



**WORLD  
HUMANITARIAN  
DATA AND TRENDS  
2013**



OCHA





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## Introduction

World Humanitarian Data and Trends presents global and country-level data and trend analysis about humanitarian crises and assistance. Its purpose is to consolidate this information and present it in an accessible way. It is intended to establish a common baseline of data that can be used to make comparisons across time. The information can be used for analysis of humanitarian crises and assistance, to support humanitarian policy decisions and to provide context for operational decisions.

The information presented covers three main areas: 1) humanitarian needs in 2012; 2) humanitarian assistance in 2012; 3) humanitarian trends and analysis. It is intended to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of global humanitarian needs and assistance and to highlight major trends in the nature of humanitarian crises, their drivers and the actors that participate in prevention, response and recovery. The 2013 edition includes more analysis, including a new 'Highlights' section (page 2–3), as well as new, non-traditional sources of information.

There are many gaps in the information available. These arise from 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 is 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, including insufficient sharing of data by humanitarian organizations and other actors, as well as problems concerning common data standards and protocols. Further information on limitations is provided in the User's guide (page 42).

The data presented in this report comes from a variety of source organizations with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile relevant data, as well as processes and tools managed by OCHA, 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. Further information on data sources is provided in the User's guide.

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

## Interpreting the visuals and data

A number of different visual representations of humanitarian data and trends are used in this report. There is also some limited narrative text, which is intended to provide basic orientation for the reader. This narrative contains limited analysis of the data to help guide individual interpretation. However, there may be multiple ways to interpret the same information.

The User's guide contains more detailed methodological information and any specific technical notes for each figure. Readers are encouraged to refer to the technical notes for more detailed description of decisions and assumptions made in presenting the data. A reference table showing selected indicators by country is provided on pages 36–41. Together, these indicators are intended to provide a minimum set of country-level information on humanitarian needs and assistance, as well as the country-level context for humanitarian assistance.

The most recent year for which complete data is available at the time of publication is 2012. Therefore, this publication is not intended to provide information on the status of current emergencies. For the latest information on needs and funding requirements for current inter-agency appeals see [www.unocha.org/cap](http://www.unocha.org/cap) or [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org).

## Accessing the data

All the data presented in this report is available for download at [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org).

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# Highlights

## 2012 in review

In 2012, international organizations targeted 65 million people around the world for humanitarian assistance through inter-agency appeals. The Horn of Africa region faced a particularly severe emergency, with many people still in need following the food security crisis, including famine in Somalia, in 2011.

The vast majority of appeals were for ongoing humanitarian crises, while there were new appeals during the year in response to increasing food insecurity in the Sahel and conflict in the north of Mali, as well as the conflict in Syria. Emergencies in five countries – Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger and Yemen – each left more than 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance during the year.

While inter-agency appeals provide one indication of the scale of humanitarian need, there is no comprehensive global picture. In 2012, WFP provided food assistance to 97 million people in 80 countries. 144 million people were displaced by conflict or affected by a major disaster. More than half the world's population – 4.4 billion people – were living in the countries affected.

2012 was an average year in terms of disasters associated with natural hazards. Disasters affected 124.5 million people and killed 9,655 during the year. There were no mega-disasters that caused massive loss of life. However, economic losses were higher than average, especially as a result of Hurricane Sandy in the Caribbean and the US, which was the most expensive disaster of the year.

Conflict and persecution forced an average of 23,000 people per day to leave their homes and seek protection elsewhere, either within the borders of their countries or in other countries. Globally, 45.2 million people were in situations of displacement at the end of 2012 – the highest number since 1994. The crisis in Syria was a major new factor in global displacement, which has continued and worsened during 2013.

US\$5.5 billion of humanitarian funding was channeled through inter-agency appeals in 2012. The average appeal size was US\$419 million. The amount of funding requested per affected person ranged from US\$22 per person in Mali to US\$219 in South Sudan. Appeals were on average 62 per cent funded at the end of the year. Almost half of the funds raised were used to provide food.

In total, donors provided US\$17.9 billion of international humanitarian aid in 2012. US\$11.6 billion came from OECD-DAC governments. US\$1.4 billion came from non-OECD-DAC governments, including Turkey, which was the fourth largest government donor in 2012. US\$5 billion came from private sources, mainly individuals. Funding from both non-OECD-DAC governments and private donors is increasing, but also quite volatile.

## Trends – rising needs, managing risks

The number of people requiring international humanitarian assistance and the cost of helping them has increased significantly over the last decade (Figure A). Inter-agency appeals typically target 60-70 million people each year, compared with 30-40 million ten years ago. Funding requirements have more than doubled, to over US\$10 billion per year.

Figure A: Humanitarian needs and funding requirements



There is no simple explanation for these trends. Increasing awareness of and attention to pre-existing needs may play a role. More important are the increasing and changing risks facing people around the world.

Many of the risks that lead to humanitarian crises are well known – disasters, conflict, and the harsh, day-to-day realities of poverty, hunger and fragility. While mortality risk relating to disasters is decreasing, the number of people affected is increasing. While the number of conflicts is decreasing, the number of people displaced by them is increasing.

While economic development has delivered enormous gains for billions around the world, many others have been left behind. Globally, 1.22 billion people still live on less than US\$1.25 a day, 842 million people are hungry and 783 million do not have access to clean drinking water. Poverty is becoming more concentrated in fragile states, where 50 per cent of the world's extreme poor will live by 2014.

There are also new factors at play. The convergence of several global trends is increasing the risk of major crises, as well as their complexity. Climate change, population growth, rapid and unplanned urbanization, and food and water insecurity are leaving more and more people at risk of crisis.

The total population of countries that had an inter-agency appeal in 2012 is estimated to increase by 179 per cent between 2000 and 2050. In some countries, relative development gains are being reversed by this rapid growth. In other words, although the proportion of poor or hungry people is decreasing, their actual number is increasing. Therefore more people are affected by or at risk from humanitarian crises.

Today's major humanitarian crises are protracted, with few signs of improvements over the long term. Of countries that had an inter-agency appeal in 2012, eight had an appeal in eight or more of the previous ten years (Figure B).

*Figure B: Inter-agency appeals by year for countries with an appeal in 2012*



The majority of humanitarian needs and funding requirements over the last decade have been due to a small number of major, protracted crises. During that time, emergencies in Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia were responsible for more than half of all funding requirements in inter-agency appeals globally. Five crises were responsible for 70 per cent of funding requirements and ten crises for 90 per cent.

When crises are not protracted, they are often recurrent. Recurrent crises generally occur as a result of shocks – climate, conflict, price – to chronically vulnerable people. This has been the case in the Sahel region, which has had four major food and nutrition crises in the last few years. Development gains in the region have been generally modest and crises happen with increasing frequency. Despite increasing aid flows, especially in the aftermath of crises, humanitarian needs have increased.

The rising scale of needs, our collective inability to resolve protracted crises, and the interplay of new risks have led to a global deficit in the operational and financial capacity of governments and humanitarian organizations to respond. This deficit has highlighted the need for a change in the way we look at humanitarian crises. From human tragedies that we respond to in the present, to ones we can prevent in the future.

Despite this, humanitarian assistance is still overwhelmingly focused on response. Development assistance often fails to target the most vulnerable. Less than five per cent of humanitarian funding and less than one per cent of development funding is spent on crisis preparedness and prevention.

The recognition – partially built on lessons learned in the 2011 crisis in the Horn of Africa and carried forward into the Sahel crisis in 2012 – that both humanitarian and development aid must contribute to managing crisis risk has already led to some fundamental changes.

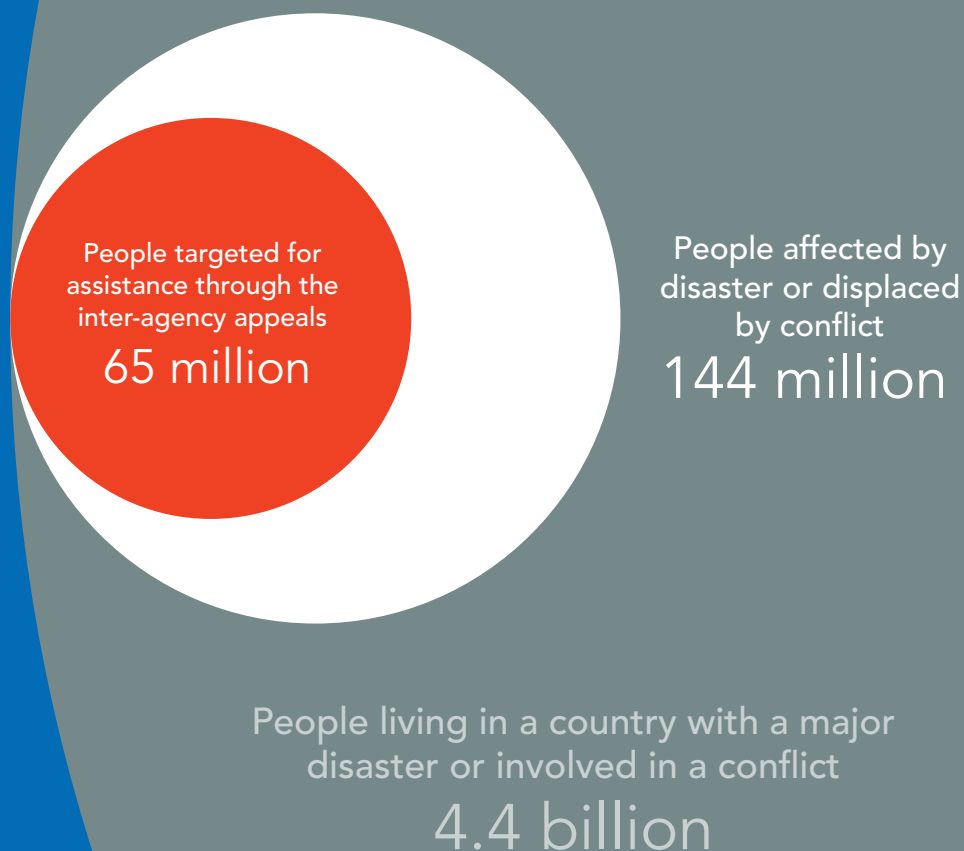
Governments, donors and humanitarian organizations are already working differently. They are moving to an approach where humanitarian and development actors work together to provide better-targeted aid that can build the resilience of vulnerable communities and help them manage crisis risk. While the quantitative analysis presented in this report supports the rationale for these changes, it is still too early to assess their real impact on affected people.

## Humanitarian needs in 2012

In 2012, international organizations targeted 65 million people around the world for humanitarian assistance through inter-agency appeals. The appeals process brings aid organizations together to plan and deliver aid to people affected by disasters, conflict and other crises. The process does not target all people in humanitarian need. In 2012, 144 million people were displaced by conflict or affected by a disaster. Many receive help from their communities and government, or their needs go unrecognized and unaddressed. There is no comprehensive, global picture of humanitarian needs.

The number of people affected by humanitarian crises in 2012

FIGURE 1



Note:

The 65 million includes Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals in 2012 and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan. Similar Humanitarian Action Plans for Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are not included. In these figures we define a "major" disaster as one in which more than 50,000 people were affected and more than 100 killed.

Two thirds of the world's population - 4.4 billion people - were living in a country affected by major disaster or conflict in 2012. While only a very small proportion require direct assistance from humanitarian organizations, crises have negative effects on their country's society and economy.

Source: Inter-agency appeal documents, UNHCR, CRED EM-DAT, UCDP.



People living in countries that receive international humanitarian assistance are often vulnerable even before crisis strikes. Poverty, hunger and lack of access to basic services like healthcare, sanitation and education are some underlying causes of this vulnerability. Crises are often protracted or recurrent, with repeated disasters and conflict eroding people's ability to cope. To meet the needs of people affected by crisis in 2012, humanitarian organizations provided a wide range of assistance. However, almost half of funds raised through inter-agency appeals are used to provide food.

The context and needs of people affected by humanitarian crises in 2012

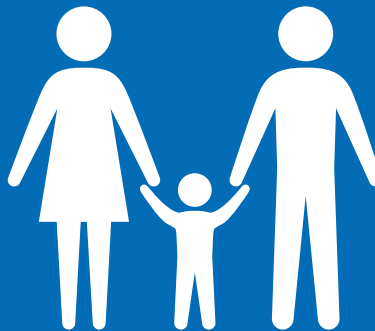
FIGURE 2

The "average" country affected by a humanitarian crisis:

Has a GDP per capita of **US\$ 975**  
- less than a tenth of the global average

Has been involved in conflict for **3.3**  
of the last 10 years

Has experienced a major disaster in **3.5**  
of the last 10 years



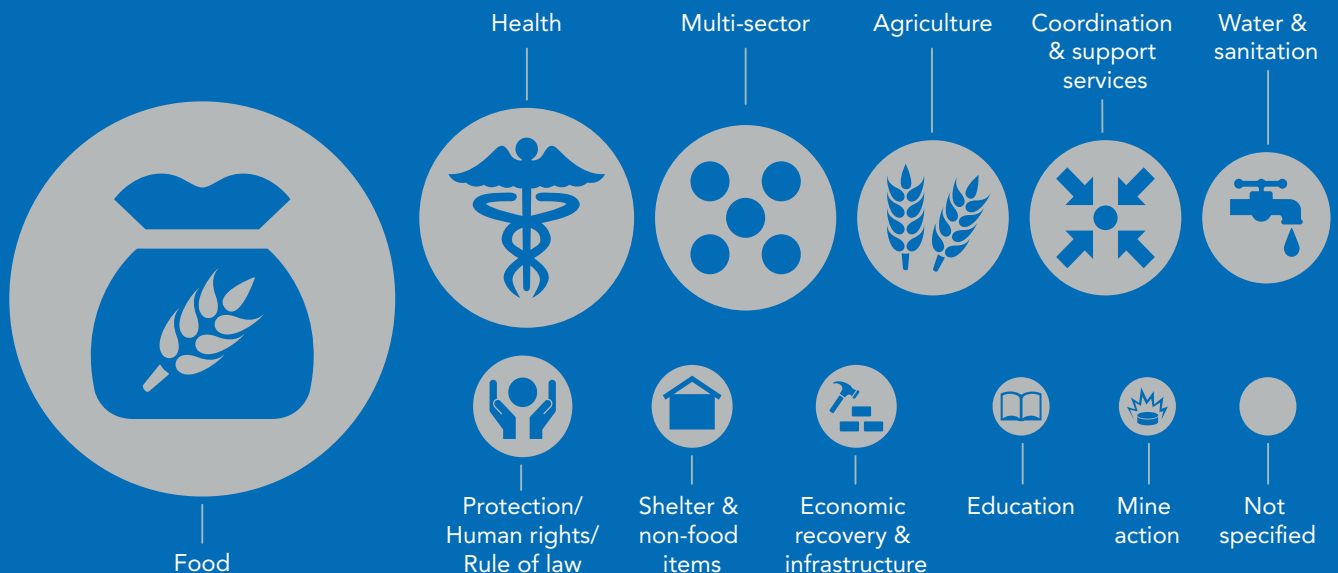
**10%**  
of children born there will die before their 5th birthday

**34%**  
of people living there do not have access to clean water

**45%**  
of adults have not completed primary school

### What do people affected by crises need?

In this figure, we use funding requested by sector to understand the needs of people affected by humanitarian crises in countries with inter-agency appeals in 2012. We use funding data because peoples' needs are not understood or reported in comprehensive or standard ways across countries. At the global level, we do not fully understand the relationship between what people need and the assistance they eventually get, which also depends on what resources are available, how they are prioritized by donors and aid organizations, and how effective assistance programmes are.

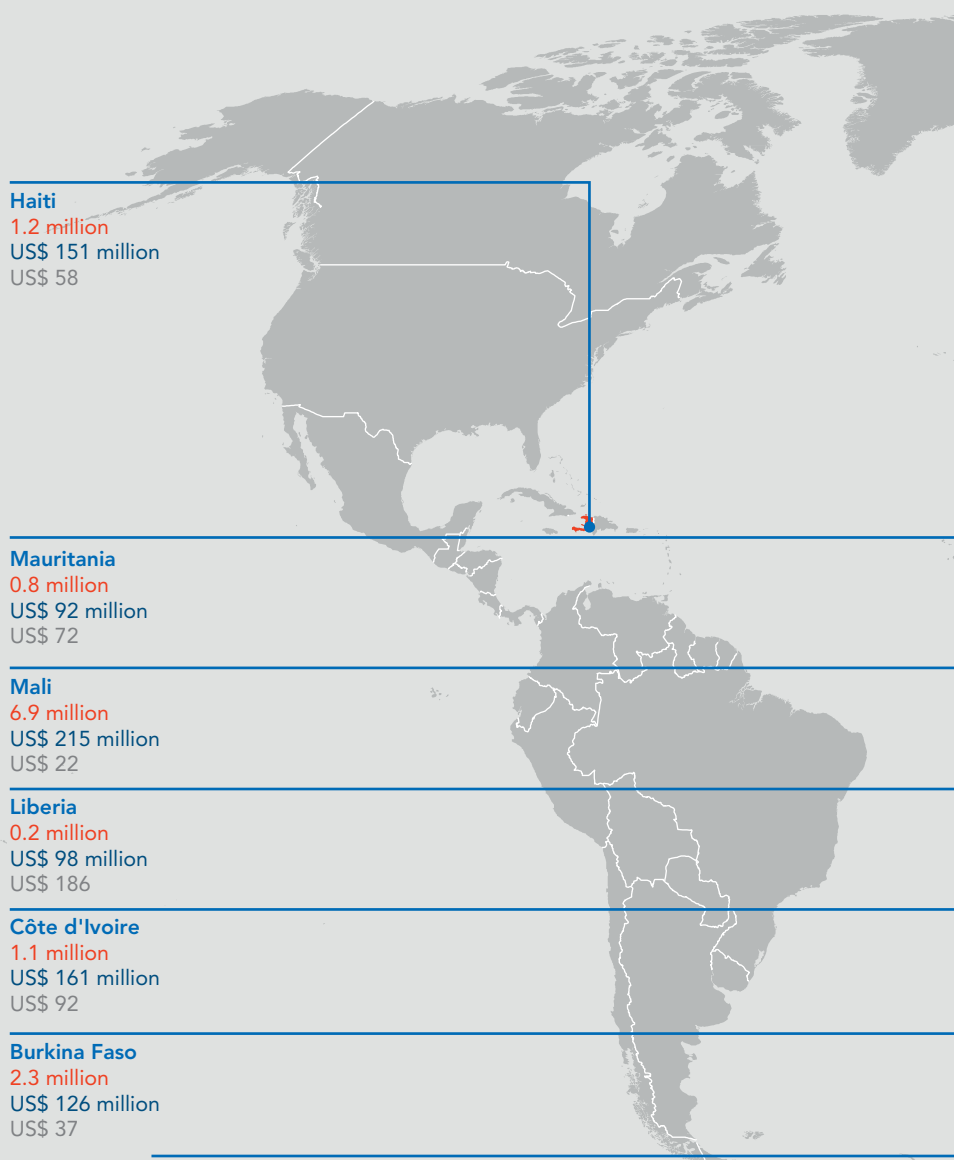


Source: CRED EM-DAT, UCDF, World Bank WDI, UN OCHA FTS.

