

Following the money
What does that tell us about what
might be different in future?

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www.devinit.org

www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org



Development Initiatives

- An independent organisation working for the **eradication of extreme poverty by 2030**
- Our mission is to **empower and enable** people to make evidence-based and data-informed decisions to deliver more effective use of resources for poverty eradication
- Produce accessible data, analysis and infographics
- Offices in Bristol (UK), Nairobi (Kenya) and DRT in Kampala (Uganda)

The Global Humanitarian Assistance Programme aims to answer basic questions

- What is humanitarian assistance?
- How much is there?
- Who provides it?
- Where is it spent?
- What is it spent on?
- What channels and mechanisms does it go through?

We try to provide objective, reliable data which results in better decisions and better outcomes

Is funding allocated according to need?

What are the results?

Is funding allocated equitably between crises?

Is funding adequate?

As well as identifying trends and patterns eg:

Most humanitarian assistance is long term?

How much goes through NGOs or the UN?



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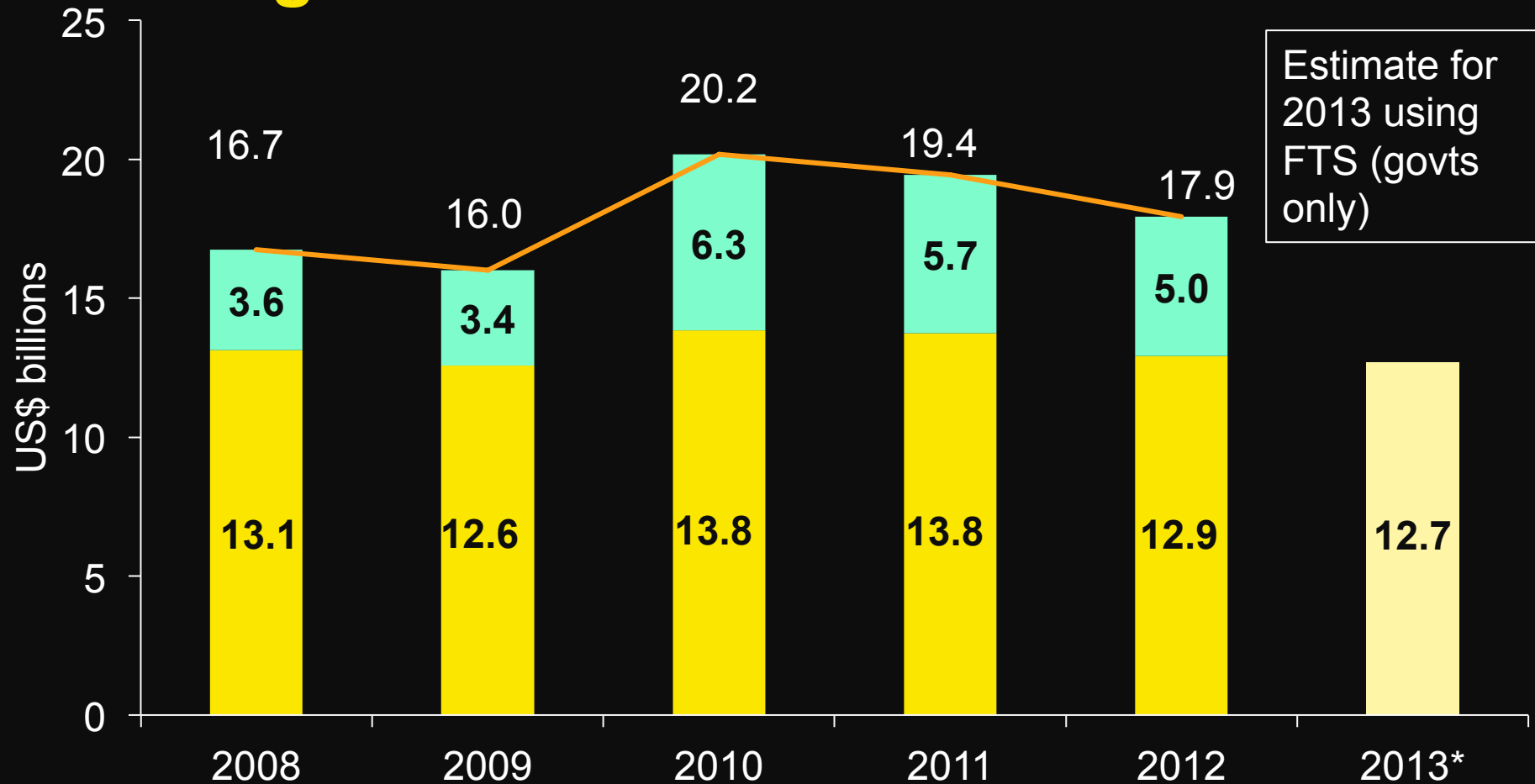
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2012: the context

- Largest fall in aid since 1997
- Humanitarian assistance fell by 7% (ODA by 4%).
- Year of 'recurring disasters'
- Scale and severity of Syria escalated towards the end of 2012
- Somalia and Sahel food crises prompt resilience reflection



How much humanitarian assistance from governments and other sources?



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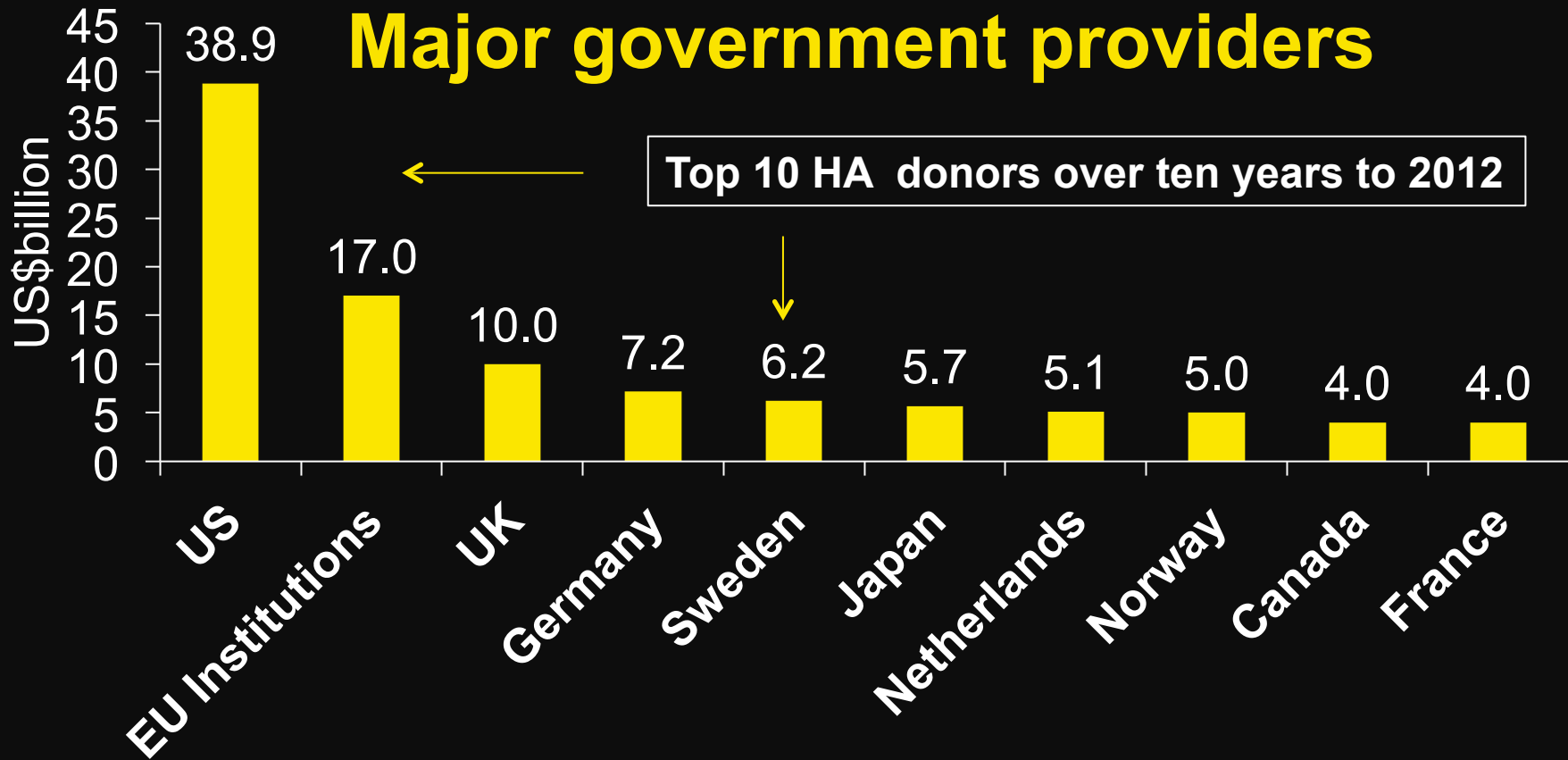
Private voluntary contributions

Governments

Total international humanitarian response

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Major government providers

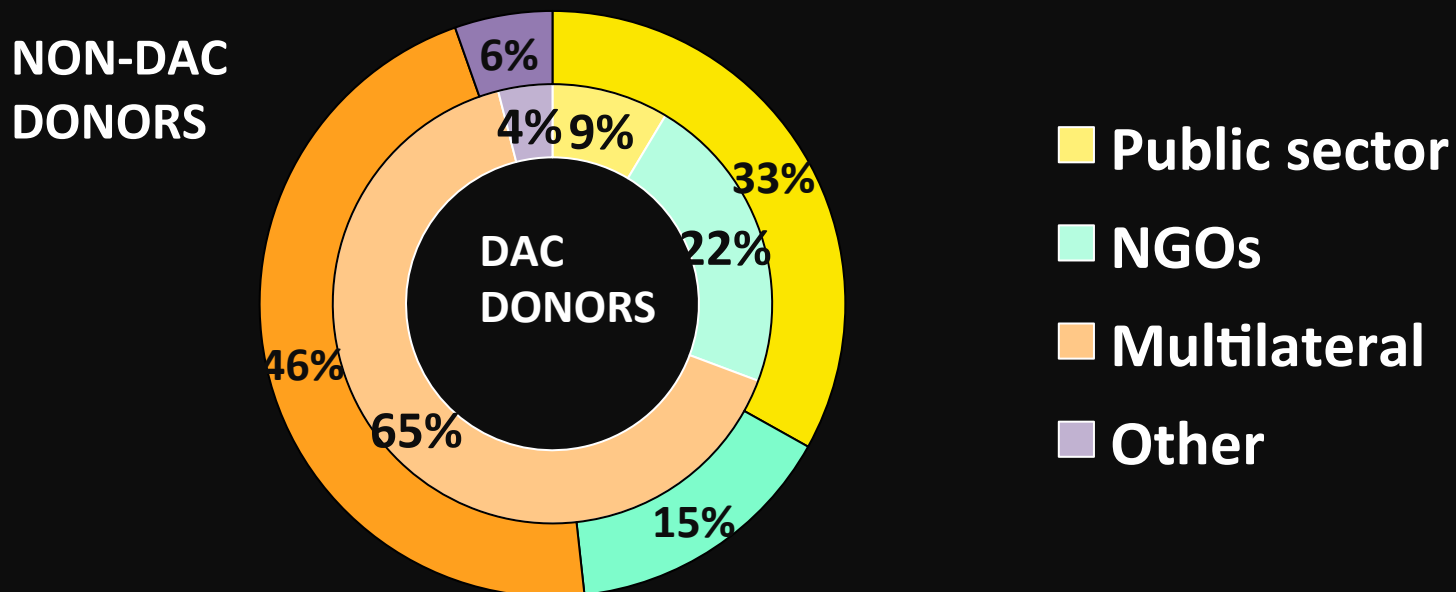


Largest increase	US\$m
Turkey	+775
Switzerland	+36
Brazil	+31
Qatar	+25
Russia	+22

Largest decrease	US\$m
US	-483
Japan	-371
Spain	-232
UAE	-151
Germany	-90

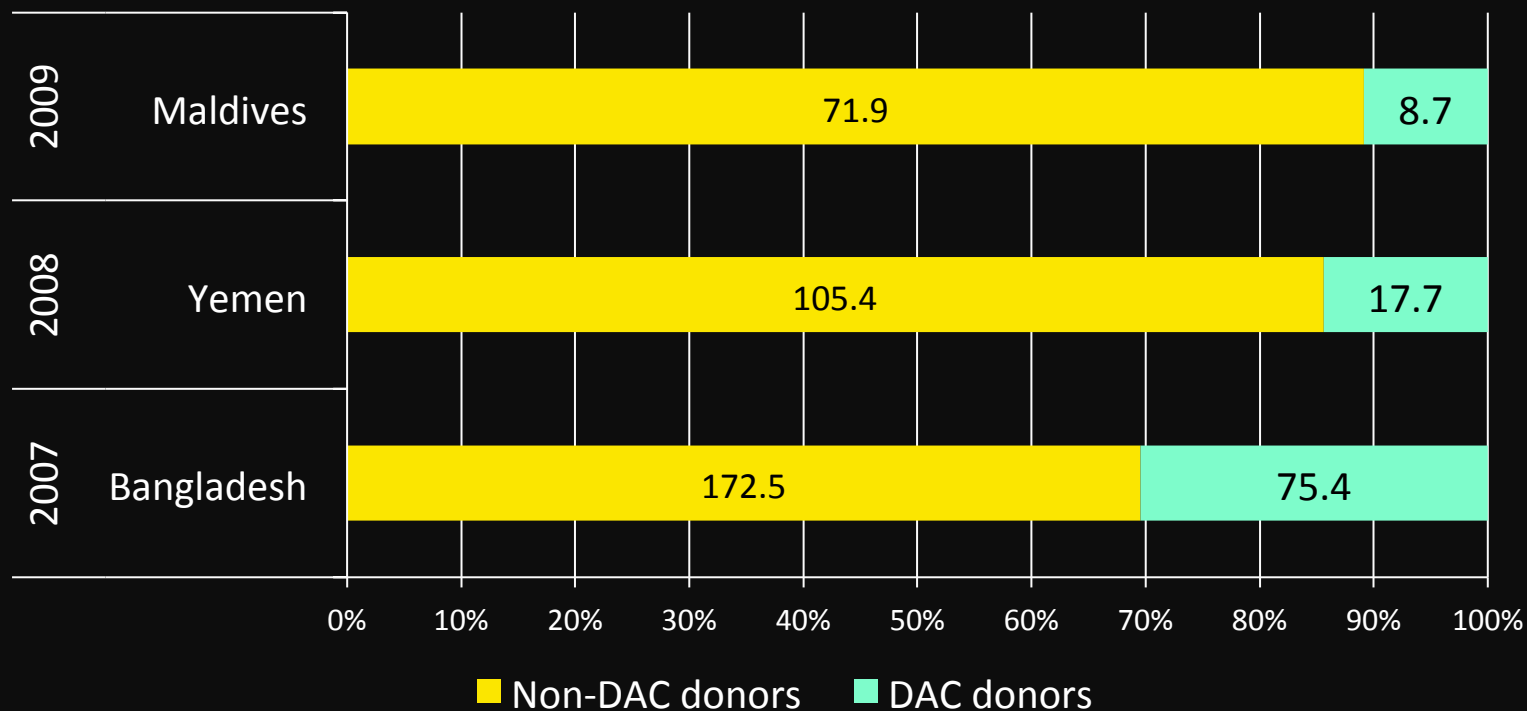
Different governments make different choices about how to channel their humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian aid: channels of delivery, 2007-2011



