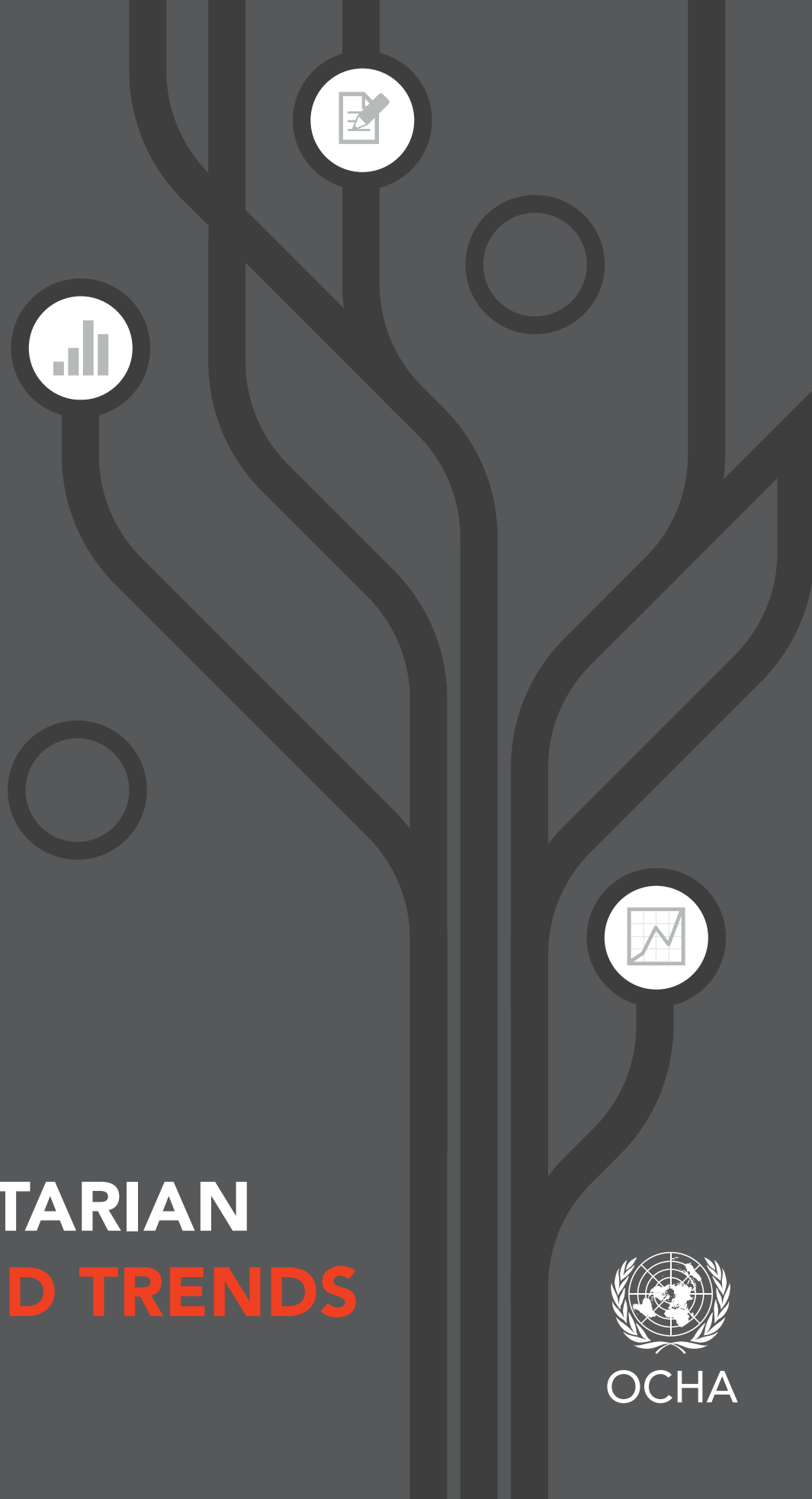


**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
DATA AND TRENDS
2012**



OCHA





**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
DATA AND TRENDS
2012**



Introduction

World Humanitarian Data and Trends presents global and country-level data and trend analysis relevant to humanitarian assistance. Its purpose is to bring this information together in one place and present it in an accessible way. It is intended to establish a common baseline of humanitarian data that can be built on in future years and allow for comparisons across time. This data can be used to help support humanitarian policy decisions and provide country-level context that can support operational decision-making.

The information presented covers three main areas: 1) humanitarian needs in 2011; 2) humanitarian response in 2011; 3) humanitarian trends. It is intended to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of global humanitarian needs and response and to highlight major, indicative trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their drivers and the actors that participate in crisis prevention, response and recovery.

There are many gaps in the information available. These arise from the inherent complexity of humanitarian crises and the chaotic environment in which humanitarian assistance is provided. Even what constitute humanitarian needs and assistance are flexible concepts that vary from place to place. There are also inherent biases in the information available. For example, humanitarian assistance provided by communities and by local and national governments is less likely to be reported or comparable. Funding data is more likely to be reported than other types of information. Therefore, information collected by international organizations and information on funding is over-represented in this report. There are also limitations on the availability and quality of data, including insufficient sharing of data by humanitarian organizations and other actors, as well as problems concerning common data standards and protocols. Further information on limitations is provided in the User's guide (page 38).

The data presented comes from a variety of source organizations with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile relevant data, as well as processes and tools facilitated or managed by OCHA, such as the inter-agency appeal process and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Further information on data sources is provided in the User's guide.

Interpreting the visuals and data

A number of different visual representations of humanitarian data and trends are used in this report. There is also some limited narrative text, which is intended to provide basic orientation to the reader and guide individual interpretation. The User's guide contains more detailed methodological information and any specific technical notes for each figure. A reference table showing selected humanitarian indicators by country is provided on pages 32-37. Together, these indicators are intended to provide a minimum set of country-level information on humanitarian needs and response, as well as the country-level context for humanitarian assistance.

A number of country groupings are used in this report. Selected humanitarian indicators are presented for a group of 79 'Focus Countries'. Countries meeting at least one of the following criteria since 2005 are included in this group: 1) inter-agency appeal issued; 2) cluster approach implemented; 3) OCHA presence. See the User's guide for further information.

The most recent year for which complete data is available at the time of publication is 2011. For the latest information on needs and funding requirements for current inter-agency appeals see www.unocha.org/cap/ or fts.unocha.org/.

Accessing the data

The data presented in this report is available for download at <http://www.unocha.org/about-us/publications/policy-studies>.

Contents

Humanitarian needs in 2011	2
Figure 1 Humanitarian needs in 2011	2
Figure 2 Key indicators for countries with Consolidated Appeals and similar concerted humanitarian action plans in 2011	3
Humanitarian response in 2011	4
Figure 3 Humanitarian response in 2011	5
Figure 4 Distribution of total humanitarian aid by country 2011	6
Figure 5 Humanitarian funding within and outside inter-agency appeals in 2011	7
Figure 6 Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals in 2011	8
Figure 7 Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals by sector in 2011	9
Figure 8 Quantifying humanitarian response	10
Trends – appeals	12
Figure 9 Funding requirements of selected Consolidated Appeals 2005-2012	12
Trends – disasters	14
Figure 10 Total number of natural disasters reported and number of people affected by region 1990-2011	14
Figure 11 Total number of people killed by disaster type 1990-2011	15
Figure 12 Total number of people affected by disaster type 1990-2011	15
Trends – conflict and refugees	16
Figure 13 Number of active conflicts 1990-2011	16
Figure 14 Number of active conflicts by region 1990-2011	16
Figure 15 Population of concern to UNHCR by category 2011	17
Figure 16 Population of concern to UNHCR by region 2000-2011	17
Trends – drivers of vulnerability	18
Figure 17 Global food and energy price indices 1990-2011	18
Figure 18 Number of undernourished people by region 1991-2011	18
Figure 19 Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources 1990-2010	19
Figure 20 Proportion of population living below US\$1.25 per day 1990-2025	19
Figure 21 Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day by region 2005-2015	20
Figure 22 Number of people living below US\$2 per day in fragile and non-fragile states 1990-2025	20
Figure 23 Population growth by region 1990-2025	21
Figure 24 Global population growth by economic and geographic context 1990-2020	21
Trends – funding	22
Figure 25 Humanitarian funding flows in 2011	22
Figure 26 Amount of funding requested and received in inter-agency appeals 2000-2011	23
Figure 27 Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals 2000-2011	23
Figure 28 Progression of funding of inter-agency appeals for selected crises	24
Figure 29 Concentration of humanitarian aid among recipient countries 2001-2010	24
Figure 30 Humanitarian aid financing from government donors 2001-2011	25
Figure 31 Humanitarian aid financing from governments outside of OECD DAC 2000-2011	25
Figure 32 Reported private voluntary humanitarian aid financing by first level recipient 2006-2011	26
Figure 33 Reported private voluntary humanitarian aid financing by source 2006-2010	26
Figure 34 Reported funding for humanitarian response channelled via foreign military actors 2007-2011	27
Figure 35 Global remittance inflows by income group 1990-2011	28
Trends – prevention	29
Figure 36 Proportion of global Official Development Assistance spent on disaster preparedness and risk reduction 2006-2010	29
Figure 37 Global Official Development Assistance investments in food aid, agriculture and basic nutrition 2002-2010	30
Figure 38 Global Official Development Assistance investments in state- and peacebuilding 2002-2010	30
Selected humanitarian indicators	32
User's guide	38

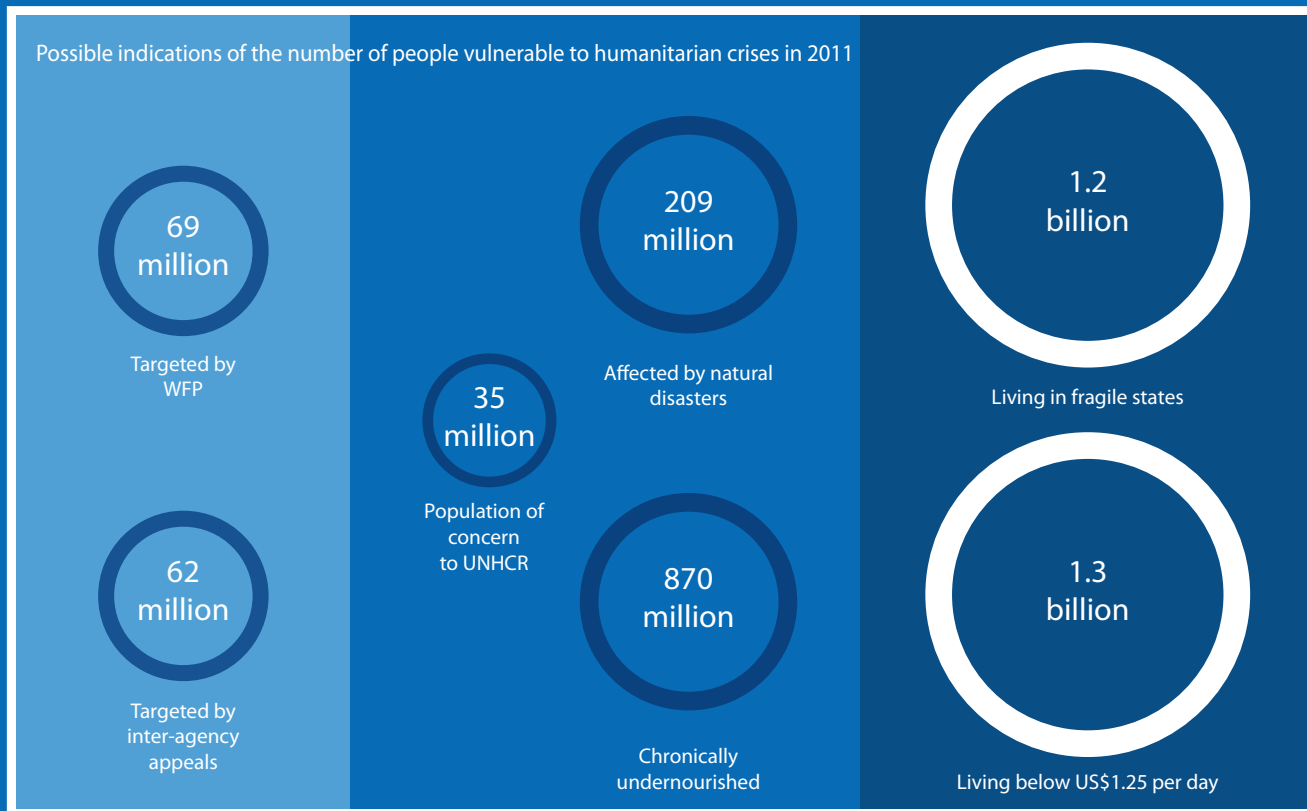
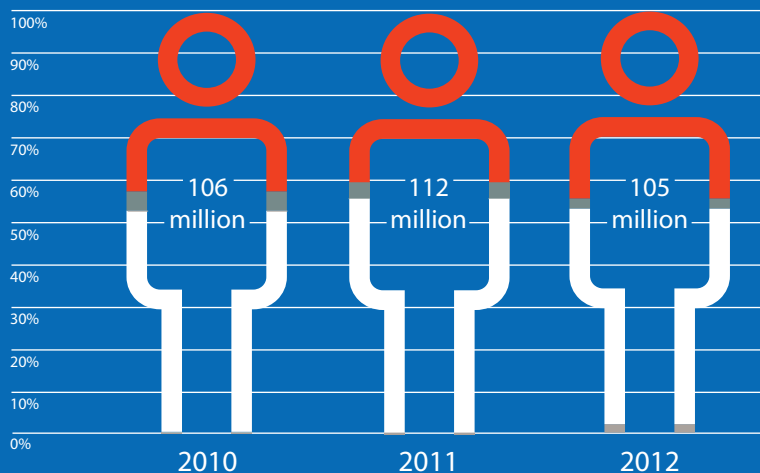
Humanitarian needs in 2011

In each of the last three years, international humanitarian organizations have targeted over 100 million people for humanitarian assistance, most in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. But there is no comprehensive, global picture of the number of people affected by humanitarian crises. There may be many more whose needs are neither counted nor addressed.

FIGURE 1

Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance by international humanitarian organizations, either through the inter-agency appeal process or (for countries with no inter-agency appeal) by World Food Programme emergency and protracted relief operations.

- ASIA
- LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
- SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
- OTHER REGIONS



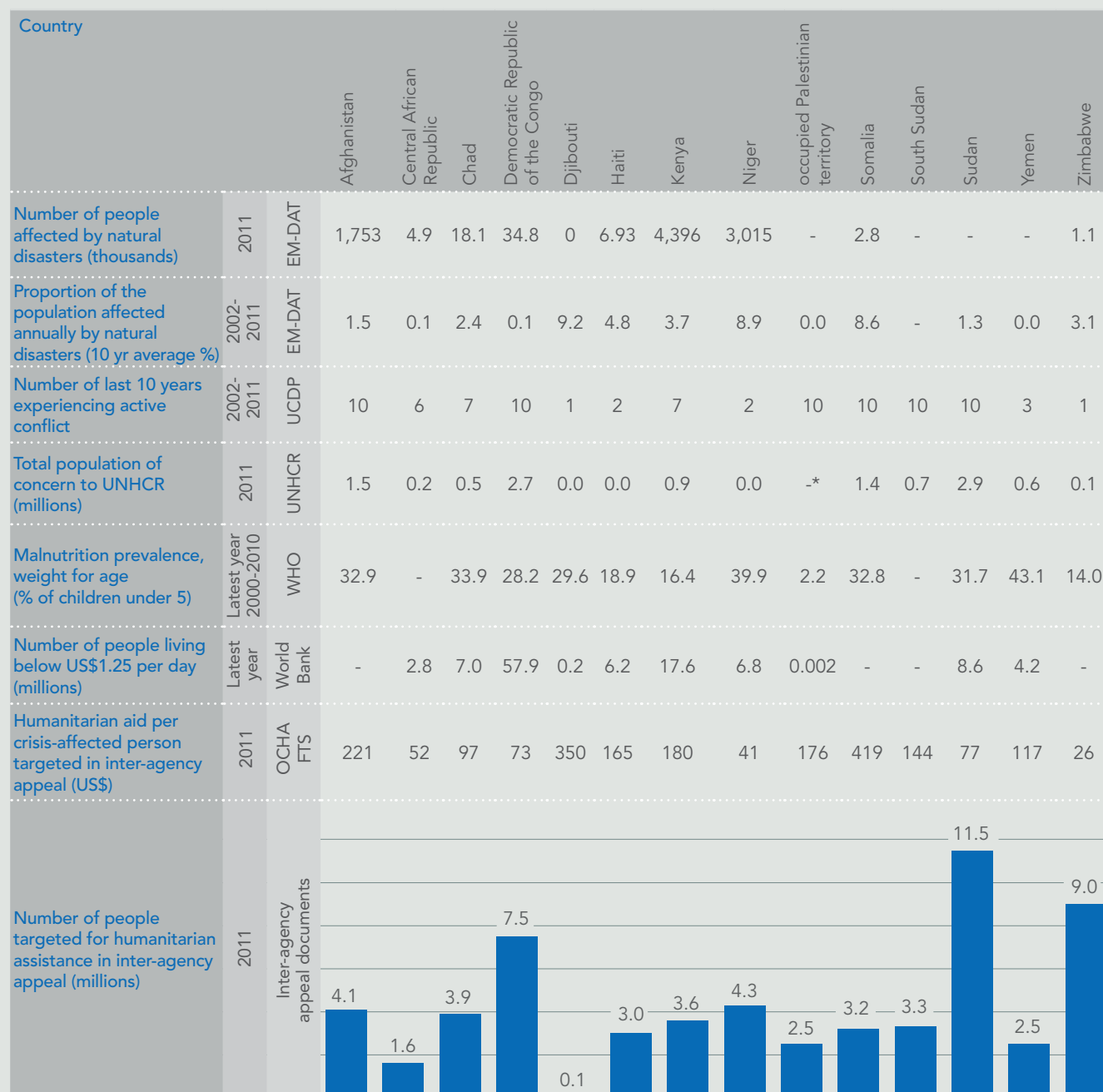
WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION

Source: CRED EM-DAT, FAO, OECD DAC INCAF, UNDESA, UNHCR, WFP and inter-agency appeal documents

The number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeals provides one measurement of humanitarian needs. Current or recent conflict and high levels of absolute poverty and child malnutrition are common features of countries that had Consolidated Appeals or similar concerted action plans in 2011.