Countries in most regions of the world had inter-agency appeals in 2012, although most (16) were in Africa. The Horn of Africa region faced a particularly severe emergency, with many people still in need following the food security crisis, including famine in Somalia, in 2011. Sixteen of the appeals were for ongoing emergencies, while appeals during the year in West Africa in response to increasing food insecurity in the Sahel and conflict in the north of Mali, which displaced hundreds of thousands of people. The Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan was launched in October.

Five emergencies in 2012 left more than 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance during the year - Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger and Yemen. These crises accounted for nearly half of all people targeted by inter-agency appeals globally during the year. Three crises - Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan - led to appeals for more than US\$ 1 billion. Together, they accounted for more than a third of all funds requested globally. The amount of funding requested per person varied by up to a factor of ten between crises, from US\$ 22 per person in Mali to US\$ 219 in South Sudan.

Humanitarian needs in countries with inter-agency appeals in 2012

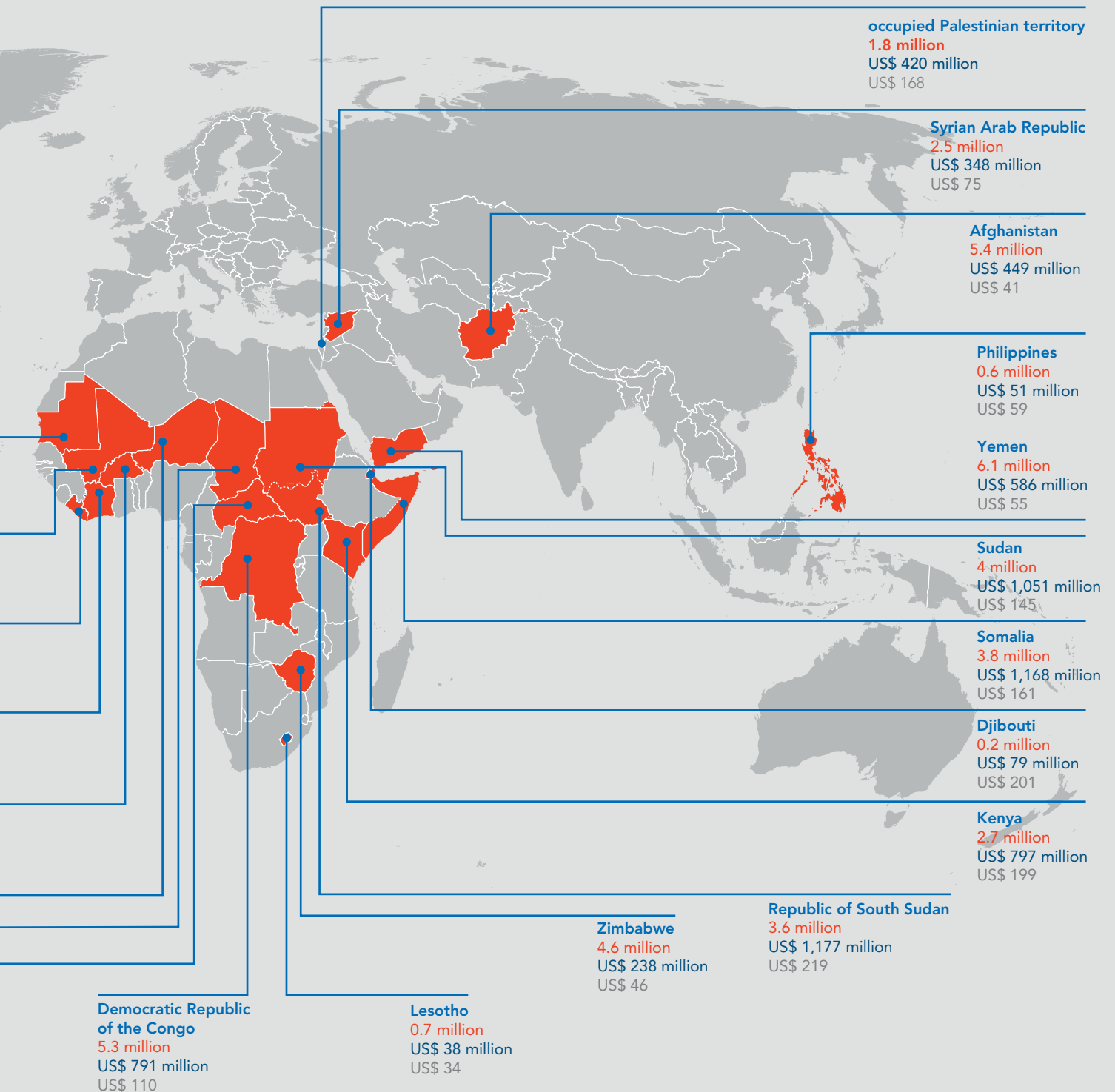


 Countries with an inter-agency appeal in 2012

**Country name**  
**Target population**  
**Funding**  
 Spending per beneficiary

Source: UN OCHA FTS, inter-agency appeal documents.

FIGURE 3

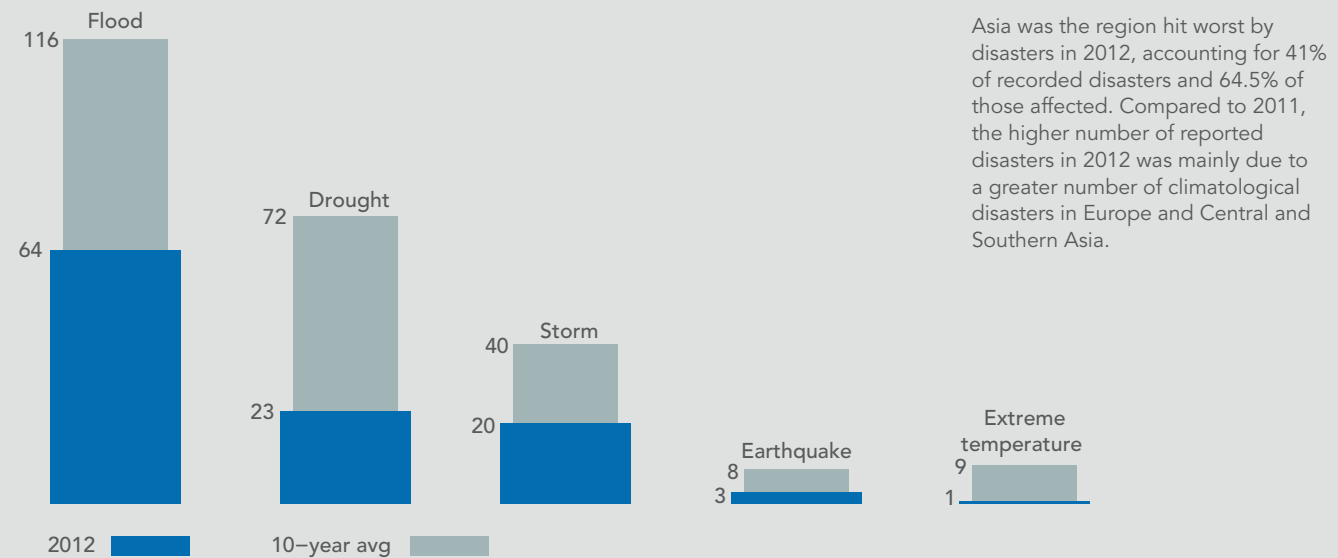


In 2012, there were 357 disasters triggered by natural hazards – less than the previous decade’s average of 394. Human impacts were also less than average. Disasters affected 124.5 million people, compared with an average of 268 million per year over 2002-2011. The number of people killed – 9,655 – was the lowest of the decade, mainly because there were no major earthquakes. However, economic losses were higher than average at US\$ 157 billion. Absolute losses were concentrated in high income countries, although losses relative to GDP are generally much higher in low income countries.

Total number of people affected by disasters in 2012 (million)

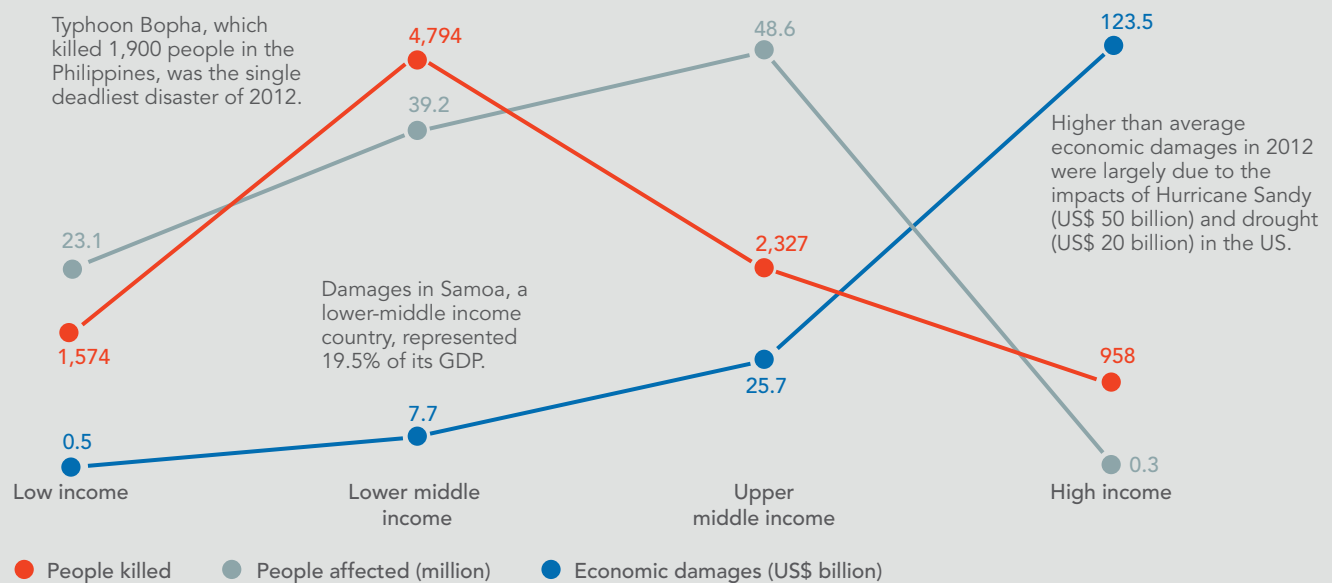
FIGURE 4

Source: EM-DAT.



People affected, killed and economic damages by new disasters in 2012 by country income group

FIGURE 5

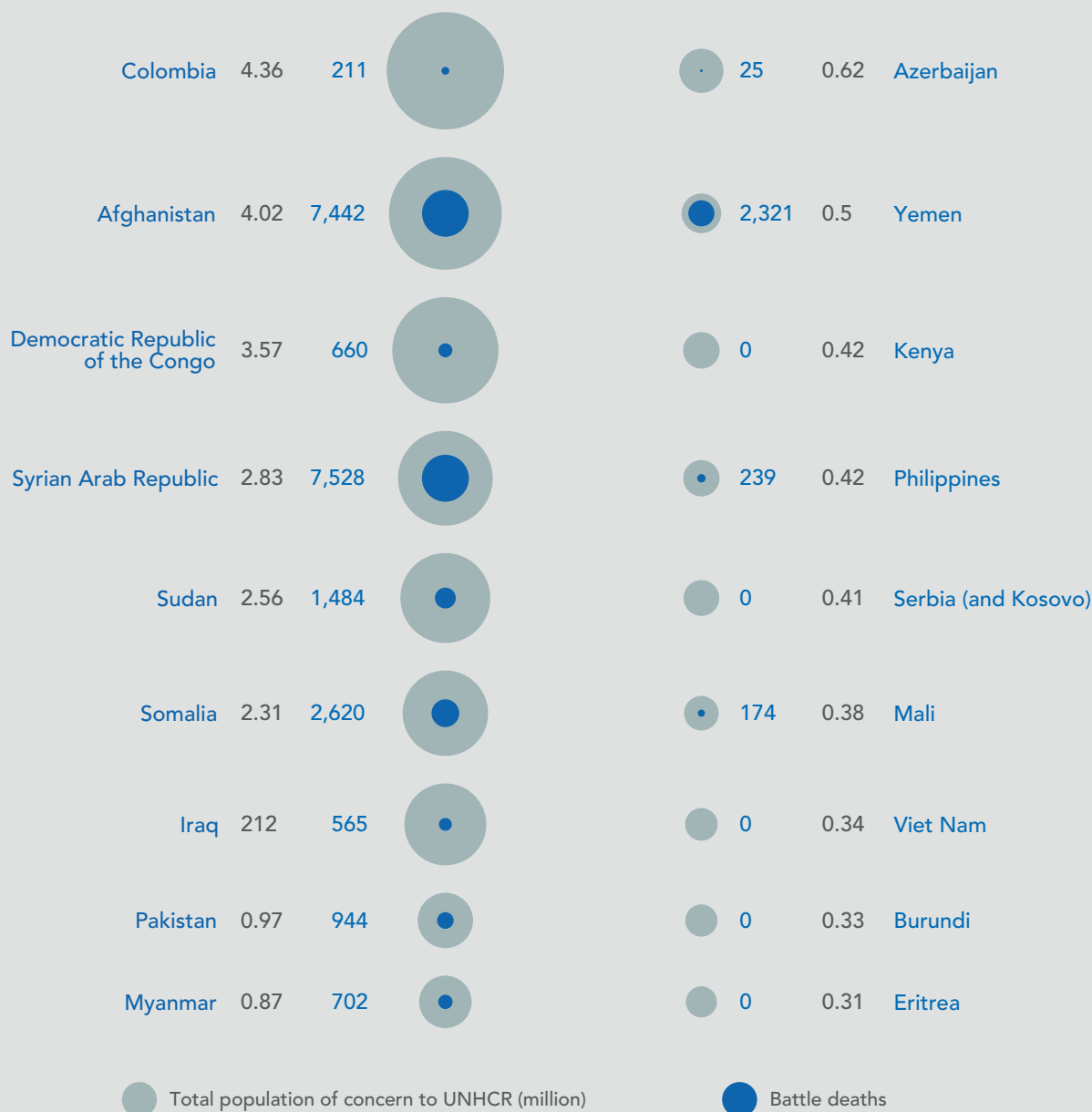


Source: EM-DAT, World Bank WDI.

In 2012, conflict and persecution forced an average of 23,000 people per day to leave their homes and seek protection elsewhere, either within the borders of their countries or in other countries. Globally, 45.2 million people were in situations of displacement at the end of 2012 – the highest number since 1994. The crisis in Syria was a major new factor in global displacement. Figure 6 shows the total number of people displaced according to their country of origin, as measured in 2012. It also shows the number of battle-related deaths associated with conflict in the same countries in 2012.

Total displacement and battle-related deaths for major displacement situations in 2012

FIGURE 6



# Humanitarian assistance in 2012

People affected by humanitarian crises receive help in many ways. Local communities, national and local government, civil society and the private sector almost always provide the most immediate help. Local humanitarian assistance is rarely measured and difficult to quantify, but may be the most significant type during most crises. National assistance is sometimes measured but is difficult to compare across countries. Often, assistance is measured in terms of funding, which is ultimately turned into organizational capacity to implement projects that are intended to help affected people.

Local and national humanitarian assistance

FIGURE 7



National governments have the primary responsibility to prevent and respond to crises. However, their efforts are poorly quantified. The US FEMA had a budget of US\$ 14 billion in 2012, approximately half went to disaster relief. Other governments, such as China, India and Japan also have large expenditures on domestic relief.



Countries that reported to UN OCHA FTS spent US\$33 million on domestic humanitarian assistance in 2012. Sudan reported the largest domestic donor contributions to humanitarian crises between 2003 and 2012 of US\$105 million. This compares to over US\$8 billion funding for Sudan through inter-agency appeals over the same period.



National governments also provide significant assistance to people fleeing crises in neighbouring countries. For example, as of June 2013, Turkey had spent US\$1.5 billion on assistance for Syrian refugees.



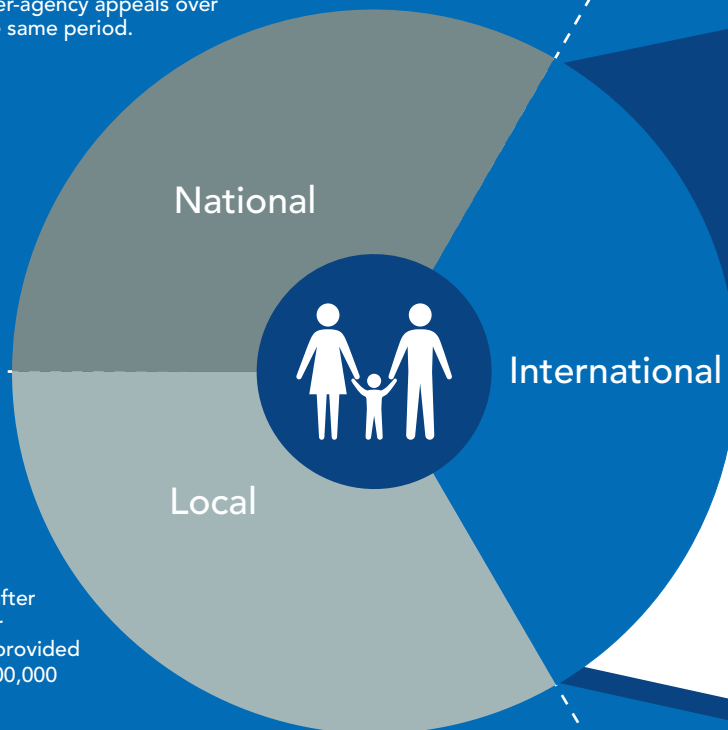
According to ALNAP, there are some 2,800 national humanitarian NGOs—two-thirds of the total humanitarian NGOs identified. In 2009, less than 2 per cent of international humanitarian funding went to national NGOs.



In Sudan in 2009, national and local organizations stepped into roles of providing services to more than 2 million internally displaced persons after the expulsion of 13 international NGOs. For example, local partners of Oxfam America provided water, sanitation and hygiene supplies to 200,000 displaced people in camps.



In the aftermath of the 2010 Haiti earthquake, the first assistance came from survivors working to dig others out of the rubble. Some of the first shelter was provided by local groups. Local radio stations set up reunification services using information about missing people from social media.

