Development Initiatives

engage·empower·eliminate poverty

The Future of aid architecture? Managing development, humanitarian assistance and climate change

Manchester 9th September 2010
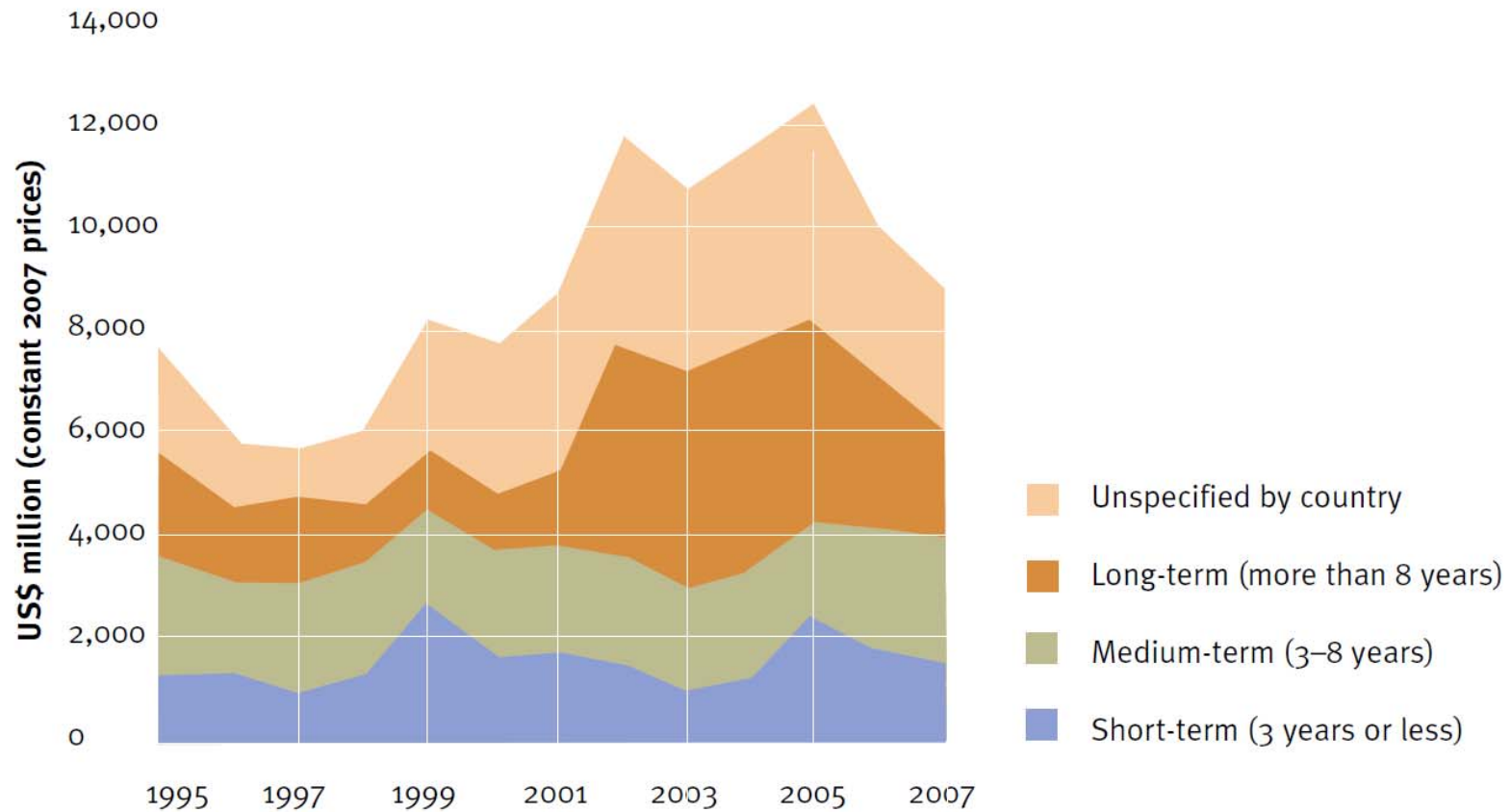
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Overview

