



# Preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit

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Fall 2015 Meeting of the GFDRR Consultative Group  
October 29, 2015

# World Humanitarian Summit

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## What?

- Call to action by UNSG to enact major changes in support of people affected by natural disasters and conflict

## Why?

59.5 Mn refugees/internally displaced due to conflict at the end of 2014

19.3 Mn people forced from their homes by natural disasters in 2014

17 years is average length of displacement

90% of UN humanitarian appeals continue more than 3 years

550% increase in size of UN appeals in 12 years

- from \$3.4 Bn in 2003 to \$18.7 Bn in 2015

2015 appeal may reach \$20 Bn - currently 42% funded

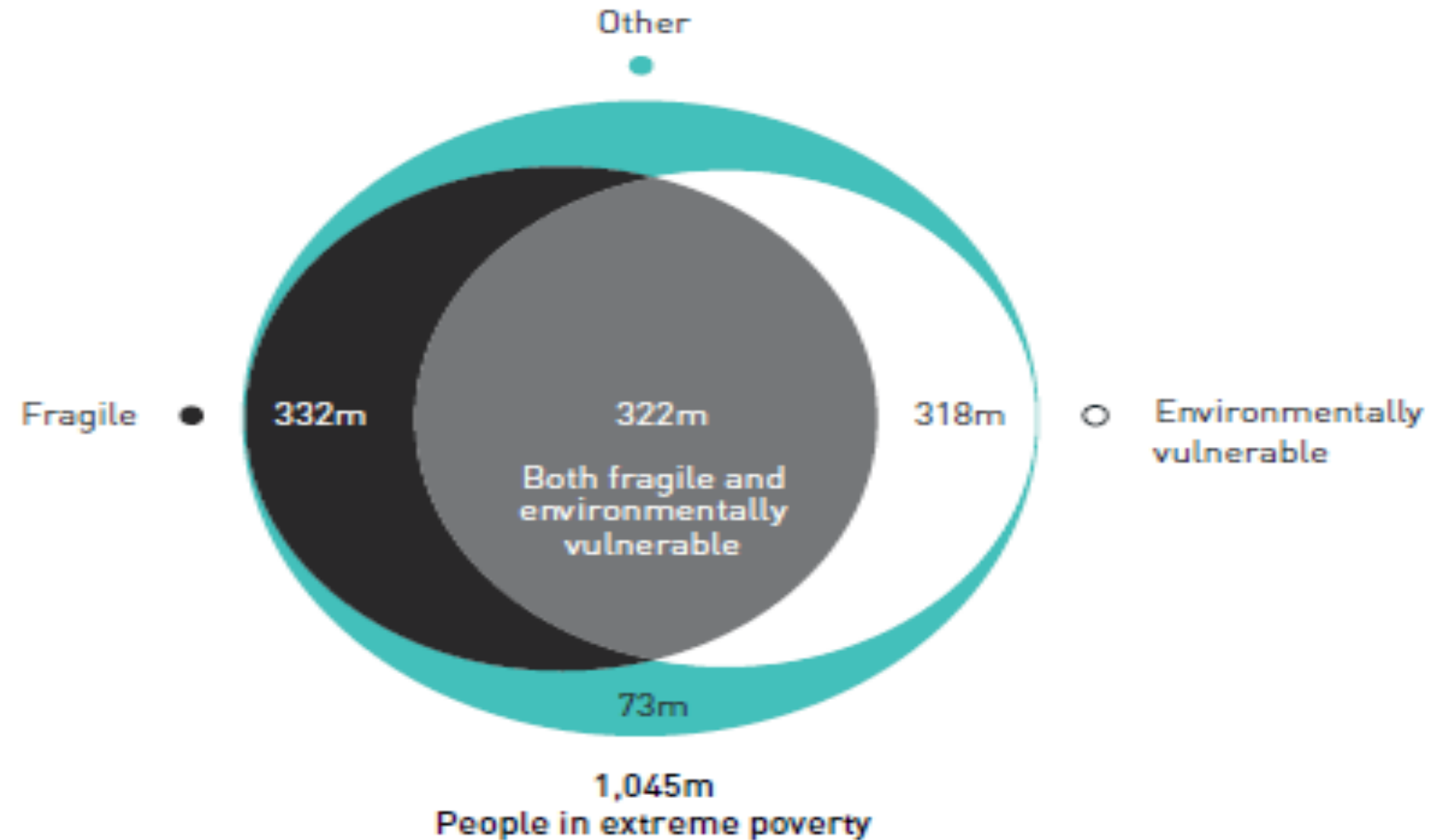
106 Million people in need of assistance

