Financing / Funding mechanisms to address internal displacement

Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

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Disaster Risk Reduction within humanitarian assistance

Overall goal: Address the increasing humanitarian challenges of natural hazards and climate change as part of humanitarian assistance and allow a better linkage to early recovery measures!

3 inter-related approaches

- Strengthening risk reduction and preparedness within the humanitarian system to reduce the humanitarian impacts of disasters.
- Paradigm shift towards a forward looking humanitarian assistance – Developing anticipatory risk financing approaches, such as Forecast-based Financing to better anticipate and reduce needs.
- Addressing the protection needs of people displaced in the context of sudden and slow-onset disasters triggered by natural hazards including the adverse effects of climate change (disaster displacement).
Disaster Risk Financing

Figure 1  Disaster risk financing along the disaster management cycle

Source: Harris and Swift (2019)
Humanitarian finance is often available only after disaster strike reacting to impacts and needs:

Opportunity: Many humanitarian actions can be implemented in the window between a forecast and a disaster:

Anticipatory humanitarian system needed!
Forecast-based Financing (FbF)

- Improving the **dialogue between humanitarian actors and science** (climate science and meteorology)

- Improving the use of **extreme weather forecasts**

- Identification of **early warning forecast thresholds**

- Development of **Early Action Protocols** (SOPs for early action)

- **Innovative funding** to enable early action based on forecasts
Integration of anticipatory humanitarian action throughout the humanitarian system:

- Forecast-based Action by DREF
- Start Fund Anticipation Window
- OCHA CERF Anticipatory Action
Mapping early action (Early Action Focus Task Force, 03/2020)
Anticipatory humanitarian action and (internal) disaster displacement

“Apply anticipatory preparedness approaches, such as forecast-based financing.

Based on pre-defined risk thresholds, risk reduction and preparedness financing should be triggered at an early stage to enable Government authorities to implement targeted actions, in close coordination with humanitarian organisations, to reduce potential displacement and other negative impacts before a disaster strikes.”
Anticipatory humanitarian action and (internal) disaster displacement (cont’d)

• Preventing conditions of internal displacement is complex
• Early action measures can help to
  • Prevent displacement and reduce displacement risks and
  • Mitigate the impact of displacement and thereby support (quicker) recovery/solutions (e.g. by saving assets and livelihoods)
• Integrating displacement into forecasts requires specific disaster displacement triggers or drivers (thereby also contributing to a better understanding and monitoring of displacement risk).
• Also: (Short) displacement is not necessarily negative (e.g. evacuations)
• Need to increase the evidence base on effectiveness of anticipatory humanitarian action on displacement.
Anticipatory humanitarian action and (internal) conflict displacement

To enable anticipatory humanitarian action in the context of conflict there is need for:

- different forms of decision making
- different forms of risk analysis
- different approaches to managing uncertainty
Data on internal displacement

Data is essential for adequate response to internal displacement and to identify lasting solutions.

Common challenges:
1. IDP data is often politically sensitive
2. limited capacity for data collection within governments and international organizations → data gaps

IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center):

- aggregates all available internal displacement data for conflict and disaster displacement and publishes annual Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID)
- GRID and in-depth studies on internal displacement provide consensual data and analysis on displacement drivers, trends, dynamics and recommendations towards solutions
Launch May 2016 at the WHS in Istanbul

**Overall objective of the PDD**

*To support States and other stakeholders to strengthen the protection of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, and to **prevent or reduce disaster displacement risks in countries of origin***

➔ Implementation of the Nansen Protection Agenda
Thank you very much for your attention!