

**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
DATA AND TRENDS
2017**







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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 2016, 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 2017 edition of the report builds on previous iterations of the report, providing an overview of 2016 as well as selected case studies that can be used for humanitarian advocacy.

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

The data presented in this report is from a variety of source organizations with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile relevant data, as well as OCHA-managed processes and tools, such as the inter-agency appeal process and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). All the data presented in this report is publicly available through the source organizations and through the report's own data set (available through the Humanitarian Data Exchange). Further information on data sources is provided in the 'User's Guide'.

World Humanitarian Data and Trends is an initiative of the Policy Analysis and Innovation Section of OCHA's Policy Development and Studies Branch.

This report is just one part of OCHA's efforts to improve data and analysis on humanitarian situations worldwide and build a humanitarian data community. This edition 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/datatrends2017.

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Highlights¹

Alleviate suffering, reduce risk and lessen vulnerability

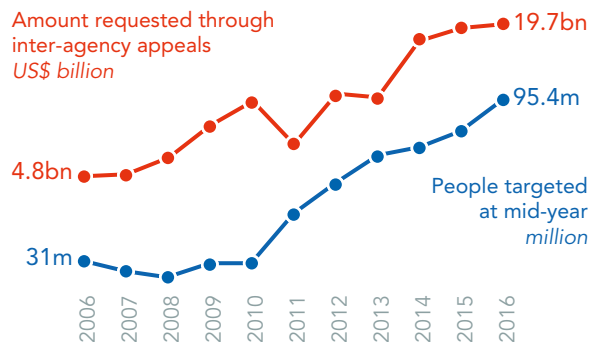
Ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, 2016), the Secretary-General put forward a new **Agenda for Humanity, calling on global leaders to stand up for our common humanity**. Through its 5 core responsibilities and 24 transformations, the Agenda for Humanity sets out a vision and a road map to better address and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability. At the Summit, stakeholders made over 3,700 commitments to deliver on the ambitious changes called for in the Agenda. The structure of *World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2017* follows the 5 core responsibilities to show trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their causes and drivers, with respect to each responsibility.

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

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 1 Prevent and end conflict

Over the last 10 years, the number of political conflicts has increased. As of 2016, **402 conflicts were ongoing, compared to 278 in 2006**. Of this total, **medium-intensity conflicts have more than doubled, increasing from 83 in 2006 to 188 in 2016**. The human cost of conflict has also increased, with a record number of people forcibly displaced by conflict or violence in 2016: **approximately 65.6 million people, compared to 39.5 million people in 2006** (figure 8). In the coming years, it will be critical to ramp up efforts to resolve conflicts that are driving humanitarian need; and to put in place strategic efforts for conflict prevention.

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



CORE RESPONSIBILITY 2 Respect the rules of war

Many armed conflicts are fought in urban areas. Urban warfare is particularly devastating for civilians when it involves the use of explosive weapons with wide-area effects. High population density and the close proximity of civilians and civilian objects to military objectives greatly increase the risk of civilian death, injury and displacement, in addition to damage to critical infrastructure, disruption of essential services, and loss of access to education and livelihoods. **In 2016, 70 per cent of deaths and injuries resulting from explosive weapons were civilian. In populated areas, this figure was even higher—92 per cent.**

The use of explosive weapons also leaves explosive remnants of war (ERW), which pose a continuing lethal threat to civilians, and are a major obstacle to reconstruction and the return of displaced persons. In 2016, 86 per cent of deaths and injuries from mines and ERW were civilian. **Mines and ERW also have a disproportionate impact on men and boys: 47 per cent of casualties were men and 32 per cent were boys.** Since 2013, the number

1. All the information in this section is featured in infographics throughout the report. For specific sources, please refer to the appropriate figure as well as the 'User's Guide'. The most recent year for which complete data is available is 2016. 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.

of mine- and ERW-affected countries that are party to relevant international treaties has increased (figure 9). Universalization of these treaties and robust implementation of the law are key.

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 3 Leave no one behind

Displacement in the Horn of Africa is large-scale and complex due to multiple interrelated and compounding factors: conflict and violence, sudden-onset hazards and slow-onset disasters. **Assessing the causes of displacement is limited by the difficulty in measuring the impact of slow-onset events, such as drought and climate change** (figure 11). Humanitarian and development actors must understand the range of factors that interact to cause and perpetuate displacement in order to address root causes.

In 2016, an estimated **12 per cent of commitments and contributions to the health and protection sectors included sexual and reproductive health activities** (figure 12). Leaving no one behind means ensuring that affected populations—especially women and girls—have access to the sexual and reproductive health services that they deserve and need.

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 4 Work differently to end need

Humanitarian and development actors must understand the multiplicity of drivers that influence hunger. Phenomena such as natural disasters, population growth and urbanization will predictably shape hunger in the future. However, factors such as **conflict, women's empowerment and climate change policy are areas of critical uncertainties that, through deliberate action, could be channelled to positively affect hunger**. Humanitarian and development actors must coordinate their efforts in these areas to reduce hunger (figure 14).

The continuing proliferation of mobile phones creates opportunities for improving the use of existing technologies for data collection. **Mobile phones can be used to remotely collect nutrition data to provide early warning of deteriorating nutrition situations**—supporting global efforts to improve nutrition monitoring with the goal of ending malnutrition by 2030. In Kenya, data on women's nutritional status that was collected remotely using mobile phones were similar to data collected in face-to-face surveys (figure 15). Technology, such as mobile phones, can help humanitarian more quickly, cheaply and efficiently collect data to ensure that humanitarian assistance is driven by need.

CORE RESPONSIBILITY 5 Invest in humanity

Investing in humanity requires a shift to humanitarian financing that diversifies funding sources, invests in local capacities, is risk-informed, invests in fragile situations and incentivizes collective outcomes. To achieve this, humanitarian and development financing in protracted crises must be coordinated, yet flexible enough to respond to changing contexts. For example, **after the 2011 famine in Somalia, humanitarian needs decreased and stabilized, and Official Development Assistance began to shift from humanitarian funding towards development funding** in order to pursue more resilience building activities (figure 16).

Crises not covered by an inter-agency appeal also generate needs and vulnerability. In this context, flexible funding and investing in local capacities are key. In 2016, the Start Network—the first multi-donor pooled fund managed by NGOs—provided \$13.1 million to support 41 responses in 32 countries. Seventy-eight per cent of responses involved implementation with one or more local partners (figure 17).

“For the millions of people caught in conflict, struggling to find food, water and safe shelter; who have been driven from their homes with little hope of return; whose schools have been bombed; and who await life-saving medical care – we cannot afford to fail.”

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, 2017

**THE YEAR IN
REVIEW, 2016**

Humanitarian assistance in 2016

In 2016, funding requirements increased, putting even more strain on humanitarian actors. Notwithstanding current crises, 2016 was a record year for funding requirements (\$19.7 billion) and the number of people targeted (95.4 million). The level of overall contributions for humanitarian assistance decreased from 2015. However, funding for inter-agency appeals increased in 2016, which in turn decreased the funding gap to 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



- ▲ **204 million** people affected by natural disasters
- ▲ **65.6 million** people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict
- ▲ **95.4 million** people targeted by inter-agency appeals
- ▲ **130.5 million** people in need of humanitarian aid

▲ Up ▼ Down ▶ Same
Compared to 2015

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

In 2016, the number of people affected by natural disasters and conflict increased, potentially contributing to the overall increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian aid. In particular, the number of people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict increased to reach an unprecedented 65.6 million. In terms of the humanitarian community, almost half of the jobs advertised on ReliefWeb were in health, education and protection of human rights—themes that potentially reflect the impact of protracted crises in shaping discussions on better connecting humanitarian and development efforts.

FIGURE 1



Humanitarian needs – inter-agency appeals, funding and visibility

In 2016, appeal funding requirements increased by 2 per cent compared with 2015 requirements. This represented a slowdown from the growth rate in appeal funding requirements between 2014 and 2015, which was 7 per cent. Globally, the average amount of funding received per person slightly increased to \$100 in 2016, with a significant range in the amount received per person for each country. For example, Gambia received \$2 per person and South Sudan received \$239 per person. There were four level-three (L3) emergencies in 2016: Iraq, South Sudan (which ceased to be an L3 in May 2016), Syria and Yemen. Four inter-agency appeals surpassed the billion-dollar mark (South Sudan, the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan, the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan and Yemen) and the majority of funding requested and provided went to these mega-crises. Appeal funding requirements for Libya and Nigeria experienced the greatest percentage increase

Country details

Afghanistan

- ▼ Requested \$339m
- ▼ Funded \$289m
- ▲ 85% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 3.5 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$82

Burkina Faso

- ▼ Requested \$90m
- ▲ Funded \$54m
- ▲ 60% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 0.83 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$65

Burundi

- Requested \$62m
- Funded \$61m
- 99% of requirement met
- Targeted people 0.44 million
- Funding per person \$139

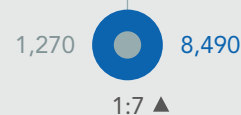
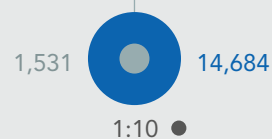
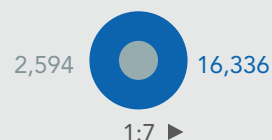
Cameroon

- ▼ Requested \$232m
- ▲ Funded \$160m
- ▲ 69% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 1.1 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$146

Funds requested/received



Awareness



▲ Up compared to 2015
▼ Down compared to 2015
▶ Same compared to 2015
● New

● Amount requested
● Amount received

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

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

compared with their 2015 requirements. In 2014, 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 measure of fatigue with humanitarian crises, albeit largely representative of users already affiliated with the humanitarian community. In 2016, the global average ratio of reports to web page visits dropped again (1:10 in 2016 compared with 1:12 and 1:14 in 2015 and 2014, respectively), potentially indicating public fatigue with humanitarian crises. Somalia and South Sudan continued to receive the highest levels of attention. Yemen continued to receive increased attention in 2016. Its ratio experienced a marked increase from 2015, during which it was the only crisis to experience an increase in its ratio.

FIGURE 2

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Central African Republic

▼ Requested \$531m

▼ Funded \$206m

▼ 39% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 1.9 million

▼ Funding per person \$108

Chad

▼ Requested \$541m

▲ Funded \$284m

▲ 52% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 1.8 million

▲ Funding per person \$158

Democratic Republic of the Congo

▼ Requested \$690m

▼ Funded \$414m

▼ 60% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 6 million

▼ Funding per person \$69

Djibouti

▼ Requested \$75m

▲ Funded \$26m

▲ 35% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 0.24 million

▲ Funding per person \$110

Gambia

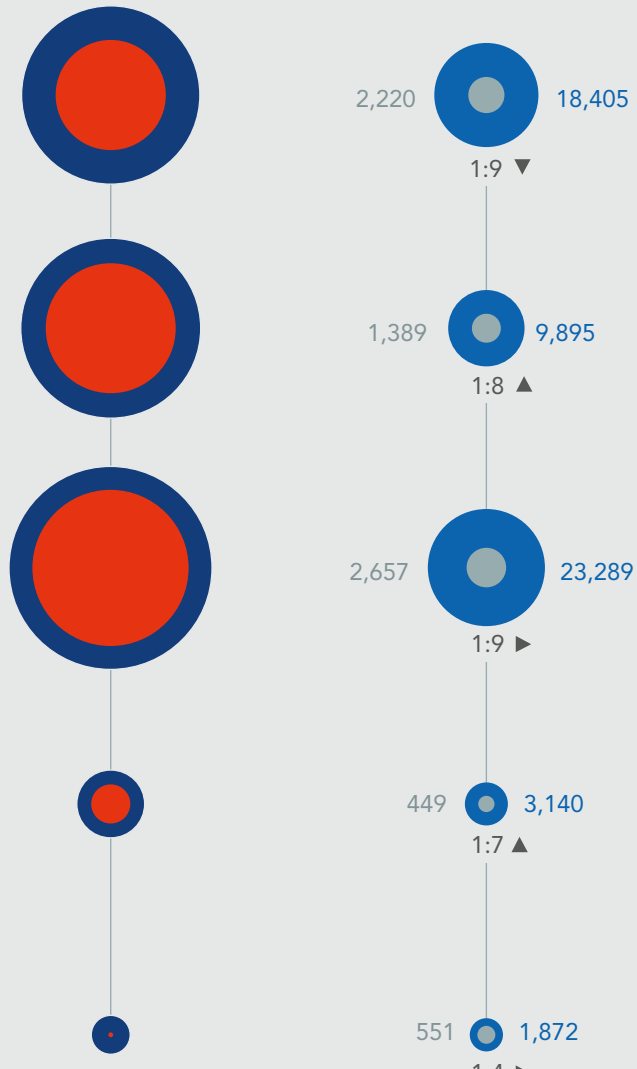
▼ Requested \$11m

▼ Funded \$0.4m

▼ 4% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 0.18 million

▼ Funding per person \$2



Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Guatemala

- Requested \$57m
- Funded \$16m
- 28% of requirement met
- Targeted people 0.5 million
- Funding per person \$32

Haiti

- Requested \$194m
- Funded \$68m
- 35% of requirement met
- Targeted people 0.69 million
- Funding per person \$100

Honduras

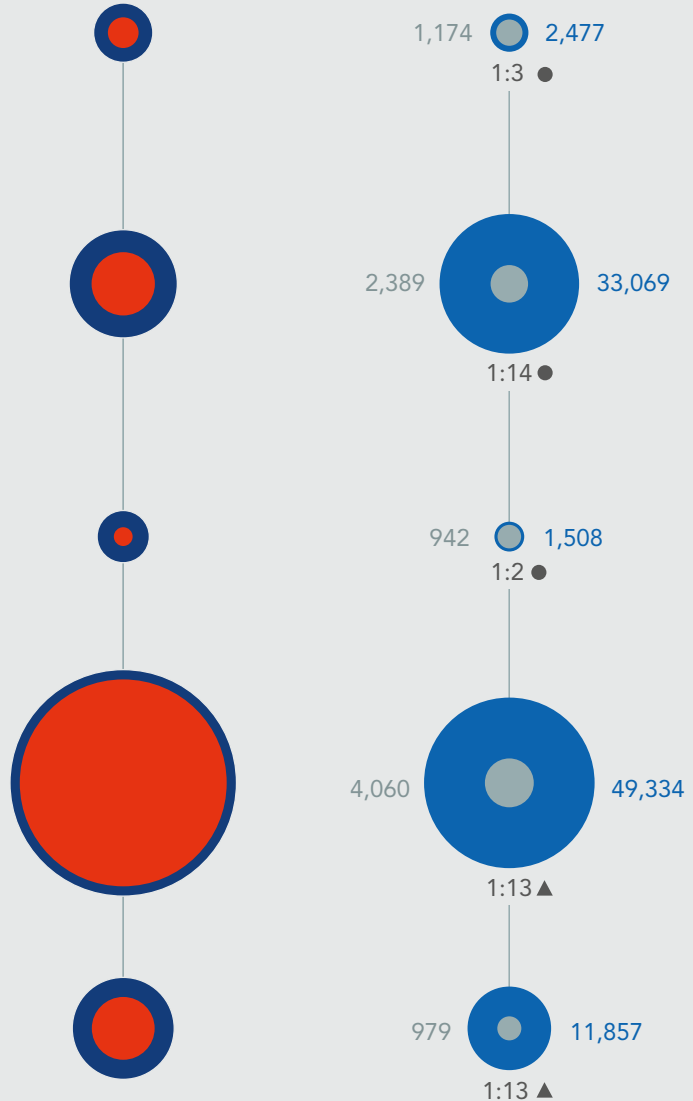
- Requested \$44m
- Funded \$6m
- 14% of requirement met
- Targeted people 0.25 million
- Funding per person \$24

Iraq

- ▲ Requested \$860m
- ▲ Funded \$726m
- ▲ 84% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 7.3 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$99

Libya

- ▲ Requested \$172m
- ▲ Funded \$67m
- ▲ 39% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 1.3 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$52



▲ Up compared to 2015
▼ Down compared to 2015
▶ Same compared to 2015
● New

● Amount requested
● Amount received

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

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

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Mali

▼ Requested \$354m

▲ Funded \$136m

▲ 38% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 1 million

▲ Funding per person \$136



Mauritania

▼ Requested \$89m

▼ Funded \$23m

▼ 26% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 0.38 million

▼ Funding per person \$62



Myanmar

▼ Requested \$189m

▼ Funded \$112m

▲ 59% of requirement met

▲ Targeted people 0.56 million

▼ Funding per person \$199



Niger

▼ Requested \$260m

▼ Funded \$137m

▼ 52% of requirement met

▼ Targeted people 1.5 million

▲ Funding per person \$91



Nigeria

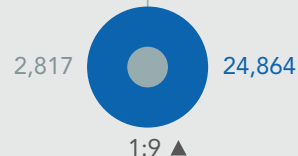
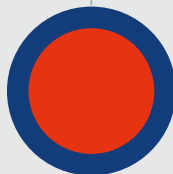
▲ Requested \$484m

▲ Funded \$268m

▼ 55% of requirement met

▶ Targeted people 2.8 million

▲ Funding per person \$96



occupied Palestinian territory

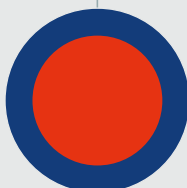
▼ Requested \$571m

▲ Funded \$284m

▼ 51% of requirement met

▶ Targeted people 1.6 million

▼ Funding per person \$177



Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Sahel Region

- ▼ Requested \$5m
- ▼ Funded \$1m
- ▲ 24% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 7.7 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$0.16

Senegal

- ▼ Requested \$20m
- ▼ Funded \$6m
- ▲ 33% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 0.35 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$18

Somalia

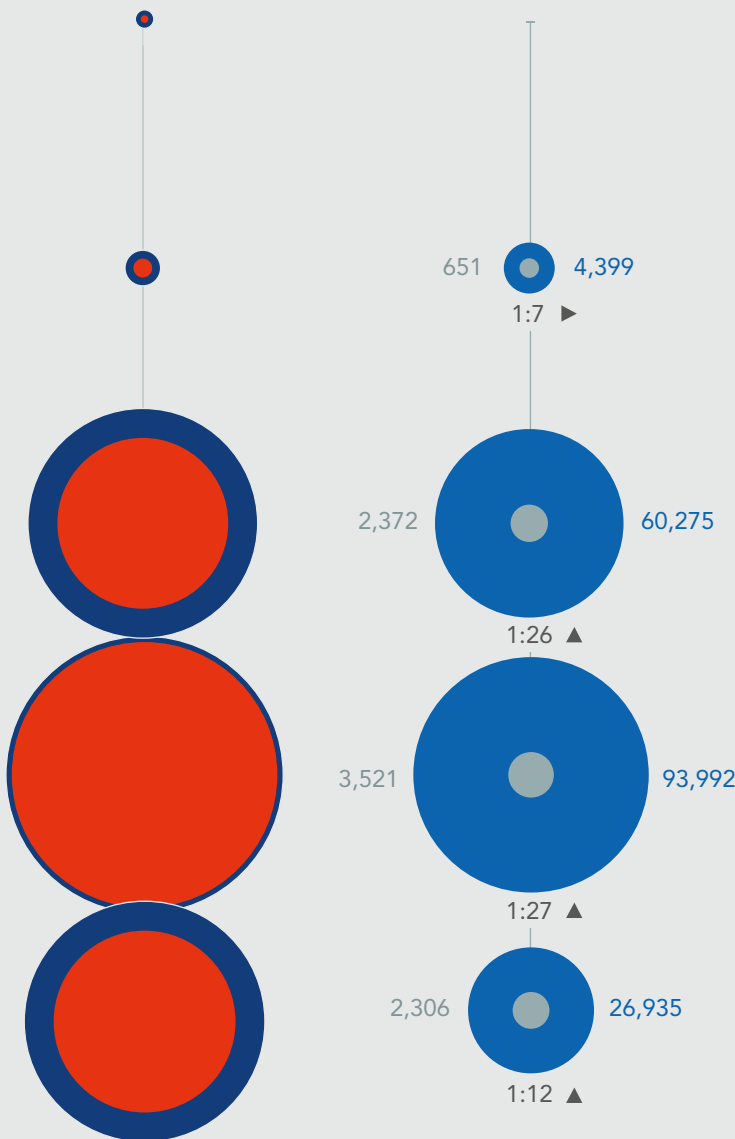
- ▲ Requested \$885m
- ▲ Funded \$495m
- ▲ 56% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 3.5 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$141

