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COMMUNITY HEALTH ACTION
FOR THE
HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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 coregroup global health practitioner conference

Forced Displacement and the Humanitarian-Development Nexus

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Contributions from Andre Griekspoor (WHO) and Caroline Bahnson (World Bank)

Introduction

- ▶ Explain magnitude and cost of forced displacement
- ▶ Describe changing humanitarian norms and trends
- ▶ Explore the humanitarian-development nexus



Humanitarian or Development?



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Magnitude and Cost of Forced Displacement



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Figures for Forced Displacement (end of 2016)

65.6

MILLION
FORCIBLY
DISPLACED
WORLDWIDE

as a result of persecution,
conflict, violence, or
human rights violations

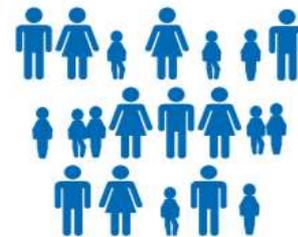
22.5 million people who were refugees at end-2016

17.2 million under UNHCR's mandate

5.3 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA

40.3 million internally displaced people¹

2.8 million asylum-seekers



10.3

MILLION
NEWLY DISPLACED

20

NEW
DISPLACEMENTS
EVERY MINUTE

Refugees (end of 2016)

55%

More than half (55 per cent) of all refugees worldwide came from just three countries:

Syrian Arab Republic
(5.5 million)

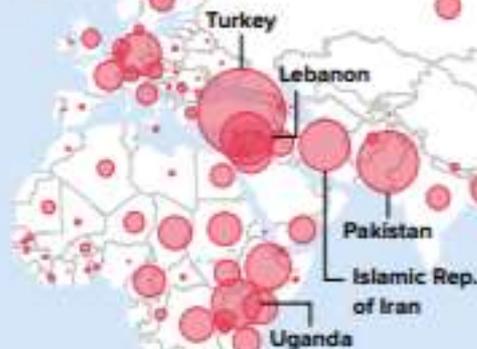
Afghanistan
(2.5 million)

South Sudan
(1.4 million)

Turkey	2.9 million
Pakistan	1.4 million
Lebanon	1.0 million
Islamic Republic of Iran	979,400
Uganda	940,800
Ethiopia	791,600

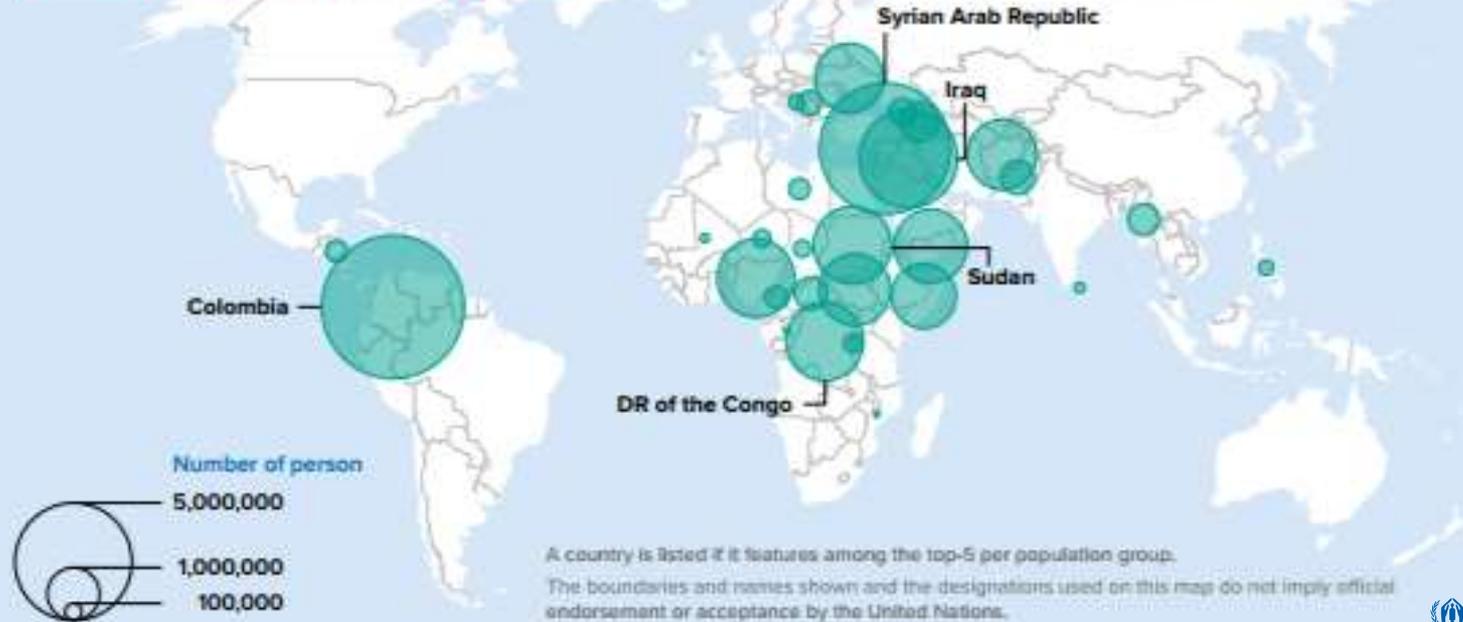
Map 1 | Populations of concern to UNHCR by category | end-2016

