



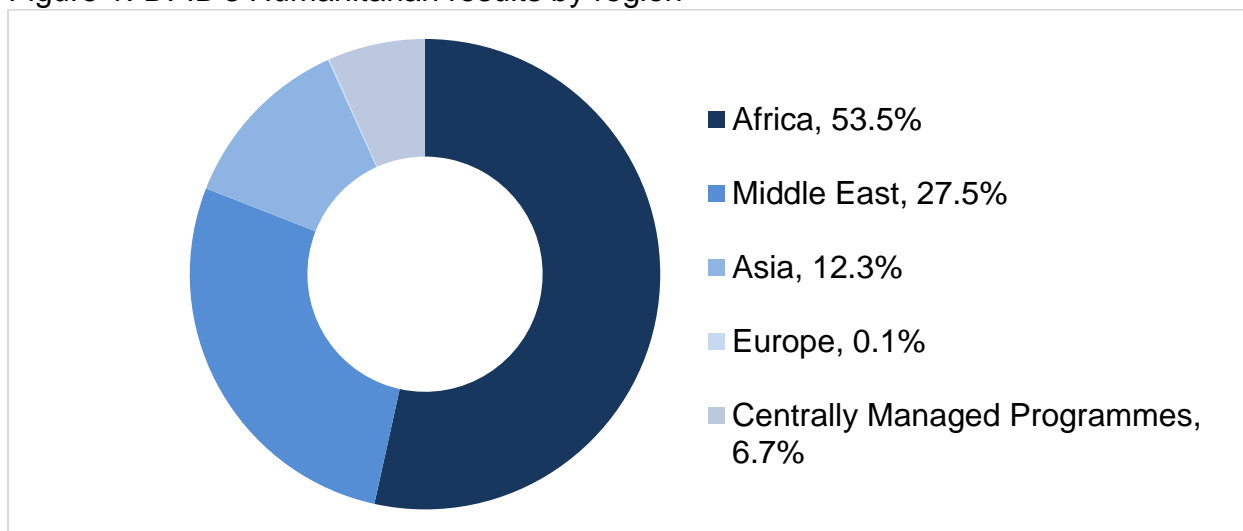
Humanitarian

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

1. Results¹

From 2015 to March 2018 DFID reached 26.8 million people with humanitarian assistance (food aid, cash and voucher transfers). This is a 9.8 million person (57.6%) increase on the achieved reach from 2015 to March 2017, reported in July 2017.