South Sudan

- ▼ Requested \$1,291m
- ▲ Funded \$1,196m
- ▲ 93% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 5 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$239

Sudan

- ▼ Requested \$972m
- ▼ Funded \$561m
- ▲ 58% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 4.6 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$122



▲ ▼ ▶ ●
Up Down Same New
compared to 2015

● ●
Amount requested Amount received

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

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

Country details

Funds requested/received

Awareness

Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

- ▲ Requested \$4,539m
- ▲ Funded \$2,785m
- ▼ 61% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 13.9 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$200

Syria

- ▲ Requested \$3,194m
- ▲ Funded \$1,745m
- ▲ 55% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 13.5 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$128

Ukraine

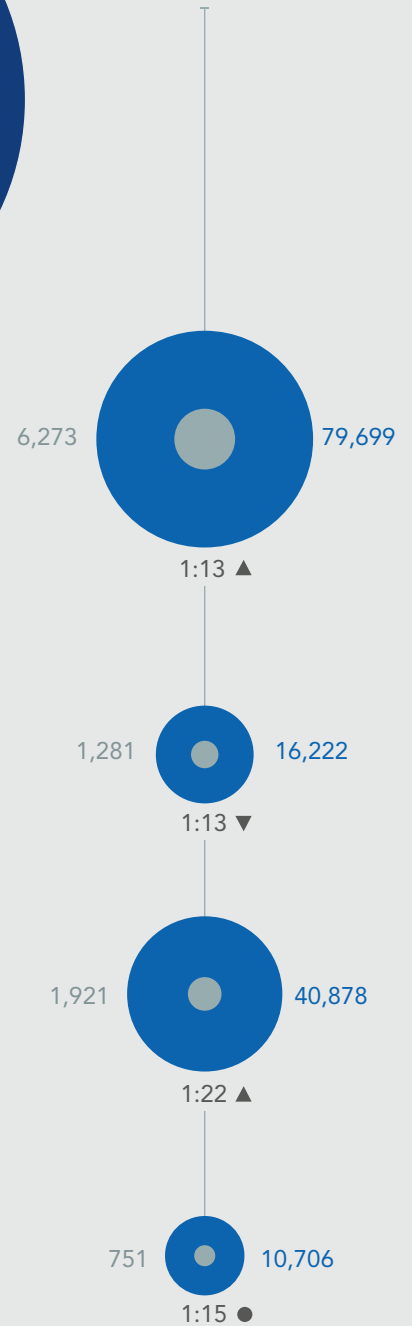
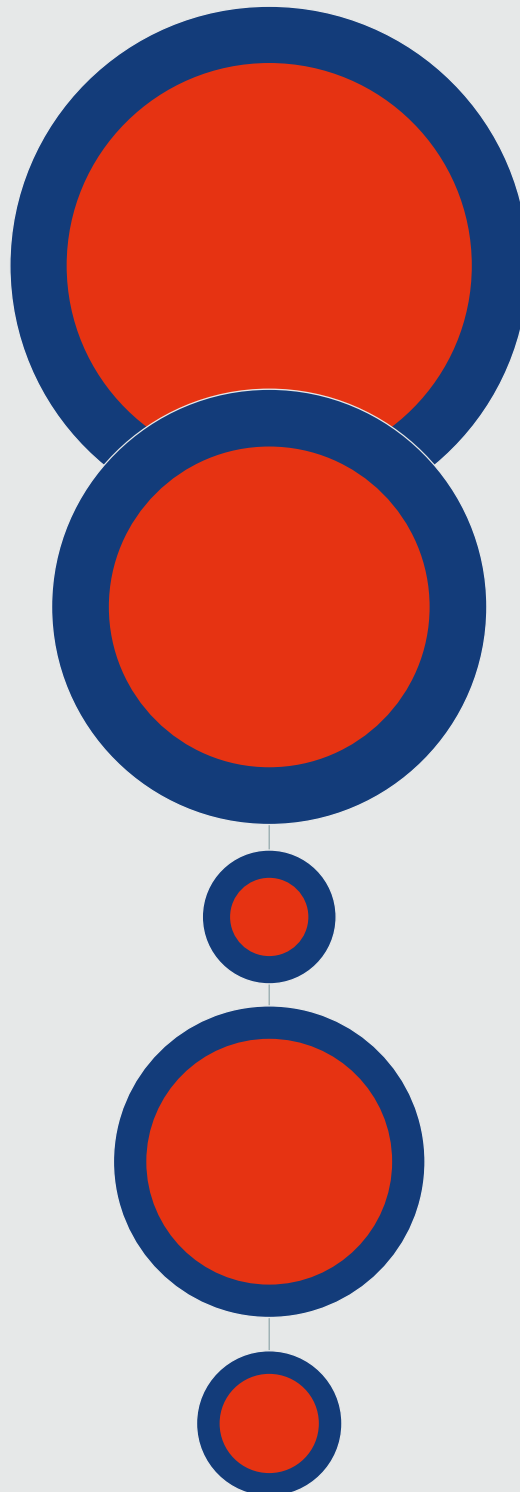
- ▼ Requested \$298m
- ▼ Funded \$104m
- ▼ 35% of requirement met
- ▼ Targeted people 2.5 million
- ▼ Funding per person \$42

Yemen

- ▲ Requested \$1,633m
- ▲ Funded \$1,025m
- ▲ 62% of requirement met
- ▲ Targeted people 13.2 million
- ▲ Funding per person \$78

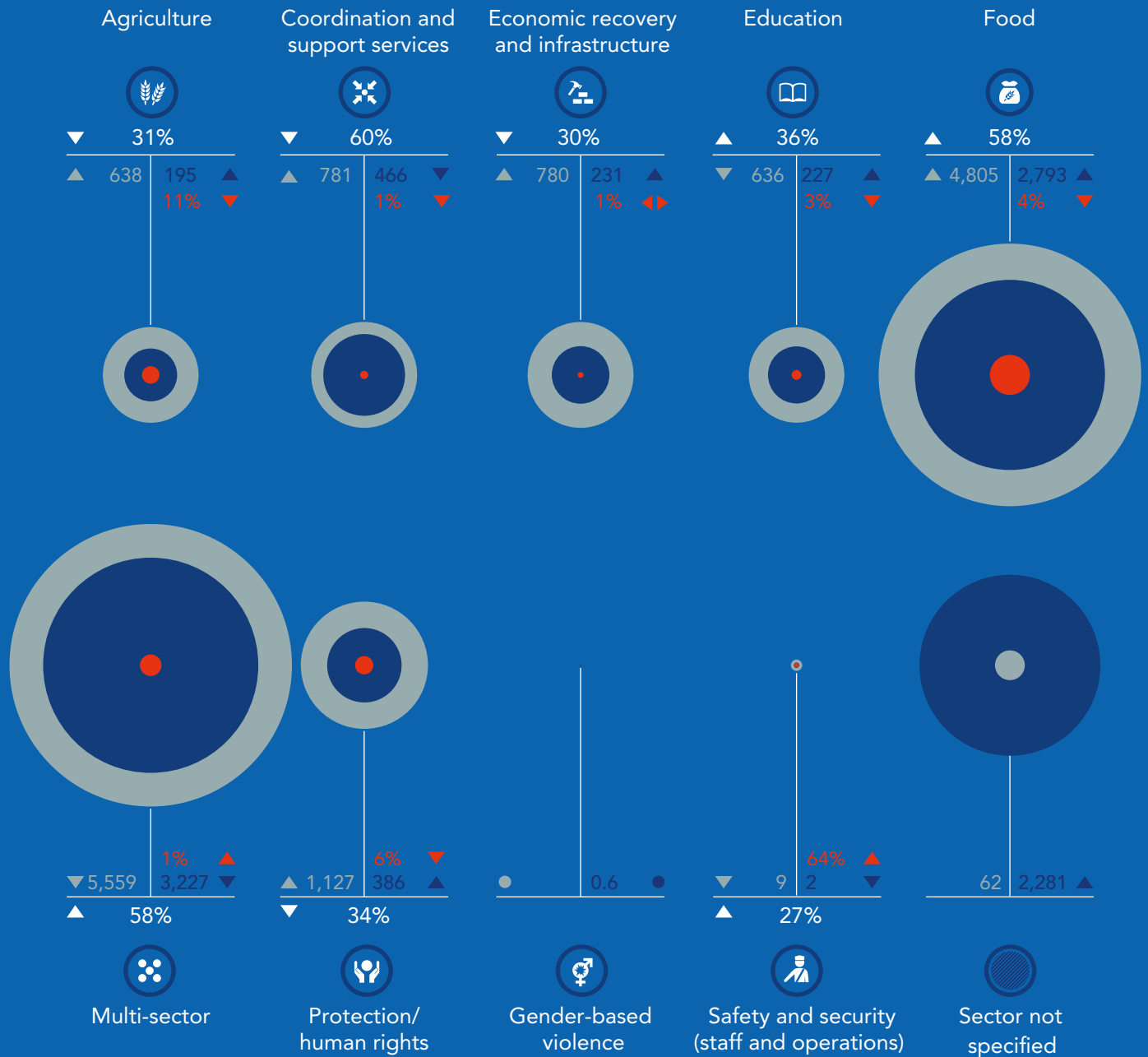
Zimbabwe

- Requested \$352m
- Funded \$167m
- 47% of requirement met
- Targeted people 1.9 million
- Funding per person \$90



Humanitarian needs – sector funding

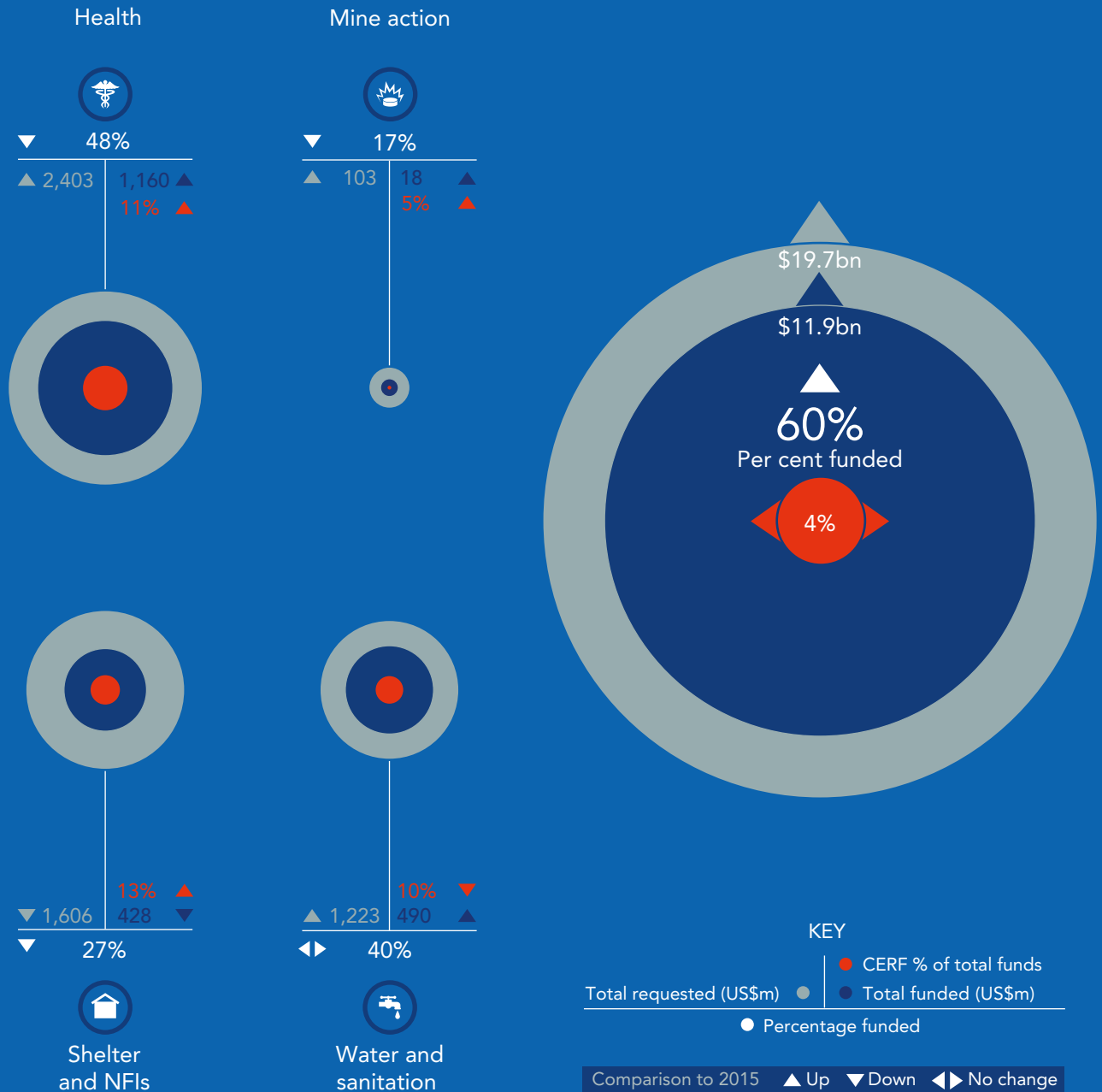
Overall, sector funding in 2016 saw repeating patterns from previous years. Multisectoral programmes, food assistance, and shelter and non-food items (NFIs) had the three largest funding requests. The total funding received for all sectors increased by approximately 11 per cent compared with 2015 figures. Mine action experienced the largest drop based on percentage funded: in 2016, the total funding requested for mine action increased to approximately \$103 million from \$19 million in 2015. Only 17 per cent of the 2016 request was funded, compared with 62 per cent of the 2015 request.



Sources: CERF, inter-agency appeal documents, FTS

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) comprised approximately 4 per cent of the total funding available in 2016 (\$440 million). The total amount available through CERF marked a slight decrease compared with 2015, when it contributed \$470 million, but the overall percentage funded remained the same. CERF's largest contribution in absolute terms went to health (\$124 million), and its largest contribution in percentage terms went to safety and security of staff operations (64 per cent). Safety and security remains one of the least funded sectors despite increased attention to attacks against aid workers.

FIGURE 3

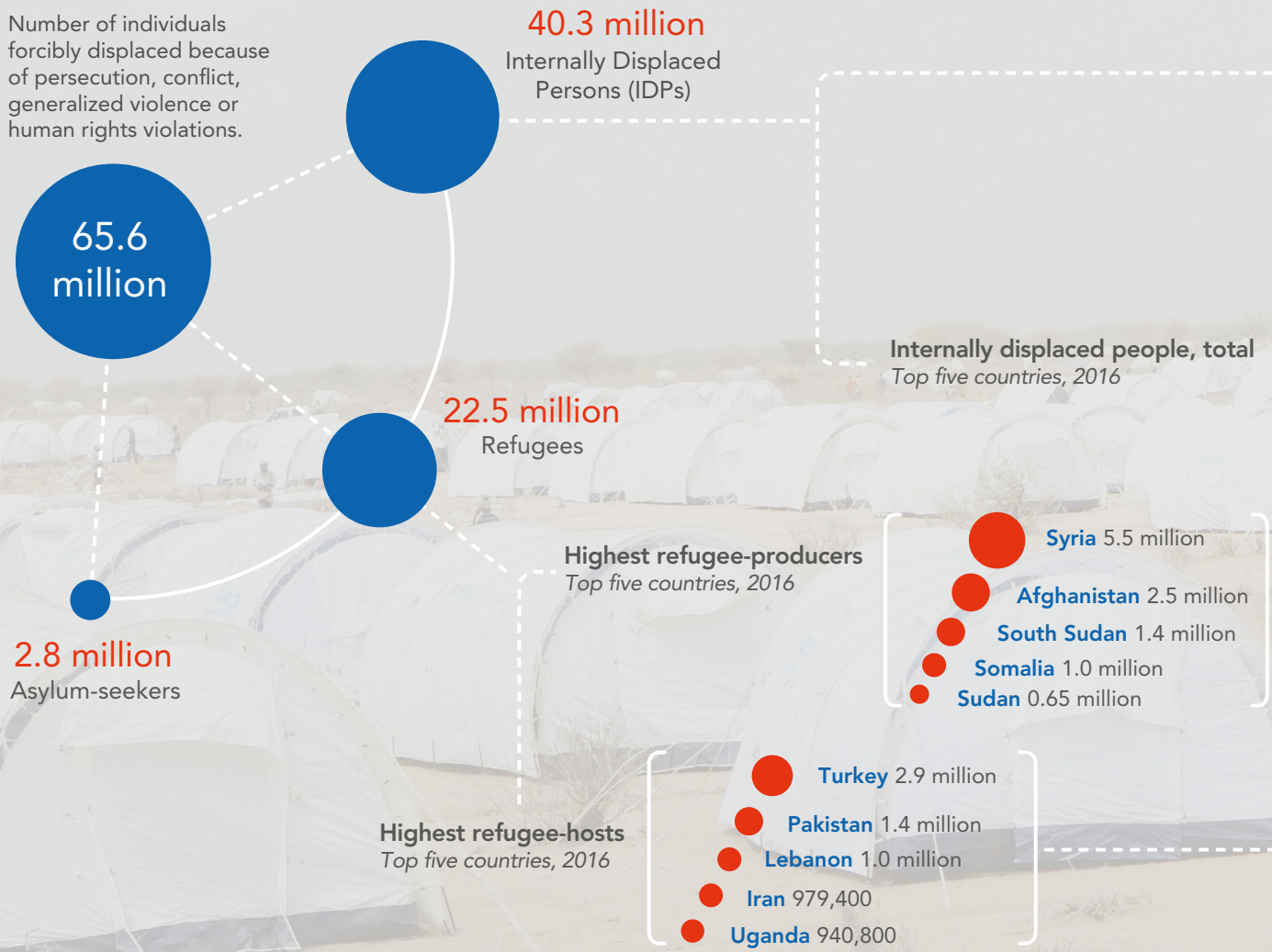


Conflict in 2016

Thirty-eight extremely violent political conflicts were ongoing in 2016, marking a decrease of five compared with 2015. The total number of political conflicts decreased by seven to 402. The number of refugees and people forcibly displaced by violence or conflict increased by 0.3 million to reach an unprecedented 65.6 million people globally. There was no change to the top five refugee-producing countries in 2016 from 2015, which were Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria.

Number of people affected by conflict

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



Number of conflicts



Political conflicts
402



Violent crises
188



Highly violent crises
38

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

Sudan and Syria. Of these countries, the number of refugees from South Sudan increased the most, growing by 64 per cent during the second half of 2016. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by 0.5 million to 40.3 million. There continued to be approximately twice as many IDPs as refugees globally.