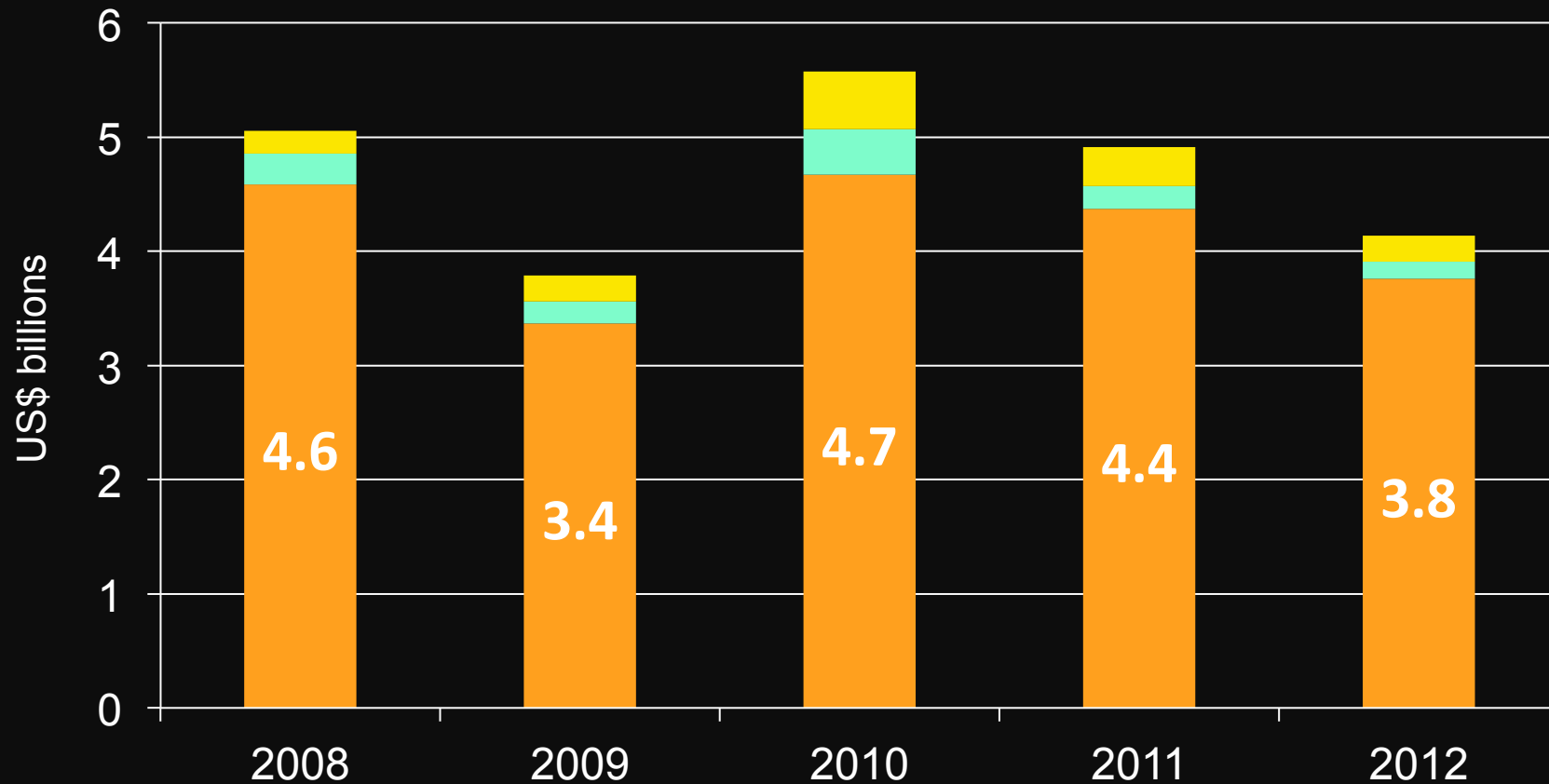
Source: Development initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC

Non-DAC donor humanitarian aid contributions to Yemen, Bangladesh and Maldives compared with DAC donor contributions, 2006-2009

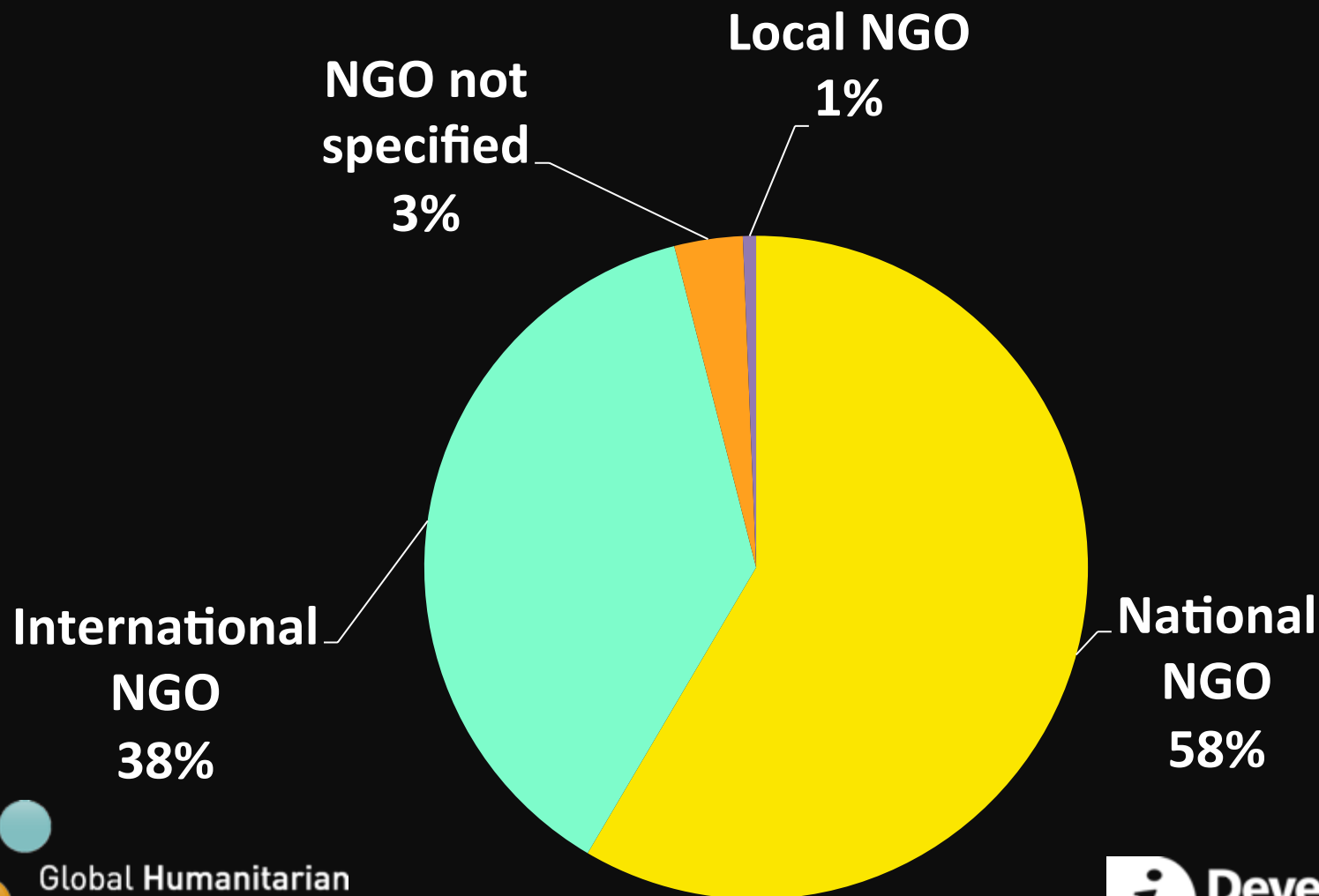


Source: Development initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC data, US\$ million

Private funding (about 30% of the total) is mostly through NGOs – look for the ratchet effect!