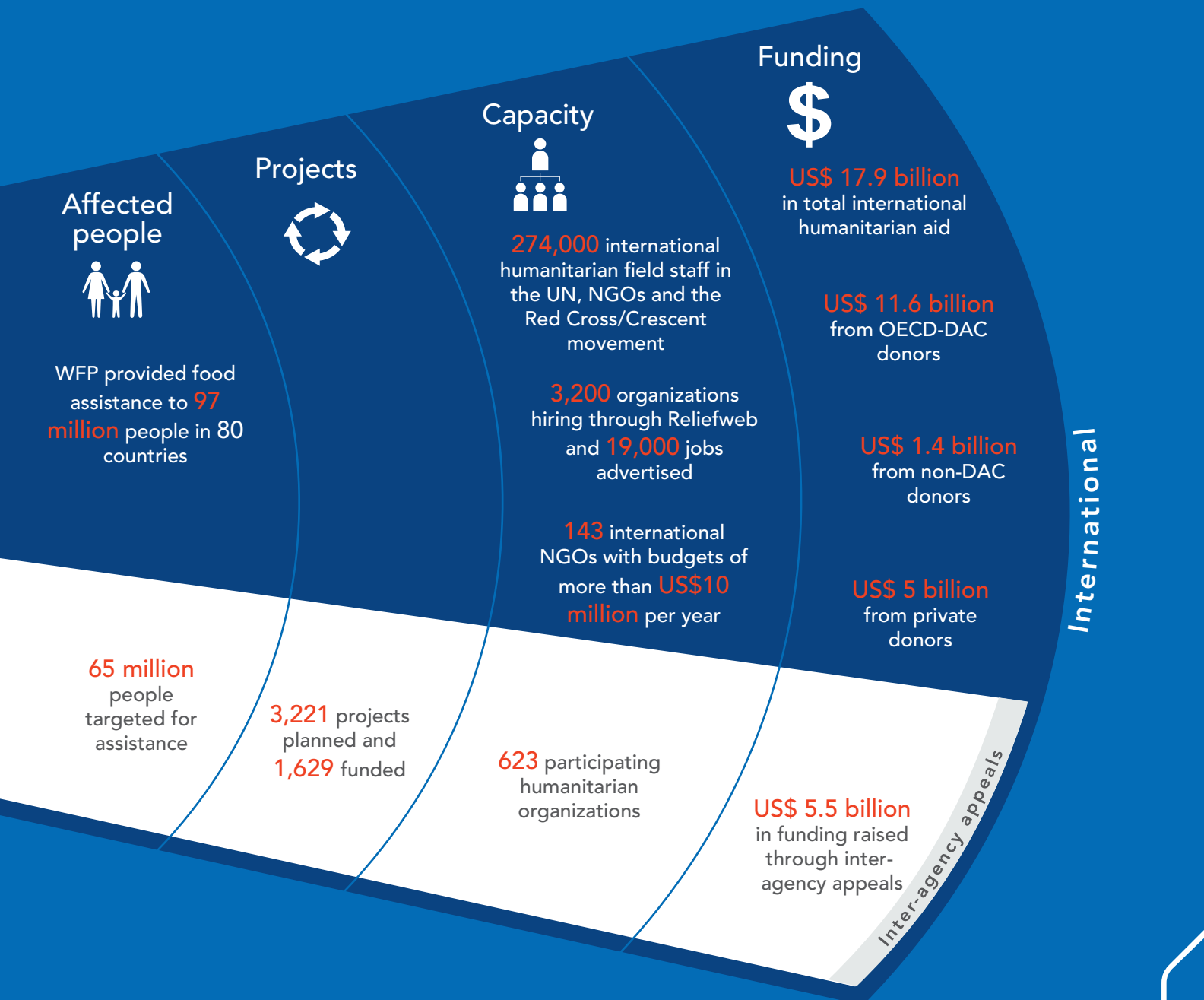


Source: UN OCHA FTS, Development Initiatives, Oxfam America, ALNAP, US FEMA, Turkey AFAD.

International humanitarian assistance is much more likely to be reported than aid from national or local sources. Information on funding is currently the most complete and accurate way we measure assistance. In 2012, donors provided US\$ 17.9 billion in funding for humanitarian assistance. US\$ 5.5 billion of it was channeled through inter-agency appeals. As assistance is transformed from funding into benefits for affected people, it becomes increasingly difficult to measure. There is currently no standardized reporting on the services provided or their impact – especially over the long term.

International humanitarian assistance – from funding to affected people

FIGURE 8



Source: UN OCHA FTS, Development Initiatives, OECD-DAC, Reliefweb, WFP.

During 2012, humanitarian organizations prepared inter-agency appeals for crises in 22 countries. This figure presents funding and project data from the individual appeals. Appeals in 2012 ranged in size from US\$38 million in Lesotho to over US\$ 1 billion in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. The average appeal size was US\$ 419 million. Appeals are very rarely fully funded. Typically the funding received is around two-thirds of what is requested. On average, appeals in 2012 were 62% funded at the end of the year. Liberia was the worst funded appeal (38%), while Zimbabwe was the best funded (88%).

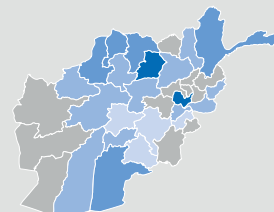
Key data and funding trends for inter-agency appeals in 2012

### Afghanistan

Requested US\$ 448 million

Funded US\$ 222 million

50% of requirements met

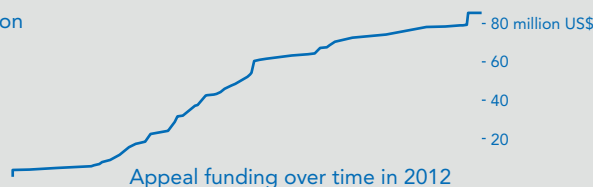


### Burkina Faso

Requested US\$ 126 million

Funded US\$ 86 million

68% of requirements met

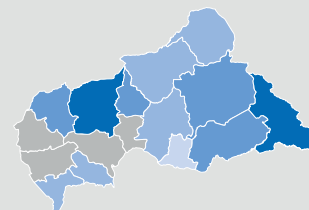
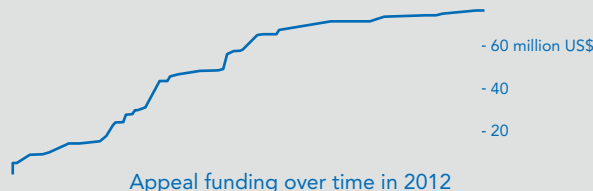


### Central African Republic

Requested US\$ 124 million

Funded US\$ 77 million

62% of requirements met

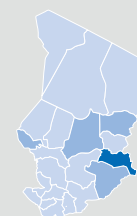
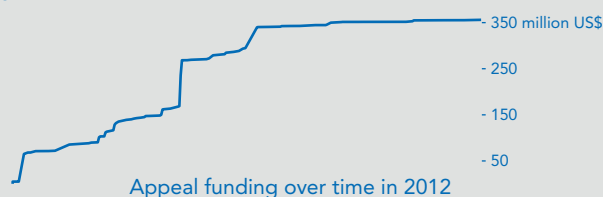


### Chad

Requested US\$ 572 million

Funded US\$ 356 million

62% of requirements met

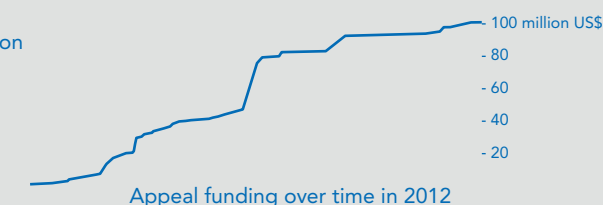


### Côte d'Ivoire

Requested US\$ 161 million

Funded US\$ 101 million

63% of requirements met



Source: Inter-agency appeal documents, UN OCHA FTS.



FIGURE 9

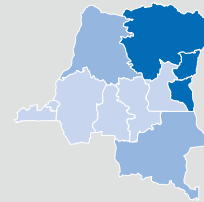
Appeals receive funding at different rates. The rate can increase when a crisis worsens or when it receives media attention. In response to the food crisis in the Sahel, new appeals were launched in April for Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso and those for Chad and Niger were expanded. This explains the increase in funding to those appeals. The maps show the location of projects funded by the appeals. Location information was not available for all countries and projects, and in some cases it is not relevant. The maps therefore provide only an approximate picture of the location of assistance.

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

Requested US\$ 791 million

Funded US\$ 582 million

74% of requirements met



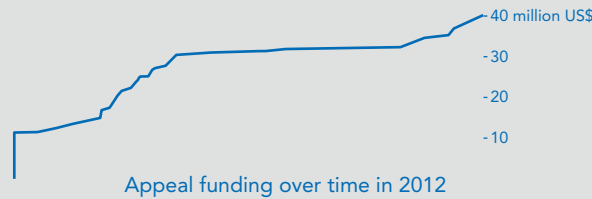
18% of projects mapped

### Djibouti

Requested US\$ 79 million

Funded US\$ 40 million

51% of requirements met



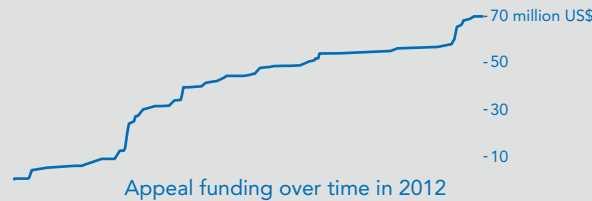
No data

### Haiti

Requested US\$ 151 million

Funded US\$ 70 million

46% of requirements met



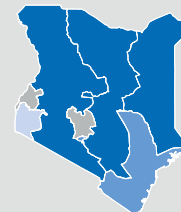
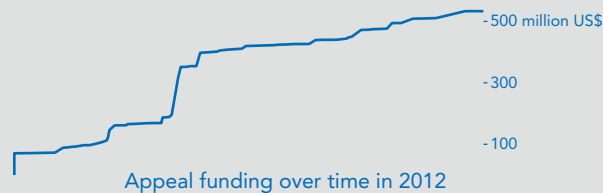
65% of projects mapped

### Kenya

Requested US\$ 797 million

Funded US\$ 537 million

67% of requirements met



76% of projects mapped

### Lesotho

Requested US\$ 38 million

Funded US\$ 24 million

62% of requirements met

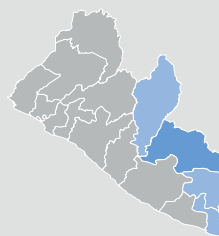


No data

At least 1 project  2 to 5  6 to 10  More than 10 projects

### Liberia

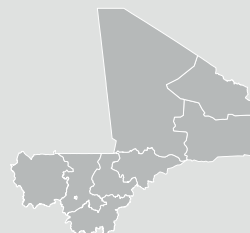
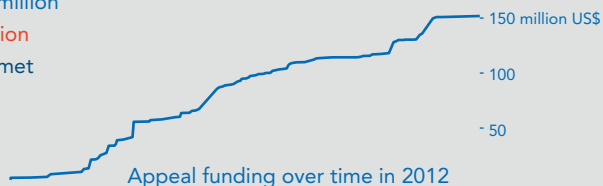
Requested US\$ 98 million  
 Funded US\$ 37 million  
 38% of requirements met



33% of projects mapped

### Mali

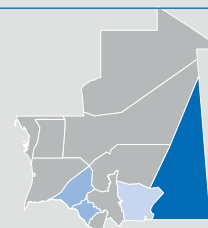
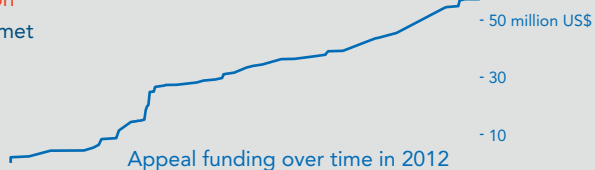
Requested US\$ 215 million  
 Funded US\$ 152 million  
 71% of requirements met



No data

### Mauritania

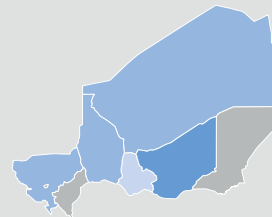
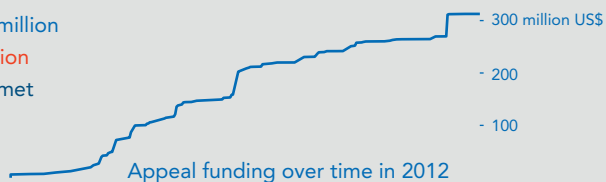
Requested US\$ 92 million  
 Funded US\$ 57 million  
 62% of requirements met



44% of projects mapped

### Niger

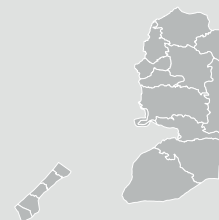
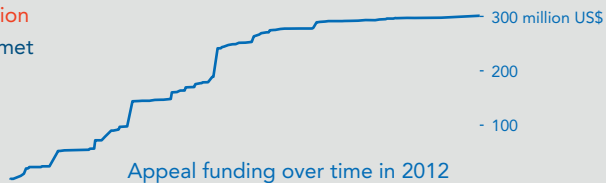
Requested US\$ 490 million  
 Funded US\$ 313 million  
 64% of requirements met



38% of projects mapped

### occupied Palestinian territory

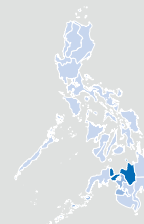
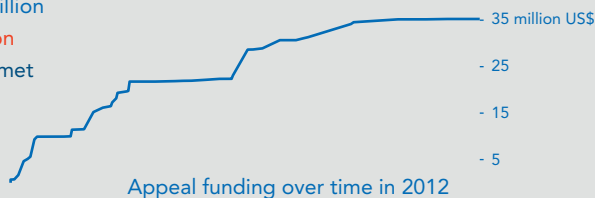
Requested US\$ 420 million  
 Funded US\$ 302 million  
 72% of requirements met



No data

### Philippines

Requested US\$ 51 million  
 Funded US\$ 35 million  
 69% of requirements met



46% of projects mapped

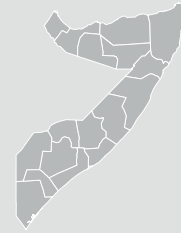
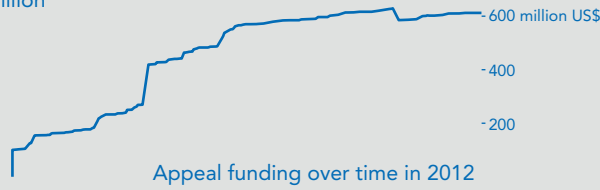
Source: Inter-agency appeal documents, UN OCHA FTS.

### Somalia

Requested US\$ 1,168 million

Funded US\$ 612 million

52% of requirements met

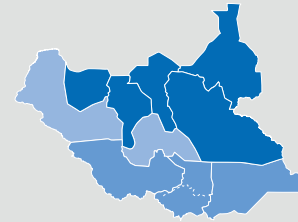


### Republic of South Sudan

Requested US\$ 1,177 million

Funded US\$ 788 million

67% of requirements met

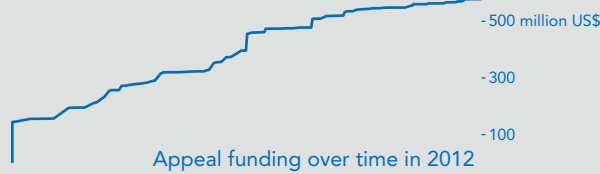


### Sudan

Requested US\$ 1,051 million

Funded US\$ 579 million

55% of requirements met

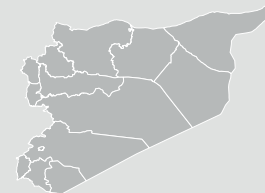
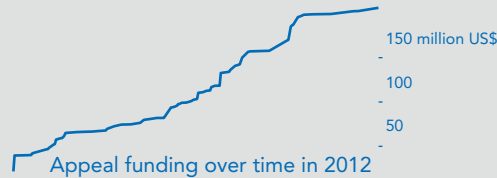


### Syrian Arab Republic

Requested US\$ 348 million

Funded US\$ 188 million

54% of requirements met

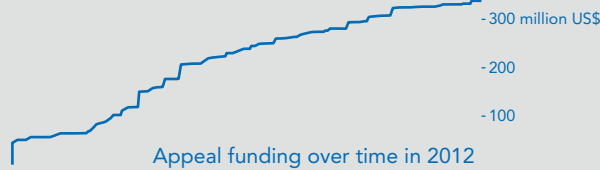


### Yemen

Requested US\$ 586 million

Funded US\$ 338 million

58% of requirements met

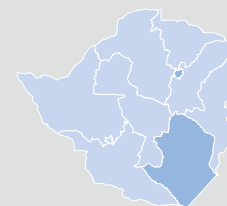
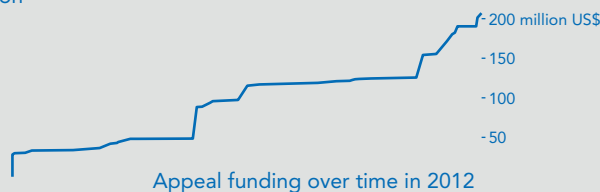


### Zimbabwe

Requested US\$ 238 million

Funded US\$ 210 million

88% of requirements met

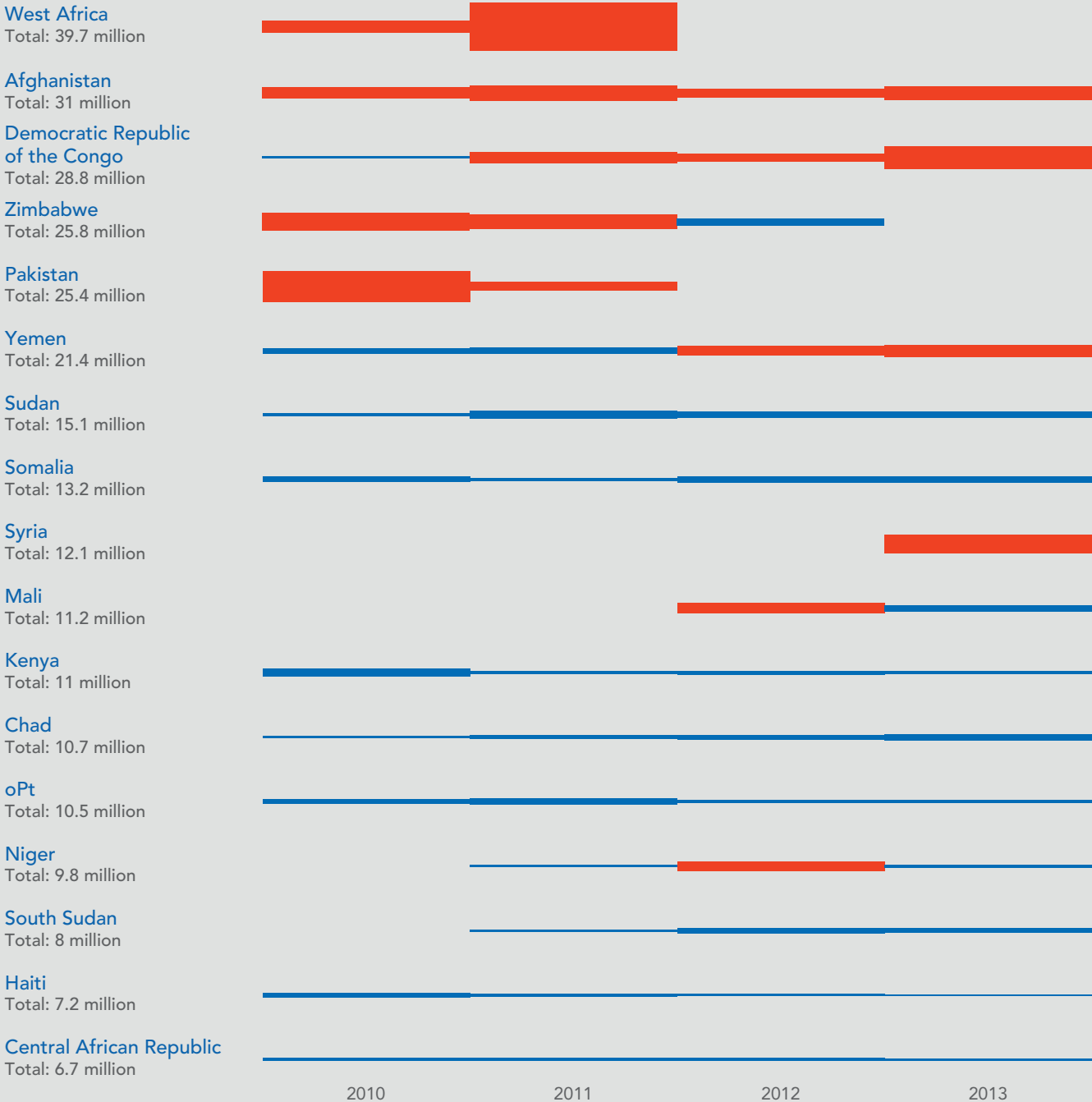


At least 1 project  2 to 5  6 to 10  More than 10 projects

# Trends – humanitarian needs

During the preparation of inter-agency appeals, humanitarian organizations identify a target number of people to receive aid. The process is complicated and not always consistent between countries, although it is improving. This figure shows trends in the numbers of people in need, based on recent appeals. It shows that the crises that affect most people in a single year usually also last several years. It is in such protracted crises that the majority of needs exist. The crisis in Afghanistan has affected most people over the last 4 years.

