





67 persons in the world own 50% of the global wealth

Forbes 2015

26 billionaires have the same wealth as poorest 3.8 billion people.

Oxfam 2019

The richest 1% of the world's population owns the same wealth as remaining 99%

Credit Suisse 2017

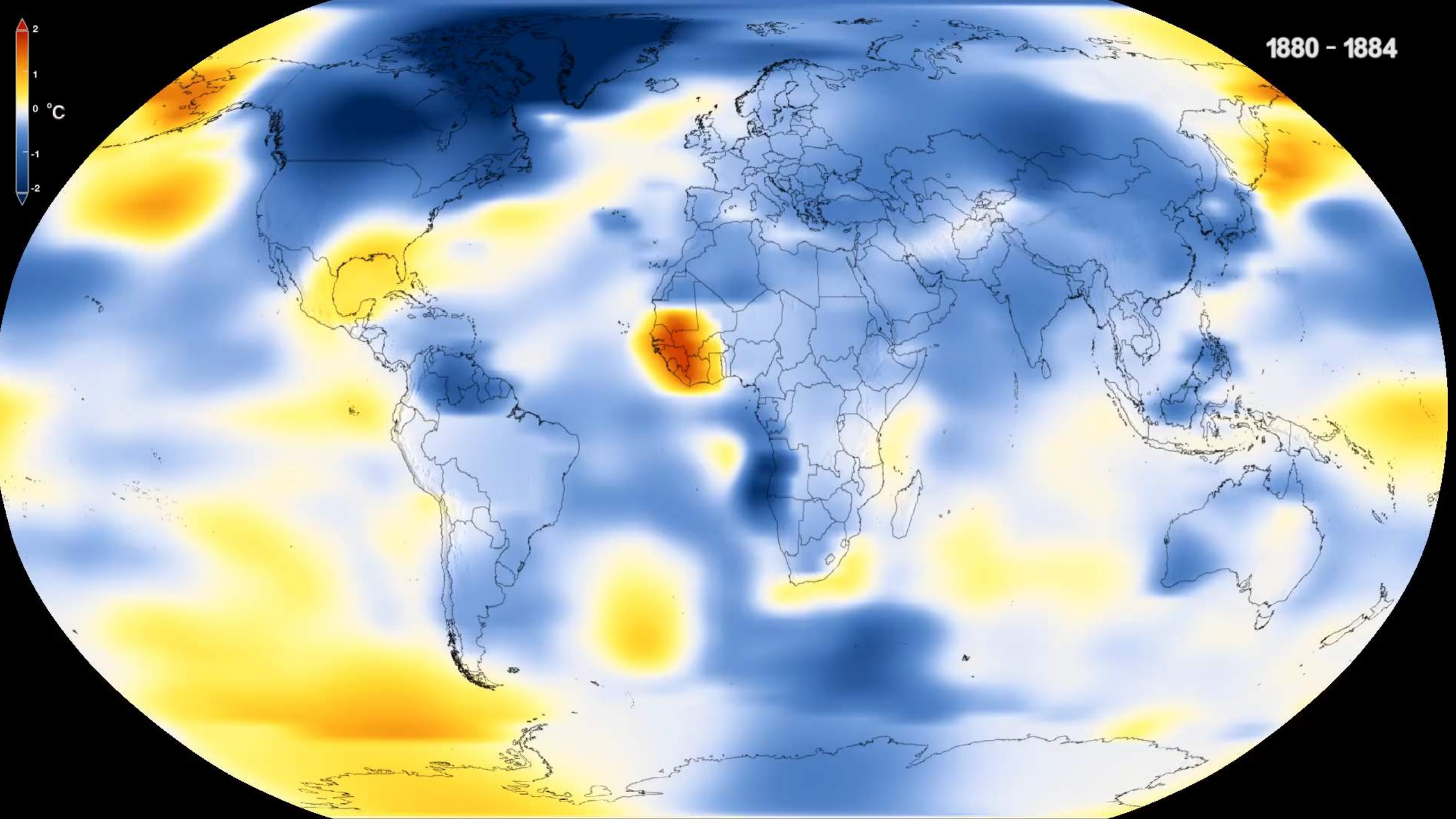
Country Income Groups

- Low income - \$1,005 or less
- Lower middle income - \$1,006-\$3,975
- Upper middle income - \$3,976-\$12,275
- High income: nonOECD - \$12,275 or more
- High income: OECD - \$12,275 or more

Year: July 2011

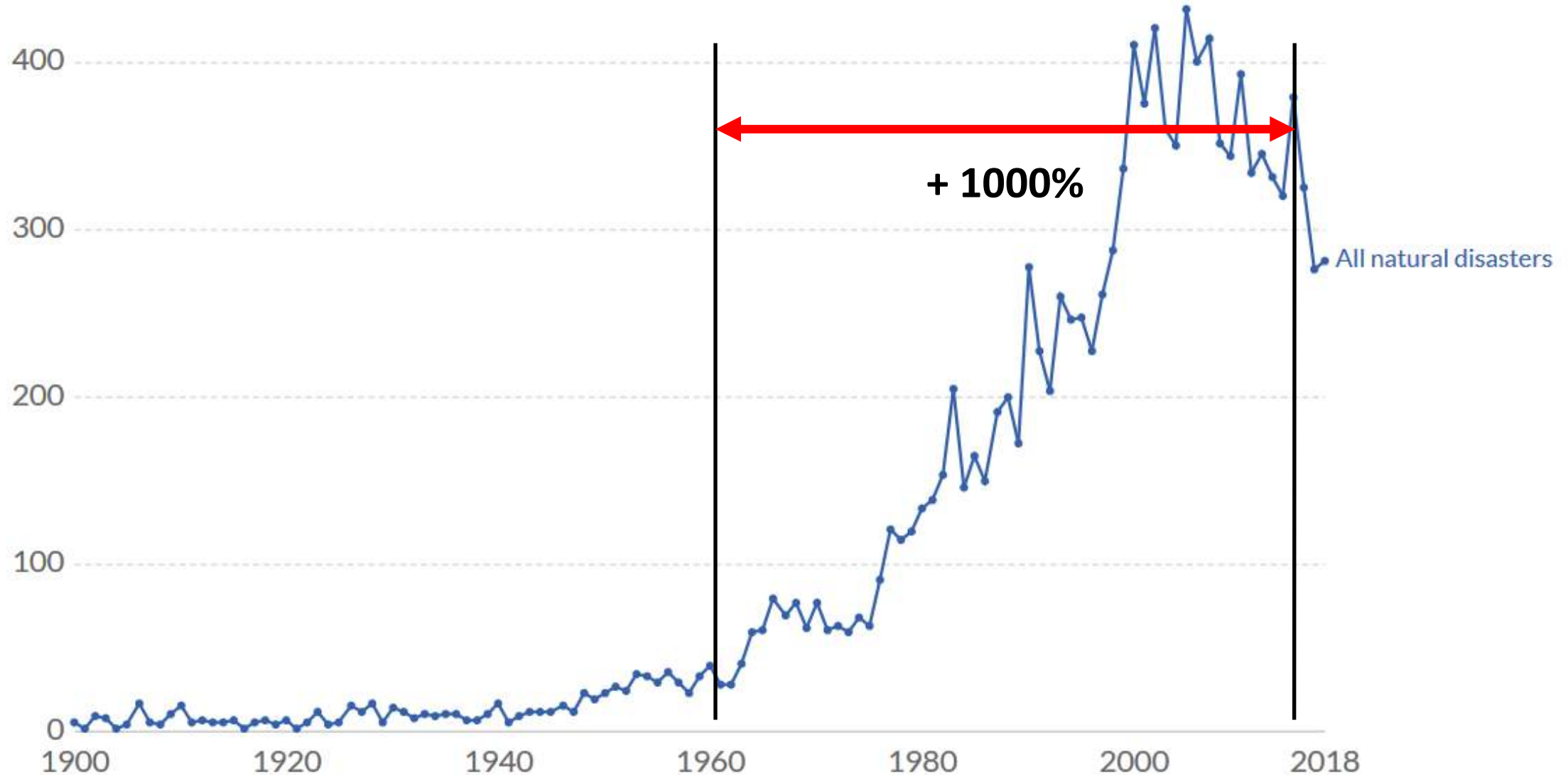
Source: The World Bank Group





Number of recorded natural disaster events, All natural disasters

The number of global reported natural disaster events in any given year. This includes those from drought, floods, extreme weather, extreme temperature, landslides, dry mass movements, wildfires, volcanic activity and earthquakes.



