Forced Displacement and the Humanitarian-Development Nexus

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Introduction

► Explain magnitude and cost of forced displacement
► Describe changing humanitarian norms and trends
► Explore the humanitarian-development nexus
Humanitarian or Development?
Magnitude and Cost of Forced Displacement
Figures for Forced Displacement (end of 2016)

65.6 million forcibly displaced worldwide

- 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 people
- 2.8 million asylum-seekers

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

10.3 million newly displaced

20 new displacements every minute

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
Refugees (end of 2016)

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>979,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>940,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>791,600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs – end of 2016)

A country is listed if it features among the top-5 per population group. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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

94% of forcibly displaced persons live outside camps.

Low- and middle-income countries host most of displaced persons.

Funding for Humanitarian Assistance (end of 2016)

International humanitarian response 2012–2016*

- US$16.1bn 2012
- US$11.8bn US$4.3bn
- US$14.1bn US$5.2bn
- US$18.9bn 2013
- US$17.7bn US$6.6bn
- US$22.9bn 2014
- US$19.2bn US$6.9bn
- US$25.7bn 2015
- US$20.3bn 2016
- US$27.3bn

- Total international humanitarian assistance
- Governments and EU institutions
- Private
Funding for Humanitarian Assistance (end of 2016)

Recipient countries, 2015
(largest volumes)

- Syria: US$2,139m
- Yemen: US$1,546m
- Jordan: US$956m
- South Sudan: US$935m
- Iraq: US$888m

Donors, 2016**
(largest volumes)

- US: US$6,314m
- Turkey: US$6,000m
- UK: US$2,741m
- Germany: US$2,628m
- EU institutions: US$2,343m
- Sweden: US$820m
- Japan: US$743m
Humanitarian or Development?
Humanitarian Norms and Current Trends
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
Current Trends

- **Prolonged crises**
  - >90% of countries with humanitarian crises had humanitarian appeals for >3 years

- **UN and Int’l NGOs receive funds**
  - UN agencies and largest INGOs received 81% of humanitarian assistance (2009-2013)
  - Local and national NGOs directly received just 0.2% of total humanitarian 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
Humanitarian-Development Nexus
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.
## Humanitarian-Development Divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture/Approach</th>
<th>Humanitarian</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>Substitution/parallel</td>
<td>Complementarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination/Leadership</td>
<td>6-12 months</td>
<td>5-10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Frameworks/Tools</td>
<td>System-led: clusters</td>
<td>Government-led; IHP+/UHC2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Frameworks</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plans</td>
<td>UNDAF/ CCA, NHP&amp;SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of Settings</td>
<td>Humanitarian Principles/ IHL</td>
<td>Sovereign Law, Aid Effectiveness Principles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fragile/ Unwilling</td>
<td>Stable/Willing</td>
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2016 Global Processes

Agenda 2030

Agenda for Humanity

#ShareHumanity

#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

Joint Analysis

Joint Planning

Define Collective Outcomes

Humanitarian

Development

‘Joined Up’ Programming

Life Saving Assistance and protection

Integration in National Health System

UHC & resilience: Health System Strengthening and preparedness
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

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

The hosts are not only hosts, but also developing communities

- Inflow of people as a shock, outcome depends on initial conditions, size/nature of the shock, and response
- Help host communities pursue their own development agenda in a transformed environment
Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) and IDA18 Refugee Sub-Window

Rationale

- 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

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

Focus

- 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

- > 25,000 refugees and / or 0.1 percent of population
- Adequate protection framework
- 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?