Number of people targeted for assistance in inter-agency appeals 2010-2013



Source: Inter-agency appeal documents.

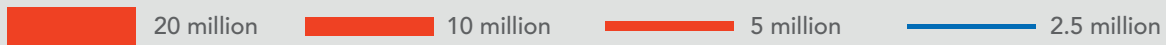
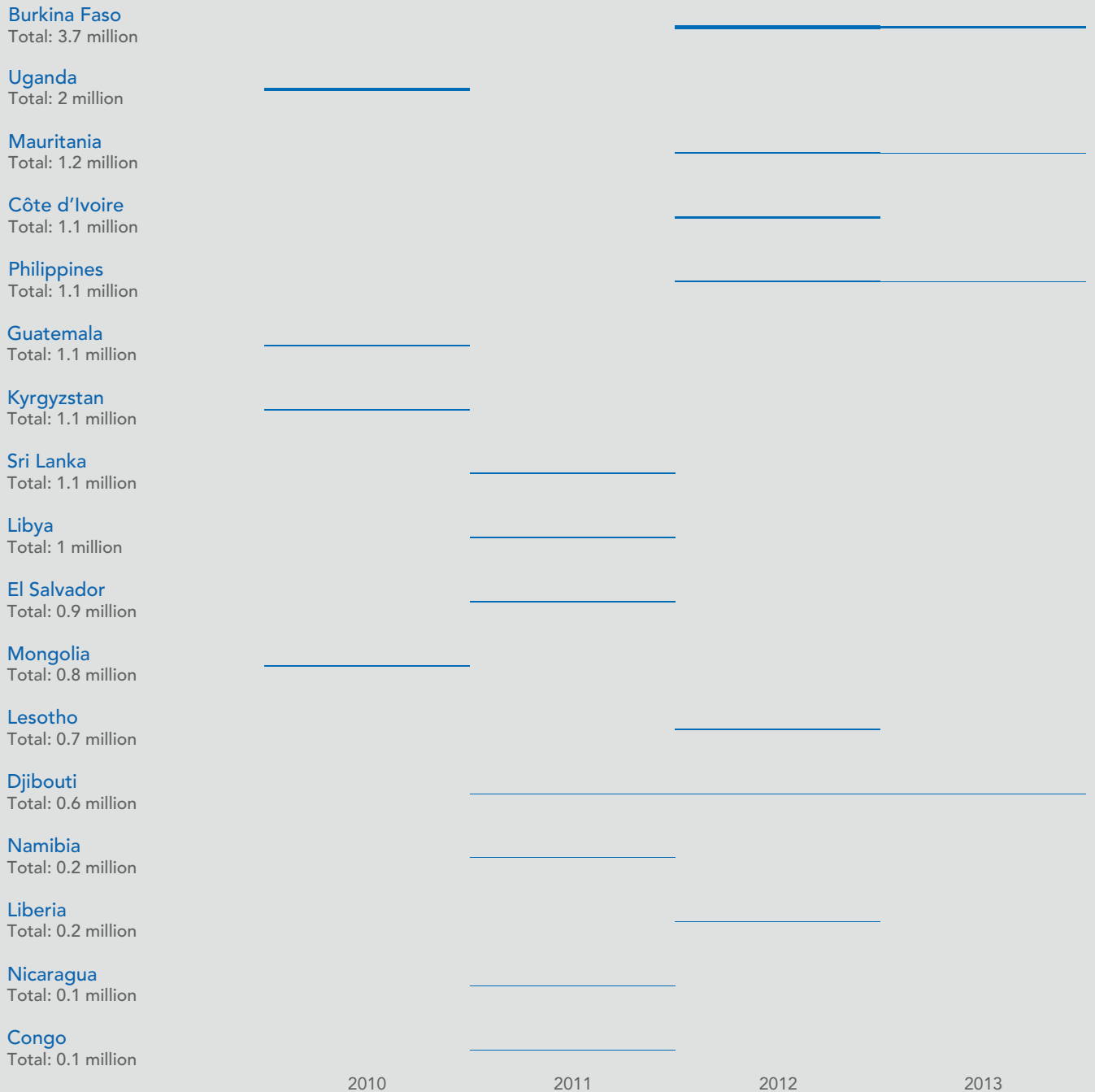


FIGURE 10



# Trends – disasters

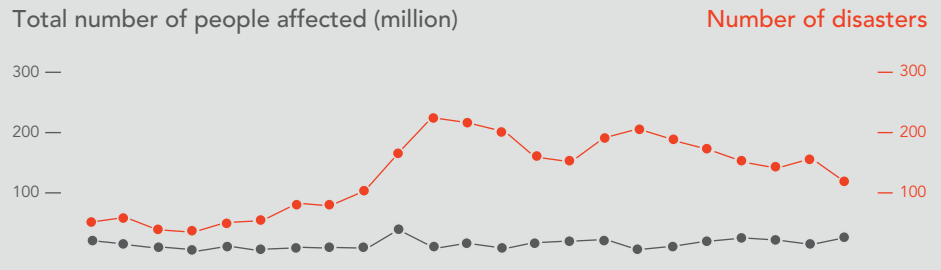
From 1990 to 2012, the number of disasters and number of people affected have increased globally. The most significant increases have been in Sub-Saharan Africa – where the number of disasters per year more than doubled – and in Asia, the world's most disaster-prone region. Some of the increases may be due to improvements in reporting. However, the increased exposure of people to natural hazards, for example when they settle on dangerous floodplains, is a major factor. Climate change has also been found to be changing the frequency, intensity and location of hazards.

## Regional trends in disasters 1990-2012

FIGURE 11

### Sub-Saharan Africa

The number of disasters increased more in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region between 1990 and 2012. This may be related to high rates of population growth. Single flood events affected 8 million people in Niger and 7 million in Nigeria in 2009 and 2012 respectively.



### Latin America and the Caribbean

Hurricanes and associated flooding are responsible for most disasters in the region, affecting a number of countries each season. Occasional earthquakes also affect the region, as in 2010 when 220,000 died in Haiti, making it the most deadly single disaster of the period.



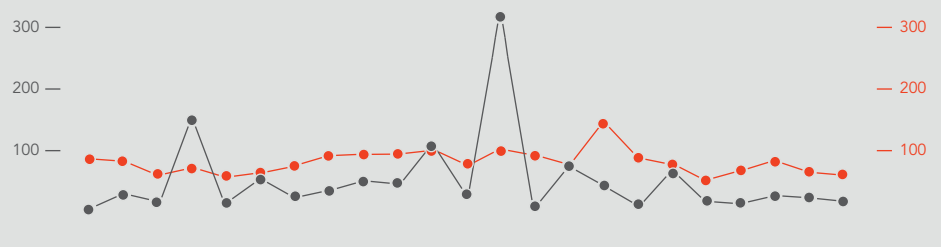
### Middle East and North Africa

The number of disasters increased slightly between 1990 and 2012, although the Middle East and North Africa is one of the least affected regions. The Bam earthquake of 2003, which killed 27 thousand people, was the deadliest disaster of the period.



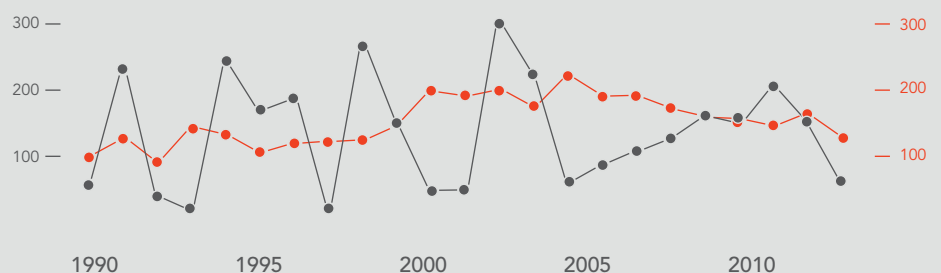
### South Asia

Over the period between 1990 and 2012, the region experienced several years with large spikes in the number of people affected by disasters. For example, a drought in the Uttar Pradesh region of India affected 300 million in 2002.



### East Asia and Pacific

All types of natural hazard affect the world's most disaster-prone region and affect hundreds of millions each year. Many of the disasters that affect most people are floods in China, like the ones in 2003 and 2010, which affected 150 million and 134 million people, respectively.



Source: EM-DAT.

# Trends – conflict and displacement

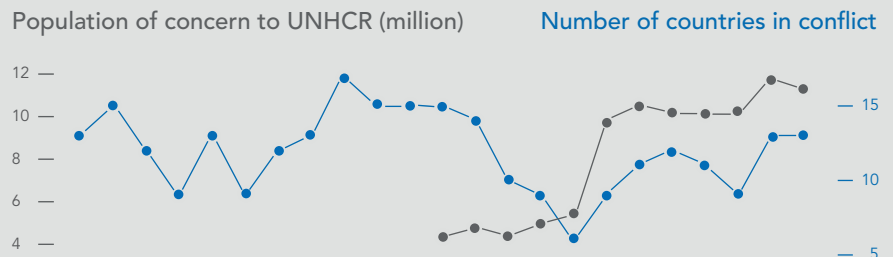
The number of countries experiencing conflict generally decreased in most regions of the world between 1990 and 2012. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of countries experiencing conflict increased in the 1990s, decreased dramatically in the early 2000s, and then increased again to its 1990 level. However, over the last decade, the number of people displaced by conflict has increased in all regions except South Asia. It reached an 18-year global high of 45.2 million people in 2012. Conflicts in Afghanistan, DRC, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan and Syria contributed to much of the increase.

Regional trends in conflict and displacement 1990-2012

FIGURE 12

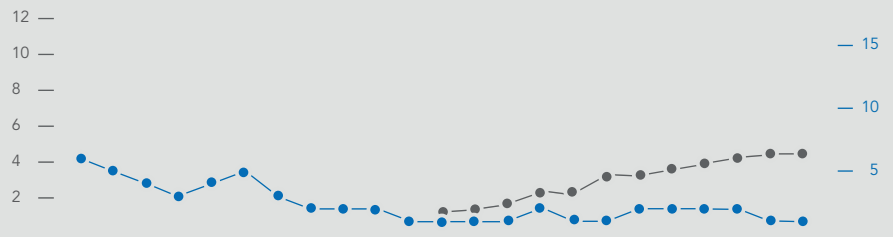
## Sub-Saharan Africa

The Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Somalia have accounted for more than 50% of all displaced persons in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2005. The same countries accounted for more than 70% of all displaced persons since 2010.



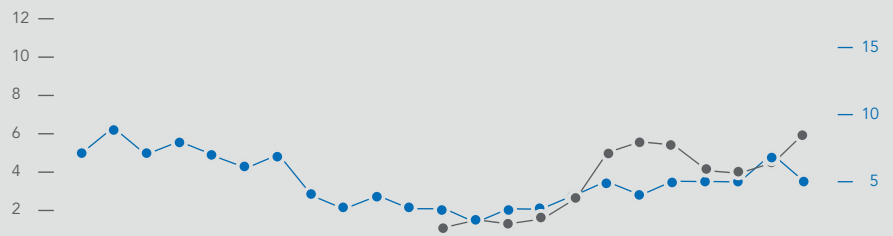
## Latin America and the Caribbean

Most displaced people in Latin America and the Caribbean region originate in Colombia. In 2012, more people were displaced as a result of conflict in Colombia than any other country. There were 4.4 million people of concern to UNHCR, 3.9 million of whom were internally displaced.



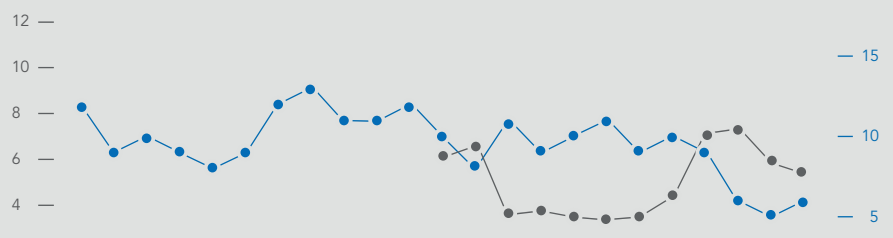
## Middle East and North Africa

Syria and Iraq accounted for more than 80% of the population of concern to UNHCR in the Middle East and North Africa in 2012. Syria accounted for the largest number of new refugees in 2012, during which almost 650,000 people fled to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.



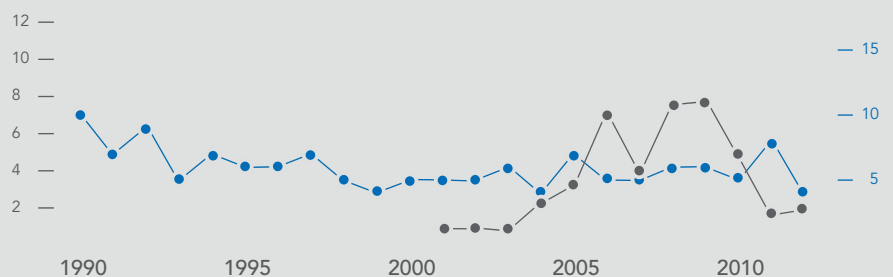
## South Asia

As of 2012, the highest number of displaced people of any country in the region (4.1 million) originated in Afghanistan. One out of every four refugees in the world in 2012 was from Afghanistan. Neighbouring Pakistan was host to the largest number of refugees worldwide (1.6 million).



## East Asia and Pacific

Although the number of countries involved in conflict in East Asia and the Pacific has remained largely steady since 2000, the number of people displaced increased significantly between 2005 and 2010. Displacement in the Philippines and Timor-Leste contributed to the increase.

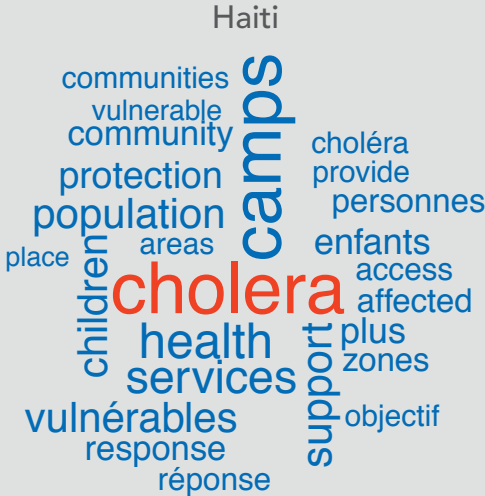
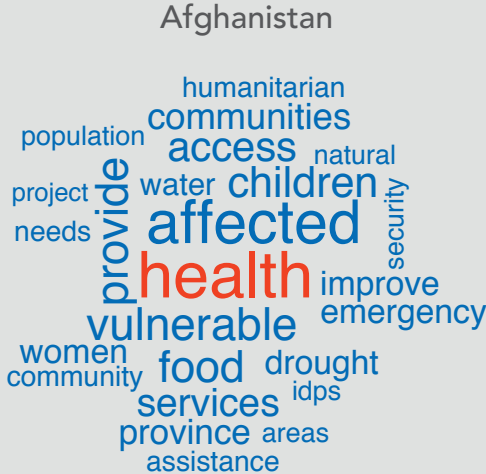


Source: UNHCR, UCDP.

# Analysis of humanitarian needs in 2012

In 2012, humanitarian organizations proposed more than 3,200 projects in 22 countries as part of the inter-agency appeals process. Each project has a qualitative statement of its objectives. These word clouds show an analysis of all the words that appeared in project objective statements. The size and color of words represents their frequency. Although it can only provide a rough indication, this kind of data can give an interesting insight into the perception of humanitarian needs in each country, as well as how the combined projects address the priorities identified in the planning process.

## Analysis of project objectives in selected countries



Source: UN OCHA FTS.



An accurate, timely and accessible needs assessment lays the groundwork for effective response to a humanitarian crisis. Coordinated needs assessments are carried out in partnership with all humanitarian actors in order to assess the humanitarian situation and to identify the needs of the affected people. Local and national authorities, civil society and affected communities are encouraged to participate. For the 2014 planning cycle, humanitarian organizations will prepare a joint humanitarian needs overview document, which will identify priority needs and inform their strategic planning.