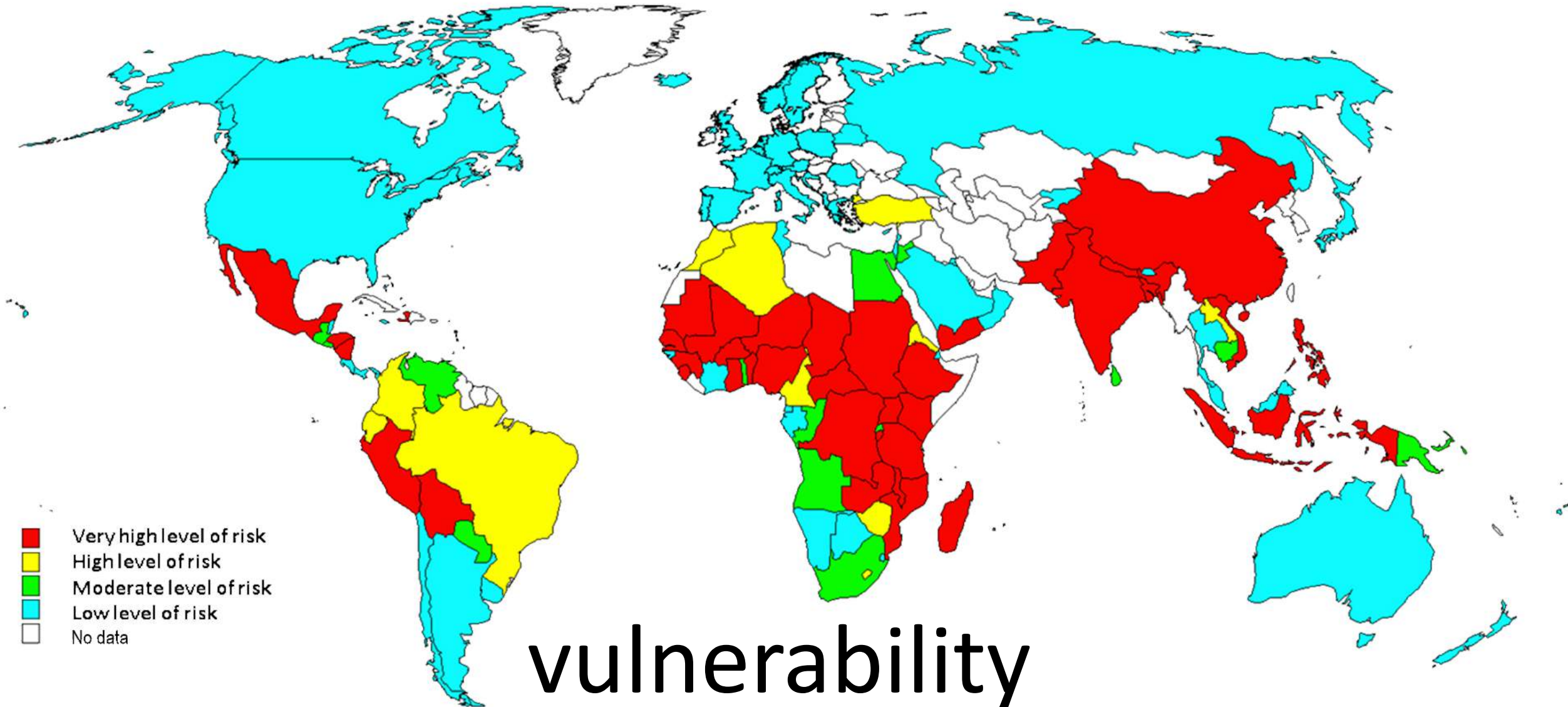
People displaced by natural hazards

- 42 million in 2010,
- 22 million in 2011,
- 32 million in 2012,
- 22 million in 2013,
- 19 million in 2014,
- 28 million in 2015,
- 24 million in 2016,
- 19 million in 2017,
- 17 million in 2018.



