World Humanitarian Data and Trends is an annual OCHA publication that presents global- and country-level data and analysis about humanitarian crises and assistance. Beyond providing statistics, the report shows how the global landscape is evolving and opportunities to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action. The report is anchored in the Agenda for Humanity and follows the five Core Responsibilities to deliver for humanity, showing where we are, relative to where we should be, with respect to each responsibility.

Humanitarian needs and assistance in 2013

To explore the full report, visit its interactive companion microsite www.unocha.org/datatrends2016
Trends, challenges and opportunities – the importance of partnerships to deliver

The cost of humanitarian action in increasing through a combination of higher levels of assistance provided and increased costs associated with logistics, security and others. Funding is not keeping pace with the scale of needs.

**Average amount of funding received**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PER PERSON</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$154</td>
<td>$182</td>
<td>$96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disability**

- **Over 1 billion**: Number of people living with a disability, globally
- **93 million**: Of them are children
- **54%**: People with a disability reported direct physical impact i.e., increased impairment, in a crisis

**Financing local action**

Local organizations face significant barriers to access international funding.

**Yemen, 2015**

- **US$50 million**: THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND ALLOCATION
  - **71**: PROJECTS
  - **378**: LOCATIONS across all governorates (regions where the international community may not have had access unless it was working with national and local partners)

**A country in need**

In 2015, OCHA and its partners estimated that 125 million people needed humanitarian assistance. What if those 125 million people were a single country in need? What would its development profile look like? The situation of the 125 million people has plateaued or is deteriorating in terms of access to basic services, education and economic development. The life expectancy is 24 years shorter than the global average. Only half of all children are likely to be immunized. And only one third of children in this country will finish primary school.

**Life expectancy at birth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country in need</strong></td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To explore the full report, visit its interactive companion microsite [www.unocha.org/datatrends2016](http://www.unocha.org/datatrends2016)