

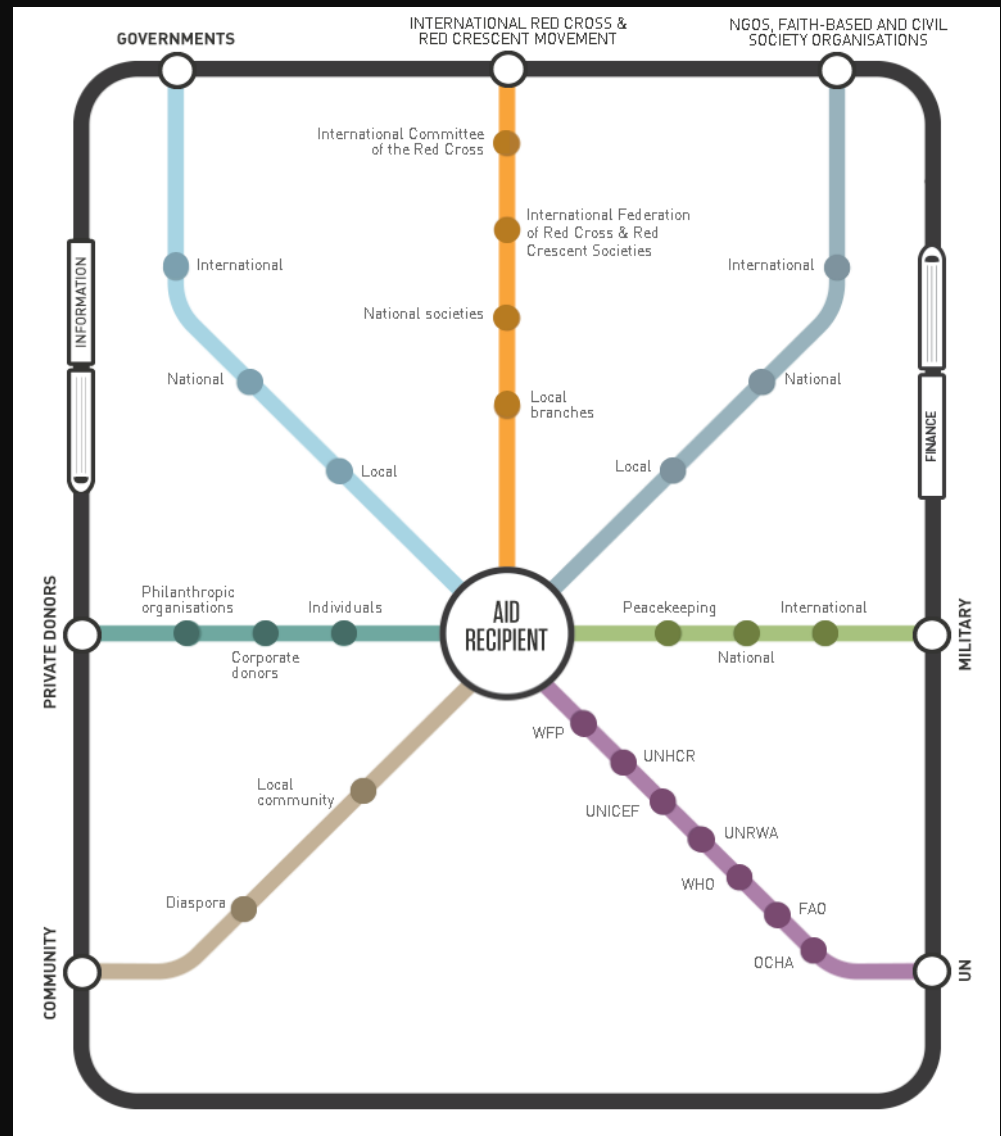
Trends in humanitarian and development assistance in a rapidly changing global context

Tony German
Executive Director
Development Initiatives
www.devinit.org

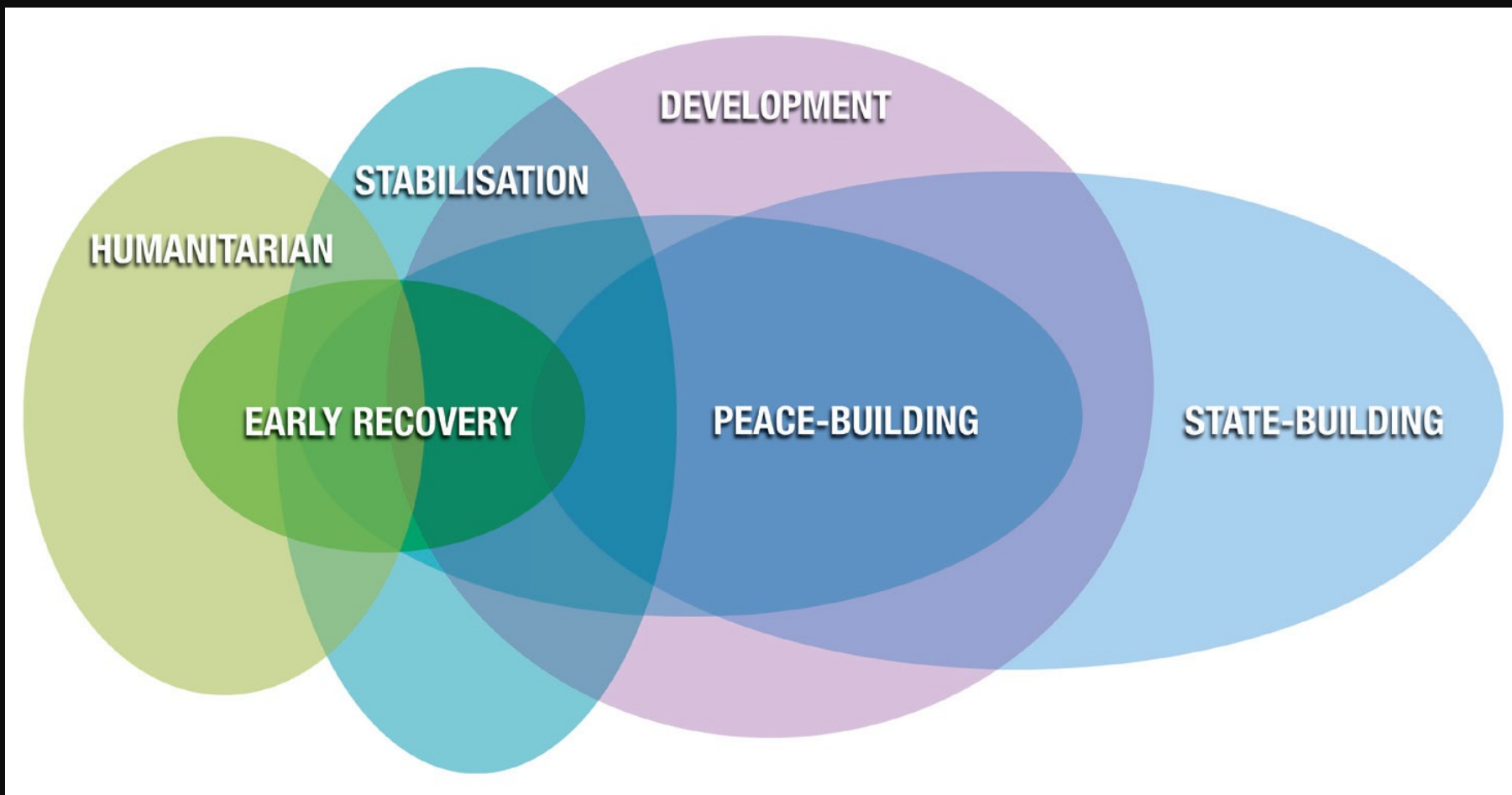
- An independent organisation working for the **eradication of absolute poverty**

- 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**

- Offices in Bristol (UK), Nairobi (Kenya) and within partners DRT, Kampala (Uganda)



- ❑ International architecture: G8 to G20 – G7+
- ❑ From DAC to post-Busan Global Partnership
- ❑ Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Indonesia, Gulf States, Foundations, private sector
- ❑ 95 non DAC countries contributed to tsunami – distinction between donor and recipient will become history, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Korea, bail outs – changing pattern of resources
- ❑ MDGs to High Level Panel and UN post 2015 settlement
- ❑ Open data and IT empowers even very poor and crisis-affected people to provide feedback, demand accountability, pursue opportunity
- ❑ Humanitarian community views on post 2015?

