Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2023
Responding to cycles of crisis

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The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance doubled in five years.
International humanitarian assistance from public and private donors grew by over a quarter in 2022
Nearly all the top 10 donors increased contributions in 2022

US$ billions (2021 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% change 2021–2022</th>
<th>Total donor humanitarian assistance</th>
<th>Estimated additional contribution to the EU institutions’ humanitarian assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>US$15.0bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>US$5.3bn (+US$0.9bn)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU institutions</td>
<td>US$4.1bn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>US$2.1bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>US$1.7bn (+US$0.2bn)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>US$1.2bn (+US$0.1bn)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>US$1.1bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>US$0.9bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>US$0.8bn (+US$0.2bn)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>US$0.8bn (+US$0.7bn)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Türkiye</td>
<td>US$7.2bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% increase from 2021:
- Germany: +19.7%
- Japan: +25.6%
- UK: +11.5%
- Sweden: +73.9%
- Canada: +29.2%
- Norway: +8.6%
- Netherlands: +42.6%
- France: +119.5%
- Türkiye: +6.5%
Funding to appeals rose, but growth in requirements meant a record US$ shortfall

Volumes of funding compared to requirements

- Unmet requirements
- Funding
- Unmet requirements for Covid-19 response in 2020
- Funding for Covid-19 response in 2020
- Preliminary appeal requirements 2023

Percentage of total requirements met

- 64% 2013
- 61% 2014
- 53% 2015
- 60% 2016
- 60% 2017
- 61% 2018
- 63% 2019
- 51% 2020
- 56% 2021
- 58% 2022
- 64.9% 2023*
Direct funding to local and national actors remained a very small share of total assistance in 2022 (1.2%)
Joining up response, recovery and resilience building is critical to helping vulnerable people

**Reduce and mitigate**
- **Objectives**
  - Addressing vulnerabilities
  - Disaster risk reduction and preparedness
  - Early warning/anticipatory action
  - Climate adaptation
  - Building resilience
- **Financing arranged**
  - Forecast-based financing
  - Catastrophe bonds
  - Risk contingent credit
  - Traditional insurance
  - Parametric insurance

**Respond**
- **Objectives**
  - Shock-responsive social protection
  - Recovery, reconstruction & rehabilitation
  - Disaster response / humanitarian action
- **Financing arranged**
  - Post disaster credit
  - Tax increases
  - Budget reallocation
  - Discretionary relief: e.g. humanitarian aid, crisis response grants/loans

Before event

After event
Climate vulnerable countries in protracted crises received the least multilateral climate funds (per person) between 2003–2022
Most DRR funding goes to countries in the Far East Asia or South of the Sahara regions.
Case Study: DRR, CCA and humanitarian financing to Pakistan before and after flooding in 2011 & 2022
The Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2023 and many more resources are available at devinit.org

Filling the gap: Addressing climate-driven crises in Pakistan
This briefing demonstrates how critical funding gaps in addressing climate change impacts must be filled to ensure resilience for vulnerable communities and countries.

Funding to local actors: evidence from the Syrian refugee response in Türkiye
Türkiye hosts almost 4 million Syrian refugees. In this report, DI and TMK seek to fill the gap in data on funding flows to the local and national actors critical to the response.

The food insecurity gap and protracted humanitarian crisis
Acute food insecurity is on the rise due to concurrent humanitarian crises. Understanding this relationship is key to effective targeting of assistance.

Keep in touch: @devinitorg, @StatsClaudie