FIGURE 4

Newly displaced people
Top five countries, 2016

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo** 0.9 million
- **Syria** 0.8 million
- **Iraq** 0.6 million
- **Afghanistan** 0.6 million
- **Nigeria** 0.5 million



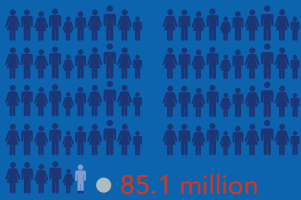
Natural disasters in 2016

There were roughly 37 fewer natural disasters in 2016 than in 2015. However, the number of people affected doubled from approximately 102 million in 2015 to 204 million in 2016. Despite a decrease in the number of natural disasters, the total damage experienced a marked increase, from \$90 billion in 2015 to \$147 billion in 2016. This is potentially a result of the impact of disasters in built-up areas. Two disaster categories increased: earthquakes and floods. Over the past three years,

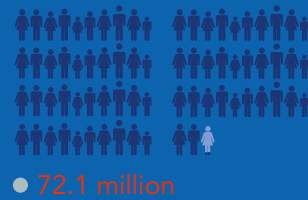


Top five countries by number of people affected

United States



China



Haiti



Philippines



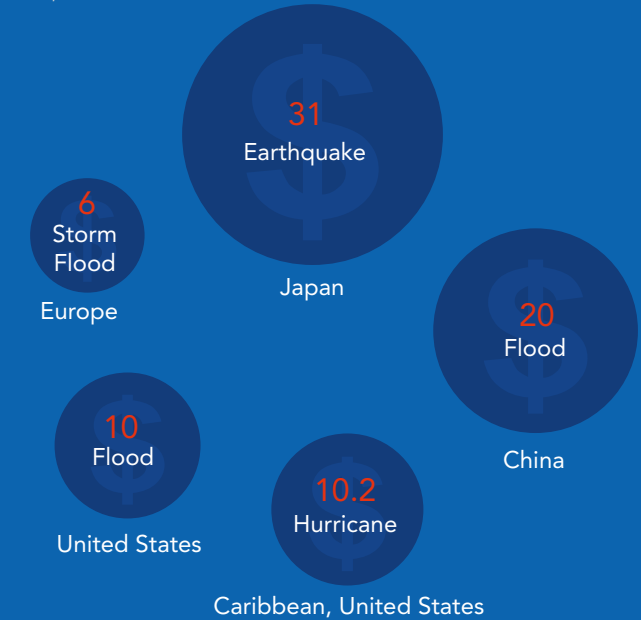
South Sudan



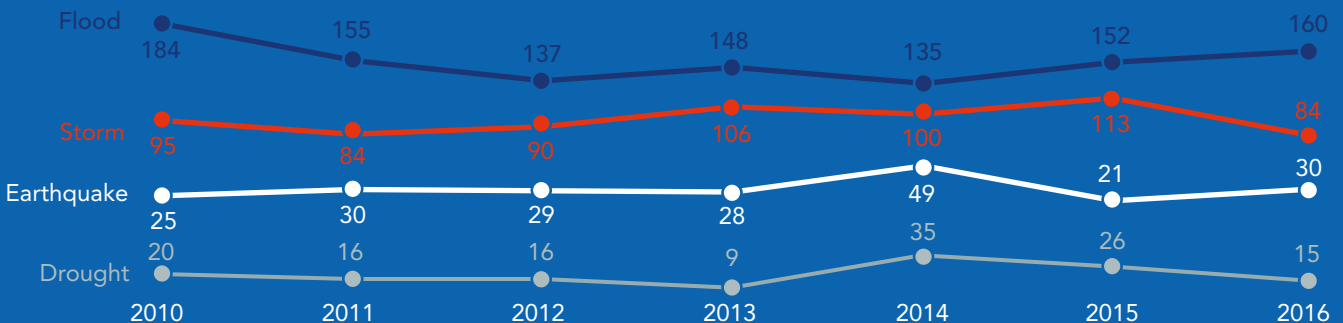
● New compared with 2015

Top five costliest disasters

US\$ billions



Occurrences of disaster types

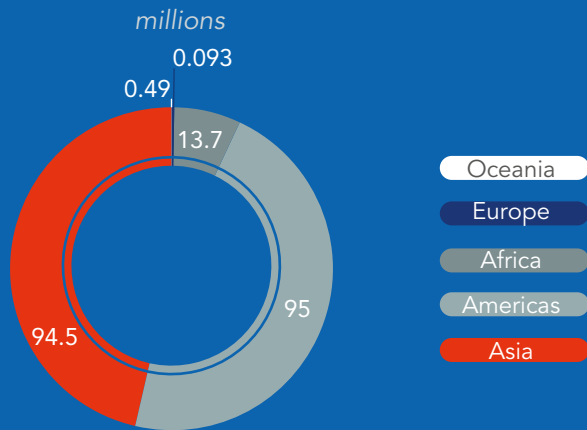


Sources: CRED, Munich RE

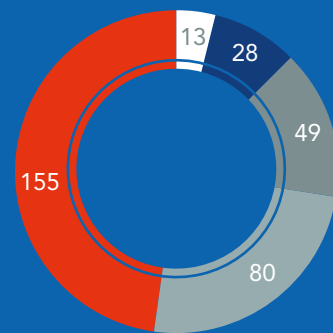
floods are the only type of disaster that has increased in number, a trend potentially related to climate change. In terms of regional impact, Asia and the Americas experienced the highest levels of natural disasters. Asia experienced almost twice as many disasters as the Americas, but approximately 95 million people were affected in each region. The top two countries by number of people affected by disasters were the United States (85.1 million) and China (72.1 million).

FIGURE 5

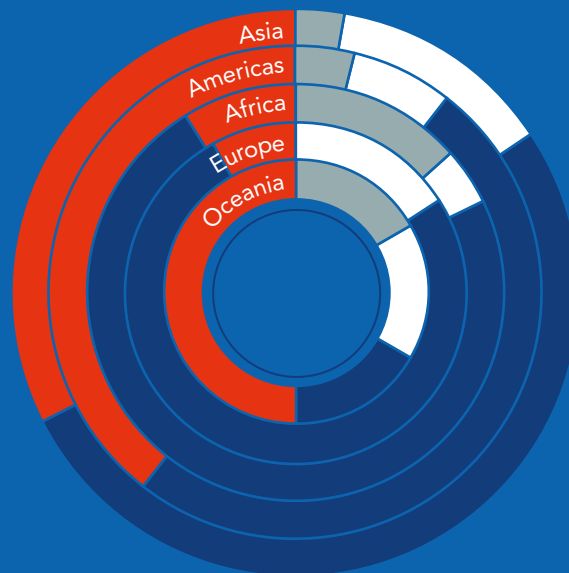
Number of people affected by natural disaster per region



Numbers of disasters per region*



Type of disasters per region



● Drought ● Earthquake ● Flood ● Storm

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

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

Water security

BASELINE: Water security impacts people of all ages and genders, but women and girls are disproportionately affected due to their role in water collection. Globally, women and girls spend up to 200 million hours a day collecting water. This reduces time spent on other tasks, including education.

PROJECTION: An estimated 1.8 billion people will live in countries or regions suffering absolute water scarcity, and two thirds of the world's population will live with water stress conditions by 2025.

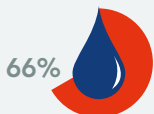
BY 2025,
GLOBAL POPULATION
LIVING WITH

Absolute
water scarcity



1.8 billion

Water stress
conditions



66%

Climate change

BASELINE: In 2016, the average yearly global temperature record rose to 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels. New records reached in 2016 include 30 inches (76.2 cm) of rain in one week in Louisiana, United States, and a new heat record of 51°C (124°F) in Rajasthan, India.



PROJECTION: Limiting global temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The cost of adapting to climate change in developing countries alone could range from \$140 billion to \$300 billion per year in 2030, and between \$280 billion and \$500 billion per year in 2050.

Migration

BASELINE: A total of 7,700 migrants died globally in 2016. Of these, 5,098 lost their lives in the Mediterranean. Migrant arrivals in Europe, which totalled 363,348 in 2016, were split almost evenly between Greece and Italy, with a smaller number of migrants arriving in Cyprus, Malta and Spain.



PROJECTION: Economic and demographic asymmetries between countries are to remain key drivers of international migration. Between 2015 and 2050, the top net receivers of international migrants (more than 100,000 annually) are projected to be Australia, Canada, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. The countries projected to be net senders of more than 100,000 migrants annually include Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Food security

BASELINE: In 2016, the number of undernourished people increased to 815 million from 777 million in 2015. Around the world, 108 million people experienced crisis-level food insecurity or worse, which represents a 35 per cent increase from 2015, when the figure was 80 million.

PROJECTION: By 2050, global food demand is projected to increase by at least 60 per cent above 2006 levels, driven by population, income growth and rapid urbanization. Population growth is expected to be concentrated in regions with the highest prevalence of undernourishment and high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Sources: DESA, FAO, Food Security Information Network, IOM, ITU, Oxfam, UNEP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Water, WHO, WMO, World Bank

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

FIGURE 6

Health

BASELINE: Since 1988, polio cases have decreased by more than 99 per cent, from an estimated 350,000 cases to 37 reported cases in 2016, primarily in Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Polio is transmitted person-to-person, meaning that as long as a single person remains infected, all others are at risk. There is no cure; polio can only be prevented.



PROJECTION: Polio eradication works when strategies are fully implemented. The eradication of polio is projected to save at least \$50 billion between 1988 and 2035, mostly in low-income countries. However, if polio is left unchecked, there could be as many as 200,000 new cases of polio every year globally within 10 years.

Technology

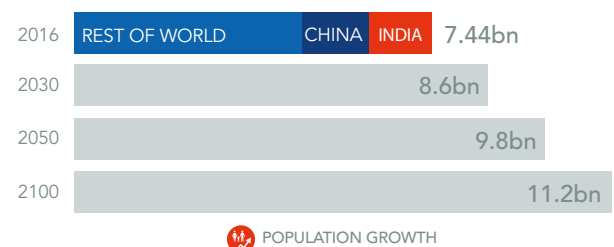
BASELINE: In 2016, mobile phone subscriptions increased to approximately 7.5 billion. The global gender gap for Internet users also grew from 11 per cent in 2013 to 12 per cent in 2016, meaning that more men than women are using the Internet. The gender gap remains largest in the world's least developed countries at 31 per cent.



PROJECTION: The demand for mobile phone technology will continue to rise, with 17.1 billion mobile phone subscriptions projected for 2030.

Population

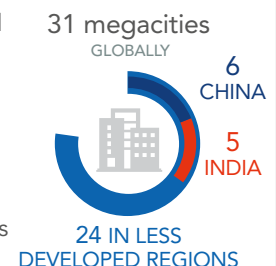
BASELINE: In 2016, the global population was 7.44 billion. Twenty-six per cent of these people are between the ages of 0 and 14. China remains the world's largest country by population, with 1.4 billion people, followed by India, with 1.3 billion people.



PROJECTION: The global population is projected to increase by more than 1 billion people over the next 13 years, reaching 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100. China and India currently have similar population sizes, but the population of India is expected to surpass the population of China by 2024.

Urbanization

BASELINE: In 2016, an estimated 54.5 per cent of the world's population lived in urban settlements. Of the world's 31 megacities (cities with 10 million inhabitants or more), 24 are located in the less developed regions. China had six megacities in 2016, while India had five.



PROJECTION: By 2030, urban areas are projected to house 60 per cent of the global population, and one in every three people will live in cities with at least half a million inhabitants. Ten cities are projected to become megacities between 2016 and 2030, all of which are located in developing countries.

Gender-based violence

BASELINE: Estimates find that as many as one third of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. However, some national studies estimate this figure to be as high as 70 per cent. Globally, up to 35 per cent of the murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner.

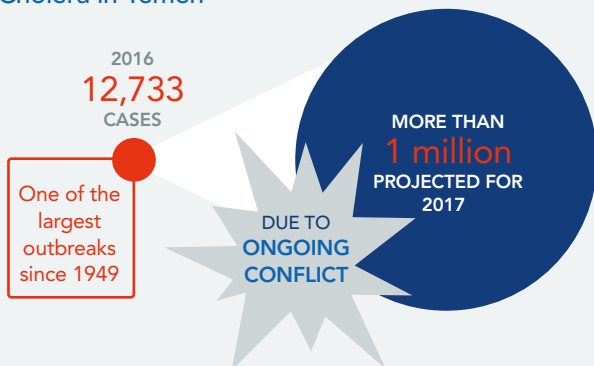
PROJECTION: Conflict, post-conflict and displacement situations may worsen existing violence against women by intimate partners and can create additional forms of conflict-related violence. Despite policy declarations, such as the 1995 Beijing Declaration, flight from sexual and gender-based violence does not qualify as grounds for persecution for women and girls seeking asylum or refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

Pandemics

BASELINE: As of the end of 2016, a total of 12,733 cholera cases were reported across 135 districts in Yemen, with a case-fatality rate of 0.76 per cent. Acute watery diarrhoeal diseases are endemic in Yemen, but ongoing conflict has stretched the capacity of the national health systems.

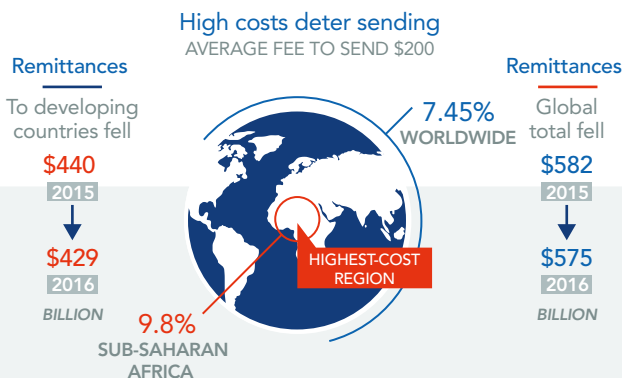
PROJECTION: The number of cholera cases in Yemen is projected to rise to more than 1 million in 2017. This would make it one of the largest outbreaks since modern records of cholera began in 1949.

Cholera in Yemen



Diaspora

BASELINE: In 2016, remittances to developing countries fell for the second consecutive year—a trend not seen in three decades. Remittances to developing countries in 2016 were \$429 billion, a decline from the \$440 billion recorded in 2015. Global remittances totalled \$575 billion, a contraction from \$582 billion in 2015.



PROJECTION: Remittances are a critical income source for populations in developing countries. However, migrants may be deterred from remitting because of the high transaction cost of sending money internationally. Worldwide, the average cost of sending \$200 is 7.45 per cent, but in sub-Saharan Africa, the average fee is 9.8 per cent, making it the highest-cost region. These figures far exceed the Sustainable Development Goal of reducing the cost of remittance transactions to less than 3 per cent by 2030.

Economy

BASELINE: GDP growth in 2016 remained consistent with 2013 growth rates of 2.4 per cent. Emerging market and developing economies—especially oil and other key commodity exporters—face significant challenges due to stalled recovery in advanced economies, low commodity prices and tight financial conditions.

PROJECTION: Global economic growth is projected to increase to 2.7 per cent in 2017. Growth in Central Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to increase due to slowed activity in Brazil and Russia. A projected price increase for oil will help stimulate growth in the Middle East and North Africa.

The number of **undernourished people** increased from 777 million in 2015 to **815 million**.

Women and girls spend up to **200 million hours a day** collecting water.

65.6 million people were forcibly displaced by conflict or violence, compared to 39.5 million people in 2006.

Remittances to developing countries **fell** for the second consecutive year—a trend not seen in **three decades**.

Since 1998, polio cases have decreased by more than **99 per cent**, but cases remain in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nigeria.

Key facts 2016

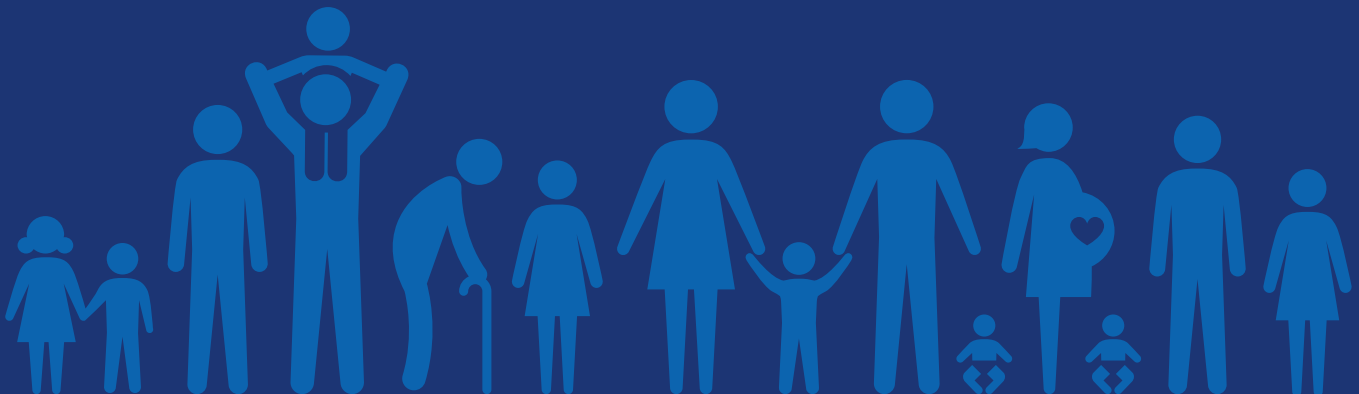
In populated areas, **92 per cent** of casualties caused by explosive weapons were **civilian**.

The number of people affected by **natural disasters** **doubled** from approximately **102 million** in 2015 to **204 million** in 2016.

Globally, there are **twice** as many IDPs as refugees.

Official Development Assistance to Somalia has **nearly tripled** since 2010.

3 in 5 maternal deaths take place in humanitarian contexts.



“Every civilian has a right to safety and protection. We must all do everything we can to deliver on this right.”

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, 2017

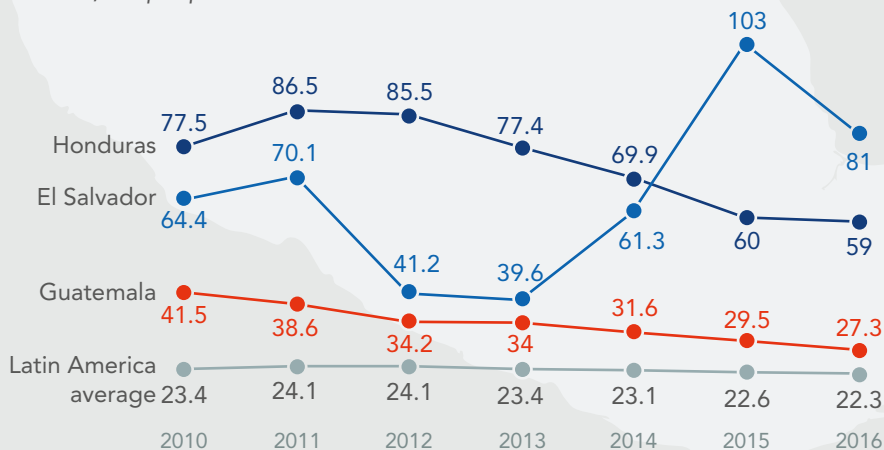
**REGIONAL
PERSPECTIVES**

Impact of violence in the Northern Triangle of Central America

The Northern Triangle of Central America—which is comprised of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador—is experiencing high levels of violence. All three countries have homicide rates higher than the regional average, with El Salvador’s 2016 homicide rate estimated at almost four times the regional average. Violence, crime and gang-related activities contribute to insecurity and forced displacement, which can create the need for humanitarian assistance.

Since 2012, the number of refugees and asylum seekers from the Northern Triangle has increased dramatically. For example, in 2016, there were 81,781 refugees and asylum-seekers from El Salvador, compared to 9,819 in 2012—an 8 fold increase in five years. These figures demonstrate the international implications of violence in the region. The number of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence has also increased or remained at high levels since 2014. Overall, the economic cost of violence in 2016 in all three countries totalled approximately US\$50 million. A comprehensive analysis of needs and vulnerabilities can help the humanitarian system recognize and respond to this ongoing regional crisis alongside development and national actors.

Homicide rate Per 100,000 people



Violence and insecurity, 2016



Main reported crimes

34%
OF PEOPLE reported they or their relatives were victims of a crime

43%
OF PEOPLE reported public security, violence and gangs as the main security problems in their countries

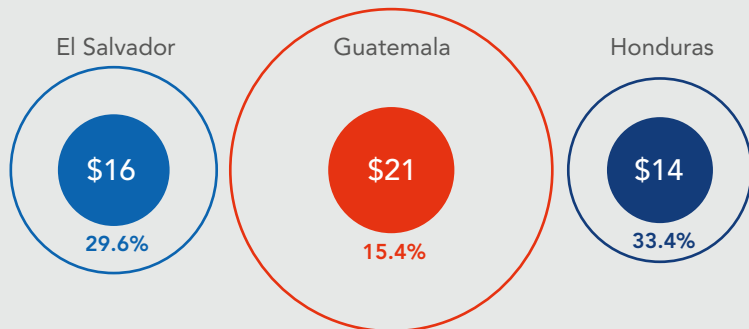
Gender-based violence, 2016



Source: ROLAC, Global Peace Index, IDMC, UNDP, UNHCR.