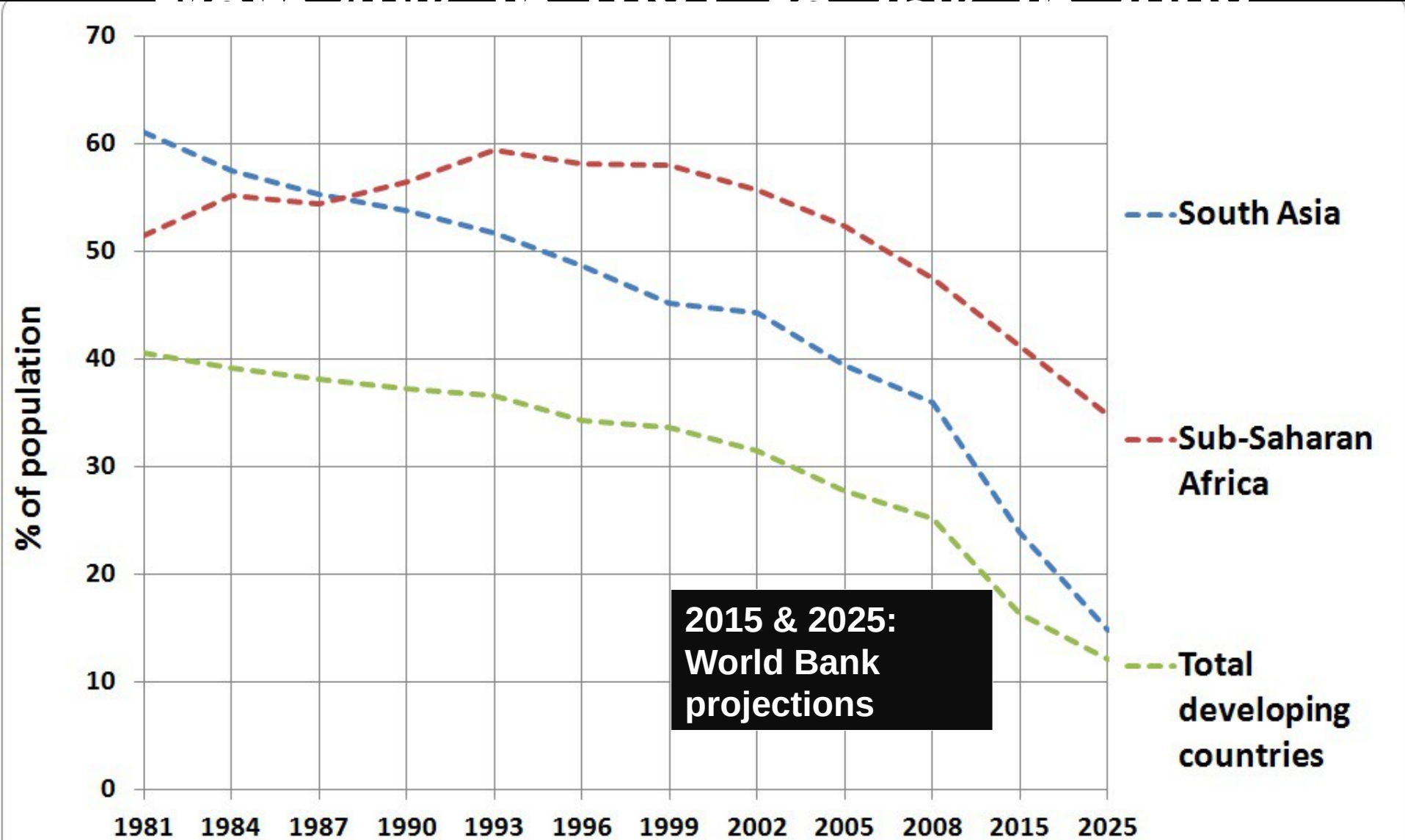


Global Humanitarian
Assistance

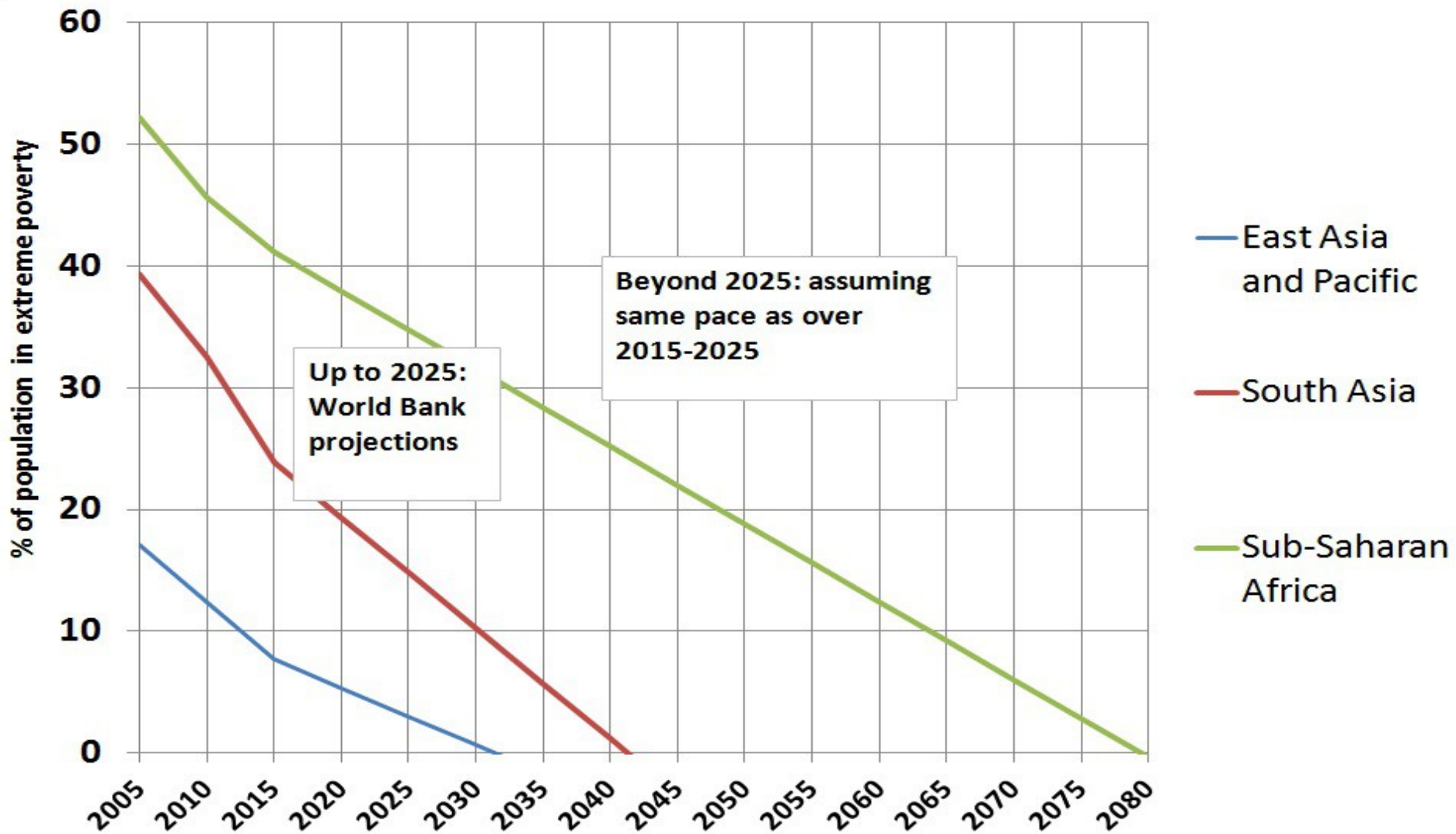
A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE 