Figure 2

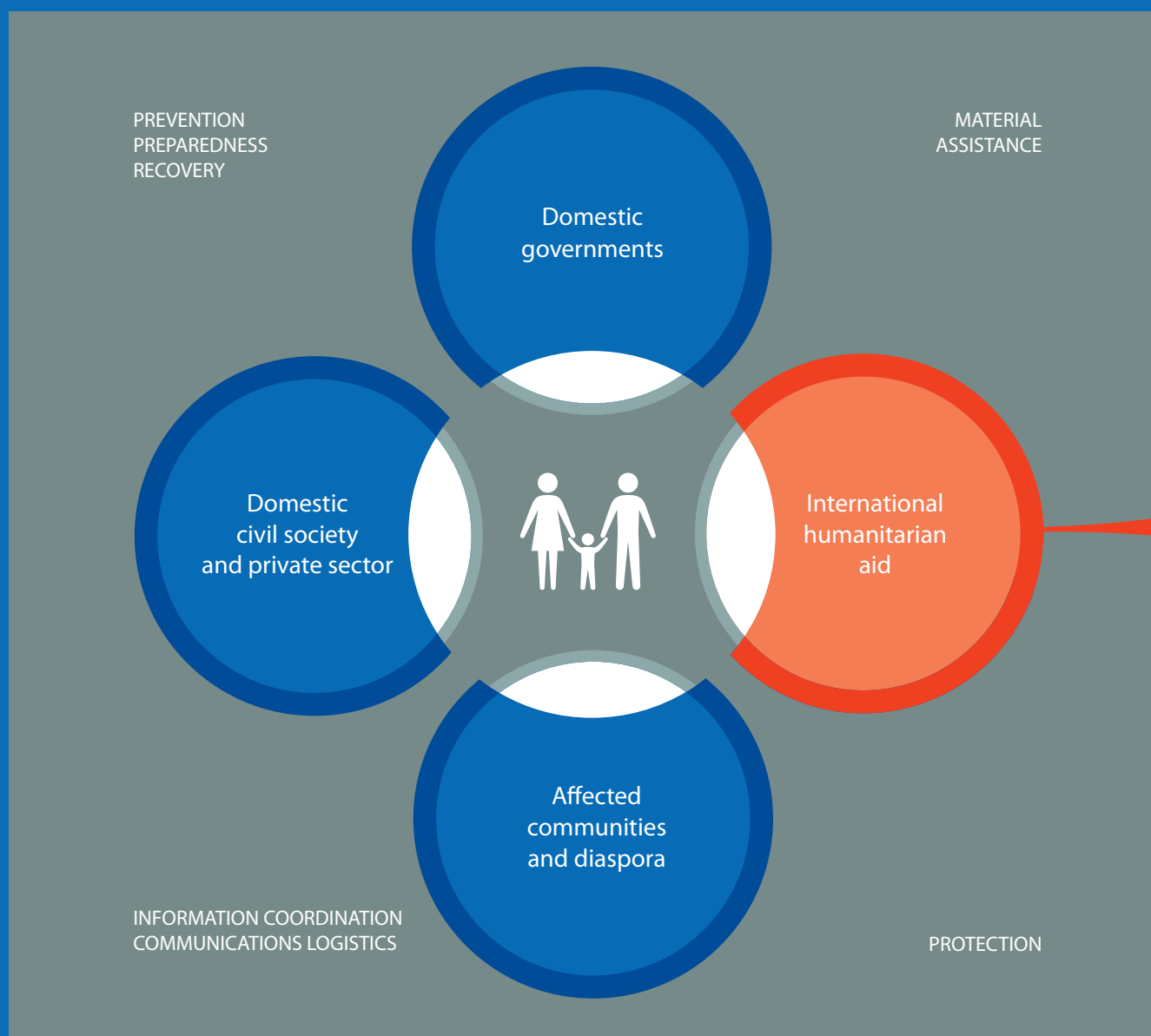
Key indicators for countries with Consolidated Appeals and similar concerted humanitarian action plans in 2011



Source: CRED EM-DAT, UCDP, UNHCR, UN OCHA FTS, World Bank, WHO and inter-agency appeal documents. Note: The Consolidated Appeal for West Africa is not included. * See technical notes.

Humanitarian response in 2011

Humanitarian response is the sum of actions by communities, civil society, the private sector and governments. Sometimes, it also involves international humanitarian aid and actors. It can include material assistance (e.g. food, water, shelter, health), as well as efforts to protect people's welfare and rights and to promote crisis prevention and recovery.



The contributions of different actors to humanitarian response are difficult to quantify. International humanitarian aid, which includes financial contributions from governments and private donors, is much more likely to be consistently reported than assistance from national and local sources. International humanitarian aid was US\$17.1 billion in 2011.

FIGURE 3

US\$17.1 billion
in 2011 in international humanitarian aid

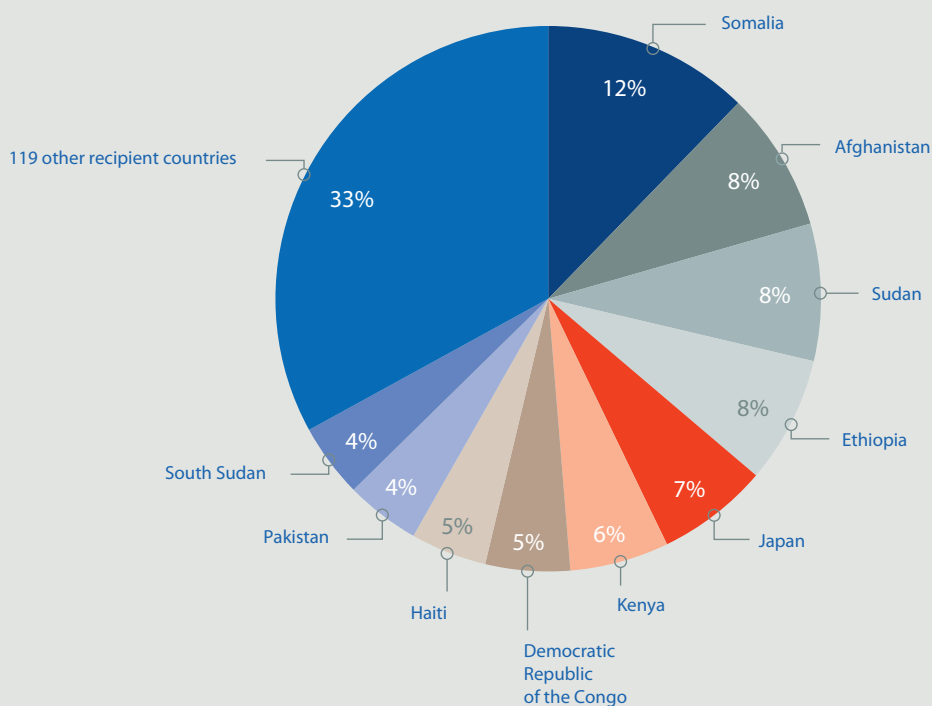
Government
donors
US\$12.5
billion

Private
donors
US\$4.6
billion

International humanitarian aid is concentrated in just a few countries. Two thirds of humanitarian aid provided by official and private international donors in 2011 went to 10 countries. However, communities and local and national governments in the affected country are often the main providers of humanitarian assistance.

Figure 4

Distribution of total humanitarian aid by country 2011

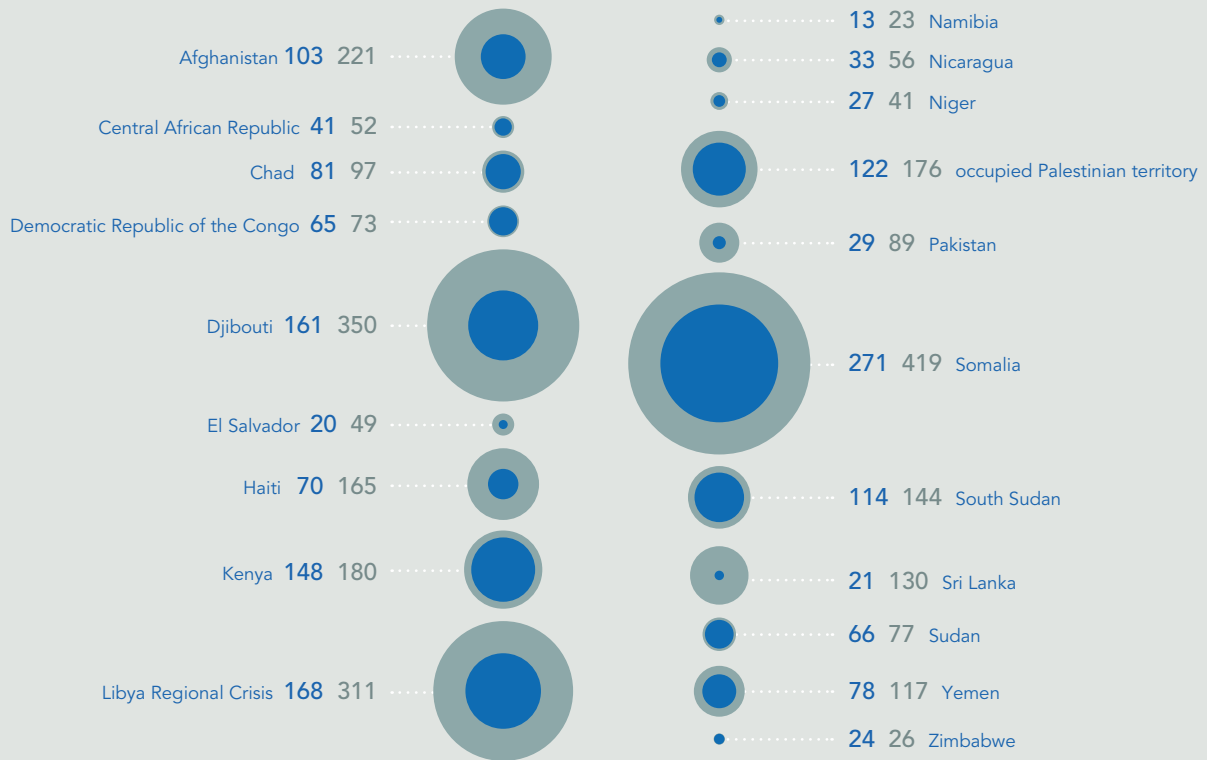


Source: UN OCHA FTS

Funding per affected person varies considerably between crises. This may be due to differences in international profile, domestic response capacity and response cost. There is also wide variation in how much funding flows through appeals. Approximately US\$5.7 billion (or 33%) of international humanitarian aid flowed through inter-agency appeals in 2011.

Figure 5

Humanitarian funding within and outside inter-agency appeals in 2011



Source: UN OCHA FTS and inter-agency appeal documents. Note: Total humanitarian funding figures are based on funds reported within a calendar year.



FUNDING PER PERSON WITHIN INTER-AGENCY APPEAL

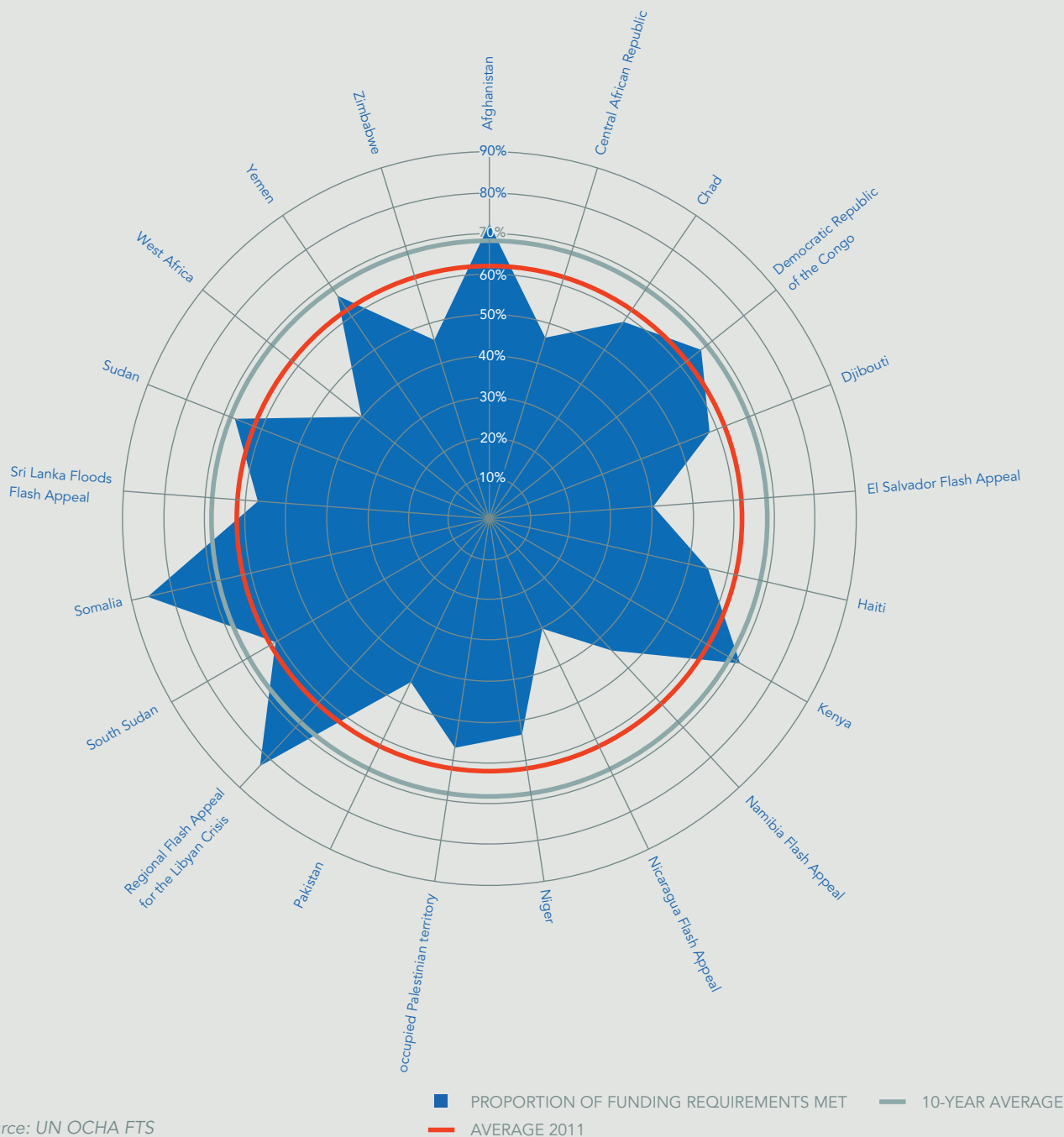


TOTAL FUNDING PER PERSON

Funding of inter-agency appeals in 2011 was below the 10 year average. High profile emergencies, such as Somalia and Libya, were well-funded. Appeals for countries in the Sahel region received below-average funding. The humanitarian situation in the region deteriorated through 2011 and into 2012.

Figure 6

Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals in 2011

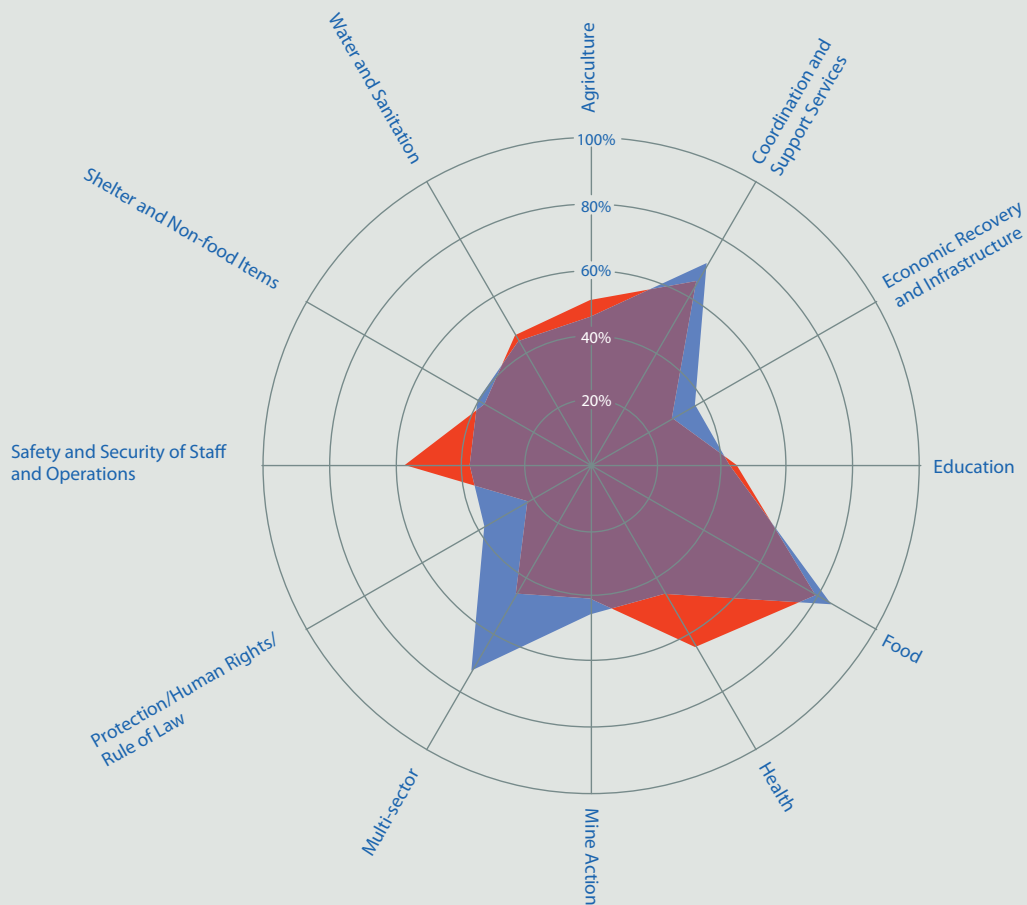


Source: UN OCHA FTS

As in previous years, food was the best-funded sector against requirements in inter-agency appeals in 2011. In comparison to the 10-year average, safety and security of staff operations was also well-funded. This may reflect recognition by donors of the increased violence faced by aid workers in recent years.

