

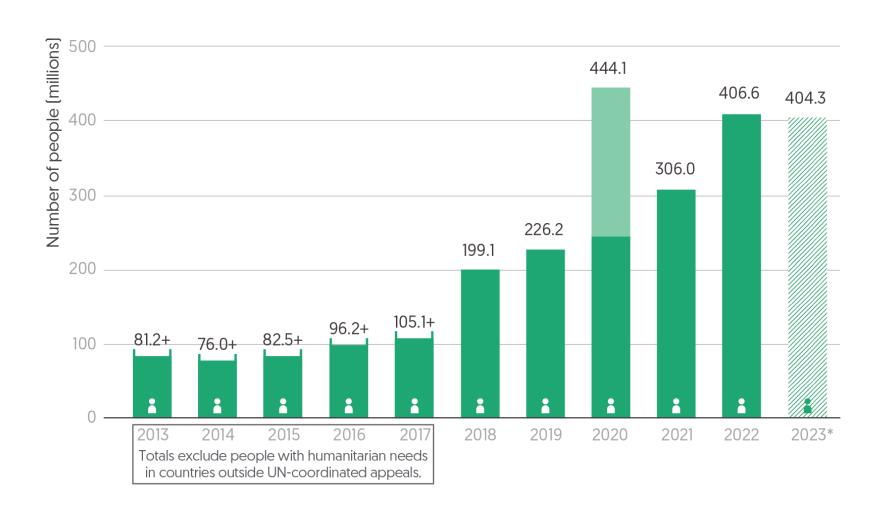
Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2023 Responding to cycles of crisis

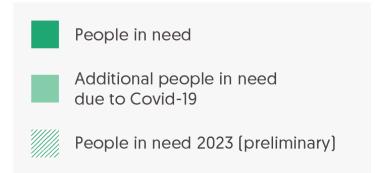
Angus Urquhart

Crisis and Humanitarian Lead, Development Initiatives

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance doubled in five years

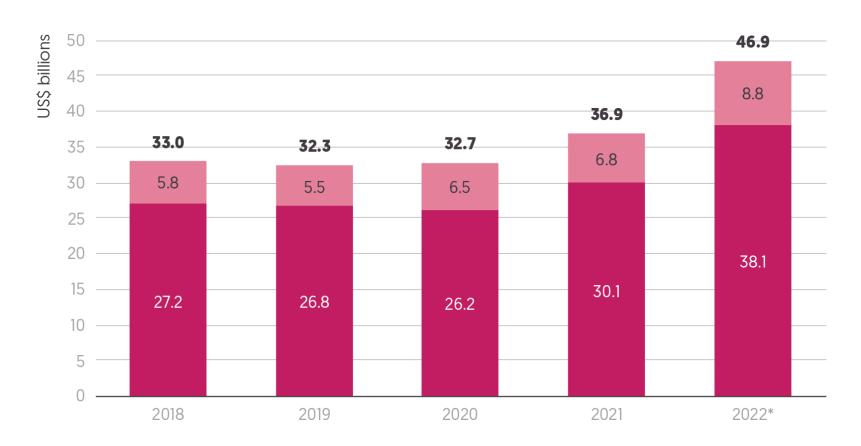






International humanitarian assistance from public and private donors grew by over a quarter in 2022