FIGURE 7

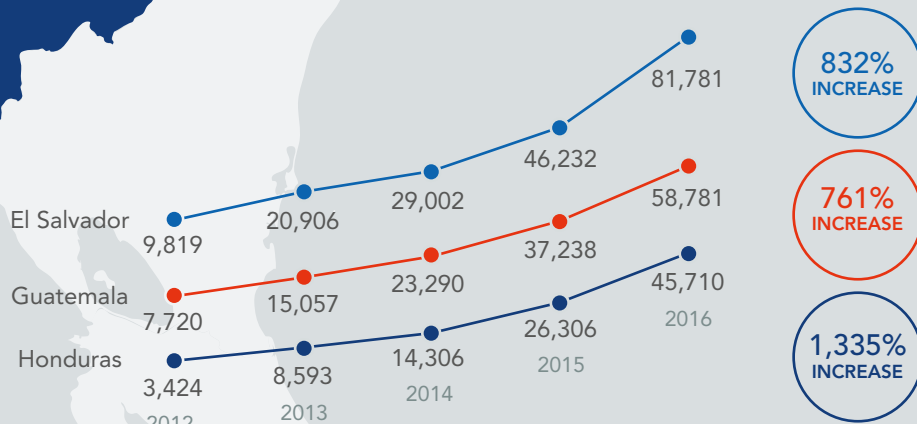
Economic costs of violence, 2016
US\$ billion



● Cost in US\$ billion
○ GDP (PPP) % Cost as percentage of GDP (PPP)



Forced displacement
Refugees and asylum-seekers



Total number of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence





AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

5 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES
24 TRANSFORMATIONS



#1 Prevent and end conflicts



#2 Respect rules of war



#3 Leave no one behind



#4 Work differently to end need



#5 Invest in humanity



Leadership to prevent and end conflict



Protect civilians and civilian property



Address displacement



Reinforce local systems



Invest in local capacities



Act early



Ensure delivery of humanitarian and medical assistance



Address migration



Anticipate crises



Invest according to risk



Stay and invest



Speak out on violations



End statelessness



Transcend humanitarian development divides



Invest in stability



Be inclusive in decision-making



Improve compliance and accountability



Empower and protect women and girls



Shift from funding to financing



Stand up for the rules of war



Ensure education for all in crisis



Diversify resources and increase efficiency



Empower young people



Include the most vulnerable

ONE HUMANITY, SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

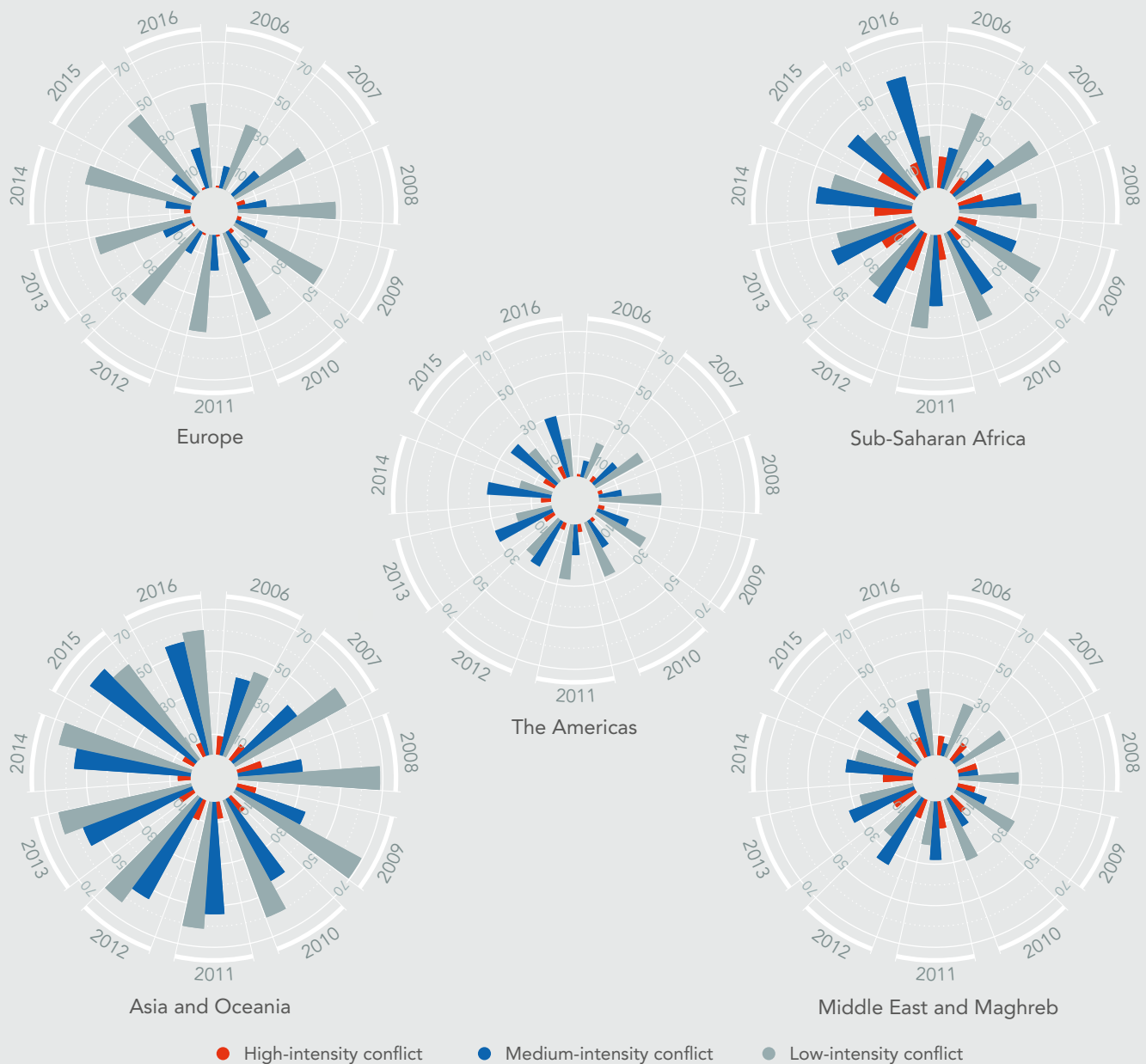
**TRENDS, CHALLENGES
AND OPPORTUNITIES**



10-year trends in conflict

The number of political conflicts has increased since 2006. As of 2016, 402 conflicts were ongoing, compared to 278 in 2006. Of the 402 conflicts in 2016, 38 were documented as high-intensity conflicts, including war. Conflicts in Syria and Yemen escalated to full-scale war in 2016. Since 2006, medium-intensity conflicts have experienced the greatest increase in number: from 83 in 2006 to 188 in 2016. On average, Asia and Oceania records the most conflicts per year (118) and has experienced the greatest increase in the number of conflicts since 2006.

Number of political conflicts per region



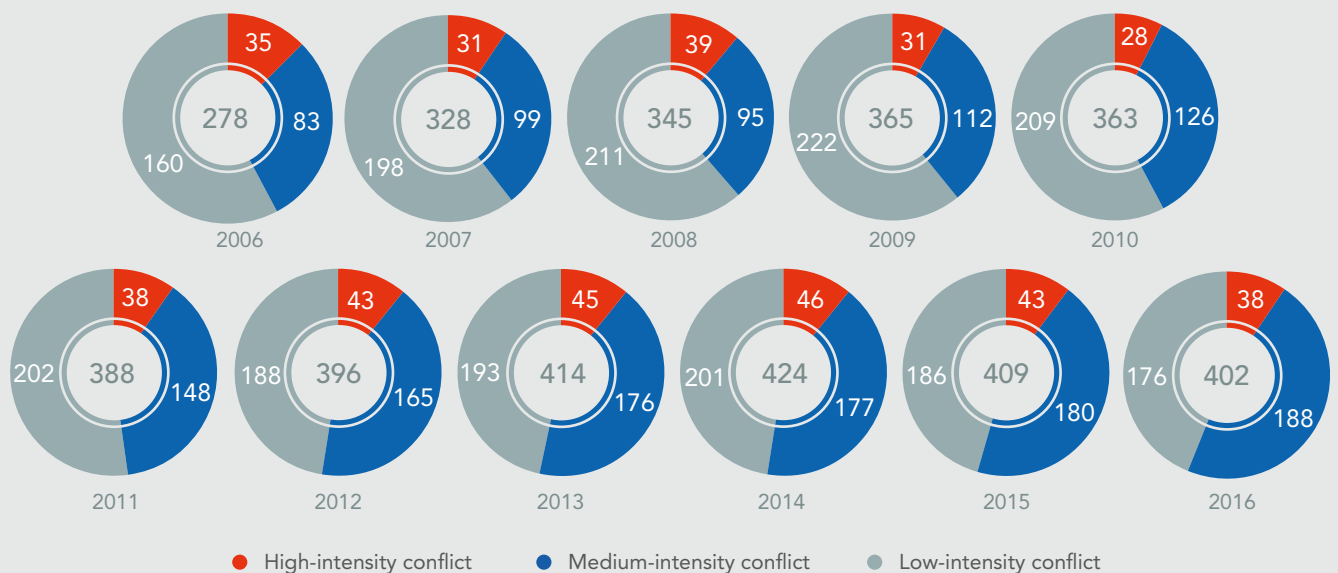
Sources: Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, IDMC, UNHCR

The human cost of conflict has also increased in the last 10 years. A record number of people have been forcibly displaced by conflict or violence: approximately 65.6 million people in 2016, compared to 39.5 million in 2006. The increasing number of conflicts and their impacts influence the need for humanitarian assistance. Today, approximately 97 per cent of humanitarian action, people in need and resources allocated are in complex emergencies.

FIGURE 8

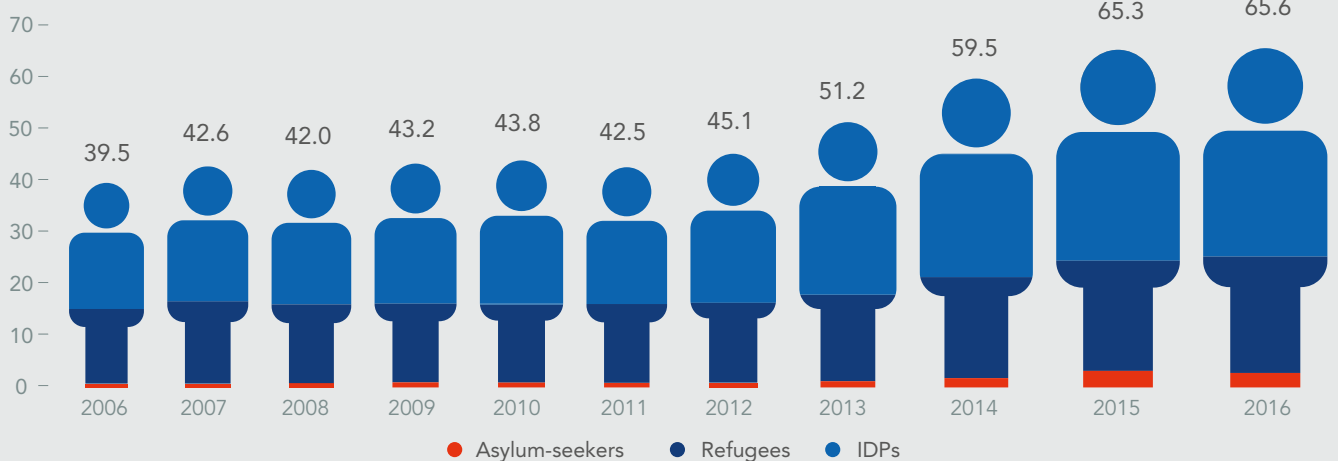
Conflicts per year

Number of political conflicts per type



Number of forcibly displaced people by violence and conflict

Millions



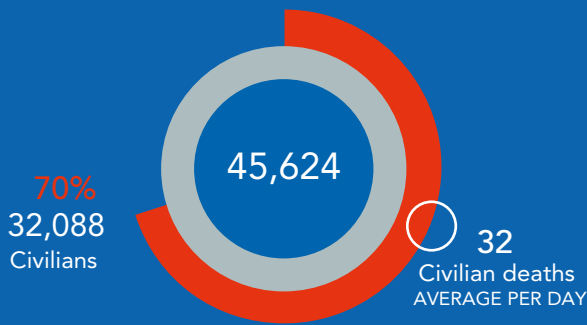


Impact of explosive weapons on civilian populations

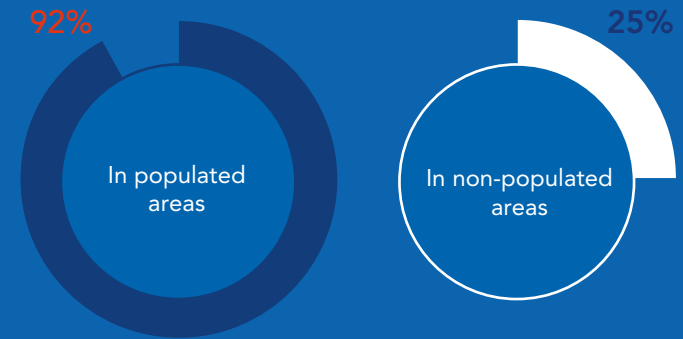
In 2016, 70 per cent of deaths and injuries resulting from explosive weapons were civilian. In populated areas, this figure was even higher—92 per cent. The use of explosive weapons in populated areas results not only in immediate civilian death and injury, as well as damage and destruction of critical infrastructure and essential services, but also in long-term humanitarian consequences, such as the disruption of livelihoods, protracted displacement, disease and food insecurity. Explosive weapons can fail to detonate as intended and remain as ‘explosive remnants of war’ (ERW), which can kill and injure civilians years after hostilities have ended.

Explosive weapons in 2016

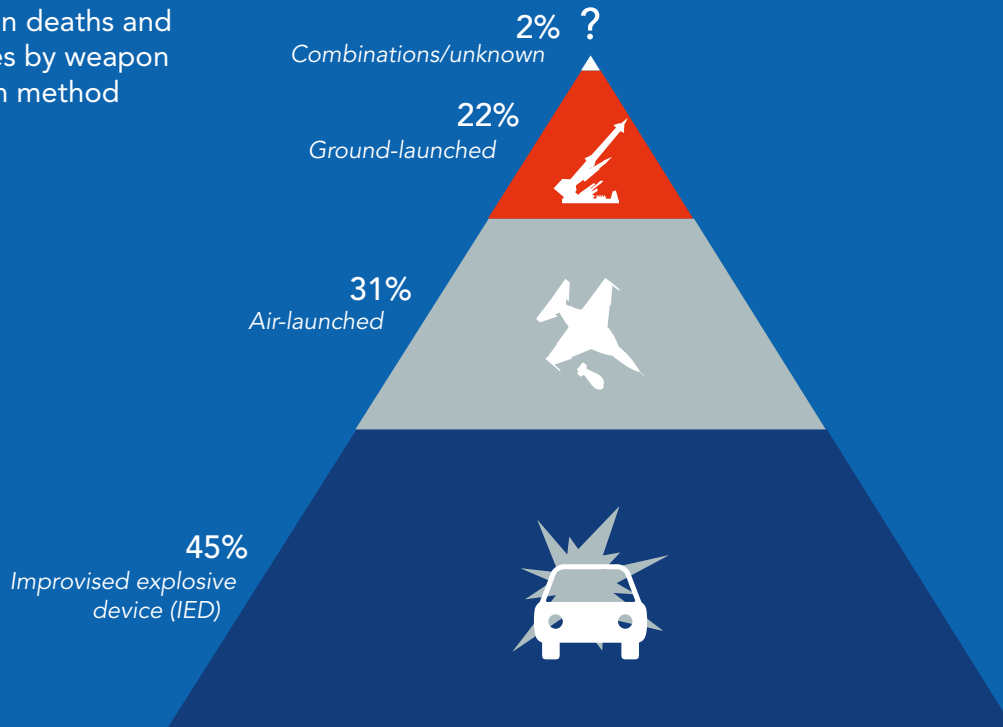
Total number of deaths and injuries



Civilian deaths and injuries



Civilian deaths and injuries by weapon launch method

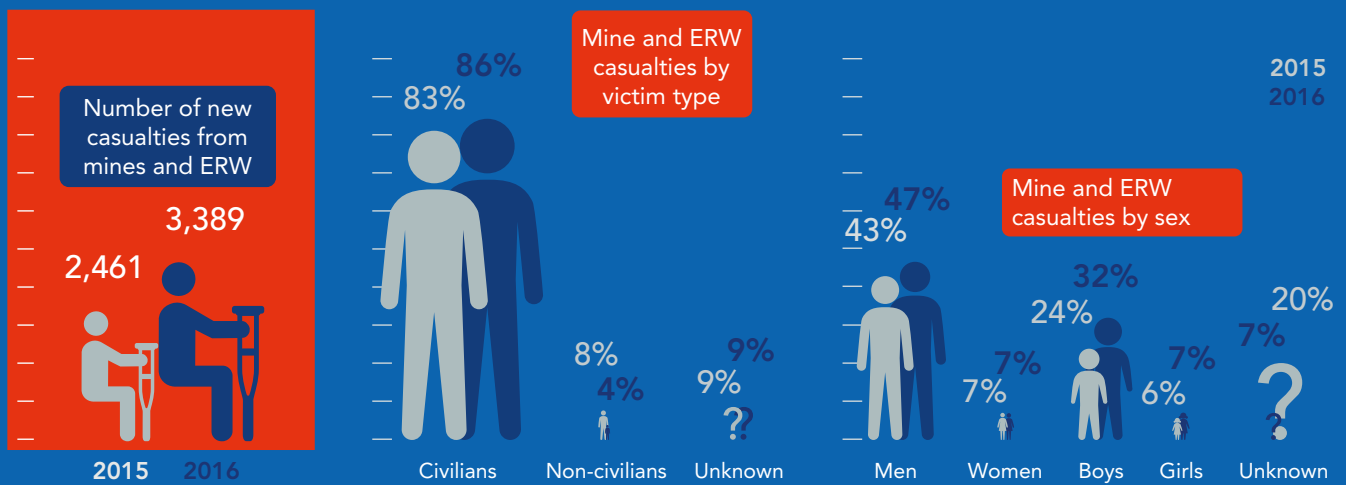


Sources: AOA, UNMAS

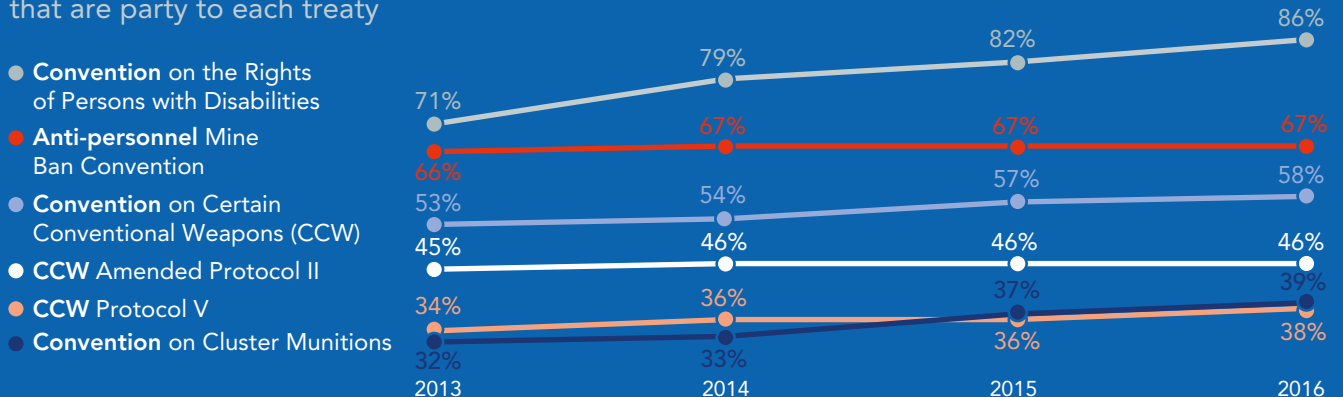
ERW and mines—which include anti-personnel mines and anti-vehicle mines—also have an indiscriminate impact on civilians. There are 76 countries and 6 territories in which explosive weapon contamination continues to pose a threat to civilian populations. In 2016, 86 per cent of deaths and injuries from mines and ERW were civilian. Available sex- and age-disaggregated data reveals that most civilian victims were men (47 per cent) and boys (32 per cent). International humanitarian law remains a key legal framework for avoiding and mitigating the impact of explosive weapons on civilians. While the percentage of mine- and ERW-affected countries that are parties to relevant treaties has increased, participation rates for most of these treaties remain low; which, combined with high rates of civilian casualties, indicate a need to strengthen advocacy towards universalization of these treaties.