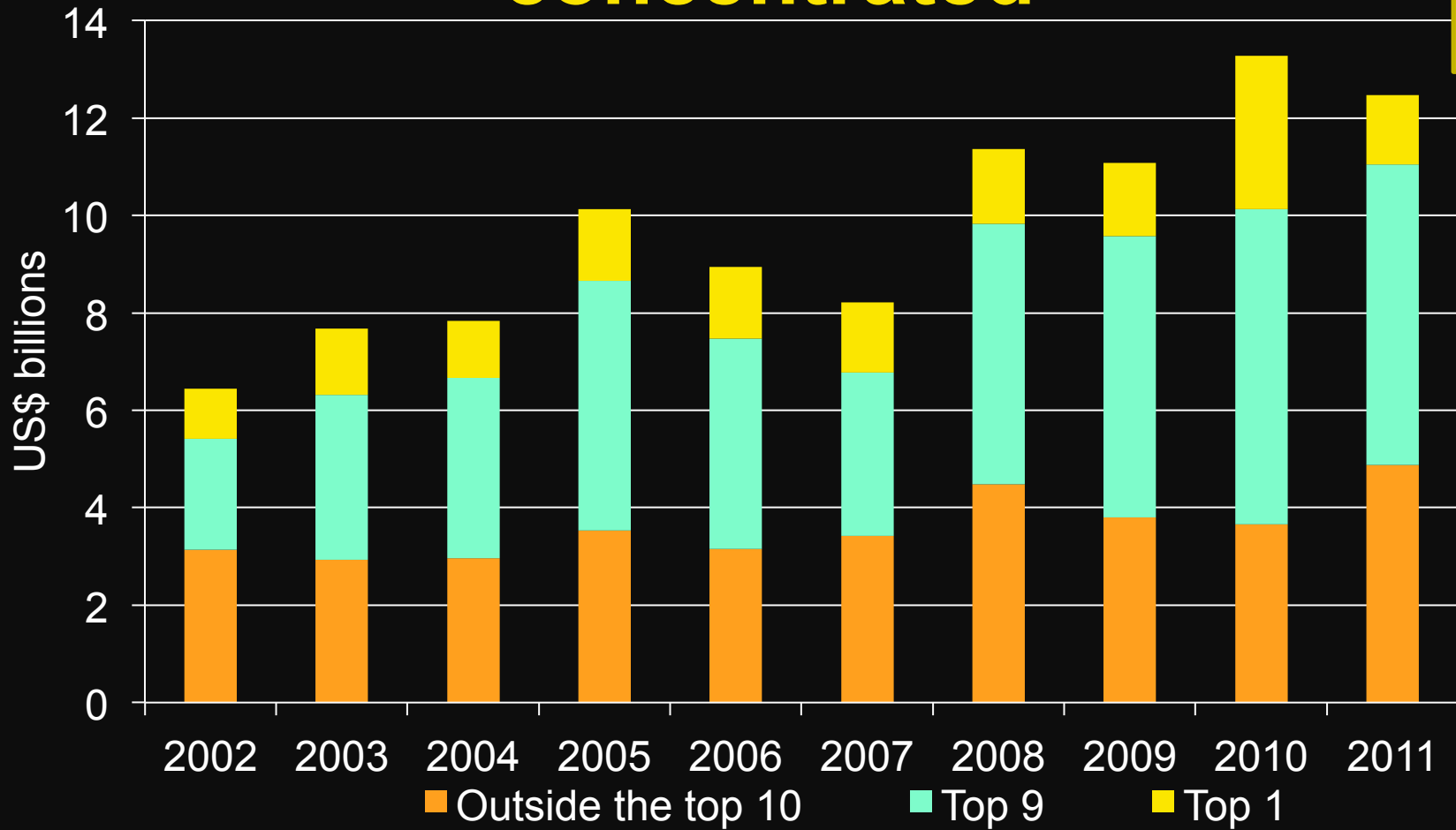


Official Humanitarian assistance channelled through NGOs 2012

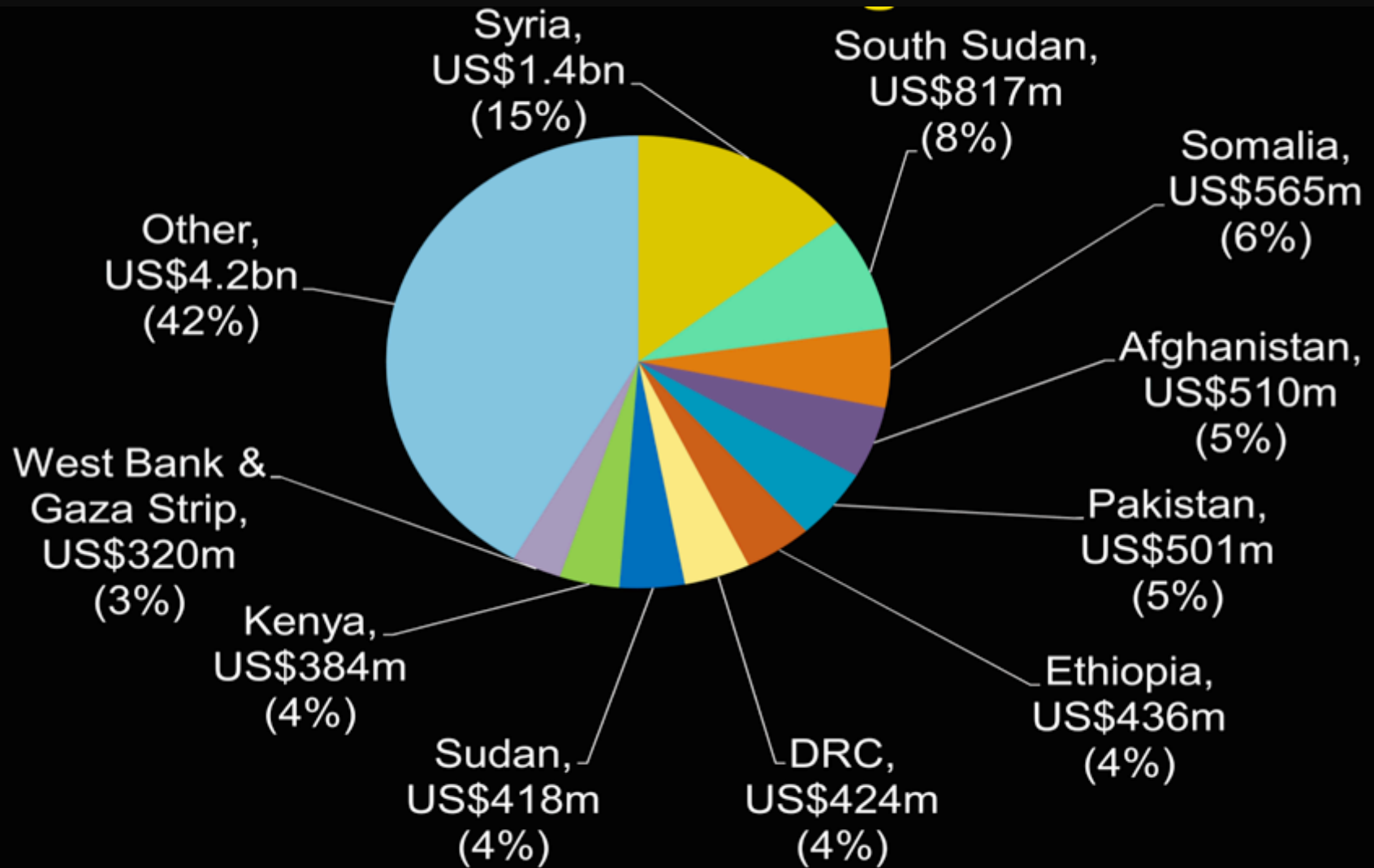


Humanitarian assistance is heavily concentrated

Syria
2012
- 15%

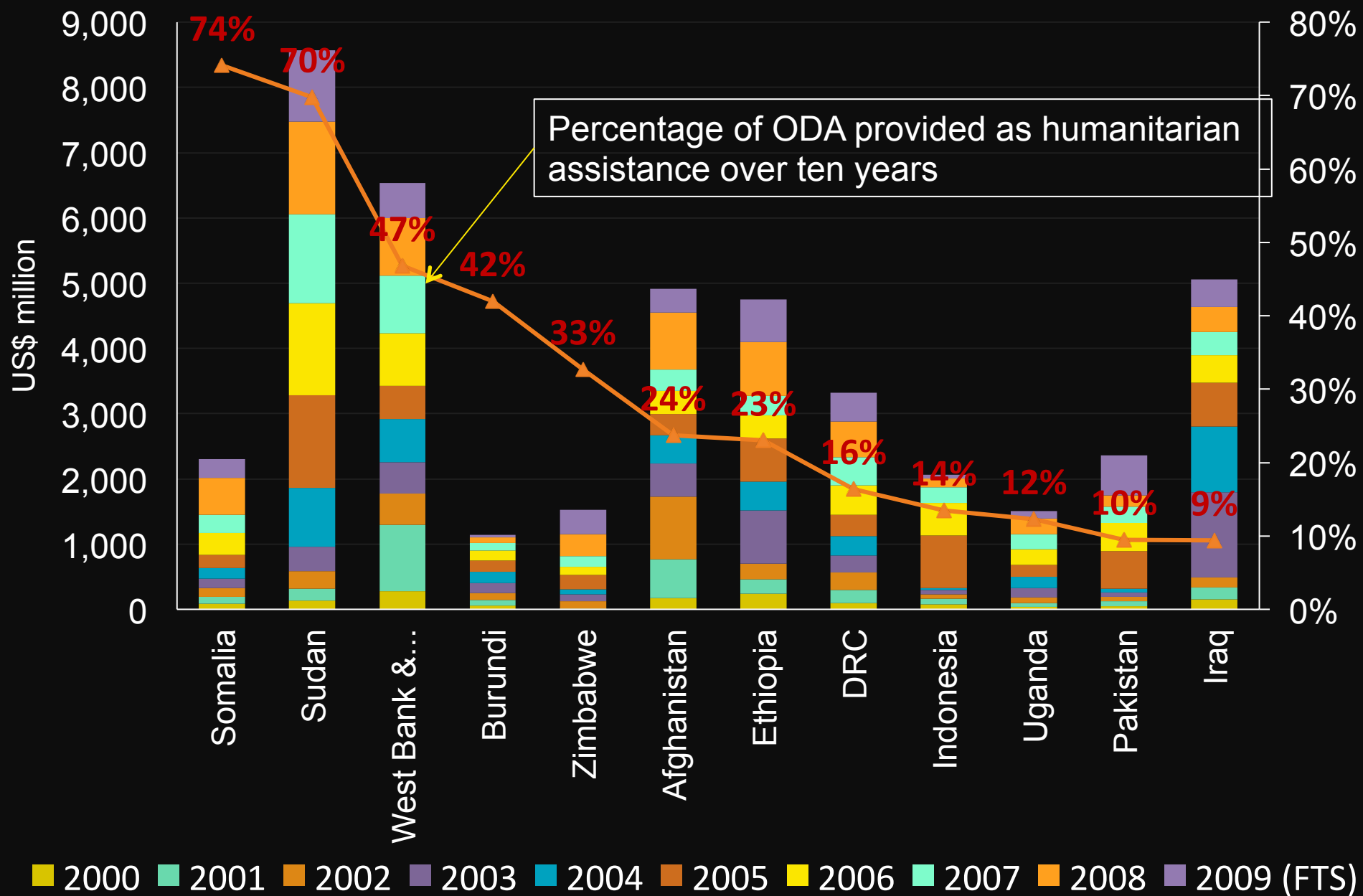


Syria was the largest recipient in 2012 – but the other top ten were usual suspects

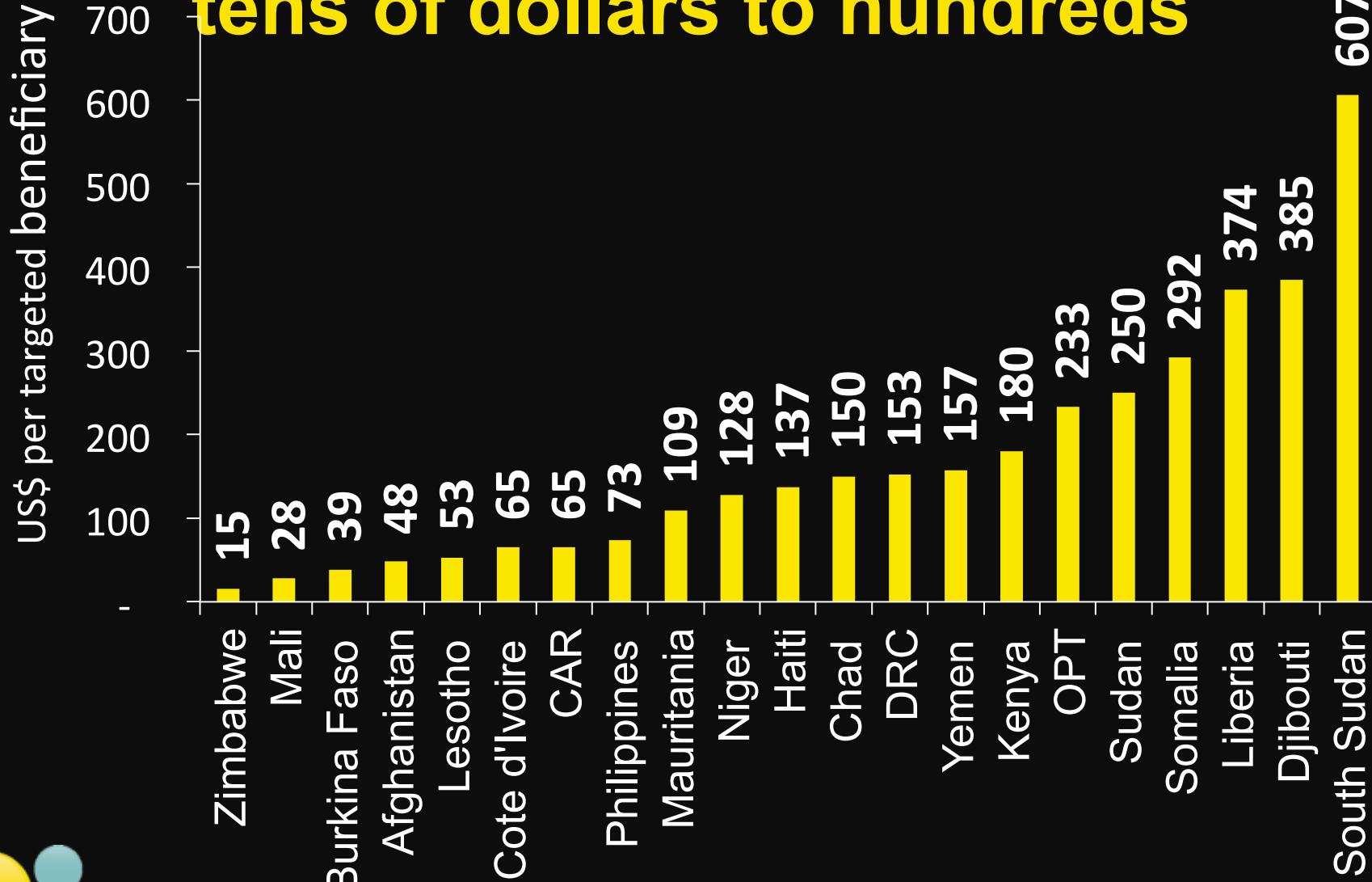


Humanitarian assistance is long term

- Often spent in the same places and on the same people, year after year.
- It is often a significant percentage of ODA
- Going to countries with large numbers and high incidence of extreme poverty
- This raises questions about what sort of results we should expect



Funding per person ranges from tens of dollars to hundreds

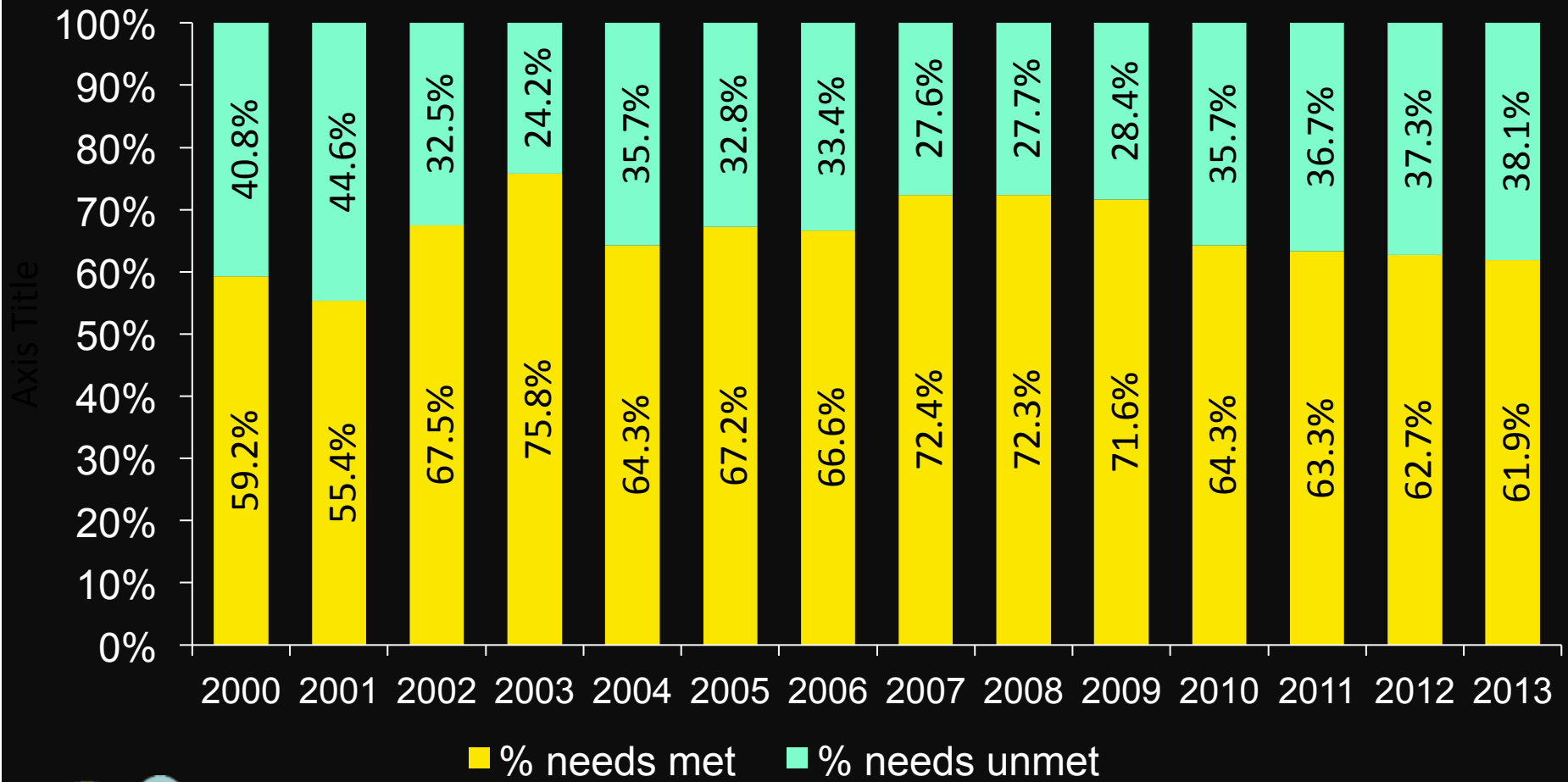


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Highest proportion of unmet need in over a decade