Extreme \$1.25 a day poverty is falling:

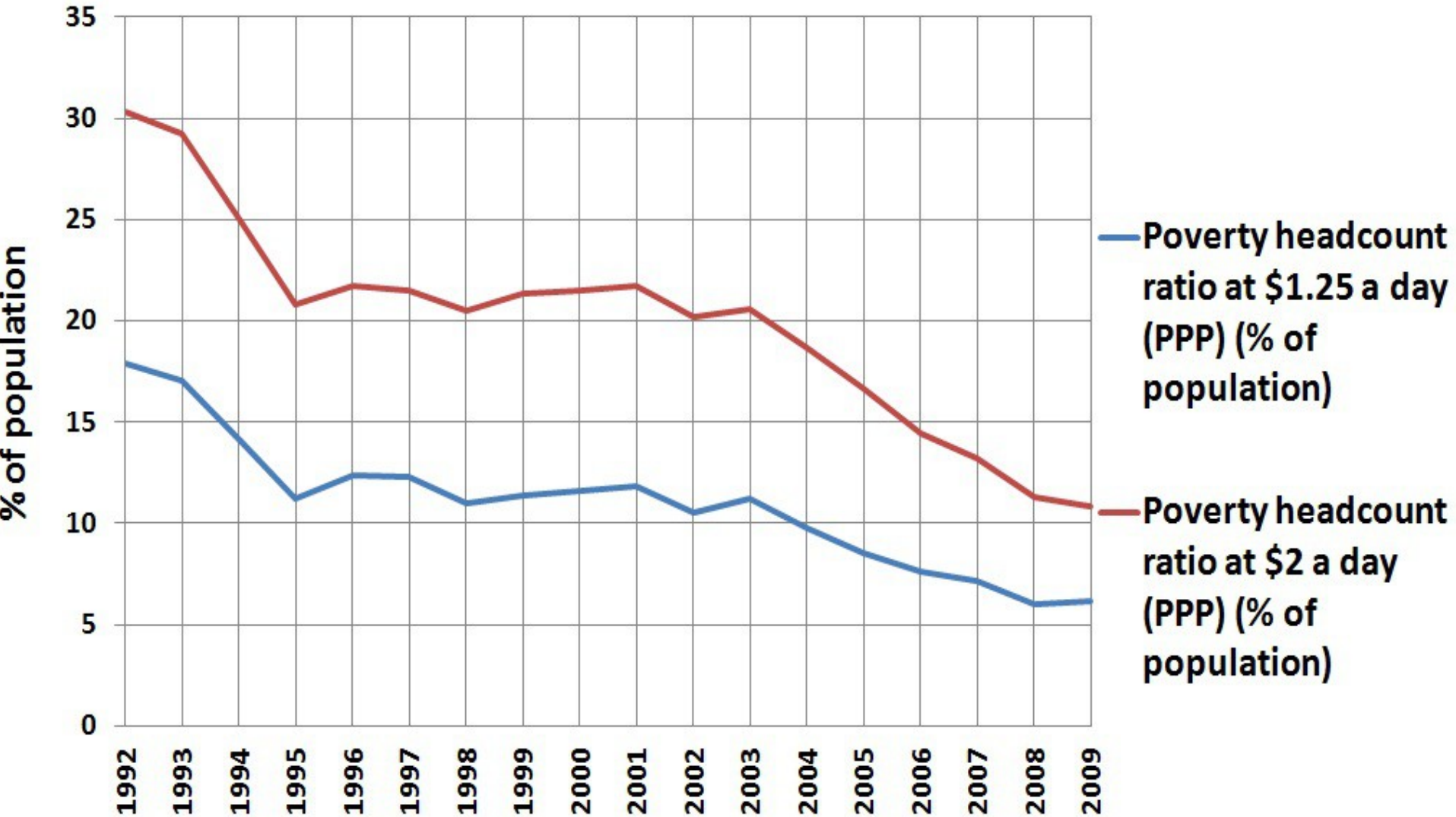
from 40% in 1981 to 25% in 2009



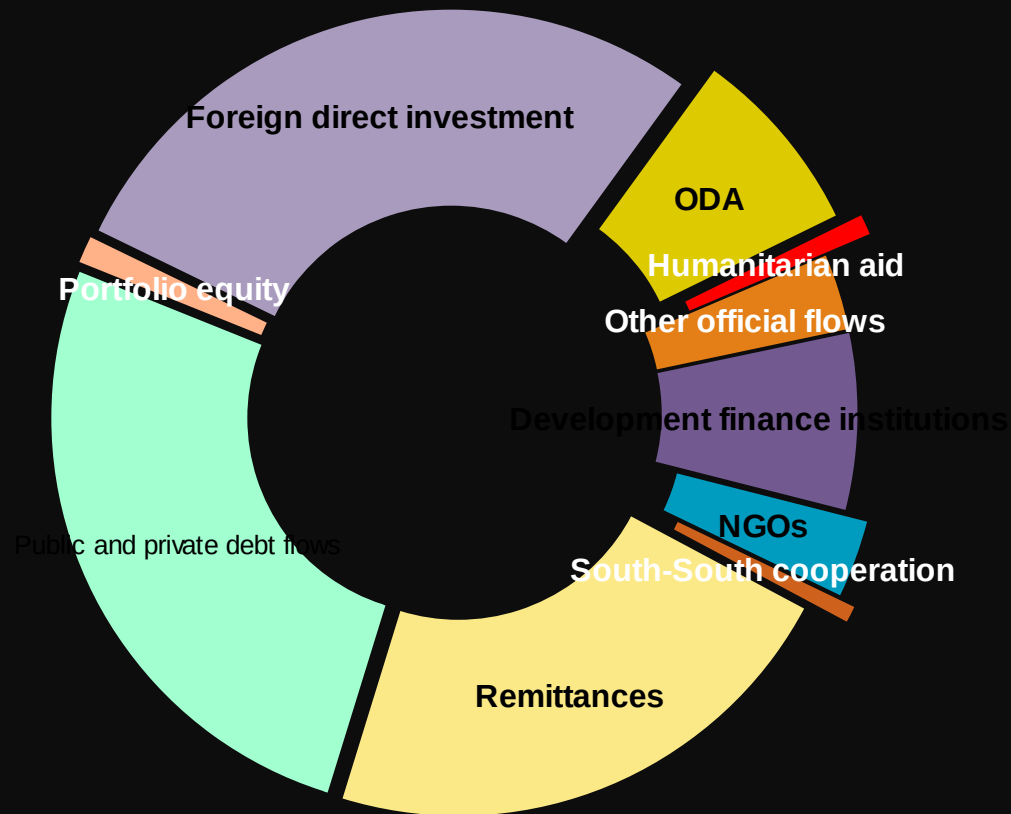
If nothing changes, it will be 2080 before extreme poverty is eradicated – a continuing humanitarian crisis



