



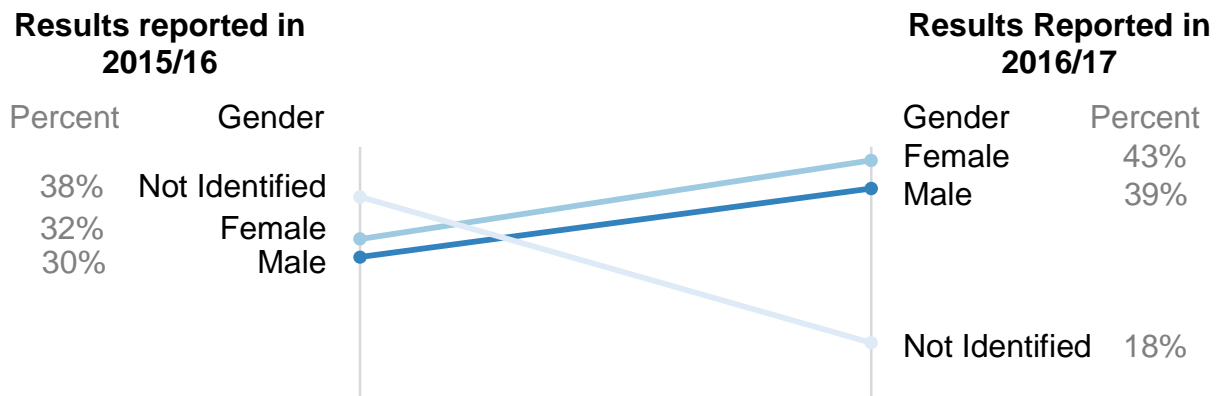
Humanitarian

Number of people reached with humanitarian assistance (food aid, cash and voucher transfers) through DFID support.

1. Results¹

In the period 2015-2017 DFID reached **17 million** people with humanitarian assistance (food aid, cash and voucher transfers) through humanitarian related programmes.

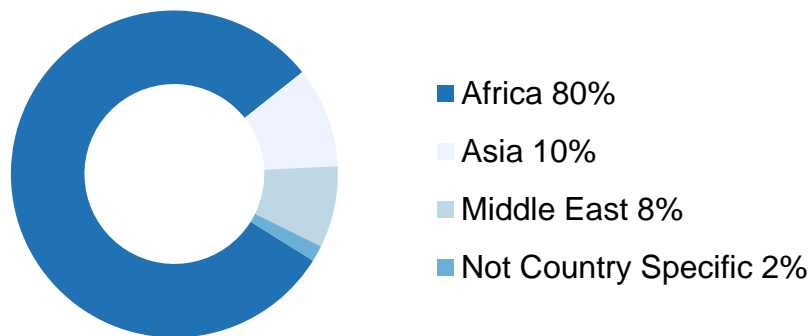
Figure 1: Change in gender-disaggregated humanitarian results between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 reporting period:



Of those reached by DFID humanitarian-related programs from 2015 to 2017, 43 per cent (7.3 million) were women.

DFID is continuously working with our existing partners towards improving collection of disaggregated data². In 2016/17, 82 per cent of our reported humanitarian results were disaggregated by gender. This is a 20 percentage point increase in data disaggregation by gender between the results reported in 2015/16 and the results reported in 2016/17.

Figure 2: DFID's humanitarian results by region

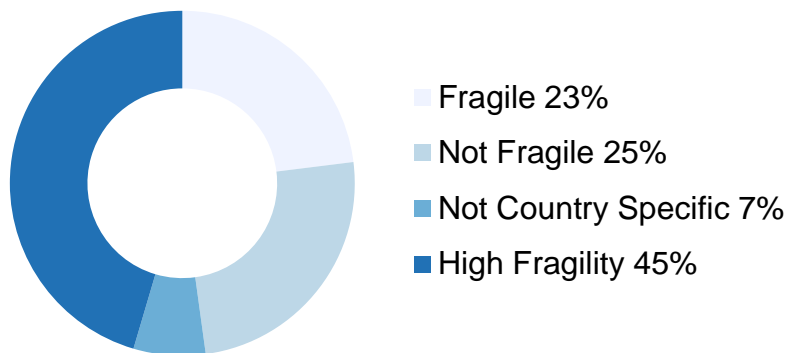


¹ Please note that all the figures are rounded down to the next 100,000.

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/582315/Data-disaggregation-action-plan-Jan-2017.pdf

The majority of DFID humanitarian programmes are carried out in Africa. The region represents over 80 per cent (13.7 million) of beneficiaries in the 2015-17 period. DFID reached over 1.6 million beneficiaries in Asia: the majority of whom were in Pakistan (1.1 million). A further 8 per cent (1.3 million) of beneficiaries were from the Middle East Region. Finally, 2 percent (0.2 million beneficiaries) of DFID’s humanitarian assistance were delivered via non country specific programmes and non-region specific programs.