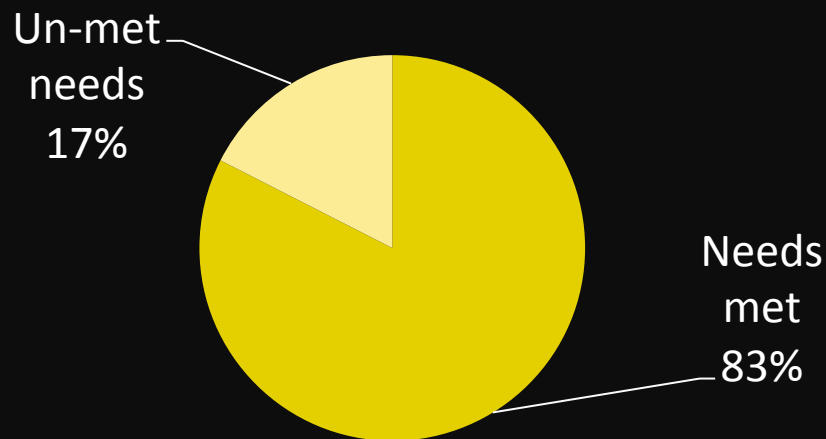
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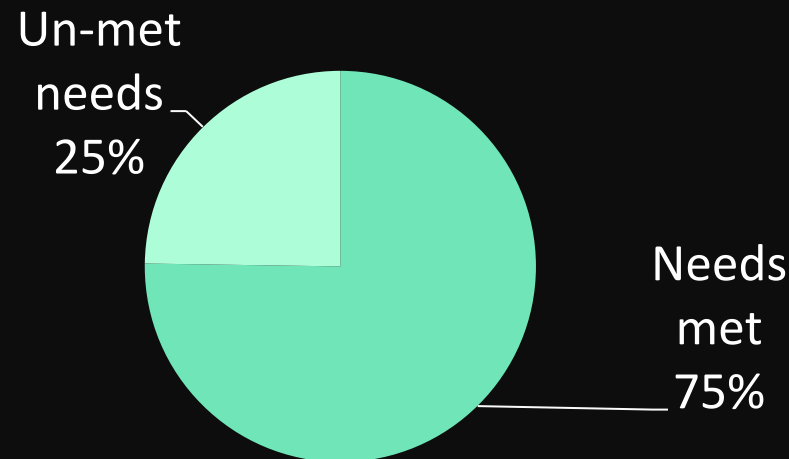


Appeals for some countries do much better than others

HIGH

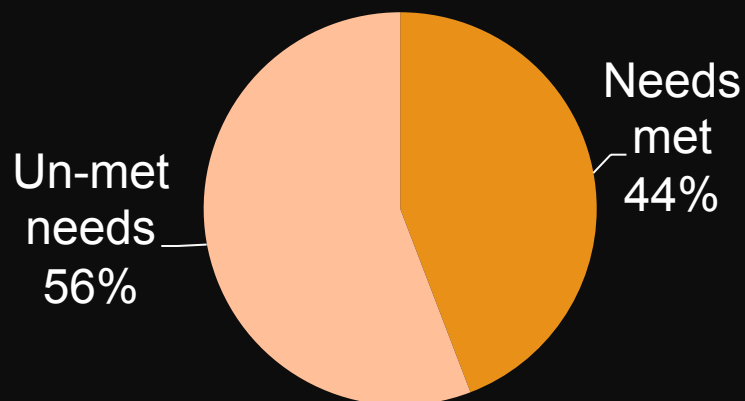


Afghanistan 2013 (US\$474m)

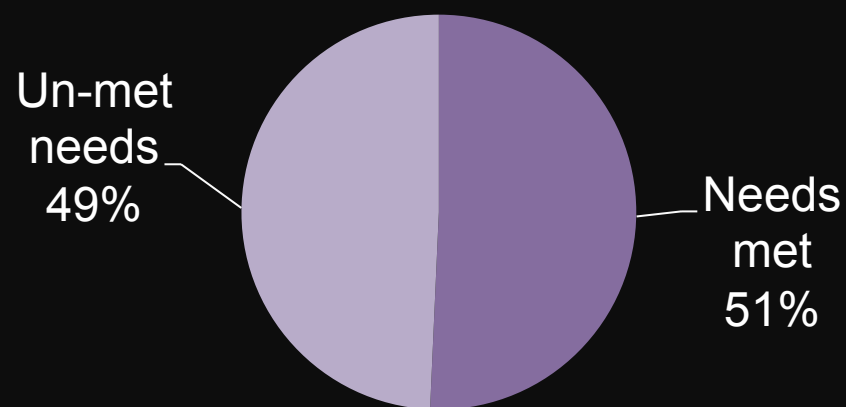


South Sudan 2013 (US\$1.1bn)

LOW

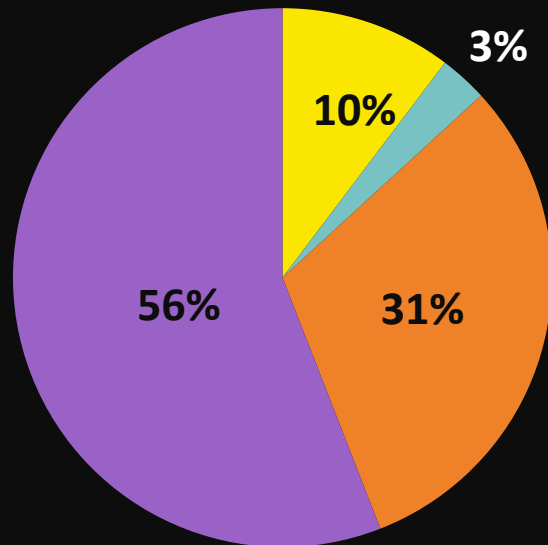


Haiti Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 (US\$152m)

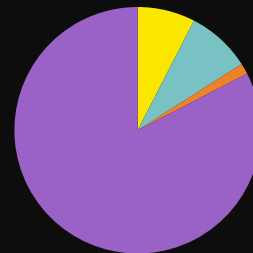


Somalia 2013 (US\$1.2bn)

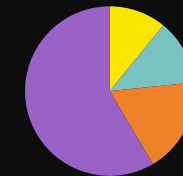
What % of needs have been met to date in 2014?



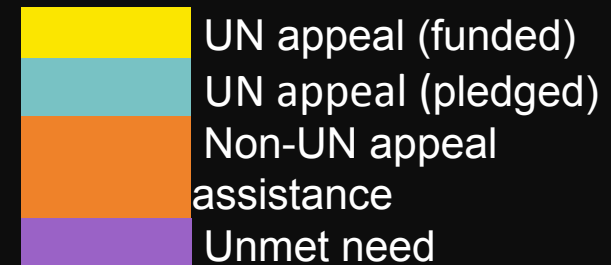
Syria
(US\$ 6.5bn)



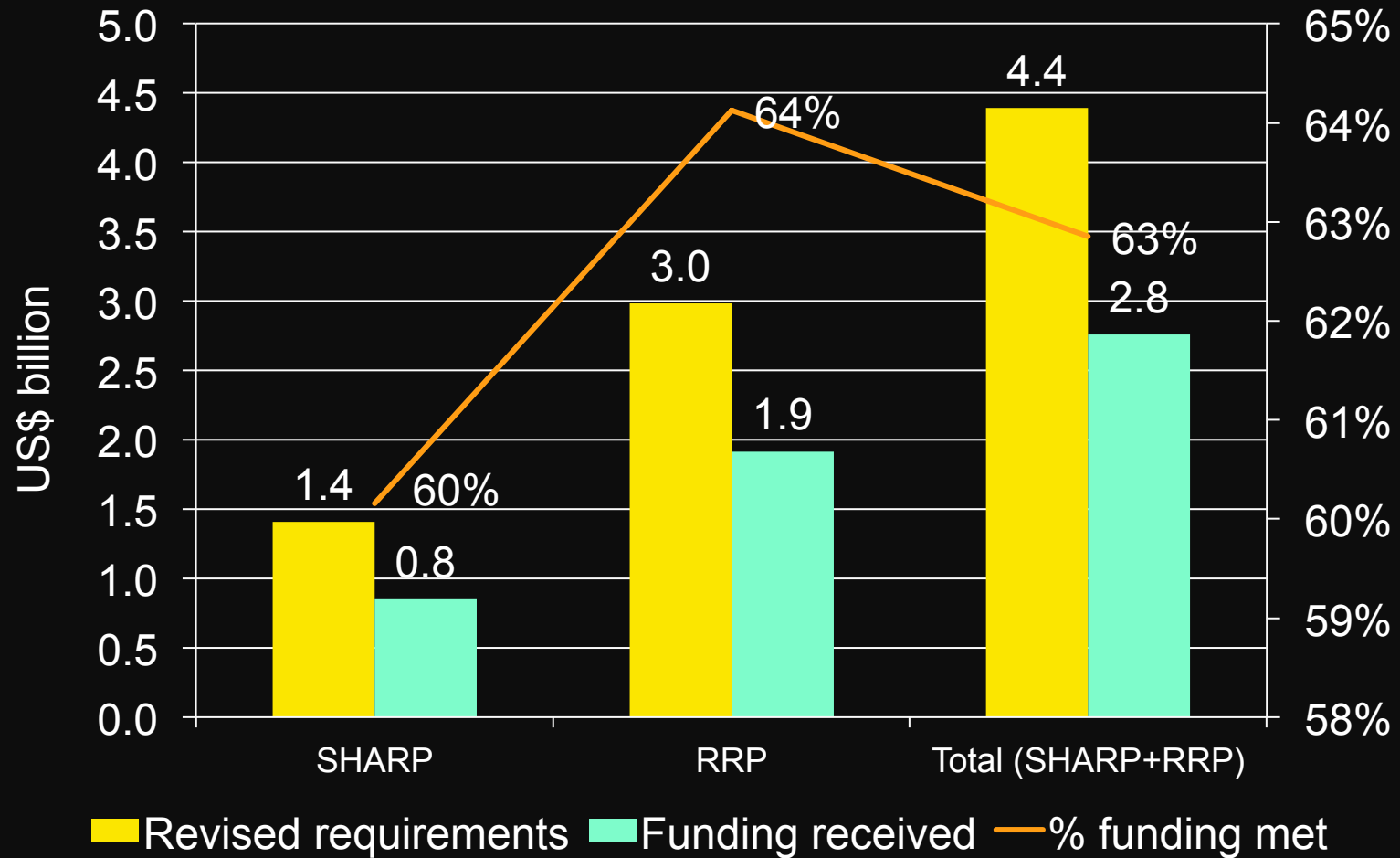
South Sudan
(US\$1.3bn)



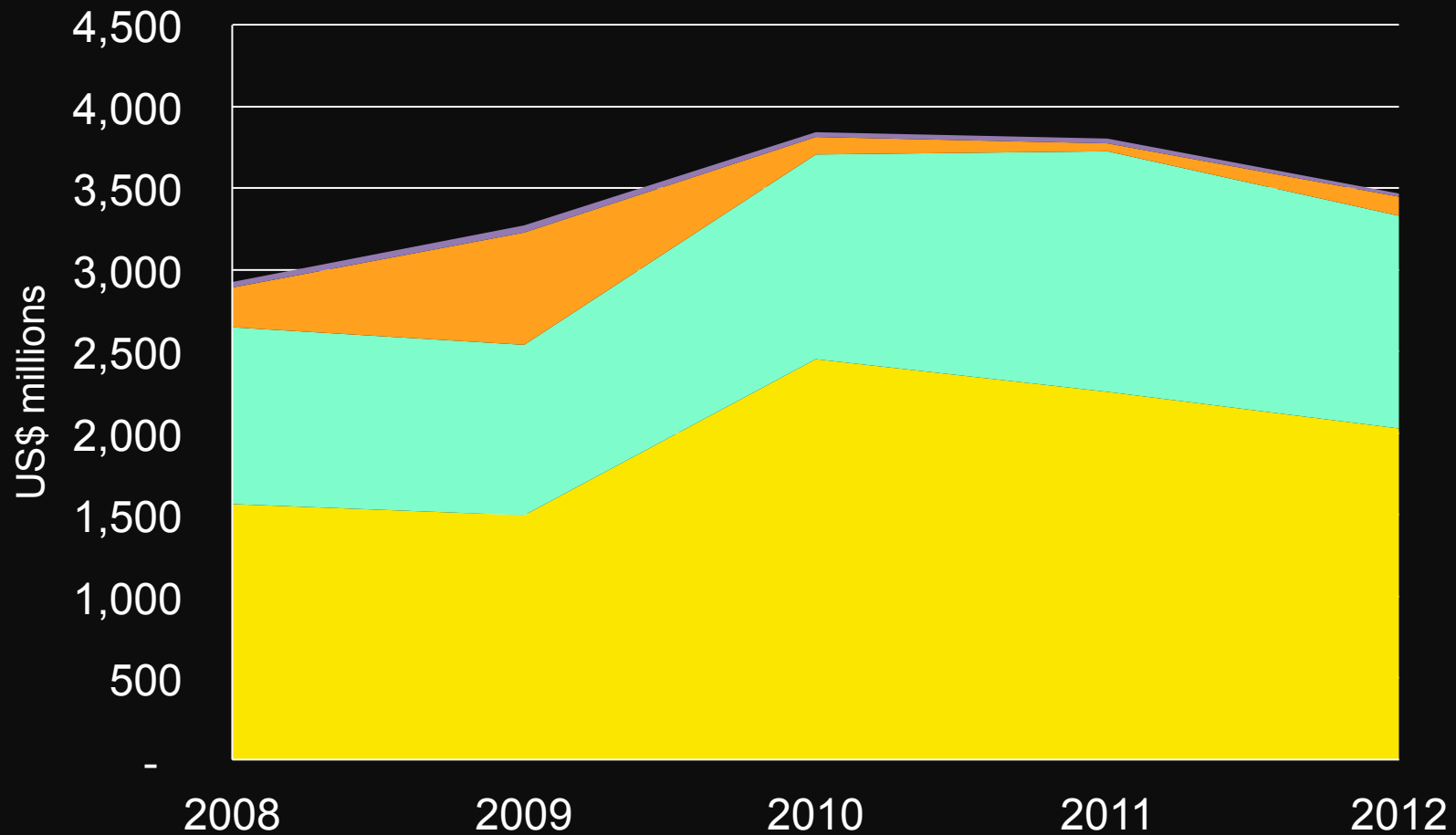
Central African Republic
(US\$0.6bn)