In focus: impact of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)

FIGURE 9



Percentages of mine- and ERW-affected countries that are party to each treaty

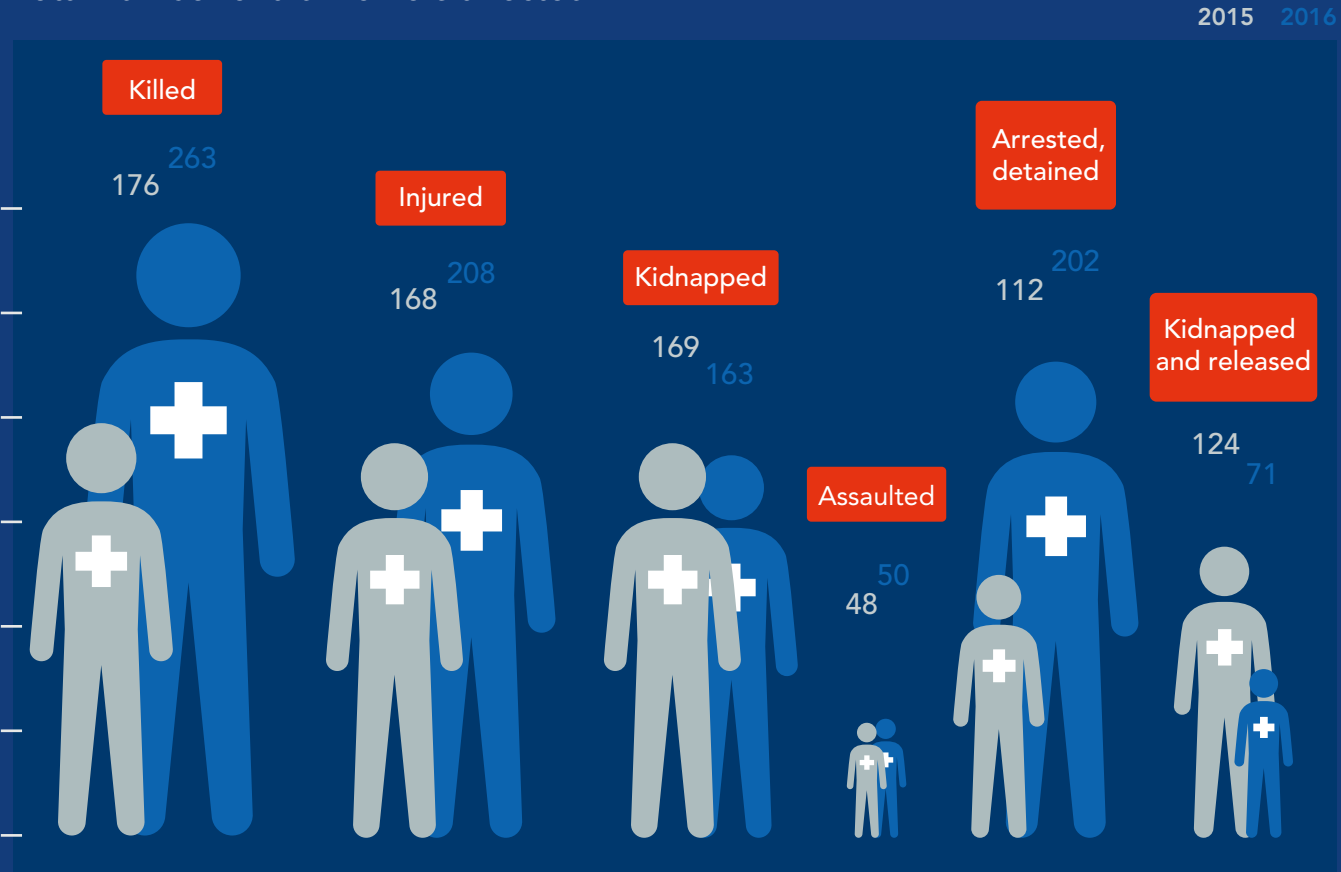




Aid worker security

Humanitarian aid workers can often be exposed to risks to their security. Some risks are inherent to the context, such as situations of armed conflict. In 2016, the greatest number of incidents of aid workers killed, injured or kidnapped occurred in Syria, with at least 132 documented incidents. In armed conflict, international humanitarian law prohibits attacks, harassment, intimidation and arbitrary detention of humanitarian relief personnel. In his report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (2017), the UN Secretary-General called for enhanced protection of humanitarian workers and assets.

Total number of aid workers affected



Killed, injured or kidnapped (KIK) incidents

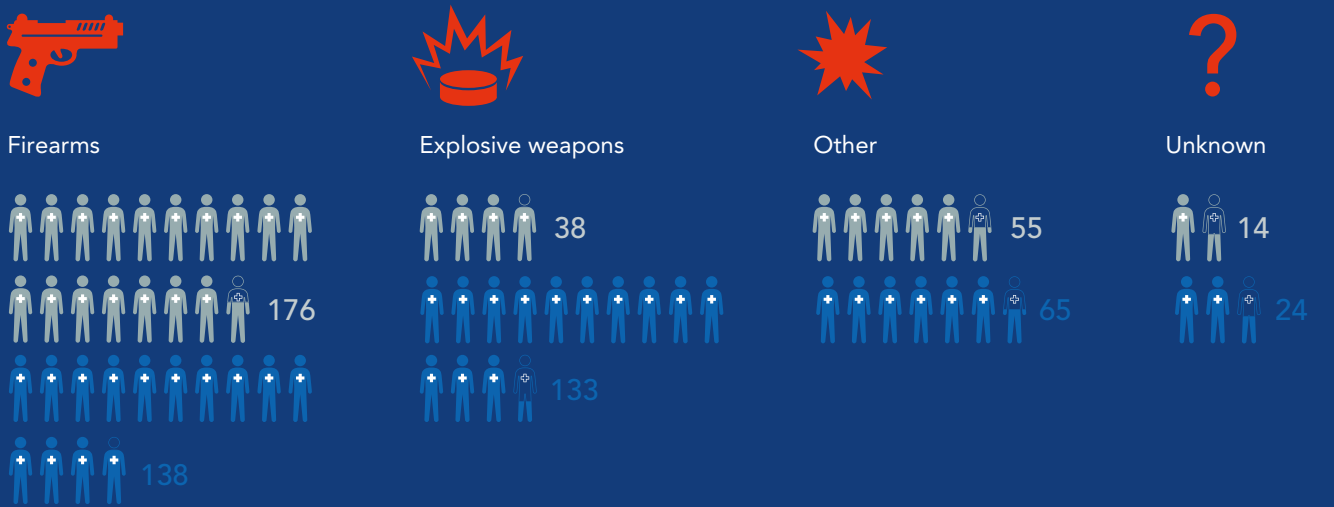


Source: Insecurity Insight

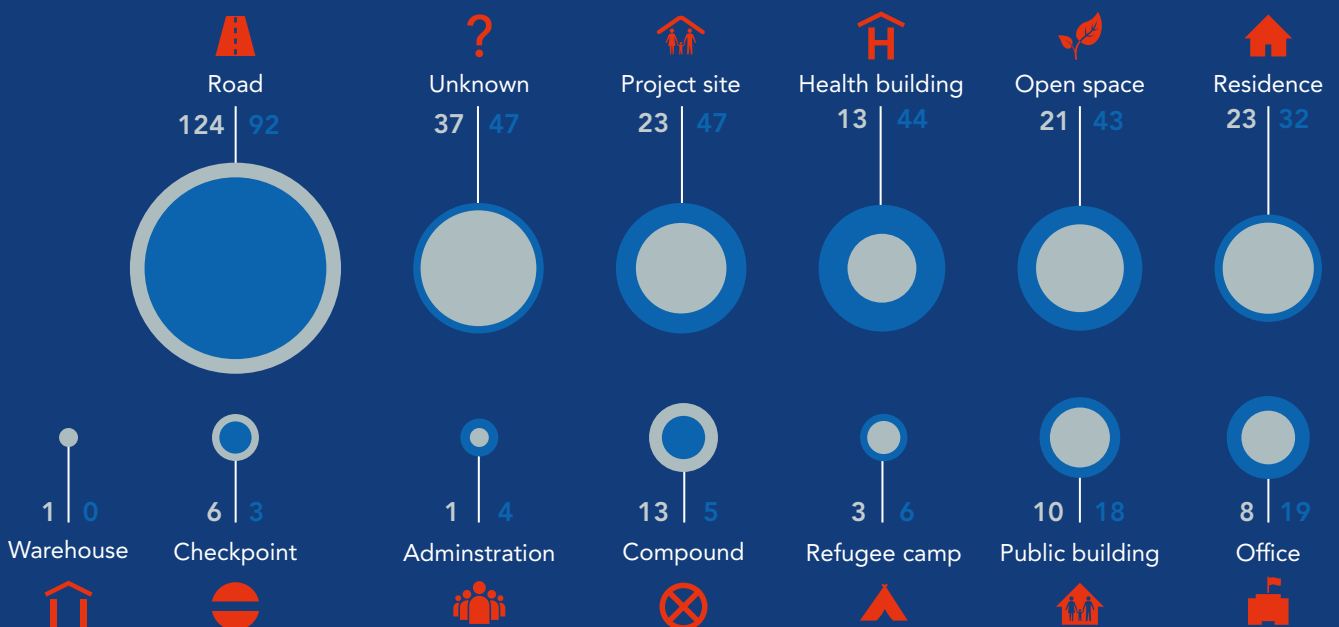
Globally, the number of aid workers killed, injured, assaulted and arrested increased in 2016 compared with 2015. The number of aid workers kidnapped remained about the same in 2015 and 2016, but the number of kidnapped aid workers released in 2016 decreased by approximately 43 per cent. Of the documented weapons used in incidents where aid workers were killed, injured or kidnapped, the use of explosive weapons experienced the greatest increase between 2015 (38 incidents) and 2016 (133 incidents).

FIGURE 10

Weapon used in KIK incidents



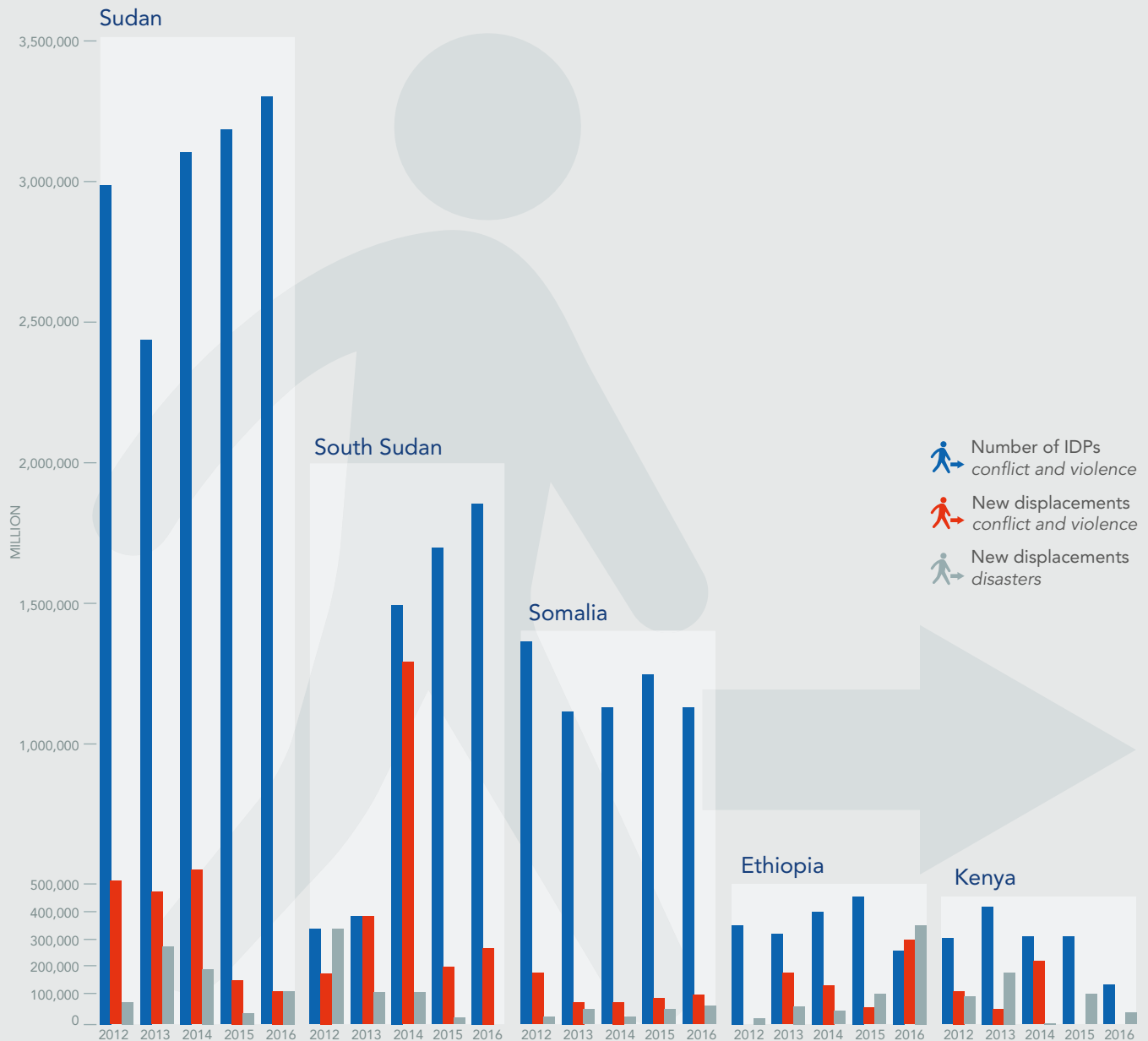
Location of KIK incidents





Multi-causal displacement in the Horn of Africa

Core Responsibility 3 of the Agenda for Humanity calls for a new approach to reduce displacement; one that addresses humanitarian needs while also improving resilience and self-reliance. To achieve this, the range of factors that influence displacement must be understood. In the Horn of Africa, displacement is large-scale and complex due to multiple interrelated and compounding factors: conflict and violence; sudden-onset hazards such as floods, fires or earthquakes; and slow-onset disasters such as drought. In 2016, there were at least 6.7 million people internally displaced due to conflict and violence in the region; while 600,000 people were displaced by sudden-onset hazards, primarily floods. These figures fail to fully capture the extent of slow-onset disaster-induced displacement, as the human impacts of drought and the effect of climate change

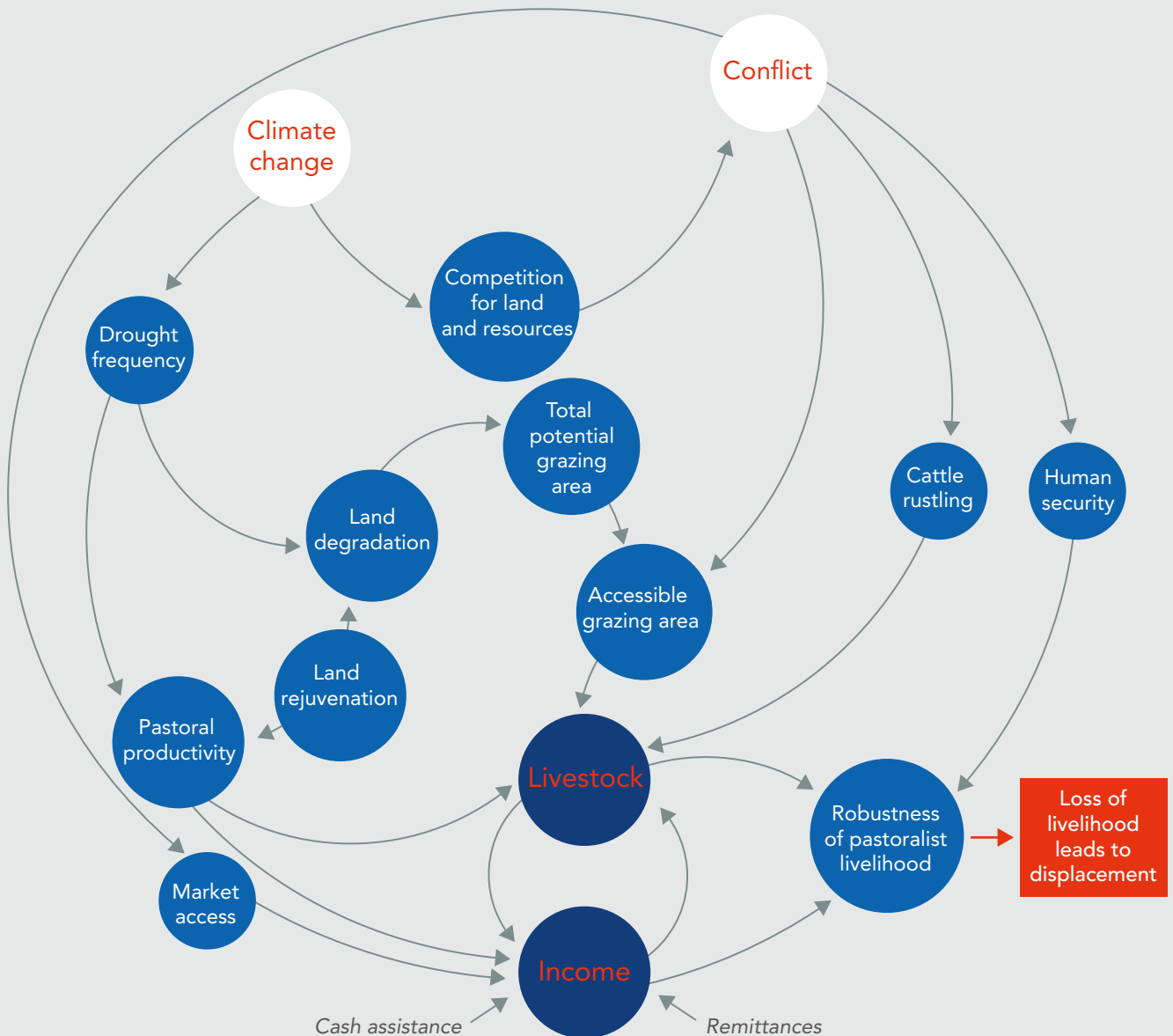


Source: IDMC

remain difficult to quantify and measure. The diagram below showcases the combined effect of climate change and conflict on pastoralist livelihoods. For pastoralists in the Horn of Africa, slow-onset disasters—such as droughts—are exacerbated by the effect of climate change, which in turn increases competition for land and resources and can trigger violence and conflict that further increase communities’ vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards. The livelihoods of pastoralists, and similar communities, are shaped by adequate grazing areas for livestock, market access and their human security, such as freedom of movement. Pastoralists resort to leaving their areas of habitual residence when these factors make it impossible to pursue their livelihoods.

Pastoralist displacement dynamics

FIGURE 11





Sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian crises

All individuals have a right to reproductive health. The Sphere standards identify sexual and reproductive health (SRH) as essential health services during a humanitarian response. This is because populations continue having SRH needs during times of crises. Humanitarian crises can increase and exacerbate these needs. For example, 3 in 5 maternal deaths take place in humanitarian contexts.

'Leaving no one behind' means ensuring that affected populations—especially women and girls—have access to the SRH services that they deserve and need. Funding is foundational to ensuring that these services are delivered. To understand the amount of humanitarian funding that supported SRH activities in 2016, this infographic evaluates financial commitments and contributions to the health and protection sectors.

Of the **\$2.5 billion** committed/
contributed to the two sectors, ...
12 per cent (\$176 MILLION)
funded SRH activities.