IDMC - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2019

Level of risk per country according to a social approach to vulnerability



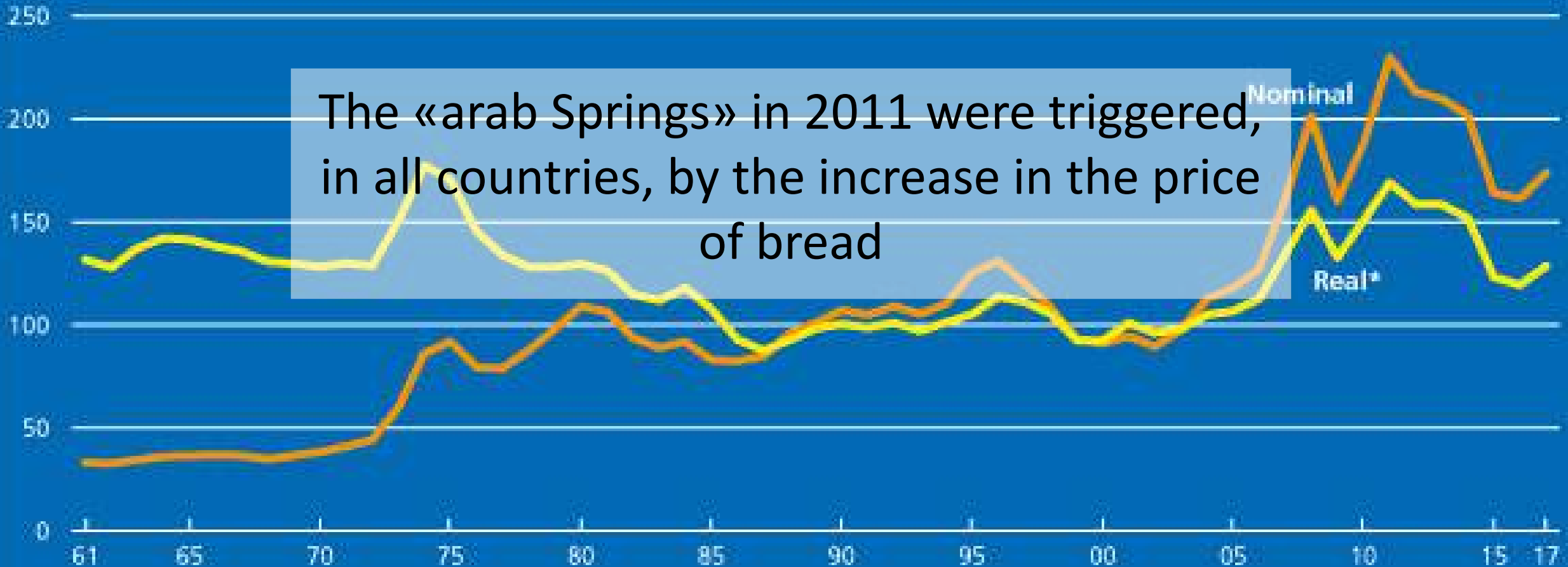


Hunger

Food price

FAO Food Price Index in nominal and real terms

2002-2004=100

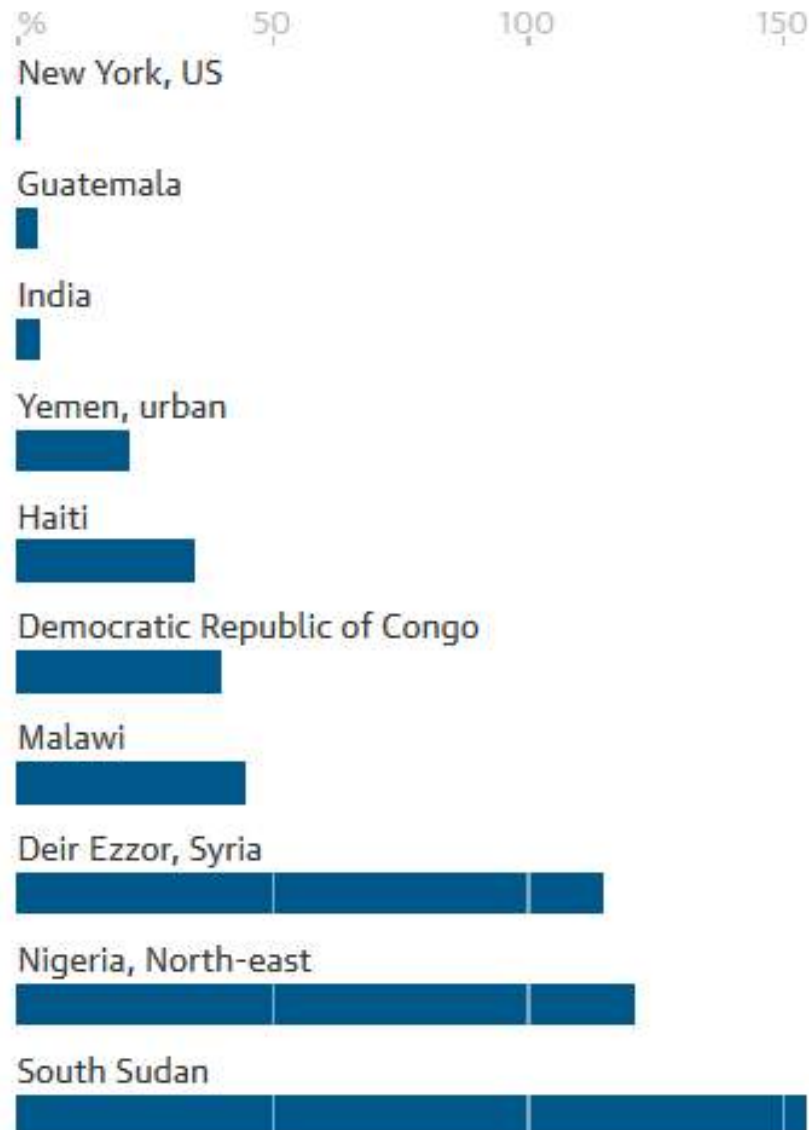


The «arab Springs» in 2011 were triggered, in all countries, by the increase in the price of bread

* The real price index is the nominal price index deflated by the World Bank Manufactures Unit Value Index (MUVI)

Cost of a plate of food

% of average daily income needed to purchase a simple meal, selected countries, 2016







Fragile States



Today, there are 58 countries defined as *fragile*, where **1.8 billion** people live

OECD 2018

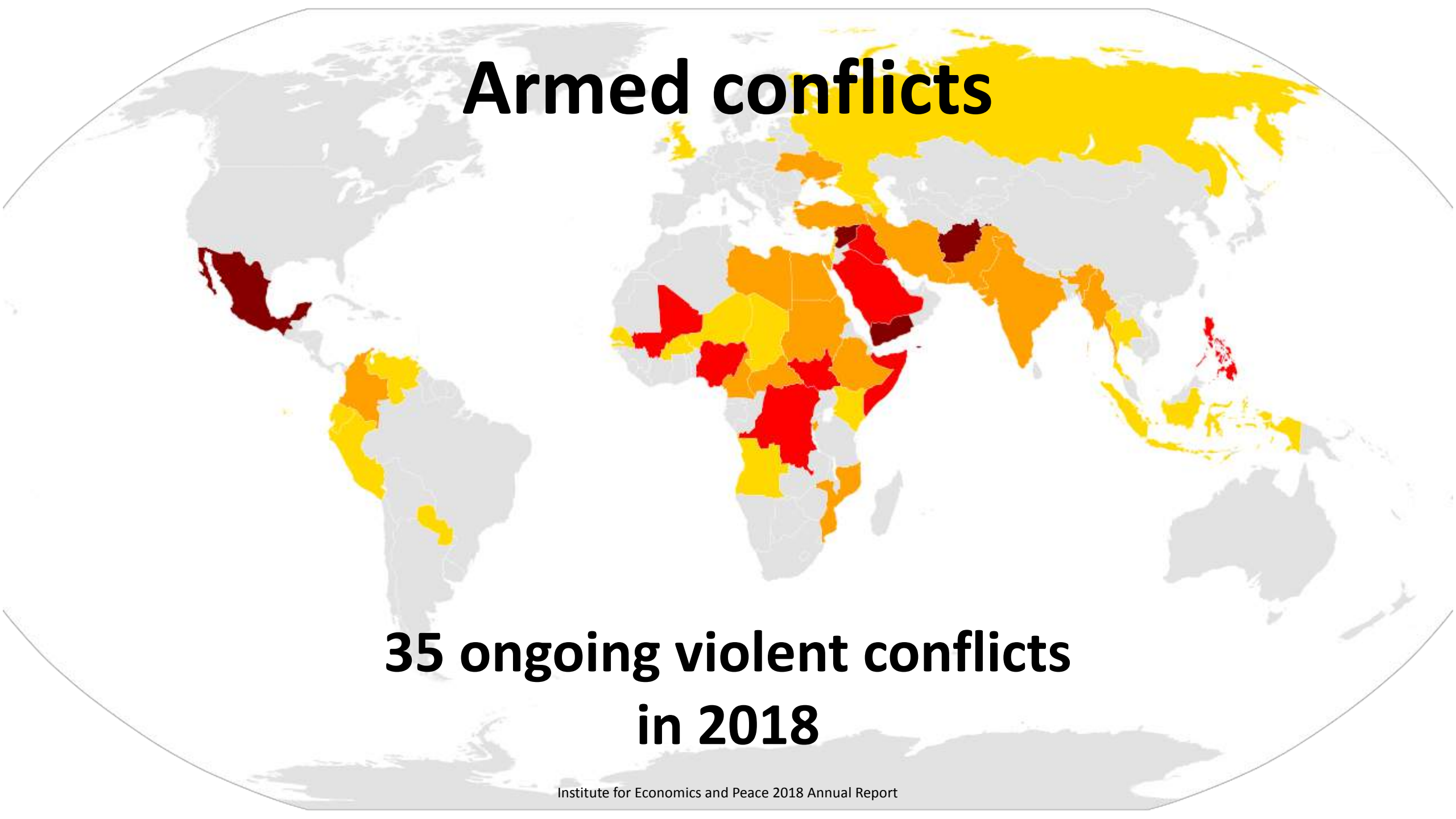
humanitarian crisis

No official definition

An event or series of events which represents a critical threat to the health, safety, security or wellbeing of a community or other large group of people, usually over a wide area. Armed conflicts, epidemics, famine, natural disasters and other major emergencies may all involve or lead to a humanitarian crisis.

Armed conflicts

**35 ongoing violent conflicts
in 2018**



A more complex view...

AFRICA:

- 30 Countries and 265 between militias-guerrillas, terrorist-separatist-anarchic groups involved

ASIA:

- 16 Countries and 181 between militias-guerrillas, terrorist-separatist-anarchic groups involved

EUROPE:

- 10 Countries and 82 between militias-guerrillas, separatist groups and anarchic groups involved

MIDDLE EAST:

nearly

3.34



billion people live in proximity to or feel
impact of #politicalviolence

STATES OF FRAGILITY 2016



Le grandi emergenze complesse

Attualmente ci sono almeno quindici casi di emergenze di grande scala nel mondo, e sono tutte guerre civili o etniche

- Myanmar
- Afghanistan
- Somalia
- Darfur
- South Kordofan
- Blue Nile
- Siria
- Repubblica Centrafricana
- Sud Sudan
- Iraq
- Libya
- Yemen
- Guerra tra Turchia e Curdi
- Insorgenza di Boko Haram
- ISIS

PEOPLE AFFECTED

in an average year - last decade

Natural Disasters	250,000,000
Armed Conflicts	220,000,000
Malnutrition	870,000,000
No Drinkable Water	1,200,000,000
Lack of Sanitation	2,800,000,000
<2.5 US\$ a day	3,000,000,000
Exposed to political violence	3,400,000,000

Humanitarian Aid



humanitarian aid

Humanitarian aid is material or logistical assistance and protection provided for humanitarian purposes, typically in response to humanitarian crises including natural disaster and man-made disaster.

The primary objective of humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity. It may therefore be distinguished from development aid, which seeks to address the underlying socioeconomic factors which may have led to a crisis or emergency.



Jean-Henri Dunant



The International Committee of the Red Cross



principles

THE HUMANITARIAN IMPERATIVE: to prevent and alleviate suffering; to protect life and health (improve human condition); and to ensure respect for the human being.

IMPARTIALITY: aid is delivered to all those who are suffering, the guiding principle is only their need and the corresponding right. Human rights are the basis and the framework for an assessment of needs.

NEUTRALITY: (non-partisanship, independence) not to take sides in the hostilities or in controversies based on political, racial, religious or ideological identity.