*“Business as usual is not an option”*

-USG and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O’Brien

# Convergence of risks....

Estimated number of people living in extreme poverty in environmentally vulnerable and politically fragile countries, 2013



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators, World Bank PovcalNet, INFORM, FFP Fragile States Index.  
Notes: Chart not to scale. 'Fragile states' as defined by the group of 'very high warning' countries (scoring over 80) on the 2013 Fragile States Index. Environmentally vulnerable countries defined as countries scoring 'high' and 'very high' across INFORM indicators 'natural hazard', 'vulnerability' and 'lack of coping capacity'. Poverty estimates use World Bank PovcalNet 2011 modelled data; regional poverty estimates have been applied to 33 countries with missing poverty data, 13 of which are under the classification of politically fragile, environmentally vulnerable or both.



**GFDRR**  
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

# World Humanitarian Summit

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- How?

- Eight regional consultations between May 2014 - July 2015
- Consultations and online dialogues - 23,000 people; 400 written submissions
- Building on momentum of Sendai, SDGs, COP21, Urban Development dialogues
- Benefiting from related review
  - UN Peacebuilding Architecture
  - Women, Peace, and Security agenda
  - High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing
  - Global Response to Health Crisis

- When?

- Istanbul, May 23-24, 2016

*“Finding new ways to address humanitarian needs and comprehensively manage risk”*

-Synthesis of Consultation Process for the WHS

# Support to the WHS

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- **Humanitarian Working Group** led by Daniel Kull
  - includes staff with expertise on conflict/fragility/violence, social protection, disaster risk management, risk financing, macroeconomics, social development, health, agriculture, food security, water, urban resilience, concessional finance and credit risk
- Standing Invitee in the **Inter Agency Standing Committee**
  - injecting development perspectives; serving on Hum. Financing Task Team
- Direct support to thematic group on **Reducing Vulnerability & Managing Risk**
- **Dedicated Sr. Leadership** - Colin Bruce - appointed as Sr. Advisor to JYK, with focus on humanitarian-development issues

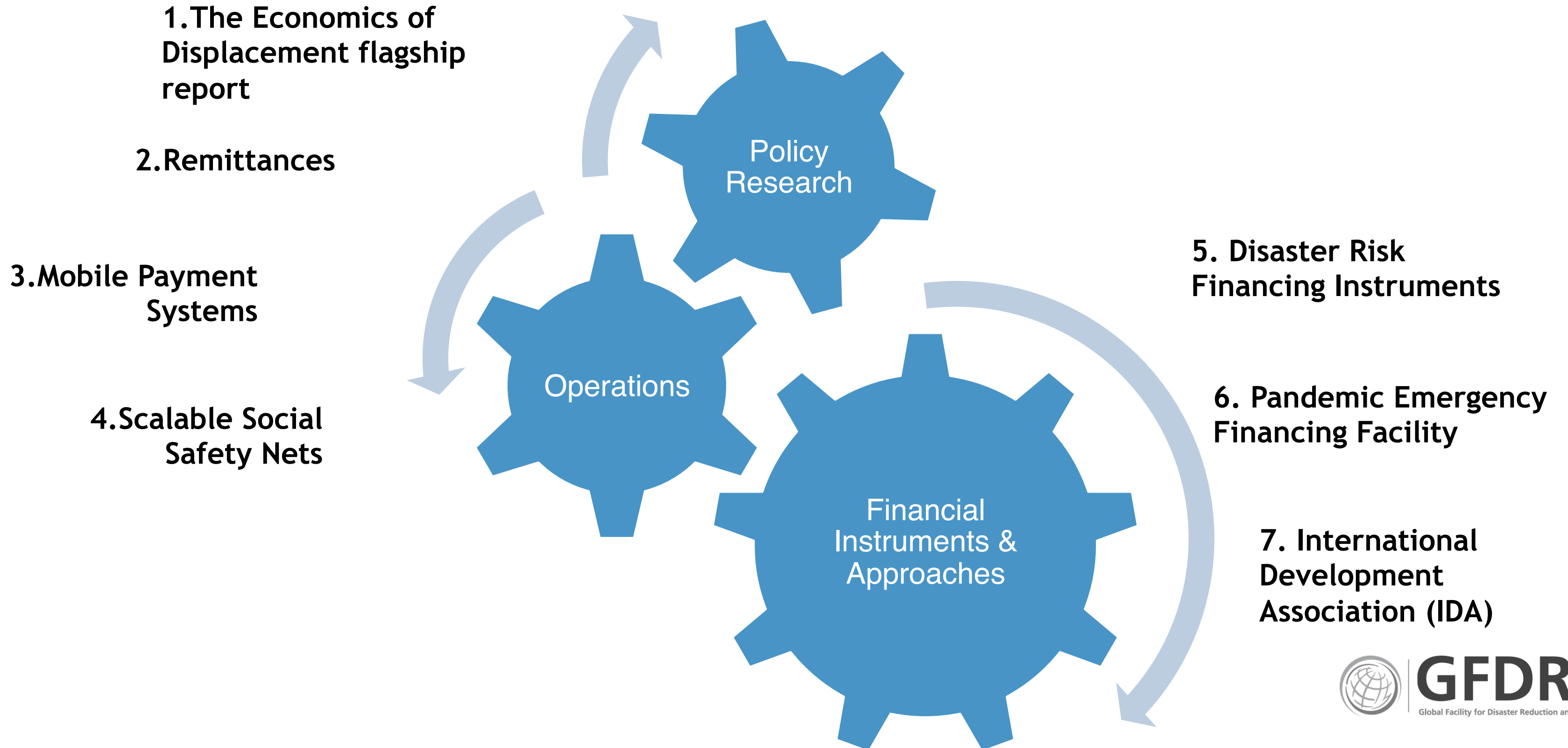
# Support to the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing

- Panel chairs - Kristalina Georgieva and Sultan Nazrin Shah (Malaysia)
- **Three main questions:**
  - How can more be raised from traditional donors and through innovative funding mechanisms to address the growing gap?
  - How can we increase the predictability of funding (e.g. through insurance and better planning)?
  - How can the humanitarian system make the best use of the new and existing resources available?
- Financial expertise provided through resource support to the panel by Finance & Markets Global Practice/ GFDRR / DRFIP



# Example of an integrated package of contributions:

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# GFDRR contributions bring continuous innovation:

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## Example: Disaster Response Safety Nets

Objective - provide timely, efficient, and targeted payouts based on early warning (for slow onset) or immediately following a disaster (for rapid onset)

- Complements and/or serves as delivery mechanism, for humanitarian action
- Can be used to cover more than one risk

### How does it work?

- Rules for scale up are established in advance
  - Who will get [more] money?; How much will they get?; When will this occur?
- Information systems are built to collect and share data from early warning systems, satellite data, needs assessments
- Risk financing strategy is negotiated in advance

### Where is it working?

- In place in Ethiopia, Kenya
- Under development in Pakistan, Philippines, Uganda, Mali



# Key Questions and Issues

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- How can development and humanitarian actors pursue more holistic approaches that address root causes?
  - How do we do more shared analysis and influence spending toward more durable solutions that build resilience?
  - What is the role of national governments and actors?
  - How do we leverage the private sector and non-traditional donors?
  - How do we leverage technology?
- *For GFDRR, opportunity to share best practices, principles, and lessons learned about mainstreaming resilience to shape the humanitarian-development architecture for better crisis prevention and response*

# And ...crossing the humanitarian-development divide:

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- In the [Great Lakes, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa](#), joint WBG-UN regional programs to promote peace and stability
  - working with the humanitarian community to smooth the transition between relief and rehabilitation, and development
- In [Kenya](#), joint engagement with UNHCR in the Kakuma refugee camp
  - working to strengthen the long-term, self-reliance of refugees
- Design of a new [Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility \(or PEF\)](#) as a global financing facility
  - would channel funds to governments, multilateral agencies, NGOs and others to contain epidemic outbreaks before they turn into pandemics
- In the [MENA region](#), new strategy that focuses on the promotion of peace and social stability
  - includes thinking about how we invest in resilience-building measures to promote the welfare of refugees, IDPs, and host communities,
  - alongside investments in reconstruction and recovery

# Timeline