Figure 7

Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals by sector in 2011



Source: UN OCHA FTS

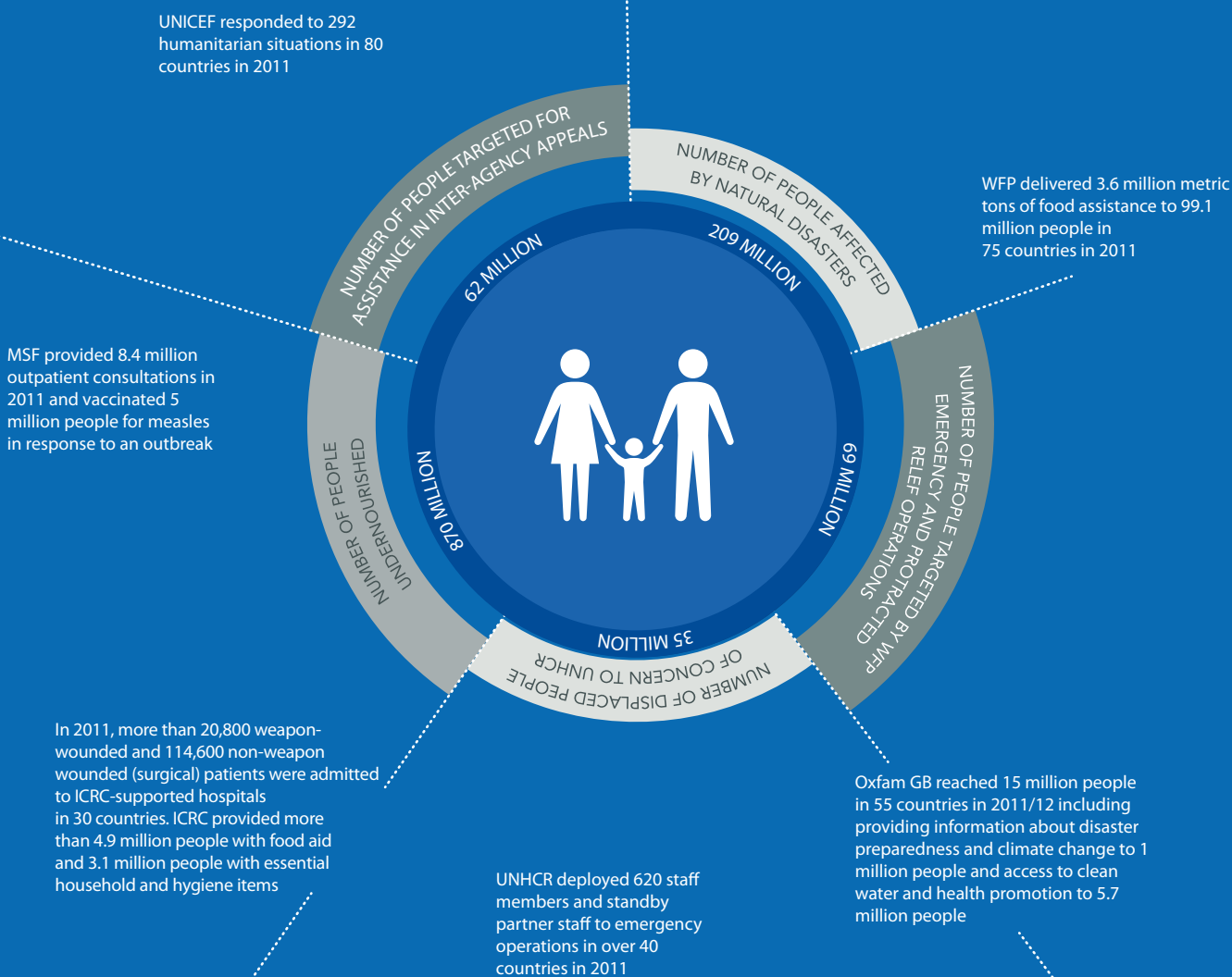
■ 10-YEAR AVERAGE
 ■ PROPORTION OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS MET 2011

Quantifying humanitarian response

Humanitarian response is often measured financially, rather than in terms of outputs delivered. The outcomes for affected people are not measured consistently and the longer term impact of assistance is understood even less. This is partly due to the difficulty of issues of causality and attribution and the short duration of relief operations.

FIGURE 8

The following are a sample of response outputs captured in the annual reports of various humanitarian organizations. These demonstrate the diversity in how different organizations measure and report their activities and results. They are shown here against some different examples of assessments currently used to quantify humanitarian needs and coverage of services.



Source: CRED EM-DAT, FAO, ICRC, MSF, Oxfam GB, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, World Bank and inter-agency appeal documents

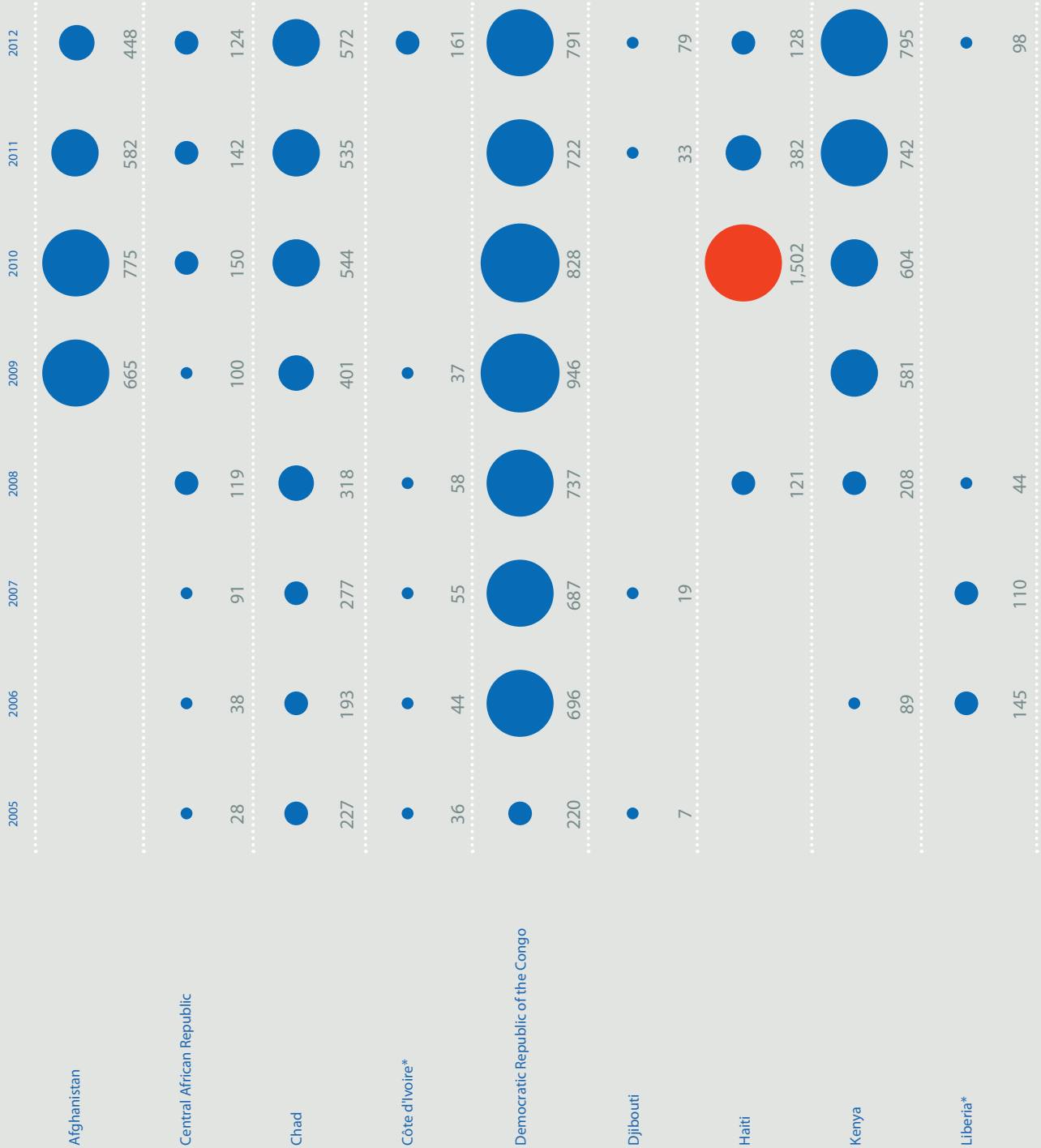
HUMANITARIAN TRENDS

Trends – appeals

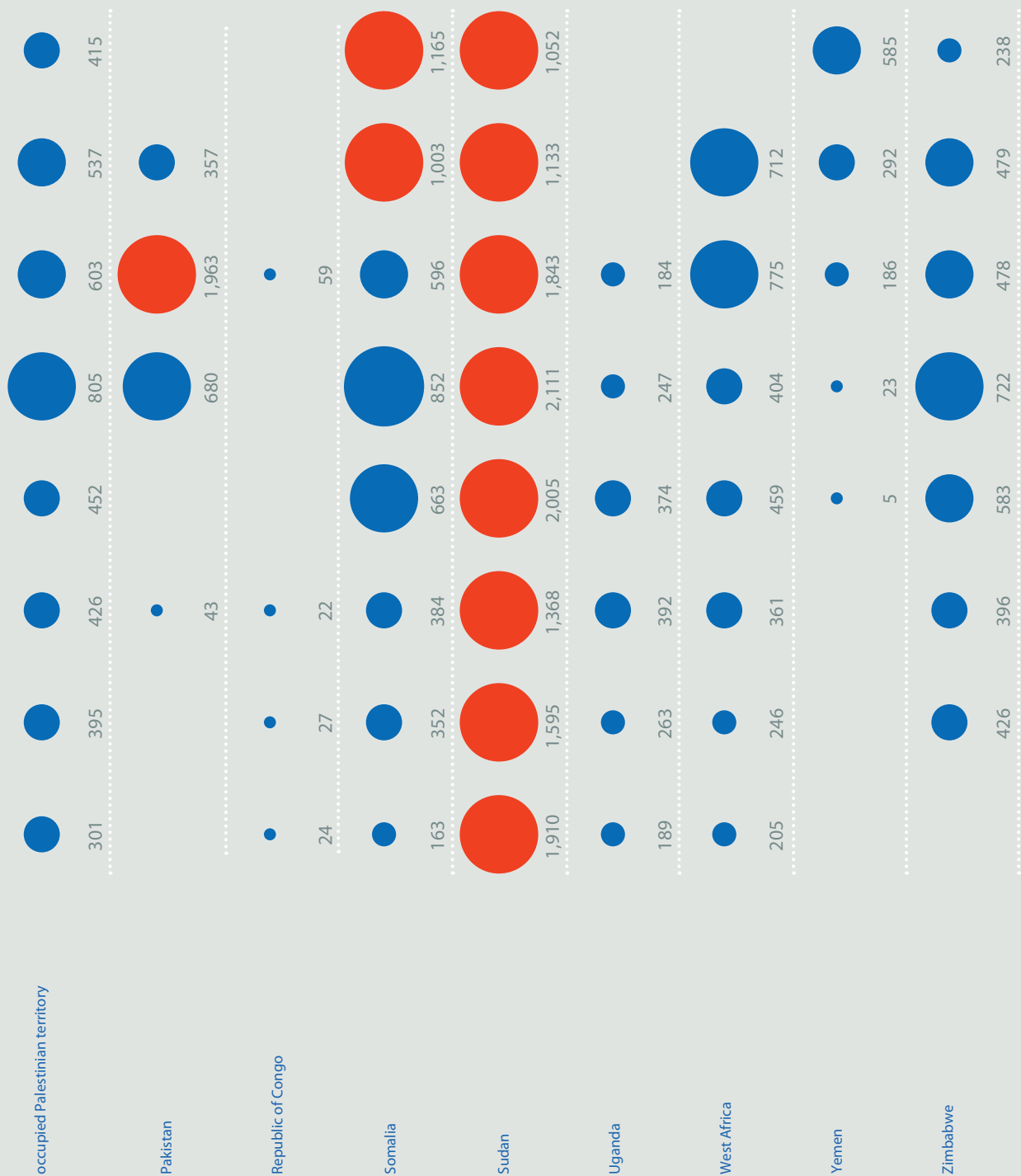
Trends in humanitarian needs at the global level are very difficult to measure. The presence and size of appeals can give some indication. This chart shows the funding requirements of the most frequent inter-agency appeals since 2005. It shows the protracted and recurrent nature of most humanitarian crises.

Figure 9

Funding requirements of selected Consolidated Appeals 2005-2012 (US\$ million)



Six crises have had appeals in every year since 2005. Few crises show consistent signs of improvement by this measure. Increased attention to recovery, prevention and working to address the root causes of crises can help offer more sustainable solutions.



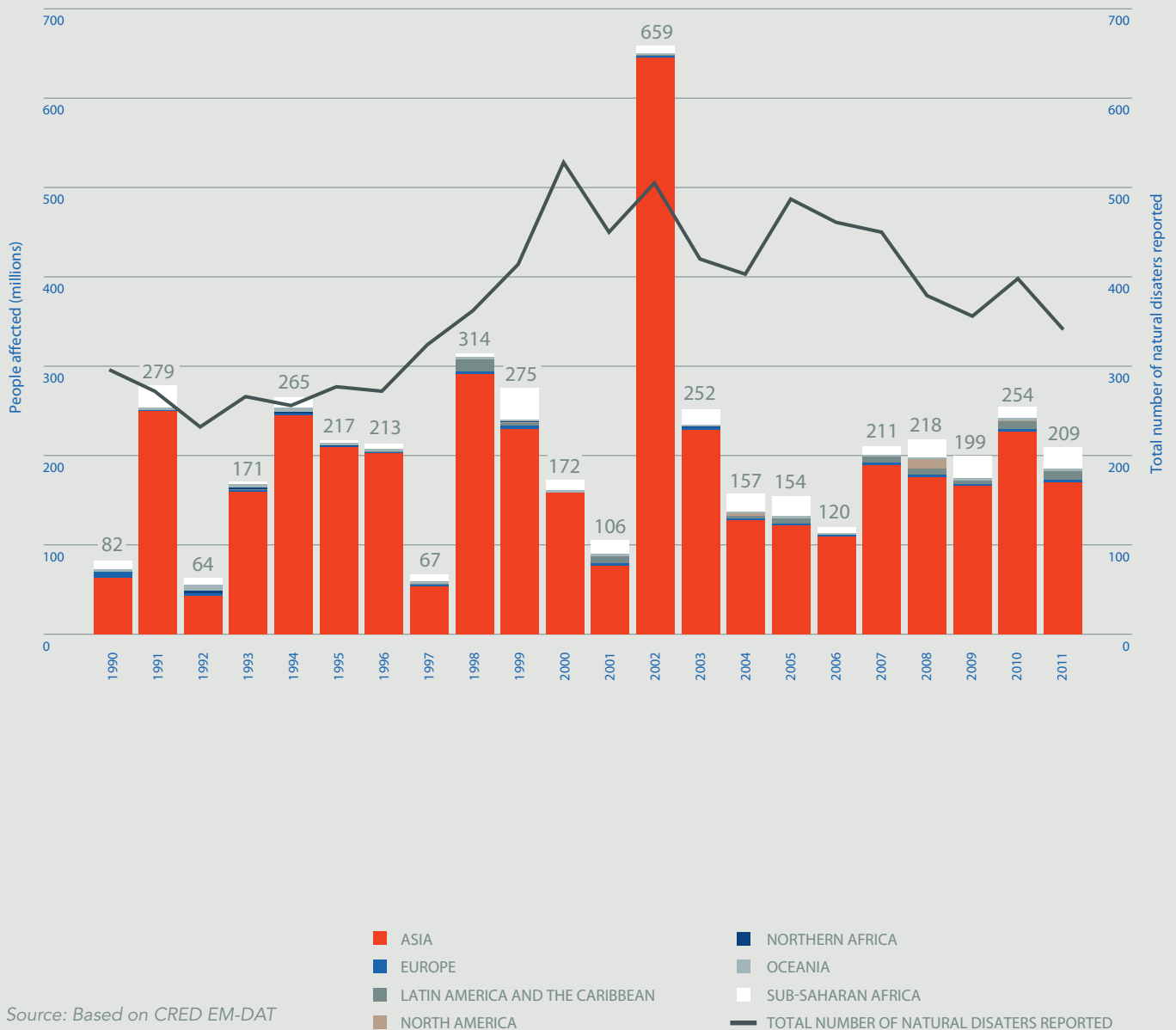
Source: UN OCHA FTS. * See technical notes.

Trends – disasters

The number of reported disasters has increased significantly in recent years. Although some of this increase may be attributable to better reporting, the increasing exposure of people and property to natural hazards is playing a major role. The vast majority of people affected by disasters live in Asia.

Figure 10

Total number of natural disasters reported and number of people affected by region 1990-2011



Source: Based on CRED EM-DAT

Earthquakes kill more people than any other kind of disaster, but account for a small proportion of the total number affected by disasters. Floods, droughts and storms are responsible for the vast majority of people affected, as well as those that subsequently require humanitarian assistance.