- Bulk of humanitarian assistance is repeated & long-term

- Widespread recognition of chronic poverty-shocks-vulnerability linkages
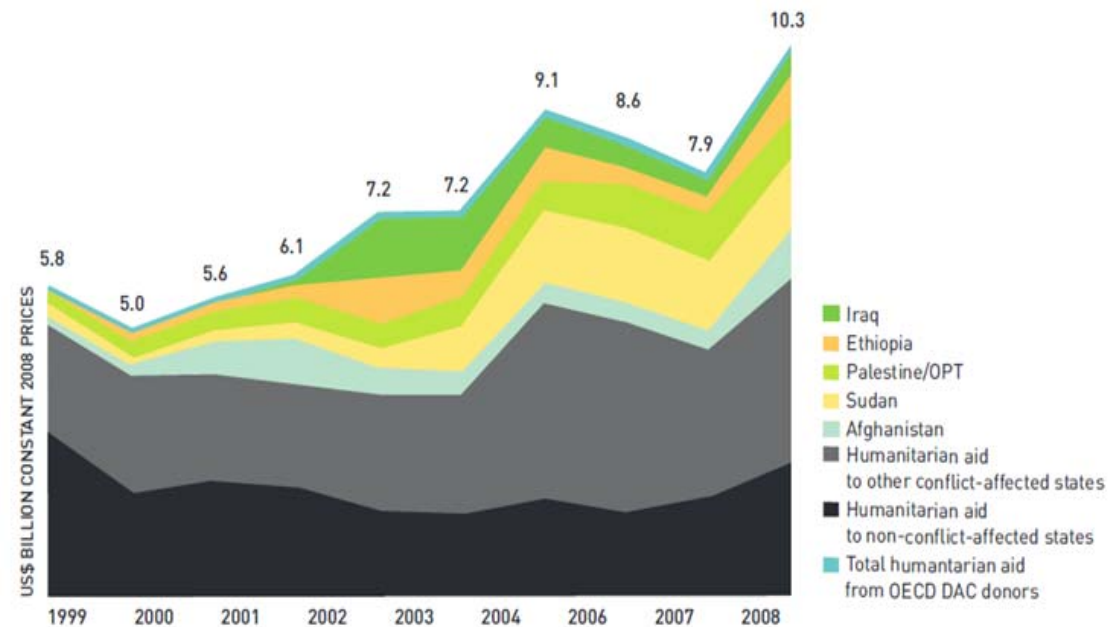
- Changing patterns of disasters