Brazil: President Dilma has committed to eradicating absolute poverty by 2015

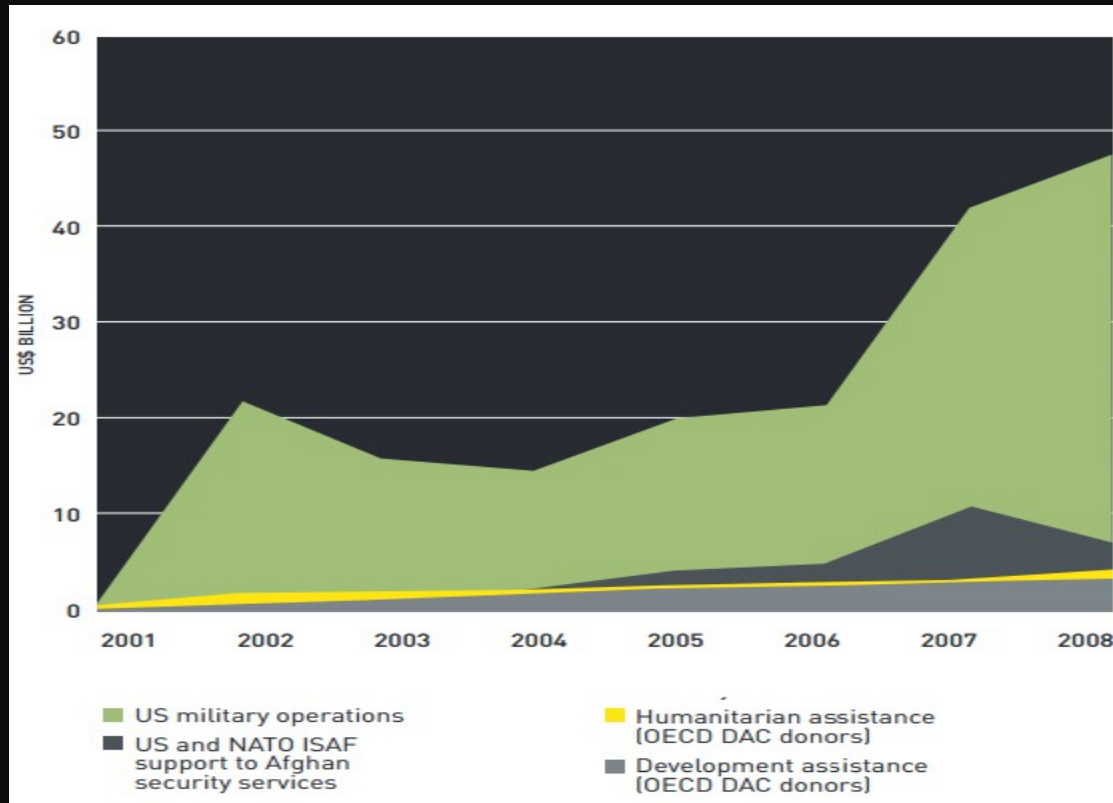


Big resource mix with potential to eliminate \$1.25/\$2 a day poverty and reduce vulnerability to natural or manmade shocks that cause crisis and can leave people in intergenerational poverty



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank, UNCTAD, IMF, UN , OECD DAC , annual reports

Afghanistan resource mix shows how modest humanitarian and development assistance is compared to military & security spending



