chapter 1
people

poverty, risk and crisis

In 2016, as conflicts including in Yemen, South Sudan and Syria escalated and the El Niño and La Niña weather phenomena affected countries across the world, over 164 million people living in 47 countries were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Over a quarter (27%) of these people were in just three countries – Yemen, Syria and Iraq. Most countries with humanitarian need experienced complex emergencies – a combination of disaster, conflict and refugee flows.

Across the world, there were an estimated 65.6 million displaced people in 2016. Rising numbers of refugees drove up the total to record levels, but nearly two-thirds of displaced people remained within their own countries. In the same year, estimates suggest at least 377 million people were affected by disasters caused by natural hazards but the true figures may be significantly higher.
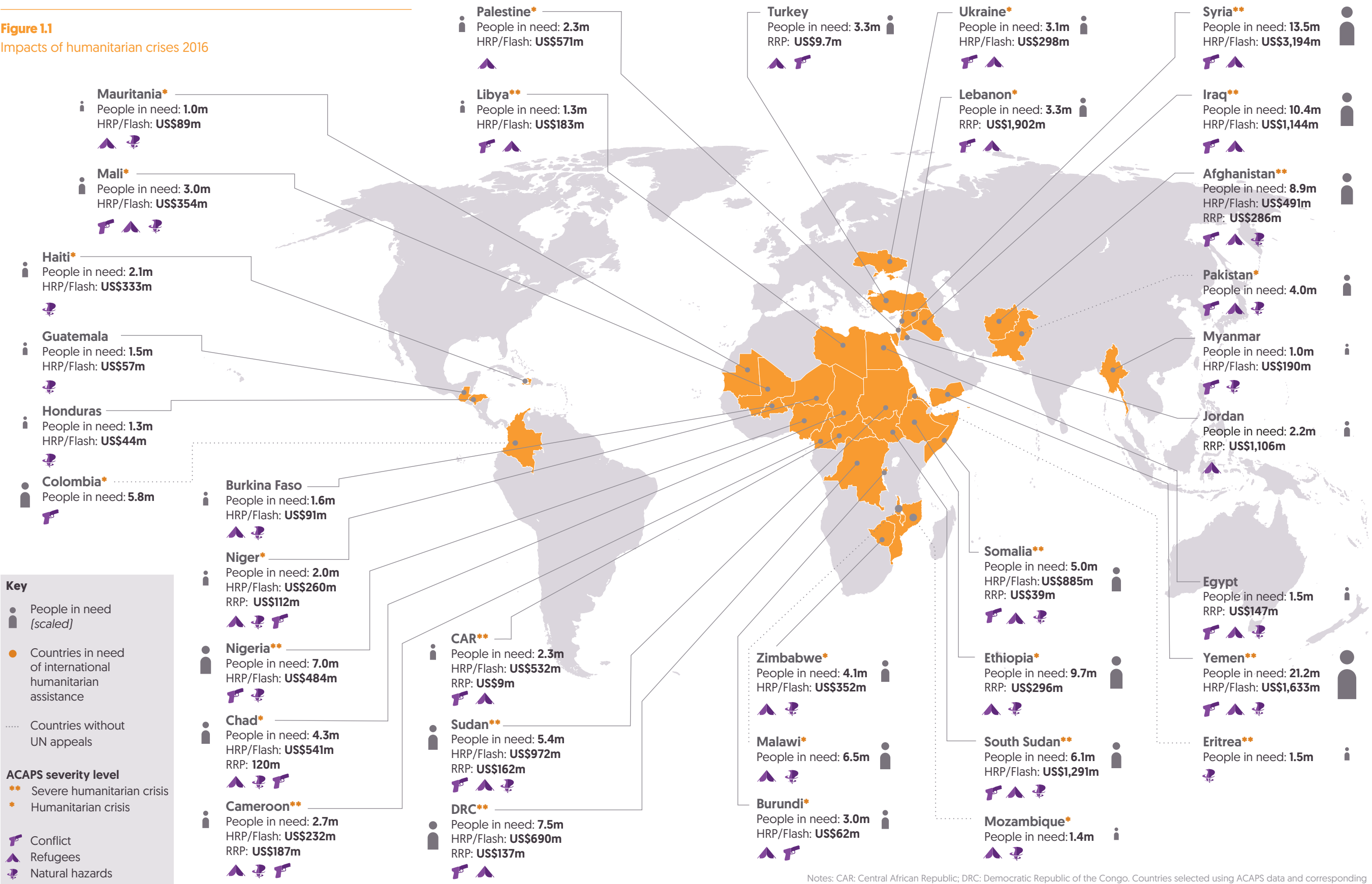
Poverty, crisis and risk are intimately linked and mutually reinforcing. Most of the poorest people in the world are living in contexts where disasters and conflict-related crises are more likely. An estimated 87% of people living in extreme poverty are in countries that are considered fragile, environmentally vulnerable or both.

These countries are also lagging behind in other dimensions of poverty, such as those reflected in the Human Development Index. Low income fragile countries, including in a number of crisis-affected contexts such as South Sudan, have fallen even further behind in recent years. In many high-risk settings, true levels of poverty are simply unknown – an estimated 397 million people are missing from global figures, including those in 10 high-risk disaster or conflict-affected countries. National figures may also miss pockets of subnational crisis.

The World Humanitarian Summit called for a shift from 'delivering aid to ending need' in order to bridge humanitarian and development approaches and simultaneously address poverty, risk and crisis. This joined-up 'New Way of Working' demands more comprehensive, current data from local, national and international agencies to understand the changing situations and needs of affected populations – as well as the resources available to address them.

Impacts of humanitarian crises

Figure 1.1
Impacts of humanitarian crises 2016

Palestine*
People in need: **2.3m**
HRP/Flash: **US$571m**

Libya**
People in need: **1.3m**
HRP/Flash: **US$183m**

Turkey
People in need: **3.3m**
RRP: **US$9.7m**

Ukraine*
People in need: **3.1m**
HRP/Flash: **US$298m**

Syria**
People in need: **13.5m**
HRP/Flash: **US$3,194m**

Mauritania*
People in need: **1.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$89m**

Mali*
People in need: **3.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$354m**

Lebanon*
People in need: **3.3m**
RRP: **US$1,902m**

Iraq**
People in need: **10.4m**
HRP/Flash: **US$1,144m**

Afghanistan**
People in need: **8.9m**
HRP/Flash: **US$491m**
RRP: **US$286m**

Haiti*
People in need: **2.1m**
HRP/Flash: **US$333m**

Pakistan*
People in need: **4.0m**

Guatemala
People in need: **1.5m**
HRP/Flash: **US$57m**

Myanmar
People in need: **1.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$190m**

Honduras
People in need: **1.3m**
HRP/Flash: **US$44m**

Jordan
People in need: **2.2m**
RRP: **US$1,106m**

Colombia*
People in need: **5.8m**

Burkina Faso
People in need: **1.6m**
HRP/Flash: **US$91m**

Somalia**
People in need: **5.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$885m**
RRP: **US$39m**

Egypt
People in need: **1.5m**
RRP: **US$147m**

Niger*
People in need: **2.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$260m**
RRP: **US$112m**

CAR**
People in need: **2.3m**
HRP/Flash: **US$532m**
RRP: **US$9m**

Zimbabwe*
People in need: **4.1m**
HRP/Flash: **US$352m**

Ethiopia*
People in need: **9.7m**
RRP: **US$296m**

Yemen**
People in need: **21.2m**
HRP/Flash: **US$1,633m**

Key

- People in need
  [scaled]
- Countries in need of international humanitarian assistance
- ⋯⋯ Countries without UN appeals

ACAPS severity level
** Severe humanitarian crisis
* Humanitarian crisis

⚔ Conflict
⛺ Refugees
☂ Natural hazards

Nigeria**
People in need: **7.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$484m**

Chad*
People in need: **4.3m**
HRP/Flash: **US$541m**
RRP: **120m**

Cameroon**
People in need: **2.7m**
HRP/Flash: **US$232m**
RRP: **US$187m**

Sudan**
People in need: **5.4m**
HRP/Flash: **US$972m**
RRP: **US$162m**

DRC**
People in need: **7.5m**
HRP/Flash: **US$690m**
RRP: **US$137m**

Malawi*
People in need: **6.5m**

Burundi*
People in need: **3.0m**
HRP/Flash: **US$62m**

South Sudan**
People in need: **6.1m**
HRP/Flash: **US$1,291m**

Mozambique*
People in need: **1.4m**

Eritrea**
People in need: **1.5m**

Notes: CAR: Central African Republic; DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo. Countries selected using ACAPS data and corresponding estimates of people in need. Other countries with UN appeal requirements in 2016 are also included, with their estimates of people in need. Countries with fewer than one million people in need are not shown. Country requirements under the Sahel appeal have been counted as humanitarian response plans, so are not included as regional appeal requirements. For Iraq, both Iraqi population in need as identified by ACAPS and population in need from the Syria 3RP document have been included. For further information on coding crisis types see *Methodology and Definitions*. Data is in current prices.

Source: Development Initiatives based on ACAPS, Food and Agriculture Organization, UN OCHA, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, and INFORM Index for Risk Management data.

In 2016, a number of crises hit multiple countries. Conflicts – including in Yemen, Syria, Iraq and South Sudan – caused large-scale suffering within their borders as well as regional refugee crises. The El Niño and La Niña phenomena caused floods, droughts and landslides that hit communities as far apart as El Salvador and Malawi.

In 2016, an estimated 164.2 million people living in 47 countries were in need of international humanitarian assistance, according to data compiled from UN-coordinated response plans and from ACAPS[1] (see Figure 1.1). However, there is no single agreed definition for 'people in need', so there is variation between crises as to who is counted and how.

Over a quarter (27%) of the estimated total were in just three countries – Yemen (21.2 million people), Syria (13.5 million) and Iraq (10.4 million) – the same three crises that received some of the largest amounts of international humanitarian assistance in 2016[2] (see Chapter 4). Close to half (47%) of people in need were in a total of seven countries (Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Malawi). The group of countries worst hit by the El Niño phenomenon saw an estimated 38.2 million people in need.[3] Meanwhile those affected by the Syria conflict, including those who fled to neighbouring countries and some of their host communities, amounted to around 24.2 million within Syria and the immediate region alone.[4]

These global estimates include people identified in the humanitarian needs overviews for the UN-coordinated appeals, as well as in countries where such appeals were not raised.[5] In 2015, UN-coordinated appeals identified 124.7 million people in need of assistance globally.[6] By the end of 2016, this had risen to 128.6 million.[7]

Most countries requiring international humanitarian assistance were affected by multiple crisis types – with many conflict-affected countries also hosting refugees and simultaneously experiencing disasters associated with natural hazards. Conflict and conflict-related displacement were the common drivers of need. Only nine of the 53 countries identified in our analysis as requiring international assistance experienced disasters alone,[8] and all except one of these were states experiencing extreme fragility[9] (see also Figure 1.8).

The principles of humanity and impartiality demand that assistance is needs based, but agreeing how many people are in what kind of need is challenging – especially in complex, hard to reach and rapidly changing situations, and with multiple responders each assessing different kinds of need. Though needs assessment methods, tools and technologies have evolved, the Grand Bargain called for further progress to ensure "impartial, unbiased, comprehensive, context specific, timely and up-to-date" needs assessments that provide a "sound evidence base" for response.[10]

Donors and implementing organisations also need to objectively assess the relative severity of crises to inform decisions on prioritisation and scale of response. A group of experts is developing a severity methodology, and the composite measure developed by ACAPS[11] (shown in Figure 1.1) is feeding into the process. According to this measure, only five of those countries ranked as most severe were among the largest 10 recipients of humanitarian assistance in 2016.[12]

Forced displacement

In 2016, there were an estimated 65.6 million displaced people who had been forced to flee within or outside their own countries due to conflict, violence or persecution.[13] Driven by a rise in the number of refugees, this was the highest recorded total to date, approximately 0.3 million more people than in 2015 and the fifth consecutive annual increase.

Figure 1.2
20 countries with the largest displaced populations, 2015 and 2016
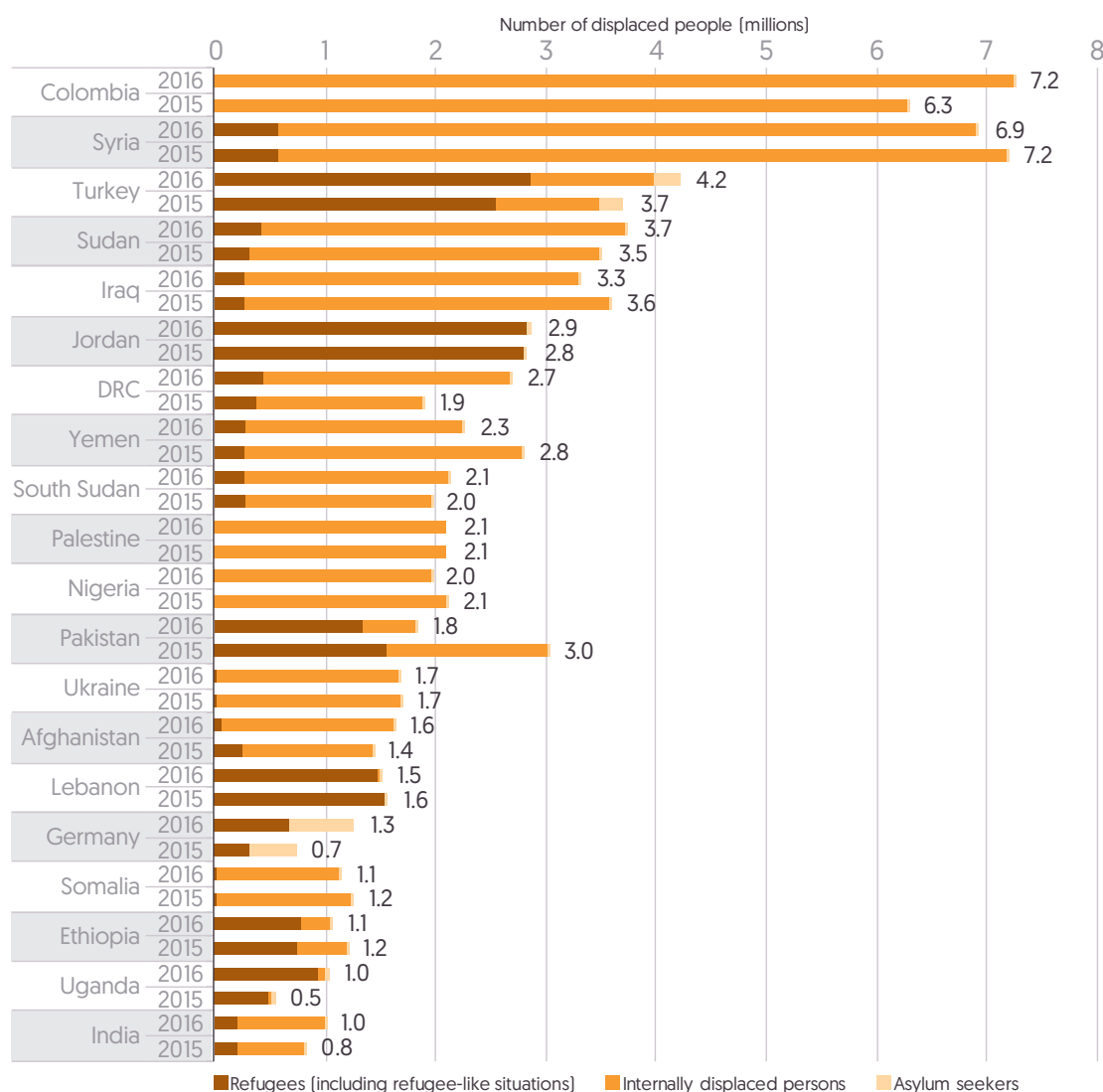
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) data.
Notes: The 20 countries are selected based on the number of displaced people in 2016. 'Displaced people' includes refugees and people in refugee-like situations, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and asylum seekers. IDP figures include the total number of IDPs at the end of the given year as reported by the IDMC. Data is organised according to UNHCR's definitions of country/territory of asylum. According to data provided by UNRWA, Palestinian registered refugees are included as refugees (including refugee-like situations) for Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, and as IDPs for Palestine. As 2015 is the latest year for which data is available for UNRWA, these values are used as proxy for 2016.

Nearly two-thirds of displaced people (65%) remained in their own countries, rather than crossing international borders. Despite 6.9 million new incidences of internal displacement due to conflict and violence in 2016,[14] by the end of the year the total number of people reported to be living in internal displacement had fallen slightly (by 1%) from the previous year's record high.[15]

Many people were repeatedly displaced, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Syria, which saw the largest numbers of new incidences of internal displacement in 2016. As conflicts and displacement patterns changed and estimates were revised, the largest decreases in the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 2015 to 2016 were seen in Pakistan (down 1 million) and Yemen (down 0.54 million), and the largest rises in Colombia (up 0.98 million) and DRC (up 0.73 million).

At the same time, the number of refugees[16] rose by 6% (from 19.3 million people in 2015 to 20.4 million in 2016) to account for nearly a third (31%) of people displaced by violence and conflict in 2016. As Figure 1.2 shows, the largest numbers of refugees were in three countries neighbouring Syria: Turkey (host to approximately 2.87 million refugees), Jordan (2.83 million) and Lebanon (1.47 million). Uganda saw the largest rise (up 0.46 million) in numbers of refugees in 2016, largely due to the conflict in South Sudan (see also *Joining up data*, page 25), while Turkey and Germany saw respective increases of 0.33 million and 0.35 million people. Pakistan, once the largest refugee-hosting country[17] due to the conflict in neighbouring Afghanistan, saw a decrease of 0.21 million refugees, while internal displacement in Afghanistan rose by 0.38 million people.

In 2016, 93% of displaced people (IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers) were hosted in low or middle income countries, with the largest proportions in lower middle income countries (39%) and upper middle income countries (36%) (Figure 1.3). This picture shifts when looking at refugees and asylum seekers only, with increased proportions in upper middle income countries (45%), including Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, and in high income countries (18%) (Figure 1.4).

While these income groups may be a crude indicator of a specific country's capacity to host refugees (see also Figure 3.11), they have historically been a factor in determining their access to aid, with many middle income countries previously ineligible for World Bank concessional loans. However, as Chapter 2 shows, the Syria crisis prompted the creation of a new financing facility – first for the region and now with a global reach – to provide concessional financing to middle income countries hosting large, protracted refugee populations.

Figure 1.3

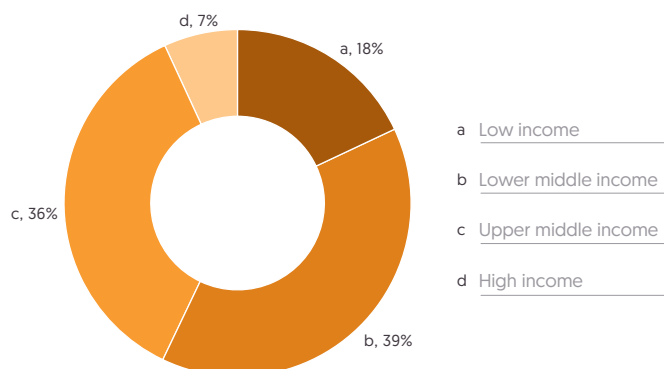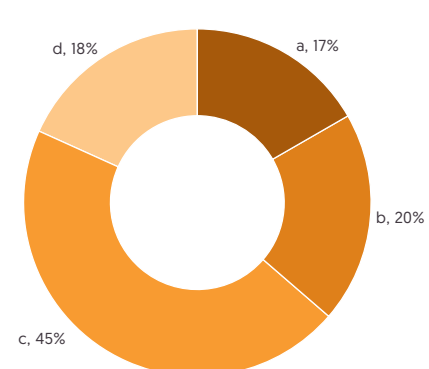Total displaced people, by income group of host country, 2016

Figure 1.4

Refugees and asylum seekers, by income group of host country, 2016

a Low income
b Lower middle income
c Upper middle income
d High income

Figure 1.3: d, 7%; a, 18%; c, 36%; b, 39%

Figure 1.4: d, 18%; a, 17%; b, 20%; c, 45%

Source: Development Initiatives based on the UNHCR, UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and World Bank data.

Impacts of disasters

In 2016, estimates from the Centre for the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) suggest that over 377 million people were affected by disasters associated with natural hazards. This is an increase of nearly 267 million people on the previous year's estimate, and 236 million people more than the estimate in 2014 – the years of the Ebola virus disease outbreak and the Nepal earthquake.

However, counting people affected by disasters is far from an exact science, hampered by methodological, political and access issues; and the CRED estimates may show a skewed picture due to partial figures. According to this dataset, nearly 90% of the 2016 global total (331 million people) were in India, primarily affected by droughts caused by heatwaves after a weak monsoon season. Conversely, many millions of people affected by disasters elsewhere are not captured in the data, including those affected by droughts and flooding in Ethiopia, Somalia and Malawi.

Not all countries affected by disasters require international assistance, as Chapter 3 explores. States have the primary responsibility and often the resources to respond. However, as Figure 1.8 shows, there is a strong overlap between countries experiencing high levels of poverty and environmental vulnerability. What tips a disaster into a crisis that requires an international humanitarian response is the severity of the crisis relative to the country's capacity to cope. For instance, according to the INFORM Index for Risk Management, India (as a middle income country with established disaster management structures), has an above average coping capacity and did not require emergency assistance. Conversely, South Sudan and Haiti score very low on coping capacity and consequently called for substantial international support.

Looking at the disaster-affected countries that called for international assistance gives an indication of where severity outstripped coping capacities. In 2016, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) raised disaster-related emergency appeals[18] for responses in 24 countries, mostly low and lower middle income countries with below-average levels of coping capacity (see Figure 1.7). These covered a number of disasters not counted in the CRED data, including in El Salvador, Somalia and Mongolia. As Figure 1.5 shows, the largest proportion of affected people (33% or 8.6 million people) were in sub-Saharan Africa, where the El Niño and La Niña phenomena brought floods and droughts; 25% were in North and Central America, driven largely by the impact of Hurricane Matthew in Haiti; and 23% were in Far East Asia, including those affected by Typhoon Haima in the Philippines and by flooding in Vietnam. See also Figure 1.6 for the breakdown by disaster type.

As many disasters are largely predictable and recurrent, and as anticipatory frameworks become more sophisticated, early and predictable finance to mitigate the worst effects should be possible. There is a growing range of innovative tools and financing instruments to respond to the risk of crises (see Figures 2.10 and 2.11) and commitments have also been made to increase the flexibility and predictability of financing. However, these improvements are not yet sufficient (see Chapter 4).

Figure 1.5

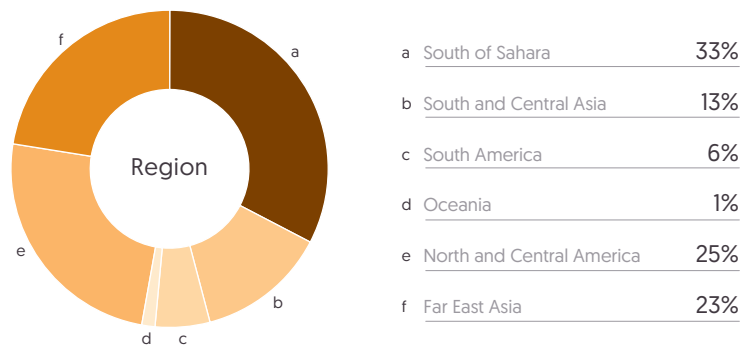### Population affected by disasters in countries with IFRC emergency appeals 2016, by region

	Region	
a	South of Sahara	33%
b	South and Central Asia	13%
c	South America	6%
d	Oceania	1%
e	North and Central America	25%
f	Far East Asia	23%

Figure 1.6

Population affected by disasters in countries with IFRC emergency appeals 2016, by disaster type

	Disaster type	
a	Drought	49%
b	Flood	23%
c	Storm	20%
d	Earthquake	5%
e	Other	4%
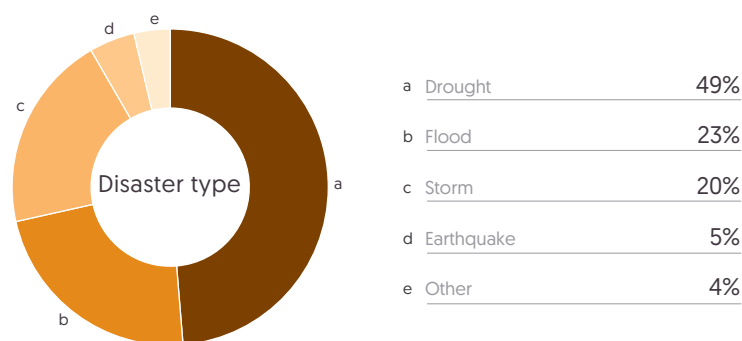
Figure 1.7

Population affected by disasters in countries with IFRC emergency appeals 2016, by income group

	Income group	
a	Low income	50%
b	Upper middle income	7%
c	Lower middle income	43%
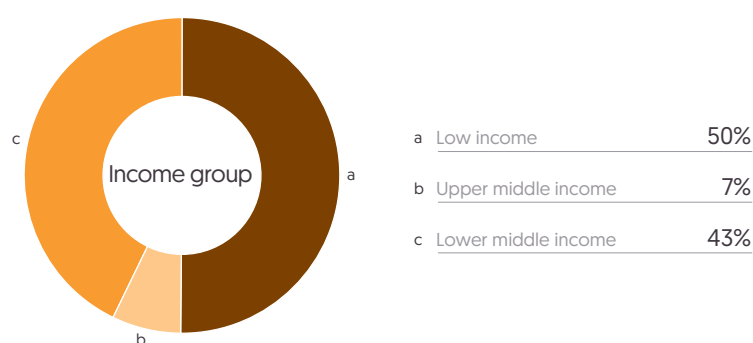
Source: Development Initiatives based on Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Bank and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data.

Notes: Countries are selected using IFRC's list of emergency appeals. Data does not show overlaps between populations affected by multiple disasters in a single country. Data from IFRC appeal documents is used for the four countries that did not have CRED data on the number of people affected by disasters (Somalia, El Salvador, Mongolia, Paraguay).

Poverty and crisis risk

Poverty, vulnerability and crisis are clearly interlinked. If a person is extremely poor, they will have fewer resources to deal with risks and shocks and may be hardest hit by crises and most in need of humanitarian assistance. At the same time, conflict and disasters deplete people's assets and livelihoods, driving them into, or deepening, poverty. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognise that conflict, fragility and environmental vulnerability jeopardise achieving the end of poverty and may cause many people to be 'left behind'.

At least 87% – 661 million people – of all people living in extreme poverty (equivalent to below $1.90[19] per day) were in countries affected by fragility (40%),[20] environmental vulnerability (32%) or both (14%) (see Figure 1.8). This same group of countries includes most of those most in need of international humanitarian assistance for crises in 2016 (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.8

Number of people living in extreme poverty in environmentally vulnerable and fragile countries
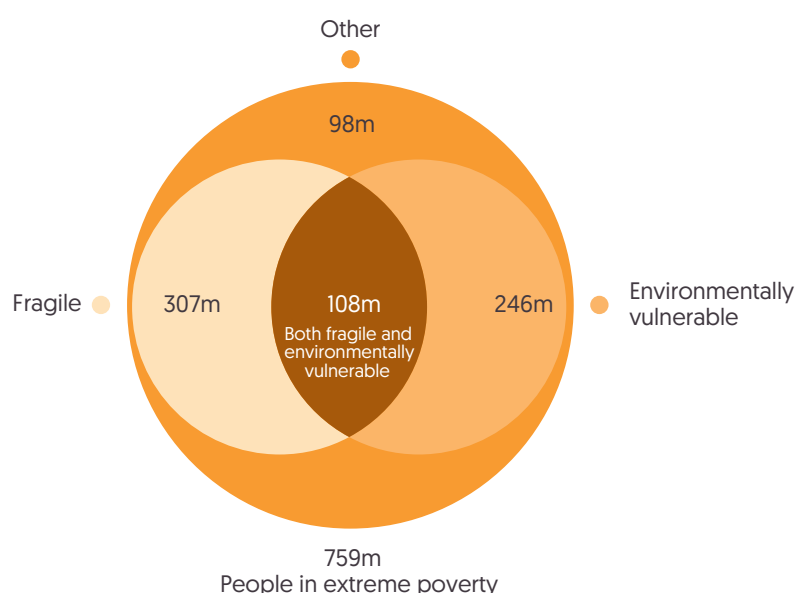
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank PovcalNet, World Bank World Development Indicators, OECD, INFORM Index for Risk Management.

Notes: Chart not to scale. Poverty estimates use World Bank PovcalNet modelled 2013 data. Regional estimates are used for 21 countries with no poverty data. Eight Middle East and North Africa countries are excluded due to lack of national or regional representative data. Fragile states defined according to 2016 OECD report on *States of Fragility*; and environmental vulnerability defined using INFORM's 2017 index, selecting countries scoring very high and high on 'natural hazard' indicator, and very high, high and medium on 'lack of coping capacity'.

The proportion of the world's poor people living at this precarious intersection of extreme poverty and high risk has actually risen since last year's count – despite a fall of 114 million in the number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide. While the largest gains in poverty reduction were in China (accounting for over 62 million of the global fall) the largest increases in estimates of extreme poverty were in two countries experiencing protracted conflict and complex crises – the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. And these are likely underestimates as recent poverty impacts of the crises are not captured in partial and out-of-date surveys.

It is hard to project precisely what this will mean for the global picture of extreme poverty in 2030, the year the SDGs must be achieved. Poverty projections tend to be based on previous growth, amplifying the effect of the data gaps for those 'missing' high-risk countries, while failing to factor in the impact of potential future shocks. The volatility inherent in political and environmental risks also makes it hard to project. In 2016 alone, 25 countries were newly classed as fragile or environmentally vulnerable, while 16 others were declassified from these categories.

However, the broad direction of an increased concentration of poverty in high-risk settings is apparent and clearly shaping the approach of some major donors and institutions. Analyses by the World Bank[21] and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[22] project that while numbers of people living in extreme poverty will fall globally, they are set to rise in fragile settings. World Bank projections suggest an additional 100 million people will be pushed into poverty by climate change and a doubling of the numbers of people living in extreme poverty in fragile and conflict-affected situations, driving the rationale for an increased World Bank focus on fragility (see Chapter 3).

Data poverty

Knowing who is living in extreme poverty and where they are is essential to best target resources and track the progress and barriers to reducing poverty and vulnerability.[23] However, even at the level of top-line poverty estimates, there is no data available for 29 mostly middle or low income countries – meaning that many millions of people may be missing from the totals in Figure 1.8. The missing countries include six affected by both fragility and environmental vulnerability (Afghanistan, North Korea, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia and Syria) and four countries affected by fragility (Egypt, Eritrea, Libya and Yemen). At the latest count, that is over 291 million people for whom poverty levels are unknown.

Poverty data is also missing in most of the countries with the largest humanitarian responses. In 9 of the 10 countries that received the largest amounts of international humanitarian assistance over the last decade, there is no reliable up-to-date poverty data. This includes all of the five largest recipients in 2015 – Syria, Yemen, Jordan, South Sudan and Iraq (see Chapter 4).

Knowing that these millions are missing from global poverty estimates is important, but at the same time data can be gathered, joined up and used at the national and subnational levels to inform a coherent response to poverty, crisis and risk (see *Joining up data*, page 25). For example, in Yemen, where the crisis has left 69% of the population in humanitarian need, and poverty may have doubled to 62% from 2015 to 2016,[24] a Humanitarian-Development-Peace platform[25] aims to bring data together to inform a joint understanding of the situation and support progress towards shared outcomes.

Development progress and risk

Countries that are fragile or environmentally vulnerable lag behind in development progress, according to Human Development Index scores. Poverty is multidimensional and the composite score goes some way to reflect this by bringing together measures of income, education and life expectancy and so goes wider than an income-based view of poverty.

While countries that were neither environmentally vulnerable nor fragile averaged 0.78 out of a possible score of 1.0 in 2015, environmentally vulnerable countries averaged 0.64 [Figure 1.9]. Fragile countries remained behind with a score of just under 0.5. The impact of conflict is evident for many in this group with, for example, Syria, Libya and Yemen all showing notable falls in their Index scores.

Fragility is also reflected in significant differences between countries in the same income group [Figure 1.10]. There was a significant (0.14) gap between the Human Development Index score of fragile middle income countries and their non-fragile peers. The gap between low income fragile and non-fragile countries was smaller, but fragile low income countries alone have seen a fall in their score year-on-year since 2013, including in conflict-affected countries such as Burundi, Central African Republic and South Sudan.
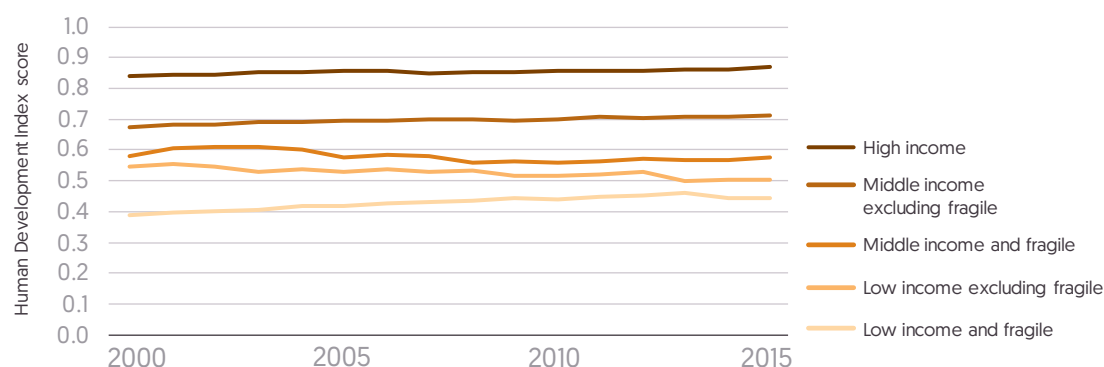
Figure 1.9

Human Development Index scores of fragile and environmentally vulnerable countries, 2000–2015
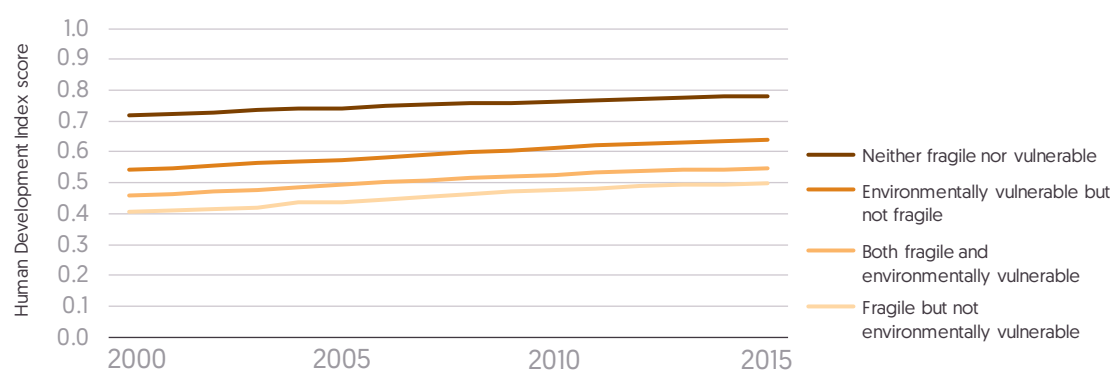
For full notes and sources, see Figure 1.10.

Figure 1.10

Human Development Index scores of fragile countries by income level, 2000–2015

Source: Development Initiatives based on INFORM Index for Risk Management, OECD, World Bank and UN Development Programme data.
Notes: Average Human Development Index scores are based on country categorisation as fragile, environmentally vulnerable, both or neither, based on most recent data. See Figure 1.8 for more details on country categorisation. The categories are mutually exclusive. Middle income countries include both lower and upper income groups.

While national averages can give an overview of poverty and risk, in fact levels of crisis, risk and poverty often differ greatly within countries. Pockets of insecurity can exist in otherwise stable countries, specific areas and communities can have heightened disaster risks, and extremely poor and vulnerable populations still live in middle income countries.

In Nigeria, for example, a middle income country, the Boko Haram-related armed conflict is concentrated in the north-east of the country as well as spilling into neighbouring countries. By the end of 2016, 1.8 million people had been displaced and 14 million were in need of humanitarian assistance in the six most affected states.[26] Violence also disrupted agriculture and markets, causing a food and nutrition crisis.

Figure 1.11 shows survey data on stunting – an important measure of wellbeing. Even allowing for low survey coverage, the data shows that stunting is generally more prevalent in northern Nigeria, which is subject to high risk of conflict and hazards, than in the lower risk south.

Insecurity means that some of the most severely affected crisis areas of north-east Nigeria cannot be reached, with parts of Borno State still inaccessible for the provision of humanitarian aid. The lack of available subnational data clearly reflects this inaccessibility. The points on Figure 1.11 show the locations of household surveys in Nigeria in 2016. Data collection in high-risk Northern areas is considerably less than in the South. In addition, compared with the 2010 survey, coverage in the Boko Haram-affected states was significantly reduced as insecurity prevented surveyors from reaching many households.

Figure 1.11

Crisis risk and levels of stunting in Nigeria, 2016
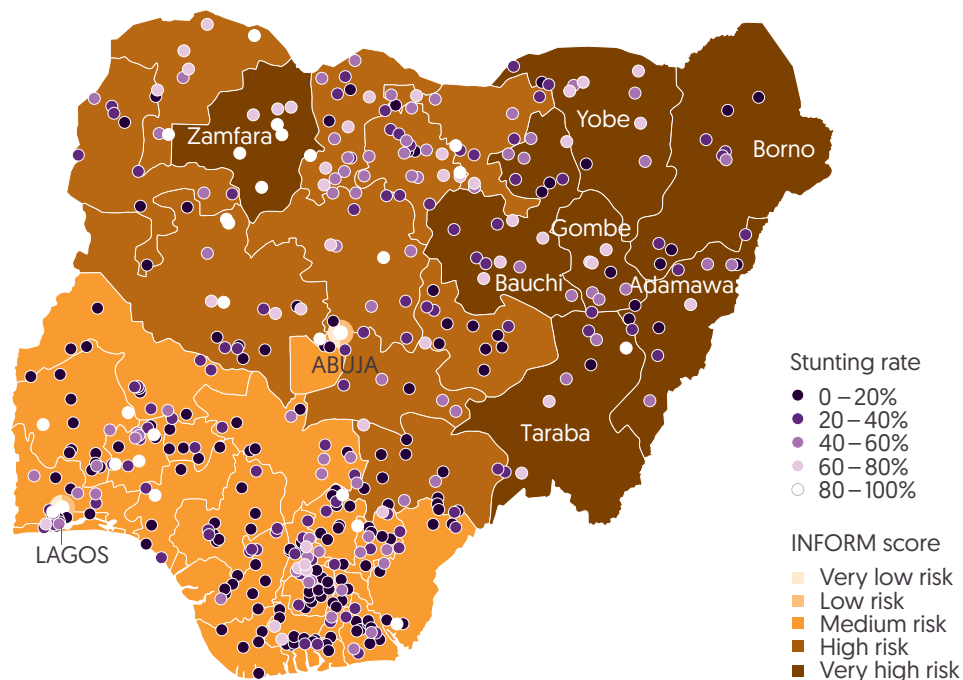
Source: Development Initiatives based on INFORM Index for Risk Management 2016 and Nigeria's General Household Survey 2015–2016.
Notes: INFORM scores are based on the INFORM Sahel model for 2016. Each region uses different criteria for calculating subnational risk. Stunting is calculated by Development Initiatives using the World Health Organization Growth Guidelines for children under 5 in the General Household Survey. The stunting rate is calculated for children at each distinct longitude and latitude in the data.
Map © d-maps.com

Joining up data

To best respond to people's multidimensional needs, data needs to be brought together on the different risks, vulnerabilities and needs they experience, as well as the resources available to them (see *Transparency*, Chapter 5). The UN Secretary-General stated that "data and joint evidence must become the bedrock of our action and are the starting point for moving from a supply-driven approach to one informed by the greatest risks and the needs of the most vulnerable".[27,28] This does not just mean conducting new joint assessments; it means ensuring that existing datasets – from national censuses to World Bank surveys and humanitarian assessments – can be easily accessed and combined.

Joined-up data means gathering together data from different sources in a machine-readable format. For this to be possible, each organisation needs to publish its data to the same technical standard, making sure it is findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable ('FAIR').[29] This idea is now widely accepted. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda[30] recognises the importance of interoperable and comparable data in achieving the SDGs and a new collaboration for data interoperability for the SDGs[31] was recently established. The relevance of this for bridging the humanitarian–development nexus and delivering a New Way of Working towards collective outcomes is clear – the starting point of joined-up action has to be joined-up data.

Uganda, host to over a million refugees, provides a good example of where joining up existing data could not only support efforts for a coherent approach by national, international, humanitarian and development actors, but also highlight gaps where better information is needed.

The Government of Uganda's development plan sets out a refugee strategy, supported by a joint World Bank and UN Refugee and Host Population Empowerment ('ReHOPE') framework. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-led South Sudan Regional Response Plan also commits to working with national and local authorities.

Yet, while policies are in place for coherent operations, the evidence base is not yet fully comprehensive and aligned, and disparate data sources are available for the districts hosting the largest numbers of refugees. UNHCR publishes data on refugee numbers and, together with the Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister, operates a data portal that includes data on sectoral indicators in refugee settlements. However, it does not yet provide a full overview – lacking, for example, data collected by agencies implementing the UNHCR-led South Sudan Regional Response Plan. From the development side, data on host communities was last gathered in the 2014 census but is not yet accessible. The Ugandan government also operates a data portal on national statistics, but the latest data on indicators such as poverty, education and safe water is from 2006 and 2007.

As the needs of refugees and host communities become increasingly intertwined and vulnerable to the same demographic, economic and climate-related pressures on resources, improving and joining up the data is vital for planning, implementing and monitoring a coherent response.

notes

chapter 1

1   ACAPS figures are based on existing available information, such as Humanitarian Dashboard, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plans or other relevant organisations or initiatives. Where these are unavailable, ACAPS estimates are based on sectoral and other information and expert judgement using the most conservative approach, to avoid inflation and double counting.
See: https://www.acaps.org/special-report/crisis-overview-2016-humanitarian-trends-and-risks-2017

2   According to UN OCHA Financial Tracking service data.

3   This is based on estimated people in need according to ACAPS and UN data in those countries included in the Food and Agriculture Organization El Niño high-priority country list.

4   This is based on estimated people in need according to ACAPS and UN data in Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

5   In these cases, data from ACAPS is used.

6   UN OCHA, 2016. *World Humanitarian Data and Trends 2016*. Available at:
http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/2016_datatrends/

7   UN OCHA, 2016. *Global Humanitarian Overview 2017*. Available at:
http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/stateofaid/

8   A country requiring humanitarian assistance is classified as having 'experienced disasters associated with natural hazards' when the number of people affected is above the CRED country median, or if the country is included in the Food and Agriculture Organization El Niño high-risk country list and/or Sahel UN-coordinated regional appeal. This is also cross-checked against other sources.

9   See OECD, 2016. *States of Fragility: Understanding Violence*. Available at:
http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/states-of-fragility-2016-9789264267213-en.htm

10   Grand Bargain signatories, 2016. *The Grand Bargain: a shared commitment to better serve people in need*. Commitment 5. Istanbul, May 2016. Available at: http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861.

11   For full details on ACAPS severity measure methodology, see:
https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/160415_acaps_prioritisation_methodology_brief.pdf

12   According to OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) data.

13   According to figures from Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

14   Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2017. *Global Report on Internal Displacement*.
http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2017/#on-the-grid. These figures of new cases of internal displacement relate to IDMC's definition and methodology for counting new incidences of displacement, which is different to number of internally displaced persons as it may include people who have been displaced multiple times.

15   These figures represent IDMC's 'stock figures': the total number of *people* living in internal displacement at year end as opposed to *incidents* of internal displacement (see note 14).

16   These figures relate to UNHCR's statistics on refugees, which include "individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU [Organization of African Unity] Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying 'temporary protection'. Since 2007, the refugee population category also includes people in a refugee-like situation". They do not include asylum seekers, returnees or others of concern to UNHCR. See http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview

17   See: UNHCR, 2013. *Global Trends Report 2013*. http://www.unhcr.org/trends2013

18   See IFRC's list of emergency appeals at http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/Appeals/statistic/cover16_emer.pdf

19   This figure is in PPP (purchasing power parity) to allow for comparison of poverty data across countries. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. To reflect an internationally comparable poverty line, we use the $1.90 poverty line derived from 2011 prices, which buys approximately the same as the previous $1.25 poverty lined derived from 2005 prices. The World Bank updated the extreme poverty line from $1.25 in 2005 to $1.90 in 2011 PPP in 2015.

20   Note that this is based on the OECD multidimensional definition of fragility, which includes five dimensions: economic, environmental, political, societal and security. See note 9.

21   World Bank, 2017. *Additions to IDA Resources: Eighteenth Replenishment. Towards 2030: investing in growth, resilience and opportunity.* Available at: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/348661486654455091/pdf/112728-correct-file-PUBLIC-Rpt-from-EDs-Additions-to-IDA-Resources-2-9-17-For-Disclosure.pdf

22   See note 9.

23   Development Initiatives, 2017. *The P20 initiative: data to leave no one behind. Baseline report.* Available at: http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/P20-Initiative-baseline-report.pdf

24   World Bank, 2016. *Country Engagement Note for Yemen 2017–2018.* Available at: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/458181467103791708/pdf/106118-CEN-P157686-IDA-R2016-0175-Box396255B-OUO-9.pdf

25   World Bank, 2017. *Brief: The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative.* Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/the-humanitarian-development-peace-initiative

26   UN OCHA, 2016. *Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan 2017.* Available at: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_nga_hrp_2017_19122016.pdf

27   UN General Assembly, 2016. *One Humanity: Shared Responsibility. Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit.* Available at: https://consultations2.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_sgreport

28   UN OCHA, 2017. *New Way of Working.* Available at: https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/NWOW%20Booklet%20low%20res.002.pdf

29   Wilkinson M., et al. 'The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and Stewardship', Scientific Data, *Nature*, doi:10.1038/sdata.2016.18

30   UN, 2015. Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Available at: http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

31   UN World Data Forum, 2017. Blog post: *Improving data interoperability for the SDGs.* Available at: https://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/improving-data-interoperability-for-the-sdgs/