FIGURE 13



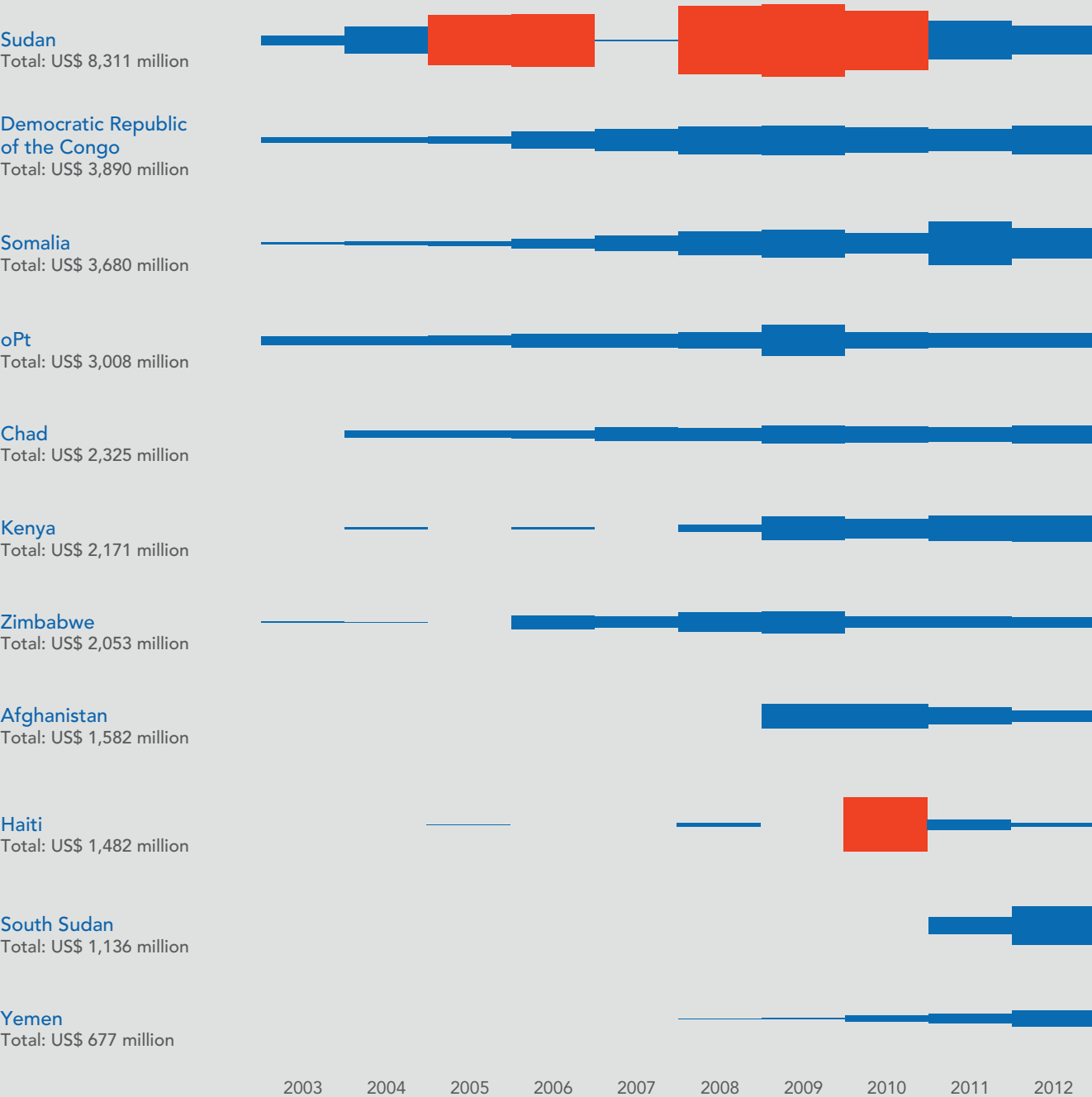
Most frequent word for other appeals:

Burkina Faso – Food; Central African Republic – Access; Côte d'Ivoire – Vulnérables; Chad – Food; Djibouti – Drought; Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kivu; Liberia – Food; Mauritania – Alimentaire; Niger – Children; occupied Palestinian Territory – Output; Republic of South Sudan – Vulnerable; Syria – Government; Yemen – Affected; Zimbabwe – Support.

# Trends – appeals

Figure 14 shows the size of inter-agency appeals over the period from 2003 to 2012. Appeals over US\$1 billion in a single year are shown in orange. Sudan had the highest overall funding requirements. Three crises (Sudan, DRC and Somalia) accounted for 50 per cent of all funding requested through the appeals over the last decade. Five accounted for 70 per cent, ten for 90 per cent. The vast majority of humanitarian funding requirements are in response to a few protracted crises. Few crises show signs of long-term improvement and many are recurrent, while new crises emerge each year.

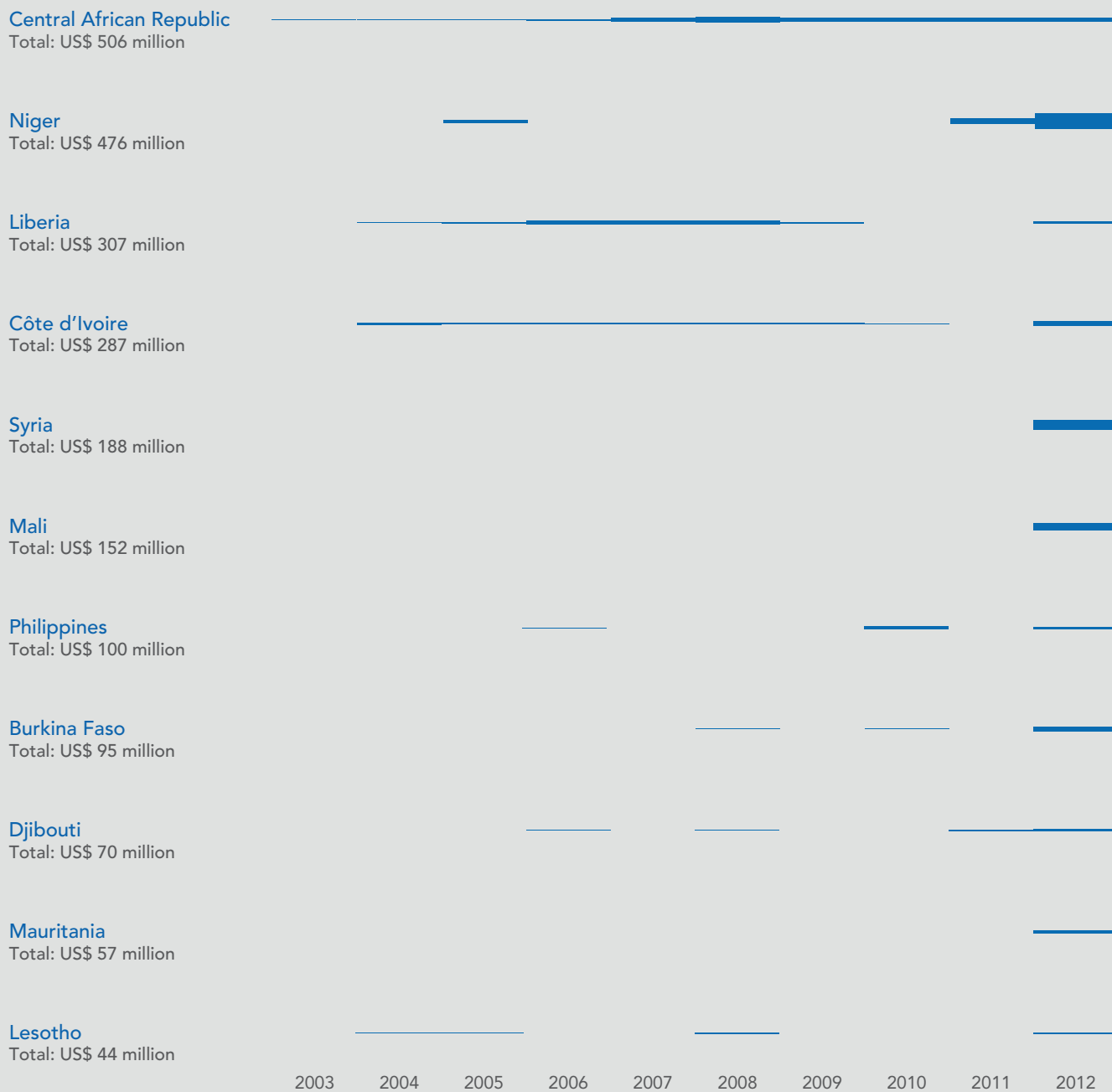
Funding requirements of inter-agency appeals 2003-2012



Source: UN OCHA FTS.



FIGURE 14



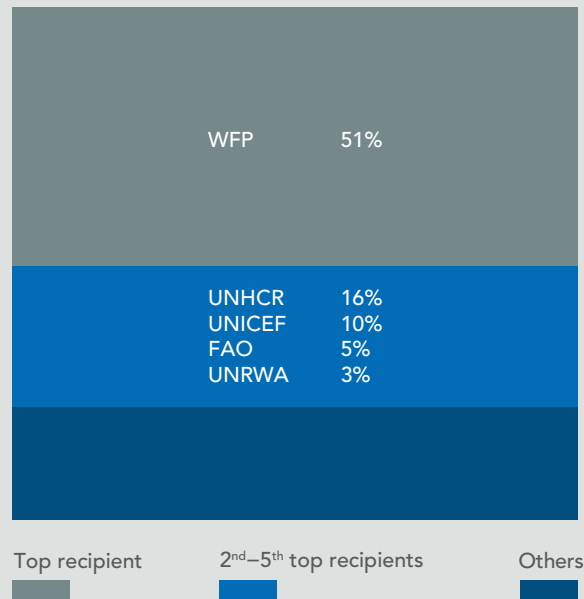
# Distribution of funds across organizations in 2012

Inter-agency appeals fund humanitarian assistance carried out by international and national NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and UN agencies. These figures show which organizations receive most funding through the appeals process. Overall, WFP is the biggest recipient, receiving more than half of all funding. Five UN agencies receive 70 per cent of all funding. Those same organizations also receive the vast majority of funding for the sectors in which they specialize. However, many of the projects funded are implemented by local and national NGO partners.

Distribution of inter-agency appeal funding by organization in 2012

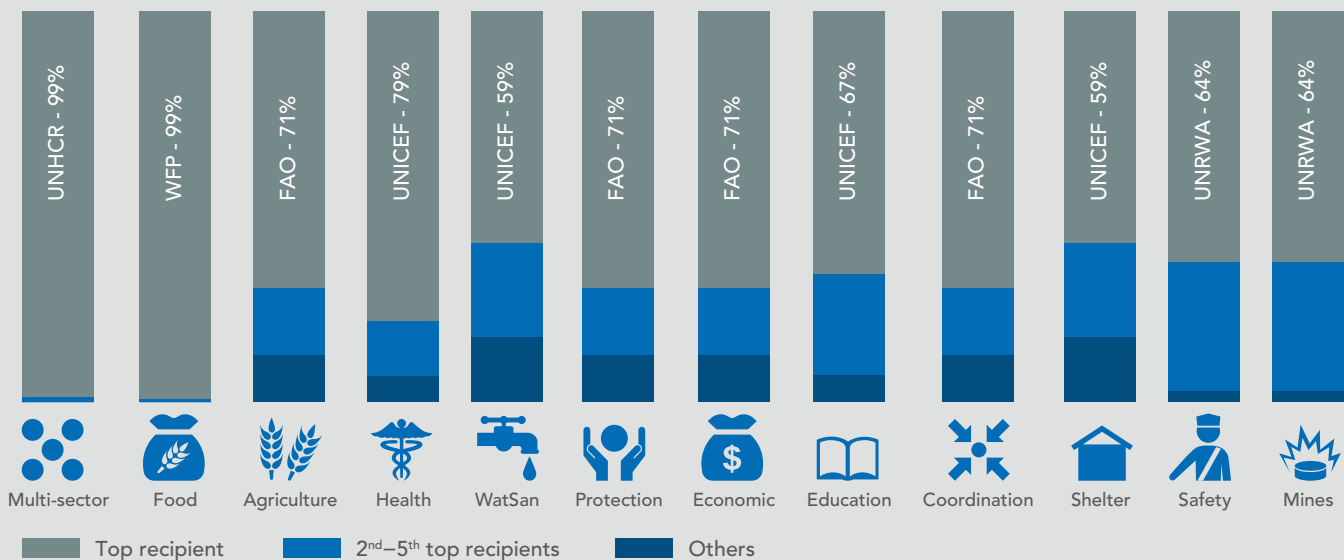
FIGURE 15

Source: UN OCHA FTS.



Distribution of inter-agency appeal funding by organization and sector in 2012

FIGURE 16



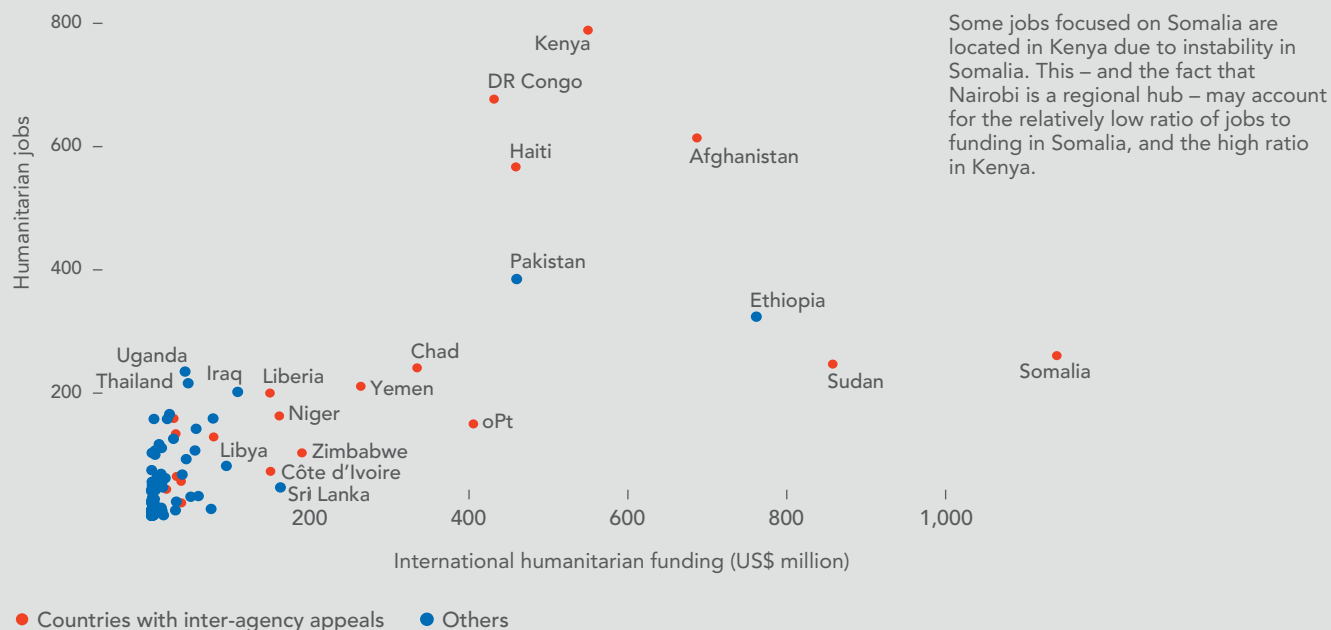
Source: UN OCHA FTS.

# International humanitarian funding and jobs in 2012

Analysis of non-traditional data can offer new insights into humanitarian assistance. These figures show analysis of job vacancies on the Reliefweb website, which is used by humanitarian organizations to hire international staff. Job postings provide a way to track the resource demands of crises in real time. Perhaps surprisingly, in 2012, there was only a loose correlation between the location of jobs and humanitarian funding. The profile of jobs also varies between contexts. For example, jobs requiring 3-5 years of experience are most likely to be located in countries experiencing crises.

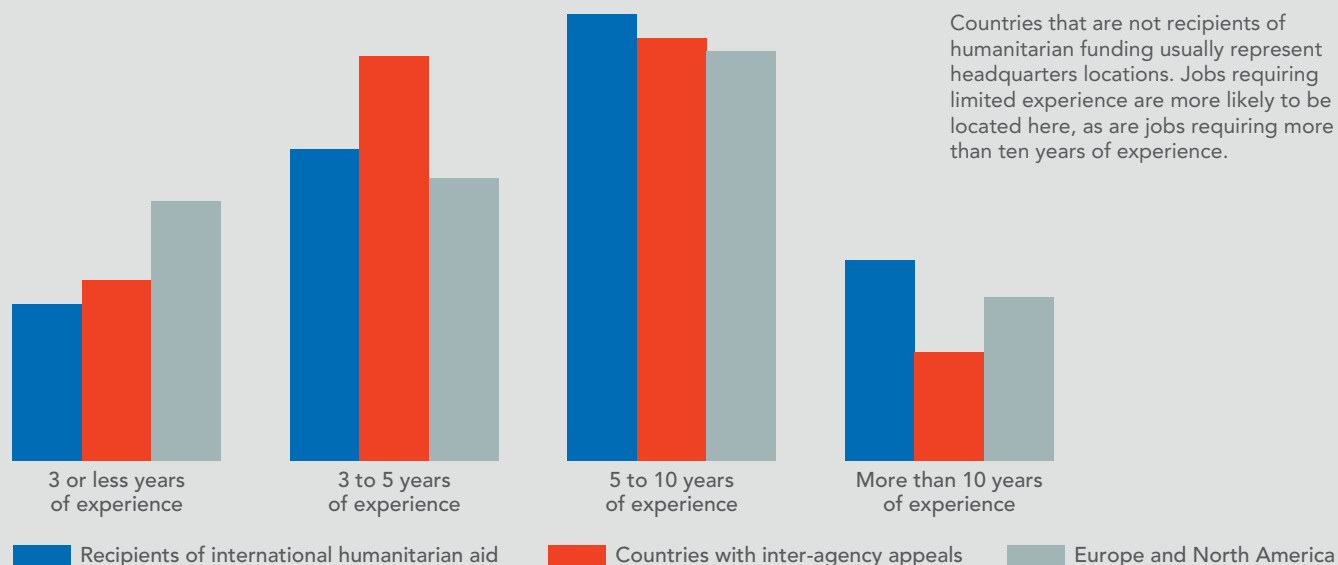
International humanitarian jobs by location and humanitarian funding in 2012

FIGURE 17



International humanitarian jobs by experience and context in 2012

FIGURE 18



Source: OCHA ReliefWeb, Development Initiatives.

## International humanitarian aid in perspective

International humanitarian assistance is only one source of funding that can support people in countries with humanitarian crises. Although it is significant, humanitarian funding was quite small in comparison to other funding flows in countries with inter-agency appeals in 2012. Government revenues are the largest source of funding. The value of remittances is roughly twice that of all Official Development Assistance. Remittances to low and lower-middle income countries have increased four-fold in the last decade.

Total funding flows to countries with inter-agency appeals in 2012

FIGURE 19

Government revenue  
(excluding grants)  
US\$ 161 billion

Remittances  
(net inflow)  
US\$ 51 billion

Official Development  
Assistance  
US\$ 26 billion

International humanitarian funding – OECD  
US\$ 5.6 billion

International humanitarian funding – non-OECD  
US\$ 396 million

International humanitarian funding – private  
US\$ 264 million

Remittances for humanitarian purposes are not quantified. Remittances to Haiti surged after the 2010 earthquake and 10% of remittances to Somalia (estimated between US\$1.3 and US\$2 billion per year) are thought to be for humanitarian and development purposes.

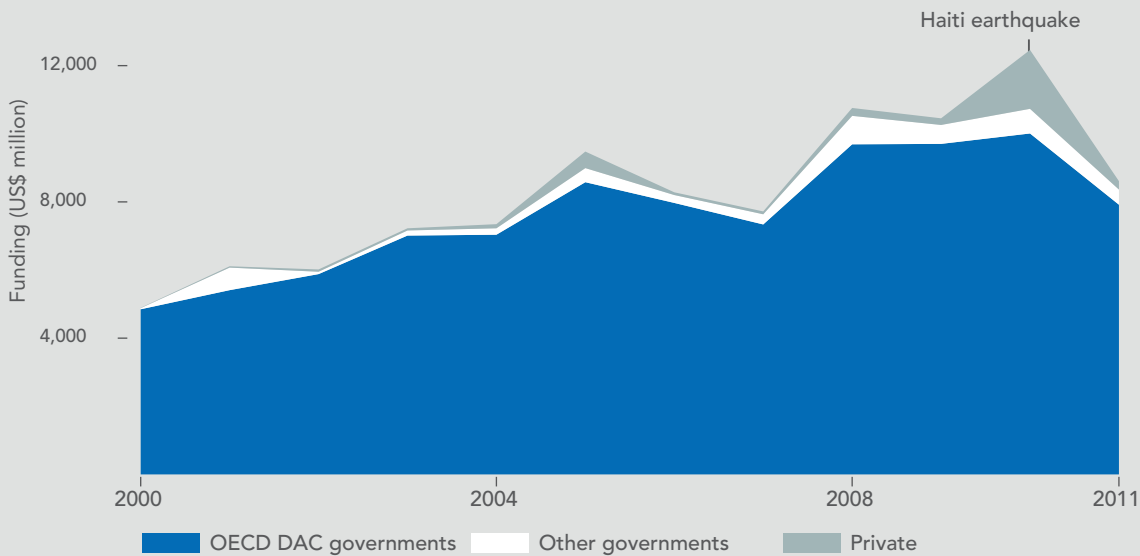
Note:  
OECD figures are from 2011

## Trends – funding

International humanitarian aid financing has roughly doubled in the last decade. OECD-DAC governments provide the overwhelming majority. However, other governments are providing an increasing share. Turkey, for example, contributed over US\$ 1 billion in 2012, making it the fourth largest government donor. Private donations are also increasing, although they tend to be quite volatile, increasing in response to major new crises. For example, there was a large increase in private funding in response to the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. Individuals make 75 per cent of private donations.

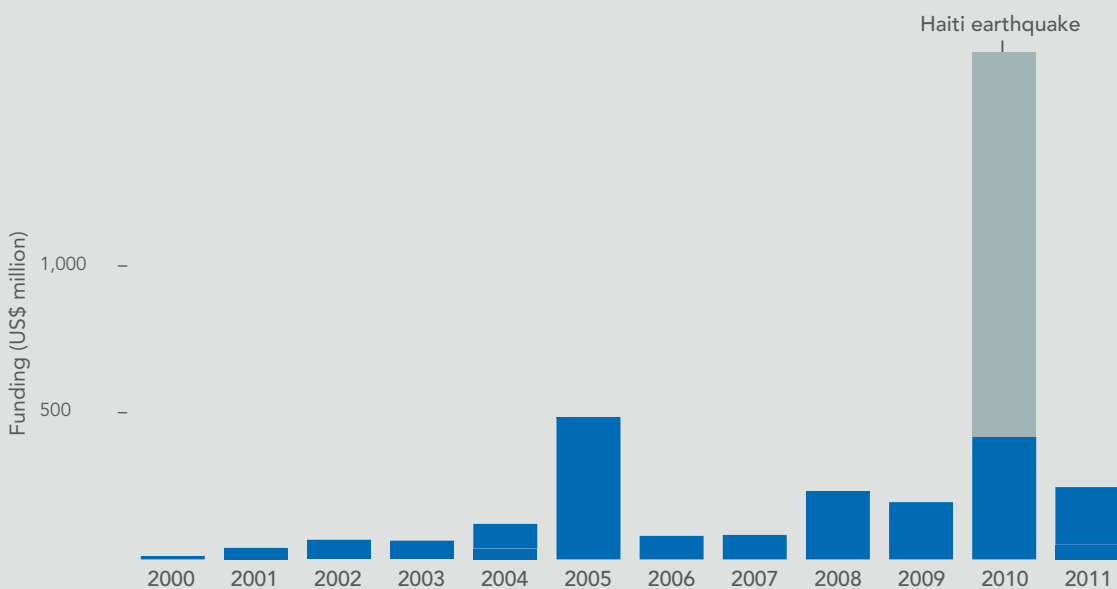
Humanitarian aid financing by donor category 2000-2011

FIGURE 20



Recipients of private voluntary humanitarian aid financing 2000-2011

FIGURE 21



Source: UN OCHA FTS, Development Initiatives.

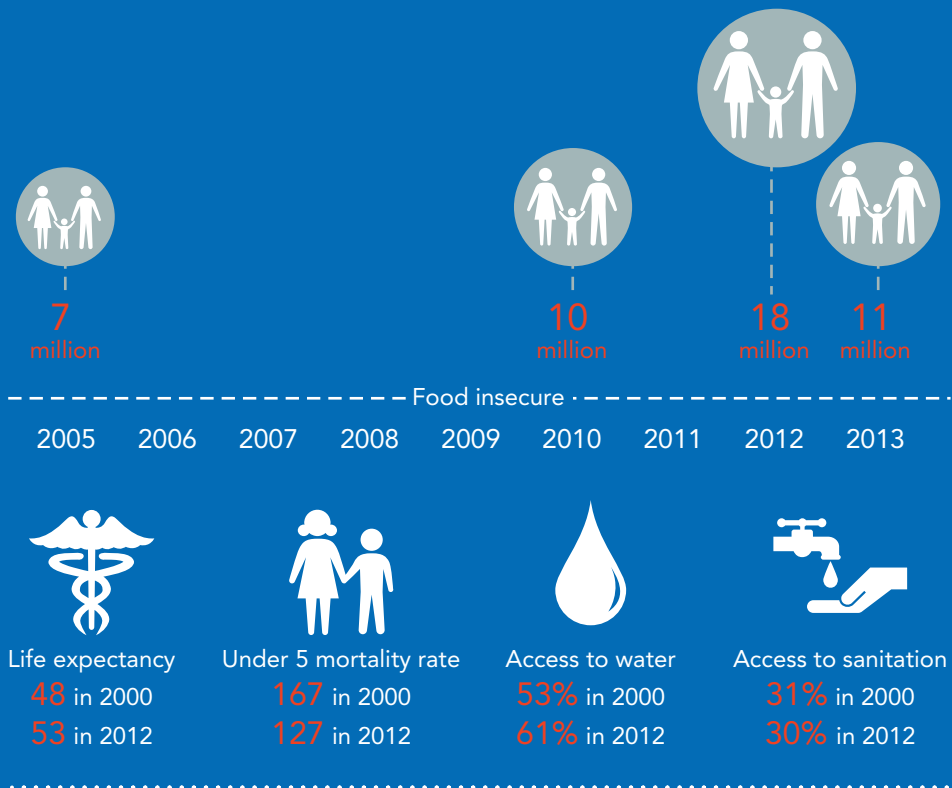
# Trends – aid effectiveness and resilience in the Sahel

In 2012, an acute food and nutritional crisis in the Sahel threatened over 18 million people, including one million children who faced the threat of acute malnutrition. Decreases of up to 50 per cent in cereal production between 2011 and 2012, food prices 50-60 per cent above their five year average, and political instability in Libya and Mali put millions of families at risk. The crisis hit in the context of chronic vulnerability due to cycles of drought combined with environmental degradation, high population growth, acute poverty, and low levels of agricultural investment.

## Aid and its impact in the Sahel

### Recurrent crises and chronic vulnerability

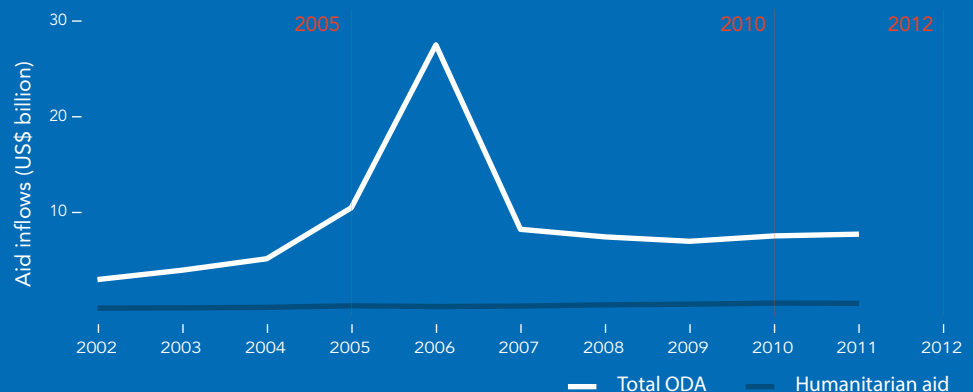
Since 2000, the Sahel has experienced four severe food and nutrition crises. It is estimated that these recur every three to five years, and are probably becoming more frequent due to climate change and accelerating population growth. The required cost of humanitarian response to these crises has increased dramatically from US\$196 million in 2005 to US\$ 1.6 billion in 2012. Over the same period, improvements in baseline development indicators have been modest and the people of the region remain chronically vulnerable to climate, food price and political shocks.



### Aid flows and outcomes

Since 2000, aid to the Sahel region has steadily increased in real terms. However, there is extreme inconsistency in aid flows. Aid increased considerably in response to the crisis of 2005. However, it came too late to prevent its most devastating effects. And it decreased just as quickly – falling by 27% from 2006 to 2007 – limiting investment in longer term projects that could prevent the next crisis.

### Aid flows to the Sahel 2002-2012



Source: World Bank, UNOCHA FTS, OECD DAC.

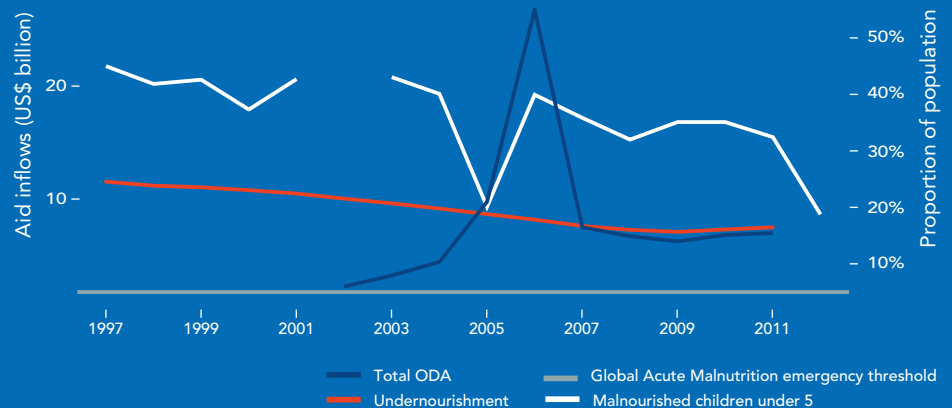


Evaluations of the humanitarian response generally found it to be timely and effective. A total of US\$971 million in humanitarian funding was disbursed in 2012. When compared to the response to a similar drought in 2010, the crisis received more funding, and sooner. After signs of the impending crisis beginning in the fall of 2011, the response began to scale up in January 2012 and a worse catastrophe was averted. Nevertheless, millions of people suffered, raising the question of how governments of the region and their partners can work differently to prevent these recurrent crises.

FIGURE 22

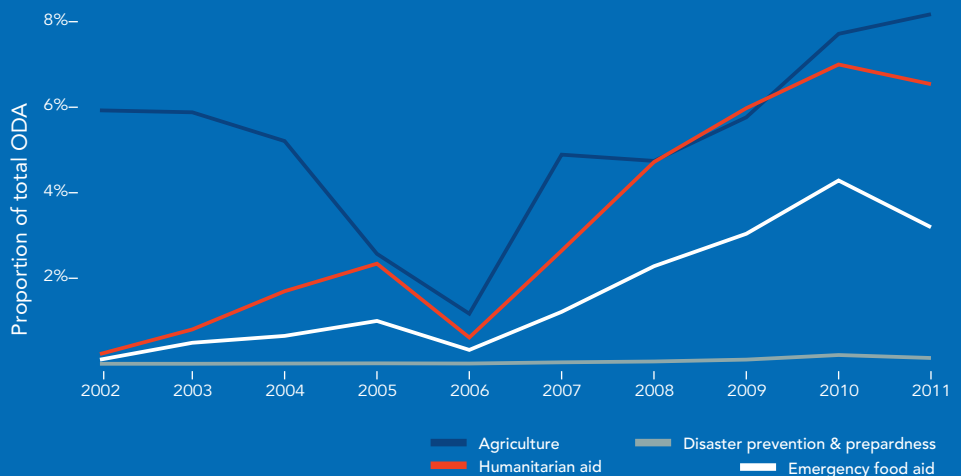
## Aid and food and nutrition outcomes 1997-2012

While there have been improvements in levels of undernourishment in the total population and malnutrition among children, it is not clear if these are associated with increases in aid. There was a reduction in under-5 malnutrition in 2005, presumably as a result of the response to the crisis. However, in 2006 it increased again to previous levels. In such "non-crisis" years, levels are far above emergency thresholds (e.g. 5% for Global Acute Malnutrition), but this is not reflected in aid flows.



## Aid spending on crisis prevention and response 2002-2012

Relatively little aid that goes to the Sahel region is spent on activities that contribute to prevention of future food and nutrition crises. Since the crisis of 2005, agricultural investment has increased considerably. However, humanitarian aid is also increasing, mostly in the form of emergency food aid. This cannot support the long term resilience of vulnerable people. Spending on disaster prevention and preparedness has also remained low.



## A new focus on resilience

The data presented here has major limitations and is open to interpretation. However, it does broadly support the recent conclusion of many aid actors that the approach to aid in the Sahel over recent decades has been ineffective. In particular, the model of short term responses to recurrent crises has not led to long term improvements for affected people. Moving to an approach where humanitarian and development sectors work together to provide better-targeted aid that can build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate and other shocks is a promising alternative. Many recent initiatives signal a shift towards this approach. However, it is still too soon to quantitatively assess their impact.

Source: World Bank.

# Trends – global risks

In the past, conflicts and disasters have been understood as the main drivers of humanitarian need. They are often treated as discrete events, with little analysis of the underlying causes and warning signs. In the 21st century, the landscape of risk is changing more rapidly than ever before. Global risks are recognised as increasingly central to humanitarian crises. They can make people more vulnerable and prevent them from building the resilience necessary to cope with shocks. The protracted and recurrent crises we see around the world today are a direct result of this vulnerability.

## Global risk trends and projections



### Climate Change

Extreme precipitation events over mid-latitude and tropical regions will very likely become more intense and more frequent by 2100, contributing to increased flooding. Droughts will intensify in some seasons and areas.<sup>1</sup> The number of people exposed to coastal flooding in Asia will increase by 50 per cent by 2030.<sup>2</sup> 250 million more Africans will live under conditions of severe water stress by 2020.<sup>3</sup>



### Poverty and inequality

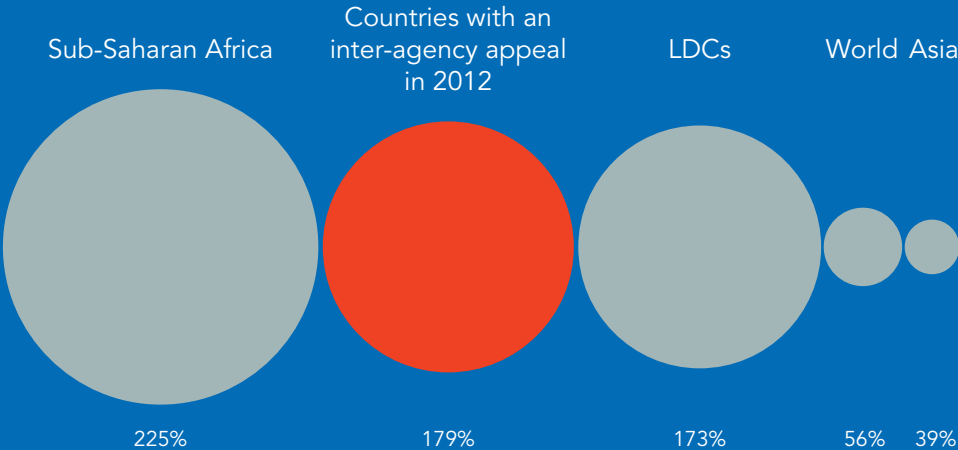
As of 2010, 1.22 billion people still live on less than US\$1.25 a day.<sup>4</sup> Between 2005 and 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa will decrease from 50.9% to 35.8% (388 million to 345 million). Africa's share of global poverty will more than double from 28 to 60% between 2005 and 2015.<sup>5</sup> By 2014, the proportion of the world's poor living in fragile states will reach 50%.<sup>4</sup> Income inequality between citizens of developing countries has increased between 1980 and 2008.<sup>5</sup>



### Population growth

In 2013, the global population reached 7.2 billion. By 2025 it is expected to reach 8 billion, and by 2050, 9.6 billion. Most of the growth will occur in developing regions, which are projected to increase from 5.9 billion in 2013 to 8.2 billion in 2050. The proportion of global population living in current LDCs will increase to 27% by 2100.<sup>6</sup>

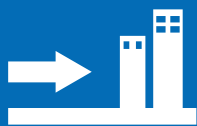
Population growth in selected regions 2000-2050  
Source: UNDESA



Source: 1 IPCC, 2 Vafeidis et al (2011), 3 IPCC, 4 World Bank, 5 Ravallion & Chen (2012), 6 UNDESA, 7 UNDESA, 8 FAO, 9 WHO, 10 UNWATER, 11 UNESCO, 12 OECD, 13 WHO.

In 2013, OCHA and DARA conducted a survey of more than 500 humanitarian experts to understand their perspectives on global risks. Survey respondents considered climate change to be the most important risk that will contribute to humanitarian crises in the future. Poverty and inequality, population growth, urbanisation, and food and water insecurity were also thought to be critical. However, the same experts were not confident that the humanitarian system is able to anticipate and prepare for these risks, with only 11 per cent considering it well prepared to deal with their consequences.

FIGURE 23

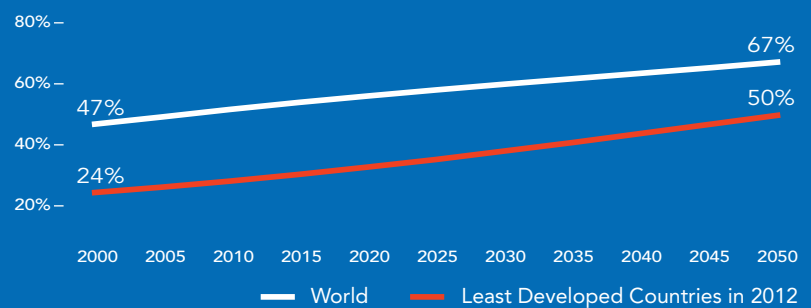


## Urbanisation

The number of people living in urban areas will reach 6.3 billion by 2050. Urban areas will absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades, while at the same time drawing in some of the rural population. Between 2010 and 2050, the urban population will increase by 200% in Africa, and 100% in Asia. By 2050, half of people in LDCs will be living in urban areas.<sup>7</sup>

## Proportion of population living in urban areas 2000-2050

Source: UNDESA

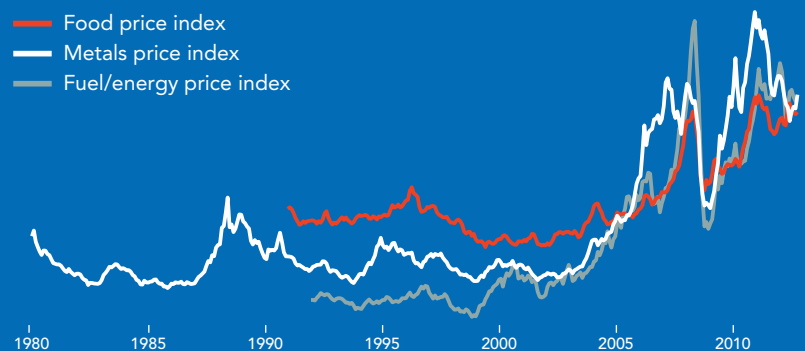


## Food security

A total of 842 million people – or around one in eight people in the world – are estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger. Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment, with more than one in five people hungry. By 2050, global demand for food is expected to have increased by 70%.<sup>8</sup> High and volatile food and commodity prices over recent years have exacerbated the food and nutrition insecurity of poor households.

## Prices indices of selected commodities 1980-2012

Source: IMF



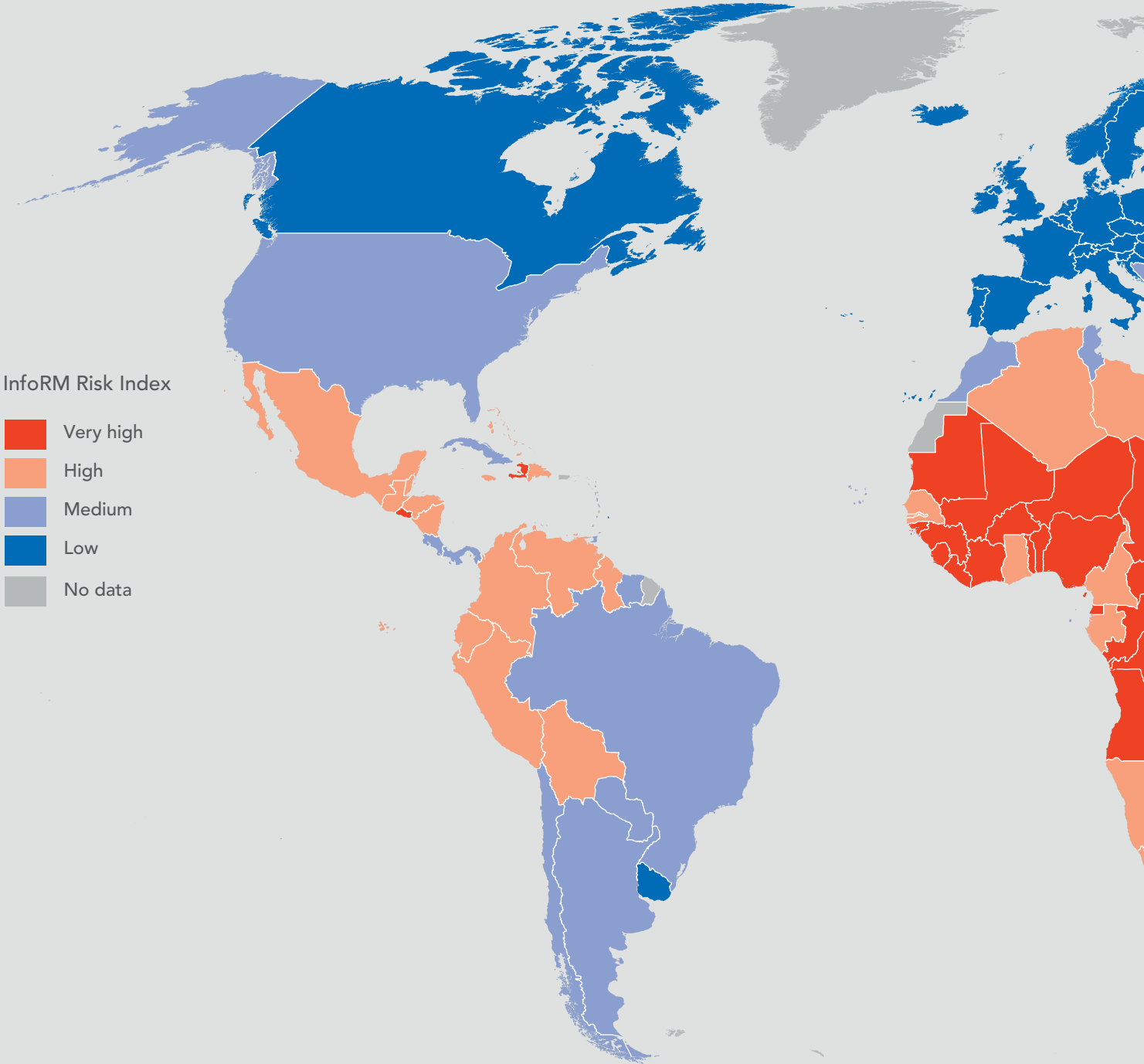
## Water security

Between 1990 and 2010, two billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources.<sup>9</sup> 11% of the global population, or 783 million people, are still without access improved sources of drinking water.<sup>10</sup> Global water withdrawals have tripled in the last 50 years, but the reliable supply of water has stayed relatively constant.<sup>11</sup> It is projected by 2030, 47% of world population will be living in areas of high water stress.<sup>12</sup> In developing countries, about 80% of illnesses are linked to poor water and sanitation conditions.<sup>13</sup>

# Trends – risk mapping

A critical step in anticipating and mitigating humanitarian crises is understanding risk. The risk of a humanitarian crisis is a function of hazards (events that could occur), vulnerability (the susceptibility of communities to those hazards) and capacity (resources that can alleviate the impact). If risk can be better measured, that analysis can inform programmes to reduce and manage it. While many organizations and governments undertake such analysis, there is currently no global and common evidence-base that can provide a transparent, objective and shared understanding of humanitarian risk.

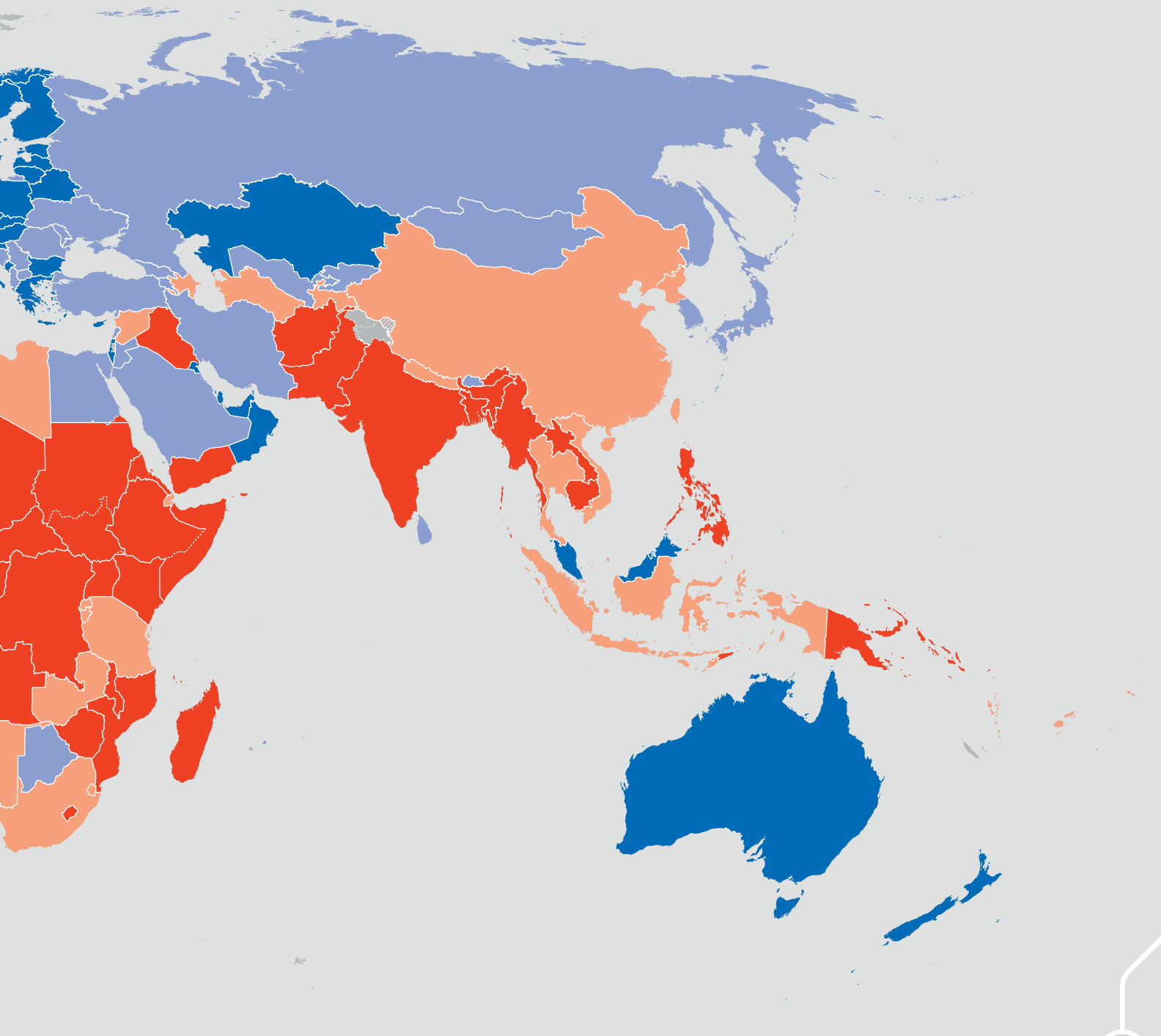
Map of the Index for Risk Management (InfoRM)



Source: InfoRM

The Index for Risk Management (InfoRM) initiative began in 2012 as a convergence of interests of UN agencies, humanitarian donors and the European Commission to establish a common evidence base for humanitarian risk analysis. Its aim is to publish and manage a humanitarian risk index as an open resource for all actors. The map below shows preliminary results of the Index, which measures the risk of a need for humanitarian aid in response to crises. The full results will be released in 2014 and the initiative plans to later support the use of the methodology for sub-national risk mapping.

FIGURE 24





**SELECTED INDICATORS  
AND USER'S GUIDE**

	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	Population (million)	Population living in urban areas (%)	Annual average population growth rate (%)	Human Development Index	GDP growth rate (%)	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeal	Number of people affected by natural disasters	Proportion of the population affected annually by natural disasters (10 year average %)	Number of last 10 years experiencing active conflict
Country	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	latest year	latest year
Afghanistan	29.8	24	2.4	0.4	-	5,400,000	51,501	1.73	9
Albania	3.2	54	0.3	0.7	0.8	-	230,000	2.05	0
Armenia	3	64	0.2	0.7	7.1	-	0	0	0
Bangladesh	154.7	29	1.2	0.5	6.3	-	5,658,154	5.19	0
Belize	0.3	45	2.4	0.7	-	-	0	2.33	0
Benin	10.1	46	2.7	0.4	5.4	-	55,000	1.25	0
Bhutan	0.7	36	1.7	0.5	9.4	-	0	0.27	0
Bolivia	10.5	67	1.7	0.7	5.2	-	69,085	1.65	0
Burkina Faso	16.5	27	2.9	0.3	10	2,300,000	21,000	2.1	0
Burundi	9.8	11	3.2	0.4	4	-	0	3.17	5
Cambodia	14.9	20	1.8	0.5	7.3	-	71,500	1.79	1
Cameroon	21.7	53	2.5	0.5	4.7	-	51,980	0.04	0
Cape Verde	0.5	63	0.8	0.6	4.3	-	0	0	0
Central African Republic	4.5	39	2	0.4	4.1	-	3,893	0.19	4
Chad	12.4	22	3	0.3	5	3,000,000	2,213,631	4.2	6
Comoros	0.7	28	2.4	0.4	3	-	65,137	5.68	0
Congo	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	9,614	-	0
Cote d'Ivoire	19.8	52	2.3	0.4	9.5	1,100,000	0	0.01	3
Djibouti	0.9	77	1.5	0.4	-	200,000	0	10.37	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,137,550	-	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	0.3	-	5,300,000	4,535	-	3
Egypt	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0	-	0
El Salvador	6.3	65	0.7	0.7	1.9	-	0	0.81	0
Eritrea	6.1	22	3.3	0.4	7	-	0	3.17	2
Ethiopia	91.7	17	2.6	0.4	8.5	-	1,000,000	4.41	9
Fiji	0.9	53	0.8	0.7	2.2	-	27,945	1.39	0
Gambia	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	428,000	-	0
Georgia	4.5	53	0.6	0.7	6	-	106,036	0.26	2

Note: Sources marked \* are cited by the original source but downloaded from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. Some statistics may



	Total population of concern to UNHCR	Poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day (% of population)	Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day (million)	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Life expectancy (years)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Density of physicians (per 1,000 population)	Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Government revenues per capita (US\$)	Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$)	Humanitarian funding received (US\$ million)
	UNHCR	World Bank	World Bank	WHO*	UNDESA*	UNICEF*	WHO*	WHO/UNICEF*	ITU*	World Bank	OECD DAC*	GHA
	2012	latest year	latest year	latest year	2011	2011	latest year	2011	2012	latest year	2011	2011
	4,022,965	-	-	32.9	60.1	101	0.19	61	53.9	70.18	230.57	686.9
	16,752	0.62	0.02	6.6	77.2	14	1.11	95	108.45	548.44	97.43	0.1
	18,792	2.47	0.07	5.3	74.3	18	2.85	99	106.88	777.61	126.27	0.4
	17,145	43.25	65.36	36.8	69.9	46	0.36	83	63.76	88.12	9.8	54.9
	40	12.21	0.03	6.2	73.5	17	0.83	99	50.62	1,133.71	94.19	0
	979	47.33	3.63	20.2	58.9	106	0.06	76	89.91	128.19	69.25	3.9
	41,672	1.66	0.01	12.8	67.5	54	0.02	97	74.74	411.91	197.21	2.3
	747	15.61	1.54	4.5	66.6	51	1.22	88	92.64	315.45	73.56	12.4
	1,945	44.6	6.73	26.2	55.4	146	0.05	80	57.07	105.15	61.9	31.6
	328,111	81.32	6.54	29.1	53.1	139	0.03	74	25.68	19.5	60.69	38.8
	14,210	18.6	2.63	29	71.1	43	0.23	67	131.96	105.48	54.24	23
	18,553	9.56	1.83	15.1	54.1	127	0.08	74	64.04	95.02	29.45	5
	17	21.02	0.1	11.8	74.2	21	0.3	89	84.16	914.5	500.76	1.2
	-	62.83	2.63	28	48.8	164	0.05	67	23.39	27.12	61.3	78.4
	188,011	61.94	5.77	33.9	50.2	169	0.04	50	35.49	-	38.98	334.7
	463	46.11	0.27	25	60.4	79	0.15	-	32.33	-	73.66	0
	61,238	-	-	-	-	99	0.1	-	-	-	-	431.4
	270,667	23.75	4.34	29.4	50	115	0.14	80	96.27	-	74.14	149.9
	910	18.84	0.14	29.8	60.8	90	0.23	92	22.65	-	167.27	37.3
	2,110	-	-	-	-	33	3.29	-	-	-	-	75.4
	3,566,781	-	-	-	-	168	0.11	-	-	-	-	4.9
	15,543	-	-	-	-	21	2.83	-	-	-	-	12.4
	9,773	8.97	0.55	6.6	71.9	15	1.6	90	138.07	751.67	44.88	13.7
	305,617	-	-	34.5	61.7	68	0.05	-	5.47	-	27.52	3.1
	118,317	30.65	27.4	29.2	62.3	77	0.02	49	23.72	38.88	39.86	761.7
	1,578	29.16	0.24	5.3	69.6	16	0.43	96	98.06	953.5	86.68	-
	5,091	-	-	-	-	101	0.04	-	-	-	-	3.4
	293,548	17.99	0.8	1.1	73.8	21	4.24	98	109.16	904.02	122.6	-

have been changed from the original source.

Country	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	latest year	latest year
Ghana	25.4	53	2.2	0.6	7.9	-	0	0.29	0
Guatemala	15.1	50	2.5	0.6	3	-	1,598,227	4.07	0
Guinea	11.5	36	2.6	-	3.9	-	0	0.13	0
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	45	2.4	0.4	-1.5	-	0	0.59	0
Guyana	0.8	28	0.6	0.6	4.8	-	0	5.36	0
Haiti	10.2	55	1.4	0.5	2.8	1,200,000	236,322	5.27	1
Honduras	7.9	53	2	0.6	3.9	-	125,000	1.25	0
India	1236.7	32	1.3	0.6	3.2	-	4,280,860	1.4	9
Indonesia	246.9	51	1.2	0.6	6.2	-	52,411	0.45	3
Iraq	32.6	66	2.5	0.6	8.4	-	0	0.03	8
Kenya	43.2	24	2.7	0.5	4.6	2,700,000	4,030,670	4.96	0
Kiribati	0.1	44	1.5	0.6	2.5	-	0	0.01	0
Kosovo	1.8	-	0.9	-	3.8	-	-	-	0
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	11,050	-	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0	-	0
Lesotho	2.1	28	1.1	0.5	4	725,000	0	6.05	0
Liberia	4.2	49	2.7	0.4	10.8	200,000	0	0.1	2
Madagascar	22.3	33	2.8	0.5	3.1	-	335,599	1.86	0
Malawi	15.9	16	2.9	0.4	1.9	-	1,996,735	5.88	0
Mali	14.9	36	3	0.3	-1.2	6,900,000	0	3.85	3
Marshall Islands	0.1	72	0.1	-	1.9	-	0	0.11	0
Mauritania	3.8	42	2.5	0.5	7.6	800,000	0	4.55	2
Micronesia	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0	-	0
Moldova	3.6	48	0	0.7	6.4	-	13,174	0.69	0
Mongolia	2.8	69	1.5	0.7	12.3	-	0	2.94	0
Morocco	32.5	57	1.4	0.6	2.7	-	7,500	0.04	0
Mozambique	25.2	31	2.5	0.3	7.4	-	109,958	2.1	0
Myanmar	52.8	33	0.8	0.5	-	-	86,486	0.63	8
Nepal	27.5	17	1.2	0.5	4.6	-	5	1.1	4
Nicaragua	6	58	1.5	0.6	5.2	-	29,500	0.95	0

	UNHCR	World Bank	World Bank	WHO*	UNDESA*	UNICEF*	WHO*	WHO/ UNICEF*	ITU*	World Bank	OECD DAC*	GHA
	2012	latest year	latest year	latest year	2011	2011	latest year	2011	2012	latest year	2011	2011
	Total population of concern to UNHCR	Poverty headcount ratio at US\$1.25 a day (% of population)	Number of people living below US\$1.25 per day (million)	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Life expectancy (years)	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Density of physicians (per 1,000 population)	Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Government revenues per capita (US\$)	Official Development Assistance per capita (US\$)	Humanitarian funding received (US\$ million)
	31,900	28.59	6.27	14.3	60.8	78	0.09	86	100.28	305.77	73.14	4.8
	7,689	13.53	1.76	13	71.3	30	0.93	94	137.32	363.89	26.64	10.1
	29,174	43.34	4.35	16.3	55.6	126	0.1	74	45.62	48.18	18.63	5.4
	2,044	48.9	0.65	16.6	53.8	161	0.05	72	69.45	-	73.13	1.5
	870	8.7	0.06	11.1	65.9	36	0.21	94	72.21	-	201.59	0
	46,890	61.71	5.38	18.9	62.3	70	0.25	64	59.43	-	170.65	459
	3,402	17.92	1.34	8.6	73.2	21	0.37	89	93.15	468.16	80.23	3.3
	21,310	32.68	394	43.5	66	61	0.65	92	68.72	180.34	2.64	13.8
	16,008	16.2	39.5	18.6	70.4	32	0.29	84	115.2	563.32	1.7	9.9
	2,120,853	2.82	0.81	7.1	69	38	0.61	85	79.39	-	59.95	108.7
	422,353	43.37	15.52	16.4	60.4	73	0.18	61	71.89	161.92	58.87	549.8
	39	-	-	-	68.2	-	0.38	66	15.59	-	644.43	0
	405,488	-	-	-	70.1	-	-	-	-	-	366.85	0
	176,547	-	-	-	-	31	2.47	-	-	-	-	1.1
	7,976	-	-	-	-	42	0.27	-	-	-	-	4.9
	172	43.41	0.82	13.5	48.2	86	0.05	78	59.17	537.45	130.37	6.6
	97,354	83.76	2.95	20.4	59.9	78	0.01	74	56.39	81.3	187.63	149.2
	305	81.29	17.14	36.8	63.8	62	0.16	48	39.05	66.9	18.86	13.3
	3,936	61.64	9.25	13.8	54.1	83	0.02	84	27.83	-	51.65	0.5
	379,814	50.43	7.05	27.9	54.2	176	0.08	65	89.55	116.41	88.15	28.2
	-	-	-	-	-	26	0.44	94	-	-	1,567.58	0
	36,766	23.43	0.8	19.5	61.2	112	0.13	50	111.06	-	99.99	19.1
	-	-	-	-	-	42	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.6
	6,547	0.39	0.01	3.2	68.6	16	3.64	96	115.94	605.09	126.67	0.1
	2,926	-	-	5.3	67.1	31	2.76	85	117.62	1,080.70	123.38	0.3
	4,078	2.52	0.77	3.1	70.4	33	0.62	82	119.69	1,034.34	38.59	4.6
	539	59.58	13.56	15.6	49.5	103	0.03	47	33.13	-	83.25	4.9
	871,314	-	-	22.6	64.8	62	0.5	84	11.16	-	7.18	77.6
	10,021	24.82	6.66	29.1	67.5	48	0.21	88	52.82	110.85	32.86	17.3
	1,622	11.91	0.65	5.7	74.1	26	0.37	85	89.77	260.86	117.69	6.8

	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDESA*	UNDP	World Bank	Inter-agency appeal documents	EM-DAT	EM-DAT	UCDP
	Population (million)	Population living in urban areas (%)	Annual average population growth rate (%)	Human Development Index	GDP growth rate (%)	Number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance in inter-agency appeal	Number of people affected by natural disasters	Proportion of the population affected annually by natural disasters (10 year average %)	Number of last 10 years experiencing active conflict
Country	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	latest year	latest year
Niger	17.2	18	3.8	0.3	11.2	6,400,000	530,952	9.91	2
Nigeria	168.8	50	2.8	0.5	6.5	-	7,015,867	0.54	2
occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	0.7	-	1,800,000	1,500	-	9
Pakistan	179.2	37	1.7	0.5	4.2	-	5,050,564	2.78	9
Papua New Guinea	7.2	13	2.2	0.5	8	-	200,000	0.75	0
Paraguay	6.7	62	1.7	0.7	-1.2	-	1,495,945	2.97	0
Philippines	96.7	49	1.7	0.7	6.8	600,000	12,528,288	7.21	9
Rwanda	11.5	19	2.8	0.4	8	-	11,160	1.14	3
Samoa	0.2	20	0.8	0.7	1.2	-	12,703	0.97	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	63	2.7	0.5	4	-	-	-	0
Senegal	13.7	43	2.9	0.5	3.7	-	57,000	1.05	2
Sierra Leone	6	40	1.9	0.4	15.2	-	0	0.04	0
Solomon Islands	0.5	21	2.1	0.5	3.9	-	4,836	0.62	0
Somalia	10.2	38	2.9	-	-	3,800,000	3,032,200	11.77	6
South Sudan	10.8	18	4.3	-	-55.8	3,600,000	157,000	0.14	1
Sri Lanka	20.3	15	-	0.7	6.4	-	2,316,021	3.92	6
Sudan (the)	37.2	33	2.1	0.4	-10.1	4,000,000	3,335,135	2.58	9
Swaziland	1.2	21	1.5	0.5	-1.5	-	0	3.72	0
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0	-	1
Tajikistan	8	27	2.5	0.6	8	-	8,087	4.6	2
United Republic of Tanzania	47.8	27	3	0.5	6.9	-	0	1.76	0
Timor-Leste	1.2	29	2.9	0.6	8.6	-	0	0.11	0
Togo	6.6	39	2.6	0.5	5.6	-	0	0.5	0
Tonga	0.1	24	0.4	0.7	0.8	-	0	0.05	0
Uganda	36.3	16	3.4	0.5	3.4	-	18,432	1.03	9
Ukraine	45.6	69	-0.2	0.7	0.3	-	88,026	0.09	0
Uzbekistan	29.8	36	1.5	0.7	8.2	-	0	0	1
Vanuatu	0.2	25	2.2	0.6	2.2	-	0	3.34	0
Viet Nam	88.8	32	1.1	0.6	5	-	356,512	1.72	0
Yemen	-	-	-	0.5	-	6,100,000	0	-	3
Zambia	14.1	40	3.2	0.4	7.3	-	0	3.01	0
Zimbabwe	13.7	39	2.7	0.4	5	4,600,000	0	2.95	0

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	2012	latest year	latest year	latest year	2011	2011	latest year	2011	2012	latest year	2011	2011
	1,162	43.62	6.43	39.9	57.5	125	0.02	50	32.42	40.79	39.3	161.1
	29,957	67.98	108.57	24.4	51.7	124	0.4	61	67.68	133.09	11.04	20.1
	97,223	-	-	-	-	22	0.84	-	-	-	-	405.5
	968,887	21.04	35.14	30.9	66.3	72	0.81	91	66.77	158.36	19.92	459.9
	290	35.79	1.73	18.1	62.2	58	0.05	40	37.78	119.06	87.31	1.1
	114	7.16	0.46	3.4	72.1	22	1.11	-	101.66	657.14	14.25	3
	418,689	18.42	16.93	20.2	68.4	25	1.15	92	106.77	331.47	-2.02	30.6
	107,729	63.17	7.04	11.7	62.9	54	0.06	69	50.49	32.76	114.68	12.2
	12	-	-	1.7	72.7	19	0.48	98	-	-	539.46	0
	31	28.18	0.04	14.4	66	89	0.49	97	70.98	-	409.88	0
	27,475	29.61	3.95	14.4	63	65	0.06	73	87.51	81.17	78.91	3.3
	12,237	51.71	3.03	21.1	45.1	185	0.02	58	36.07	57.31	73.09	12.8
	60	-	-	11.5	67.3	22	0.22	79	53.34	-	620.36	1.5
	2,312,275	-	-	32.8	54.4	180	0.04	30	6.72	-	110.58	1,140.00
	-	-	-	-	54	121	-	56	18.82	-	-	-
	284,816	4.11	0.85	21.6	73.9	12	0.49	93	95.76	405.12	29.26	162.6
	2,558,031	19.8	6.9	27	61.7	86	0.28	55	60.49	31.51	31.22	857.8
	204	40.63	0.48	5.8	48.7	104	0.17	72	65.96	454.47	107.03	0.4
	2,834,479	-	-	-	-	15	1.5	-	-	-	-	37.9
	1,076	6.56	0.49	15	67.1	63	1.9	66	92.22	41.91	45.37	8.3
	37,049	67.87	27.91	16.2	60.1	8	0.01	53	57.12	-	52.75	28
	14	-	-	45.3	66.5	54	0.1	69	52.31	-	241.32	0
	19,136	28.22	1.83	16.5	55.8	110	0.05	59	55.99	103.68	86.08	1.5
	50	-	-	-	72.3	15	0.56	99	53.39	-	896.47	0.1
	33,915	38.01	12.49	14.1	58	90	0.12	75	45.92	78.39	44.95	42.6
	26,438	0.02	0.01	0.9	70.8	10	3.52	98	132.05	1,292.81	16.4	4.2
	12,881	-	-	4.4	68	49	2.54	87	72.21	-	7.36	0.3
	-	-	-	11.7	71.1	13	0.12	91	54.44	287.13	380.76	1.1
	338,350	16.85	14.34	12	75.5	22	1.22	96	149.41	-	40	6.9
	496,996	-	-	-	-	77	0.2	-	-	-	-	263.5
	1,534	74.45	9.84	14.9	55.8	83	0.07	64	75.81	213.43	78.69	0
	118,365	-	-	10.1	55.9	67	0.06	80	96.93	206.21	53.77	189.6

# User's guide

## Limitations

This report is intended to provide as comprehensive an overview as possible of global humanitarian data and trends. However, there are many gaps and inconsistencies in the information available. There is no single, comprehensive source of humanitarian information and data. There are no widely used standards for measuring humanitarian needs or response, even less so the long term effectiveness of assistance. There are no agreed definitions of humanitarian needs or assistance.

Humanitarian emergencies and their drivers are extremely complex. By definition, crises are chaotic. They arise as a result of the interrelationships between multiple causes, which are not easily measured or understood. Political and practical difficulties can prevent the collection and sharing of information about humanitarian needs and assistance. Humanitarian assistance involves a plethora of actors, from affected people and communities themselves to local and national governments, civil society and international aid organizations. Different organizations account for what they do in different ways and the efforts of many actors are not reported at all. Some humanitarian actors may not be willing or able to share the information they collect. This often leads to biases in the information available.

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

## Data sources

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

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

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

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

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO).** FAO works to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It collates and disseminates a wide range of food and agricultural statistics. See [www.fao.org/economic/ess](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess).

**Inter-agency appeal documents.** The inter-agency appeal process brings aid organizations together to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. The appeal process results in appeal documents, which contain information on the number of people affected by emergencies, their needs and the funding required to respond to those needs. OCHA facilitates the appeal process. See [www.unocha.org/cap](http://www.unocha.org/cap).

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

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

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

**United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).** UNDESA works to promote development and works on issues including poverty reduction, population, macroeconomic policy, development finance, and sustainable development. It generates and compiles a wide range of data and information on development issues. See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd>.

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

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).** UNHCR is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It provides data and statistics about people of concern to UNHCR, including refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people. See <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>.

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

**United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA FTS).** FTS is a global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid – including that for NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid, and private donations. FTS features a special focus on Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals. All FTS data is provided by donors or recipient organizations. FTS is managed by UN OCHA. See <http://fts.unocha.org>.

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

**World Bank.** The World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It provides access to a comprehensive set of data about all aspects of development. It also works to help developing countries improve the capacity, efficiency and effectiveness of national statistical systems. See <http://data.worldbank.org>.

**World Food Programme (WFP).** WFP is the United Nations frontline agency mandated to combat global hunger. It publishes data, including on the number of people it targets and reaches with food assistance, food aid flows and food and commodity prices. See [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org).

**World Health Organization (WHO).** WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It provides access to data and analyses for monitoring the global health situation, including through its Global Health Observatory. See <http://apps.who.int/gho/data>.

# Technical notes

## *Countries*

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

## *Regions and country groupings*

Regional groupings are based on the World Bank classification of major world regions – East Asia & Pacific, Europe & Central Asia, Latin America & Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Income groups are based on the World Bank classification (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>). Countries are divided according to annual GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. In 2012, these income cut-offs are: low income, \$1,035 or less; lower middle income, \$1,036–4,085; upper middle income, \$4,086–12,615; and high income, \$12,616 or more. Low income and lower middle income countries are sometimes referred to as developing countries.

## *Humanitarian funding*

**Humanitarian aid** – Includes the aid and actions designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. The characteristics that mark it out from other forms of assistance are: 1) it is intended to be governed by the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence; 2) it is intended to be 'short term' in nature and provide for activities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. In practice, these phases are difficult to define, especially in protracted emergencies or situations of chronic vulnerability. Humanitarian aid can also include risk reduction and preparedness activities, as well as recovery. Humanitarian aid is given by governments, individuals, NGOs, multilateral organizations, domestic organizations and private companies. Different actors have different definitions of what is 'humanitarian' and some may not differentiate humanitarian aid from other forms of assistance. For

the purposes of this report, aid is considered to be humanitarian if it is reported as such by the actor that provides it.

Humanitarian aid contributions from governments in this report include:

1) The humanitarian aid expenditures as consolidated by Development Initiatives using data from the OECD DAC and UN OCHA FTS. The 24 OECD DAC members (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission) and some non-members report annually on Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to the OECD. Reports include bilateral humanitarian aid contributions plus ODA flows to multinational organizations. Data is in 2011 constant prices.

2) Funding through inter-agency appeals reported by donors to UN OCHA FTS. Data is in current prices.

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

## *Humanitarian appeals*

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



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

2) Flash Appeals, which are used for structuring a coordinated humanitarian response for the first three to six months of an emergency. Flash Appeals are issued within one week of an emergency and are triggered by the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with all stakeholders. The appeal provides a concise overview of urgent life-saving needs, and may include recovery projects that can be implemented within the appeal's time frame.

For the purposes of this report, inter-agency appeals that are not termed Consolidated Appeals or Flash Appeals but follow similar principles and processes are also included.

### *Years, symbols and conventions*

The most recent year for which complete data is available at the time of publication is 2012. Where data from 2012 is not available the latest year is shown and this is noted.

The use of a dash ( - ) means that data is not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0 means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the number of decimal places shown.

A billion is 1,000 million.

## Technical notes by figure

**Figure 1.** The total number of people targeted by inter-agency appeals is based on the sum of targeted beneficiaries in the Consolidated Appeals MYR document, Flash Appeals in 2012 and the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan. Similar humanitarian action plans (Pakistan, Sri Lanka and DPRK) are not included. The total displaced by conflict or affected by natural disaster is the sum of the total population of concern to UNHCR and the number of people affected by disaster from CRED EM-DAT in 2012. The total living in countries affected by conflict or a major disaster is the sum of the populations of countries involved in a conflict in 2012 according to UCDP, or that experienced a disaster that affected more than 50,000 people and killed more than 100 according to CRED EM-DAT. Population data is from 2011.

**Figure 2.** Average country statistics were calculated by taking the average of the statistics in the most recent year for all of the 22 countries with Consolidated Appeals or Flash Appeals in 2012. The number of the last ten years in conflict or with a major disaster is calculated for 2002-2011 for each country and then averaged across the 22 countries. Data for basic statistics, such as GDP per capita, are often missing for the poorest countries. In this figure, data on GDP per capita is missing for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. This probably makes the calculated average higher than it would otherwise be. The proportion of funds requested by sector is calculated for the total spending in Consolidated Appeals and Flash Appeals in 2012.

**Figure 3.** The number of people targeted and funding requested is based on figures in the CAP Mid-Year Review overview document, the Lesotho Flash Appeal and Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan. The funding requested per person is a calculation based on those numbers. Needs by sector pie charts are based on funding data at the end of 2012.

**Figure 4.** The data in this figure is for disasters associated with natural hazards. Disaster types are only shown for those in which a total of 500,000 or more people were affected in 2012. Disaster types which do not appear include epidemics, miscellaneous, volcano, mass movement wet, mass movement dry, industrial, wildfire, transport, and insect infestation. The discrepancy between the total number of people affected in 2012 (124.5 million) and the

sum of the people affected by disaster type in Figure 4 is due to the fact that Figure 4 only includes disasters that started in 2012, whereas the total includes estimates for disasters with earlier start dates. This affects 16 (or 4 per cent) of the total number of disasters.

**Figure 6.** The figure shows the total number of people displaced according to their country of origin, not the number displaced only in 2012. This number is based on the total population of concern to UNHCR, which includes refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern. UNHCR does not have a mandate to work with Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria or the occupied Palestinian territory. UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) provides assistance, protection and advocacy for registered Palestine refugees in the above areas. UNRWA maintains statistics about registered refugees in its areas of operations. Battle-related deaths are hard to quantify, as well as being politically sensitive. Only combatant deaths, and not civilian deaths, are counted as battle-deaths. Battle-related deaths represents the total number of deaths associated with a conflict that occurred in a country's territory in 201

**Figure 7.** Additional citations: United States Federal Emergency Management Agency – FEMA (2013). Summary of FY 2013 Budget Estimates by Appropriation. Available from: [www.fema.gov/pdf/about/budget/11\\_federal\\_emergency\\_management\\_agency\\_dhs\\_fy13\\_cj.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/budget/11_federal_emergency_management_agency_dhs_fy13_cj.pdf). Oxfam America (2012). Michael Delaney and Jacobo Ocharan. "Local Capacity in Humanitarian Response: Vision or mirage?" Oxfam America Research Backgrounder series. Available from: [www.oxfamamerica.org/publications/local-capacity-in-humanitarian-response](http://www.oxfamamerica.org/publications/local-capacity-in-humanitarian-response). Republic of Turkey (2013). "Director General of AFAD, Dr. Fuat OKTAY Informed European Union-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee About Syria." [www.afad.gov.tr/EN/HaberDetay.aspx?ID=5&IcerikID=995](http://www.afad.gov.tr/EN/HaberDetay.aspx?ID=5&IcerikID=995).

**Figure 9.** Sub-national location data for projects was completely missing for ten countries that were part of the inter-agency appeal process in 2012. These countries are shown in grey. The remaining twelve countries had between 18 and 76% of projects with subnational location data. The variation was due to location information not

being recorded, or not being relevant. For example, some projects had national coverage or relevance.

**Figure 13.** Word clouds were produced using R version 2.15.1 with the packages “wordcloud” and “tm”. The word clouds were produced with the text of the statements of objectives of each project proposed under each inter-agency appeal. For instance, in Sudan we used objective statements from 347 proposed projects. “Stop words” such as “the” or “and” were omitted and the word cloud was restricted to the 25 most common words. Colors and size of the words are based on their frequency in project objective statements.

**Figure 14.** West Africa had a regional appeal until 2011 worth more than US\$ 750 million spread across 15 countries at its peak. The appeal was not consistently disaggregated by country. Therefore, funding through the West Africa appeal has not been added to the figures for Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, and Mauritania. This figure therefore underestimates funding channeled to West African countries during the period covered.

**Figure 17.** International humanitarian funding data is from 2011.

**Figure 19.** Figures show the total funding flows to countries with inter-agency appeals in 2012. If data for 2012 is missing for a certain country, data from 2010 or 2011 is used. Total humanitarian assistance data is from 2011.

**Figure 22.** For the purpose of this analysis, the Sahel is considered to include: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Gambia, Senegal, Cameroon, and Nigeria. However, parts of these countries lie outside the Sahel geographic region. The analysis is based largely on the World Bank’s collection of data, especially its World Development Indicator dataset. It also used some financial data from the OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service. Indicators presented are averages of country data or regional totals. Outcome variables are made up of the value for each of the nine countries, weighted by total country population, and added together. This means that the data represent values

based on the entire population of nine countries, some of which might be in areas that are less affected by the crisis than others. It is likely that some of the indicators therefore underestimate the prevalence of certain outcomes in crisis areas. For instance, malnutrition rates are likely higher in crisis areas than the data indicate. Unfortunately, collecting data only from crisis areas is impossible at this time. While the World Bank dataset includes the best available data on many indicators, combining data from various nationwide surveys, it is the unfortunate case that several of the Sahel countries do not have available data on outcomes of interest, especially in earlier years.

**Figure 24.** The map shows preliminary results of the InfoRM Risk Index, at October 2013. The Index will be formally launched and full results published in 2014. The Index is included here in draft format to highlight the initiative and rationale behind it.

## Selected indicators

The selected indicators table shows data for all Low and Lower-Middle Income countries as per the World Bank’s income criteria for 2012. Indicators marked with an asterisk (\*) are taken from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators. The original source of the data is shown, although the World Bank sometimes supplements a primary source with additional data. The total number of people affected by disasters includes geophysical, meteorological, hydrological, and climatological disasters.

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