Shaping policy for development

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Tracking International Financing for Disaster Risk Management

The Challenge of Counting

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May 2013

Global:
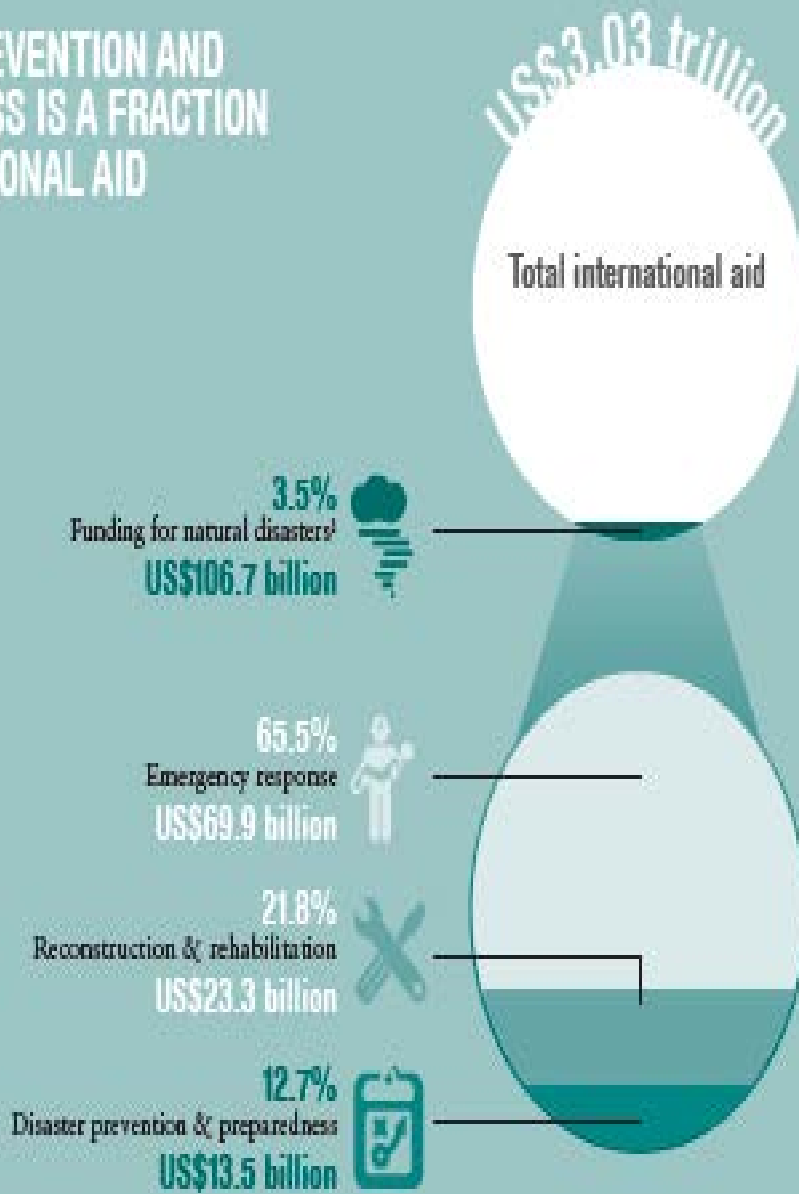# Counting Disaster Risk Management

Financing DRM: Where do you go?

- OECD DAC: time-delay, code for disaster prevention and preparedness (other codes), only DAC.
- OCHA FTS: humanitarian, voluntary, no code for DRM at all.
- Donor Data/Reports: Accessibility, small picture, comparing?
- Agency Data/reports: accessibility, small picture, comparing?