New integrated architecture required to tackle cycles of crisis and endemic poverty
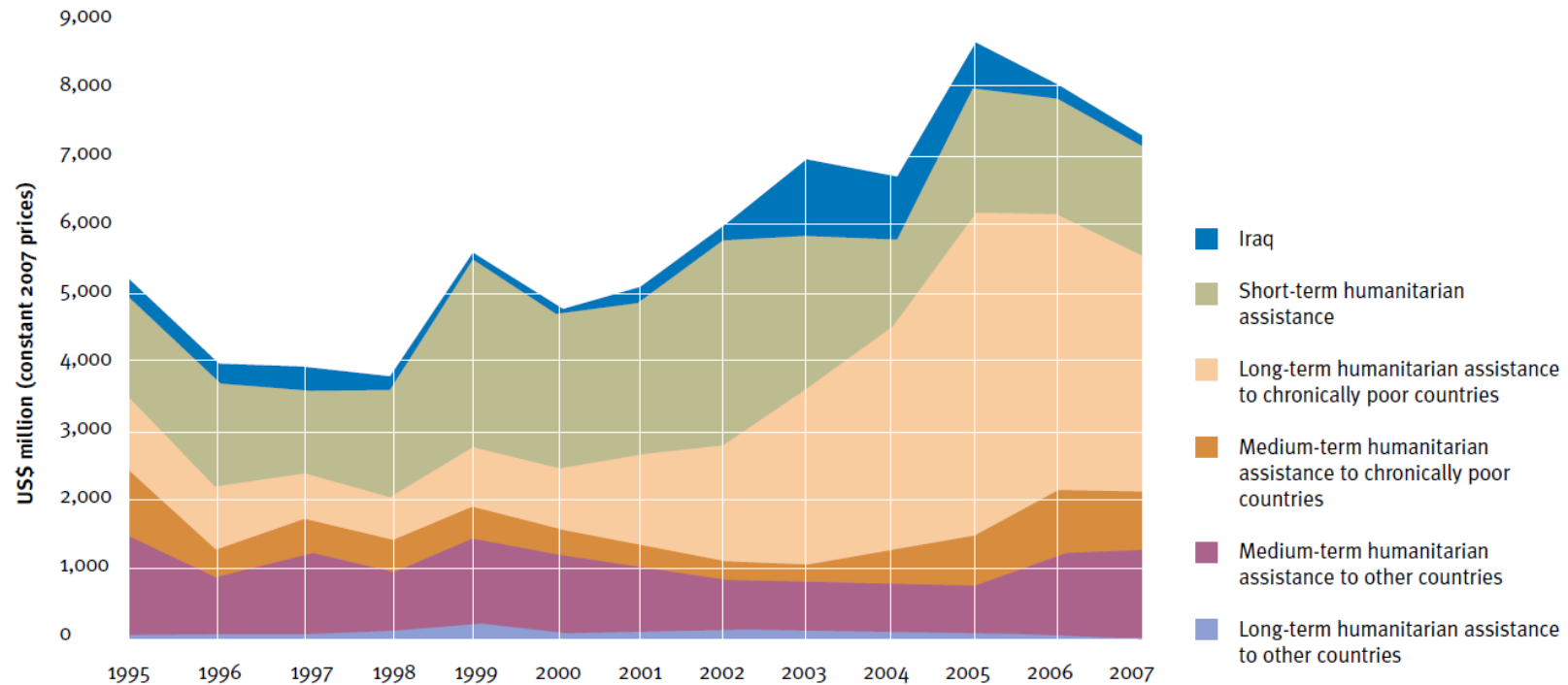
Much humanitarian assistance is long-term

US$ million (constant 2007 prices)

Legend:
- Unspecified by country
- Long-term (more than 8 years)
- Medium-term (3–8 years)
- Short-term (3 years or less)

Increasing humanitarian aid to conflict-affected countries

	HA ALLOCABLE BY COUNTRY (US$ BILLION)	HA TO CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES	% OF TOTAL
1999	5.8	2.7	46.7%
2000	5.0		
2001	5.6		
2002	6.1		
2003	7.2		
2004	7.2		
2005	9.1		
2006	8.6		
2007	7.9		
2008	10.3		
TOTAL	72.9		

