

## 2 weeks on: Analysis of humanitarian funding to Nepal since the major earthquake

Figures are correct at time of writing but are subject to frequent change. Updates of funding can be found on the [OCHA Financial Tracking Service](#) as they become reported to its system.

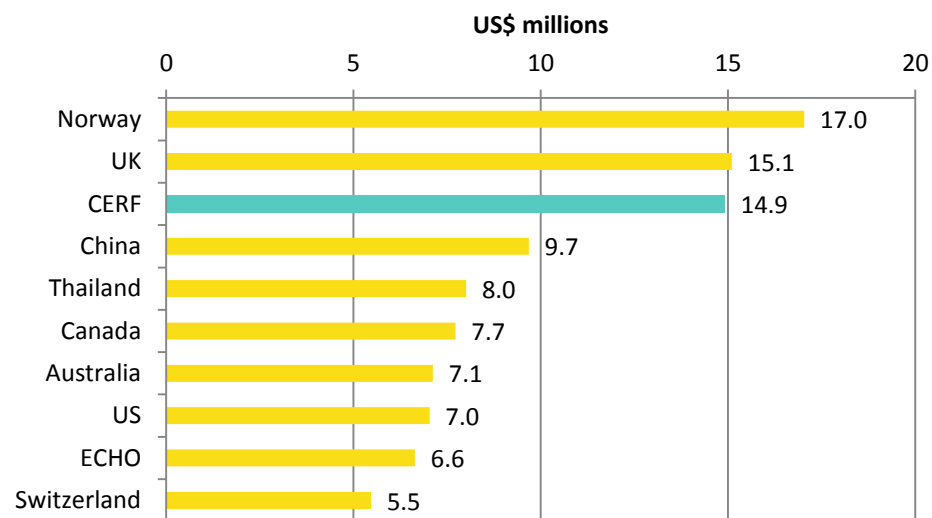
### 1. Key points

- The Nepali government declared a state of emergency in areas affected by the earthquake, which struck on 25 April 2015. The most recent [UN Resident Coordinator's Situation Report](#) states that 8.1 million people (a quarter of the population) are in need of humanitarian assistance and over 16,000 people have been injured. An estimated 280,000 houses have been destroyed and 230,000 houses have been damaged. According to the Government of Nepal, the death toll is now above 7,800.
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$120 million** of humanitarian assistance to the crisis since 25 April 2015. Prior to the crisis, Nepal has been a small recipient of humanitarian relief (total humanitarian assistance to Nepal in 2014 was US\$9.4 million).
- A [UN flash appeal for Nepal](#) was launched on the 29 April, requesting **US\$415 million** (which has been updated to **US\$423 million** as of 7 May 2015) from donors to respond to the crisis. According to the FTS, it is currently **6% funded at US\$27.5 million**.
- A further **US\$92.3 million of contributions have been made outside of the appeal and US\$314 million remaining in uncommitted pledges (as of 7 May 2015 pm)**. Of the remaining pledges, only US\$6.5 million are for the appeal.
- **Norway is the top donor to the crisis**, contributing 14% of total current funding (US\$17 million). However, in terms of uncommitted pledges, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the top donor, having recently pledged US\$200 million.
- **Humanitarian funding to Disaster Prevention and Preparedness (DPP) in Nepal in the years leading up to the crisis was relatively low compared with other disaster-prone countries**. In 2013, humanitarian funding to DPP in Nepal totalled US\$6.2 million in comparison to US\$73 million in Bangladesh and US\$58 million in Indonesia.

### 2. Recent humanitarian funding to Nepal

As of 7 May 2015, donors have committed or contributed **US\$120 million of humanitarian funding to Nepal** since the start of the crisis on 25 April 2015. US\$314 million remains in uncommitted pledges.