Assistance + Protection



Public Health in Emergencies

Health is a state of complete physical,
mental and social well-being and not
merely the absence of diseases

WHO definition



Human Health



Technical Sectors



Life Sustaining Activities

Search and Rescue

Safe Location

Protection

Medical Assistance

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Shelter

Food



Dignity and Wellbeing

Education

Nutrition

Psychosocial support

Information

Early recovery

Family tracing



Protection and Human Rights

Information

Humanitarian Protection

Legal Assistance

Relocation

Asylum





Technical

Logistics

Emergency Telecom

Procurement

Engineering

Medical

Academic

Research

Training

Methodology

Management

International Law

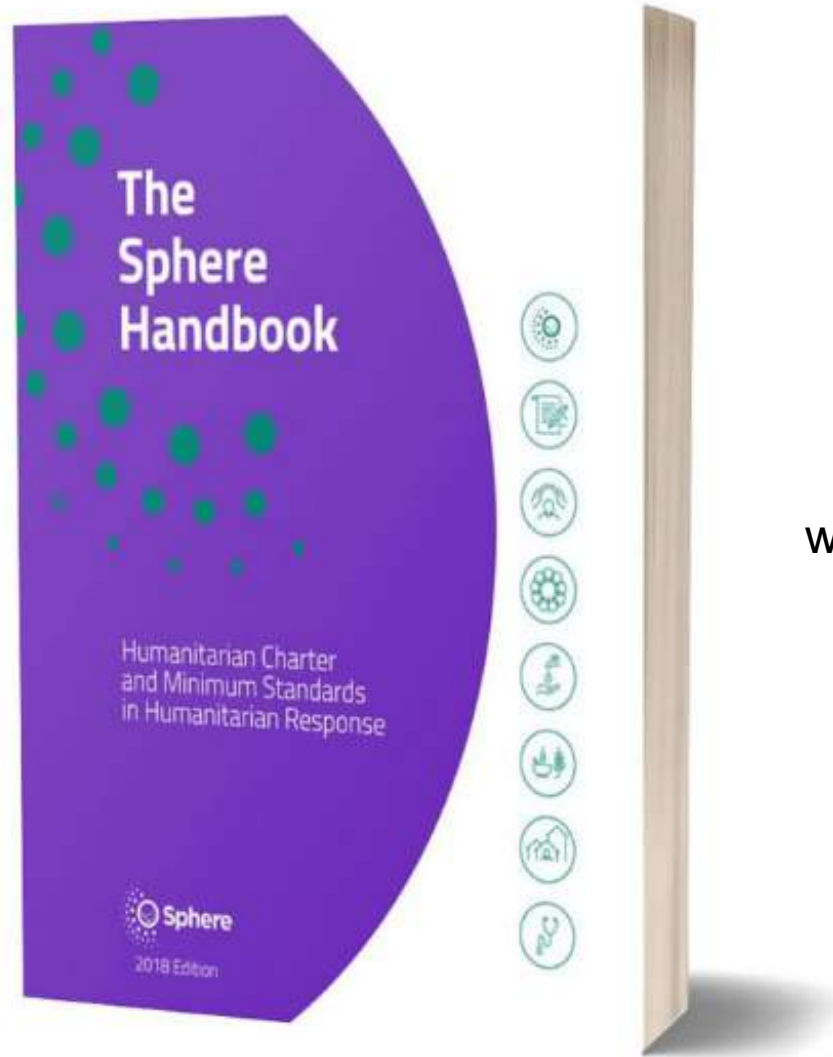
Political

Policy Development

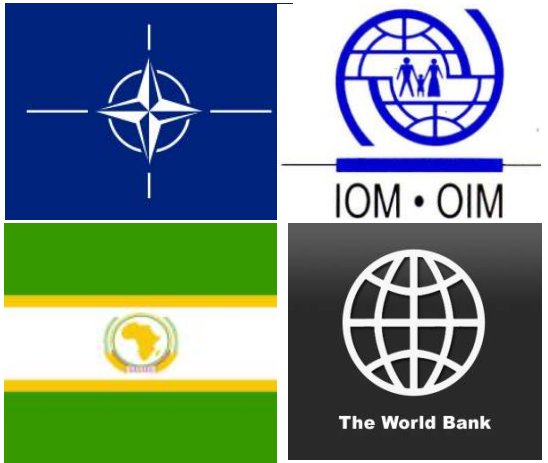
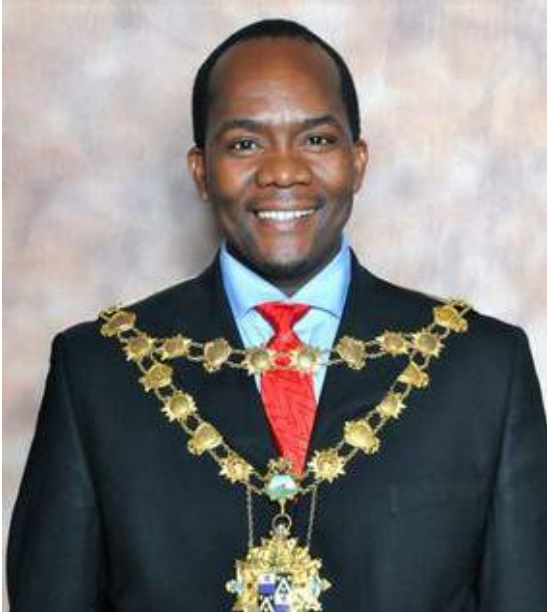
Advocacy

International Law

Binding Standards



www.spherestandards.org







The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased dramatically from 53 million people in 2010 to 135 million in 2018.

OCHA 2018

Global Humanitarian Assistance

2015

us\$ 28.0 billion

2016

us\$ 24.5 billion

2017

US\$ 22.2 billion

2018

US\$ 23.7 billion

Shortfall in needs response

2015 -45%

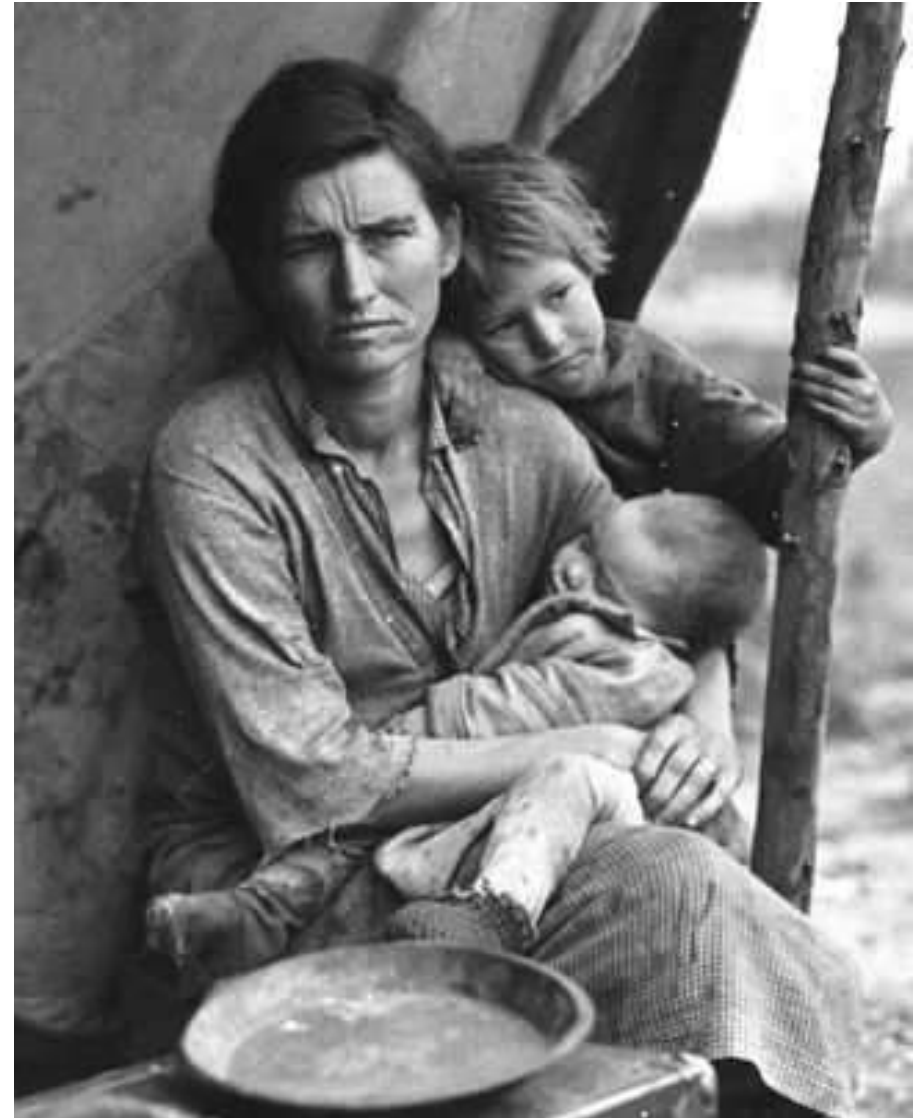
2016 -47%

2017 -51%

2018 -42%

- Food
- Water
- Land
- Health
- Security
- House
- Citizenship

RIGHTS



Drivers of Migration





Whilst migration does occur in response to crisis for some, it is also a **central livelihood strategy** for many people in the face of physical, economic, social and political adversity.