- Shared Issues:
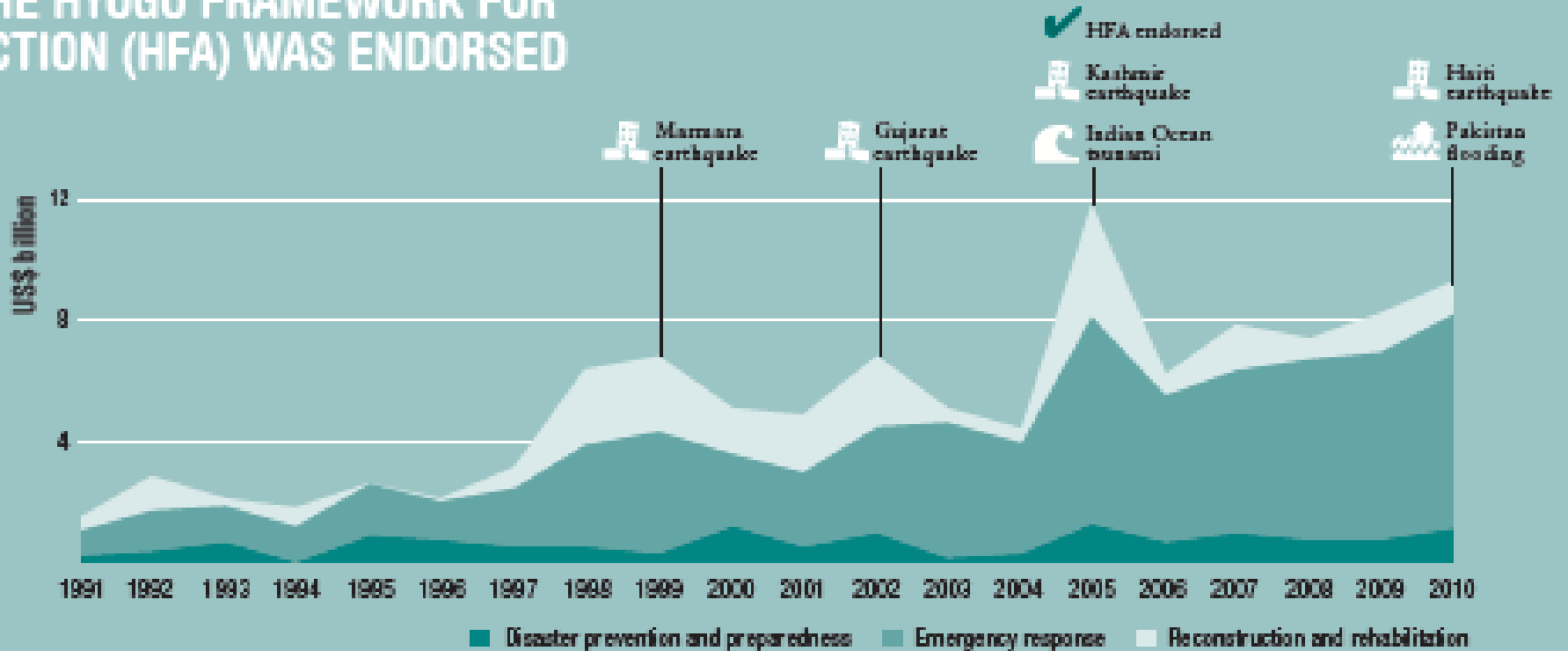 - Disaggregation.
  - Project Length.

How?

- DAC and non-DAC sources.
- Manually examining 1,048,576 project lines.
- Extracting those that are disaster related.
- Categorizing those into three broad areas