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and SIPRI

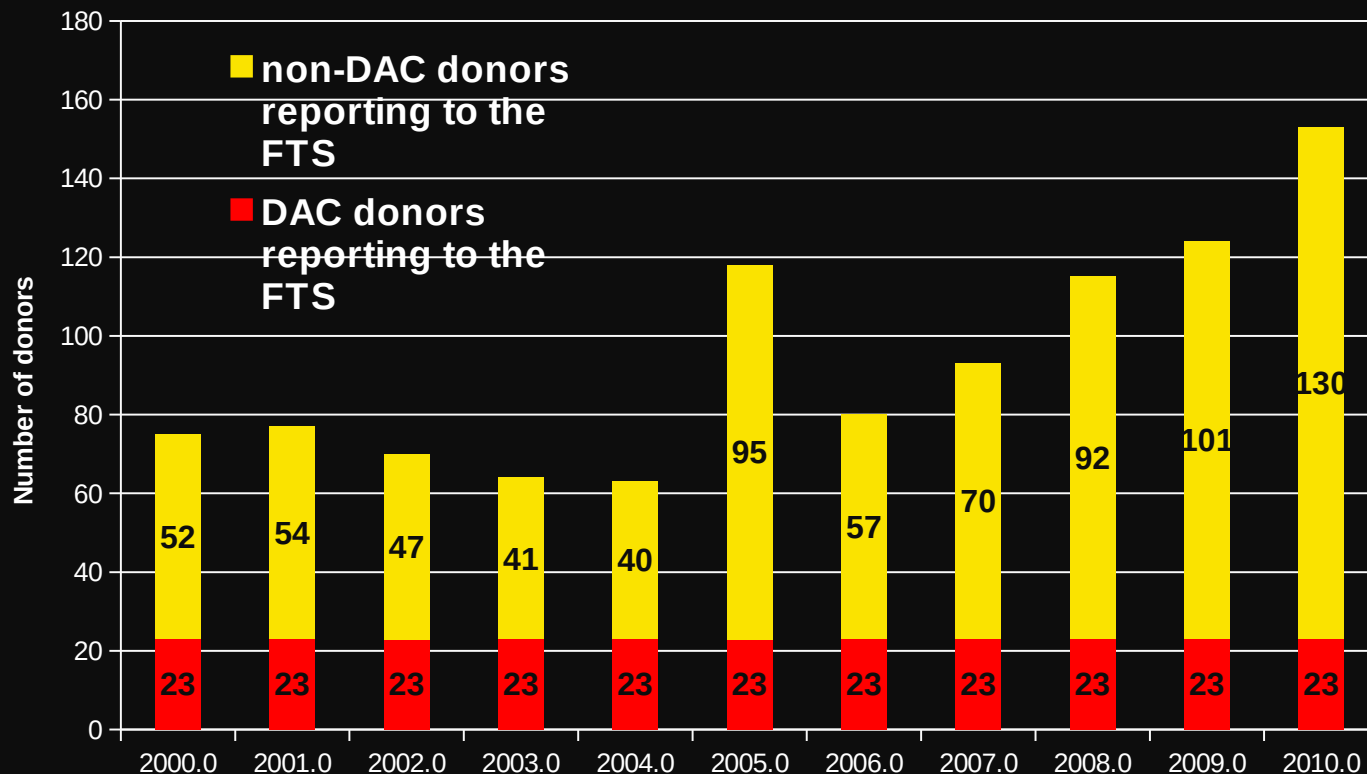


Global Humanitarian Assistance

A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

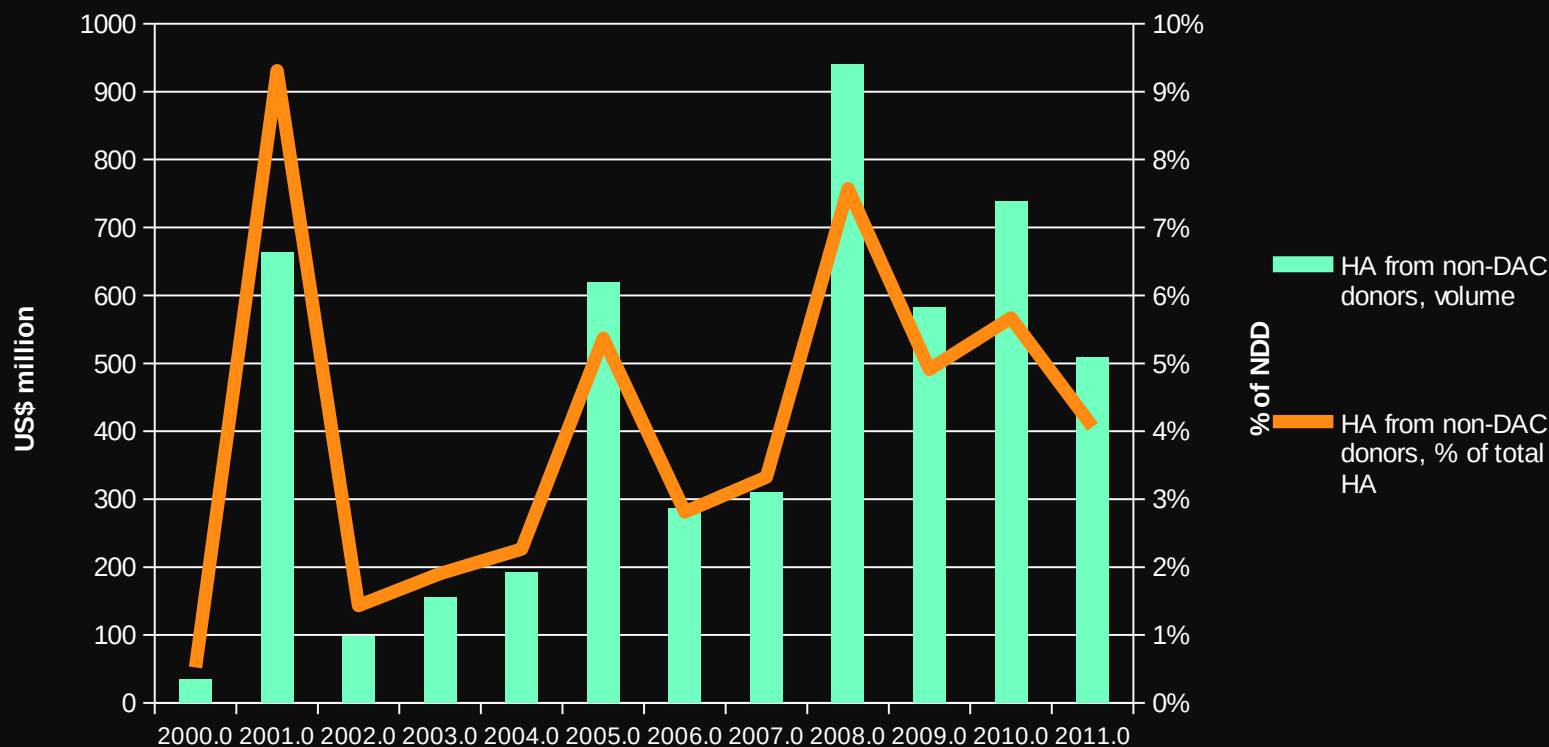
i Development Initiatives

The number of non-DAC humanitarian donors has been growing in the last decade...



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

Non-DAC humanitarian volumes up to 10% of global humanitarian spend, somewhat volatile, but very significant for some recipients – and growing in influence



