

DELIVERED THROUGH THE  
EXPERT ADVISORY CALL-DOWN SERVICE (EACDS) LOT B:

## STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE TO CRISES

PRODUCED FOR



# RETROSPECTIVE EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:



SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION  
BY A DAI CONSORTIUM



## EXPERT ADVISORY CALL DOWN SERVICE – LOT B

### STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE TO CRISES

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Through the Lot B: Resilience service, DAI offers rapid response, high quality support to UK Government and other donors, across a wide range of development and humanitarian challenges.

We offer support for risk informed design for development interventions across all sectors; risk and contingency financing; understanding changing systems; and strategic integration of humanitarian action and development.

We offer a clear process for users that draws upon a well-established network of relevant expertise provided through over 60 consortium partners. We are able to build strong practical partnerships for rapid and responsive delivery through:

- > A dedicated, easy-to-access Secretariat to manage new enquiries and assure delivery
- > Consistent end-to-end quality assurance
- > A user friendly, customer oriented outlook
- > A pro-active approach to knowledge sharing and communication
- > A focus on due diligence, efficiency and cost effectiveness.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DISCLAIMER

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# 1 RETROSPECTIVE EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

This document contains a summary of the overall refugee context and retrospective data analysis. A brief global overview of relevant data is presented here.

Data is presented on the following:

- > Time series data on the number of refugees globally
- > Total number of refugees by host country
- > Refugees as a percentage of population and GDP
- > Refugee country of origin
- > Trends in refugee funding
- > Sources of funding
- > Timing of funding
- > Funding channels
- > Types of funding

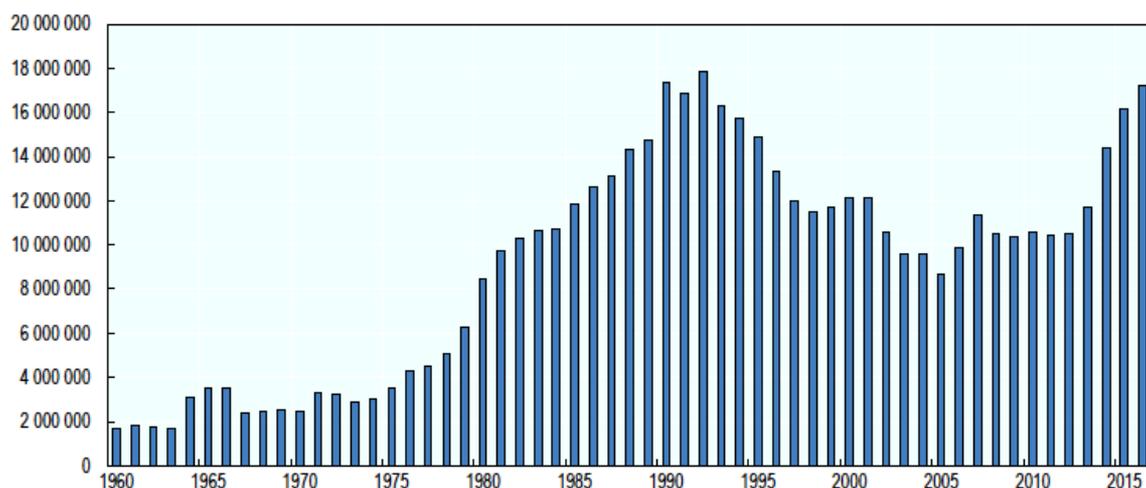
## 1.1 TIME SERIES DATA ON NUMBER OF REFUGEES

Globally, the number of refugees has been increasing at an alarming rate in recent years, putting pressure on the humanitarian system to respond. Moreover, the countries that receive and host refugees are those with the least resources to do so, most often low to middle income countries themselves.