DISASTER PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS IS A FRACTION OF INTERNATIONAL AID

US$3.03 trillion

Total international aid

3.5%
Funding for natural disasters?
US$106.7 billion

65.5%
Emergency response
US$69.9 billion

21.8%
Reconstruction & rehabilitation
US$23.3 billion

12.7%
Disaster prevention & preparedness
US$13.5 billion

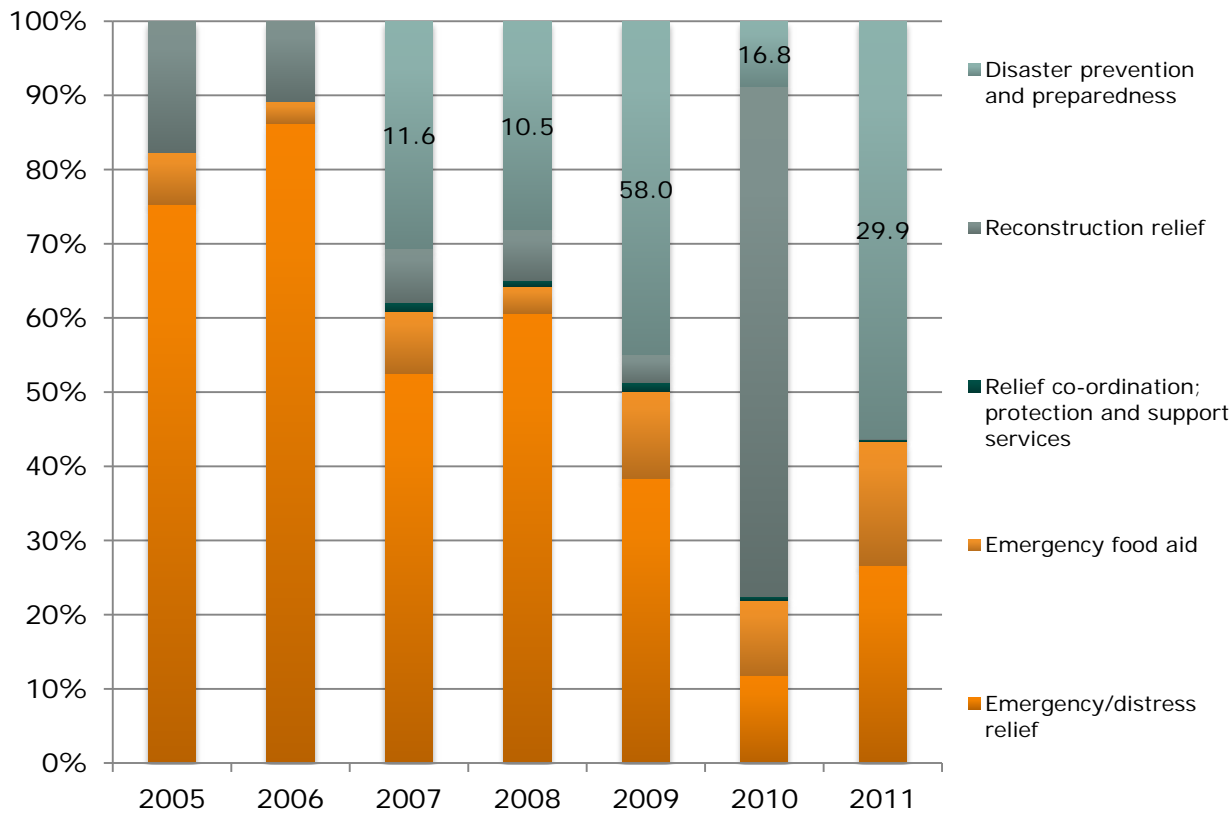LITTLE IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA) WAS ENDORSED

The DAT: the ultimate solution?

- What it tells us?
  - Trends of disaster risk management expenditures over time. Donors, recipients, volumes.
  - Loans and grants.
  - Humanitarian or Development
  - HFA related?

- What it doesn't tell us?
  - Activities
  - Most recent

Country:
Counting Emergency Preparedness

What global might tell us?

- Disaster, not conflict.
- Prevention, not just preparedness.
- No activity breakdown.