Refugees, including persons in a refugee-like situation



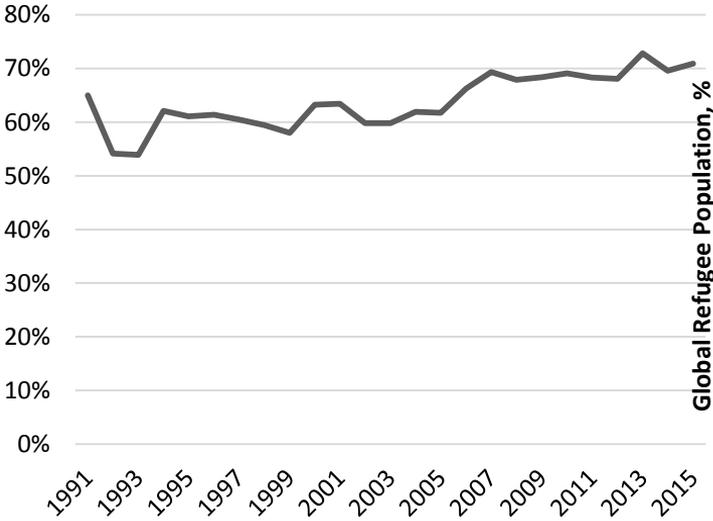
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs – end of 2016)

IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR,
including persons in an IDP-like situation

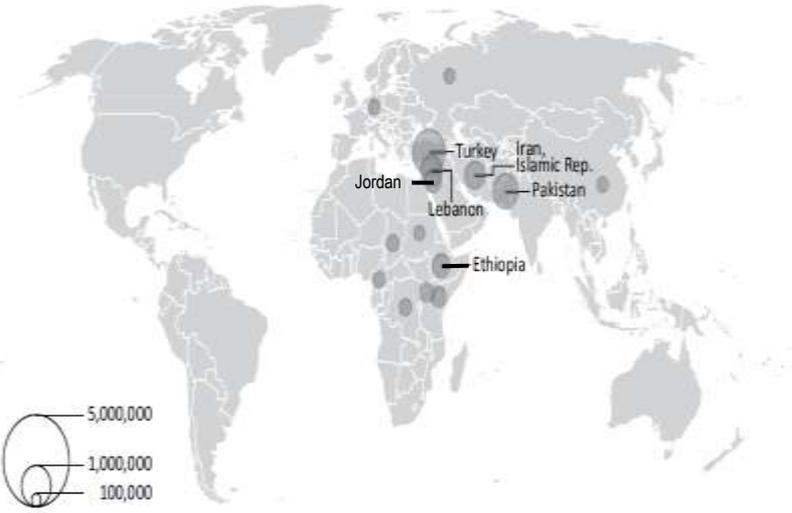


Uneven Responsibility Sharing

The same 10 conflicts have caused majority of forced displacement every year since 1991...