Figure 1: Top 10 humanitarian donors to the Nepal Earthquake crisis

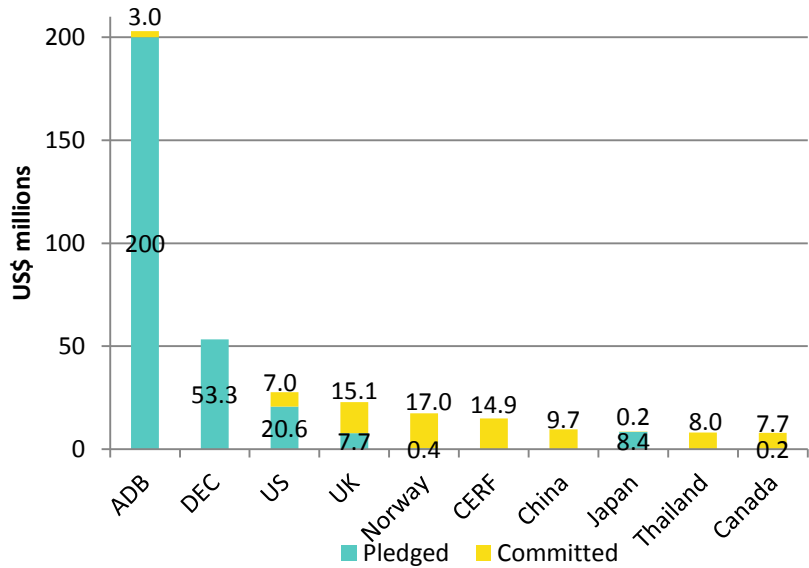


Source: UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Data downloaded 7 May 2015.

Note: US: United States. EU: European Union. UK: United Kingdom. CHF: Common Humanitarian Fund. CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund; ADB: Asian Development Bank; ECHO: European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department. CERF is included for illustrative purposes; it is officially a delivery channel.

**Norway is the largest government donor to the crisis**, followed by the **United Kingdom (UK) and China**. Between them, these three donors have given 35% of total funding so far. The top five donors (including the CERF) have given 54% of total funding. The importance of donors from the region in the response, particularly those outside of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), is particularly notable. China and Thailand are within the top 10 donors. China, Thailand and India have collectively provided 19% of funding thus far.

Figure 2: Top donors including outstanding pledges and contributions/commitments



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data.

Note: CERF is included for illustrative purposes; it is officially a delivery channel. Data downloaded 7 May 2015. DEC: UK Disasters Emergency Committee.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has recently pledged an additional US\$200 million to the crisis response, which equates to just under half of the total requirements for the UN flash appeal (updated on 7 May 2015 to value of US\$423 million). If all donors were to convert their remaining pledges and commitments into contributions, this would place the ADB as the largest donor to the crisis, providing a contribution that is almost four times as large as the second largest donor, the UK Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) (the combined value of outstanding pledges and commitments for DEC totals US\$53 million).

### 3. Appeals and response plans

The UN has launched [an initial flash appeal for Nepal](#) requesting US\$415 million from donors to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs within a 3-month period, targeting over 8 million affected people (this value has since been updated to US\$423, see above). The appeal is currently largely underfunded, with only 6% of requirements currently funded at US\$27.5 million. Once committed, outstanding pledges to the appeal of US\$6.5 million would bring the proportion funded fractionally higher to 7%. US\$92.3 million has been committed or