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

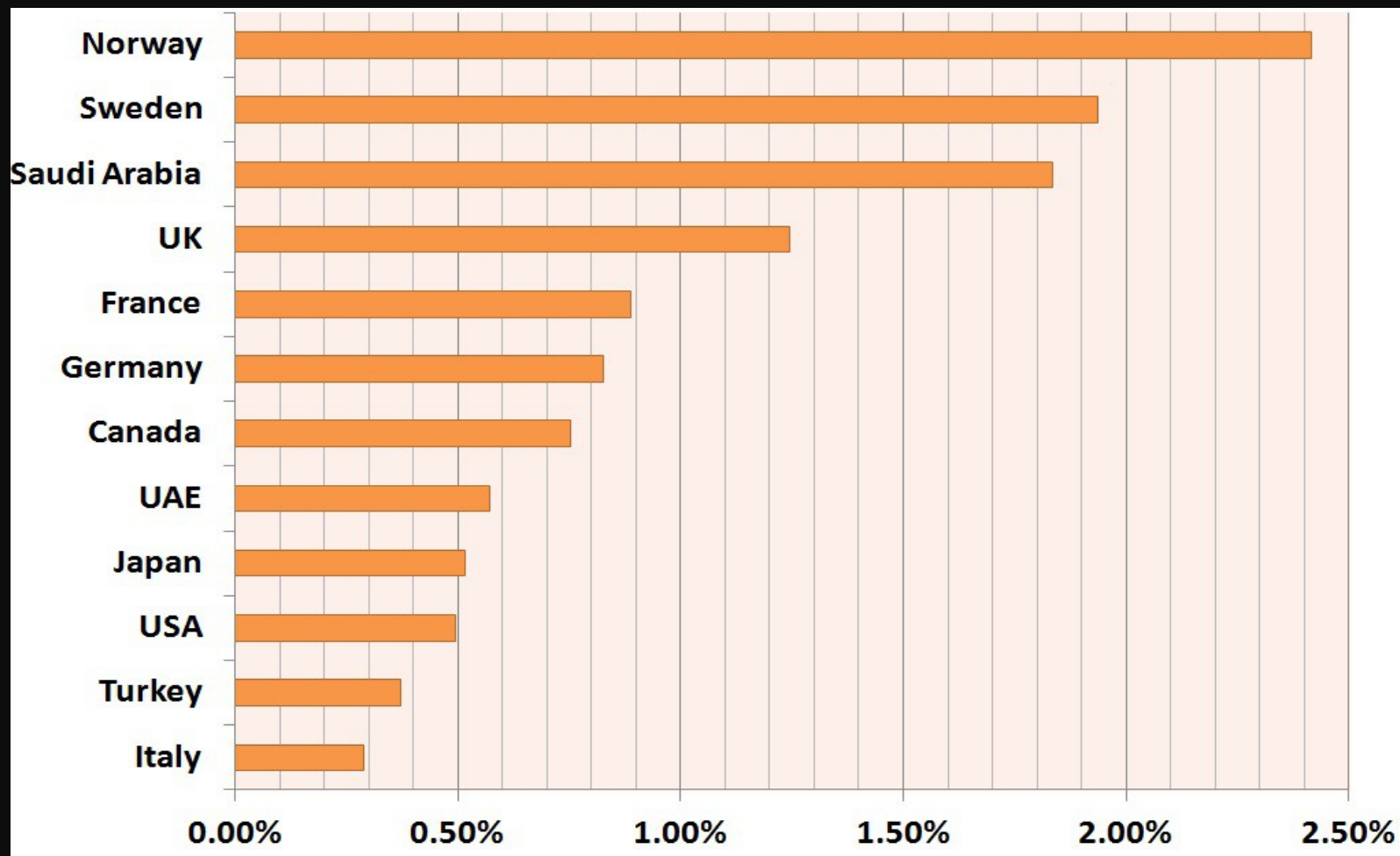


Global Humanitarian Assistance

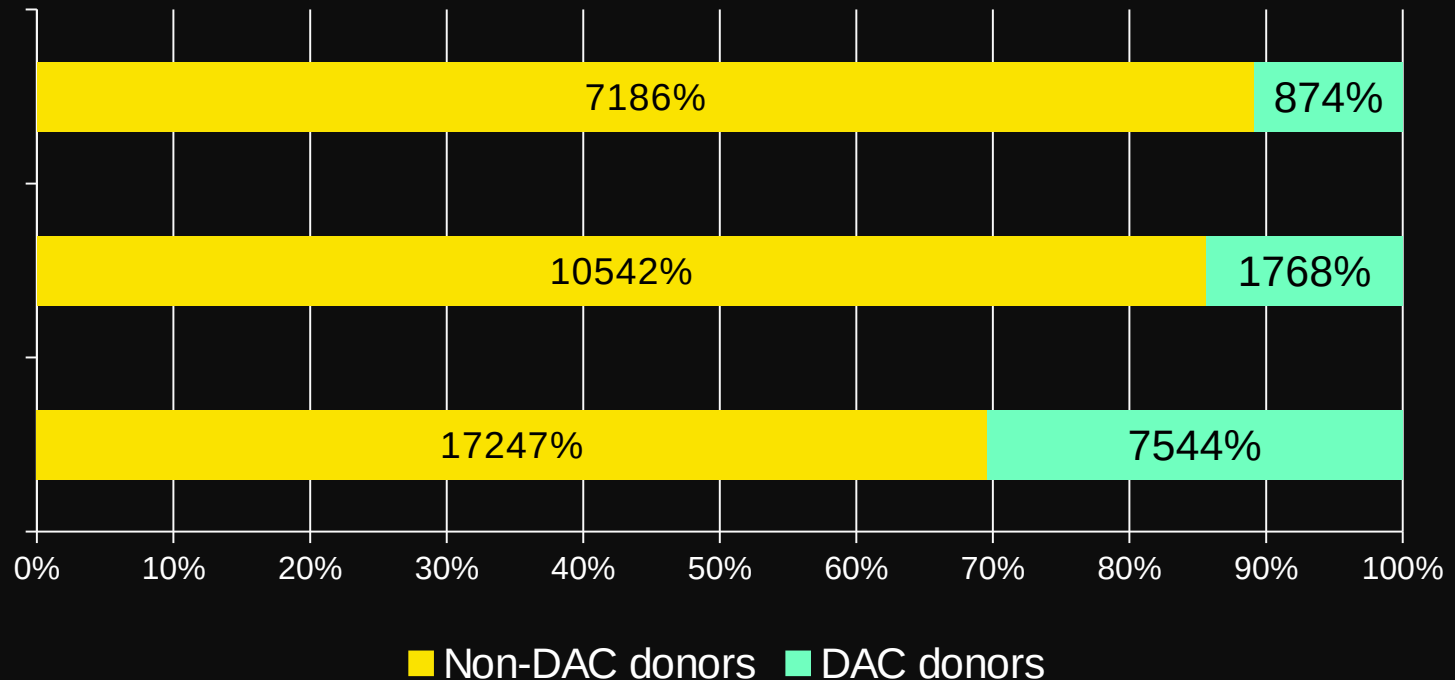
A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE



Aid as % public expenditure 2010

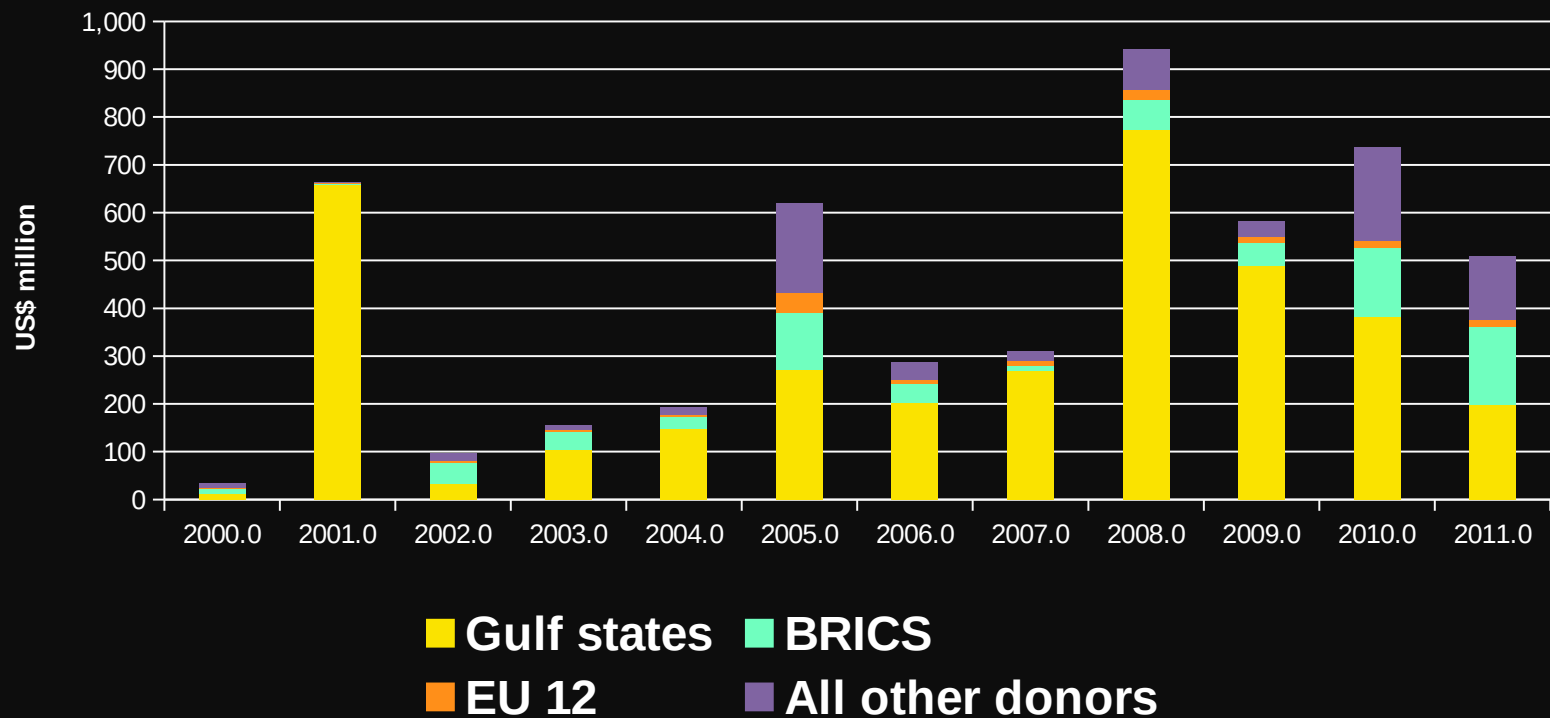


Non-DAC donor humanitarian aid contributions to Yemen, Bangladesh and Maldives compared with DAC donor contributions, 2006-2009