Syria 2013







Humanitarian assistance channelled through NGOs 2008–2012



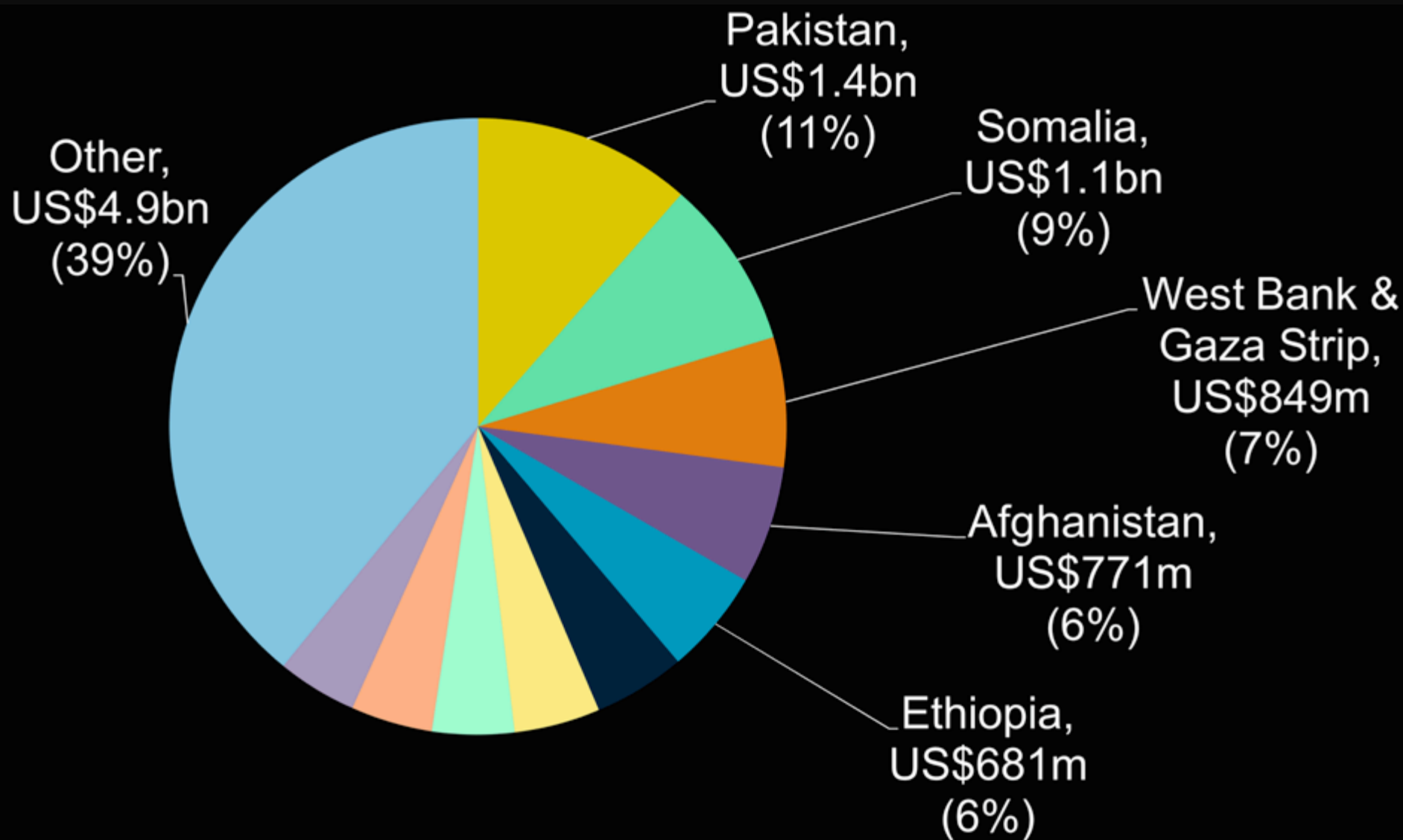
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 National NGO
 NGO not specified

 International NGO
 Local NGO

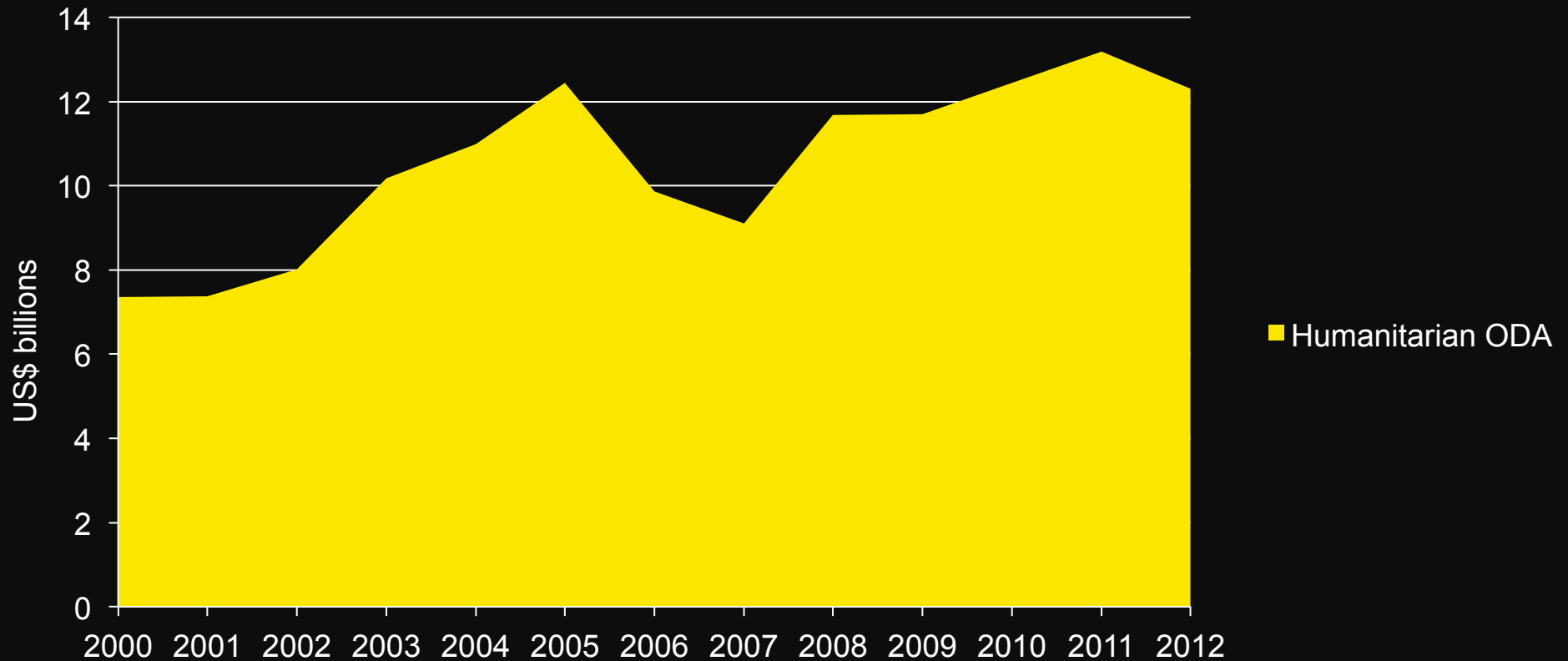
Geographical concentration of humanitarian assistance (2011)



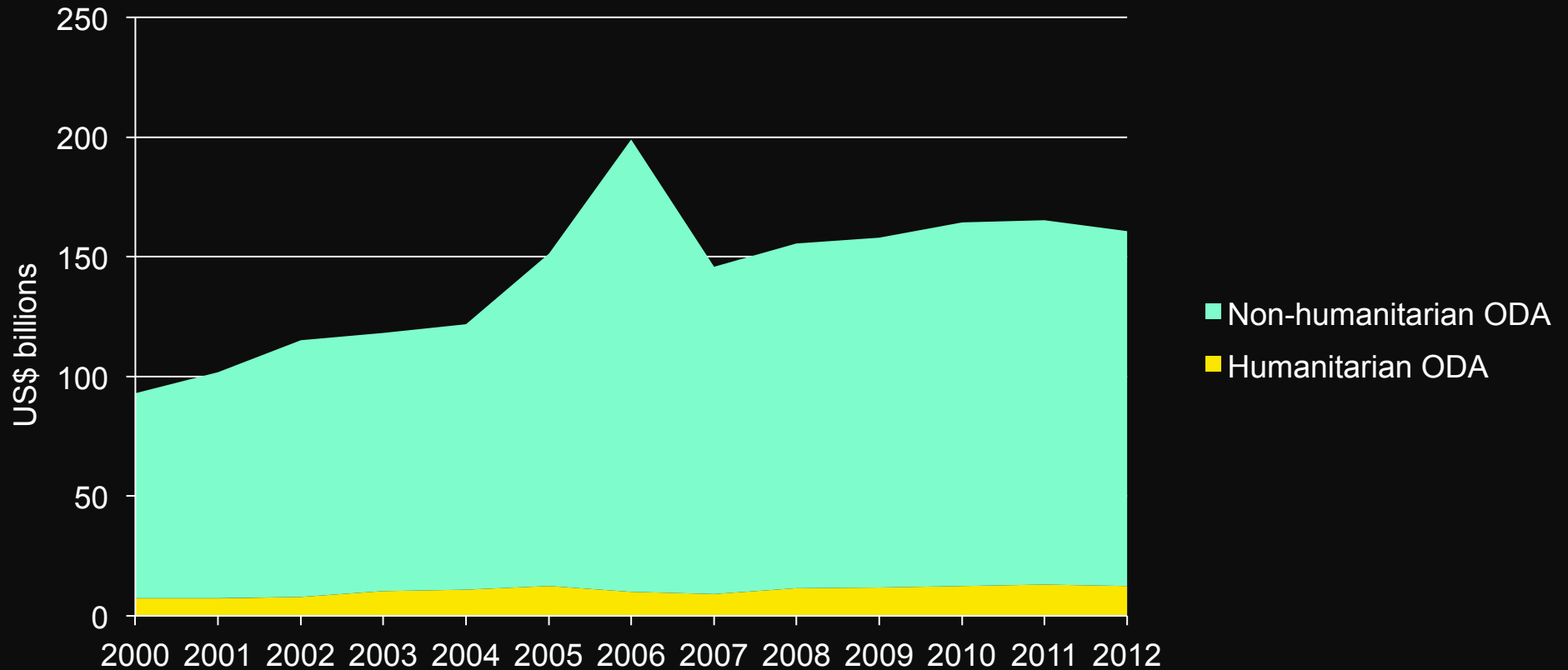
Humanitarian assistance in the context of other resources

- Humanitarian assistance is only one of the resources that are available.
- International and domestic resources have been growing very fast