Figure 1: DFID's Humanitarian results by region

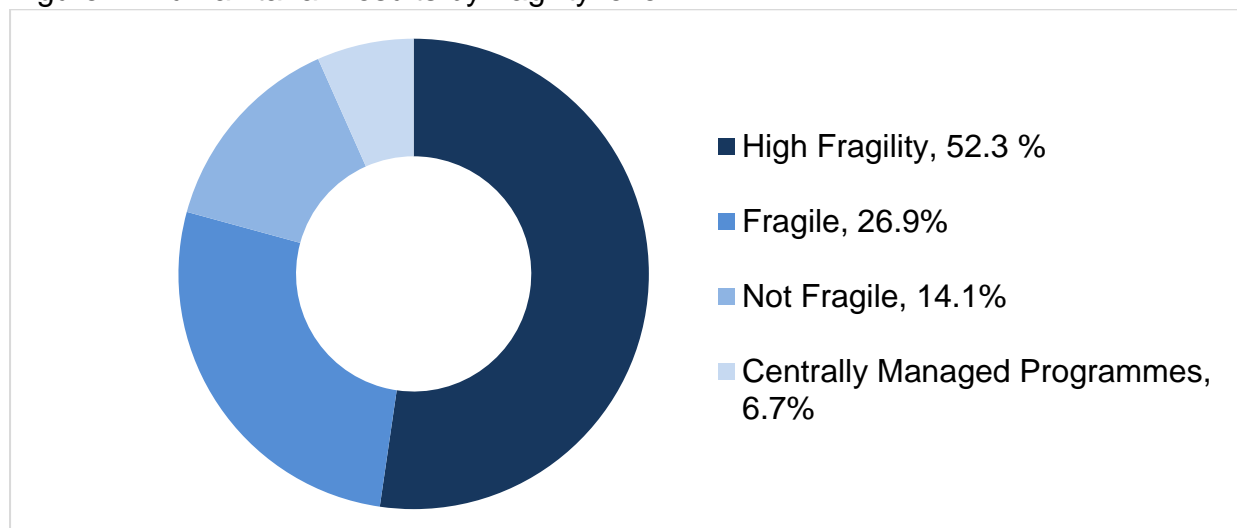


From 2015 to 2018 Africa was the largest beneficiary of DFID's humanitarian assistance programmes, with 14.3 million people reached - approximately 5 out of every 10 people reached by DFID supported humanitarian assistance throughout the reporting period. In Malawi 3.5 million people received humanitarian assistance; the largest number of beneficiaries reached by DFID supported humanitarian programmes in Africa. In the Middle East region DFID provided humanitarian assistance to 7.3 million beneficiaries, a little fewer than 3 out of every 10 of the total number of people reached by DFID supported humanitarian programmes from 2015 to 2018. The majority of these people were in Yemen (5.8 million people), the highest reach of all DFID humanitarian programmes. A further 3.3 million beneficiaries were from Asia, approximately 1 out of every 10 reached. This includes

¹ Note that all the figures are rounded down to the next 100,000. Rounding may mean that the total figure do not correspond exactly to the sum of the country/department results quoted in the text. For more detailed figures please refer to the ['Results by DFID office and Indicator'](#) dataset.

1.5 million people in Bangladesh. Finally, 28,000 people were in Europe in the Ukraine, and 1.7 million people were reached via non-country specific and non-region specific programmes.

Figure 2: Humanitarian results by fragility level



DFID produces an internal listing of fragile states² which is used to monitor the UK commitment to focus resources in fragile states. 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.

Over 79% of the people reached by DFID supported humanitarian assistance live in fragile states (21.2 million beneficiaries), this includes 14 million beneficiaries living in states with a high level of fragility. A further 6.7% (1.7 million beneficiaries) of DFID supported humanitarian assistance was delivered via non-country specific programmes and so it is not possible to assign a fragility level to these results.

Table 1: Change in gender-disaggregated humanitarian results between the 2016/17 and 2017/18 reporting period:

Gender	2016/17	2017/18
Female	43%	31%
Male	39%	30%
Not Identified	18%	40%

Of those reached by DFID humanitarian programmes from 2015 to March 2018, at least 31% (8.2 million) were women and girls.

² According to [the Full list of Fragile States and Region](#) in 2017 published by DFID.

DFID is continuously working with our existing partners towards improving collection of disaggregated data³. In 2017/18 61% of our reported humanitarian results were disaggregated by gender. This is a 22 percentage point decrease in data disaggregation by gender between the results reported in 2016/17 and the results reported in 2017/18. In 2017 there was a substantial (over 57%) increase in the number of people reached by DFID supported humanitarian assistance. The increase in reach was driven in part by increased delivery in Yemen, Syria and South Sudan. These are complex protracted crises, driven by conflict and instability, where the difficulty in accessing people in greatest need of assistance has resulted in lower levels of disaggregation. This has led to a percentage point fall in the number of beneficiaries for which it was possible to collect disaggregated data. In absolute figures the number of females and males reached has increased compared to last year (Female: from 7.3 million to 8.2 million; Male: from 6.6 million to 7.9 million). There are considerable challenges with robust data collection in humanitarian contexts, particularly with that relating to people in greatest need. These are the generally most unstable situations in which DFID supported programmes operate, where access is extremely difficult due to ongoing conflict and the associated tremendous risks faced by those delivering emergency assistance to civilians. DFID is collaborating with external partners to develop guidance, support and tools to facilitate data disaggregation although it should be recognised that DFID's commitment to reach those people in greatest need means that data collection and reliable disaggregation in the most difficult humanitarian contexts will continue to be a considerable challenge.

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 endeavours to improve the UK's capacity to deliver timely, efficient, effective and equitable humanitarian aid – whenever and wherever it is needed. DFID recognises that this assistance should not just be delivered after an event when a crisis has been declared. Preventative action and early intervention are more effective- delivering greater impact for a lower total investment and preventing unnecessary suffering and loss of life in the early stages of a crisis. DFID is working to make response more predictable and to help countries build resilience, prepare for crises, and manage the risk of crises through tools such as risk insurance.

³https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/582315/Data-disaggregation-action-plan-Jan-2017.pdf

The United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that over 131 million people were in need of humanitarian aid⁴ at the end of 2017. This was an increase of a little over 5% from the early 2017 estimate of people in need. The persisting drivers of increasing humanitarian need are conflict and protracted violence. Natural disasters, droughts, floods and hurricanes continue to create humanitarian need. In 2017 urgent humanitarian assistance was required as the El Niño event and its successor La Niña caused crop failure and water shortage. In many DFID humanitarian priority African countries this heightened the food insecurity created through protracted crisis, forced displacement and chronic vulnerabilities. The increasing complexity in Yemen, Syria South Sudan and Iraq severely constrained humanitarian access to population in most need, leaving affected people without basic services and protection.