3 in 5

maternal deaths
take place in humanitarian
and fragile contexts

507

women and adolescent girls
die every day from
complications of pregnancy
and childbirth in emergencies
and fragile situations

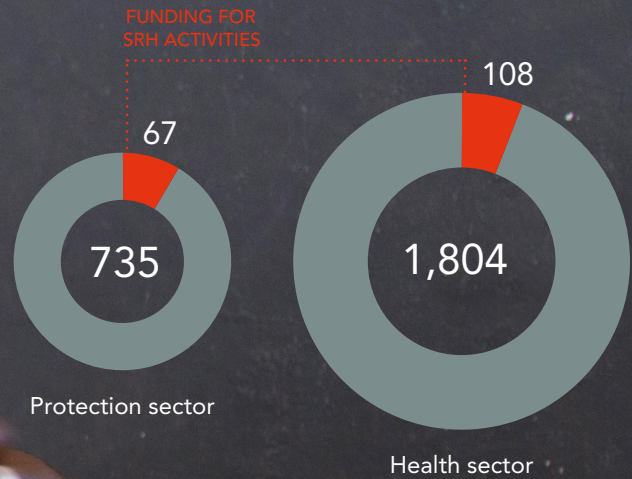
60%

of preventable maternal deaths
take place among women in
conflicts, natural disasters and
situations of displacement

FIGURE 12

Amount committed/
contributed to SRH in 2016
US\$ millions

Total committed/contributed to:



45%

of newborn deaths occur in humanitarian crises or fragile contexts

75%

of people affected by humanitarian crises are women and children

1 in 5

women of child bearing age is likely to be pregnant in crisis situations



Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability

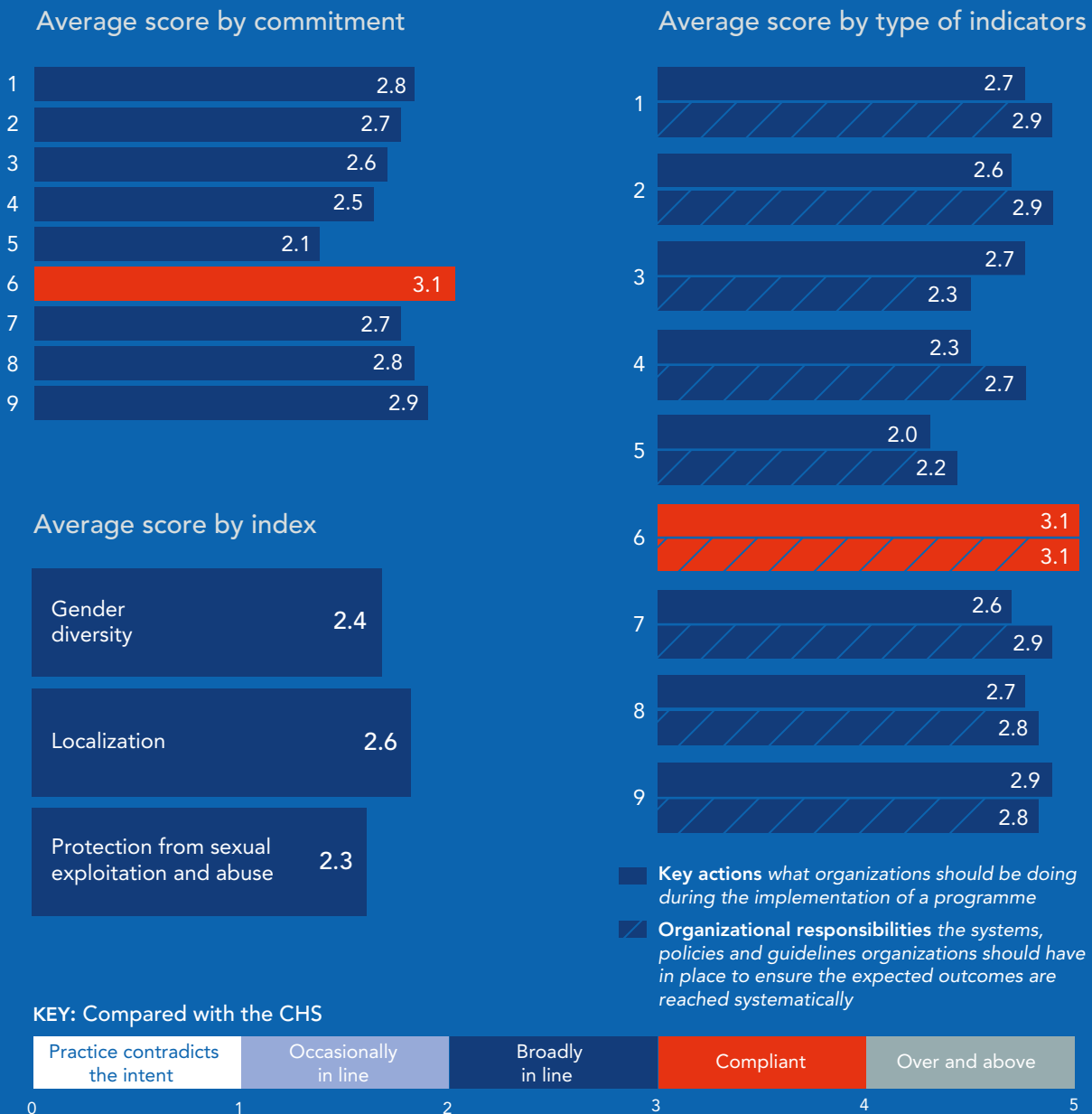
The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) sets out nine commitments that organizations and individuals can use to improve humanitarian response. The commitments promote principled action based on accountability to affected people. Using the verification framework, organizations document and assess their progress in aligning their practices and policies with the CHS. Self-assessments conducted in 2016 reveal the extent to which humanitarian organizations do or do not fulfil the nine commitments. The commitment with the lowest average score is Commitment 5, which calls for communities and people affected by crisis to have access to safe and responsive



complaint mechanisms—a necessary component of accountable humanitarian action. Commitment 5’s self-assessment score of 2.1 means that the practices of organizations are occasionally in accordance with the standard recommended by the CHS. Self-reporting shows that organizations are only ‘compliant’ with Commitment 6: humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary. These scores provide insight into the key areas where more efforts are needed to make humanitarian response accountable to communities and people affected by crisis.

Aggregated results from evaluations

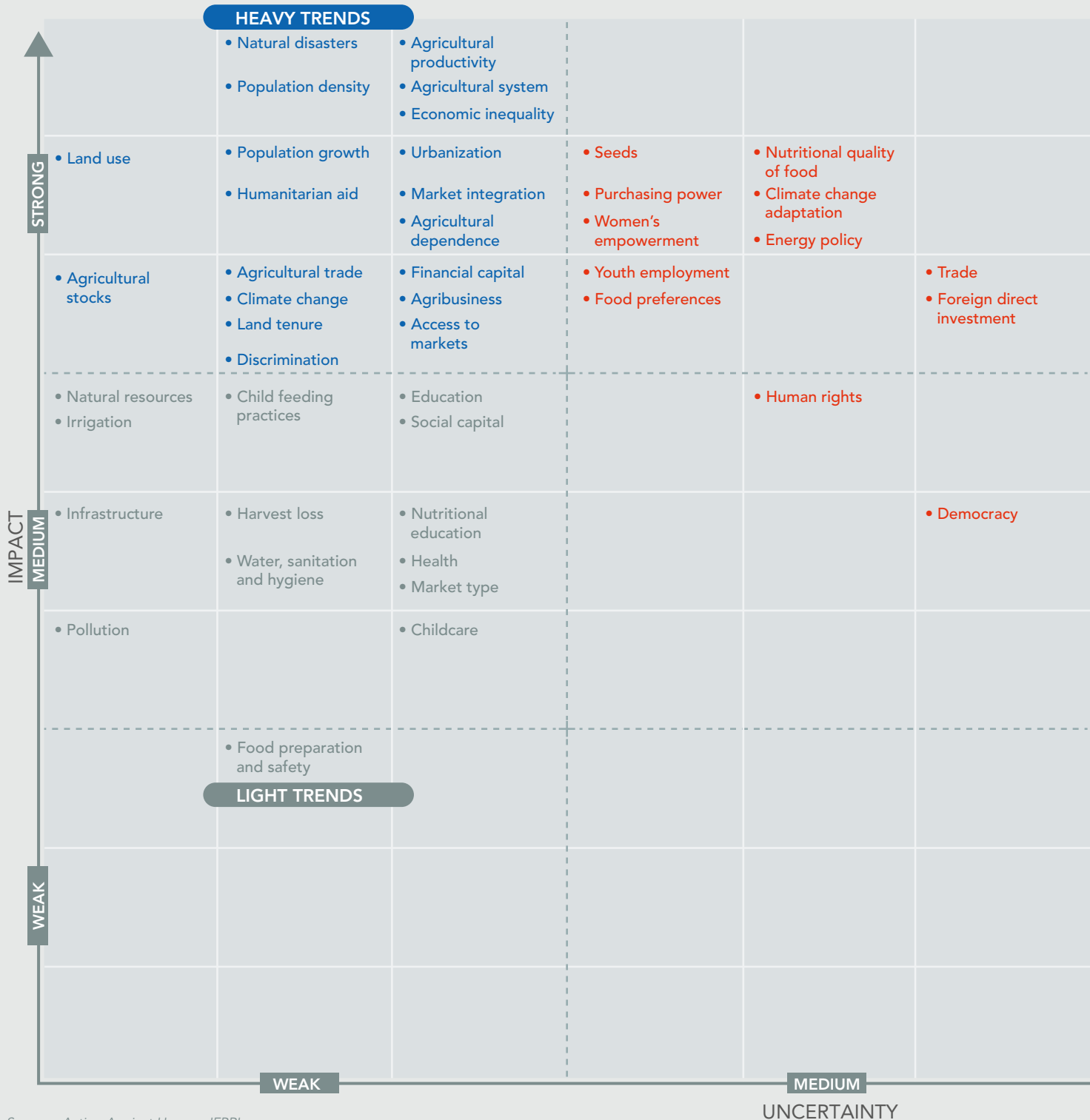
FIGURE 13





Drivers of hunger: trends and uncertainties

Impact-uncertainty matrix



Sources: Action Against Hunger, IFPRI

FIGURE 14

CRITICAL UNCERTAINTY

- Financial crises
- Conflict
- Policy impediments
- Social entitlements
- Epidemic
- Food Policy
- Agricultural pests and diseases
- Agricultural investment
- Commodity prices

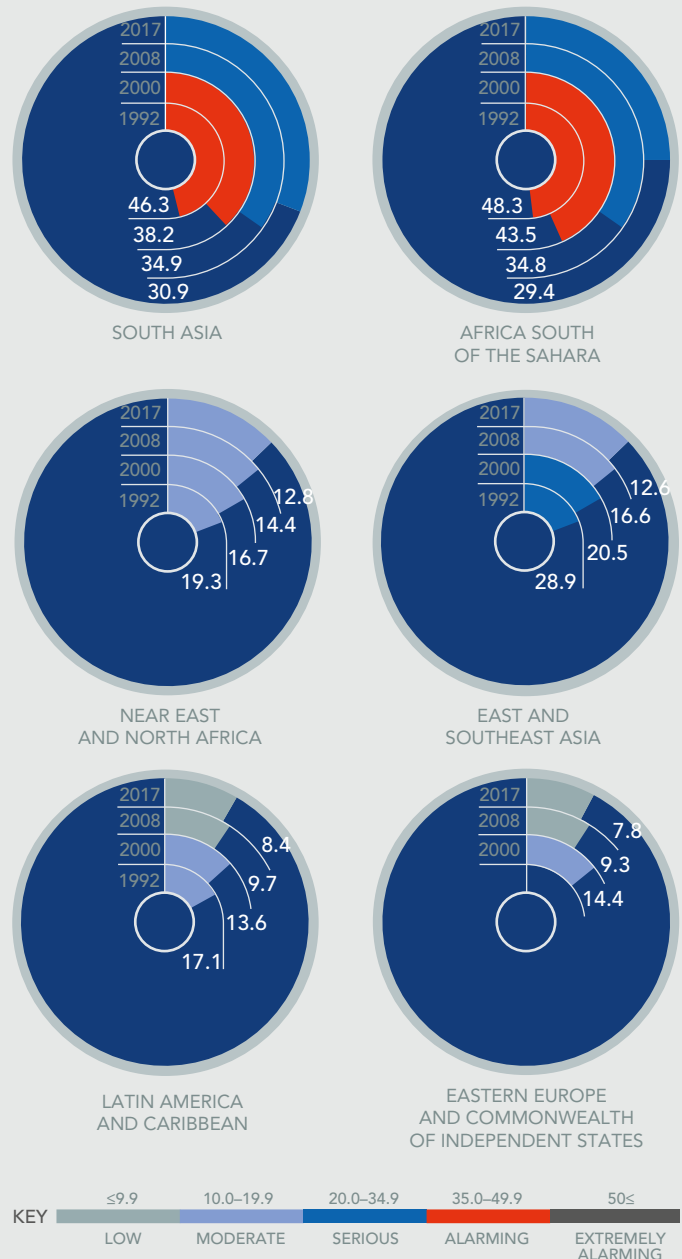
Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. To achieve this, humanitarian and development actors must understand the multiplicity of drivers that influence hunger. Hunger is not an isolated issue, but one that cuts across humanitarian and development initiatives.

Action Against Hunger’s impact–uncertainty matrix provides insight into the trends and disruptors that will drive hunger through to 2030. Phenomena such as natural disasters, population growth and urbanization are ‘heavy trends’, meaning that they will predictably shape hunger in the future. More importantly, the matrix identifies ‘critical uncertainties’—such as conflict, women’s empowerment and climate change policy—that will also strongly shape hunger, but have uncertain trajectories that can be channelled to positively affect hunger through deliberate action. As a result, humanitarian and development actors must coordinate programming and policies to target these areas to reduce hunger.

STRONG

Global Hunger Index (GHI) by region

The GHI measures the multidimensional nature of hunger by looking at undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting and child mortality.





Mobile phones for nutrition data collection

The Secretary-General, in his report *One Humanity, Shared Responsibility*, called for humanitarian action to be driven by shared data and analysis. The continuing proliferation of mobile phones creates opportunities for humanitarian actors to improve the use of existing technologies for data collection. Mobile phones can be used to collect nutrition data remotely to provide early warning of deteriorating nutrition situations—supporting global efforts to improve nutrition monitoring, with the goal of ending malnutrition by 2030. In Kenya, the World Food Programme and World Agroforestry Centre conducted remote surveys using mobile phones to collect nutrition data from women using the Minimum Dietary

Mobile phone subscriptions

Per 100 people



Can computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) be used to collect information on nutrition indicators in Kenya?

Phase 1 Findings

17 focus groups and 22 key informant interviews in Kitui and Baringo counties:

- understand women's phone use patterns and local diet patterns
- identify cultural context and constraints for mobile surveys with women

INDICATOR



MDD-W

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

The proportion of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who consumed at least 5 out of the 10 core food groups.

Phone ownership and access

80-90% of women own phones in Kitui
60-70% of women own phones in Baringo.

Phone usage

Use phones to make and receive calls, low usage of SMS.

Phone network

Some areas have poor to no network coverage, but women are willing to travel to hotspots.

Phone charging

Majority of households have to use a neighbour's house or local charging shop, but women did not see this as a barrier.

Participation and trust

Willing to participate in mobile phone surveys, but concerned about unknown numbers.

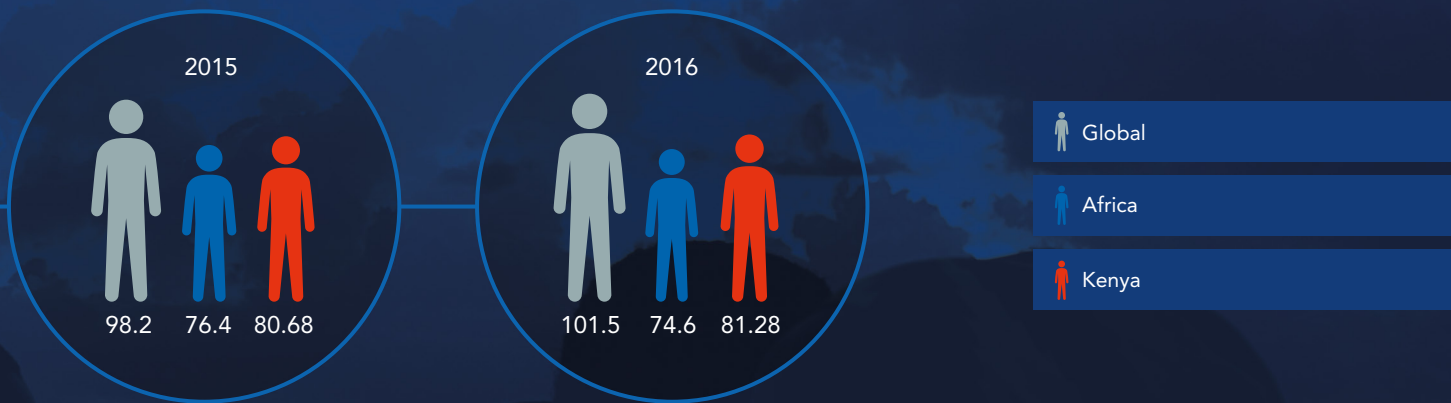
Gender dynamics

Some women need approval of their husbands and male members of the family to participate in surveys.

Source: ITU, WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

Diversity for Women indicator (MDD-W). The results showed that the nutrition data collected remotely via mobile phones were similar to the data collected in face-to-face (F2F) surveys and that women without mobile phones had fewer assets but did not have significantly lower MDD-W scores. This means that excluding people who do not own mobile phones had a minimal effect on survey results and collecting data via remote mobile phone survey had a minimal effect on nutritional estimates. As F2F surveys can be expensive and slow to collect, especially in conflict-affected areas, mobile phones provide an opportunity to collect data remotely about nutritionally vulnerable groups more effectively and efficiently.

FIGURE 15



Phase 2 Findings

1,466 respondents interviewed in face-to-face (F2F) surveys and mobile phone surveys using CATI

24.9% of women reported adequate dietary diversity in CATI

26.4% of women reported adequate dietary diversity in F2F

MDD-W score by survey method

Kitui county

Baringo county



PHONE NO PHONE

PHONE NO PHONE

74.4% of women's answers did not change between F2F and CATI

Women without mobile phones had fewer assets, but did not have significantly lower MDD-W scores.



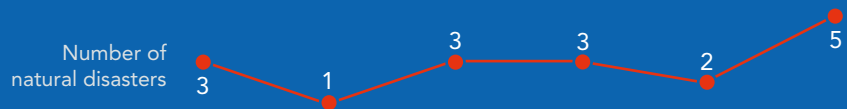
Official Development Assistance in protracted crises

Investing in humanity requires a shift from funding short-term individual projects to financing outcomes that meet needs and reduce vulnerability. Crises in Somalia and Chad are characterized by protracted humanitarian needs driven by under-development and vulnerability. In these contexts, financing must include diversified humanitarian and development funding tools that are coordinated, yet flexible enough to respond to the changing contexts of crises and meet changing levels of need. They must also be geared towards common collective outcomes that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

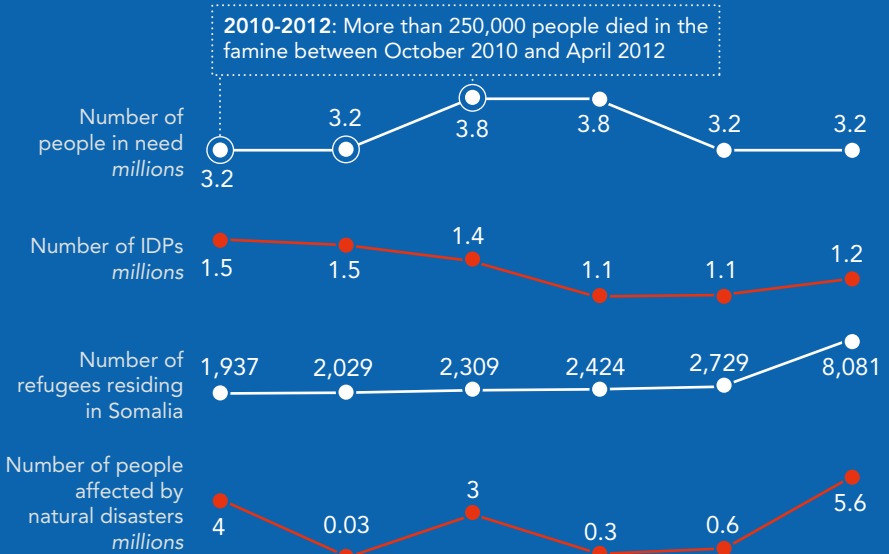
Somalia

Humanitarian aid to Somalia increased in 2011 due to a severe rise in needs and the subsequent declaration of the famine, in which more than 250,000 people died between October 2010 and April 2012. After the famine, humanitarian needs decreased and stabilized, and funding began to shift from humanitarian funding towards development funding, to pursue more resilience building activities. This also coincided with the formation of the Federal Government of Somalia, which increased donor confidence in the reporting and accountability of funding at the time. Development aid funding has increased since 2014, with the greatest increase being in technical assistance funding from \$16 million in 2014 to \$321 million in 2015.