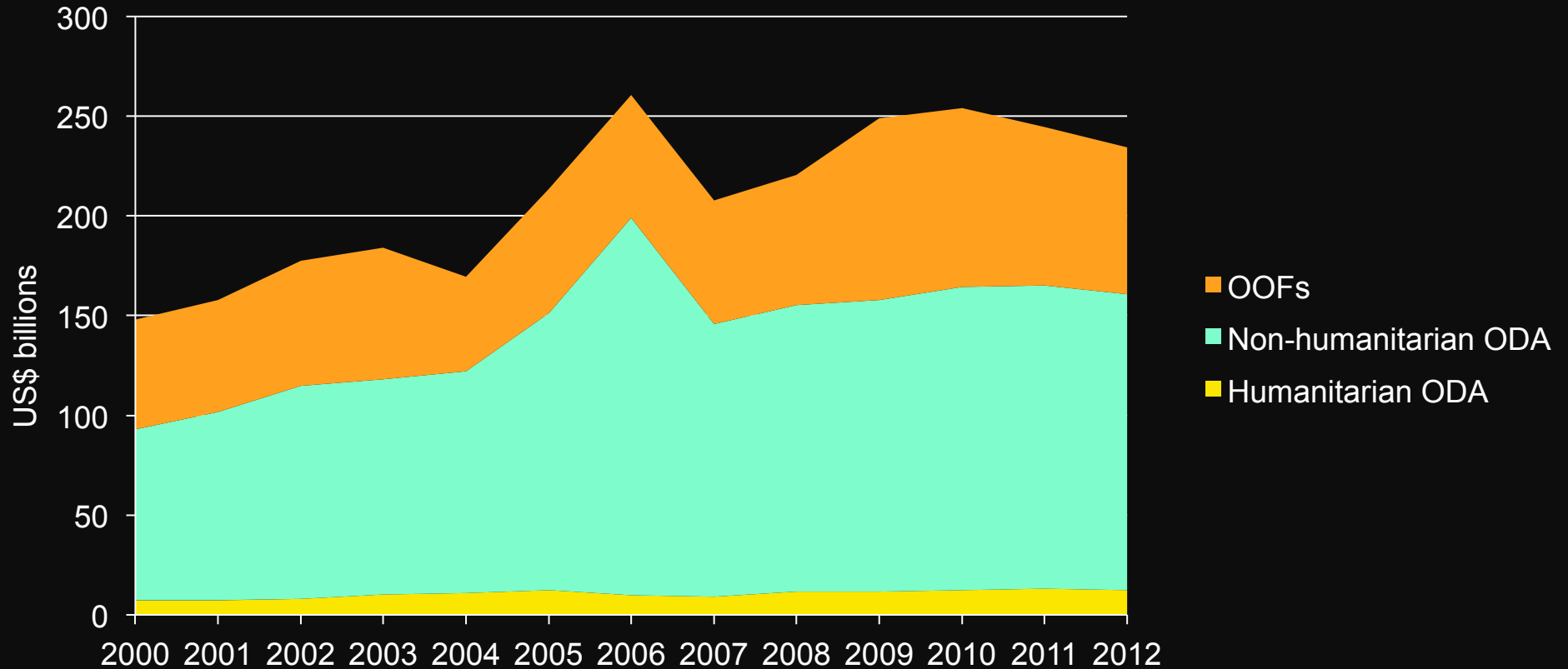
Humanitarian assistance has grown from around US \$7bn to around US\$12bn since 2000



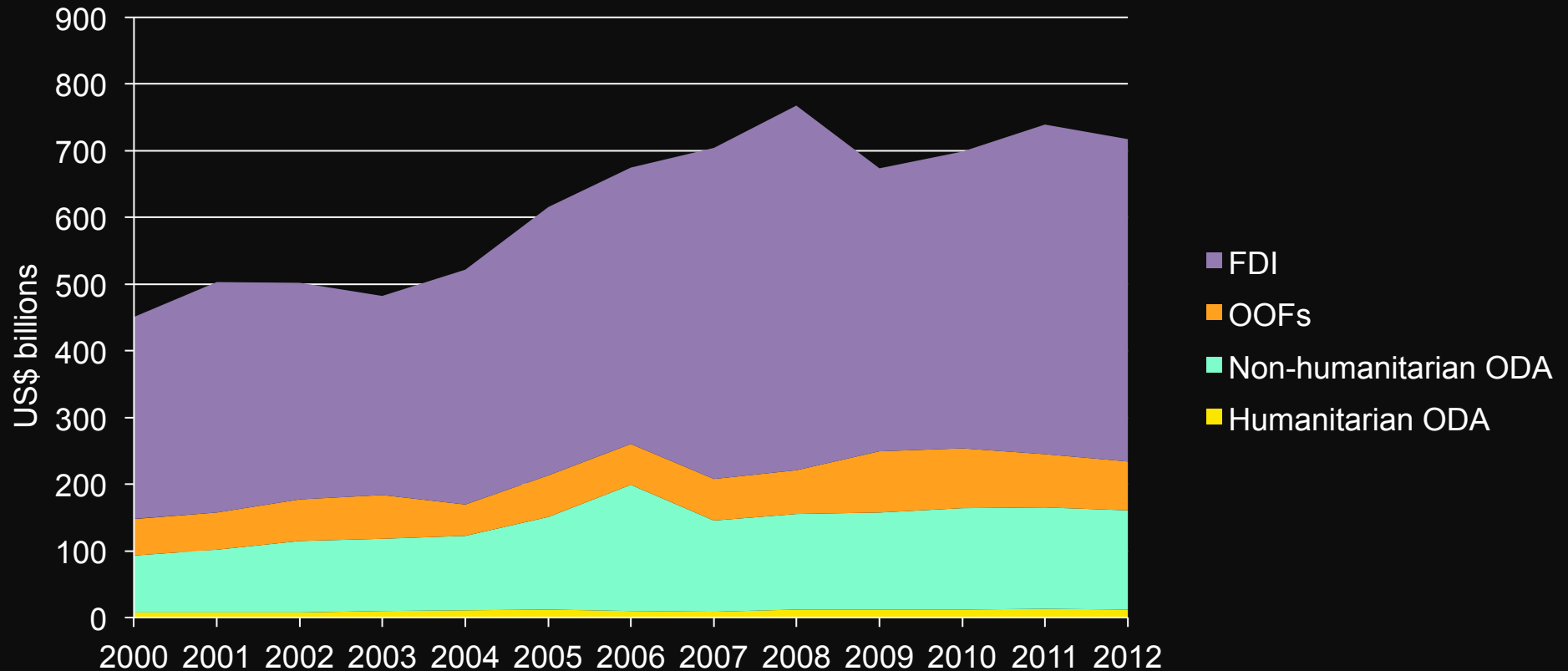
ODA has grown since 2000 as well



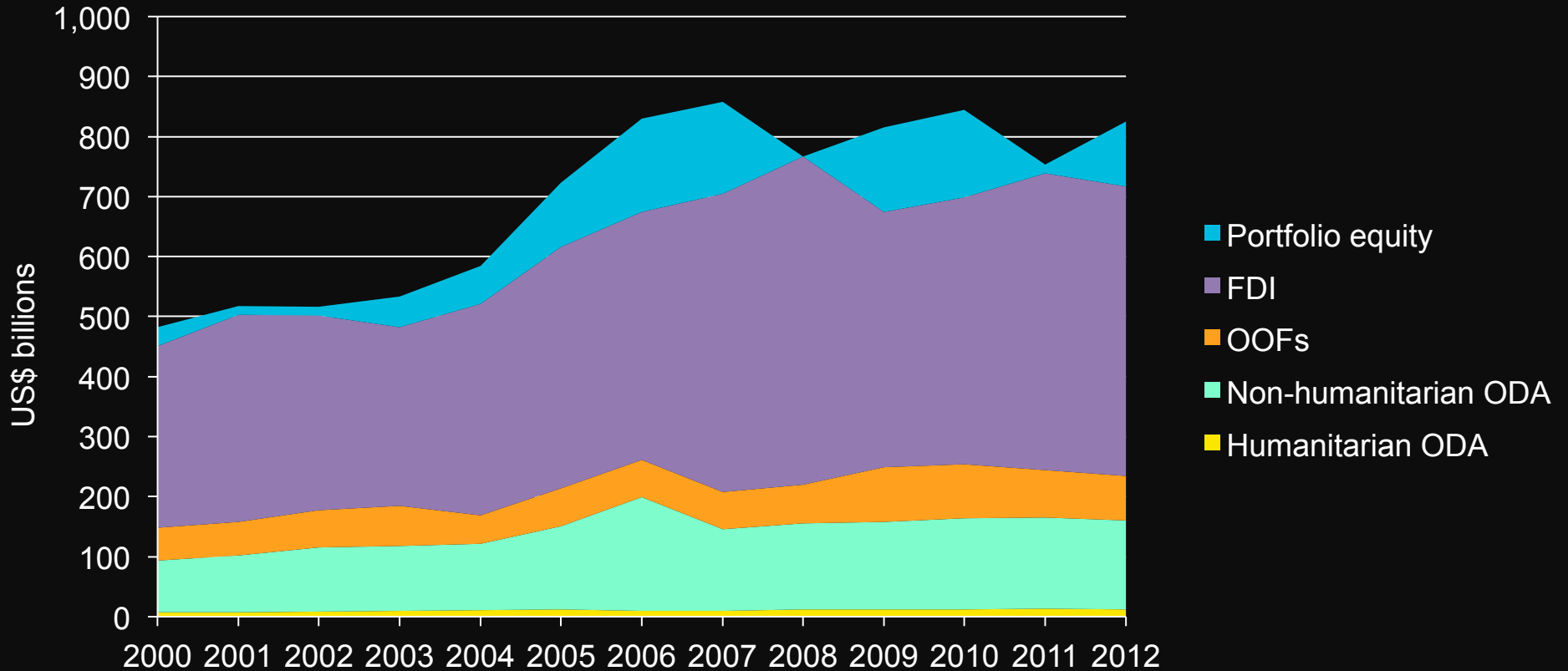
.....and other official flows



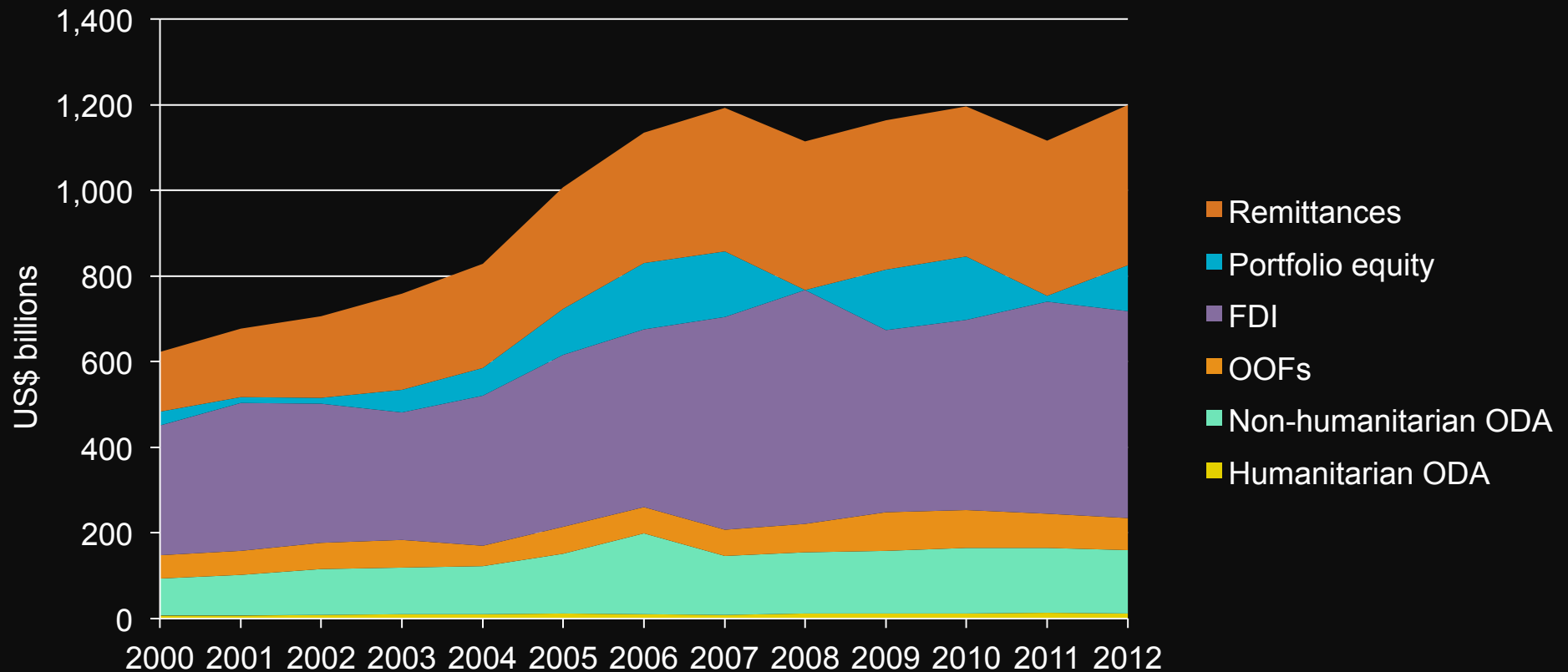
..but foreign direct investment has grown even more



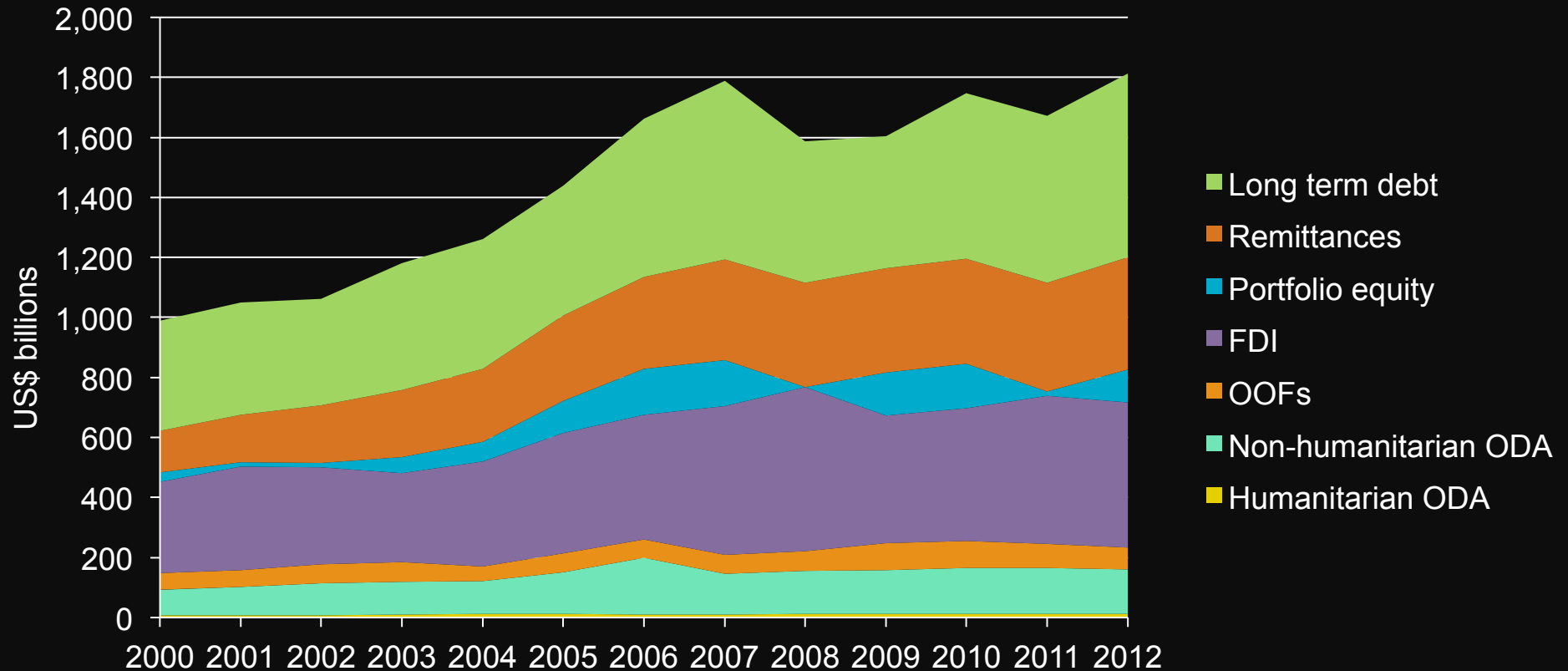
Portfolio equity....