In 2017 92.8 million people were targeted globally for humanitarian assistance. As of November 2017 52% of the \$24bn financial requirement was met, leaving unmet requirements, or a funding gap, of \$11.4bn.

In 2017 the UK provided over £1.4bn in bi-lateral humanitarian aid⁵, a 9.6% increase the 2016 spend of close to £1.3bn. Humanitarian assistance is the UK's largest area of spend on sector specific official development assistance (ODA). These are provisional figures, the full released scheduled for November 2018 will confirm final figures and DFID's share of total spend. In 2016 DFID was responsible for 98.7% of the total UK ODA spend on humanitarian assistance.

In addition to crisis or country specific spend the UK continues to be one of the largest contributors of core funding to the UN humanitarian agencies and the Red Cross movement, allowing these partners the flexibility to plan, invest in resilience and preparedness systems, and to direct resources to where the need is greatest. Recognising their role as donors in delivering the vision of a more effective system in the face of unprecedented humanitarian needs worldwide the UK has used its core funding to create incentives for multilateral organisations to perform better. From 2018, 30% of the UK's core funding to humanitarian agencies will be performance-based "Payment by Results" (PbR), dependent on the delivery of vital reforms agreed to at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, including the 'Grand Bargain' and the charter on inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian action. In order to trigger full payment agencies will have to demonstrate they have reformed their working practices in line with commitments to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the international humanitarian system. The targets under PbR are ambitious and incentivise the UN and Red Cross movement to each work more collaboratively.

In October 2017 the UK set out the new Humanitarian Reform Policy⁶ explaining both innovations and improvements in the UK's humanitarian response and pushing for a more ambitious reform of the international humanitarian system. The UK will:

- Continue to protect people in crises: upholding humanitarian law and principles, uphold humanitarian law, and support our partners to do the same.
- Deliver bigger, better, faster responses to rapid onset disasters when national systems are overwhelmed, as demonstrated in the Caribbean.

⁴ <https://interactive.unocha.org/publication/globalhumanitarianoverview/>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-provisional-uk-aid-spend-2017>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-governments-humanitarian-reform-policy>

- Invest in resilience and preparedness to respond, including using insurance and other risk-based finance to better manage risks from natural hazards.
- Adopt a new long-term approach to protracted crises, including support to countries hosting long-term refugees to generate livelihoods, trading opportunities and invest in people's future.
- Challenge the international humanitarian system to hold itself to account for delivering better for people affected by crises, and ensuring the most vulnerable people in the world are appropriately protected from environmental and social hazards.
- Ensure that response is delivered through organisations and mechanisms which offer best value for money, such as encouraging the use of multi-purpose cash transfers (where appropriate) which are faster, safer and more cost-effective than relief-in kind whilst providing additional support to local economies.

Single departmental plan results are attributed from DFID bi-lateral programmes and do not include the UK contribution to results attributed to UN or Red Cross agency central programmes where DFID is not a specific project partner.

3. Methodology summary

DFIDs Humanitarian results measure the number of people reached by food aid, cash, and voucher transfers. 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 received 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 consistency with the 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 information⁷.

4. Data sources

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-methodology-notes-2017-to-2018>

Data are collected from monthly, quarterly and annual 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 information⁸.

5. Data quality notes and reporting lags

Reporting lags: In this report DFID publishes results estimates up to March 2018 using available information. However, individual programme reporting cycles follow DFID's annual report publication cycle resulting in data gaps. A number of programmes will not be able to report full-reach or confirm estimated reach for 2017 and January to March 2018 until agencies report final figures later in the year. Over or under-estimates of population are likely in rapidly-changing crises and where population movement is occurring. Therefore, a comprehensive result update for the year ending 31 March 2018 will not be available until 2019.

Data Quality: Given the range of data sources used, the accuracy of the results data varies and is subject to the quality of the underlying data source. In many cases DFID uses data collected by others (e.g. partner country governments, international organisations) and therefore DFID has limited control over the quality of the data. Statistics Advisers in DFID undertake quality assurance of the results data and attempt to minimise the source of any errors although there is a risk that errors may still exist. Reported results in 2017/18 may change following provision of more up to date information.

Revision of Previously Reported Results: DFID continually reviews and improves upon data quality and assurance procedures. As a result of this previously reported figures may be subject to revision. In 2017 Nigeria, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Afghanistan offices have all been able to improve over-sight of partner reported figures. The reach for these countries for 2015 to 2017 has been revised downwards as a result of improved attribution of DFID results and compliance with the specified methodology.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-dataset-2017-to-2018>