Legend:
- Iraq
- Ethiopia
- Palestine/OPT
- Sudan
- Afghanistan
- Humanitarian aid to other conflict-affected states
- Humanitarian aid to non-conflict-affected states
- Total humanitarian aid from OECD DAC donors
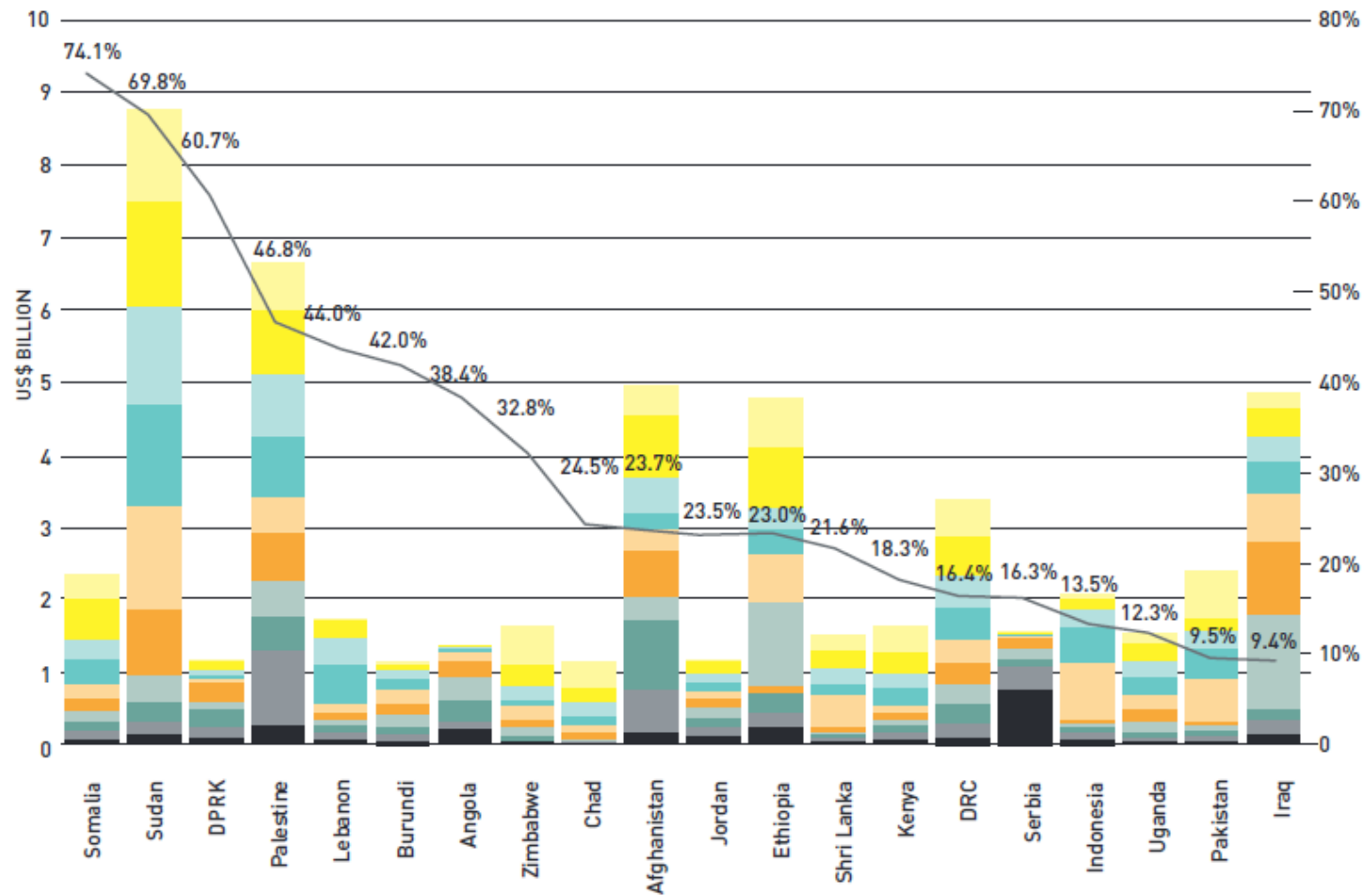
US$ BILLION CONSTANT 2008 PRICES

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data

Chronically poor countries receive bulk of long-term humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance constitutes significant proportions of total aid in many countries

US$ BILLION

74.1%
69.8%
60.7%
46.8%
44.0%
42.0%
38.4%
32.8%
24.5%
23.7%
23.5%
23.0%
21.6%
18.3%
16.4%
16.3%
13.5%
12.3%
9.5%
9.4%