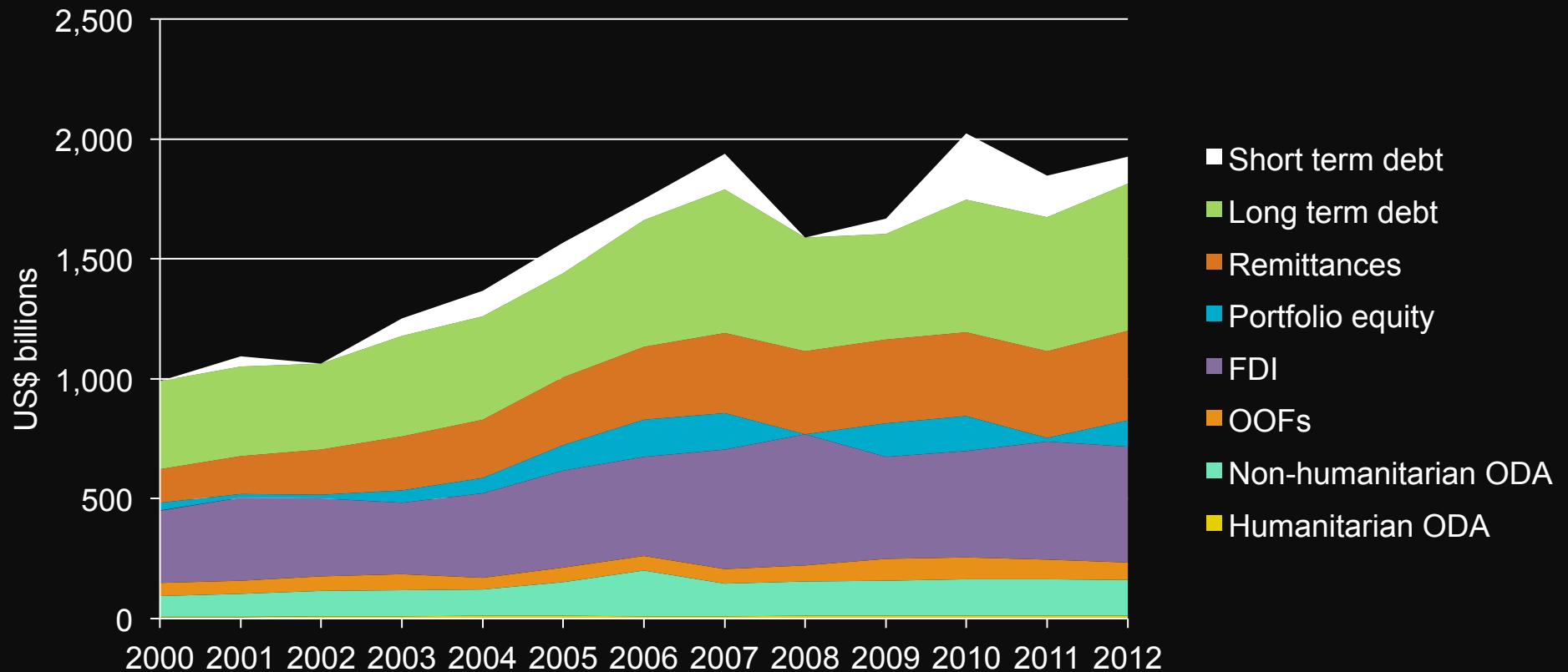
Remittances are larger than development and humanitarian assistance together



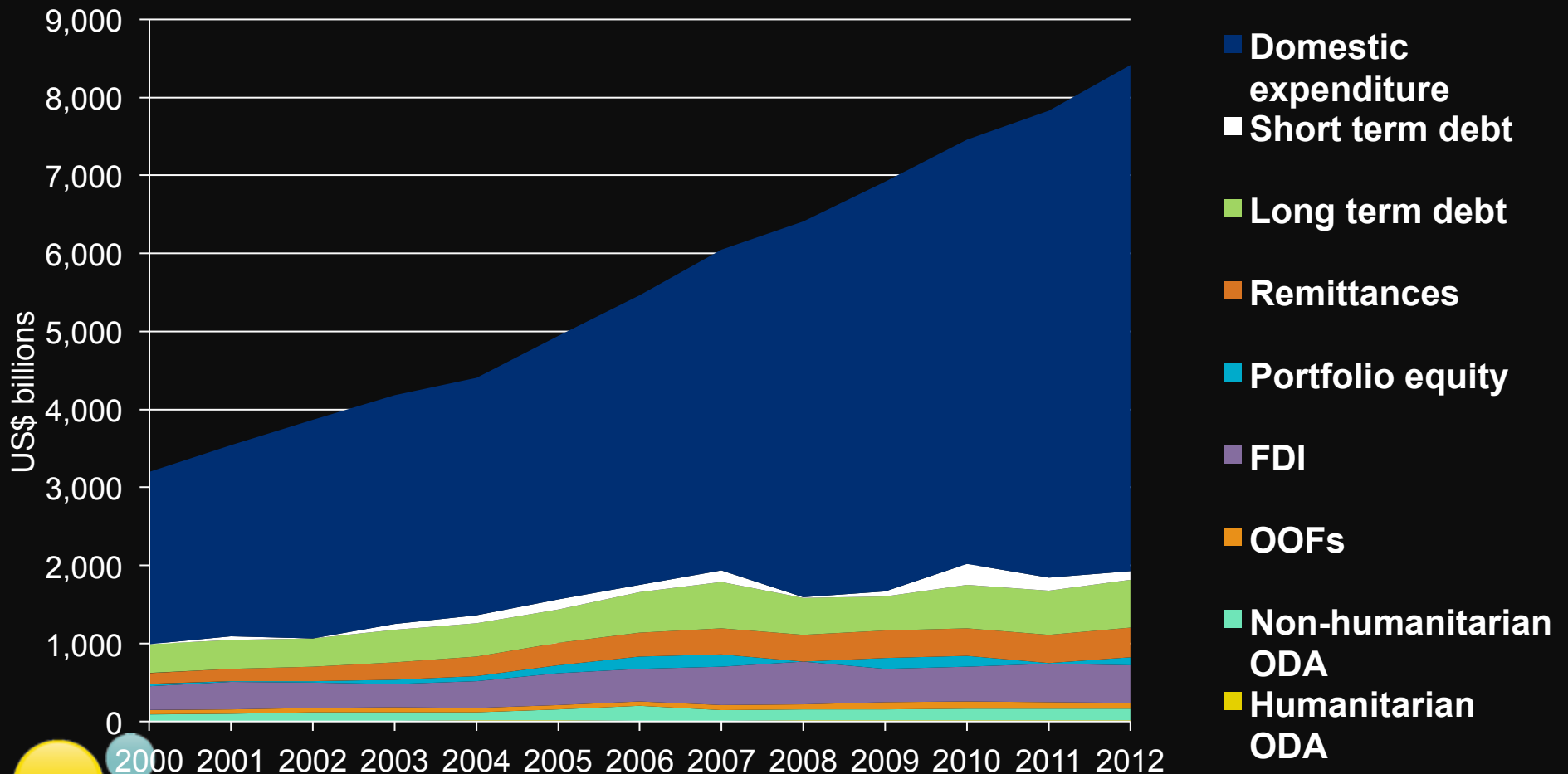
...plus loans to developing countries



Humanitarian assistance in the context of other resources, 2000–2012



...but domestic government revenues are four times international flows

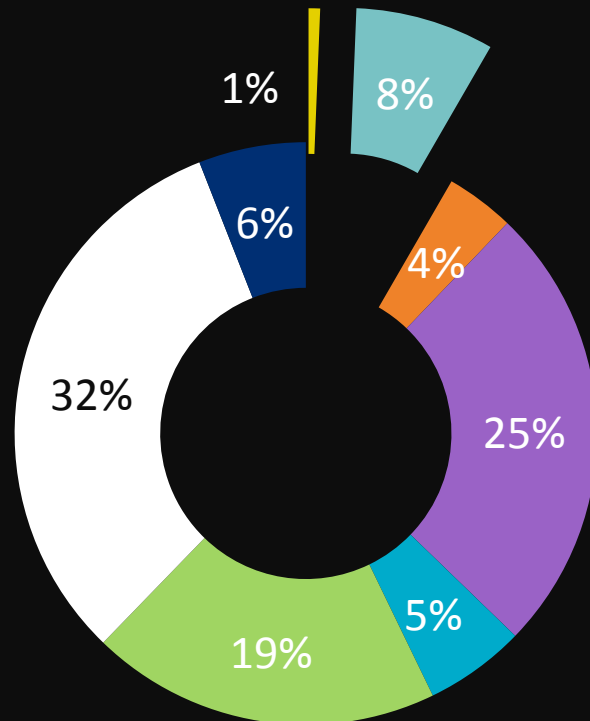


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Humanitarian assistance in the context of other resources – how to use the 1% and get more value from the rest?



- Humanitarian ODA
- Non-humanitarian ODA
- OOFs
- FDI
- Portfolio equity
- Remittances
- Long term debt
- Short term debt



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 **Development Initiatives**

Large volumes of international humanitarian aid are spent each year, in places where:

- **people are vulnerable to crises,**
- **where high proportions of the population live in absolute poverty,**
- **where violent conflict is common,**
- **and where states are fragile.**
- **Other resources are scarce in these places**

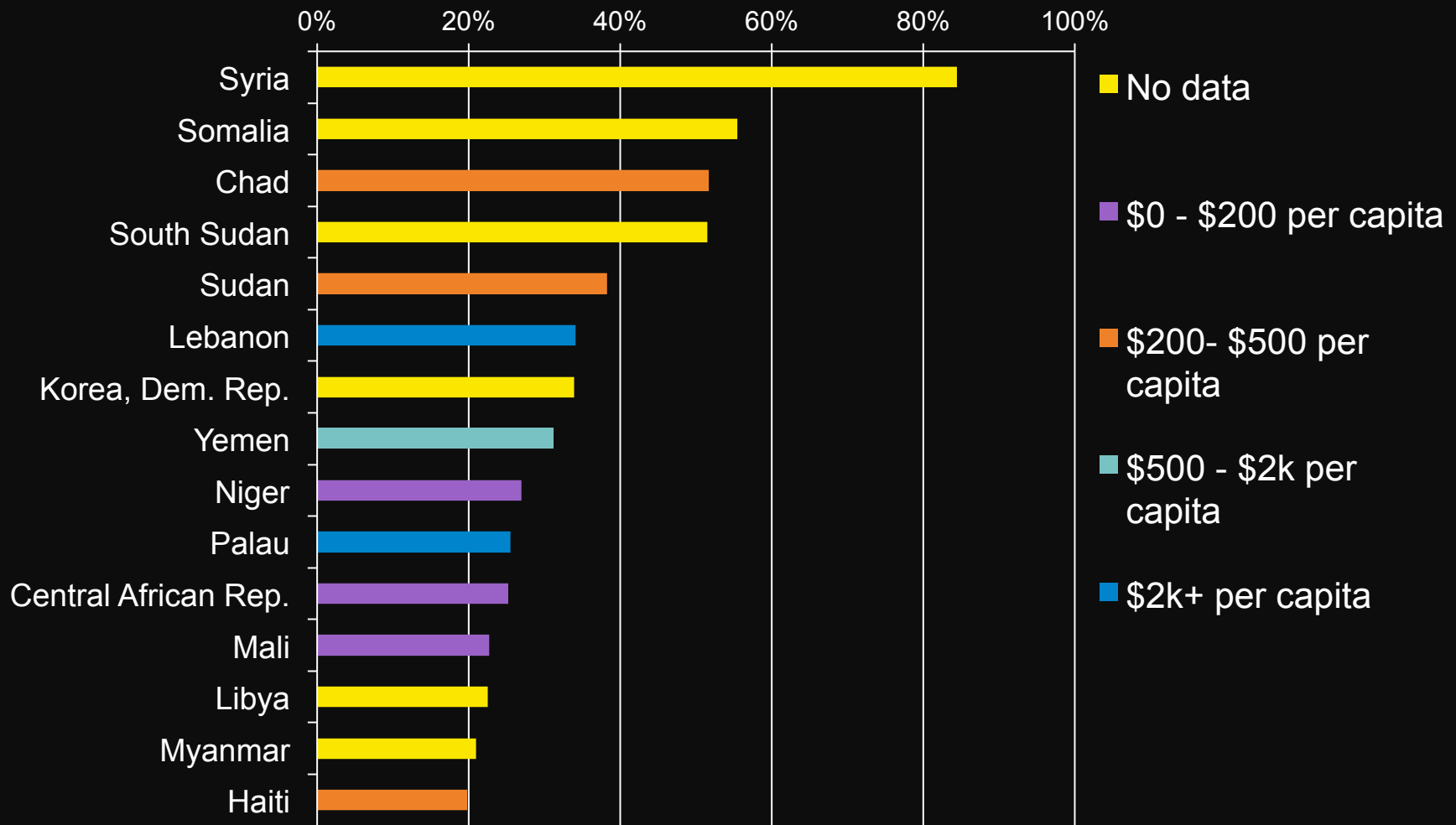


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For individual countries, HA is really significant