Statistics on Uprooted Peoples 2018

	2017	2018
Refugees and Asylum Seekers	25.4 million	29.4 million
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	43.1 million	41.3 million
TOTAL DISPLACED	68.5 million	70.7 million
Stateless Persons	10 million	10 million

Of the global displaced population, 53 per cent are children

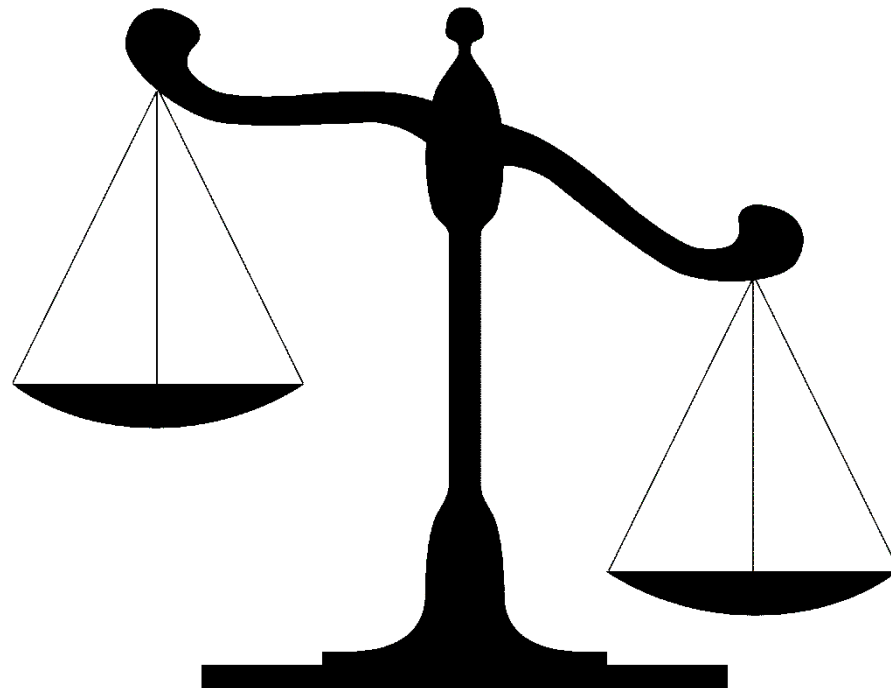
Emigration rates from the hardest-hit countries are often significantly less than from countries not so affected.



Migration and poverty

- **poverty may be a root cause of migration**
- **the poor will be among the last to move**
- **migration may be an avenue out of poverty**
- **migration may cause an extension of poverty**

all in all
an equilibrating mechanism




Remittances

Remittances to developing countries are projected to grow by 5.0 percent yearly. They reached **US\$ 529 billion in 2018.**

More than three times as much as the total ODA (US\$ 149bn in 2018)



Source: World Bank 2019



2050

- By 2050 **one billion** people will be forced to migrate because of conflicts and human rights abuses, natural disasters, major development programs, and the effects of the climate change.

Human tide: the real migration crisis. Christian Aid. May 2007

Norman Myers and Jennifer Kent. Environmental Exodus. Climate Institute, 1995



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and speech and belief and freedom of the conscience of mankind, and as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and

that all are born free and equal in dignity and rights and are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

the rights and

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

INTERNATIONAL LAW ON REFUGEES

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
1949 The four Geneva Conventions and two Additional Protocols of 1977.
1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees 1967.
1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.
1965 Convention against Racial Discrimination
1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child.
1995 Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention)
1996 Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps, and other Devices
1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction
1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

International Human Rights Law

- 1966, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- They took effect in 1976. 131 states had ratified the ICCPR and 136 states had ratified the ICESCR.
- States are primarily responsible for insuring the observance of human rights; traditionally, only states could violate human rights.
- However, human rights standards are now applied to insurgents and other non-state actors in some circumstances.

Specialised Human Rights Treaties

- the Convention against Racial Discrimination - 1965
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - 1979
- the Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - 1984
- the Convention on the Rights of the Child - 1989

REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

- The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), enacted in 1950
- American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man (1948).
- The American Convention on Human Rights (1969)
- The African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1986).

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

- the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in effect since 1950, have been ratified by 188 states.
1. the wounded and sick in the armed forces in the field;
 2. the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea;
 3. treatment of prisoners of war;
 4. protection of civilians in time of war.

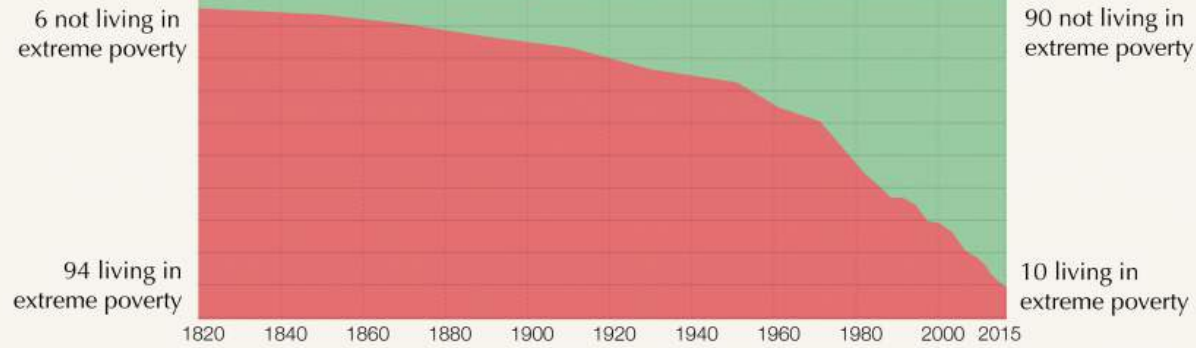


INTERNATIONAL LAW ON REFUGEES

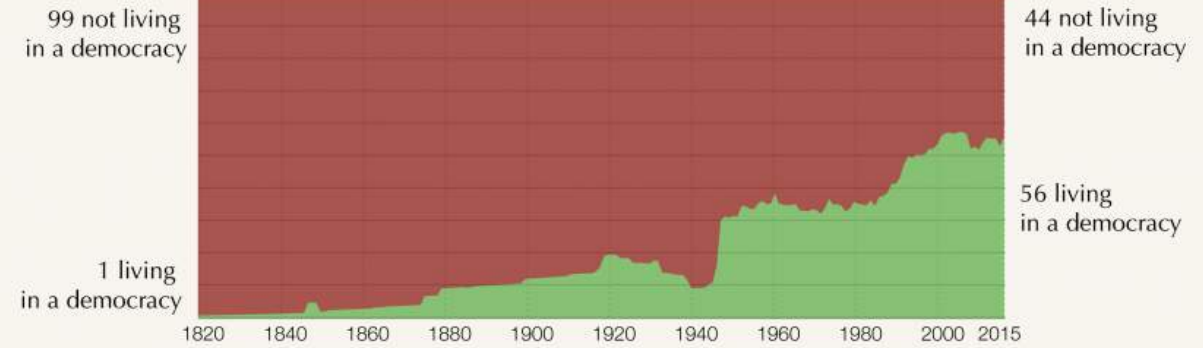
- The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which took effect in 1954, defines a refugee as any person who "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country..."