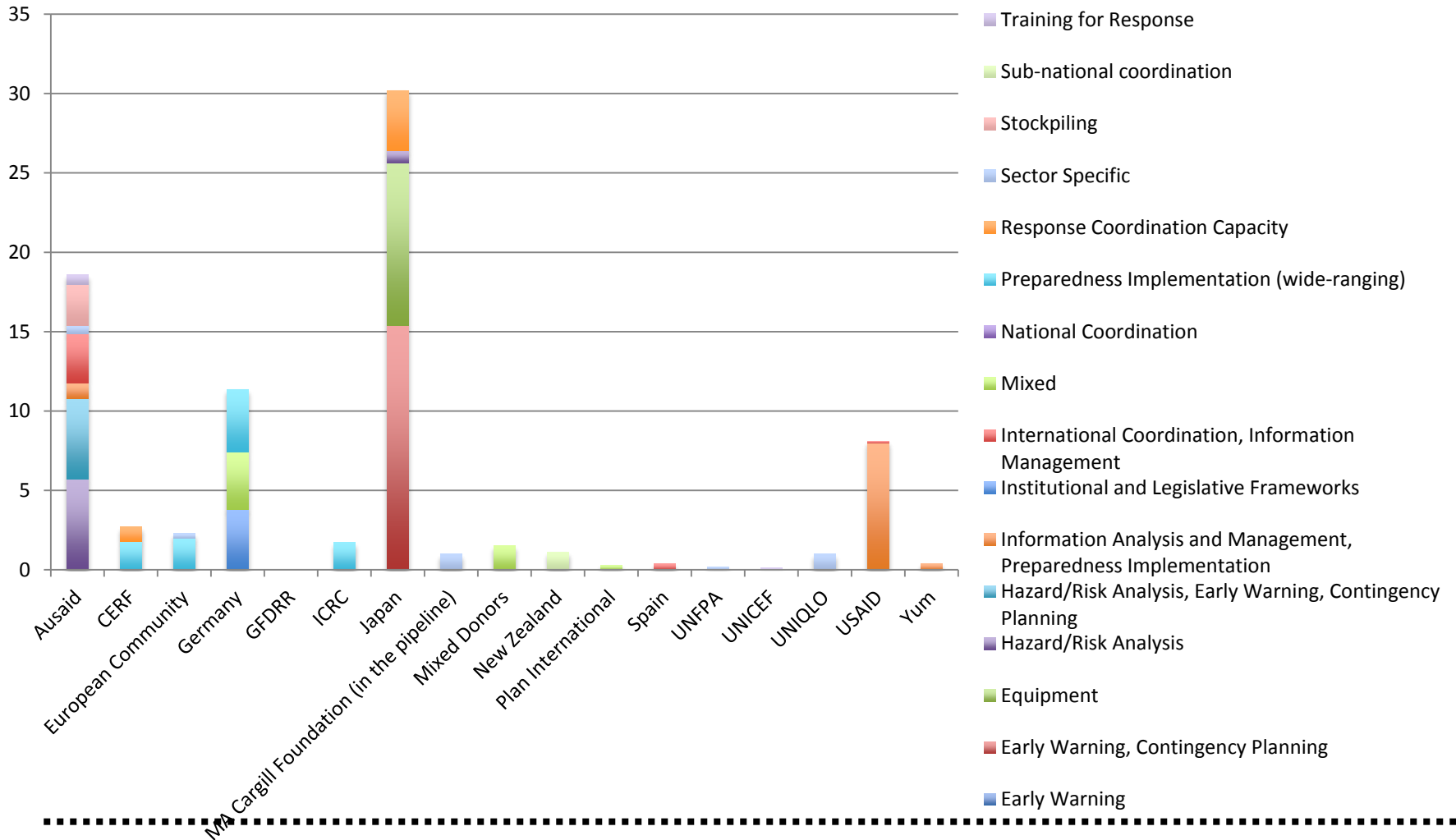- Essentially = neither comprehensive nor detailed.