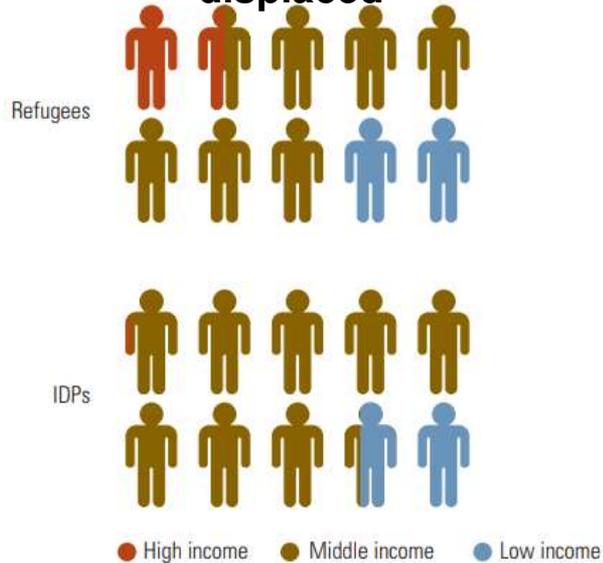


Leading to the same countries bearing main responsibility for hosting

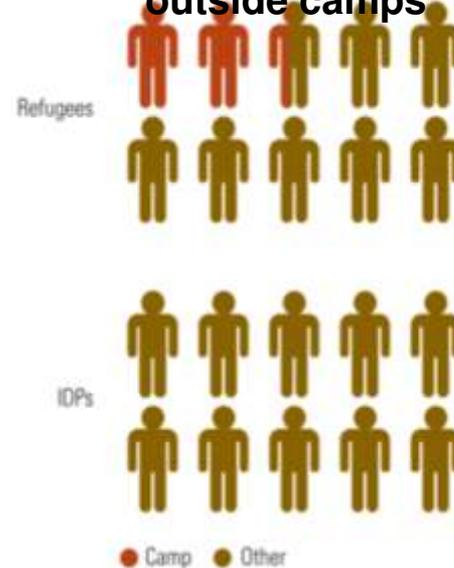


A Crisis in the Developing World

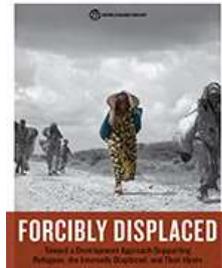
Low- and middle-income countries host most of displaced



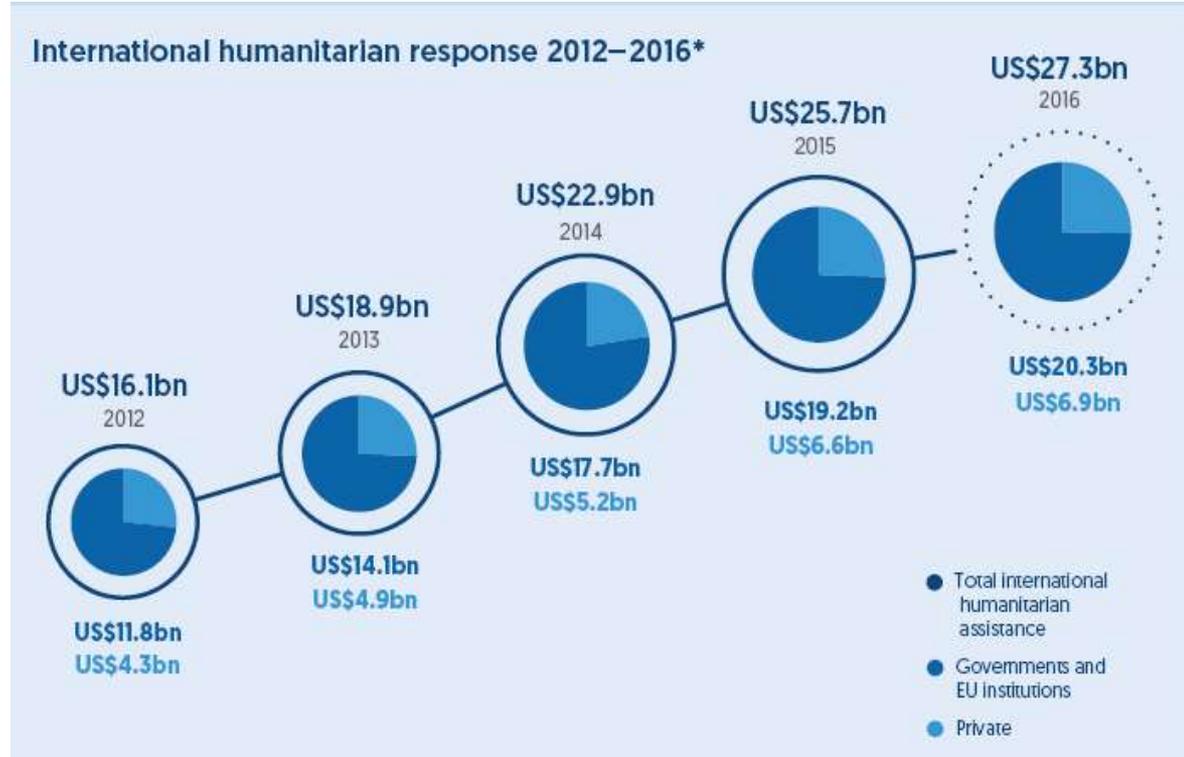
94% of forcibly displaced persons live outside camps