Somalia
Sudan
DPRK
Palestine
Lebanon
Burundi
Angola
Zimbabwe
Chad
Afghanistan
Jordan
Ethiopia
Shri Lanka
Kenya
DRC
Serbia
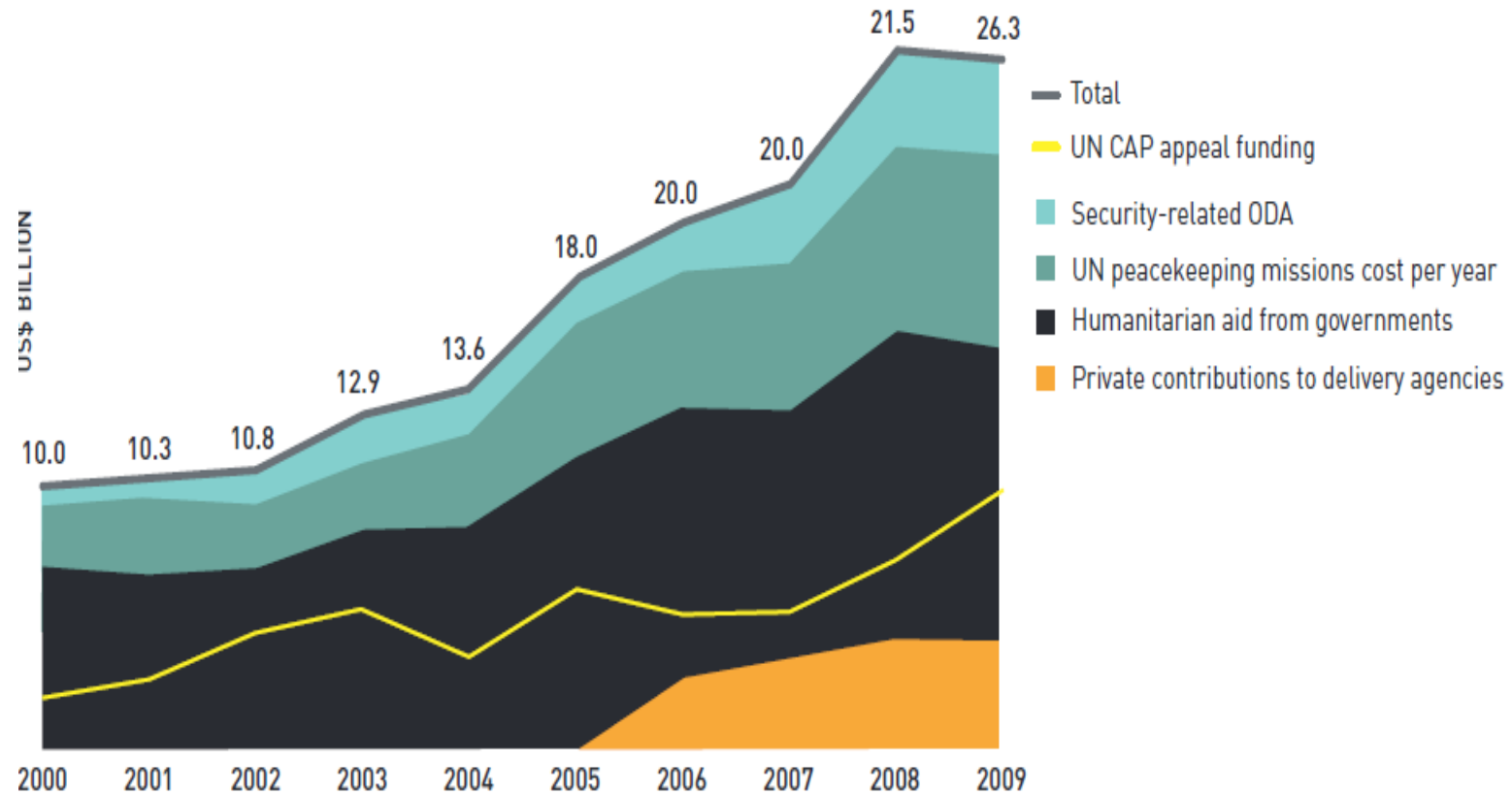Indonesia
Uganda
Pakistan
Iraq

