo, the Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) and Yemen were revised after the *Global Humanitarian Overview 2017 Status Report*; updated figures for funding and people in need for these countries were taken directly from their respective updated plans. The *Plan of Action for Cuba* was included in this figure since it was launched in September 2017 and was expected to last up to 18 months. Figures for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were taken from the *Needs and Priorities Plan*. Data for Pakistan were obtained from the *Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2017*.

Original planning for the Syria 3RP predicted 4,703,000 refugees by the end of 2017. An additional 4,434,600 people in host communities would also benefit directly from the 3RP. This report uses the actual number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR by the end of 2017—i.e. 5,479,277, plus the 4,434,600 people envisioned to receive help in host communities. People in need for Ethiopia was calculated based on the 8,500,000 in need of food assistance and a further 4,000,000 former recipients of the Productive Safety Net Programme.

Figure 2 does not include flash appeals for Dominica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Peru and the Caribbean. Figure 2 also does not include the regional refugee response plans for Burundi, Europe, Nigeria and South Sudan, which are principally managed by UNHCR.

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 18 April 2018) divided by 'people targeted'.

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 Financial Tracking Service database, and for donor/appealing agency reporting to FTS". Full descriptions of the sectors and activities are available at https://fts.unocha.org/sites/default/files/criteria_for_inclusion_2017.pdf.

For CERF funding, logistics, the UN Humanitarian Air Service, and telecoms and data have been folded into the overall Coordination and Support Services sector. For all funding, camp management has been folded into shelter and non-food items. As per recently updated sector categories from FTS, the health sector includes nutrition.

### Conflict in 2017

**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 http://www.hiik.de/en/methodik/) is determined through five proxies: (i) weapons, (ii) personnel, (iii) casualties, (iv) refugees and IDPs, and (v) destruction. For more detailed information see www.hiik.de/en/.

Of the 385 political conflicts in 2017, 187 involved the use of violence. This figure is subdivided into violent crises and highly violent conflicts. Highly violent conflicts include 16 limited wars and 20 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 (53 per cent of refugees come from five countries, based on 25.4 million refugees worldwide) and that presented by UNHCR in its report, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017* (68 per cent of refugees come from five countries, based on 19.9 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate).

The breakdown of the economic impact of conflict and violence are based on the categories used in the 2017 Global Peace Index, although the same categories were not used in the 2018 report. 'Internal security spending' comprises private security, internal security, peacekeeping and peacebuilding; 'losses from crime and interpersonal violence' comprise incarceration, violent crime, homicide and fear; and 'losses from conflict' comprise conflict, refugees, GDP losses, small arms and terrorism.

### Natural disasters in 2017

**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 was downloaded directly from the CRED database to showcase the most up-to-date information for 2017. 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: 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.

## Regional perspectives

### The Sahel and Lake Chad Basin: a history of recurrent crises

**Figure 7.** The Sahel region comprises Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, in accordance with a statement by Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock (https://reliefweb.int/report/mauritania/under-secretary-general-humanitarian-affairs-and-emergency-relief-coordinator-mark). The Lake Chad region is defined as comprising the four countries contiguous to the basin: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

Totals of 'funding requested' and 'funding received' were calculated using FTS and pro-rated figures from the 2006-2011 West Africa regional consolidated appeals process and the 2014-2016 Sahel regional plans:
2010: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/E7C1E7EB4A77C6678525775F0067A898-Full_Report.pdf;
2014: https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/SRP_2014-2016_Sahel.pdf;
2015: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2015%20Regional%20HNO%20Final%202014Dec17.pdf;
2016: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/sahel_hrp_2016_-_en.pdf.
Figures for people targeted were sourced from the regional plans and use the number of people that are food insecure to avoid double counting.

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries, to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent). Data are in current US dollars.

## Trends, challenges and opportunities

### Protracted crises

**Figure 8.** 2005 was set as the starting year for determining how many consecutive years an appeal lasted. Not all crises began at zero; for those that had an active appeal in 2005, the starting value was the number of years for which there had been a continuous appeal. The average length of humanitarian crises is calculated based on active humanitarian response plans in any given year. Flash appeals were excluded from this calculation unless they lasted more than a year, in which case they were considered full appeals. There is no fixed definition of a long-term or protracted crisis, although UNHCR defines a protracted refugee crisis as one lasting "five or more years" (http://www.unhcr.org/4444afcb0.pdf). This figure also uses the caveats referenced in Figure 2 from this report and *World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2017*, in addition to the caveats referred to in 'Figure 8: A country in need' from *World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2016*, since it uses the data sets from these figures. Users are encouraged to consult the data set for this figure through the Humanitarian Data Exchange for full information on a crisis.

### Water and conflict

**Figure 9.** Data was provided by the Vector Center, the Pacific Institute and Circle of Blue. Humanitarian data was sourced from the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the BBC and Circle of Blue. The Vector Center uses the following definitions when categorizing water-related conflicts:

- Water as a trigger: root cause of conflict, where there is a dispute over the control of water or water systems, or where economic or physical access to water or scarcity of water, triggers violence.
- Water as a weapon: where water resources, or water systems themselves, are used as a tool or weapon in a violent conflict.
- Water resources as a casualty: where water resources, or water systems, are intentional or incidental casualties or targets of violence.
- Water hot-spots: water resources are a driver of conflict, both violent and socioeconomic, where the other three definitions do not apply.

Incidents are included when there is violence (injuries or deaths) or threats of violence (including verbal threats, military manoeuvres and shows of force). Further information on the methodology for cataloguing events can be found through the Vector Center (https://www.worldwater.org/water-conflict/definitions-methods-sources/).

### Protection of health-care facilities

**Figure 10.** Attacks on health care are defined by WHO as "any act of verbal or physical violence or obstruction or threat of violence that interferes with the availability, access, and delivery of curative and/or preventive health services", but only includes attacks in the context of conflict or severe political volatility and not interpersonal or criminal violence directed at health workers.

The number of health-care worker casualties is the sum of health-care workers killed and injured. The figures on health facilities and transportation are shown in the aggregate. Facilities is the sum of health facilities destroyed or damaged, and transportation is the sum of transport destroyed, damaged or stolen/highjacked. For full data and information please visit https://data.humdata.org/dataset/shcchealthcare-dataset.

Per Insecurity Insight, "the data has been collected from a wide variety of sources. These include incidents reported in the Safeguarding Healthcare Monthly News Briefs and reported by Aid in Danger partner agencies using the Security in Numbers Database; incident reports supplied to the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition by Médecins Sans Frontières, the Syrian American Medical Society and the World Health Organization; reports from other UN agencies, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; independent NGOs; and media reports." It may not be a "representative or a comprehensive compilation of all events in which health care was affected in 2017. Data collection is ongoing, and data may change as more information is made available. Where the number of staff, facilities or ambulances affected is unspecified, one is counted." These classifications are based on reported but not independently verified information.

Figures are not directly comparable because reporting capabilities differ across countries, and there is no global system for data collection on attacks on health care. Comparisons between categories are also limited, as certain categories of attacks, such as killings and kidnappings, are more reliably captured by reporting systems than others, such as the looting of medical supplies or obstructions to access.

## Using artificial intelligence to track displacement

**Figure 11.** In 2018, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre launched its real-time monitoring platform, which visualizes several types of information. The platform displays information about reported incidents of conflict and the occurrence of natural hazards, as well as the results of the Internal Displacement Event Tagging Extraction and Clustering Tool (IDETECT), the Centre's language processing and supervised machine learning tool. IDETECT works by automating many of the steps the Centre's monitoring undertakes. First, IDETECT scans media reports from across the world, as well as UN and NGO reports, and filters it, keeping only articles that are likely to relate to internal displacement. Next, it begins analysing the text and extracts key bits of information including: type of displacement; cause (conflict, disasters or other); location; number of people; and reporting units and terms. For further information see http://www.internal-displacement.org/monitoring-tools/monitoring-platform.

## Measuring durable solutions

**Figure 12.** Efforts are under way to develop recommendations and guidance on how to statistically define internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP-related populations, and how to measure the end of displacement and 'interim solutions'. This work is taken forward by the IDP subgroup of the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS - http://www.jips.org/en/profiling/egris), which is tasked with developing international recommendations on IDP statistics to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission in 2020. EGRIS was established in 2016 through a mandate by the UN Statistical Commission (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom), and is an international collective of national statistical offices, immigration authorities and subject matter experts that work to develop international recommendations, standards and guidance for the collection and production of both refugee and IDP statistics. For more information on EGRIS, including a Technical Report on the Statistics of IDPs, see https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/expert-group-on-refugee-statistics.

The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions (http://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf), published in 2010, offered conceptual clarity regarding durable solutions, but faced challenges when applied in practice. Therefore, in 2015, the Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs initiated an inter-agency project with the aim of transforming the IASC Framework into an operational toolkit through the development of agreed-

upon indicators, tools and guidelines for comprehensive yet practical approaches to durable solutions analysis in internal displacement contexts. JIPS (www.jips.org) undertook the coordination and implementation of the project. The project resulted in the Durable Solutions Analysis Guide (https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Durable-Solutions-Analysis-Guide-Apr2018.pdf) and the Durable Solutions Indicator Library (https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators/), referenced in this infographic.

Before the guide and the indicator library were finalized, the tools were piloted in several displacement contexts, including Colombia, Sudan, Myanmar, Kosovo, Georgia, Iraq, Ukraine, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia. The final indicator library was also aligned with the indicator framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, where relevant. To find out more about the pilot exercises, as well as see the full results of the profiling exercise in Mogadishu, see http://www.jips.org/en/field-support/country-operations/somalia/somalia.

The concept of 'provisional solutions' was developed by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). In 2017, IDMC collected, for the first time, information regarding the conditions under which return movements took place and the extent to which they may have led to a significant reduction in the needs and vulnerabilities of those displaced. To find out more about the methodology behind provisional solutions see http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2018/.

## Education in emergencies

**Figure 13.** The numbers from the overview of education assistance were sourced from the 2014 Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP), the 2015 Syria Strategic Response Plan, the Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016/2017, the Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) from 2015 to 2018 and the April 2018 Whole of Syria Education Factsheet. The age range for people in need of education assistance is not consistent through these documents, but for the purposes of this report, no distinction has been drawn—e.g. children and adolescents', 3-17 year-olds, 5-17 year-olds are included in people in need of education assistance. The same is true for the number of out-of-school children—e.g. figures indicate children out of school or attending classes irregularly.

The figures on the number of education personnel affected by the crisis have been sourced from the Syrian HNO 2015-2018. The numbers on the education facilities attacked/

damaged refer to the facilities that are either no longer accessible or out of service. They are sourced from the 2012 Syria Rapid Education Assessment Report, the 2014 SHARP and the Syria HNO 2015-2018.

The figures for global attacks on education are sourced from the Children and Armed Conflict – Report of the Secretary-General (A/72/865–S/2018/465). Note that the number of attacks against schools includes attacks on education facilities and personnel, and at times, hospitals. Also note that the incidents of military use of schools, in some cases, included hospitals if these figures were not differentiated in the source report.

## Strengthening local action through country-based pooled funds

**Figure 14.** Country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator. They are managed by OCHA at the country-level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

The term 'allocations' refers to the process through which CBPFs disburse funds to implementing partners for activities related to Humanitarian Response Programmes. They comprise standard allocations pegged to a specific time of the year for larger funds, or reserve allocations intended for rapid and flexible disbursement in the event of unforeseen circumstances. The term 'contributions' refers to donor funds programmed for allocations through CBPFs. Contributions to CBPFs cannot be earmarked for specific activities, clusters or sectors.

At the partner level, each CBPF is required to assess the capacity of each NGO implementing partner that seeks funding, to determine eligibility. Eligible NGOs are categorized according to a specific risk rating (low, medium, high) which determines the minimum standard of operational modalities applicable to the partner. Non-eligible NGOs do not receive funding. Eligibility thresholds and risk levels may vary across countries, to account for contextual differences.

Allocations by partner risk level and allocations by organization type were compiled from individual CBPF annual reports; no information on risk breakdown is available in the Grant Management System (GMS), so monetary amounts cannot be established without the risk of rounding errors. Overall contributions and regional allocations for Somalia, as well as a number of partners for Iraq, Ethiopia, Turkey, South Sudan and Sudan, were cross-checked against the GMS Business Intelligence (https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions), resulting in some discrepancies with the annual reports.

## Collective outcomes

**Figure 15.** Between 2017 and 2018, nine countries began to operationalize collective outcomes, with others following. These countries were Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and Somalia. For further information on the New Way of Working and Collective Outcomes, see the *Analytical Paper on WHS Self-Reporting on Agenda for Humanity Transformations 4C and 5D* (https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018/Jul/AP_4C%20and%205D_Final_30%20July.pdf) as well as the New Way of Working initiative page (https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/5358). For further information on the work of the Joint Steering Committee see https://www.un.org/jsc.

# 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 is originally collected by Governments and compiled into global data sets by international organizations. Some information is collected directly by international organizations and research institutes, or gathered from other third-party sources.

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

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

**Action Against Hunger**. Action Against Hunger is a global humanitarian organization that takes action against the causes and effects of hunger. Their programmes focus on nutrition and health; water, sanitation and hygiene; food security and livelihoods; and emergency response. https://www.actionagainsthunger.org/

**Action on Armed Violence (AOAV)**. AOAV carries out research, advocacy and fieldwork 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. https://aoav.org.uk/

**Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)**. CaLP is a global partnership of humanitarian actors engaged in policy, practice and research within cash transfer programming (CTP). CaLP currently has over 70 members who collectively deliver the vast majority of CTP in humanitarian contexts worldwide. http://www.cashlearning.org/english/home

**Centre for Humanitarian Data.** The Centre is focused on increasing the use and impact of data in the humanitarian sector. It is managed by OCHA. The Centre is focused on four areas: data services; data literacy; data policy and network engagement. https://centre.humdata.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 UN agencies, NGOs, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. www.emdat.be/

**Circle of Blue**. Circle of Blue is an international network of journalists, scientists and communications design experts that reports and educates on the competition for water and water resources emanating from food, energy, health and environmental change. https://www.circleofblue.org/

**Development Initiatives (DI)**. DI is an independent organization providing information and analysis that supports action on poverty. The Global Humanitarian Assistance programme at DI is a leading centre of research and analysis on international financing flows to situations of humanitarian crisis. www.devinit.org/ and *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2018* (http://devinit.org/post/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2018/). The Development Data Hub at DI is a data aggregator that provides a single source for financial resource-flow data alongside poverty, social and vulnerability indicators. http://devinit.org/#!/data

**The Education Commission**. The Education Commission is a global initiative encouraging progress on Sustainable Development Goal 4 – inclusive and quality education for all. http://educationcommission.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. https://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 2018* (http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/).

**Food Security Information Network (FSIN)**. FSIN is a global initiative co-sponsored by FAO, WFP and IFPRI to strengthen food and nutrition security information systems for producing reliable and accurate data to guide analysis and decision-making. http://www.fsincop.net/

**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. https://hiik.de and *Conflict Barometer 2017* (http://www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/)

**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. https://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. https://aidworkersecurity.org

**Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)**. IASC is the primary mechanism for 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. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org

**Index for Risk Management (InforRM)**. 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. http://www.inform-index.org/

**Insecurity Insight**. Insecurity Insight gathers data and uses existing data on the impact of insecurity on people's lives and well-being. The Aid in Danger project collects information on events that interfere with the delivery of humanitarian aid from open sources and confidential contributions from humanitarian agencies. http://www.insecurityinsight.org/index.html and http://www.insecurityinsight.org/aidindanger/

**Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)**. IPE 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 163 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. http://economicsandpeace.org/ and *Global Peace Index 2018* (http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/)

**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 2018: Global Report on Internal Displacement* (http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2018/)

**International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**. Established in 1975, IFPRI provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. http://www.ifpri.org/

**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**. The international body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and UNEP to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. http://www.ipcc.ch/

**International Labour Association (ILO)**. The ILO brings together Governments, employers and workers of 187

Member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. 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

**Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)**. JIPS is an inter-agency service, set up in 2009 with a mission to support government, humanitarian and development actors to design and implement collaborative profiling exercises in situations of internal displacement. www.jips.org

**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

**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 concerning 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

**Overseas Development Institute (ODI)**. ODI is the UK's leading independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues. https://www.odi.org/

**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. https://www.oxfam.org/

**The Pacific Institute**. The Pacific Institute is a global water think tank that combines science-based thought leadership with outreach to influence local, national, and international efforts in developing sustainable water policies. Since 1987, it has worked to create and advance sustainable water policies and deliver meaningful results. http://pacinst.org/

**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/

**Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition**. The Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition is a group of international non-governmental organizations working to protect health workers, services and infrastructure. https://www.safeguardinghealth.org/

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

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

**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 Population Prospects, 2017 Revision* (https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_KeyFindings.pdf) and *The World's Cities in 2016* (http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/the_worlds_cities_in_2016_data_booklet.pdf). The United Nations Statistics Division of DESA has also launched an internet-based data service for the global user community. It provides access to 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 Sustainable Development Goals. It collects, analyses and disseminates human development data, including through the preparation of the Human Development Index and its components. http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/ and the Human Development Reports (http://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 Environment Programme (UNEP).** UNEP is the leading environmental authority. It sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. http://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment

**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 *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017* (http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2017/)

**United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).** UNMAS leads, coordinates and implements all aspects linked to the mitigation of the threats from mines and explosive remnants of war. UNMAS collaborates with 11 UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions. http://www.mineaction.org/unmas

**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 for the rights of people in need, promote preparedness and prevention, and facilitate sustainable solutions. http://www.unocha.org/; http://www.unocha.org/about-us/publications.
For details on CBPF data, please see the CBPF Grant Management System – Business Intelligence https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions.

For more information about proceedings at the World Humanitarian Summit and the ensuing Agenda for Humanity, see http://agendaforhumanity.org.

**United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).** UNISDR is the focal point for ensuring coordination and synergies among DRR activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations, and activities in socioeconomic and humanitarian fields (General Assembly Resolution 56/195). UNISDR also supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). http://www.unisdr.org/ and *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* (http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/)

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

**United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict.** The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict. https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.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. http://www.unfpa.org. Sources used in this report include *State of the World Population 2018* (http://www.unfpa.org/swop) and *Humanitarian Action 2018 Overview* (https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA_HumanitAction_2018_Jan_31_ONLINE.pdf)

**UN Women**. UN Women was established in 2010 as the United Nations entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women 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. http://www.unwomen.org/ and *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/pfa_e_final_web.pdf?v=1&d=20150303T234153)

**Vector Center**. The Vector Center helps global corporations, institutions and Governments predict and understand how water, food and energy resources will impact stability, supply chains and sustainability. The Vector Center combines experience in water security with proprietary artificial intelligence analytics to identify and mitigate risks. http://vector-center.com/

**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* (http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/)

**World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**. WMO is a specialized agency of the United Nations, dedicated to international cooperation and coordination on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces, and the resulting distribution of water resources. www.wmo.int

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