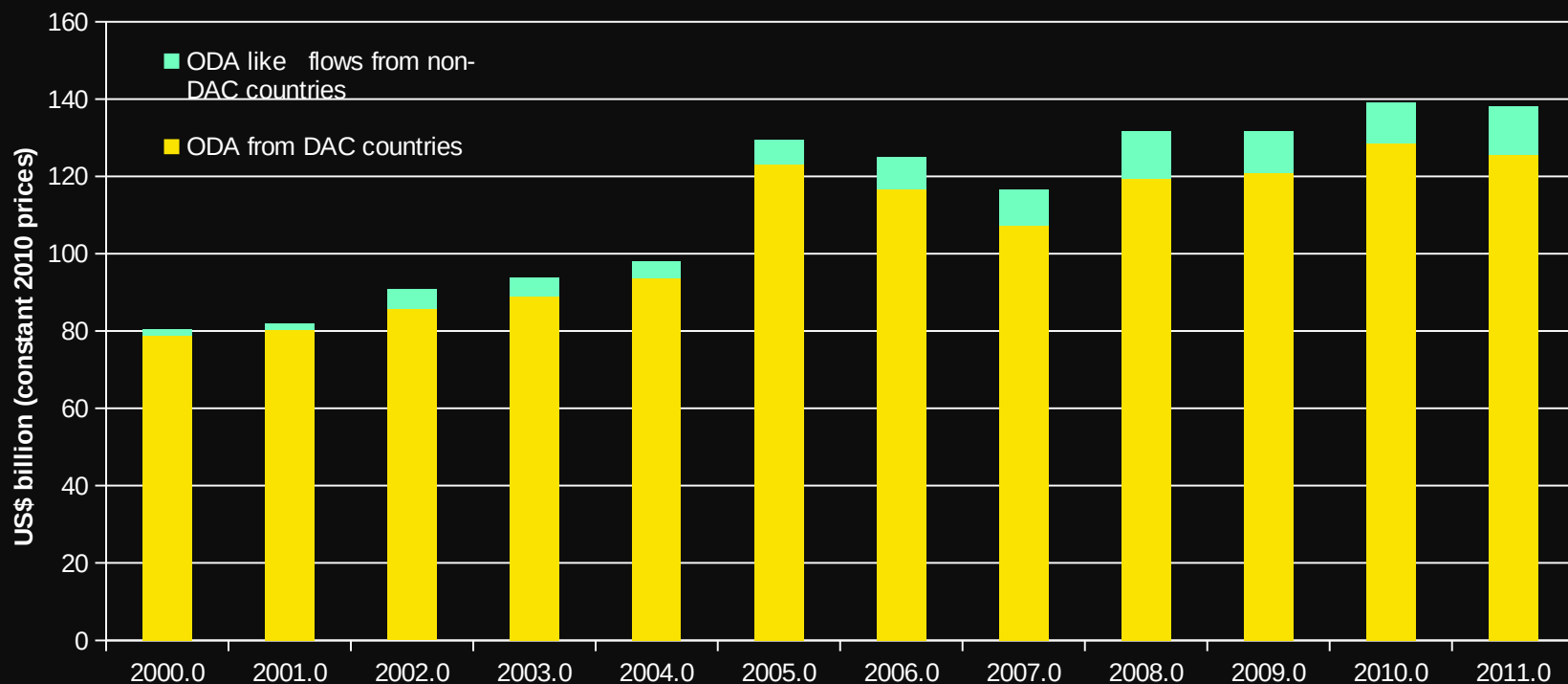
Source: Development initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC data, US\$ million

...with Gulf states representing the majority of non DAC humanitarian flows



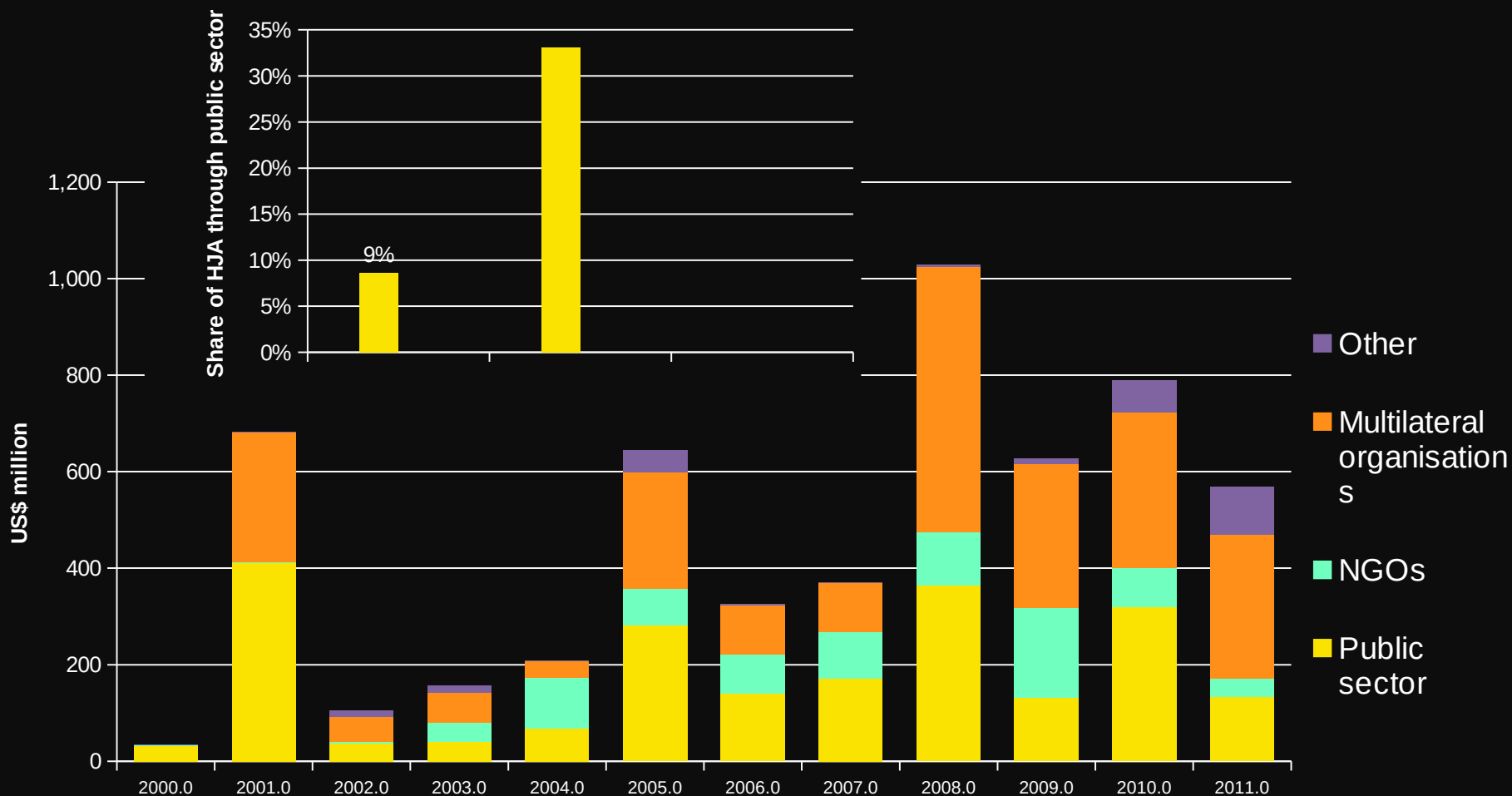
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS

Non DAC aid still a modest but growing part of global picture – and aid overall has risen over the decade



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

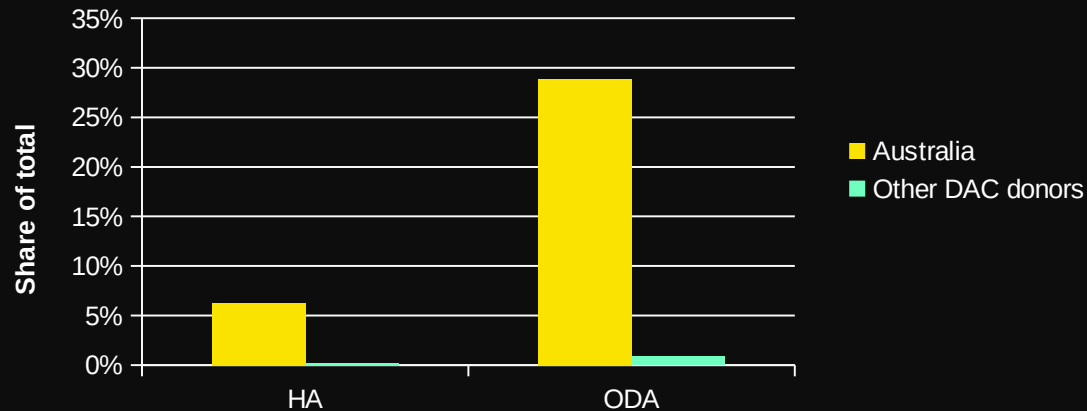
Non DAC donors channel more humanitarian aid through governments