World Bank. 2017. *Forcibly Displaced : Toward a Development Approach Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and Their Hosts*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25016>.



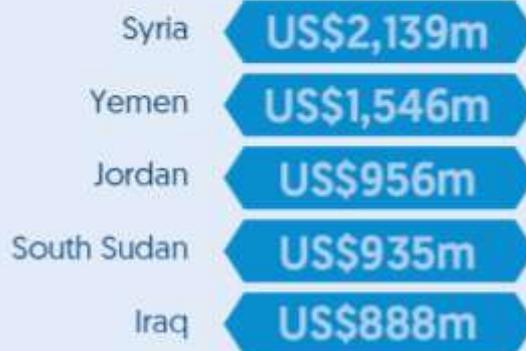
Funding for Humanitarian Assistance (end of 2016)



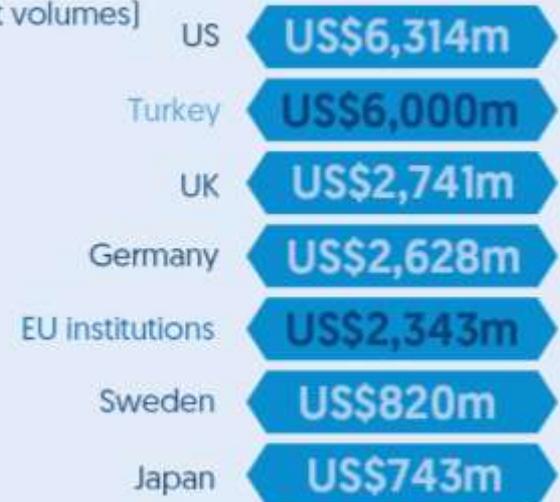
Funding for Humanitarian Assistance (end of 2016)



Recipient countries, 2015 [largest volumes]



Donors, 2016** [largest volumes]



Humanitarian or Development?



Za'atri refugee camp, Jordan- Mandel Ngan, 2013



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Humanitarian Norms and Current Trends



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The Humanitarian 'Norm' was... (and still is)

- ▶ Low income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
- ▶ Persons in refugee camps
- ▶ Weak governments and few functioning national NGOs
- ▶ Communicable diseases



Corinne Baker/MSF, 2013

South Sudanese refugees in Kenya



Mandel Ngan, 2013

Za'atri refugee camp, Jordan

Current Trends

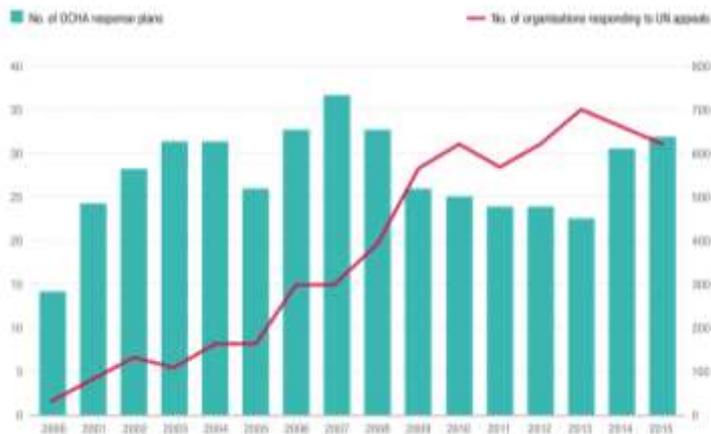


Conflict has become more protracted

Average length of conflict (years)