**Figure 1 Total Refugee Population, 1960-2016<sup>1</sup>**

**The number of refugees worldwide has increased by 65% in the past five years**

Total refugee numbers, 1960-2016

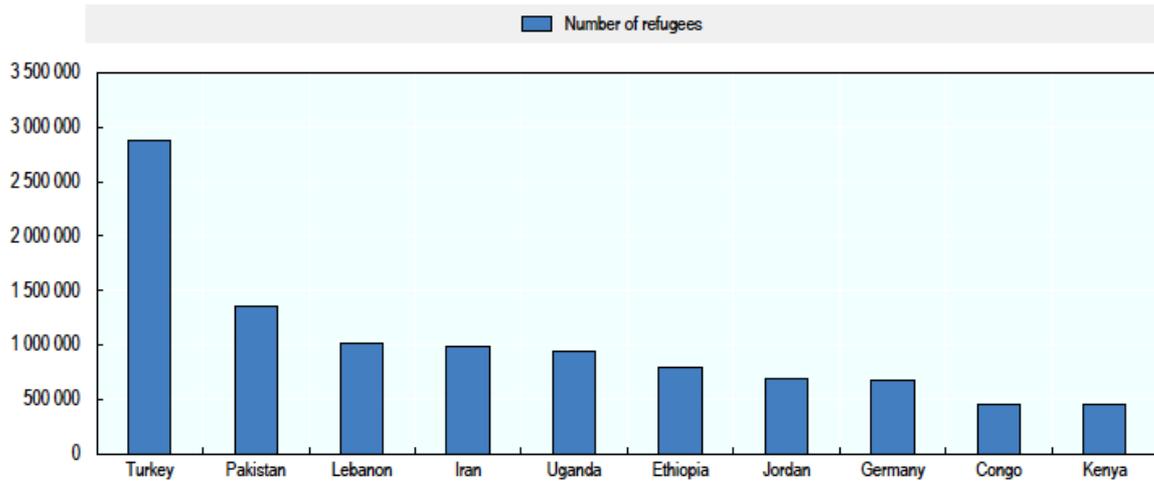


<sup>1</sup> OECD (2017). "Assessing the contribution of refugees to the development of their host countries".

Figure 2 Total Number of Refugees by Host Countries<sup>2</sup>

**Nine out of ten top refugee receiving countries are low or middle-income countries**

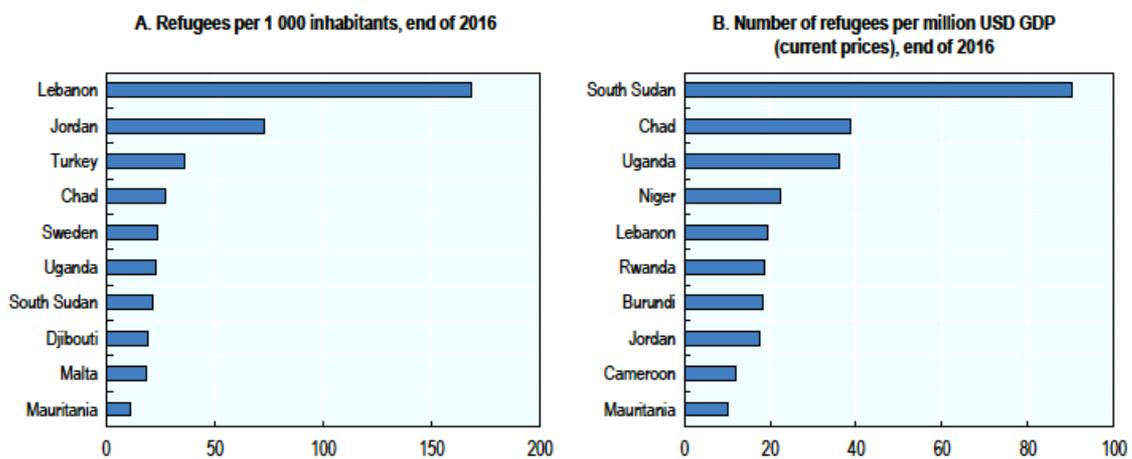
Total number of refugees in main host countries, end of 2016



Lebanon hosts the largest number of refugees relative to its population: 169 refugees for every 1,000 Lebanese, followed by Jordan and Turkey.

Figure 3 Refugees as a Percentage of Population and GDP<sup>3</sup>

**Neighbouring countries and some of the world's least developed ones carry the largest burden of refugees**



<sup>2</sup> OECD (2017). "Assessing the contribution of refugees to the development of their host countries".

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

The largest number of refugees come from four countries – Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Somalia.

Figure 4 Refugee Country of Origin<sup>4</sup>

	Country of origin	Total number of refugees	% of world refugees
1	Syrian Arab Republic	5 500 448	32.0%
2	Afghanistan	2 488 689	14.5%
3	South Sudan	1 436 651	8.4%
4	Somalia	1 012 323	5.9%
5	Sudan	646 036	3.8%
6	Democratic Republic of the Congo	537 265	3.1%
7	Central African Republic	490 892	2.9%
8	Eritrea	431 704	2.5%
9	Myanmar	195 086	1.1%
10	Colombia	91 240	0.5%

## 1.2 TRENDS IN REFUGEE FUNDING

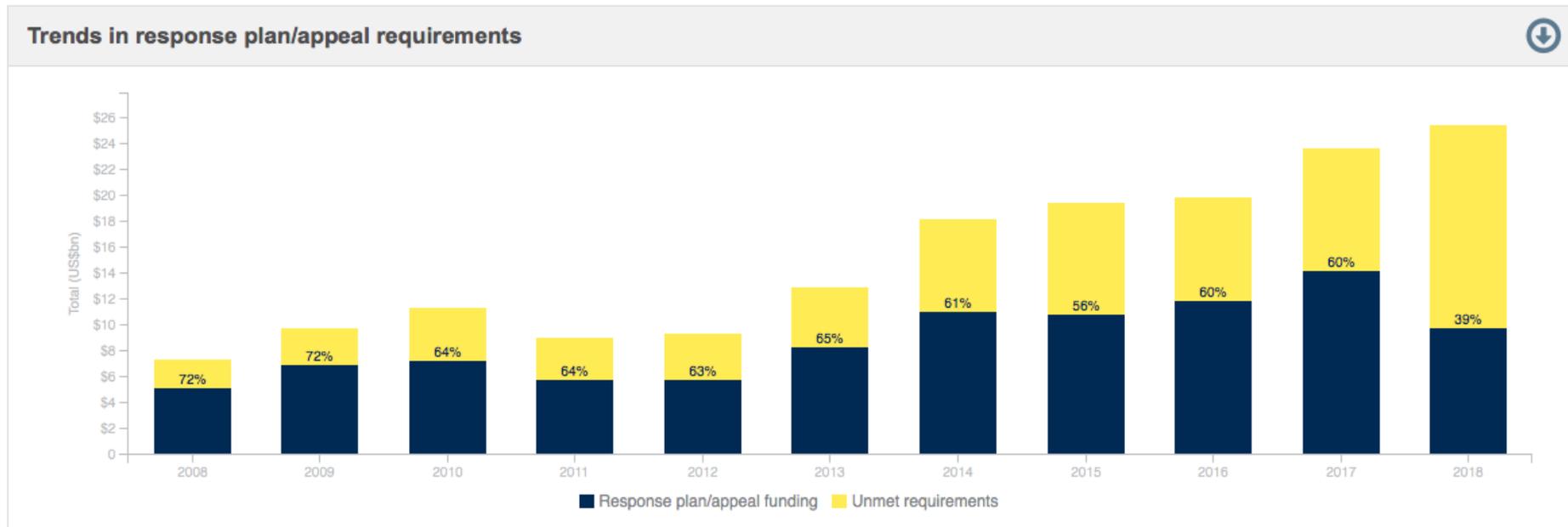
*It should be noted that this data, and all following data unless specifically noted as refugee related, were only available for all humanitarian assistance. It was not possible to break out refugee flows specifically.*

Refugee funding has increased year on year, with needs continuing to outstrip available funds. The last five years have seen funding only meet approximately 60% of estimated need.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

Figure 5 Trends in Response Plan/Appeal Requirements<sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/overview/2018>

### 1.3 WHO PAID FOR DISPLACEMENT?

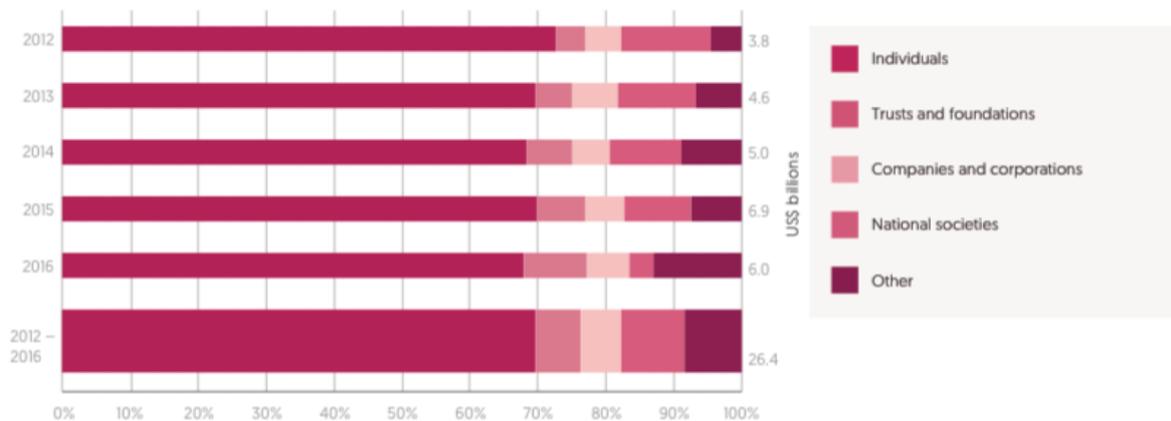
Note that these graphs are for humanitarian assistance overall, but may be useful for giving a sense for trends that are applicable to refugees.

Figure 6 International Humanitarian Assistance, 2013-2017<sup>6</sup>



Private donations make up a reasonable proportion of funding for humanitarian assistance; the figure below shows that the majority of this funding came from individuals; though trusts, foundations, companies and national societies also played an important role.

Figure 7 Sources of Private International Humanitarian Assistance, 2012-2016<sup>7</sup>

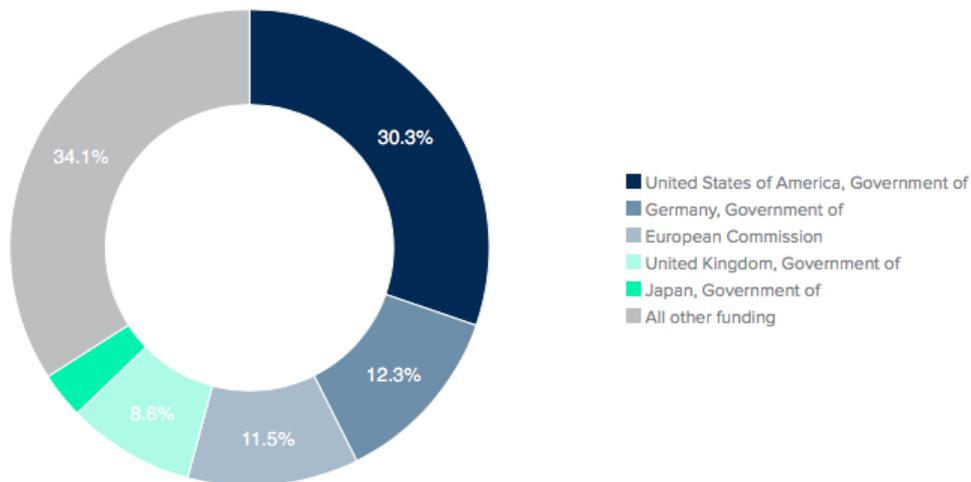


<sup>6</sup> 2018 GHA Report <http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/GHA-Report-2018.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

The top donors globally in 2017 were the US, Germany, EC, the UK and Japan.

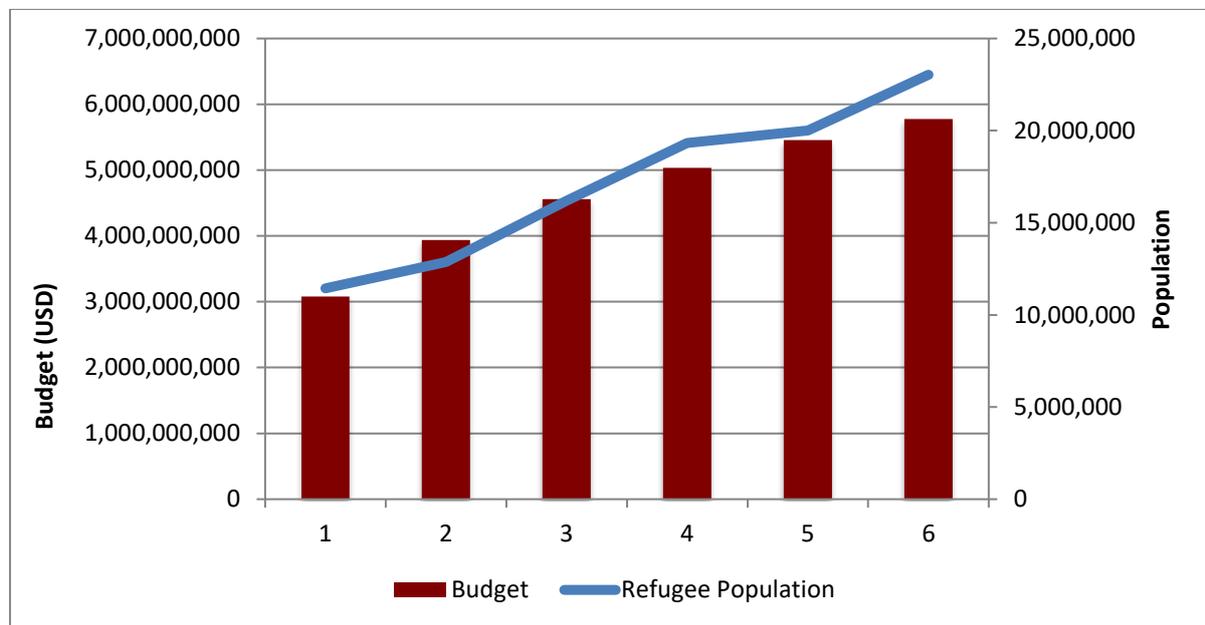
Figure 8 Top Donors to Humanitarian Assistance<sup>8</sup>



#### 1.4 WHEN DID THEY PAY?

Overall, the amount of money provided for refugee response (using UNHCR budget data as a proxy) seems to track with increases in global refugee statistics. However, this is likely to mask significant intra-annual lags in funding, as well as disparities between more and less visible crises. More detail on this is included in the individual case studies.

Figure 9 UNHCR Budget Compared with the Global Refugee Population, 2012 to 2017<sup>9</sup>



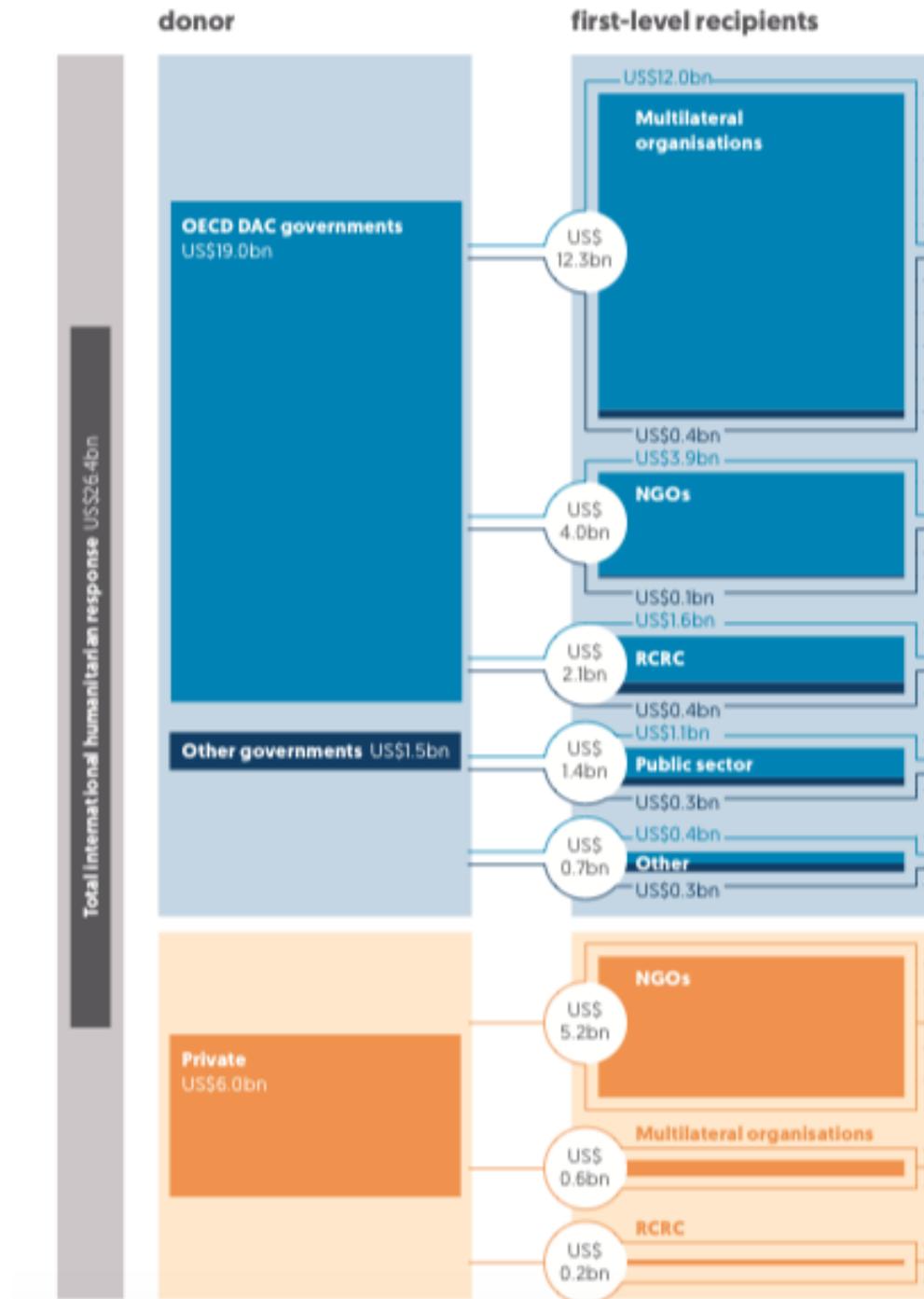
<sup>8</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/global-funding/overview/2017>

<sup>9</sup> <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview> and <http://reporting.unhcr.org/financial>

### 1.5 WHO DID THEY PAY FUNDS TO?

The following figure shows funding channels for international humanitarian assistance, from donor governments and private sources, to first level recipients – multilaterals, NGOs, Red Cross (RCRC) and the public sector. Clearly many of these first level recipients then on-grant to more localised NGOs for specific projects. The largest aid flows occur between bilateral donors and multilateral organizations, and private sources of funding to NGOs.

Figure 10 Funding Channels of International Humanitarian Assistance, 2016<sup>10</sup>



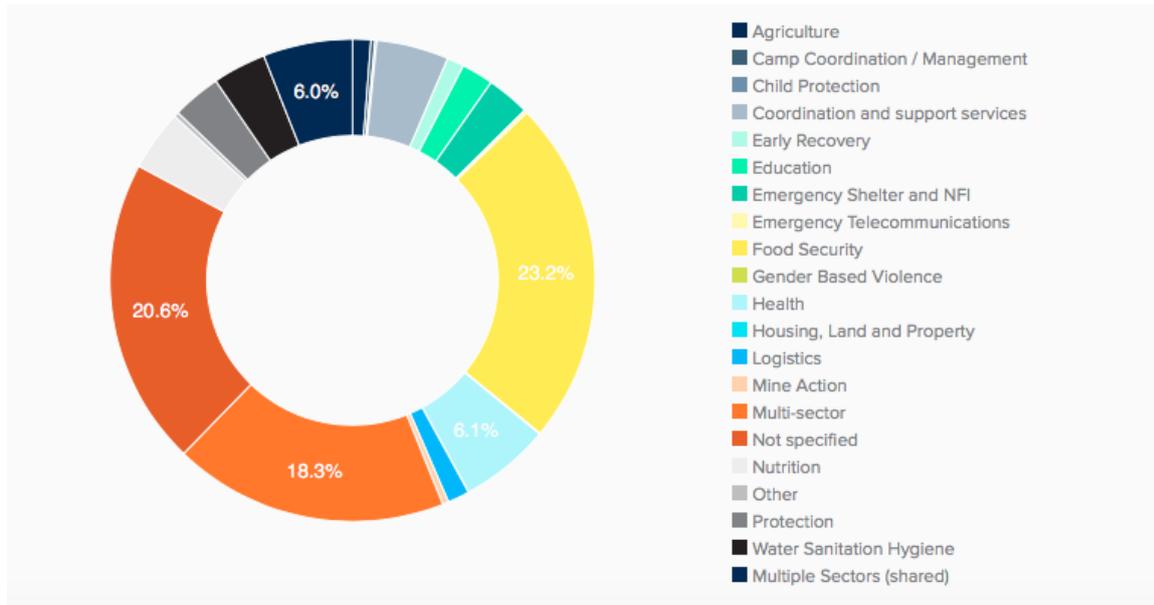
<sup>10</sup> 2018 GHA Report <http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/GHA-Report-2018.pdf>

The top five organisations that received funding for humanitarian assistance in 2017 included the UN World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR, UNICEF, the UN International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as the Red Cross.<sup>11</sup>

### 1.6 WHAT DID THEY PAY FOR?

The most funded sectors globally in 2017 were food security, multi-sector, health, coordination and support services, and nutrition. “Multi-sector” refers to projects and activities with no one dominant sector and often applies to UNHCR assistance for refugees.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 11 Funding by Sector, 2017**



<sup>11</sup> [https://fts.unocha.org/global-funding/recipients/2017?order=total\\_funding&sort=desc](https://fts.unocha.org/global-funding/recipients/2017?order=total_funding&sort=desc)

<sup>12</sup> FTS Glossary. <https://fts.unocha.org/glossary>