

WORLD HUMANITARIAN DATA AND TRENDS 2015 GLOBAL LANDSCAPE



Conflicts and natural disasters have been seen as the main drivers of humanitarian need. They are often treated as discrete events, with little analysis of the underlying causes and warning signs. Today, the humanitarian landscape is changing more rapidly than ever. Global risks are recognized as increasingly central to humanitarian crises. They can make people more vulnerable and prevent them from building the resilience necessary to cope with shocks.

Food security

BASELINE: Of the world's 570 million farms, 9 out of 10 are run by families. Family farms produce about 80 per cent of the world's food. By 2014, approximately 805 million people were chronically undernourished, down more than 100 million over the last decade.

PROJECTION: In 2050, global food production will have to increase by 60 per cent from its 2005-2007 levels to meet increasing demand by the world's projected population of 9.7 billion.

Gender-based violence

BASELINE: One in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or abused in some other way, frequently by someone she knows. Globally, up to 38 per cent of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner. Six-hundred million women globally are living in countries where domestic violence is still not considered a crime.

PROJECTION: One in five women worldwide will become a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. The majority of these victims will be young women.

Pandemics

BASELINE: By the end of 2014, there were 12,861 confirmed cases of Ebola in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. About 75 per cent of new human diseases are caused by microbes that originate in animals.

PROJECTION: Pandemics such as Ebola, MERS, HIV/AIDS and SARS will continue to be spurred by population growth, increased global trade and travel, global warming and poverty. Methods for dealing with pandemics will need to change from reactive to proactive to manage the threat.

Climate change

BASELINE: No year since 1880 has been as warm as 2014. In 2014, 48 per cent of disasters occurred in Asia. In East Asia and the Pacific, the number of people exposed to floods and tropical cyclones has increased by 70 per cent since 1980.

PROJECTION: Climate change may reduce raw water quality and pose risks to drinking water quality, even with conventional treatment. Climate change without adaptation will negatively affect crop production for local temperature increases of 2°C or more. Future annual losses due to disasters are estimated at \$314 billion in built environments.

Diaspora

BASELINE: Remittances constitute the second largest source of foreign capital (after foreign direct investment). In 2014, 245 million migrants sent half a trillion dollars to their countries of origin, supporting on average 4.5 people each and affecting over 1 billion people worldwide.

PROJECTION: Diaspora groups are as diverse as the communities they serve, and there is not enough data to understand the capacities and role of the diaspora. In the humanitarian context, diaspora could become a key aid partner.

Economy

BASELINE: In 2014, global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was \$77.87 trillion, with an annual growth of 2.6 per cent. Inequality has reached unsurpassed levels: the richest 1 per cent of people own 48 per cent of global wealth. Of the remainder, 94.5 per cent is owned by the world's richest 20 per cent, leaving 5.5 per cent of global wealth to be distributed among 80 per cent of the world's population.

PROJECTION: Increasing inequality will result in the 1 per cent having more wealth than 99 per cent of the global population in the next two years. Global GDP is expected to increase to 3.1 per cent in 2016.

The protracted and recurrent crises we see around the world today are a direct result of this vulnerability. In some cases, this vulnerability is exacerbated by the absence of a political solutions to conflicts. The humanitarian community has placed renewed emphasis on better understanding the drivers of crises, to move towards an evidence-based model where the root causes of humanitarian need are better understood and, therefore, the humanitarian community can serve affected people in a more effective way.

Health

BASELINE: Since 1990, the mortality rate for children under age 5 has declined by approximately 50 per cent. Maternal mortality has declined by 45 per cent. Pneumonia and diarrhoea account for 70 per cent of deaths in 15 countries, all of them in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Pneumonia kills 2,600 children a day.

PROJECTION: Unless early action is taken, preventable diseases will continue to be the main causes for the deaths of children under age 5.



Urbanization

BASELINE: In 2014, approximately 3.8 billion people lived in urban areas. Fifty-three per cent of the world's urban population lived in Asia, followed by Europe (14 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (13 per cent).

PROJECTION: By 2050, 66 per cent of the world's population could live in urban areas, adding 2.5 billion people to urban populations. China, India and Nigeria are expected to account for 37 per cent of the world's urban population growth between 2014 and 2050.



Population

BASELINE: In 2014, the world's population was 7.2 billion people. Global population is increasing at a slower rate than 10 years ago, by 1.18 per cent annually, or 83 million people a year.

PROJECTION: By 2050, the world's population will increase to 9.7 billion people. More than half of the global increase will be in nine countries: DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, Uganda and the USA.



Migration

BASELINE: In 2014, over 22,000 migrants died en route to Europe. Of the 232 million global migrants, 72 million live in Europe. Youths aged between 15 and 24 account for approximately 12 per cent of international migrants.

PROJECTION: Family migration is the main and largest channel of entry for migrants, and it has great impact on human and economic development. Greater attention to coherent policy is necessary to assess the potential of the family unit in international migration, as well as protection challenges.



Technology

BASELINE: In 2014, there were 6.9 billion mobile telephone subscriptions. For every Internet user in the developed world, there are two in the developing world. However, two thirds of the population living in developing countries remain offline. Seventy-seven per cent of Twitter accounts were for users outside the United States.

PROJECTION: By the end of 2015, there will be 7 billion mobile telephone subscriptions, 5.5 billion of which will be from developing countries. There will be 3.2 billion Internet users, 2 billion of whom will be from developing countries.



Poverty

BASELINE: In 2014, an estimated 863 million people lived in slums, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa (approximately 200 million).

PROJECTION: By 2030, approximately 3 billion people will need adequate housing. To meet this, 96,150 housing units need to be completed per day from now until 2030.



▲ Increasing concern

▬ No change in concern

▼ Decreasing concern

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