Figure 2: An expanding sector
Response organisations vs. OCHA appeals (2000–2015)



- **Prolonged crises**
 - **>90%** of countries with humanitarian crises had humanit. appeals for **>3 years**
- **UN and Int'l NGOs receive funds**
 - UN agencies and largest INGOs received **81%** of humanit. assistance (2009-2013)
 - Local and national NGOs directly received just **0.2%** of total humanit. assistance (2014)
- **Increasing, new and complex mix of actors**
 - Increasing number with varying competence
 - National gov'ts and local NGOs taking lead
 - Middle East gov'ts, Islamic agencies, and priv. sector

Cash Transfers

- ▶ Cash transfers in emergencies is a modality that can be used to address basic needs
- ▶ Why cash transfers?
 - Empowerment, dignity and choice to recipients
 - Cost efficient and
 - Multiplier effects that support local economy
- ▶ May have significant effects on future humanitarian response, but cash transfers in health an education in emergency settings needs further research



Humanitarian or Development?



Urban Syrian refugee in Lebanon, 2015. JRS



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Humanitarian-Development Nexus



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Humanitarian-Development Nexus: Definition

- ▶ **Definition:** connection between humanitarian and development organizations where each group works together in a concerted manner to address humanitarian requirements while taking into account the current and future development needs



Chad, P Spiegel, 2014

Humanitarian-Development Divide

	Humanitarian	Development
Culture/Approach	Substitution/parallel	Complementarity
Outlook	6-12 months	5-10 years
Coordination/Leadership	System-led: clusters	Government-led; IHP+/UHC2030
Planning Frameworks/Tools	Humanitarian Response Plans	UNDAF/ CCA, NHP&SP
Legal Frameworks	Humanitarian Principles/ IHL	Sovereign Law, Aid Effectiveness Principles
Types of Settings	Fragile/ Unwilling	Stable/Willing

2016 Global Processes

Agenda 2030



Agenda for Humanity

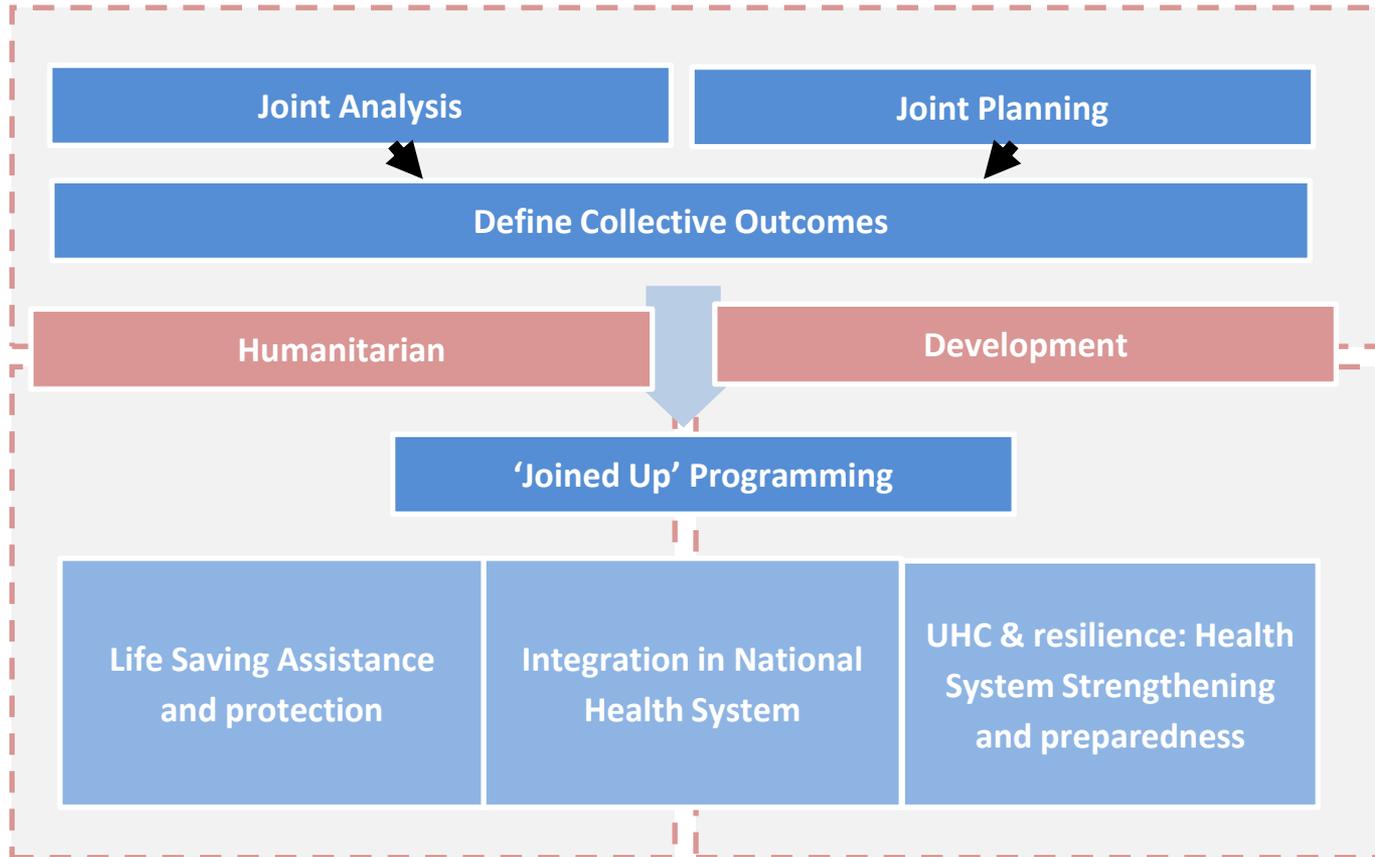
AGENDA FOR HUMANITY
5 CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

