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.

Number of inter-agency appeals and average length of crises

Number of inter-agency appeals 30
Average length of crises (years) 7.0
2005 16
4.3 2017

Funding requested by appeal length

US$ billion

2017: Funding requested was primarily driven by protracted crises that have been running for 5 or more years, namely: DRC, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Together these crises represented 80 per cent of funding requested.

Total attacks on health care facilities in 2017

To explore the full report, visit its interactive companion microsite www.unocha.org/datatrends2018
Hurricanes and storms in the US and Caribbean caused more than $220 billion worth of damage, accounting for 65% of global losses from natural disasters.

Climate change may result in the internal displacement of 140 million people by 2050.

The average length of appeals increased from 4 years in 2005 to 7 years in 2017.

Health-care workers were the victims of more than 700 targeted attacks.

On the current trajectory, it will take 68 years to achieve equal pay between men and women.

Water played a major role in conflict in at least 45 countries.

Only 8.5 million IDPs found a provisional (or partial) solution to their displacement, but 40 million more people remain displaced.

1 in 3 schools in Syria is no longer accessible.

The funding gap for the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin regions has been, on average, 20% above the global average since 2014.

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