Figure 11

Total number of people killed by disaster type
1990-2011 (thousands)

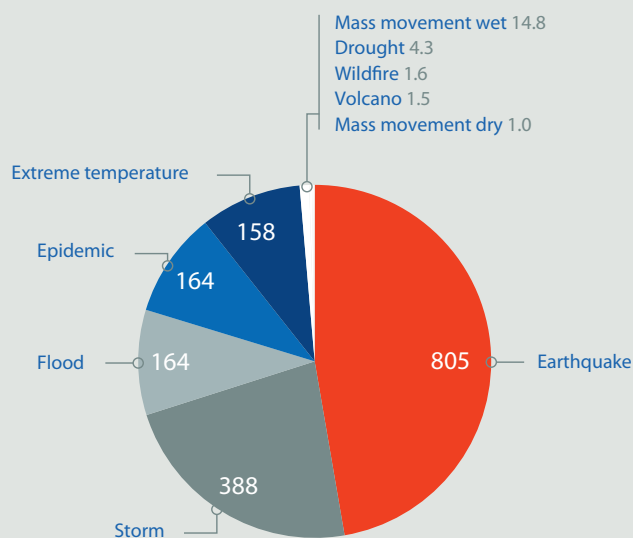
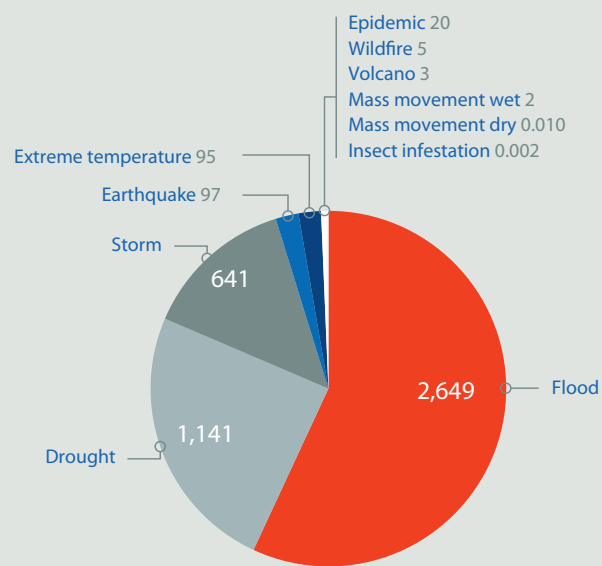


Figure 12

Total number of people affected by disaster type
1990-2011 (millions)



KILLED

1990-2011	Number of people killed	% of total
Earthquake	804,893	47.3
Storm	387,986	22.8
Flood	164,099	9.6
Epidemic	163,936	9.6
Extreme temperature	158,007	9.3
Mass movement wet	14,788	0.9
Drought	4,272	0.3
Wildfire	1,639	0.1
Volcano	1,537	0.1
Mass movement dry	992	0.1

AFFECTED

1990-2011	Number of people affected	% of total
Flood	2,649,066,012	56.9
Drought	1,140,824,275	24.5
Storm	641,363,678	13.8
Earthquake	96,962,020	2.1
Extreme temperature	94,855,527	2.0
Epidemic	20,004,722	0.4
Wildfire	5,447,486	0.1
Volcano	3,469,624	0.1
Mass movement wet	1,928,984	0.0
Mass movement dry	10,300	0.0
Insect infestation	2,200	0.0

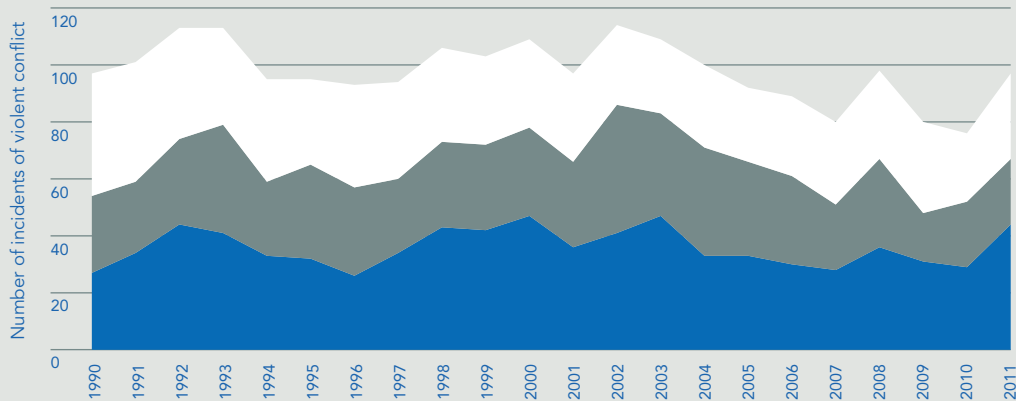
Source: Based on CRED EM-DAT

Trends – conflict and refugees

Incidences of conflict are roughly equally divided between those involving at least one government, those between non-state armed groups, and those involving the use of force against civilians by a government or armed group. Most incidences of conflict occur in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 13

Number of active conflicts 1990-2011

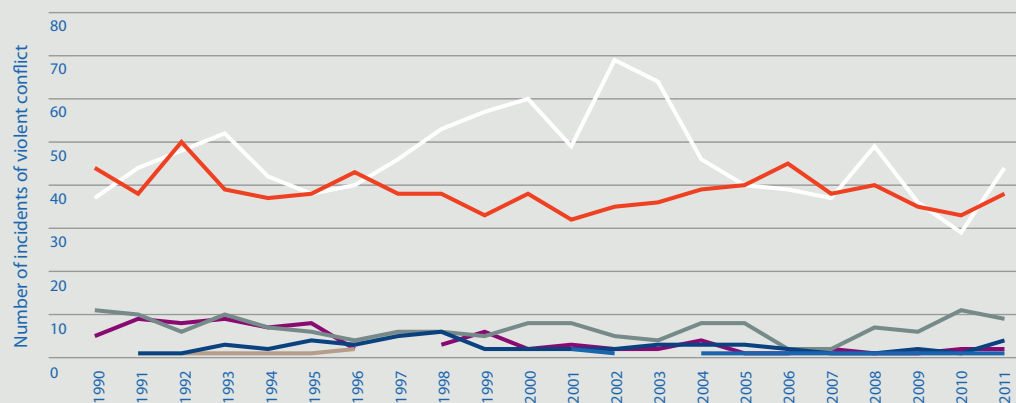


Source: Based on UCDP

■ GOVERNMENT ■ NON-STATE-BASED ■ ONE-SIDED

Figure 14

Number of active conflicts by region 1990-2011



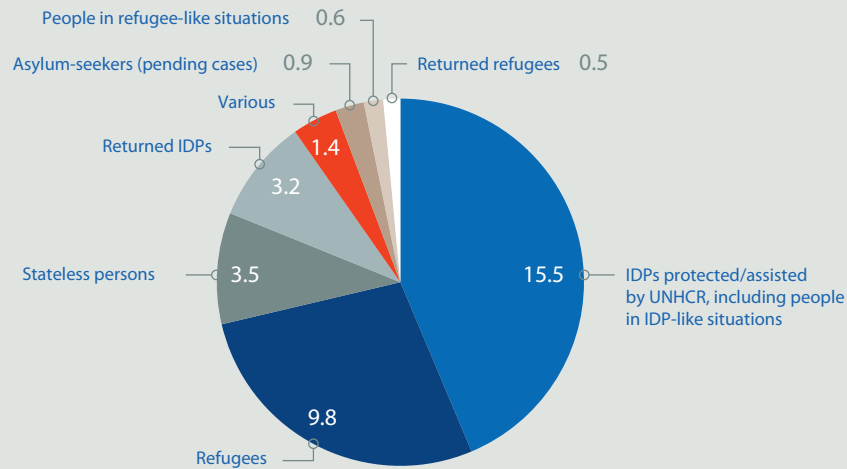
Source: Based on UCDP

— ASIA — LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN — NORTHERN AFRICA — SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
 — EUROPE — NORTH AMERICA — OCEANIA

The population of concern to UNHCR – the agency mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide – consists mainly of refugees and the internally displaced. The size of this population has increased in recent years, especially in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 15

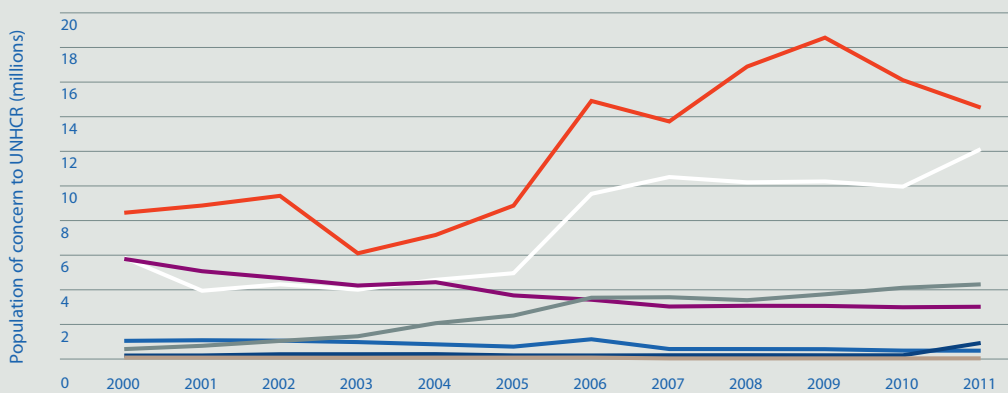
Population of concern to UNHCR by category 2011 (millions)



Source: UNHCR

Figure 16

Population of concern to UNHCR by region 2000-2011



Source: UNHCR

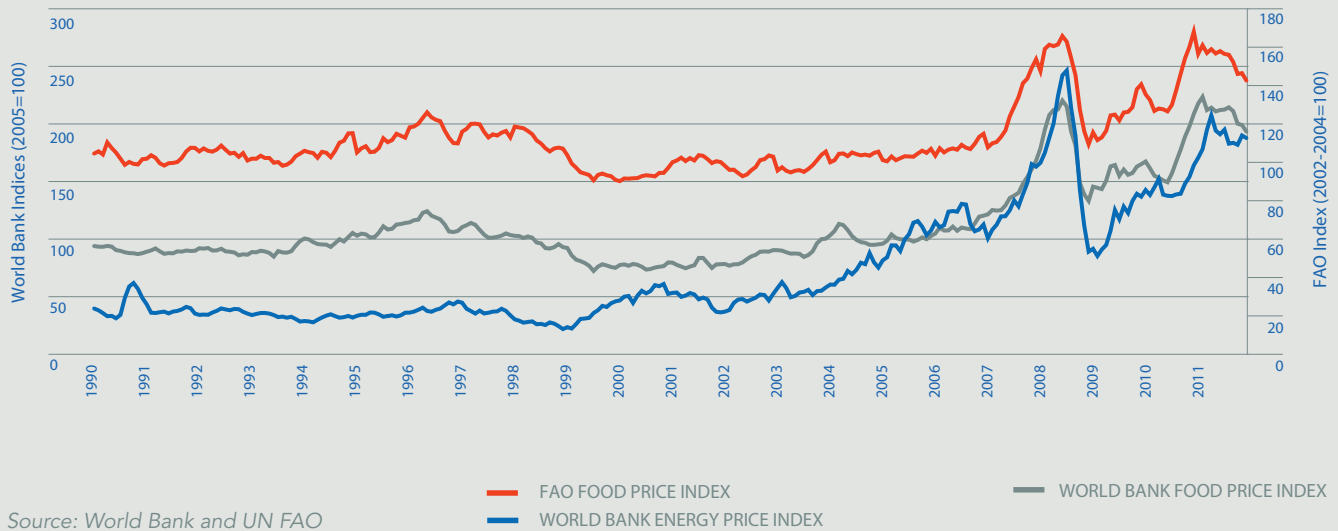
ASIA LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN NORTHERN AFRICA SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
 EUROPE NORTH AMERICA OCEANIA

Trends – drivers of vulnerability

High and volatile food and energy prices exacerbate the food and nutrition insecurity of poor households and increase the cost of providing humanitarian assistance. While the proportion of the population that is undernourished is falling globally, the actual number of undernourished people in sub-Saharan Africa is increasing.

Figure 17

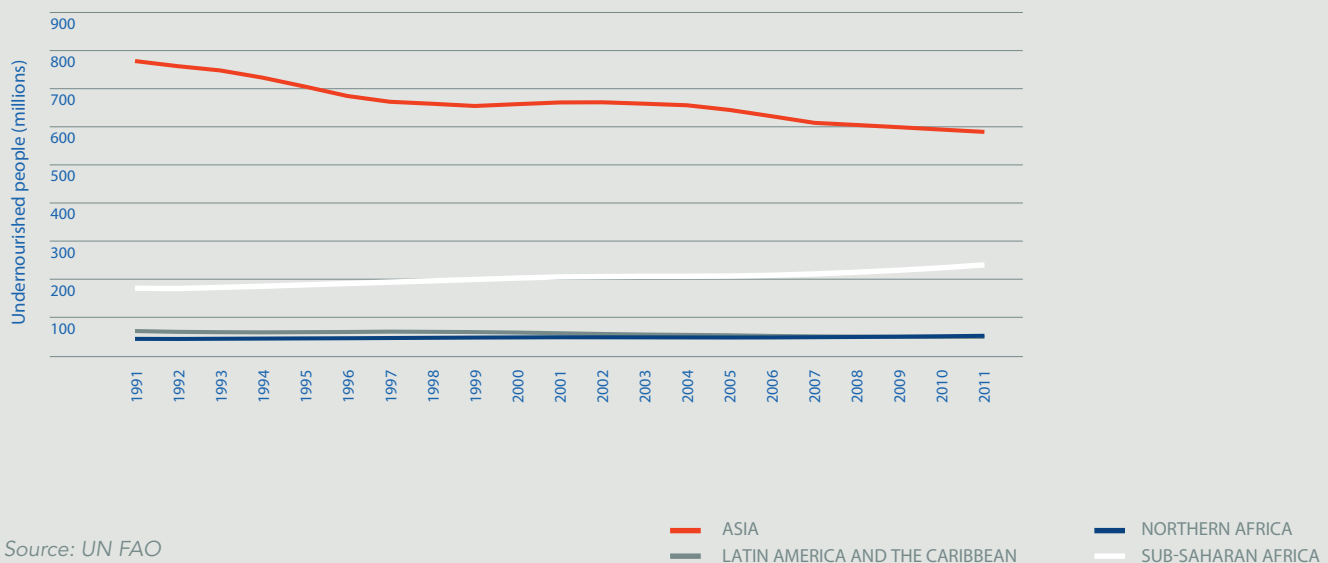
Global food and energy price indices 1990-2011



Source: World Bank and UN FAO

Figure 18

Number of undernourished people by region 1991-2011

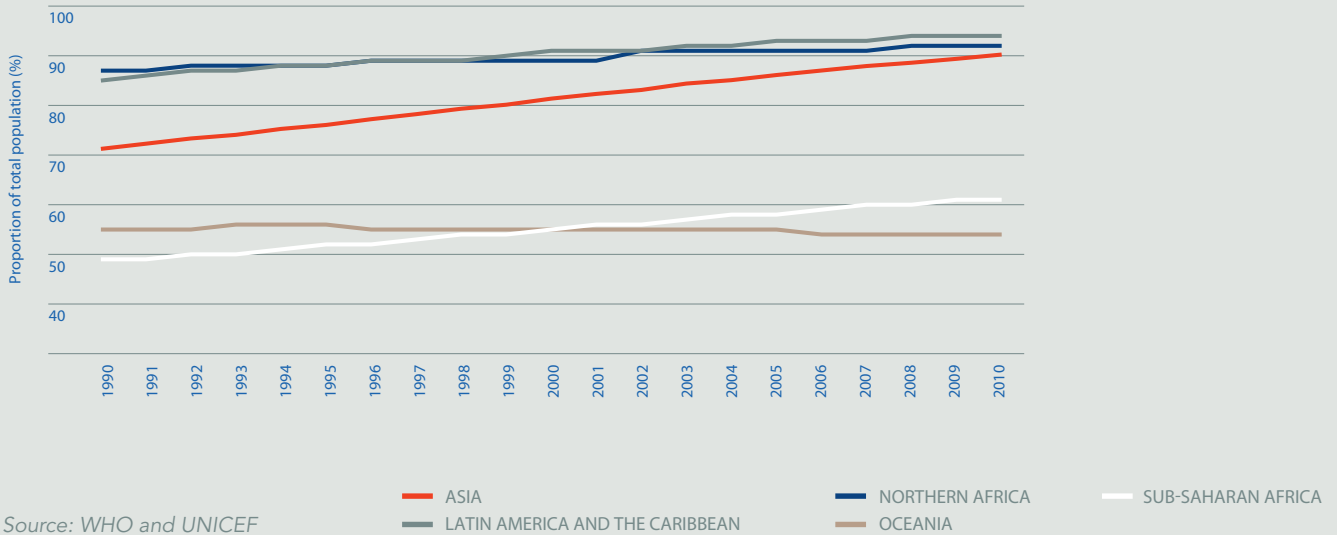


Source: UN FAO

Globally, access to clean water is increasing and the proportion of people living in extreme poverty is decreasing. Yet, progress is uneven across regions. Climate change and population growth will result in increased pressure on water resources in some regions.