#ShareHumanity

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

- #1 PREVENT AND END CONFLICT
- #2 RESPECT RULES OF WAR
- #3 LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
- #4 WORKING DIFFERENTLY TO END NEED
- #5 INVEST IN HUMANITY

Bridging the Humanitarian-Development Divide – the Nexus



A Development Approach to Humanitarian Emergencies

- ▶ Anchored in poverty reduction mandate
- ▶ Part of broader effort including security, diplomatic, and humanitarian components; distinct from, but complementary to, humanitarian agenda
- ▶ Focused on development institution's comparative advantage (e.g. financing, analytics, access)

- ▶ ***Focus on medium-term, socio-economic dimension of the crisis to help both the forcibly displaced and their host communities***



Supporting Displaced and Their Hosts

The displaced are distinct from other poor

- ⑩ Specific vulnerabilities: loss of assets, trauma, lack of rights, lack of opportunities, short planning horizon
- ⑩ Help offset specific vulnerabilities, both while in exile and through long-term solutions

The hosts are not only hosts, but also developing communities

- ⑩ Intflow of people as a shock, outcome depends on initial conditions, size/nature of the shock, and response
- ⑩ Help host communities pursue their own development agenda in a transformed environment

Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) and IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window

Rationale

- ⑩ Mismatch between Int'l Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD) and Int'l Development Association's (IDA) country-based financing model and the fact that refugees do not live in their country

Terms

- ⑩ GCFF: buying down interest rates for multi-lateral development bank-supported projects
- ⑩ IDA 18: providing additional resources; half in grants

Focus

- ⑩ **Medium to long-term investments** that benefit refugees & host communities in refugee-hosting countries to:
 - Mitigate shocks and create socioeconomic opportunities
 - Facilitate sustainable solutions
 - Strengthen preparedness

Eligibility criteria

- ⑩ > 25,000 refugees and / or 0.1 percent of population
- ⑩ Adequate protection framework
- ⑩ Government strategy towards long-term solutions for refugees / hosts

Merging Two Different Worlds

Critical elements of success

- ▶ New impetus, political focus
- ▶ Substantive convergence of agenda
- ▶ New actors
- ▶ The “money issue”
- ▶ Clarification on “joint goals”

Challenges

- ▶ Potential for confusion: overall goals, expectations
- ▶ Speaking the same language
- ▶ Partnerships
- ▶ Role of governments



Greece, P Spiegel 2015

Humanitarian or Development?



Dadaab refugee camp, Kenya- Fabien Leboucq, 2016