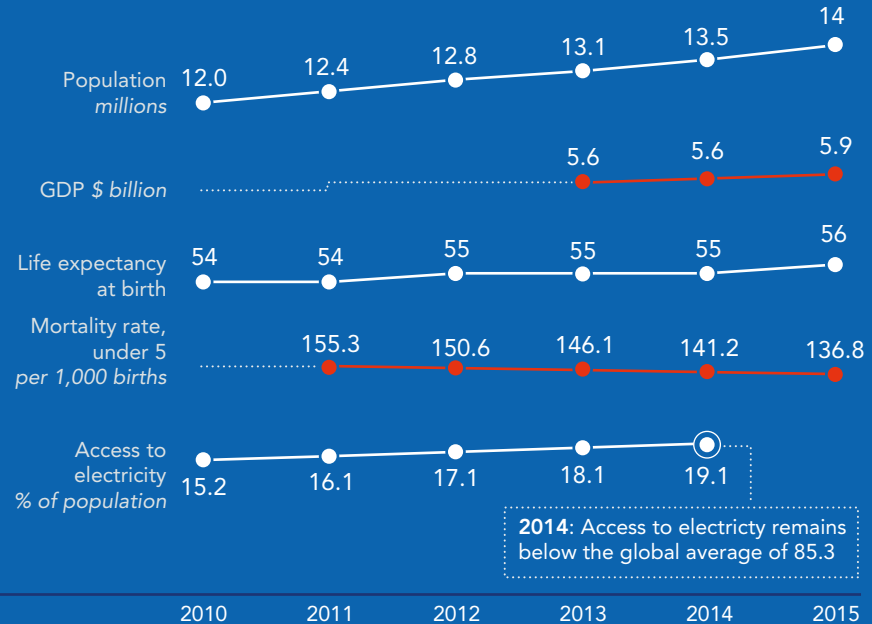
Events



Humanitarian needs



Socio-economic indicators

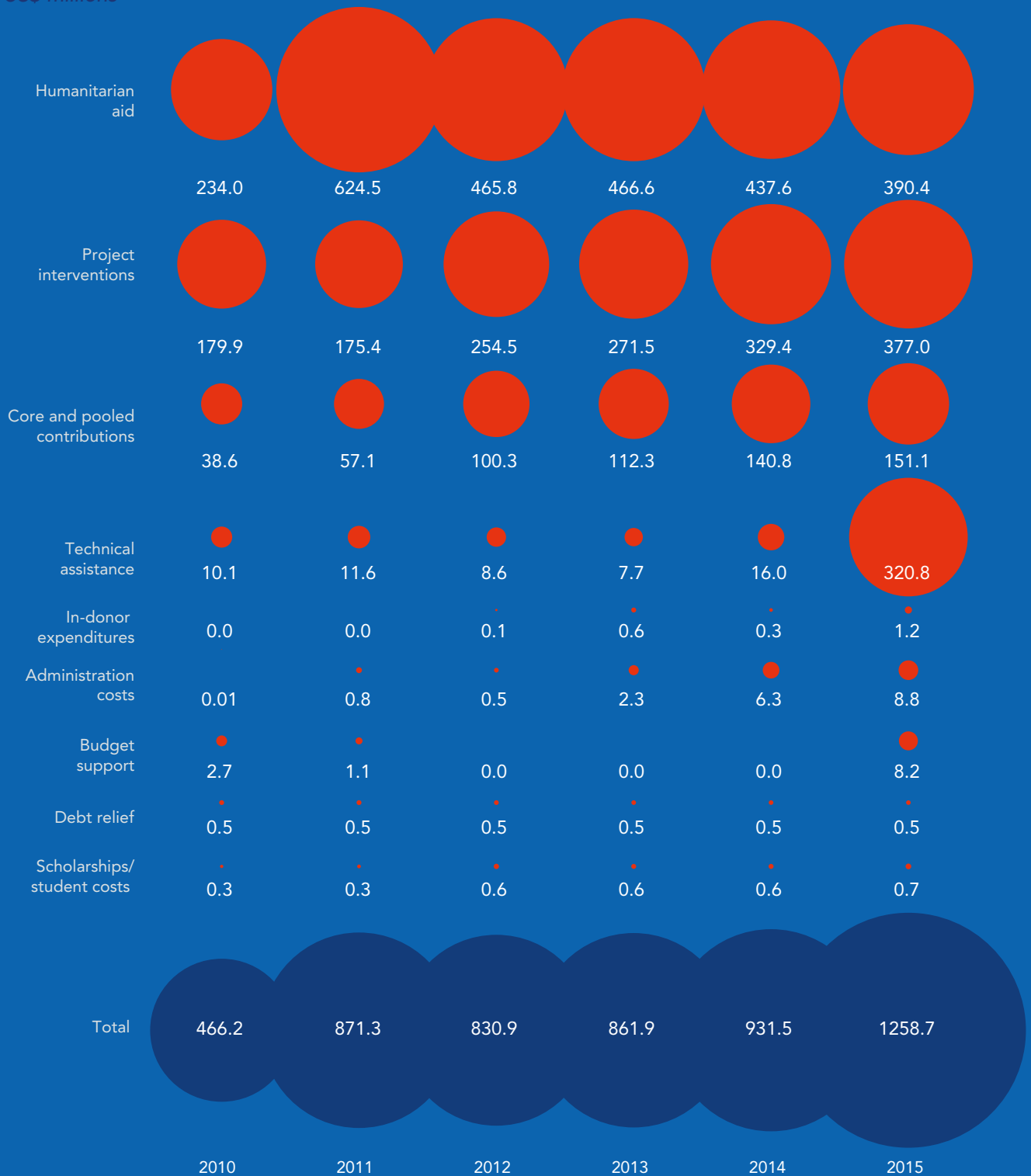


Sources: EM-DAT CRED, IDMC, Inter-agency appeal documents, OCHA, OECD, United Nations, UNHCR, World Bank

FIGURE 16

Official Development Assistance flows to Somalia

US\$ millions





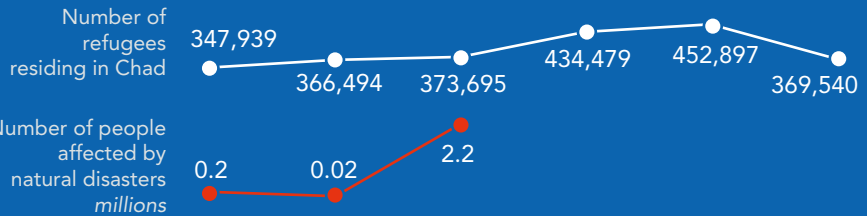
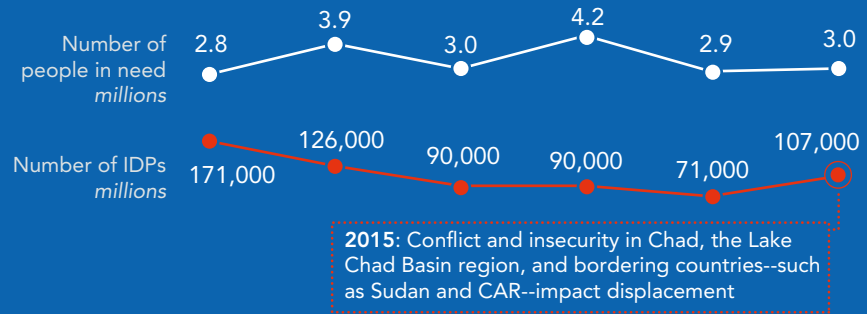
Chad

Development aid more than doubled between 2014 and 2015 due to debt relief, which increased from approximately \$5 million in 2010 to \$594 million in 2015. Funding to development project interventions—which define inputs and activities to reach specific outcomes—showed only a marginal increase between 2010 and 2015: from \$195 million to \$250 million. Since 2010, humanitarian aid has decreased despite slightly increasing levels of humanitarian need due to the displacement of people from the Central Africa Republic and the southern border of Chad since 2013-2014, and from insecurity and violence in the Lake Chad Basin since 2014-2015.

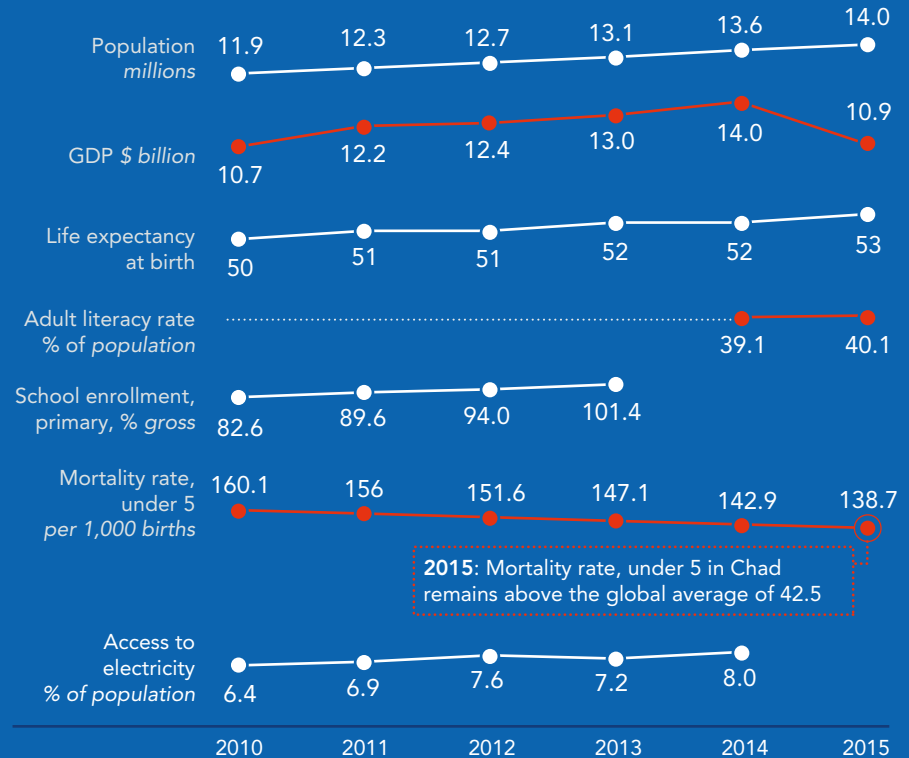
Events



Humanitarian needs



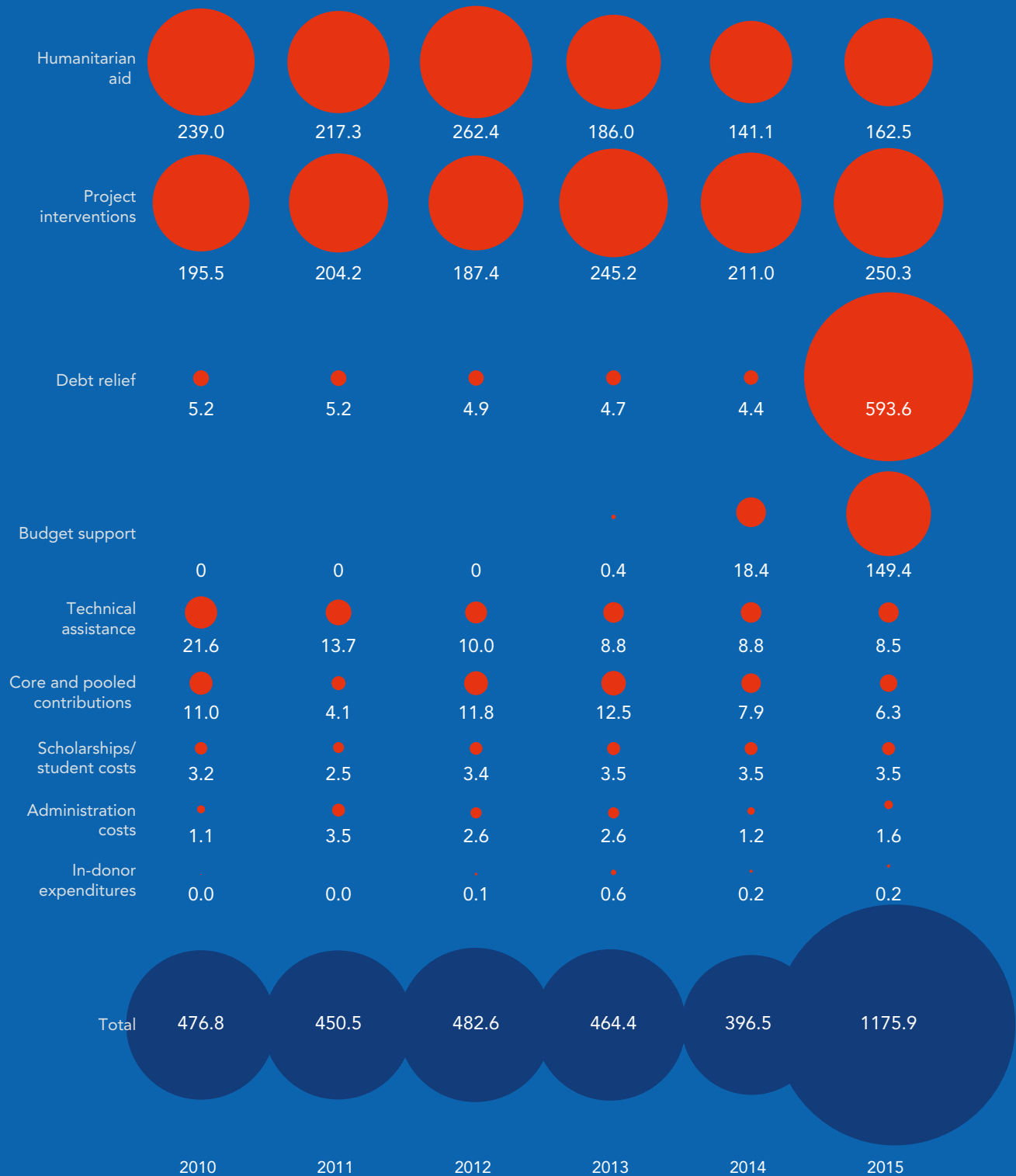
Socio-economic indicators



Sources: EM-DAT CRED, IDMC, Inter-agency appeal documents, OCHA, OECD, United Nations, UNHCR, World Bank

Official Development Assistance flows to Chad

US\$ millions





Diversifying humanitarian funding tools

As humanitarian needs and funding requirements for large-scale and protracted crises continue to grow, crises not covered by an inter-agency coordinated appeal continue to generate humanitarian needs and increase vulnerability, which, if ignored, can compound over time. In this context, humanitarians are working to provide more effective aid and flexible funding to all types of crises. The Start Fund—the first multi-donor pooled fund managed by NGOs—aims to fill this gap by providing grants to its members within 72 hours of a response activation. The goal is to respond to emergencies that may not receive the same level of funding or attention as large-scale or protracted crises.

In 2016, the Start Fund provided \$13.1 million to support 41 responses to crises in 32 countries. The largest number of Start Fund responses were for conflict-driven crises (11 responses), followed by flooding (10 responses). In 2016, the Start Fund provided funding—totalling \$6.8 million—to 17 countries that did not have an inter-agency coordinated appeal. For example, the Start Fund funded two responses in Bangladesh: \$714,977 for a cyclone response in May 2016 and \$678,211 for a flood response in August 2016. In an effort to finance local action, 78 per cent of the Start Fund's responses in 2016 involved implementation with one or more local or national NGO partner. The responses in Bangladesh involved the greatest number of NGO partners: five in May and six in August. The Agenda for Humanity emphasizes the need to reinforce local systems, including by investing in local capacities.

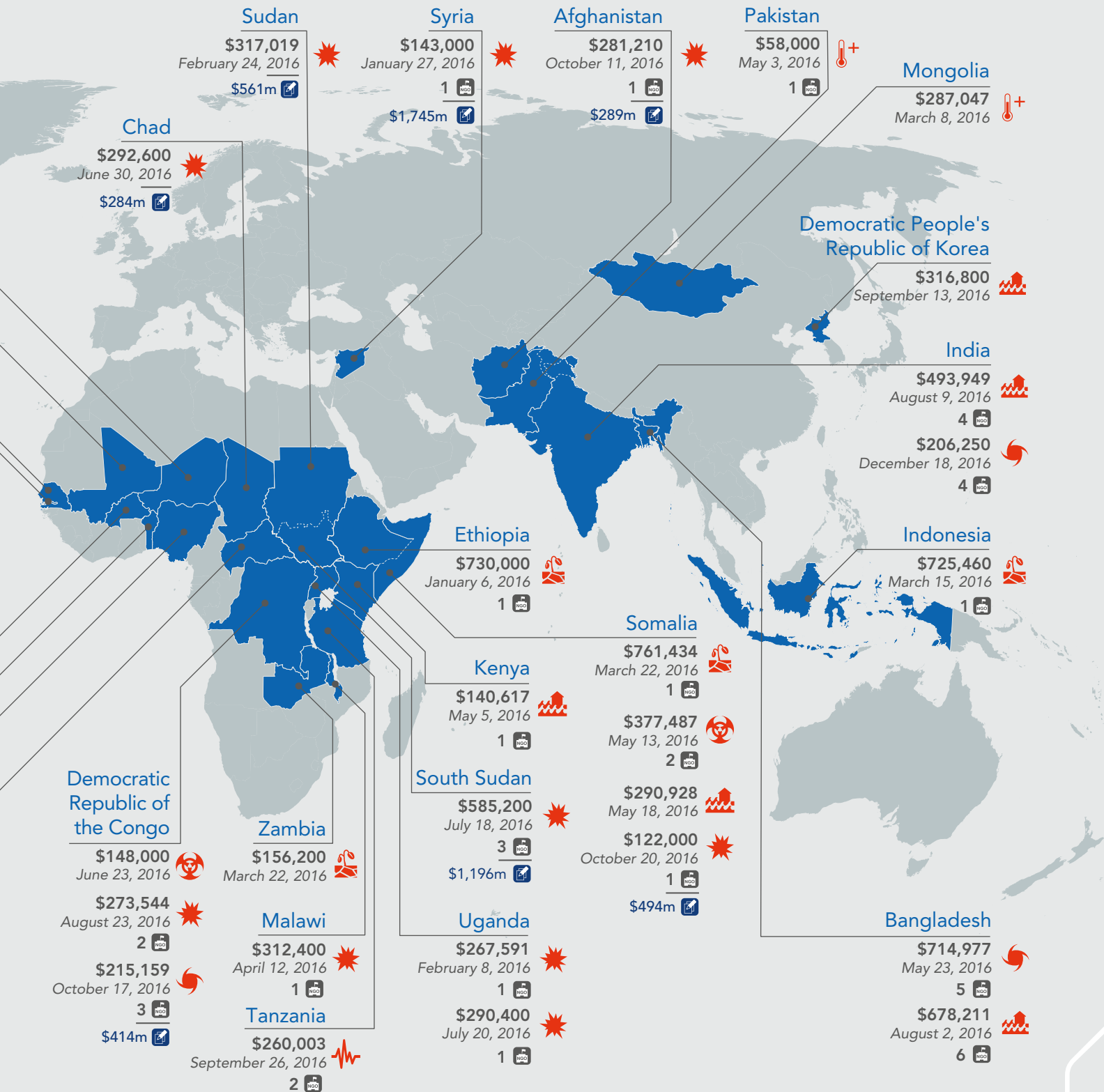


Number of NGO partners 2016 Inter-agency appeal (amount received US\$ millions)

Conflict Cyclone Disease outbreak Drought Earthquake Extreme temperature Flooding

Source: Start Network

FIGURE 17



The Agenda for Humanity

At the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016, 9,000 representatives from Member States, non-governmental organizations, civil society, communities affected by crises, the private sector and international organizations came together and made over 3,700 commitments to deliver on the ambitious changes called for in the Agenda for Humanity.