Figure 19

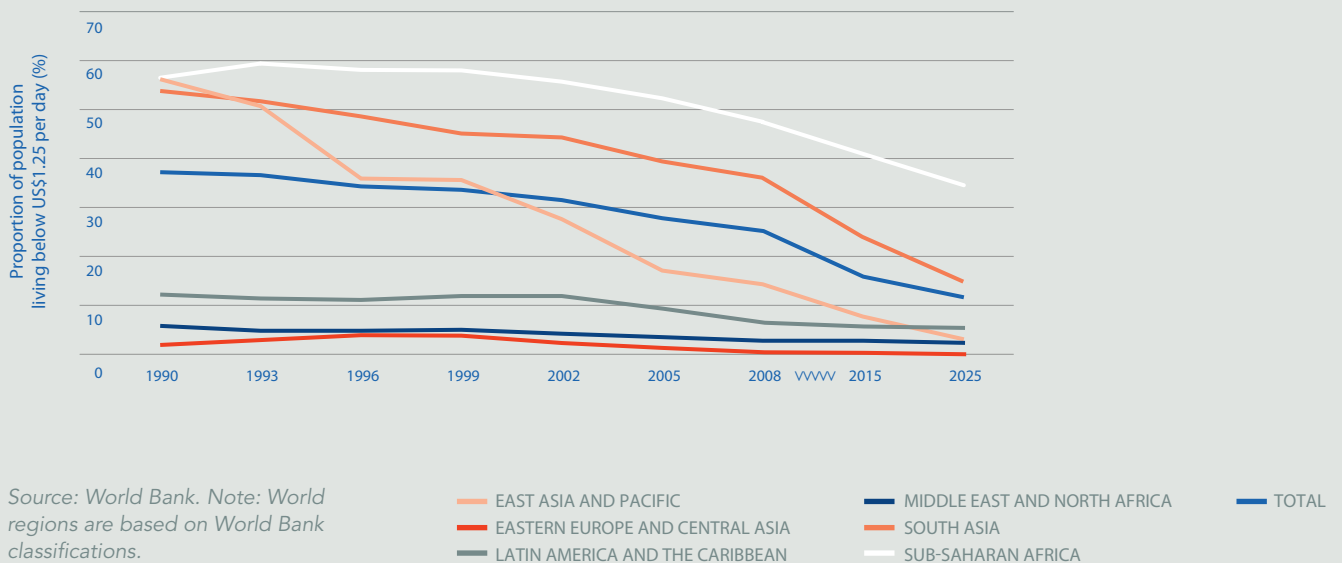
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources 1990-2010



Source: WHO and UNICEF

Figure 20

Proportion of population living below US\$1.25 per day 1990-2025

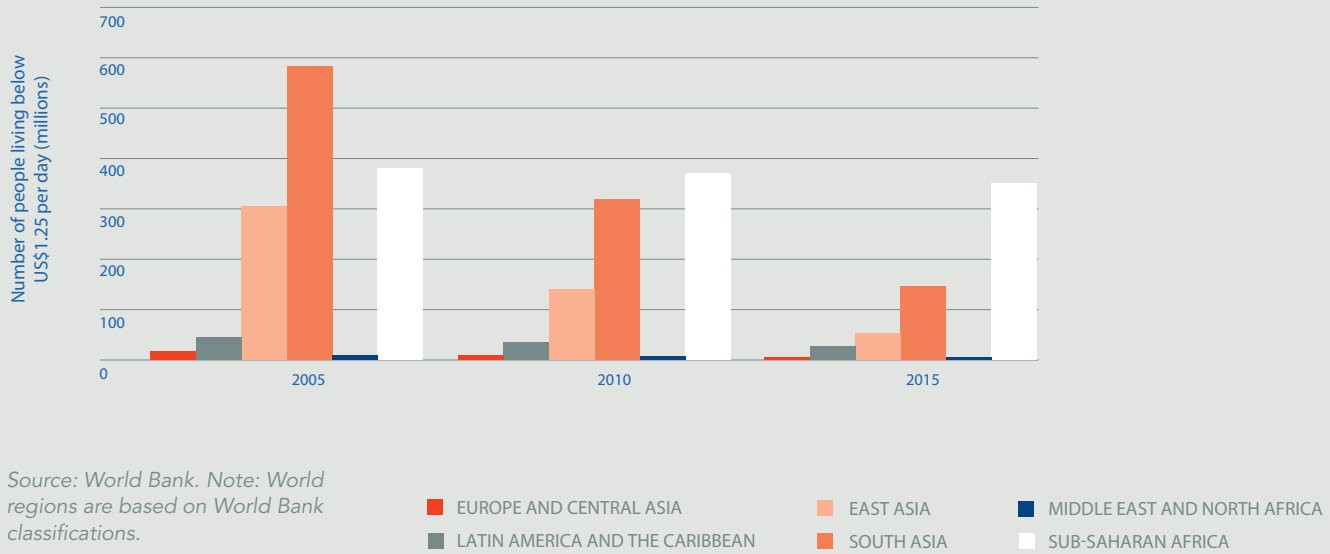


Source: World Bank. Note: World regions are based on World Bank classifications.

The absolute number of sub-Saharan Africans living in extreme poverty has decreased only slightly, despite global advances. Poverty reduction in fragile states has also been limited. Poverty will be increasingly concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and fragile states in the future.

Figure 21

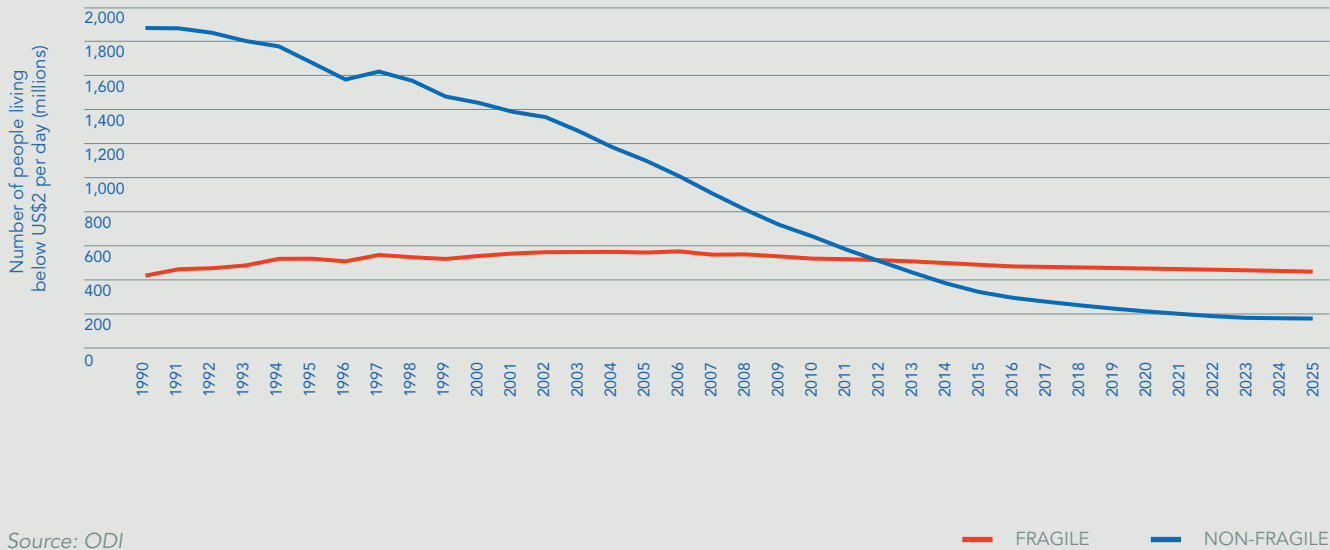
Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day by region 2005-2015



Source: World Bank. Note: World regions are based on World Bank classifications.

Figure 22

Number of people living below US\$2 per day in fragile and non-fragile states 1990-2025

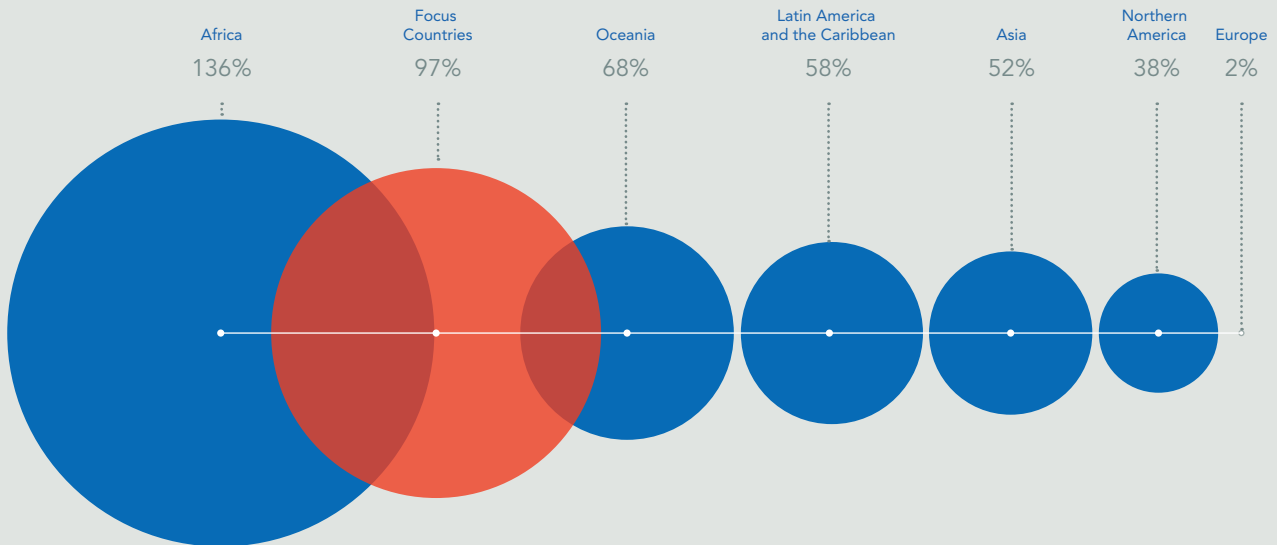


Source: ODI

Population growth and other demographic changes, including rapid urbanisation, will continue to put pressure on resources for humanitarian assistance and will require changes to the way it is provided. Population in humanitarian 'Focus Countries' is projected to nearly double between 1990 and 2025.

Population growth by region 1990-2025

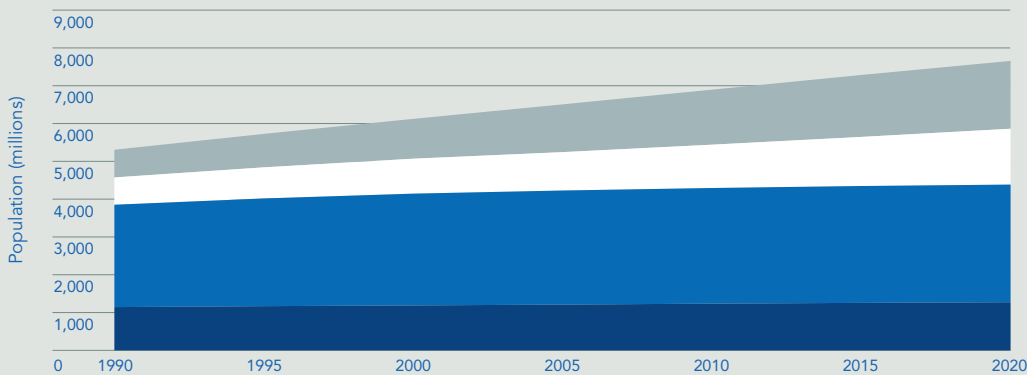
Figure 23



Source: UNDESA

Global population growth by economic and geographic context 1990-2020

Figure 24



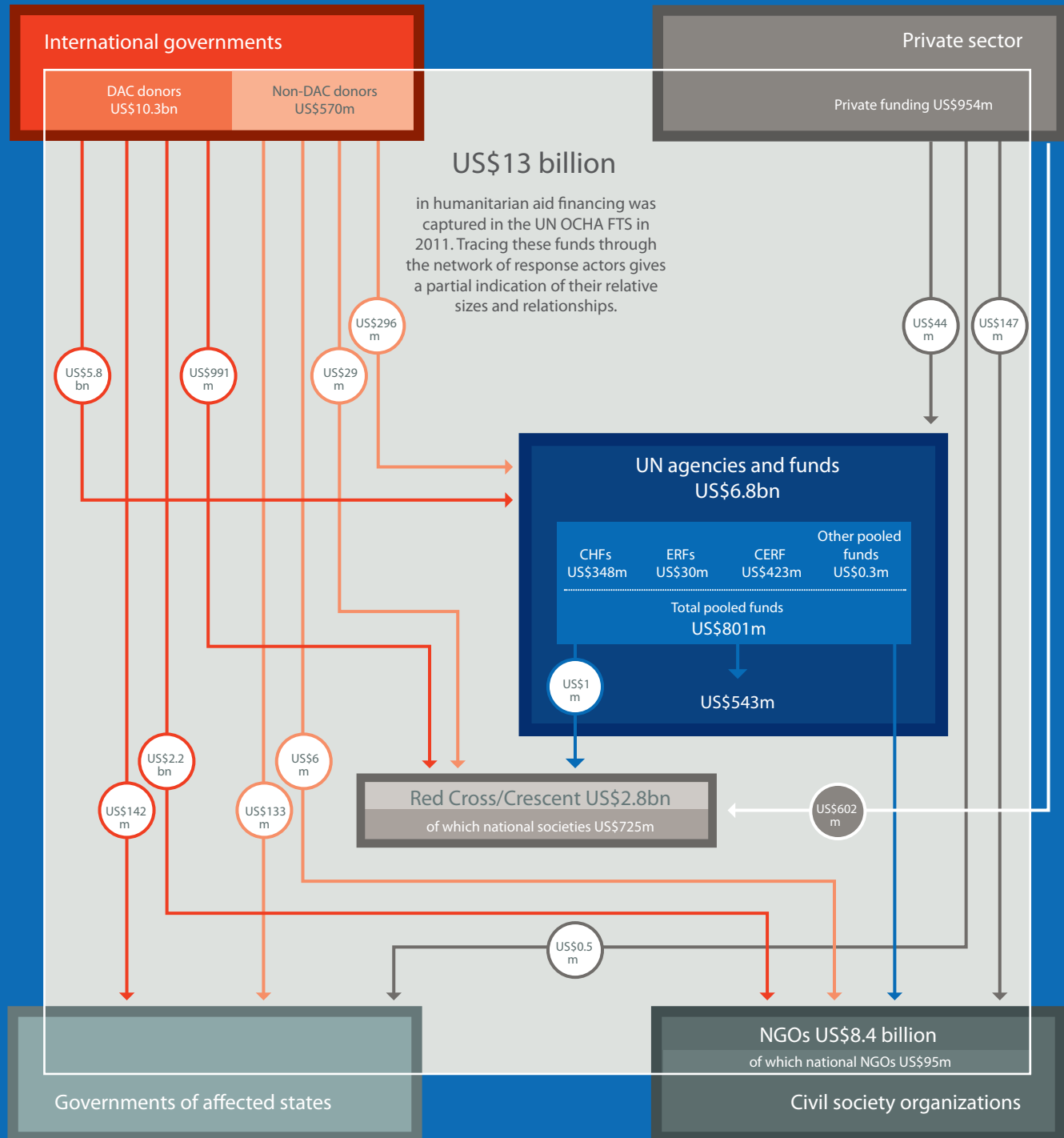
Source: UNDESA and UN-HABITAT

- DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES-SLUM
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES-RURAL
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES-OTHER URBAN

Humanitarian funding flows in 2011

Humanitarian funding follows a number of different channels from donor to intended recipient. There may be multiple transactions as it passes from donors through funds and implementing organizations to people affected by crisis. Tracking funding through this complex network remains problematic and acts as a barrier to transparency in humanitarian aid.

FIGURE 25

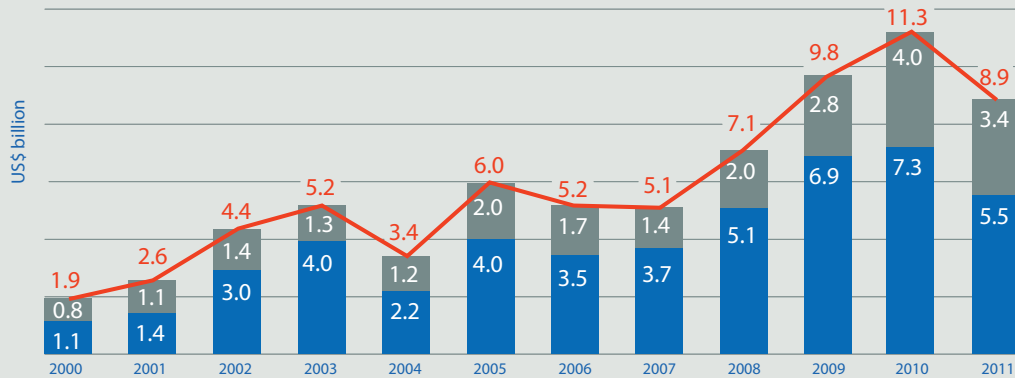


Trends – funding

Funding requirements for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeals have increased significantly over the past decade. Funding contributions to appeals have also increased, but they typically still receive only around two thirds of the funding requested.

Figure 26

Amount of funding requested and received in inter-agency appeals 2000-2011



Source: UN OCHA FTS

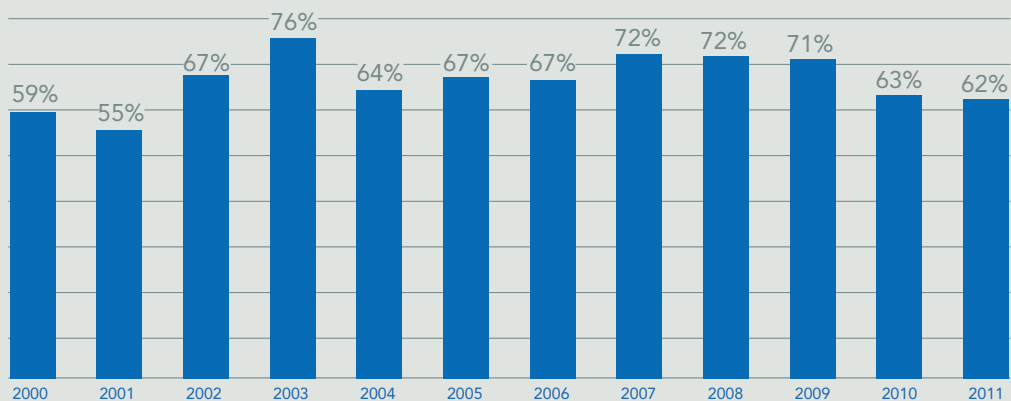
■ FUNDING RECEIVED

■ UNMET REQUIREMENTS

— TOTAL REQUESTED

Figure 27

Proportion of funding requirements met in inter-agency appeals 2000-2011

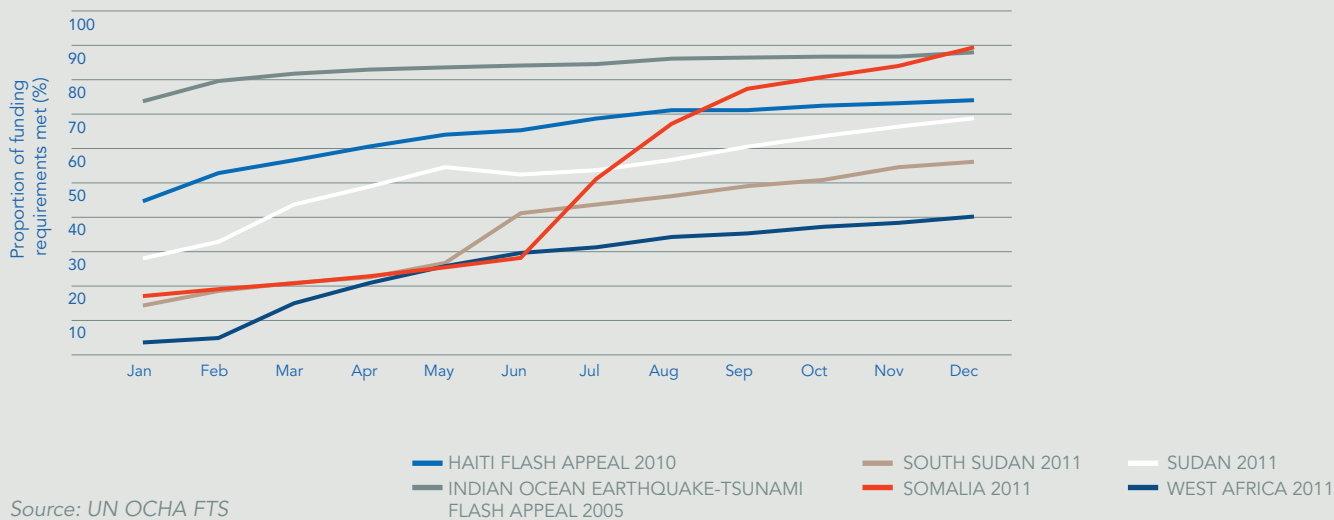


Source: UN OCHA FTS

Appeals receive funding at different rates. Sudden disasters receive most initial funding. Funding can increase when the profile of a crisis rises, while other appeals are consistently under-funded. Massive disasters may displace funding from other crises – as in 2010, when the funds received by the top three recipients grew to almost half the total.