The World over the last two centuries

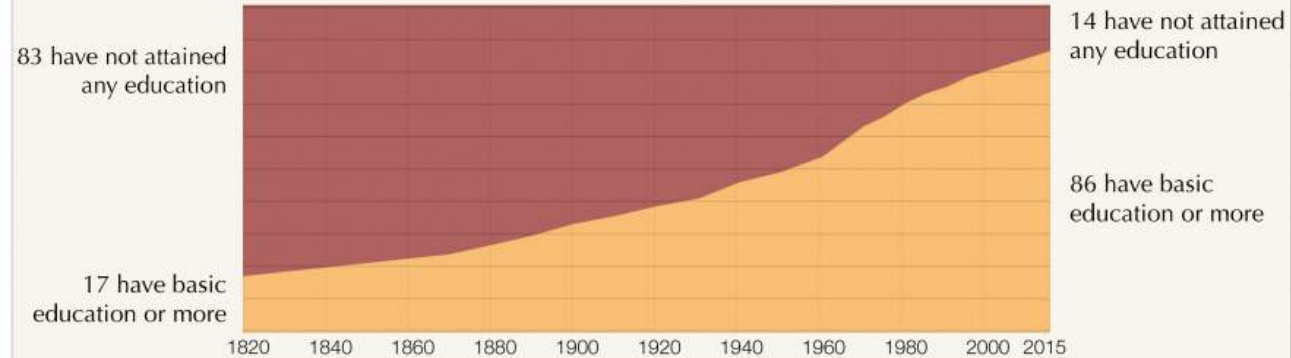
Extreme Poverty



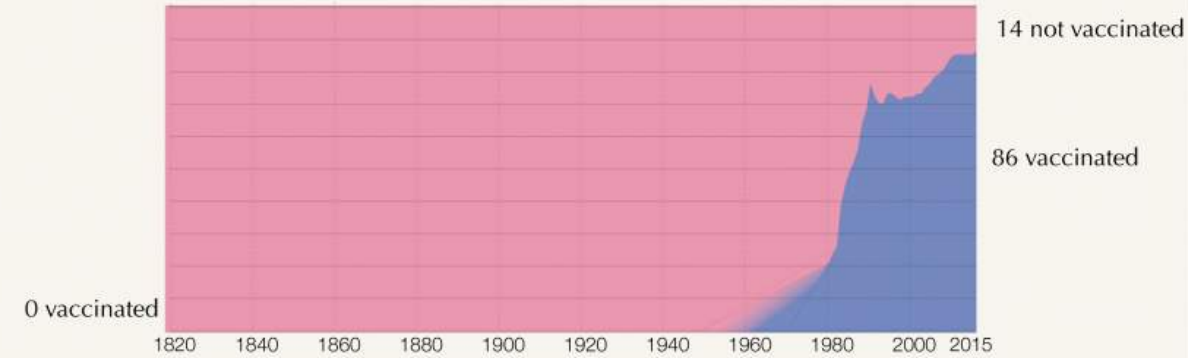
Democracy



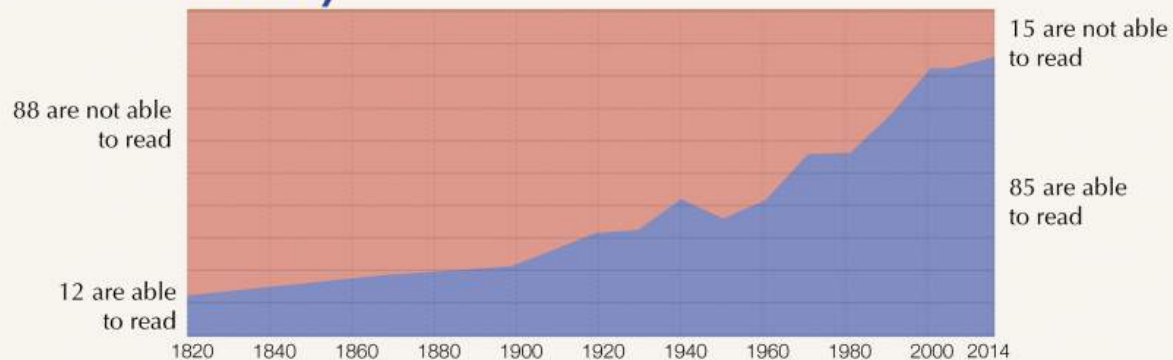
Basic Education



Vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus



Literacy

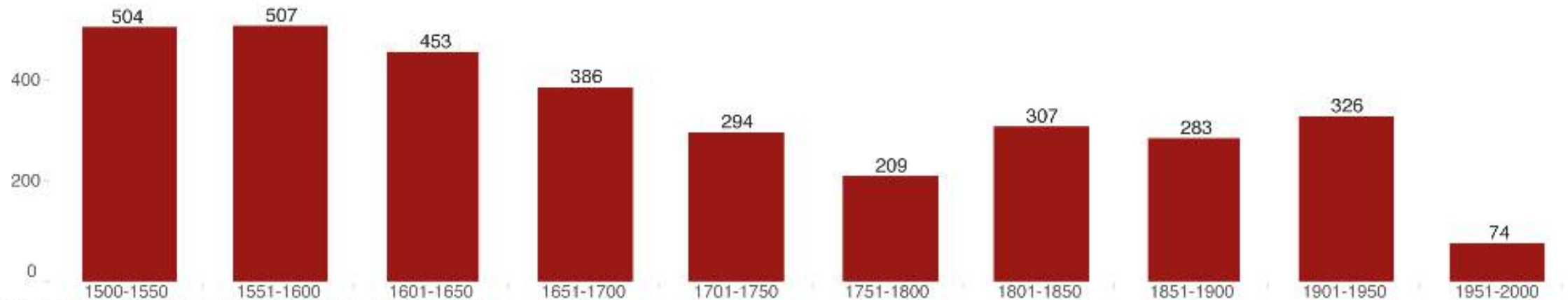


Child Mortality



War in Europe since 1500

Sum of years in war for all countries

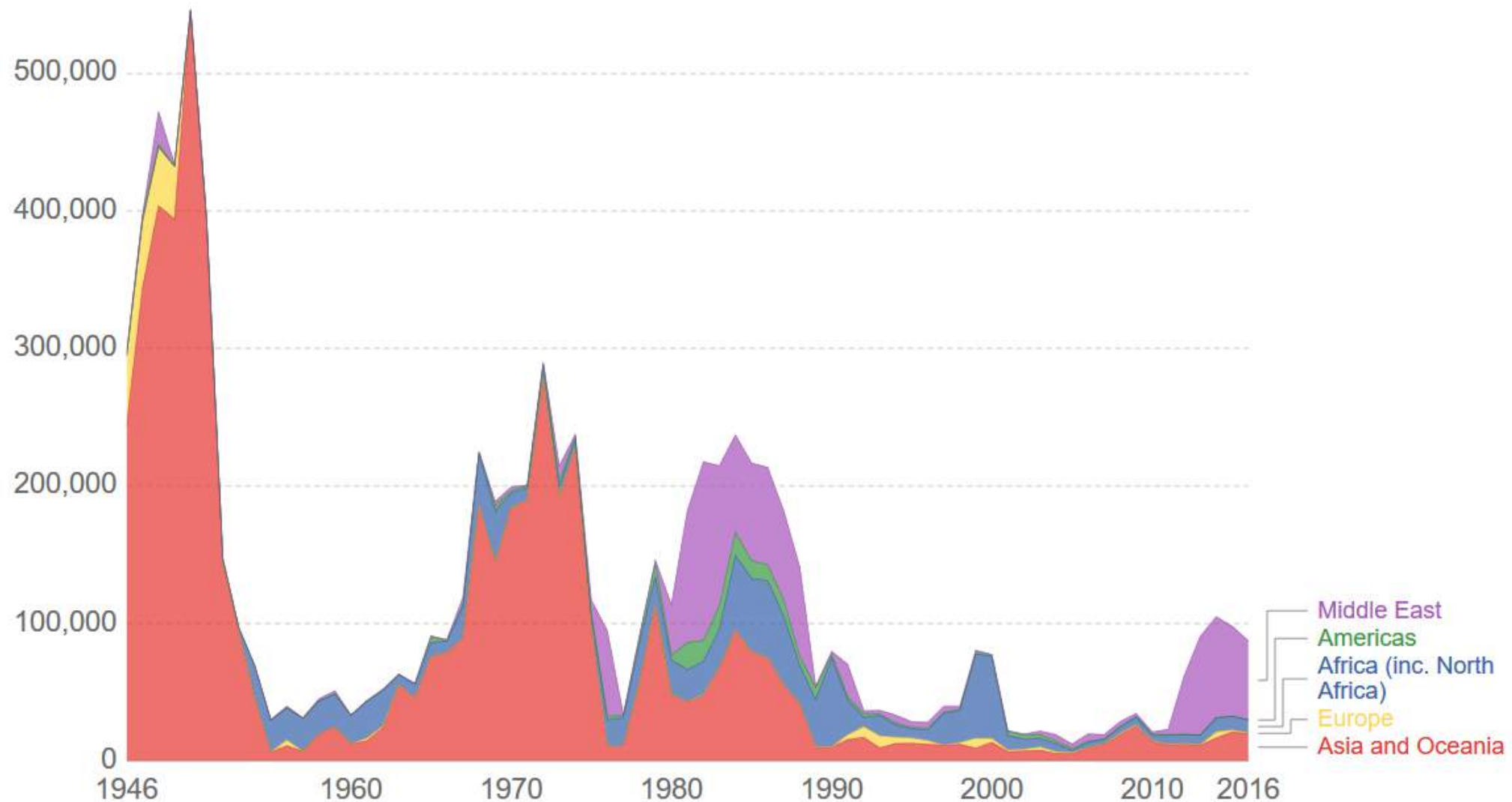


Data sources: CLIO Infra Project based on the Conflict Catalog by Peter Brecke.
This is a data visualisation from [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find more visualisations on this topic.

Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

Battle-related deaths in state-based conflicts since 1946, by world region

The region refers not to the location of the battle but to the location of the primary state or states involved in the conflict (see 'Sources' tab). Only conflicts in which at least one party was the government of a state and which generated more than 25 battle-related deaths are included. The data refer to direct violent deaths (i.e. excluding outbreaks of disease or famine).









I Membri permanenti del CdS sono i principali produttori e trafficanti di armamenti

- La Russia è protagonista di primo piano dello sterminio del popolo siriano;
- Stati Uniti, Francia e Gran Bretagna conducono da anni azioni militari in Medio Oriente e Nordafrica, con un tasso di violenza sui civili che coincide con la definizione di crimine di guerra o contro l'umanità;
- la Cina alimenta e arma conflitti violenti in Africa e Asia;
- Russia e Cina (assieme a India, Serbia, Israele e Svizzera) sono i principali fornitori di armi a Myanmar, che le usa per la violenza di massa sui Rohingya;
- Tutti sostengono l'azione dell'Arabia Saudita e i suoi alleati nello Yemen, fornendo ai belligeranti gli armamenti necessari a condurre una guerra di sterminio;
- Analogamente, vediamo i paesi europei accorrere a fornire armi e altri mezzi militari alle dittature nascenti in Turchia ed Egitto.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS
OF 12 AUGUST 1949

COMMENTARY

IV
GENEVA
CONVENTION

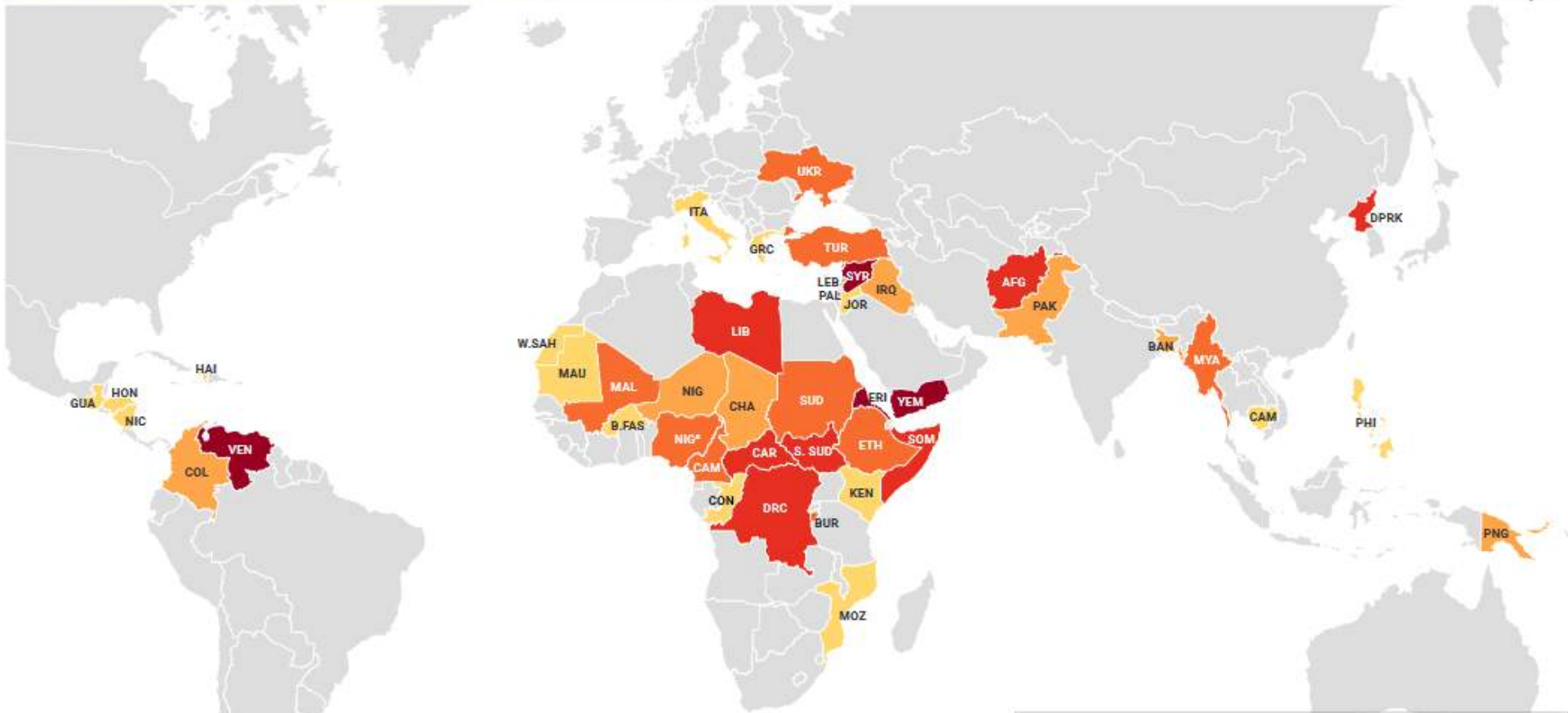
RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION
OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR



In particular, the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War defends **a right of access to, and relief for, all the persons protected by its provisions.**

These include civilians in occupied territories or gathered in places of internment, detention, or work, as well as wounded and sick persons.

The Convention posits that **relief societies** and organizations and representatives of protecting powers or their substitutes, such as the ICRC, **must have access to these people.**



GLOBAL ACCESS RANKING

- No access constraints
- Accessible with low access constraints
- Accessible with moderate access constraints
- Accessible with high access constraints
- Nearly inaccessible
- Inaccessible

ACAPS methodology uses 9 variables, grouped under 3 dimensions:

- Access of humanitarian actors to affected population
- Access of people in need of humanitarian aid
- Security and physical constraints

Each dimension is measured through proxy indicators, such as violence against personnel, denial of needs, or active hostilities. Data is collected at the country level and may therefore not show disparities between sub-regions. This methodology relies mainly on available secondary data and carries the limitations associated with the information used.

[See more about ACAPS methodology.](#)

Humanitarian access - Syria 2016

- From January to September 2016, there were **101 reported attacks** resulting in damage to hospitals and health care centres across Syria.
- In the first half of 2016, the UN verified **38 attacks on education facilities** and personnel.
- At least **66 humanitarian workers were killed and 114 wounded** in the first nine months of 2016.
- **Obstructions** are placed on the ability of humanitarian actors to access people in need, resulting in unnecessary deaths.
- Life-saving basic **medical supplies** continue to be systematically **removed** from cross-line medical convoys.



Aleppo will join the ranks of those events in world history that define modern evil.



24 SETTEMBRE 2018, APPROVATO IL
#DECRETOSALVINI
SICUREZZA & IMMIGRAZIONE

DALLE PAROLE
AI FATTI!

