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

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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?
Extreme $1.25 a day poverty is falling:
from 40% in 1981, to 25% in 2008.

2015 & 2025: World Bank projections
If nothing changes, it will be 2080 before extreme poverty is eradicated – a continuing humanitarian crisis.

Graph showing the trend of extreme poverty from 2005 to 2080 for different regions:
- East Asia and Pacific
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Key points:
- Up to 2025: World Bank projections
- Beyond 2025: assuming same pace as over 2015-2025
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
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
Aid as % public expenditure 2010

Norway
Sweden
Saudi Arabia
UK
France
Germany
Canada
UAE
Japan
USA
Turkey
Italy

0.00%  0.50%  1.00%  1.50%  2.00%  2.50%
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**

![Graph showing ODA and HA shares to Oceania with Australia and Other DAC donors.]

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

![Graph showing ODA and HA shares to the Great Lakes region with Belgium and Other DAC donors.]

Source: Development initiatives based on OECD DAC data
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