Figure 28

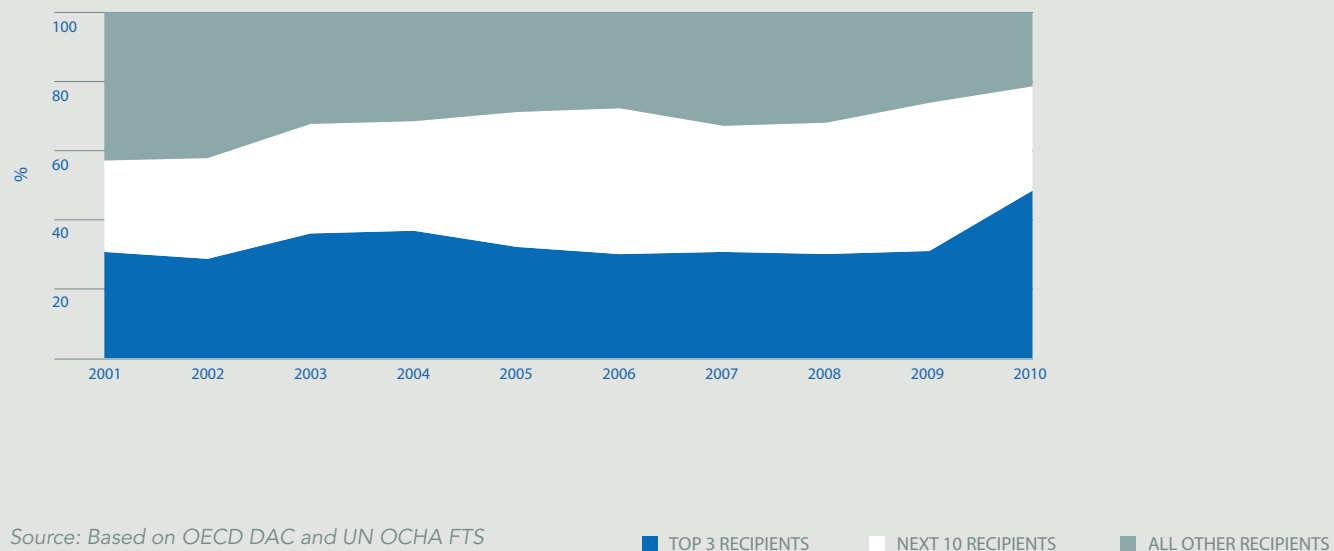
Progression of funding of inter-agency appeals for selected crises



Source: UN OCHA FTS

Figure 29

Concentration of humanitarian aid among recipient countries 2001-2010



Source: Based on OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS

Humanitarian aid financing from governments has remained stable since the global financial crisis of 2007-8. Emerging donors, such as the Gulf States and BRICS, are playing an increasingly important role in humanitarian aid. However, their combined contribution is quite variable between years.

Figure 30

Humanitarian aid financing from government donors 2001-2011

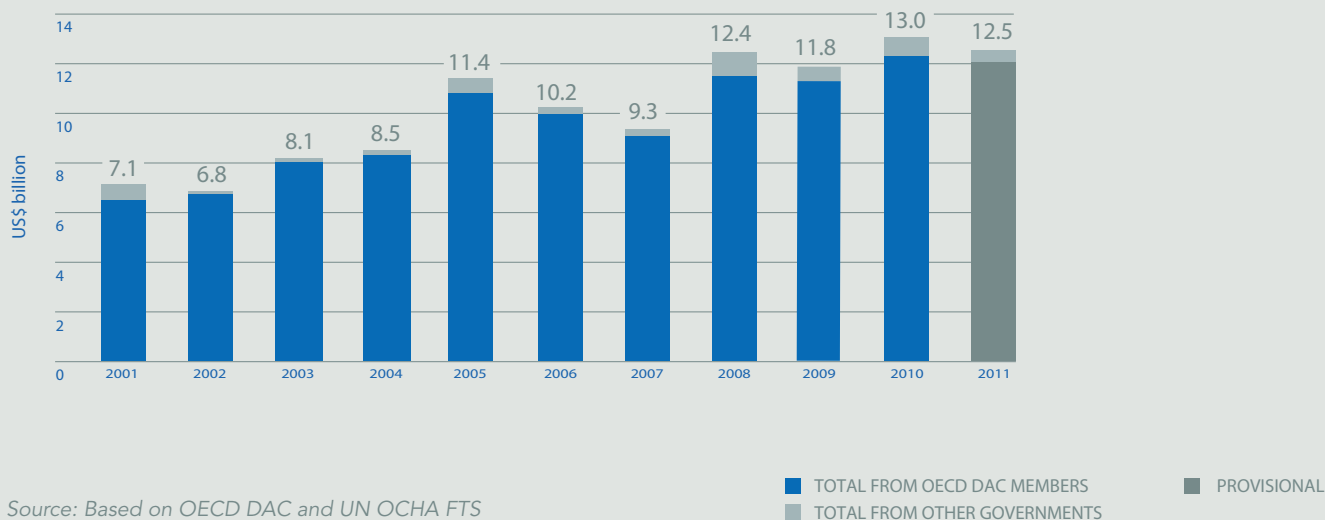
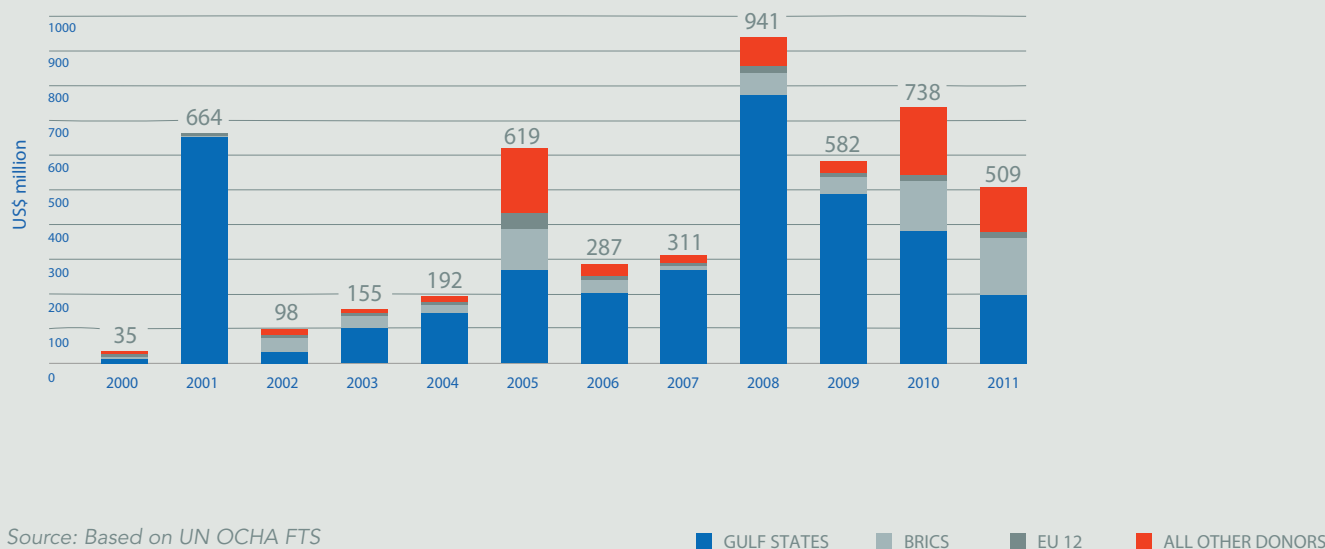


Figure 31

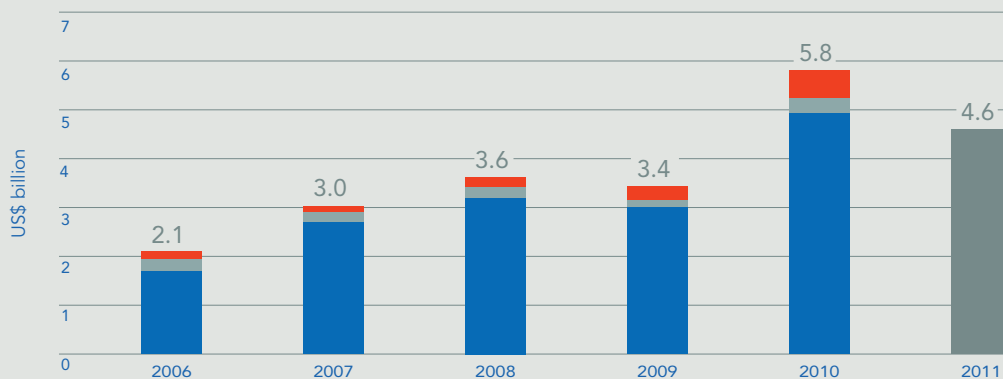
Humanitarian aid financing from governments outside of OECD DAC 2000-2011



Private contributions to humanitarian assistance are extremely significant and have increased in recent years, although they fell slightly in 2011. Most private contributions are channeled through NGOs. Individuals account for around three quarters of all private voluntary aid financing.

Figure 32

Reported private voluntary humanitarian aid financing by first level recipient 2006-2011

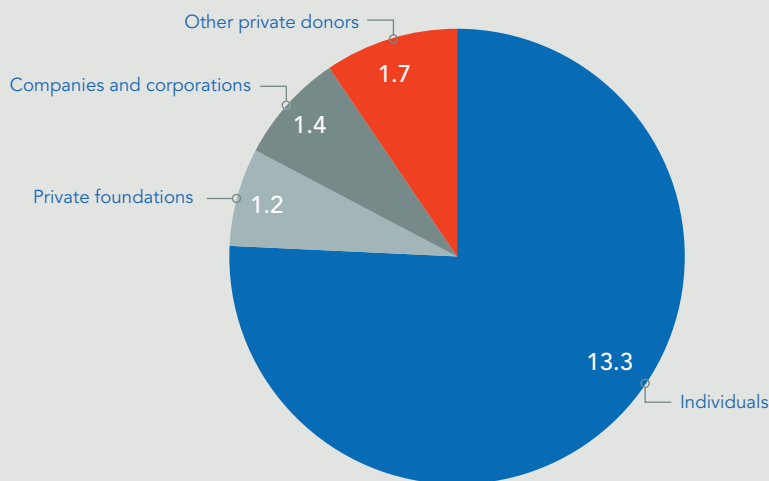


Source: Development Initiatives

■ NGOS
■ UN
■ RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT
■ ESTIMATED TOTAL

Figure 33

Reported private voluntary humanitarian aid financing by source 2006-2010 (US\$ billion)

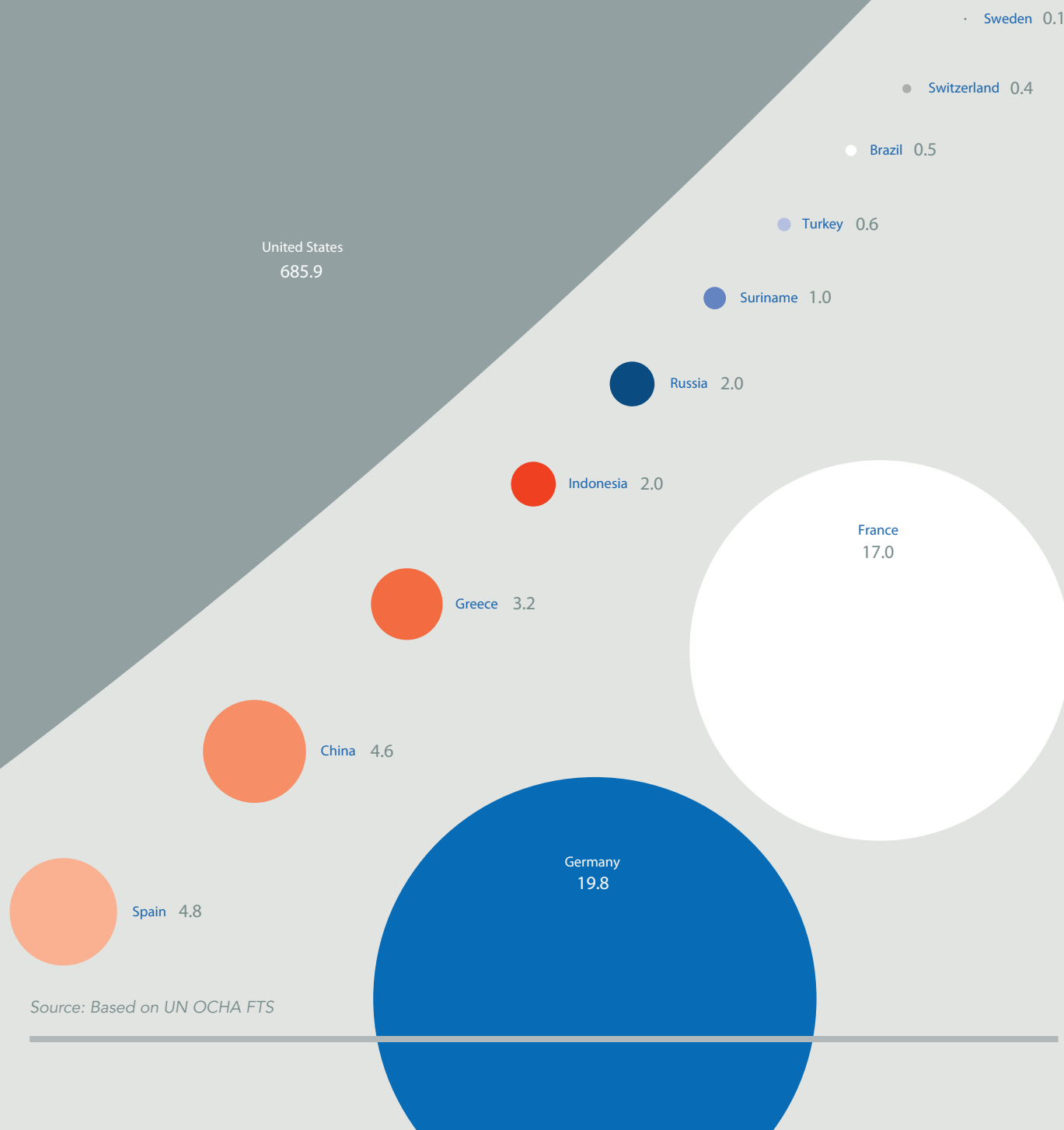


Source: Development Initiatives

Humanitarian assistance provided by the military can be important, particularly in large natural disasters, but it is inconsistently reported and not often quantified. The majority of funds represented in this figure (69%) relate to the response to the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, in which militaries played a significant role.

Figure 34

Reported funding for humanitarian response channelled via foreign military actors 2007-2011 (US\$ million)

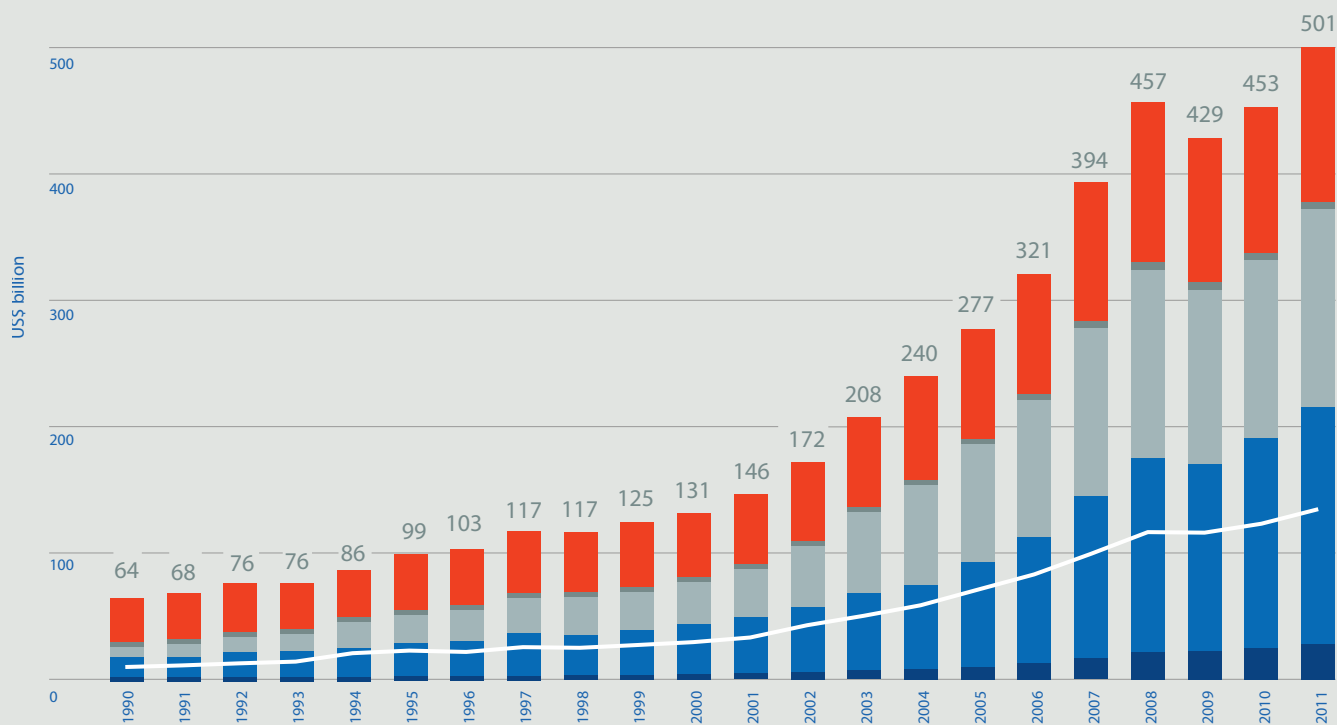


Source: Based on UN OCHA FTS

Remittances – transfers of money by foreign workers to their home country – are growing, but remittances for humanitarian purposes are not quantified. Remittances to Haiti surged after the 2010 earthquake and 10% of remittances to Somalia (estimated between US\$1.3 and US\$2 billion per year) are thought to be for humanitarian and development purposes.