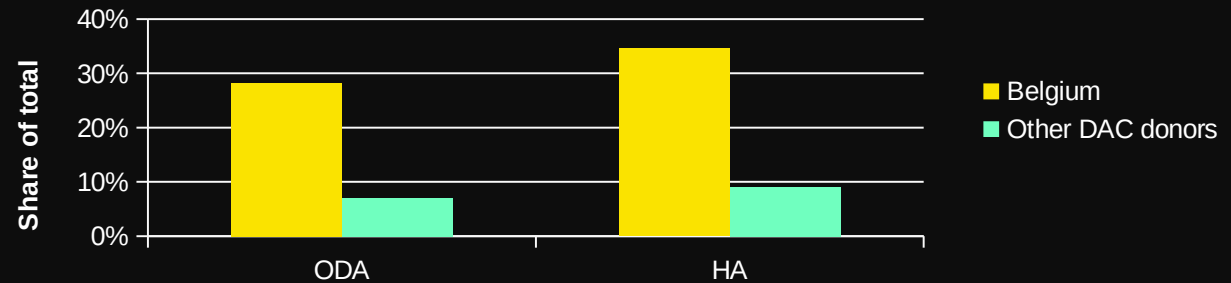
Source: Development initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS and OECD DAC

Donors prioritise different countries for different reasons

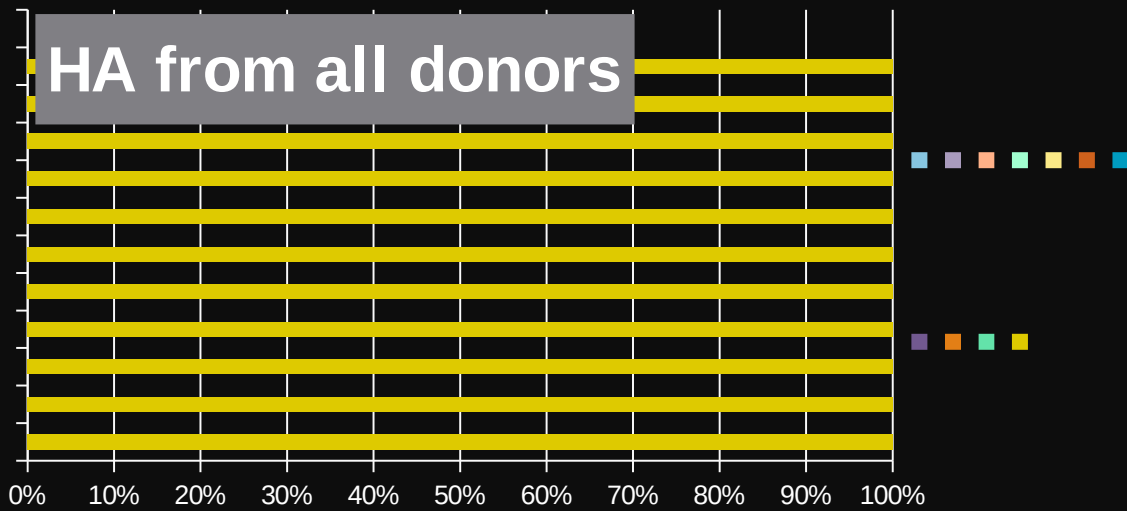
ODA and HA shares to Oceania, 2007-11



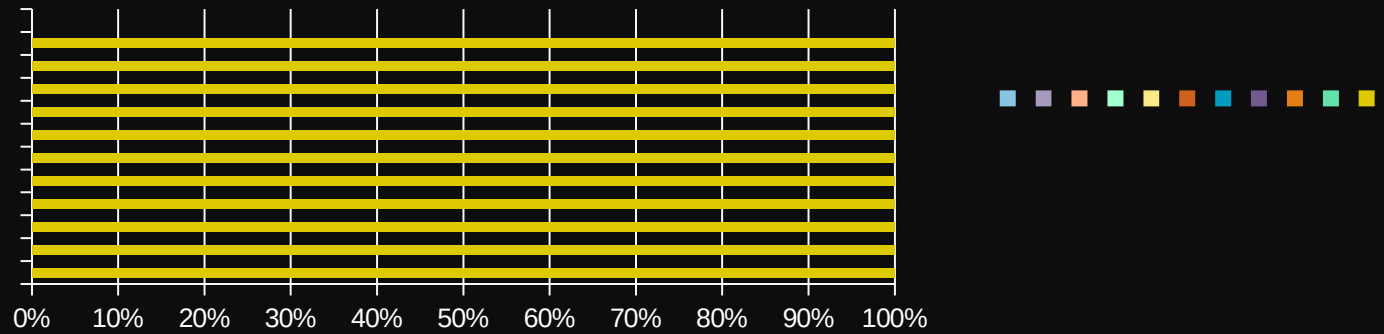
ODA and HA shares to the Great Lakes region, 2007-11



Source: Development initiatives based on OECD DAC data

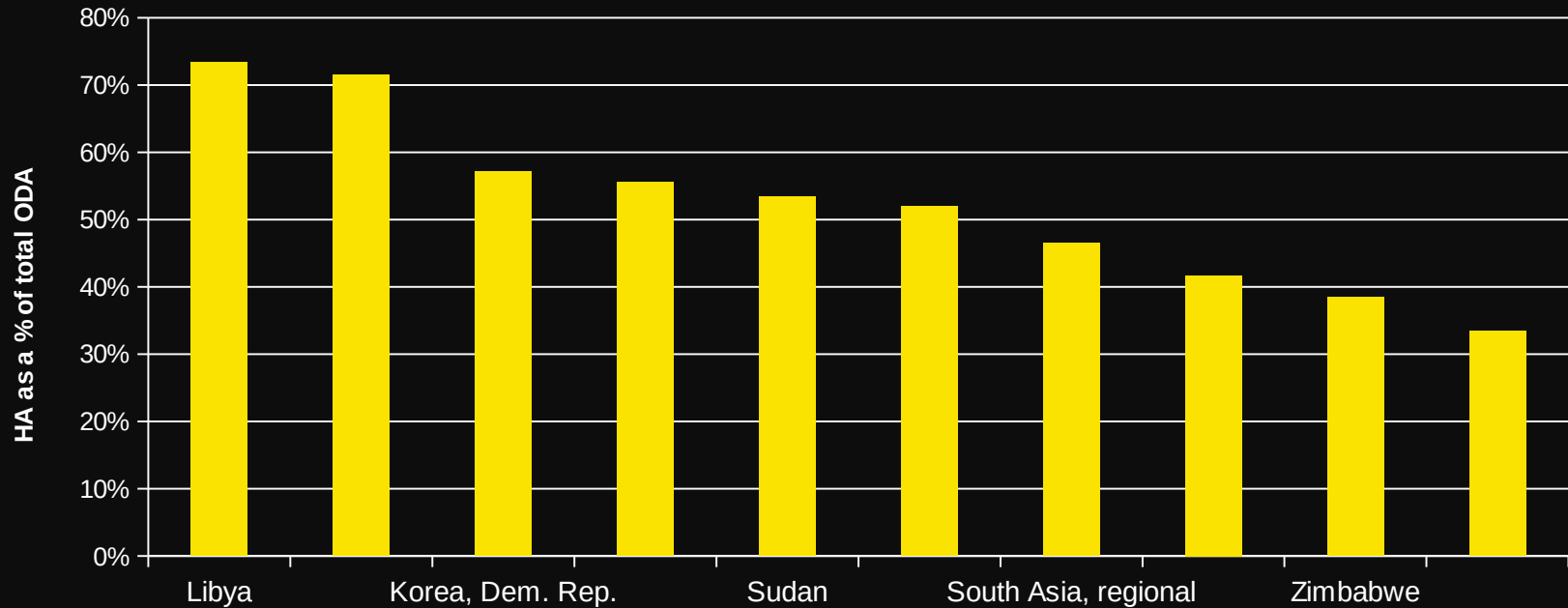


HA from Gulf States



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

For some countries humanitarian aid is more relevant than development aid..



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC