Humanitarian Crises Around The World

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Moderator



Patty Mcllreavy President and CEO *Center for Disaster Philanthropy*



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How to Participate

 Look for fully captioned webinar recording and summary at disasterphilanthropy.org.

□ Submit questions using Q & A box at the bottom of your screen.

□ Use **#CDP4Recovery** to tweet along during the webinar.



5 Land Acknowledgement

"Acknowledgment is a simple, powerful way of showing respect and a step toward correcting the stories and practices that erase Indigenous people's history and culture and toward inviting and honoring the truth."

https://usdac.us/nativeland



Complex Emergencies

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- According to the UN World Health Organization:
 - Complex emergencies are situations of disrupted livelihoods and threats to life produced by warfare, civil disturbance and large-scale movements of people, in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a difficult political and security environment.
 - Complex emergencies combine internal conflict with large-scale displacements of people, mass famine or food shortage, and fragile or failing economic, political, and social institutions.
 - Often, complex emergencies are also exacerbated by natural disasters.

https://www.who.int/environmental_health_emergencies/complex_emergencies/en/



Types of Humanitarian Crises

Conventionally there are three types of humanitarian crises:

- Man-made crises: This includes armed conflict, a governance crisis train and plane crashes, as well as technological accidents chemical spills, explosions, nuclear accidents.
- Natural disasters (the intersection of a natural hazard and population): Including geophysical (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions), hydrological (e.g., floods, avalanches), climatological (e.g., droughts), meteorological (e.g., storms, cyclones), or biological (e.g., epidemics, plagues).
- Complex emergencies: Generally, a combination of both man-made crises and natural disasters. They tend to be long lasting and also include crises of internally displaced persons and/or refugees. They are exacerbated by each event and the interactions are synergistic.

https://www.futurelearn.com/info/courses/health-crises/0/steps/22887





Characteristics of Complex Emergencies

Such "complex emergencies" are typically characterized by:

- Extensive violence and loss of life.
- Displacements of populations.
- Widespread damage to societies and economies.
- The need for large-scale, multi-faceted humanitarian assistance.
- The hindrance or prevention of humanitarian assistance by political and military constraints.
- □ Significant security risks for humanitarian relief workers in some areas.

https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/complex-emergencies/





Scope of the Problem

- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 - Warning that in 2020 a record number of 168 million people around the world would be in need to humanitarian aid.
 - Due to prolonged conflict, failing economies and extreme climate events.
 - COVID-19 pandemic.
- □ For 2021, OCHA estimates:
 - Around 235 million people around the world will be dependent on humanitarian aid and protection.
 - An increase of 41% in one year.

https://www.iberdrola.com/social-commitment/humanitarian-crises-causes-effects-solutions





Costs of Humanitarian Assistance



Reset: Each to 2016 is providency. "Sets a sense only of how the barrier date inclusions determination of the inclusion of th



efficiency and effectiveness of assistance: what progress is being made on the Grand Bargain?



flexible funding

the percentage of unsermarked funding to nitre UN agencies drops for the 15th consecutive year



https://devinit.org/resources/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2020/executive-summary/

Speakers



Reshma Adatia International Operations Coordinator Head of Humanitarian Diplomacy *Médecins Sans Frontières*



George Readings Global Crisis Analysis Lead International Rescue Committee



Robert Miyashiro Program Officer, International Programs Conrad N. Hilton Foundation





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George Readings

Global Crisis Analysis Lead International Rescue Committee





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Reshma Adatia

International Operations Coordinator Head of Humanitarian Diplomacy *Médecins Sans Frontières*



MSF PROGRAMS AROUND THE WORLD





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Robert Miyashiro

Program Officer, International Programs Conrad N. Hilton Foundation



Disaster funding background

Historical context

- Disaster grantmaking since 1989.
- Continual adaptations to better respond to the emerging needs of sector, with increasing focus on resilience-building, systems strengthening opportunities.
- Recent decision to develop separate Refugees Initiative.
- Grantmaking precedent
 - Flexibility: Geographically and thematically agnostic.
 - Timing: Less focus on immediate relief, more consideration for medium- and longer-term response efforts.





CONFLICT

COVID-19

CLIMATE



Grantmaking opportunities

- Event selection
 - Internal recommendations.
 - Watchlists and other informational sources.
- Efforts supported
 - Identifying strategic gaps.
 - Supporting local humanitarian leadership.
 - Leveraging funds and other opportunities.
- Challenges
 - Resource limitations.





2019 ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS 🚵

10,384,000 outpatient consultations

840,000

patients admitted

2,638,200 malaria cases treated

76,400

programmes

59,400

severely malnourished

people on first-line HIV

under direct MSF care

antiretroviral treatment

children admitted to inpatient feeding



329,900 births assisted, including caesarean sections



47,000 people treated for cholera



112,100 surgical interventions involving the incision, excision, manipulation or suturing of tissue, requiring anaesthesia



28,800 people treated for sexual violence

16,800 people started on first-line tuberculosis treatment

2,000 people started on drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment.

400,200

individual mental health consultations

1,320,100 vaccinations against measles in response to an outbreak

4,970

people treated for meningitis

1,048,800 emergency room admissions



10,000 people started on hepatitis C treatment



346,900 families received distributions of relief items



ITEC

11,100 people on second-line HIV antiretroviral treatment under direct MSF care (first-line treatment failure)





Source: UNHCR, UNRWA

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Support refugees and displaced families to SURVIVE, RECOVER + **REBUILD** their lives.

Rescue.org

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES



Largest country programmes By expenditure

1. Democratic Republic of Congo	€133.1 million
2. South Sudan	€85.4 million
3. Yemen	€74.9 million
4. Central African Republic	€\$8.2 million
5. Nigeria	€47.2 million
6. Iraq	€46.4 million
7. Syria	€41.4 million
8. Afghanistan	€35.4 million
9. Lebanon	€30.9 million
10. Bangladesh	€29.4 million

The total budget for our programmes in these 10 countries was @582.3 million, 53 per cent of MSF's operational expenses in 2019 (see Facts and Figures for more details).

By number of field staff¹

1. South Sudan	3,615
2. Democratic Republic of Congo	3,173
3. Central African Republic	2,775
4. Yemen	2,538
5. Nigeria	2,448
6. Afghanistan	2,388
7. Bangladesh	1,871
8. Niger	1,829
9. Pakistan	1,510
10. Iraq	1,379

By number of outpatient consultations²

1. Democratic Republic of Congo	1,687,910
2. South Sudan	1,120,925
3. Central African Republic	967,031
4. Bangladesh	556,336
5. Syria	515,068
6. Niger	436,141
7. Sudan	434,765
8. Ethiopia	355,148
9. Mali	350,088
10. Tanzania	319,072

⁵ Staff numbers represent full-time equivalent positions (locally hired and international) averaged out across the year.
⁶ Outpatient consultations exclude specialist consultations.

Project locations



Context of intervention





Engaging with philanthropy

Background

- Local Humanitarian Leadership group.
- Forum for grantmakers to connect, exchange information.
- Opportunities
 - Identification of vetted, local partners.
 - Additional funding inputs to fully support proposals.
 - Mezzanine-level support for continuing projects.
- Challenges
 - Alignment with strategies, fund availability, risk tolerance.



Q and A

- Submit questions using the Q & A box at the bottom of your screen.
- Use #CDP4Recovery to tweet insights.



Patty McIlreavy President and CEO Center for Disaster Philanthropy

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George Readings Global Crisis Analysis Lead International Rescue Committee

The when, where and how of informed disaster giving



Robert Miyashiro Program Officer, **International Programs** Conrad N. Hilton Foundation



Key Takeaways

- □ Localization does not mean ignoring international NGOs.
- Ensure that the organizations you support have experience in the specific area of need.
- □ Flexible funding is critical.
- □ Take a long-term approach.
- □ COVID-19 is a game changer.



CDP Resources

- CDP has a <u>California Wildfires</u> <u>Recovery Fund</u>, <u>Atlantic</u> <u>Hurricane Season Recovery</u> <u>Fund</u>, <u>Global Disaster Recovery</u> <u>Fund</u>, <u>Disaster Recovery Fund</u> <u>and COVID-19 Response Fund</u>
- Detailed <u>Issue Insights</u>
- Regularly updated <u>Disaster</u>
 <u>Profiles</u>
- For more information, visit
 www.disasterphilanthropy.org









- The Disaster Playbook has a number of toolkits and resources to guide the philanthropic community in responding to future disasters.
- Learn more: <u>www.disasterplaybook.org</u>







Questions?

For additional information, contact: Tanya Gulliver-Garcia Director of Learning and Partnerships Tanya.Gulliver-Garcia@disasterphilanthropy.org



Center for Disaster Philanthropy The when, where and how of informed disaster giving