At best rather questionable tracking of emergency preparedness, a series of inter-related reasons:

- Internationally:
  - Who? responsibility? Capacity?
  - How? with what system? Against what priorities? Against what frameworks?
  - What? Semantic clarity and simple knowledge.
- Nationally:
  - Weak capacity: institutions, processes, people.
  - Is it a priority?
- Shared:
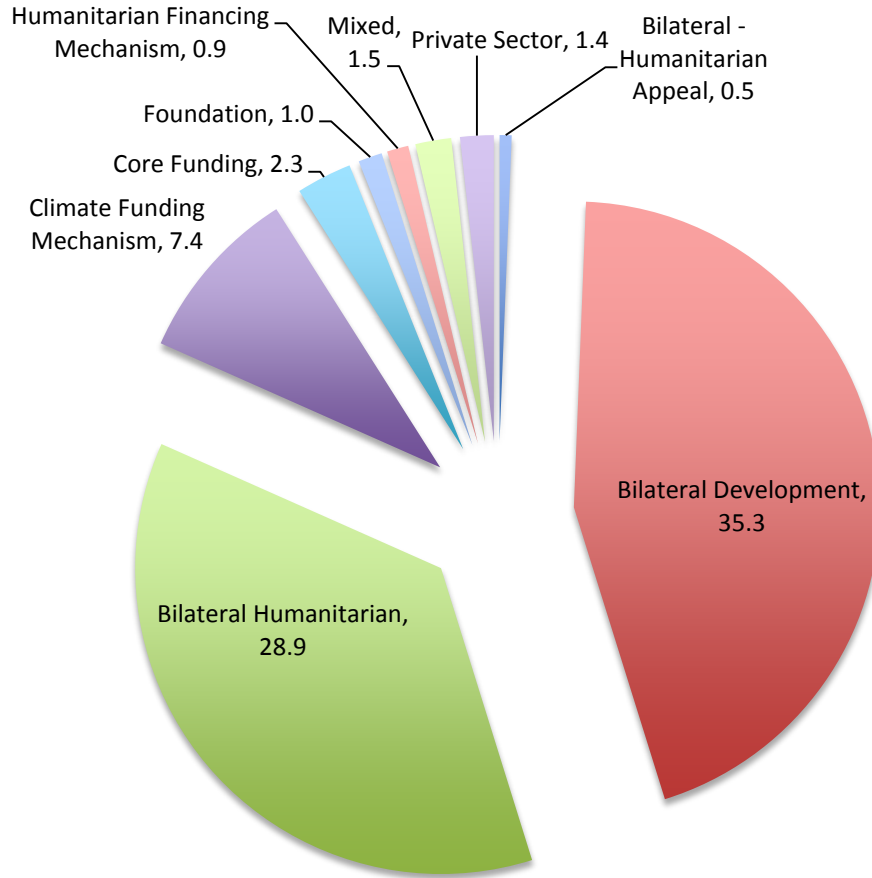 - Meanings and understandings.
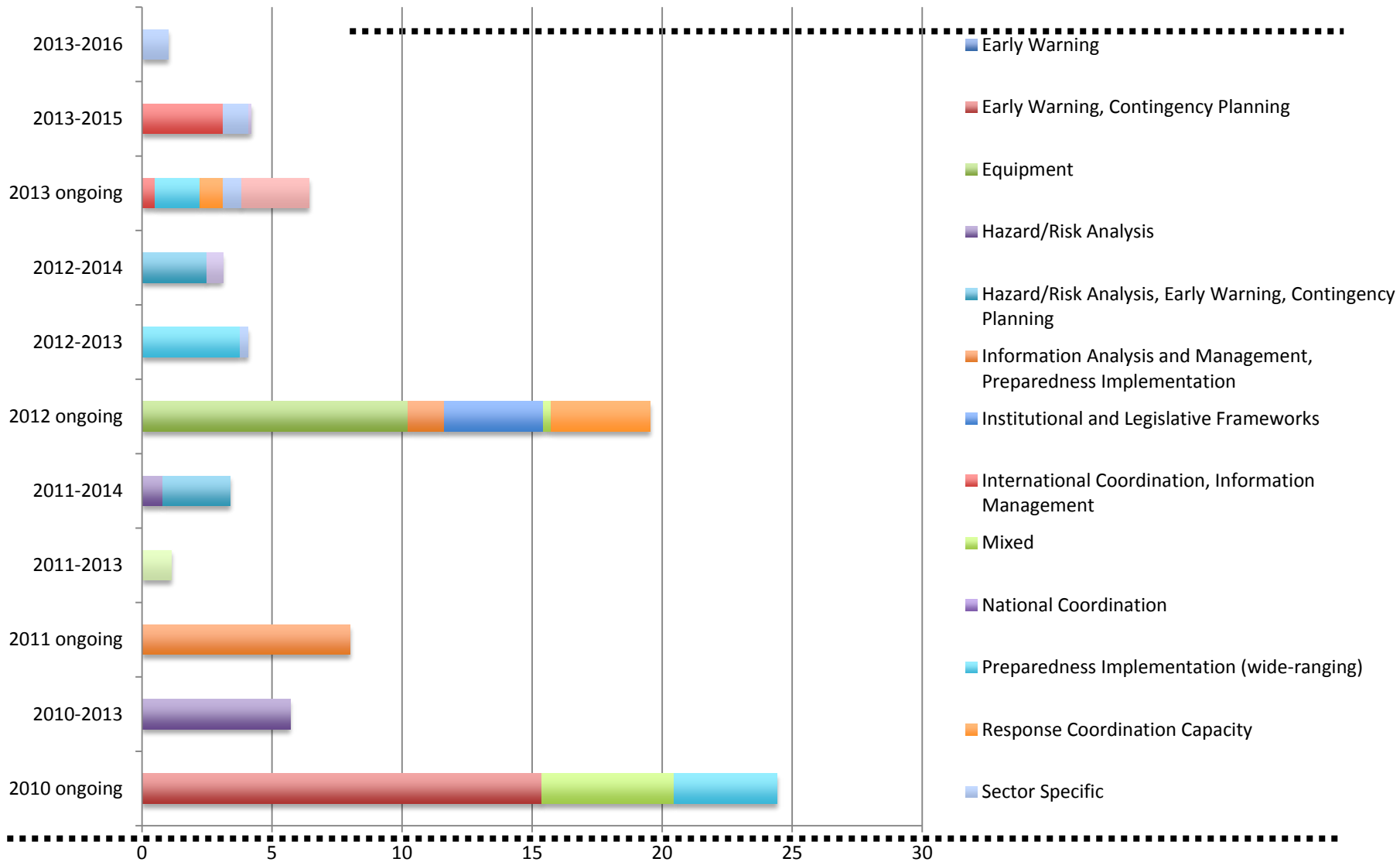 - Plans.