Figure 35

Global remittance inflows by income group 1990-2011



Source: World Bank. Note: Values for 2011 are estimated.

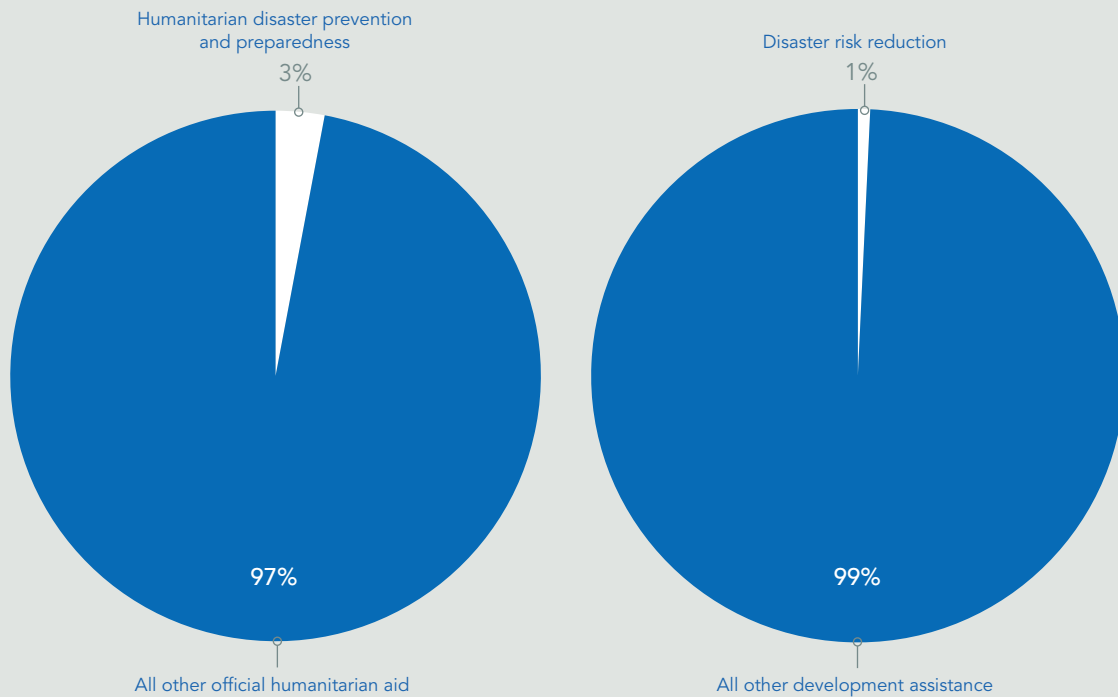
- LOW-INCOME
- UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME
- HIGH-INCOME: OECD
- LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME
- HIGH-INCOME: NON-OECD
- FOCUS COUNTRIES

Trends – prevention

Disaster prevention saves lives and livelihoods and has been proven to be more cost effective than humanitarian response. Despite this, spending on disaster preparedness and risk reduction remains a very small proportion of humanitarian aid and development assistance.

Figure 36

Proportion of global Official Development Assistance spent on disaster preparedness and risk reduction 2006-2010

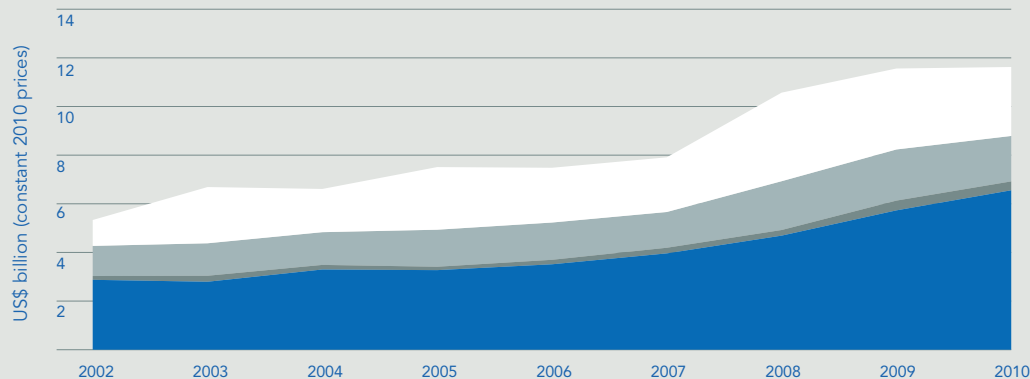


Source: Based on OECD DAC

Spending on food aid has steadily increased since 2002. However, investments in agriculture and basic nutrition, which can increase the resilience of vulnerable people, have grown more slowly. Spending on state- and peacebuilding has increased steadily, particularly in humanitarian 'Focus Countries'.

Figure 37

Global Official Development Assistance investments in food aid, agriculture and basic nutrition 2002-2010

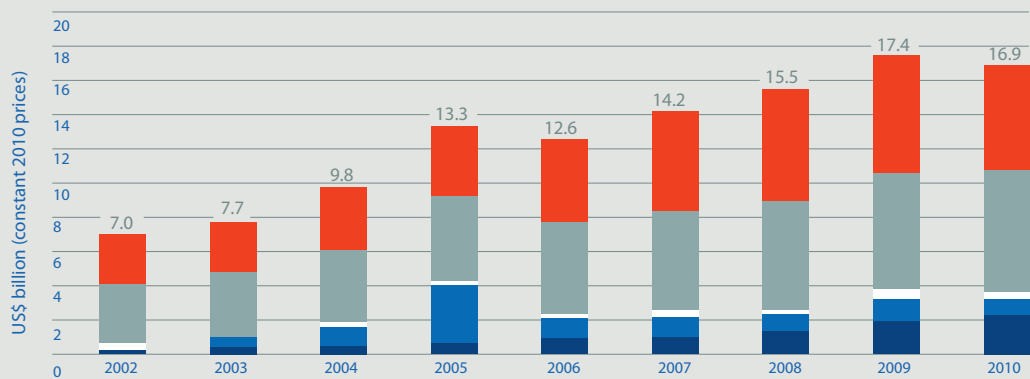


Source: OECD DAC

■ AGRICULTURE ■ DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID
 ■ BASIC NUTRITION ■ EMERGENCY FOOD AID

Figure 38

Global Official Development Assistance investments in state- and peacebuilding 2002-2010



Source: OECD DAC

■ AFGHANISTAN ■ PAKISTAN ■ ALL OTHER RECIPIENTS
 ■ IRAQ ■ OTHER FOCUS COUNTRIES

**SELECTED
HUMANITARIAN
INDICATORS**

Selected humanitarian indicators

	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	Population (million)	Population living in urban areas (%)	Annual average population growth rate (%)	Human Development Index Rank (out of 187)	GDP growth rate (%)	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeal	Number of people affected by natural disasters	Proportion of the population affected annually by natural disasters (10 year average %)	Number of last 10 years experiencing active conflict
Focus country	2011	2010	2010-2015	2011	2011	2011	2011	2002-2011	2002-2011
Afghanistan	32.4	23	3.5	172	-	4,100,000	1,753,000	1.514	10
Angola	19.7	58	3.1	148	3.4	-	90,584	0.518	5
Bangladesh	150.7	28	1.4	146	6.7	-	1,672,559	4.735	0
Benin	9.1	44	3.0	167	3.1	-	5,840	1.073	-
Bolivia	10.1	66	1.8	108	5.1	-	92,825	1.572	0
Burkina Faso	17.0	26	3.1	181	4.2	-	2,850,000	1.969	-
Burundi	8.6	11	2.3	185	4.2	-	1,285	2.849	7
Cape Verde	0.5	62	1.2	133	5.0	-	0	1.000	-
Central African Republic	4.5	39	2.2	179	3.1	1,611,853	4,937	0.051	6
Chad	11.5	22	2.9	183	3.1	3,883,568	18,123	2.399	7
Colombia	47.0	75	1.4	87	5.9	-	1,487,436	1.870	10
Congo	4.1	63	2.3	137	4.5	-	10,819	0.096	1
Côte d'Ivoire	20.2	51	2.5	170	-4.7	1,214,900	0	0.005	5
Cuba	11.3	75	0.0	51	-	-	0	3.462	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24.5	60	0.5	-	-	-	56,705	0.494	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67.9	34	3.0	187	6.9	7,500,000	34,757	0.125	10
Djibouti	0.9	77	2.1	165	-	120,000	0	9.178	1
Dominican Republic	10.1	69	1.4	98	4.5	-	55,200	0.418	0
El Salvador	6.2	64	0.8	105	1.5	300,000	300,000	0.869	0
Eritrea	5.4	21	3.2	177	8.7	-	0	3.147	1
Ethiopia	85.0	17	2.6	174	7.3	-	4,845,879	3.994	10
Gambia	1.8	57	2.9	168	5.0	-	0	0.395	-
Georgia	4.3	53	-0.6	75	7.0	-	1,750	0.070	2
Ghana	25.0	51	2.5	135	14.4	-	104,034	0.270	2
Guatemala	14.8	49	2.7	131	3.9	-	537,853	2.869	1

	UNHCR	World Bank	World Bank	WHO	UNDESA	UNICEF	WHO	WHO / UNICEF	ITU	World Bank	OECD DAC	OCHA FTS
	Total population of concern to UNHCR	Poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day (% of population)	Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day (million)	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Life expectancy (years)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Density of physicians (per 1,000 population)	Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Government revenues per capita (US\$)	Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$)	Humanitarian funding received (US\$ million)
	2011	Latest year	Latest year	Latest year 2000-2010	2011	2010	Latest year	2010	2011	2011	2010	2011
	1,548,374	-	-	32.9	48.7	149	0.21	50	54.26	114.35	202.76	906.15
	23,357	54.31	10.36	15.6	51.1	161	0.08	51	48.38	1,889.97	12.02	0.88
	229,671	43.25	64.31	41.3	68.9	48	0.295	81	56.48	85.66	9.51	66.30
	7,575	47.33	4.19	20.2	56.1	115	0.059	75	85.33	149.24	77.75	4.67
	734	15.61	1.55	4.5	66.6	54	1.22	88	82.80	684.41	66.73	12.44
	1,211	44.60	7.35	26	55.4	176	0.064	79	45.27	112.34	64.22	38.94
	130,202	81.32	6.82	-	50.4	142	0.03	72	14.46	91.88	75.09	40.77
	-	21.02	0.10	-	74.2	36	0.572	88	79.19	976.99	659.13	1.20
	199,903	62.83	2.77	-	48.4	159	0.08	67	25.04	81.95	49.50	83.92
	497,735	61.94	6.95	33.9	49.6	173	0.04	51	31.80	190.65	43.22	377.48
	3,888,684	8.16	3.78	3.4	73.7	22	0.15	92	98.45	1,681.78	19.46	64.15
	145,319	54.10	2.19	11.8	57.4	93	0.095	71	93.84	1,138.86	32.78	7.58
	754,508	23.75	4.69	29.4	55.4	123	0.144	80	86.42	213.89	30.09	157.40
	389	-	-	-	79.1	6	6.72	94	11.69	-	11.47	0.39
	-	-	-	18.8	68.8	33	3.29	98	4.09	-	3.24	98.35
	2,706,932	87.72	57.87	28.2	48.4	170	0.11	45	23.13	68.36	30.74	546.95
	22,247	18.84	0.17	29.6	57.9	91	0.229	88	21.32	461.94	148.77	42.03
	2,380	2.24	0.22	3.4	73.4	27	1.88	86	87.22	731.05	17.64	3.96
	43	8.97	0.56	6.6	72.2	16	1.596	88	125.85	597.81	45.59	14.65
	4,726	-	-	34.5	61.6	61	0.05	-	4.47	78.96	30.10	8.58
	290,212	38.96	32.32	34.6	59.3	106	0.022	44	16.67	65.16	42.42	823.43
	9,554	33.63	0.58	15.8	58.5	98	0.038	89	89.02	105.67	69.54	0.26
	276,068	15.27	0.68	1.1	73.7	22	4.76	98	102.35	813.13	143.65	3.65
	26,220	28.59	6.97	14.3	64.2	74	0.085	86	84.78	246.19	69.28	4.81
	159	13.53	1.95	13	71.2	32	0.9	92	140.38	326.65	27.22	10.95

	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	Population (million)	Population living in urban areas (%)	Annual average population growth rate (%)	Human Development Index Rank (out of 187)	GDP growth rate (%)	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeal	Number of people affected by natural disasters	Proportion of the population affected annually by natural disasters (10 year average %)	Number of last 10 years experiencing active conflict
Focus country	2011	2010	2010-2015	2011	2011	2011	2011	2002-2011	2002-2011
Guinea	10.2	35	2.8	178	3.6	-	16,143	0.133	3
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	43	2.3	176	5.3	-	0	1.472	0
Guyana	0.8	28	0.3	117	-	-	0	5.416	1
Haiti	10.1	52	1.6	158	5.6	3,000,000	6,930	4.769	2
Honduras	7.8	52	2.2	121	3.4	-	69,798	1.170	2
Indonesia	242.5	50	1.1	124	6.5	-	18,232	0.396	4
Iran	74.9	69	1.2	88	-	-	0	0.138	7
Iraq	32.7	67	3.3	132	9.9	-	0	0.023	9
Kenya	41.6	24	2.8	143	4.5	3,572,000	4,395,692	3.731	7
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	35	1.1	126	7.0	-	0	3.770	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.3	33	1.7	138	8.0	-	467,000	1.508	1
Lebanon	4.3	87	0.8	71	3.0	-	0	0.041	2
Lesotho	2.2	27	1.3	160	5.8	-	519,000	6.821	0
Liberia	4.1	48	2.9	182	8.5	-	0	1.340	2
Libya	6.4	78	1.0	64	-	-	0	0.000	1
Madagascar	21.3	32	3.0	151	1.0	-	89,297	1.798	2
Malawi	15.4	16	3.2	171	4.5	-	83,586	5.984	-
Maldives	0.3	40	1.5	109	7.5	-	1,289	0.466	-
Mali	15.9	34	3.2	175	2.7	-	2,986,605	2.983	3
Mauritania	3.5	41	2.5	159	4.8	-	700,000	4.649	2
Mongolia	2.8	68	1.6	110	17.3	-	0	5.190	-
Mozambique	24.0	31	2.5	184	7.1	-	64,271	2.118	0
Myanmar	48.4	32	0.9	149	-	-	53,734	0.652	9
Namibia	2.3	38	1.9	120	3.8	134,219	500,000	6.121	0
Nepal	30.5	17	2.0	157	3.9	-	194,686	1.002	6
Nicaragua	5.9	57	1.6	129	4.7	133,800	143,000	0.920	0

	UNHCR	World Bank	World Bank	WHO	UNDESA	UNICEF	WHO	WHO / UNICEF	ITU	World Bank	OECD DAC	OCHA FTS
	Total population of concern to UNHCR	Poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day (% of population)	Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day (million)	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Life expectancy (years)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Density of physicians (per 1,000 population)	Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Government revenues per capita (US\$)	Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$)	Humanitarian funding received (US\$ million)
	2011	Latest year	Latest year	Latest year 2000-2010	2011	2010	Latest year	2010	2011	2011	2010	2011
	17,215	43.34	4.33	20.8	54.1	130	0.1	74	44.02	78.40	21.16	10.83
	7,891	48.90	0.74	17.2	48.1	150	0.045	64	25.98	116.53	82.67	1.49
	8	8.70	0.07	10.8	69.9	30	0.48	94	68.62	877.68	203.06	0.00
	6	61.71	6.17	18.9	62.1	165	0.25	69	41.49	194.09	291.77	494.02
	17	17.92	1.36	8.6	73.1	24	0.57	87	103.97	-	75.55	3.25
	4,239	18.06	43.32	17.5	69.4	35	0.288	82	97.72	529.61	5.79	14.79
	886,914	1.45	1.07	-	73.0	26	0.89	96	74.93	1,301.73	1.64	15.57
	1,752,466	2.82	0.90	7.1	69.0	39	0.69	79	78.12	2,063.22	68.32	127.07
	921,827	43.37	17.57	16.4	57.1	85	0.14	59	64.84	199.34	40.17	642.18
	210,803	6.23	0.33	2.7	67.7	38	2.301	90	104.83	286.90	69.73	3.38
	0	33.88	2.10	31.6	67.5	54	0.272	67	87.16	214.79	66.73	6.52
	15,566*	-	-	4.2	72.6	22	3.54	100	78.65	2,023.55	105.95	43.60
	37	43.41	0.94	13.5	48.2	85	0.05	78	47.91	555.32	117.34	6.64
	132,485	83.76	3.35	20.4	56.8	103	0.014	73	49.17	93.67	122.21	152.02
	713,587	-	-	5.6	74.8	17	1.9	-	155.70	2,791.81	1.34	97.95
	11	81.29	16.84	36.8	66.7	62	0.161	46	38.28	50.83	22.67	13.32
	16,853	73.86	11.01	13.8	54.2	92	0.019	83	25.07	135.88	68.48	0.55
	-	-	-	17.8	76.8	15	1.595	98	165.72	1,715.23	350.60	0.00
	18,121	50.43	7.75	27.9	51.4	178	0.049	64	68.32	128.00	70.66	28.18
	28,184	23.43	0.81	15.9	58.6	111	0.13	50	92.71	280.92	107.06	21.24
	298	-	-	5.3	68.5	32	2.763	82	105.08	955.04	109.36	0.28
	13,686	59.58	13.94	18.3	50.2	135	0.03	47	32.83	125.99	83.41	4.90
	1,147,275	-	-	29.6	65.2	66	0.457	83	2.57	66.02	7.40	80.72
	7,018	31.91	0.73	17.5	62.5	40	0.374	93	104.96	1,398.39	112.31	3.40
	874,123	24.82	7.44	38.8	68.8	50	0.21	89	43.81	95.45	27.14	44.16
	92	11.91	0.69	5.7	74.0	27	0.37	85	82.15	385.90	107.22	7.55

* See technical note for Figure 2.

