CRISIS COMPLEXITY
Partnering to improve resilience in the face of rising humanitarian needs

Thursday, November 19, 2015
African Union – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
CRISIS COMPLEXITY: PARTNERING TO IMPROVE RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF RISING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

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Humanitarian Financing
Recent trends, current challenges, future resourcing

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Outline

• How much humanitarian assistance is there?
• Who gives it?
• Where does it go?
• How does it get there?
• Is funding allocated according to need?
• Bridging the nexus between humanitarian assistance and development
World Humanitarian Summit

• What?
  – Call to action by UNSG to enact major changes in support of people affected by natural disasters and conflict

• Why?
  – 59.5 million refugees/internally displaced due to conflict at the end of 2014
  – 19.3 million people forced from their homes by natural disasters in 2014
  – 17 years is average length of displacement
  – 90% of UN humanitarian appeals continue more than 3 years
  – 550% increase in size of UN appeals in 12 years
    • from $3.4 billion in 2003 to $18.7 billion in 2015
  – 2015 appeal may reach $20 billion – currently 42% funded
  – 106 million people in need of assistance
How much humanitarian assistance is there?
UN appeals provide the best measure of need

Requirements were at a record level in 2014, so was funding ... and so was the % of unmet need
Humanitarian assistance to the top 20 recipients represented about 6% of incoming resources in 2014.

- Humanitarian assistance, 5.7%
- Official development assistance (ODA), 21.4%
- Other official flows, 1.9%
- Remittances, 39.8%
- Foreign direct investment, 14.4%
- Peacekeeping, 4.1%

US$167.5 billion international resources
Who gives it?
European and North American donors dominate but Middle Eastern donors are rising.
Where does it go?
147 countries received international humanitarian assistance in 2014

82% went to the top 20 countries and 57% went to the five crises classified by the UN as Level 3, leaving a long tail of 127 small recipients.
How does it get there?
First level recipients 2013

.....but then what?

First-level recipient

- Multilateral organisations: 9.7
- NGOs: 3.0
- RCRC: 1.3
- Public sector: 0.7
- Other: 0.6

Second-level recipient

Small proportion channelled through affected state – peaks with major disasters

Funding to affected state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US$ millions</th>
<th>% of total humanitarian assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural disasters continue to affect more people in Far East Asia than in any other region...

...but response is largely domestic
Is funding allocated according to need?
The regions with the largest numbers of displaced people have changed.

The Middle East now just exceeds Sub Saharan Africa – and middle-income countries are now home to three times as many displaced people as low-income countries.
Two thirds of humanitarian assistance is long term – 8 years or more

This is essential knowledge for good investment choices and measuring results
93% of people in extreme poverty live in countries that are fragile, environmentally vulnerable or both

Humanitarian financing should be a central part of the big post-2015 processes and ‘Leave No One Behind’
Bridging the nexus between humanitarian assistance and development
1. Research and analysis of disasters, risk, and finance for prevention
2. Remittances
3. Mobile payment systems
4. Scalable social safety nets
5. Disaster risk financing instruments
6. Innovative financing facilities
7. All financial resources
So the question becomes how can we harness all forms of financing for better humanitarian outcomes?

Resource mix to the 20 countries receiving most international humanitarian assistance, 2013
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