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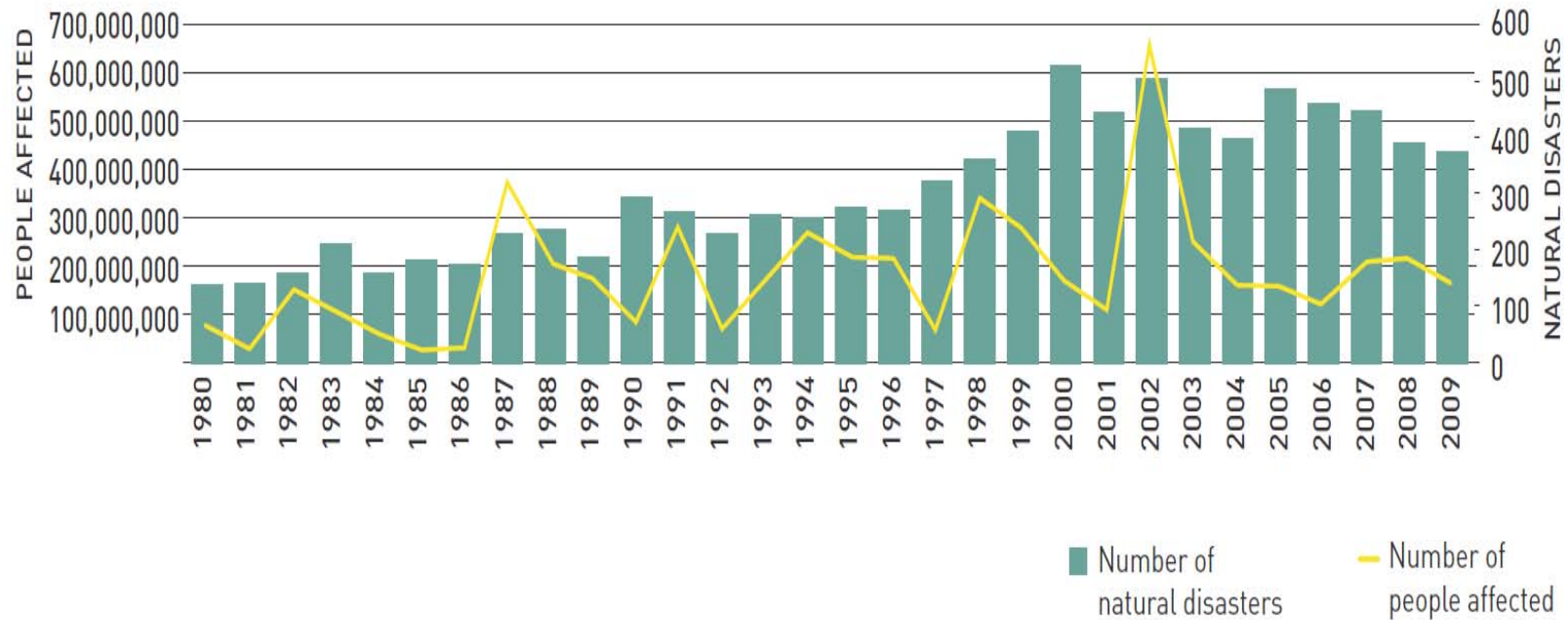# Widening roles of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian objectives are to "to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, <u>as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations</u>." (Good Humanitarian Donorship principles)

"Does the fact of a crisis being rooted in extreme chronic vulnerability, and in stresses that do not amount to the usual image of a 'disaster,' mean that it is a 'poverty' problem and should be addressed only with developmental methods and resources?" (2010 UN humanitarian appeal)

Growing security-related ODA

Growing numbers of disasters - upward future projections?

Challenges to current architecture

- Same people – need separate, uncoordinated donor responses?
- Long-term significant humanitarian assistance separated from poverty reduction objectives?
- Individual appeals for numerous, small 'disasters'?

Unify under common overarching objectives of poverty reduction.