Selected humanitarian indicators

	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDESA	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	Population (million)	Population living in urban areas (%)	Annual average population growth rate (%)	Human Development Index Rank (out of 187)	GDP growth rate (%)	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeal	Number of people affected by natural disasters	Proportion of the population affected annually by natural disasters (10 year average %)	Number of last 10 years experiencing active conflict
Focus country	2011	2010	2010-2015	2011	2011	2011	2011	2002-2011	2002-2011
Niger	16.1	18	3.7	186	2.3	4,262,000	3,015,130	8.938	2
Nigeria	162.6	49	2.6	156	6.7	-	51,647	0.128	9
occupied Palestinian territory	4.2	74	3.1	114	-	2,514,398	-	-	10
Pakistan	177.0	36	2.1	145	2.4	5,400,000	5,401,000	2.081	9
Papua New Guinea	7.0	12	2.4	153	9.0	-	0	0.436	0
Peru	29.4	77	1.3	80	6.9	-	837,148	1.931	4
Philippines	94.9	49	1.8	112	3.7	375,000	11,723,244	5.777	10
Russian Federation	142.8	74	-0.2	66	4.3	-	14,169	0.108	10
Rwanda	10.9	19	3.0	166	8.6	-	3,588	0.954	5
Samoa	0.2	20	0.6	99	2.1	-	0	0.287	-
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	62	2.2	144	4.9	-	-	-	-
Senegal	12.8	42	2.9	155	2.6	-	855,214	1.401	4
Seychelles	0.1	53	0.4	52	5.0	-	0	1.958	-
Sierra Leone	6.0	39	2.4	180	6.0	-	0	0.039	0
Somalia	9.6	37	2.6	-	-	3,200,000	2,800	8.599	10
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	3,316,425	-	-	10
Sri Lanka	21.1	15	0.9	97	8.3	1,256,900	294,943	2.150	7
Sudan (the)	44.7	33	2.6	169	-4.9	11,544,400	0	1.271	10
Swaziland	1.2	21	1.7	140	1.3	-	0	3.496	-
Syrian Arab Republic	20.8	56	1.9	119	-	-	0	0.625	1
Tajikistan	7.0	27	1.7	127	7.4	-	2,130	4.727	2
Timor-Leste	1.2	28	3.2	147	10.6	-	0	0.096	0
Togo	6.2	38	2.3	162	3.9	-	0	0.468	1
Uganda	34.6	15	3.4	161	6.7	-	732,075	1.041	10
United Republic of Tanzania	46.2	26	3.1	152	6.3	-	1,059,000	1.513	0
Yemen	24.8	32	3.3	154	-10.5	2,500,000	0	0.011	3
Zimbabwe	12.8	38	2.4	173	9.3	9,000,000	1,140	3.076	1

	Total population of concern to UNHCR	Poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day (% of population)	Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day (million)	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Life expectancy (years)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Density of physicians (per 1,000 population)	Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Government revenues per capita (US\$)	Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$)	Humanitarian funding received (US\$ million)
	UNHCR	World Bank	World Bank	WHO	UNDESA	UNICEF	WHO	WHO / UNICEF	ITU	World Bank	OECD DAC	OCHA FTS
	2011	Latest year	Latest year	Latest year 2000-2010	2011	2010	Latest year	2010	2011	2011	2010	2011
	425	43.62	6.77	39.9	54.7	143	0.019	49	27.01	66.41	47.94	176.52
	10,335	67.98	107.70	26.7	51.9	143	0.395	58	58.58	302.15	12.90	19.84
	0*	0.04	0.00	2.2	72.8	22	-	85	45.79	-	623.08	442.05
	2,781,067	21.04	36.52	31.3	65.4	87	0.813	92	61.61	147.10	17.28	482.84
	9,378	35.79	2.45	18.1	62.8	61	0.05	40	34.22	480.38	74.57	1.11
	1,638	4.91	1.43	4.5	74.0	19	0.92	85	110.41	1,118.01	-	14.35
	159,716	18.42	17.18	20.7	68.7	29	1.153	92	91.99	370.91	5.68	33.59
	221,779	-	-	-	68.8	12	4.3089	97	179.31	3,855.00	-	2.68
	64,145	63.17	6.71	18	55.4	91	0.024	65	40.63	149.02	97.15	12.61
	-	-	-	-	72.4	20	0.48	96	91.43	1,267.74	804.29	0.76
	0	28.18	0.05	14.4	64.7	80	0.49	89	68.26	476.84	297.83	0.00
	22,907	33.50	4.17	14.5	59.3	75	0.059	72	73.25	227.32	74.53	3.26
	0	0.25	0.00	-	73.6	14	1.51	-	145.71	4,111.58	383.39	0.00
	8,156	53.37	3.13	21.3	47.8	174	0.016	55	35.63	68.31	79.56	12.78
	1,365,183	-	-	32.8	51.2	180	0.035	29	6.85	-	53.31	1,340.11
	666,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476.98
	285,735	7.04	1.47	21.6	74.9	17	0.492	91	87.05	379.24	27.80	163.70
	2,898,246	19.80	8.62	31.7	61.5	103	0.28	58	56.25	227.99	46.99	887.52
	759	40.63	0.48	7.3	48.7	78	0.16	71	63.70	777.86	77.10	0.37
	988,275*	1.71	0.35	10.1	75.9	16	1.5	90	63.17	665.72	6.61	37.26
	7,651	6.56	0.45	15	67.5	63	2.10	64	90.64	-	62.45	8.34
	2	37.44	0.42	45.3	62.5	81	0.1	69	53.23	2,307.15	259.26	0.00
	19,723	38.68	2.33	20.5	57.1	103	0.053	61	50.45	112.63	37.82	2.19
	288,519	38.01	12.70	16.4	54.1	99	0.117	72	48.38	79.51	51.56	51.75
	294,204	67.87	30.43	16.2	58.2	92	0.008	53	55.53	107.08	65.95	28.05
	573,937	17.53	4.22	43.1	65.5	77	0.3	55	47.05	291.72	27.61	293.61
	59,675	-	-	14	51.4	80	0.16	80	72.13	188.49	57.95	229.50

* See technical note for Figure 2.

User's guide

Limitations

This report is intended to provide as comprehensive an overview as possible 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 the long term effectiveness of assistance. 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 as a result of the interrelationships between multiple causes, which are not easily measured or understood. Political and practical difficulties can prevent the collection and sharing of information about humanitarian needs and response. Humanitarian assistance involves a plethora of actors, from affected people and communities themselves to local and national governments, civil society and international aid organizations. Different organizations account for what they do in different 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. This often leads to biases in the information available.

In addition to these complexities, 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. Statistical systems in many countries are still weak. Statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely. Comparison between countries and across time involves complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be easily or unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems arising from conflicts. These factors are more prominent in countries that are experiencing or vulnerable to major humanitarian emergencies. Because of the limitations described, the data presented in this report should only be interpreted to indicate major trends and characterise major differences between emergencies and countries. Readers should consult the original sources for detailed information on the limitations of the data.

Data sources

This report presents a compilation of data from various sources, which are determined to be the most comprehensive and authoritative available. Much of the information is originally collected by governments and is compiled into global datasets by international organizations. Some is collected directly by international organizations and research institutes, or gathered from other third party sources. The following is a brief description of the source organizations and the data they make available. Readers are directed to those organizations for additional data and information. The exact reference of the specific data presented in this report is given on page 44.

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters International Disaster Database (CREM EM-DAT). The EM-DAT disaster database contains data on over 18,000 disasters from 1900. It is compiled from various sources, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. Data in this report is based on version v12.07. See <http://www.emdat.be/>.

Development Initiatives (DI). DI is an independent organization providing information and analysis that supports action on poverty. The Global Humanitarian Assistance programme at DI is a leading centre of research and analysis on international financing flows to situations of humanitarian crisis. See <http://www.devinit.org/>.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO). FAO works to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better 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. See <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/>.

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

to respond to those needs. OCHA facilitates the appeal process. See <http://www.unocha.org/cap/>.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU). ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs). It collects, manages and disseminates data on ICT infrastructure, access and use. See <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>.

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

Overseas Development Institute (ODI). ODI is an independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues. It does not systematically collect data but uses quantitative analysis in its various research products. See <http://www.odi.org.uk>.

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

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). UNDESA works to promote 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. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP supports countries to reach their own development objectives and internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. It collects, analyses and disseminates human development data, including through preparation of the Human Development Index (HDI) and its components. See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>.

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. See <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>.

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

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (UN 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. FTS is managed by UN OCHA. See <http://fts.unocha.org>.

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). UCDP collects information on a large number of aspects of violence and conflict. It is one of the most accurate and widely-used data sources on global armed conflicts. See <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/>.

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. See <http://data.worldbank.org/>.

World Food Programme (WFP). WFP is the United Nations frontline agency mandated to combat global hunger. It publishes data, including on the number of people it targets and reaches with food assistance, food aid flows and food and commodity prices. See <http://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. See <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/>.

Technical notes

Countries

The term 'country' refers to any territory for which authorities or other organizations report separate statistics. It does not necessarily imply political independence. Because of the secession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan from the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the United Nations on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for most indicators. Aggregated data presented are for Sudan pre-secession.

Focus Countries

A group of 79 'Focus Countries' is referenced in various figures throughout the document as a point of comparison against regional groupings. Selected humanitarian indicators are also presented for these countries. Focus Countries have met at least one of the following criteria since 2005: 1) inter-agency appeal issued (excluding countries that met this criterion only as a result of an emergency in a neighbouring country); 2) cluster approach implemented; 3) OCHA presence. The inclusion of a country in the group of Focus Countries does not necessarily indicate that there is a current humanitarian emergency in that country. Conversely, the exclusion of a country from the list does not indicate the absence of humanitarian needs in that country.

Regions and country groupings

Regional groupings are based on the United Nations classification of major world regions – Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>). For the purposes of this report, Africa has been disaggregated into North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa and Americas has been disaggregated into Latin America and the Caribbean and North America. Sub-regions are used in some cases, according to the United Nations classifications. Where the original data source is not a United Nations entity, regional groupings are those of the source organization.

Income groups are based on the World Bank classification (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>). Countries are divided according to 2011 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, US\$1,025 or less; lower middle income, US\$1,026 - US\$4,035; upper middle income, US\$4,036 - US\$12,475; and high income, US\$12,476

or more. Low-income and middle-income countries are sometimes referred to as developing countries.

'Fragile states' is the term used for countries facing particularly severe development challenges: weak institutional capacity, poor governance, and political instability. Countries are classified as fragile states according to the OECD International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), based on a compilation of two lists: the 2009 Harmonised List of Fragile Situations (World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank) and the 2009 Fund for Peace Failed States Index ("alert" and "warning" categories). In 2011, 45 countries were classified as fragile states according to these criteria.

Humanitarian funding

Humanitarian aid – Includes the aid and actions designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. The characteristics that mark it out 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 and preparedness activities, as well as recovery. Humanitarian aid is given by governments, individuals, NGOs, multilateral organizations, domestic organizations and private companies. Different actors have different definitions of what is '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 expenditure of the 24 OECD DAC members (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission) as reported to the OECD DAC as part of an annual obligation to report on Official Development

Assistance (ODA) flows. Data for members of the OECD DAC includes their bilateral humanitarian aid contributions plus ODA flows to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) up to 2010. Data for 2011 is an estimate based on partial preliminary data releases and estimated core ODA contributions to UNHCR, UNRWA and WFP. Data for OECD DAC members is based on 2010 constant prices;

2) Expenditure by non-OECD DAC member governments, which includes all other government humanitarian aid, as captured by the UN OCHA FTS (current prices).

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

Humanitarian appeals

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

1) Consolidated Appeals, which are used when several organizations appeal together for funds for the same crisis. The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) is a tool used by aid organizations to plan, coordinate, fund, implement and monitor their activities. Consolidated Appeals last for as long as necessary. An appeal can be issued for one year or more. Projects included can be planned for more than a year, but their budgets must be broken into 12-month periods.

2) Flash Appeals, which are used for structuring 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, inter-agency appeals that are not termed Consolidated Appeals or Flash Appeals but follow similar principles and processes are also included.

Years, symbols and conventions

The most recent year for which complete data is available at the time of publication is 2011. Where data from 2011 is not available the latest year is shown and this is noted.

The use of 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

Figure 1. Total is based on number of people targeted by inter-agency appeals and by WFP emergency and protracted relief operations. The latter are included in inter-agency appeals so are only used for countries with no inter-agency appeal. Totals include an estimate for the West Africa appeal based on deductions from available appeal documents. Number of people below US\$1.25 a day indicator is a calculation based on World Bank poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day and UNDESA population data. Data on people living in fragile states is calculated based on UNDESA population data and OECD DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) list of fragile states in 2011.

Figure 2. The Consolidated Appeal for West Africa (which covered Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo) is not included because indicators could not be aggregated across countries. Key indicators for these countries in 2011 can be found in the appeal document. Number of people below US\$1.25 a day indicator is a calculation based on World Bank poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day and UNDESA population data. Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Conflict data relates to armed conflict incidences between opposing actors (or in the case of one-sided violence, a conflict actor and civilians) resulting in 25 or more battle-related deaths per calendar year. UNHCR does not have a mandate to work with Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria or the occupied Palestinian territory. UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) provides assistance, protection and advocacy for registered Palestine refugees in the above areas. UNWRA maintains statistics about registered refugees in its areas of operations.

Figure 3. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figure 5. Total humanitarian funding figures are based on funds reported within a calendar year.

Figure 6. 10-year average is from 2002-2011. Inter-agency appeals include flash and other appeals. Data is compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Figure 7. 10-year average is from 2002-2011. Sectors are those designated in the inter-agency appeal process.

Figure 9. Countries listed are those that have participated in the Consolidated Appeals Process in at least four years since 2005. Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia also participated in the West Africa Regional Appeal, including in years when they did not have an individual appeal. Data reflects appeal status as of October 2012.

Figure 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figure 15. Categories listed are established by UNHCR.

Figure 16. Regions are based on classifications in the UNHCR dataset.

Figure 18. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity with an acceptable minimum body-weight for attained-height.

Figure 19. An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter.

Figure 20. Percentage of people living below US\$1.25 a day is at 2005 international prices. Regions are based on World Bank classifications.

Figure 21. Number of people living below US\$1.25 indicator is a calculation based on World Bank poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day and UNDESA population data. Regions are based on World Bank classifications.

Figure 23. "Focus Countries" refers to the average of the group of 79 countries of interest to humanitarians, presented in this figure as a point of comparison against regional breakdowns – see the technical note for further information.

Figure 25. Tracking humanitarian funding from donor to intended recipient is problematic. It is only possible to track funding to first level recipients so not all funding flows can be quantified. Inflows may not always match outflows due to reporting gaps and inconsistencies and because not all funds received will be disbursed in the same calendar year. The Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF), Emergency Response Fund (ERFs), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and 'other pooled funds' comprise the total set of pooled funding mechanisms used to finance humanitarian projects.

Figure 29. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figure 30. Data for members of the OECD DAC includes their bilateral humanitarian aid contributions plus core official development assistance (ODA) to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) up to 2010. Data for 2011 is an estimate based on partial preliminary data releases and estimated core ODA contributions to UNHCR, UNRWA and WFP. Data for OECD DAC members is based on 2010 constant prices. Data for non-OECD DAC member governments includes all other government humanitarian aid, as captured by the UN OCHA FTS (current prices). The distinction between these two groups of government donors is driven entirely by the data. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source.

Figure 31. EU12 includes Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. BRICS includes Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa. Gulf States includes Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figures 32 and 33. Figures for 2006-2010 are based on research of a study set of NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross organizations. The figure for 2011 is a preliminary projection. Private voluntary humanitarian aid financing include contributions from individuals, private foundations, trusts, private companies and corporations. Data is derived from a study set of humanitarian organizations including five UN agencies (UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP, WHO and UNICEF), 62 NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red

Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and seven Red Cross national societies (Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

Figure 34. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figure 35. "Focus Countries" refers to the average of the group of 79 countries of interest to humanitarians, presented in this figure as a point of comparison against regional breakdowns – see the technical note for further information. The World Bank's global remittance inflow data used in this report is based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2011 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. Values for 2011 are estimated.

Figure 36. Figures presented are calculations based on data from the original source/s.

Figures 37 and 38. "Focus Countries" refers to the average of the group of 79 countries of interest to humanitarians, presented in this figure as a point of comparison against regional breakdowns – see the technical note for further information.

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Acronyms

CAP – Consolidated Appeal Process

CERF – Central Emergency Response Fund

CRED EM-DAT – Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters – The International Emergency Disasters Database

DAC – Development Assistance Committee (OECD)

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

FTS – Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA)

IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

INCAF – International Network on Conflict and Fragility (OECD)

ITU – International Telecommunication Union

MYR – Mid-Year Review of Consolidated Appeals

ODA – Official Development Assistance

ODI – Overseas Development Institute

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

oPt – occupied Palestinian territory

UCDP – Uppsala Conflict Data Program

UNDESA – United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UN FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – The United Nations Children’s Fund

UN OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNRWA – United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

WFP – World Food Programme

WHO – World Health Organization

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