Figure 3: Humanitarian results by fragility level



States are considered fragile by DFID if they are:

- Fragile states defined based on objective data on state stability from United Nations and the World Bank.
- Neighbouring countries of fragile states and/or part of the three designated regions: Middle East, North Sahara and South Sahara.

DFID produces an internal listing of fragile state³ which is used to monitor the UK commitment to focus resources in fragile states. Over 68 per cent of the people reached by DFID humanitarian-related programmes live in fragile states (11.6 million beneficiaries), this includes 7.7 million beneficiaries living in states with a high level of fragility. 7 percent (1.1 million beneficiaries) of DFID’s humanitarian assistance were delivered via non-country specific programmes, region specific programmes⁴, and non-region specific programmes.

2. Context

Humanitarian aid provides essential material and support assistance to the world’s most vulnerable people. It is usually short term help provided in crisis situations to help victims of natural disasters, wars and famines. Humanitarian aid saves lives, relieves suffering and maintains human dignity. It differs from development aid, which seeks to address the underlying causes which may have led to a crisis or emergency.

The Department for International Development (DFID) delivers Humanitarian assistance on behalf of the Government and people of the United Kingdom. By its nature, humanitarian assistance is reactive to unplanned events; therefore DFID has no specific targets for the amount of humanitarian assistance to be delivered. Instead, DFID focuses on delivering the best possible humanitarian assistance to people in need. By working with global and UK partners DFID endeavors to improve the UKs capacity to deliver timely, efficient, effective and equitable Humanitarian Aid – whenever and wherever it is needed.

³ According to Full list of Fragile States and Region in 2017 published by DFID.

⁴ Results from regional programmes were not included in the fragility disaggregation, since they benefit multiple countries with various level of fragility.

In 2016 the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that 125 million people were in need of Humanitarian Aid⁵. By 2017 this had grown to over 128 million people as conflict, extremism, climate change, natural disasters and poverty combined to generate unprecedented levels of need⁶. Priority humanitarian situations include the four major famines in Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria and Yemen along with ongoing conflict leading to protracted crises in Syria, the Middle East and North Africa.

In 2016 DFID provided over £1.4bn in Humanitarian Aid, saving lives and dignity through more than 400 Humanitarian programmes in 60 locations. The single largest Humanitarian financial commitment the UK makes is through core funding to the UN Humanitarian agencies, allowing them the flexibility to plan, invest in resilience and preparedness systems and direct resources to where the need is greatest. However, the bulk of UK Humanitarian aid is delivered through one-to-one relationships to support specific countries and crises. In 2016 this aid has, among many other things:

- provided food and shelter in Haiti in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew
- cared for refugees from Syria
- provided emergency assistance in South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and Yemen
- responded to the needs of extremely vulnerable people including women and girls in Iraq
- provided food aid and non-food aid support in drought affected parts of Ethiopia

3. Methodology summary

DFID's Humanitarian results measures the number of people reached by food aid, cash, and vouchers. This allows DFID to capture the coverage of our funding across emergencies to tell a global story about the scale of our emergency work. People are counted if they have received food aid, cash or vouchers for at least one month. The highest month reach is then reported as a "peak year" result as the same beneficiaries are expected to receive support throughout the life-time of the crisis.

UK funded or supported humanitarian responses provide much more than just food aid but recipients are likely to receive multiple modes of support- such as food aid, emergency nutritional interventions in the case of malnutrition shelter, access to clean water and sanitation, emergency medical care and other situation specific requirements.

By measuring just those in receipt of food aid, cash and vouchers DFID ensures that recipients are not counted more than once, but some will be missed. This is particularly problematic in situations where the UK aid is not delivered as food aid but as other more needed modes of material relief. Improvements to the way DFID measures the number of beneficiaries are being explored which will maintain consistencies existing measure but provide a greater insight in to the number of beneficiaries of non-food aid humanitarian relief. Future data collection rounds will place a much greater emphasis on the requirement for disability disaggregated data where-ever possible.

Please refer to the detailed methodology for more information.

⁵ UN OCHA Global Humanitarian Overview 2016: <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO-2016.pdf>

⁶ UN OCHA Global Humanitarian Overview 2017: <http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/stateofaid/>

4. Data sources

Data are collected from monthly results reports from partners, mid-year reviews, annual reviews and project completion reports.

Please refer to the 'Results by DFID office and indicator' dataset for more information.

5. Data quality notes

Most results originate from partners' reporting or management information systems, which are generally reasonably accurate and timely. Over or under-estimates of population are likely in rapidly-changing crises and where population movement is occurring. There is some internal inconsistency as a result of some figures being cumulative and some peak year.

Focusing on food, cash and vouchers, rather than all humanitarian aid under-represents the number of people we reach with all of our funding.

Reported results for 2016/2017 may change following provision of more up to date information.

There may be a lag of up to 1 year in verifying achieved results.