What I'd like to know: investments over time

- 40 detailed interviews over 10 days.
- Detailed investigation of current data – direct to source: CERF, Flash appeal, GFDRR, climate funds etc.
- Build a database by hand; individual judgments
- 33 projects, 18 donors, 4 activity areas, 18 sub-categories

Institutional and legislative frameworks	Institutional and Legislative Frameworks
	National Plan of Action, National Platform
	National Crisis Management Authority
Response Coordination Capacity (Human Resources, Equipment, Processes/Administration)	National Coordination
	Sub-national coordination
	International Coordination
	Human Resource Surge
Information Analysis and Management	Hazard/Risk Analysis and mapping
	Early Warning Systems
	Crisis Information management and communication
Preparedness Implementation (Human Resoures, Equipment, Training)	Contingency planning
	Simulations and Drills
	Training for Response
	Energency Services, Search and Rescue
	Stockpiling/Prepositioning

Ways Forward

Ways Forward: A selection.

- Work on semantics.
- The basics: getting reporting right.
- Tracking against plans and priorities. (country level.)
- Investing more heavily in specific tailored tracking (DAT?)
- Solutions for embedded DRM: a marker? A % marker?
- Review in-depth the options for reporting and tracking the financing of DRM

- Remembering tracking has real consequences: from decision-making to reinforcing silos.

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