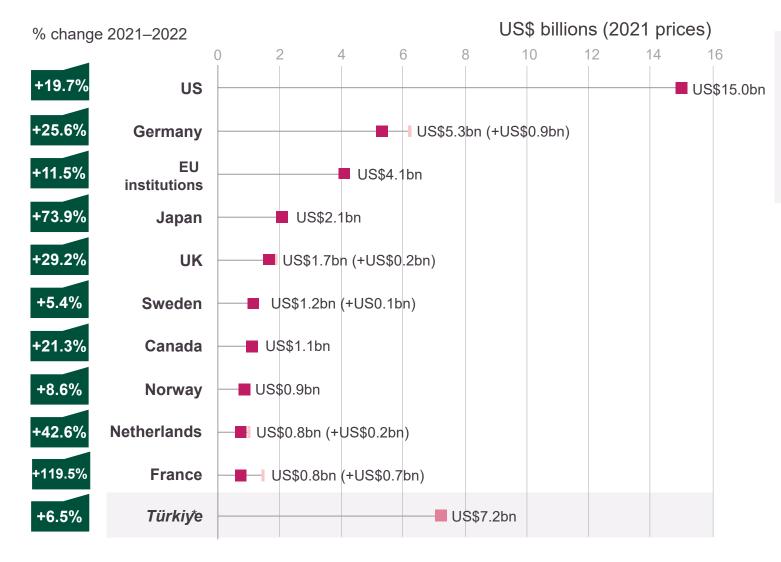






Nearly all the top 10 donors increased contributions in 2022

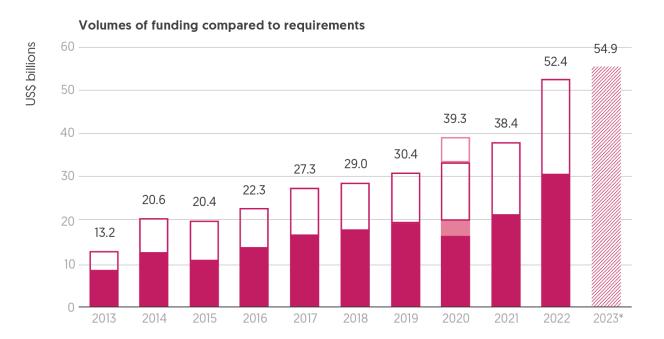






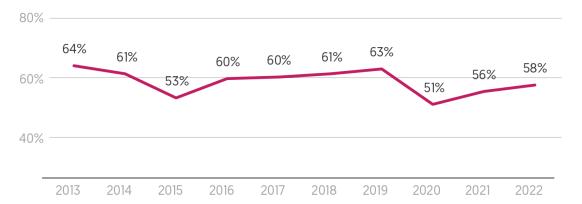
Funding to appeals rose, but growth in requirements meant a record US\$ shortfall







Percentage of total requirements met

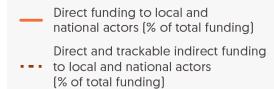


Direct funding to local and national actors remained a very small share of total assistance in 2022 (1.2%)

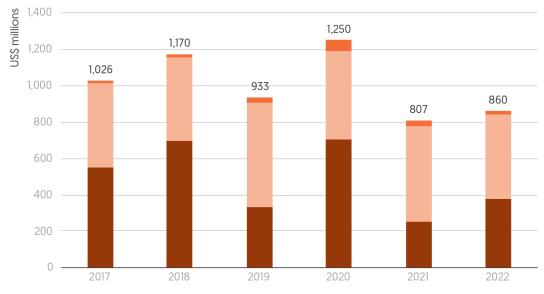








Direct and indirect funding to local and national actors by recipient type





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 actio
- Climate adaptation
- Building resilience



Financing arranged

- Forecast-based financing
- Catastrophe bonds
- Risk contingent credit
- Traditional insurance
- Parametric insurance



Before event

After event

Respond



Objectives

- Shock-responsive social protection
- Recovery, reconstruction & rehabilitation
- Disaster response / humanitarian action

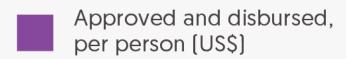


Financing arranged

- Post disaster credit
- Tax increases
- Budget reallocation
- Discretionary relief: e.g. humanitarian aid, crisis response grants/loans

Climate vulnerable countries in protracted crises received the least multilateral climate funds (per person) between 2003–2022





Approved but not disbursed, per person (US\$)

US\$ per person living in countries that are:

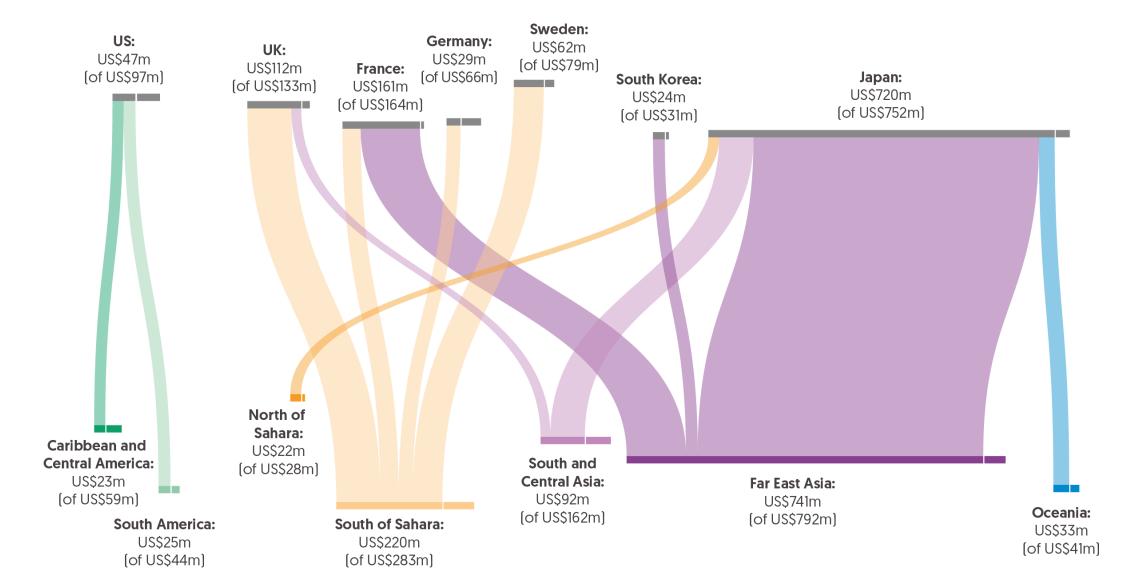
highly climate vulnerable

in protracted crisis



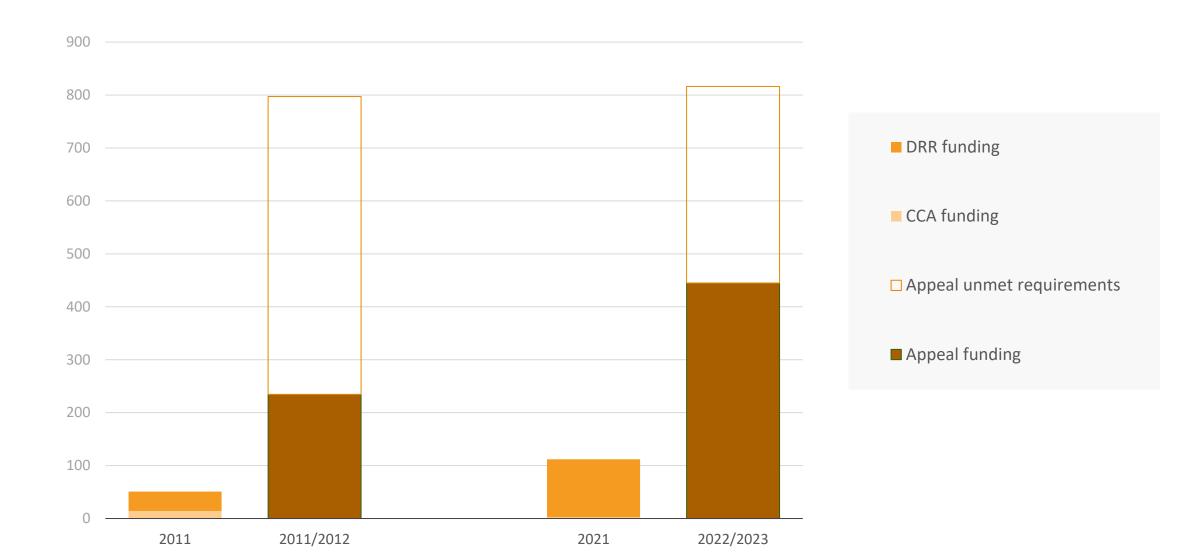
Most DRR funding goes to countries in the Far East Asia or South of the Sahara regions





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