**PRIMA
GLI
ITALIANI**

World ▶ Europe US Americas Asia Australia Middle East **Africa** Inequality Cities Global development

**Civil
liberties -
international**

Human rights groups face global crackdown 'not seen in a generation'

**Laws affecting funding, requiring registration and prohibiting
protest are among controls that are making it difficult for NGOs
and other campaign groups**

Harriet Sherwood

🐦 @harrietsherwood

Wed 26 Aug 2015
09.44 BST



🔗
6074 274



Specialized Knowledge Global Reach

Click here to access ICNL's wealth of data in the Civic Freedom Monitor in NGO Law.

The Washington-based International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, or ICNL, has identified **120 laws and regulations that have been enacted by 70 governments since 2012** that curtail NGOs' access to financing, limit the ability of citizens to form and operate them, or prevent public protests, among other hurdles.

US PROTEST LAW TRACKER

ICNL's US Protest Law Tracker is a compilation of new laws – proposed or passed or rejected – that could potentially restrict the right to peaceful assembly around

ICNL 2017

States



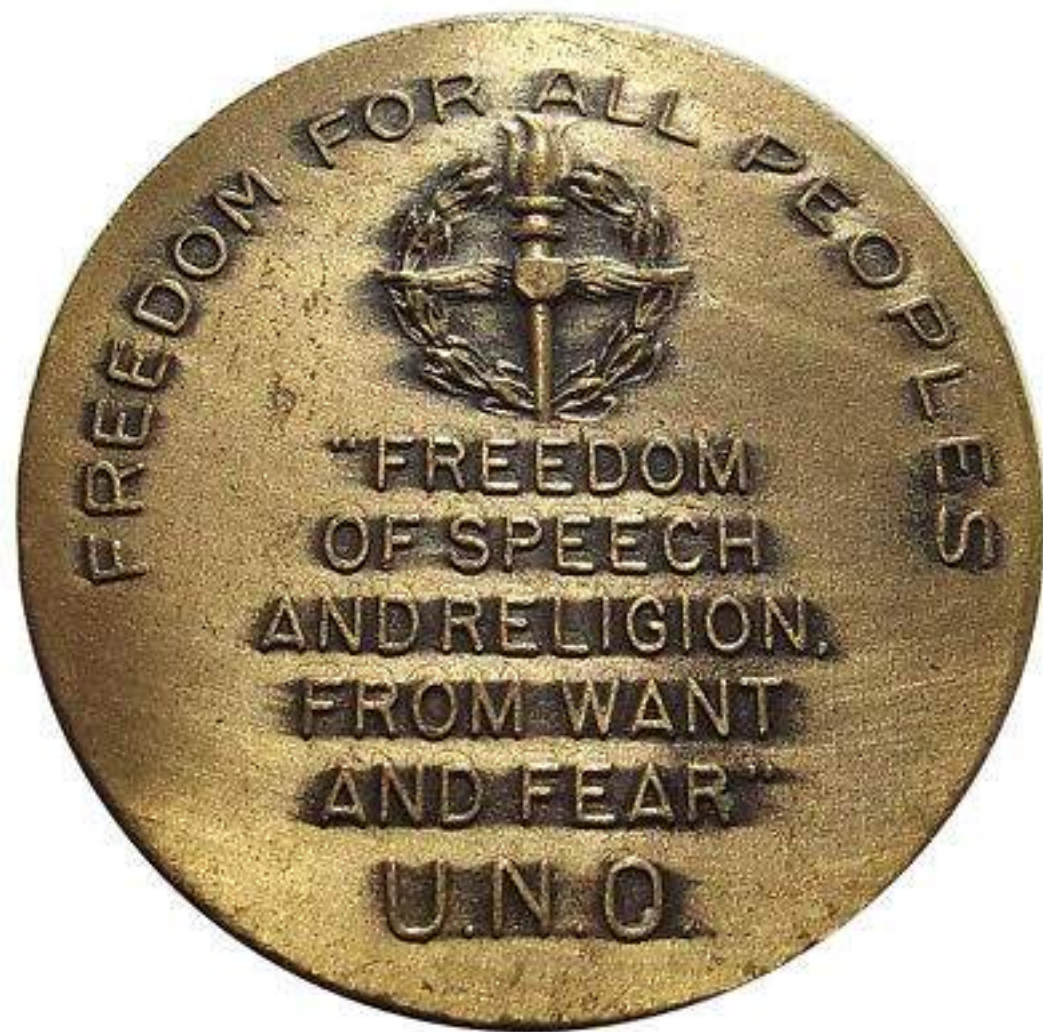
Enter >>

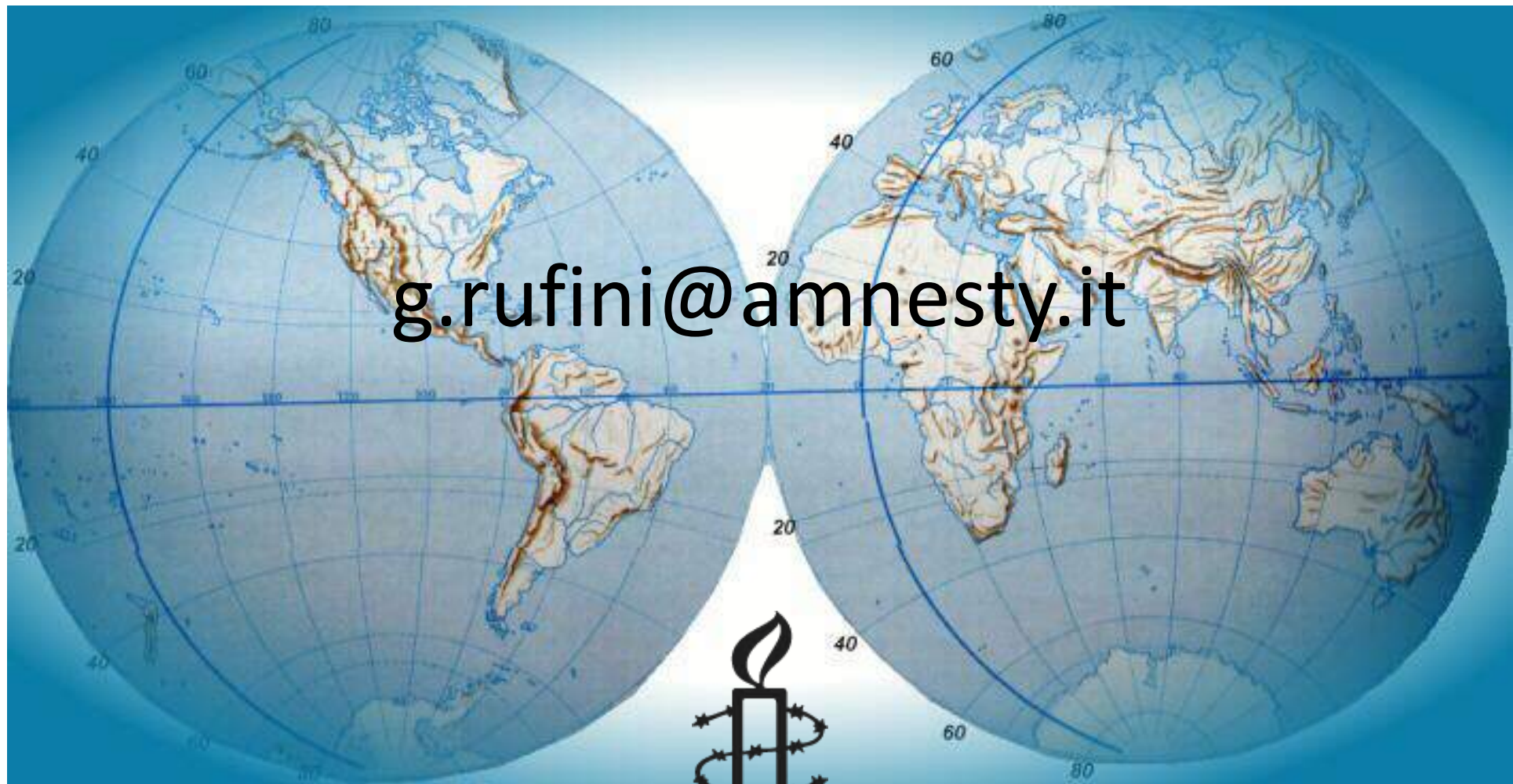
Latin America



ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018

STRENGTHENING
THE FABRIC OF





g.rufini@amnesty.it