Humanitarian aid % of total ODA – grouped by govt exp per cap



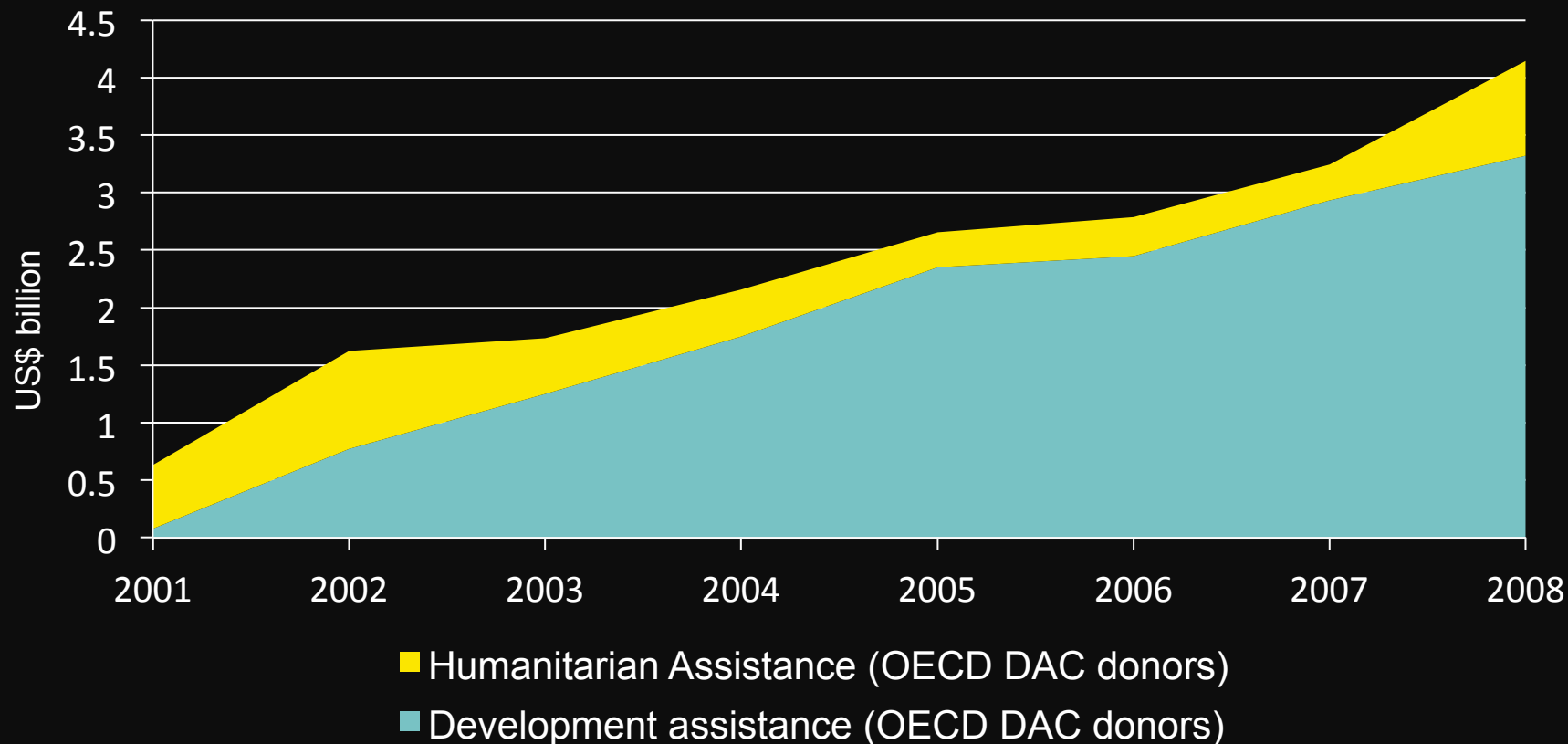
Half the world's extreme poor
live in conflict affected
countries
– are we asking the right
questions about security
spending?



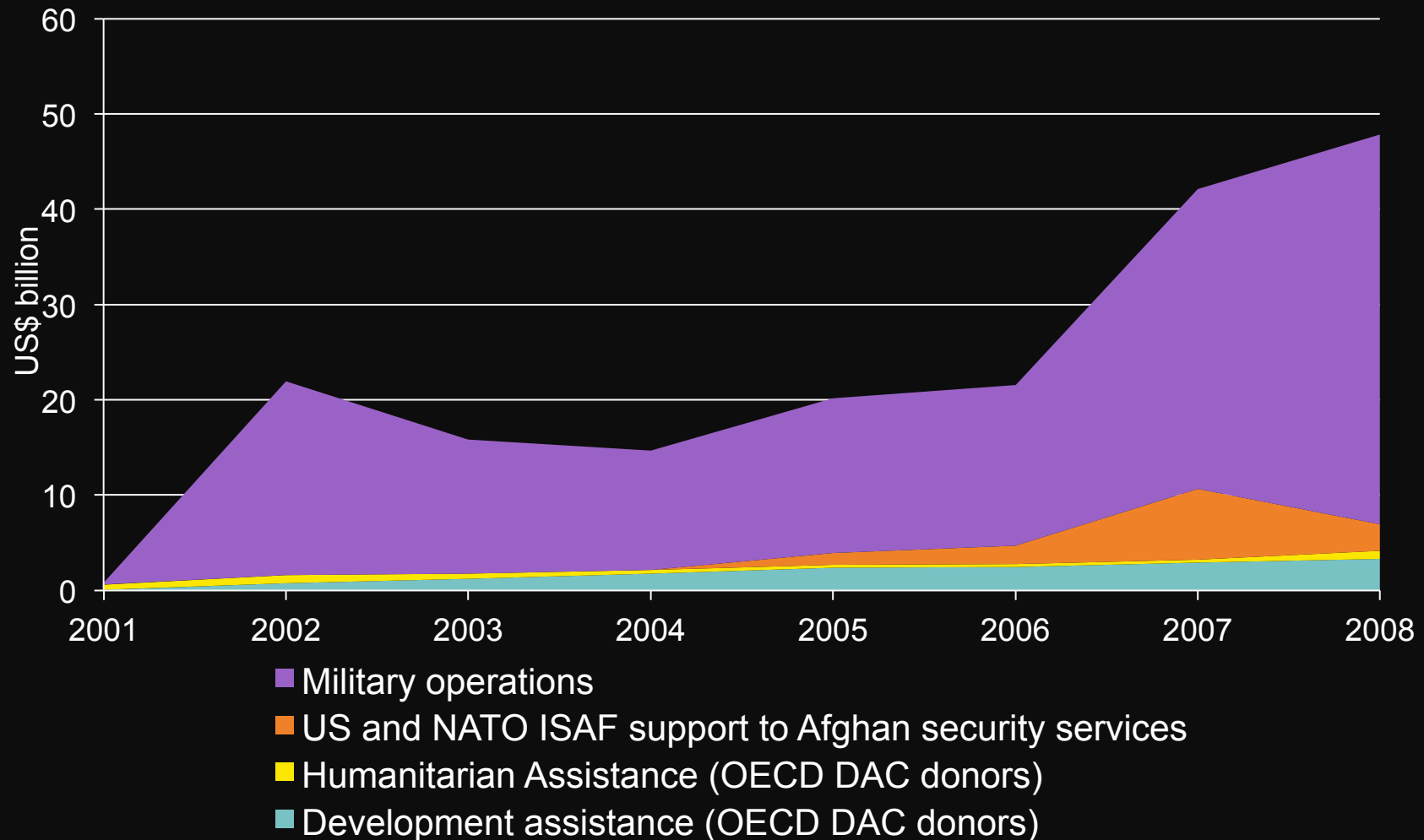
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Humanitarian assistance was matched by increasing amounts of development aid in Afghanistan (2001–2008)



But military and security spending are ten times larger than aid in Afghanistan



Crisis, vulnerability and poverty are intimately linked - how can we mix different resources

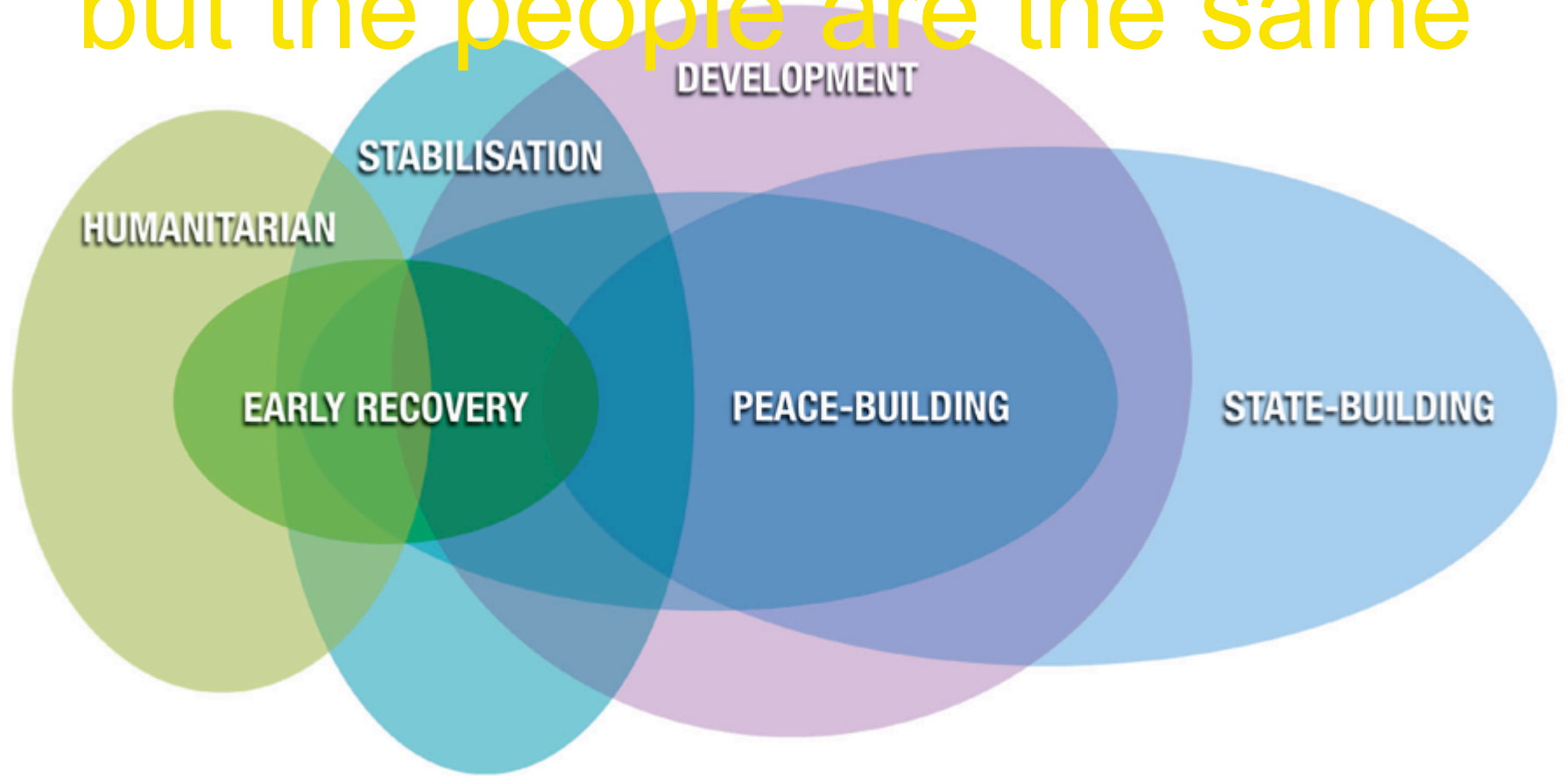
- People who are most vulnerable to crisis are often the poorest
- Crises push people into chronic poverty and make it harder for them to escape
- Crises destroy development gains at family, community and national levels



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We may classify situations – but the people are the same



Three questions

Chronic poverty and vulnerability to crisis are intimately linked – we know this. Why is linking relief and development so intractable and what might help?

The world has changed – is international humanitarian assistance keeping up?

Where is the voice and vision of humanitarians in the Global Goals for 2015?

Finding out more...

globalhumanitarianassistance.org



COUNTRY PROFILES

How much humanitarian assistance is being spent on or by your country?
Click for details – updates coming soon.

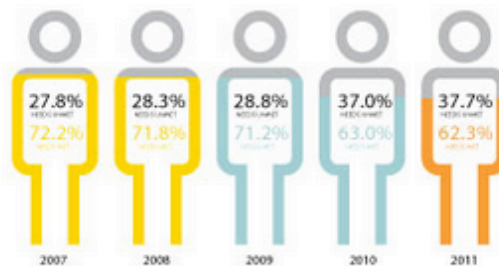
[VIEW COUNTRY PROFILES](#)



REPORTS

The GHA Report 2013 presents the most current and comprehensive assessment of humanitarian financing

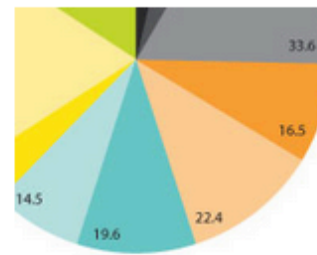
[VIEW GHA REPORT](#)



TOOLS

Useful infographics and guides exploring humanitarian financing.

[VIEW TOOLS](#)



DATA

Access key data that informs our analysis and learn about our methodology – update coming soon

[VIEW DATA & GUIDES](#)