ANNEX 2: Indicators, their meaning and relevance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Source:</th>
<th>Link</th>
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</table>
| GNI per capita, PPP   | Gross National Income per capita based on purchasing power parity | Helps to show the economic strength of the citizens of a country, as it is the value produced by all the citizens within a country. Comprises the total value of all goods and services produced in a country, together with the income that nationals have earned abroad per year. Calculated measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries currencies over the same types of goods and services, despite differential rates of inflation. | • An important determinant of vulnerability.  
• Correlation of levels of income per capita and the eruption of CHEs.  
• Several countries with a history of CHE, show pre-ceding years of slow or negative economic deterioration.  
• The least developed countries have been the most vulnerable.  
High rates of poverty outside the elite governing group are seen in almost all cases of CHE\(^1\)  

| Under five Mortality  | The probability of dying between birth and        | Measures child survival and is also called child mortality | • Considered as one of the most basic and critical health indicators and useful to identify needs | World Bank data base | [http://data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org) |

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1 (UNU/WIDER, 1997; UNU/WIDER, Klugman, 1999).
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<th><strong>rate (U5MR)</strong></th>
<th>exactly five years of age, per 1000 live births, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.</th>
<th>Mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. The indicator is said to reflect not only the level of child health, such as childhood diseases but also food shortages and the overall development in countries.</th>
<th>• Captures more than 90% of global mortality among children under the age of 18. • Changes in child mortality are used to indicate the health impact of disaster. • Child mortality rates is especially high among internally displaced people (IDP) • Rates worsens in countries affected by CHE • U5MR is one of the UN 48 MDG indicators and also a MICS indicator • Suggested as a prioritized indicator (literature and assessment tools) (8) (2) (9) (3) (10) (11) (12)</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th><a href="http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/">http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/</a></th>
<th>Annual updates</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adult literacy rate</strong></td>
<td>Adult literacy rate, % of people ages above 14</td>
<td>The number of literate persons aged 15 and above, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group (UNESCO 2006). Includes those who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life, as well as have simple arithmetic skills. Adult literacy rate reflects the effectiveness of the educational</td>
<td>• Strong relationship with mortality associated with humanitarian emergencies • Important vulnerability indicator. CHEs protracted crisis situations have often lead to stagnated or reduced education due to damaged school buildings, lack of teachers and safe access for students or due to uprooted populations • Adult literacy rate - a stable long term measure and less sensitive to change as youth literacy rates that may change more quickly and</td>
<td>World Bank WHO</td>
<td><a href="http://data.worldbank.org">http://data.worldbank.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/">http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight among under-five year olds.</td>
<td>Weight-For-Age (WFA), % of population under five years</td>
<td>The proportion of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations of an international reference group. Below minus three standard deviations from median WFA, is called severe underweight. A composite index, including both acute and chronic malnutrition The indicator could possibly be changed to measuring chronic malnutrition height/age if this becomes a standard measure with regular updates.</td>
<td>• A key public health indicator and • Linked to poverty, low levels of education, poor access to health services and food insecurity • Often used to identify vulnerable populations. • CHEs and protracted crisis and slow onset disasters such as drought situation are major causes of acute hunger • One of the UN 48 MDG indicator, also a MICS indicator • Suggested as priority vulnerability indicator (16) (17, 18) (18, 19) (5) (20) (11) (12)</td>
<td>World Bank data base</td>
<td><a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator</a>, <a href="http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/">http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/</a></td>
<td>Irregular updates, data from 2005-2011, majority of countries</td>
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### 3. Exposure to disaster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Uprooted</td>
<td>The indicator incorporates the number of refugees, internally displaced people (IDP) and returnees, expressed in number and as a percentage of the total population.</td>
<td>A refugee is a person who is outside the country of origin unwillingly or is unable to return due to persecution, war, or violence. IDPs, internally displaced persons have left their homes but remain in their country of origin. Returnees are refugees and IDPs who return to their home country.</td>
<td>• Uprooted (especially IDPs) are among the most vulnerable people in a humanitarian crisis • Consequence of CHEs. • The higher the number of uprooted, the more severe humanitarian crisis • Both a vulnerability indicator and indicator of severity • Uprooted is used in the ECHO-index Global Needs Assessment (GNA). (4); (5) (21) (22)</td>
<td>UNHCR For oPT: UNRWA CAPs and other forms of flash appeals.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.unhcr.org">http://www.unhcr.org</a> <a href="http://www.unrwa.org/ete/template.php?id=253">http://www.unrwa.org/ete/template.php?id=253</a> Annual updates. In crisis situation with displacement the figures are updated more frequently. <a href="http://www.unocha.org/cap">http://www.unocha.org/cap</a></td>
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<td>Affected</td>
<td>Number affected by a crisis or per sector Proportion of population affected Number/total country</td>
<td>Affected are people who are adversely affected by a crisis or a disaster and who are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.</td>
<td>• Important for capturing the severity and the magnitude of humanitarian need • Enables comparisons of the level and source of needs in and between countries • Used in the Global Emergency Overview (GEO), presented on a weekly basis by ACAPs</td>
<td>CAP documents and assessment reports</td>
<td><a href="http://www.unocha.org/cap">http://www.unocha.org/cap</a> <a href="http://geo.acaps.org/">http://geo.acaps.org/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>(4, 21)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
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References for ANNEX II