The Agenda for Humanity outlines changes that are needed to prevent and reduce human suffering during crises. Presented as an annex to the United Nations Secretary-General's report for the World Humanitarian Summit, *One Humanity: Shared Responsibility (A/70/709)*, it provided an overarching vision for the Summit and commitments. 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 the humanitarian needs, risks and vulnerabilities of those affected by humanitarian crises. The changes it calls for have the potential to transform the humanitarian landscape: to save more lives and accelerate progress for people in crisis contexts so they can benefit from the universal and ambitious Sustainable Development Goals.

At the request of the Secretary-General, the online Platform for Action, Commitments and Transparency (PACT) was created to house the commitments and provide a hub for transparency, mutual accountability and voluntary progress reporting. In 2017, 142 stakeholders provided voluntary reports through PACT, highlighting their progress towards achieving their commitments between June and December 2016.

The first annual synthesis report *No Time to Retreat: First annual synthesis report on the progress since the World Humanitarian Summit*, identifies trends in collective progress towards realizing the changes called for in the Agenda for Humanity, as identified by stakeholders in their reporting. The report also identifies gaps and makes recommendations to further the achievement of each transformation.

FIGURE 18

Number of individual and joint commitments per agenda for humanity transformation

CORE RESPONSIBILITY

The thickness of the arrows is proportional to the number of commitments.

PREVENT AND END CONFLICT

RESPECT RULES OF WAR

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

WORKING DIFFERENTLY TO END NEED

INVEST IN HUMANITY

TRANSFORMATION PER THE AGENDA FOR HUMANITY

- Demonstrate timely, coherent and decisive political leadership
- Act early
- Remain engaged and invest in stability
- Develop solutions with and for people
- Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities
- Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions
- Speak out on violations
- Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability
- Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity
- Reduce and address displacement
- Address the vulnerabilities of migrants and provide more lawful opportunities for migration
- End statelessness in the next decade
- Empower and protect women and girls
- Eliminate gaps in education for children, adolescents and young people
- Enable adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation
- Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings
- Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems
- Anticipate, do not wait, for crises
- Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides
- Invest in local capacities
- Invest according to risk
- Invest in stability
- Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing
- Diversity the resource base and increase cost-efficiency



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 interpreted to indicate major trends and characterize major differences between emergencies and countries. Readers should consult the original sources for detailed information on the limitations of the data.

Technical notes

Countries

The term "country" refers to any territory for which authorities 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 Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Humanitarian funding

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

Humanitarian aid contributions from Governments in this report include:

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

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

Humanitarian inter-agency appeals

To raise money for humanitarian activities, humanitarian organizations often issue appeals or strategic response plans (post-2013). Appeals may contain information on the number of people affected by emergencies and their needs, the proposed activities to respond to those needs and the funding required. To respond to ongoing crises or after a major emergency, humanitarian organizations may participate in an inter-agency appeal process. This brings aid organizations together to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their emergency response. At the country level, the Humanitarian Coordinator leads the process, in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team. Types of inter-agency appeals include:

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

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

Years, symbols and conventions

2016 is the most recent year for which complete data was available at the time of publication. Where 2016 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

The year in review 2016

Humanitarian assistance in 2016

Figure 1. The overall number of people targeted for assistance through inter-agency appeals and in need of humanitarian aid is derived from the *Global Humanitarian Overview: Status Report June 2016*. This number is different from numbers reported in the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2016*, as there are variations in the data used for those analyses. The number of people forcibly displaced by violence and conflict reflects the findings contained in UNHCR's annual *Global Trends Report (2016)* and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's (IDMC) *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017*. The number of people affected by natural disasters is sourced from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters International Disaster Database (CRED EM-DAT).

Funding figures for international humanitarian assistance reflect the findings of the *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2017*. The statistics for aid worker security come from the Aid Worker Security Database (data retrieved 7 September 2016). The global number of operational aid agencies reflects the number of operational agencies as of 2014, which is the last year for which information is available (ALNAP's *State of the Humanitarian System 2015*). The funding statistics for inter-agency appeals were sourced from OCHA's Financing Tracking Service (FTS) (data retrieved 7 September 2016).

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. The figures for Burundi were taken from the *Burundi Humanitarian Response Plan 2016*. Figures for the Sahel Region reflect the number of people targeted for food insecurity in the *Sahel Strategic Response Plan 2016*. Figures for Sudan come from the *Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2016*, and the figures from Zimbabwe are from the *Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan 2016*.

Original planning for the *Syria Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)* predicted 4.74 million refugees by the end of 2016. An additional 9 million people in host communities would also benefit from the 3RP (4 million directly and 5 million indirectly). This report uses the actual number of refugees registered and assisted by UNHCR by the end of 2015; i.e. 4.9 million plus the 9 million people envisioned to receive help in host communities.

Figure 2 does not include flash appeals for Afghanistan, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Libya and Mosul. Figure 2 also does not include the regional refugee response plans for Burundi, the Central African Republic and Nigeria, which are principally managed by UNHCR. However, the financial requirements for these regional refugee response plans are included in part or in whole in the plans listed and also in the total requirements.

Any discrepancies in figures are due to rounding up/down. Data for funding requested and received was sourced from FTS. The amounts under the heading 'Funding per targeted person' were calculated using data from FTS (data captured 1 August 2017) 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. FTS incorporated gender-based violence as a sector in 2016, so there is no 2015 data available for comparison.

For CERF funding, logistics, 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 (NFIs). Per recently updated sector categories from FTS, the Health sector includes nutrition.

Conflict in 2016

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 402 political conflicts in 2016, 226 involved the use of violence. This figure is subdivided into violent crises and highly violent conflicts. Highly violent conflicts include 20 limited wars and 18 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 (49 per cent of refugees come from five countries, based on 22.5 million refugees worldwide) and that presented by UNHCR in its report, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016* (55 per cent of refugees come from three countries, based on 17.2 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate).

Natural disasters in 2016

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 2016. 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. Specifically for the gender-based violence information, the baseline statistic that one third of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes is from a 2013 study by WHO with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council, based on existing data from over 80 countries.

Regional perspectives

Impact of violence in the Northern Triangle of Central America

Figure 7. Data for these figures was provided by OCHA's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC), with some exceptions. The economic cost of violence comes from the Institute for Economics and Peace's *2016 Global Peace Index Report*. The economic cost of violence as the percentage of GDP is per capita in 2016 PPP. The total number of IDPs displaced by conflict and violence comes from IDMC. The total number of IDPs for El Salvador is not available from IDMC, hence the absence of this data from the infographic. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers comes from UNCHR.

Trends, challenges and opportunities

10-year trends in conflict

Figure 8. In a deviation from the World Bank's geographic zones, this infographic uses the geographic zones defined in the Conflict Barometer of the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research to reflect the research findings without compromising results. For a description of geographic zones and an explanation of conflict-intensity levels, please visit www.hiik.de/en/konfliktbarometer/. Data is available for previous years; however, data is only showcased from 2006 to coincide with the inclusion of the 'Distribution of all conflicts by region and intensity type' charts in the Conflict Barometer reports. This is in order to avoid mistakes when classifying previous information. See the technical note for figure 4 regarding definitions of political conflict and intensity levels. The number of people forcibly displaced by conflict comes from IDMC and UNHCR.

Impact of explosive weapons on civilian populations

Figure 9. Data on explosive weapons in 2016 was sourced from Action on Armed Violence's (AOAV) *Explosive truths: Monitoring explosive violence in 2016* (<https://aoav.org.uk/2017/explosive-truths-monitoring-explosive-violence-2016/>). Explosive weapons include manufactured ordnance such as aircraft bombs, mortars and rockets, as well as improvised explosive devices (IEDs). AOAV uses an incident-based methodology adapted from the Robin Coupland and Nathan Taback model. Data on

explosive violence incidents is gathered from English-language media reports on the following factors: the date, time and location of the incident; the number and circumstances of people killed and injured; the weapon type; the reported user and target; the detonation method; and whether displacement or damage to the location was reported. The narrow focus and methodology of AOA's explosive violence monitoring mean that their civilian death and injury figures may be lower than the overall figures published by other agencies. Comprehensive details about AOA's methodology are available at <https://aoav.org.uk/explosiveviolence/methodology/>.

Data for the figures on mines and explosive remnants of war was provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). There are 76 countries and 6 territories in which explosive weapon contamination continues to pose a threat to civilian populations, as identified by the UN. The casualty data is provided by countries and territories which have a UN mine action presence. The number of countries/territories that have a UN Mine action presence is 35, however not all countries take part in the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Additional information on methodology and data can be found in the July 2017 *Report from the 6th Round of Data Collection prepared by the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action* (http://www.mineaction.org/sites/default/files/documents/UN_Mine_Action_Strategy_Sixth_Round_M%26E_Report_0.pdf). Increased casualties in 2016 are attributed to ongoing and escalating armed conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen, as well as the increased availability of data. The percentages for mine and ERW casualties by victim type do not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

Mine is defined as a "munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle" (Article 2 of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC/text_status/Ottawa_Convention_English.pdf). Data collected on mines by UNMAS does not distinguish between casualties from anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines.

Explosive remnants of war (ERW) are defined as "unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance that existed prior to the entry into force of this Protocol for the High Contracting Party on whose territory it exists"

(Article 2 of *Convention on Conventional Weapons Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War*, <https://www.un.org/disarmament/geneva/erw/>). UNMAS classifies cluster munitions as a type of ERW.

Aid worker security

Figure 10. Data for these figures were provided by Insecurity Insight, which collects data from open sources—including the Aid Worker Security Database—and confidential contributions from humanitarian agencies. Information on Insecurity Insight's Aid in Danger project can be found here: <http://www.insecurityinsight.org/aidindanger/>. An increase in numbers should not only be interpreted as indicating an increase in incidents but also as a reflection of increasingly better methods for gathering information.

An aid worker is defined as an individual employed or attached to a humanitarian, UN, international, or government aid agency, as well as personnel working for local education and health structures.

Killed, injured or kidnapped (KIK) incidents are incidents that resulted in a staff member being killed, injured or kidnapped. This includes those beaten, missing, tortured, and wounded.

Arrest is defined as the deprivation of liberty following accusations of or being charged with a crime. Detained is defined as keeping a person in custody prior to official charges or without any official charges; this includes temporary detention for hours or days.

Explosive weapons include aerial bombs, cluster bombs, hand grenades, mines, radio-controlled improvised explosive devices, suicide vest improvised explosive devices, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, and surface-launched weapons (missiles, mortars, or shells that are launched from a mobile or stationary launch system, including rocket propelled grenades).

Firearms include the firing of assault rifles, handguns, and machine guns; and the blunt use of these weapons (when firearm was used for hitting, e.g., with rifle butt).

Other includes blunt objects (e.g., baton, bat, bars), fire, gas, knife, stone, sword/dagger, technology, verbal, letter.

Multi-causal displacement in the Horn of Africa

Figure 11. Data on IDPs (conflict-induced and disaster-induced) are from the IDMC. IDMC defines the Horn of

Africa according to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development member states: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The causal loop diagram of pastoralist displacement dynamics was also provided by IDMC. The diagram expands upon their research in *Reducing displacement risk in the Greater Horn of Africa* (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/library/publications/2017/reducing-displacement-risk-in-the-greater-horn-of-africa>).

Sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian crises

Figure 12. Statistics on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) were sourced from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), including *State of the World Population 2015* (<http://www.unfpa.org/swop>) and *Humanitarian Action 2017 Overview* (<http://www.safebirtherehere.org/publications/humanitarian-action-2017-overview>).

The amount of humanitarian funding that supported SRH activities in 2016 was calculated using a method used by the Women Refugee Commission (WRC) in their analysis of proposals for reproductive health activities under humanitarian health and protection funding mechanisms for 2002-2013 (<https://conflictandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1752-1505-9-S1-S2>).

Data on contributions and commitments to the health and protection sectors were retrieved from FTS on 27 September 2017. The total amounts for the protection and health sectors include commitments and contributions, meaning that these figures differ from the total funding received by each sector shown in figure 3. Systematic key word searches were performed on the description of each commitment and contribution to determine whether there was an SRH component. The terms used were 'repro', 'MISP' (for Minimum Initial Service Package), 'maternal', 'preg', 'family planning', 'condom', 'sex' (for sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections, etc.), 'GBV', 'gender' (for gender-based violence, etc.), 'SRH', 'STI', 'adolesc' (for adolescents/adolescence) and 'youth'. All of these terms, except GBV and SRH, were drawn from the WRC's methodology.

A list was then compiled of the commitments and contributions that contained a key word in their description. Duplicates were deleted. Then, the description of each was read to determine if the key words were nuanced appropriately and related activities were not missed. Those with the key words, but determined not to be about SRH,

were deleted. The remaining list of health and protection commitments were then analysed to determine their ratio against the original data set of all health and protection commitments. A limitation of this analysis is that only those that explicitly mention a key word in the title/short description were included for analysis.

Core humanitarian standard on quality and accountability

Figure 13. Aggregated results from self-assessment evaluations were provided by the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Alliance. Key actions represent what organizations should be doing during the implementation of a programme; and organizational responsibilities represent the systems, policies and guidelines that organizations should have in place to ensure the expected outcomes are reached systematically. The average scores are out of a total of five, which represents a perfect score. The localization, gender diversity and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse index scores were calculated using various relevant indicators among the nine commitments. Additional information on the self-assessment tool can be found on the CHS Alliance website (<https://www.chsalliance.org/what-we-do/verification/self-assessment>).

Drivers of hunger: trends and uncertainties

Figure 14. Global Hunger Index (GHI) scores by region are from the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). To reflect the multidimensional nature of hunger, the GHI combines the following four component indicators into one index:

1. Undernourishment: the proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population (reflecting the share of the population whose caloric intake is insufficient)
2. Child wasting: the proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from wasting (that is, low weight for their height, reflecting acute undernutrition)
3. Child stunting: the proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from stunting (that is, low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition)
4. Child mortality: the mortality rate of children under the age of five (partially reflecting the fatal synergy of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments)

Since 2015, GHI scores have been calculated using a new and improved formula. The revision replaces 'child underweight', previously the only indicator of child undernutrition, with two indicators of child undernutrition: child wasting and child stunting. The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale. Zero is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst, although neither of these extremes is reached in practice. A 1992 score for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States was not calculated because many countries in this region did not exist in their present borders.

The impact–uncertainty matrix was provided by Action Against Hunger. A series of structured analysis techniques were used to identify the drivers of hunger. Heavy trends are drivers that will strongly influence hunger, with a clear trajectory over the coming years. They have held a consistent trend for decades and are assumed to continue to do so over the next 15 years, barring any major systematic change. Light trends have also held consistent, but are less influential on hunger. Critical uncertainties are drivers whose futures are not clearly defined and can be positively influenced through action to reduce global hunger.

To supplement the structured analysis, these drivers were also examined quantitatively to determine their statistical relationship to five measures of hunger: child mortality, wasting, stunting, undernourishment and the GHI. A full description of the methodology and results can be found in *An Outlook on Hunger: A Scenario Analysis on the Drivers of Hunger Through 2030* (https://www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/compressed_1451974372.pdf).

Mobile phones for nutrition data collection

Figure 15. Mobile phone subscription rates were sourced from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Their global, regional and country-level ICT data can be found here: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>.

The case study on mobile phone data collection in Kenya was conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). Data for the case study was provided by WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) unit.

The original study evaluated two indicators—Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)—but the infographic in this report only showcases MDD-W. For more information on the study, including methodology and limitations, see http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp291938.pdf.

Official Development Assistance in protracted crises

Figure 16. Under 'events', the number of conflict events are from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (<https://www.acleddata.com/data/>) and the number of natural disasters are from the CRED database.

Under 'humanitarian needs,' the number of people in need are derived from the Global Humanitarian Status mid-year report (or its equivalent). If the global mid-year review was not available, data was derived from the mid-year country-specific planning document. The number of IDPs are from IDMC and the number of refugees are derived from the UNHCR statistics database. The number of people affected by natural disasters are from the CRED database.

The figures under 'socio-economic indicators' are derived from the World Bank Development Indicators (<https://data.worldbank.org/>). Definitions of development indicators are available from the World Bank's data glossary.

Figures for Official Development Assistance to Somalia and Chad were provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2015 was the most recent year for which data was available. OECD figures on humanitarian aid may differ from those in FTS due to differences in the donors that report to each, double counting and the overall purpose of each data set. Inter-agency appeal funding is included in humanitarian aid. Readers are encouraged to refer to FTS for the most up-to-date information on humanitarian funding.

Definitions for the types of aid, along with other statistical terms, can be found on the DAC and CRS code list (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>). Additional data for OECD countries and selected non-members economies can be found at OECD.Stat (<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>).

Diversifying humanitarian funding tools

Figure 17. Material was provided by the Start Network. The figures provided in this infographic will differ from those in their public annual reports as data provided for this infographic only covers the year 2016, whereas the most recent Start Fund Report covers the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

The Start Fund tracks its funding in British pounds (GBP). For this infographic, amounts awarded to each response were converted to US dollars (USD) using the GBP/USD exchange rate on the date of the response activation. Local or national NGO partners includes the International Federation of the Red Cross and Crescent Societies and does not include Governments. Countries with inter-agency appeals were sourced from FTS.

The boundaries and names and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. The Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan is shown. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Agenda for Humanity

Figure 18. To learn more or download the Agenda for Humanity, see <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/>.

Data sources and references

This report presents a compilation of data from various sources that are determined to be the most comprehensive and authoritative available. Much of the information 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/>

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

Core Humanitarian Standard Alliance (CHS Alliance). CHS Alliance is a network of organizations that works to promote respect for the rights and dignity of people and communities vulnerable to risk and affected by disaster, conflict or poverty and enhance the effectiveness and impact of assistance by building a culture of quality and accountability. <https://www.chsalliance.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 2016 (<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/report/gha2016/>). The Development Data Hub at DI is a data aggregator to provide a single source for financial resource-flow data alongside poverty, social and vulnerability indicators. <http://devinit.org/#!/data>

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO works to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, improve the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It collates and disseminates a wide range of food-and-agricultural statistics. www.fao.org/economic/ess/. Other references for this report include *The State of Food and Agriculture 2016* (<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/2016/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. *Conflict Barometer 2016* <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. 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). InforRM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response. InforRM 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 162 countries, outlining trends in peace and conflict, the economic cost of violence, and an assessment of the attitudes, structures and institutions that sustain peaceful societies. <http://economicsandpeace.org/> and *Global Peace Index 2017* <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 2017: Global report on internal displacement* <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2017/>

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/>

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 for underserved communities worldwide. www.itu.int

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 surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction. OECD DAC provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 180 aid recipients. www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

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

Start Network. The Start Network is made of up 42 national and international agencies from five continents. The Start Fund is the world’s first pooled rapid response fund managed solely by NGOs that enables NGOs to make collective decisions on the basis of need alone and to respond early and fast to ‘under the radar’ emergencies. <https://startnetwork.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 (UNSD) of DESA has also launched an internet-based data service for the global user community. It brings UN statistical databases through a single entry point. <http://data.un.org/>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP supports countries to reach their development objectives and internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. It collects, analyses and disseminates human development data, including through the preparation of the Human Development Index and its components. <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 that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environment 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 2016* (<http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016/>).

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>, OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.unocha.org/rolac>). For more information about proceedings at the World Humanitarian Summit, learn more or download the Agenda for Humanity, see <http://agendaforhumanity.org>.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). UNISDR is the focal point in the United Nations system to ensure coordination and synergies among DRR activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socioeconomic and humanitarian fields (GA resolution 56/195). UNISDR also supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). <http://www.unisdr.org/>

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 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 2015* (<http://www.unfpa.org/swop>) and *Humanitarian Action 2017 Overview* <http://www.safebirtherevenhere.org/publications/humanitarian-action-2017-overview>.

UN-Water. UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater- and sanitation-related matters. *World Water Development Report 2014* www.unwater.org.

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)

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 frontline agency mandated to combat global hunger. It publishes data, including on the number of people it targets and reaches with food assistance, food-aid flows and food and commodity prices. www.wfp.org

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>.

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.

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

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