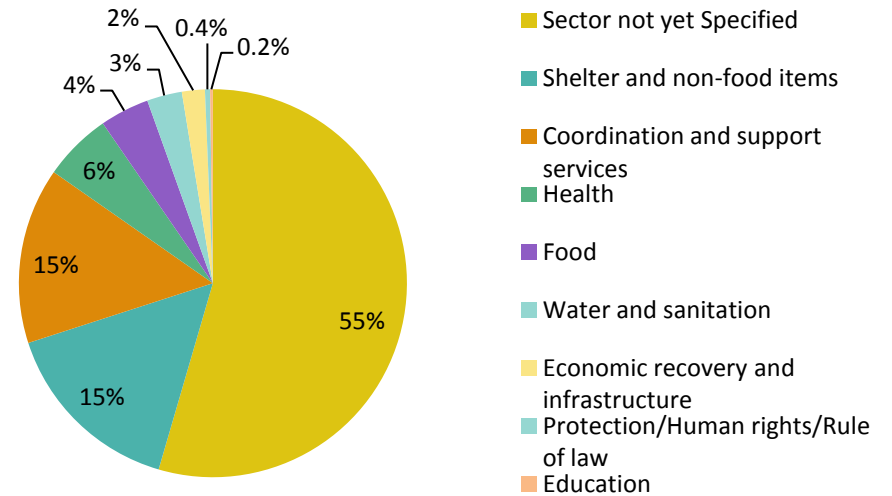
contributed outside of the appeal, and a further US\$314 million remains in uncommitted pledges to the crisis outside of the appeal.

This appeal is the first UN-coordinated appeal for Nepal since 2010, when US\$123 million was requested for the Nepal Humanitarian Transition Appeal. Prior to 2010 and following the Consolidated Appeal for Nepal 2005–2006, there were appeals every year for transitional support.

### 4. Funding to sectors

The largest proportion of funding to Nepal since the crisis has been allocated to the ‘sector not yet specified’ (55%), followed jointly by ‘Coordination and support services’ and ‘Shelter and non-food items’ (both 15%), and health (6%).

Figure 3: Humanitarian funding to Nepal since the earthquake, by sector



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 7 May 2015.

The UN Nepal flash appeal identifies ‘food security’ as the top priority sector for funding (funding requirements total US\$128 million; 30% of total requirements), yet, as per reporting to the UN OCHA’s FTS, the ‘food’ sector has only received 5% of funding for the crisis. ‘Health’

### 3 | Nepal earthquake crisis

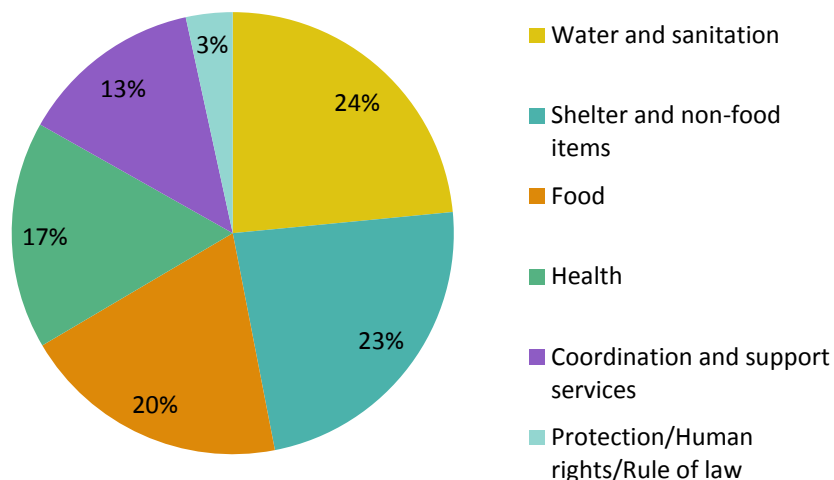
was identified in the [appeal document](#) as the second highest priority for funding (requirements totally US\$78 million; 19% of total requirements), yet has only received 6% of funding.

## 5. Pooled funding as part of the response

### i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

In 2014, Nepal was the 43rd largest CERF recipient, receiving only 0.4% of total CERF allocations (US\$1.9 million). As a result of CERF funding to Nepal since the crisis, Nepal is currently the third largest recipient of CERF funding in 2015, having received US\$15 million to date (9.5% of total CERF allocations for 2015). All CERF funding to Nepal to date has been made under the ‘rapid response’ window.

Figure 4: CERF funding allocations to Nepal by sector, 2015



Source: CERF. Data downloaded 7 May 2015.

Table 1: CERF funding allocations to Nepal by sector, 2015

Sector	Funding allocation
Water and sanitation	US\$ 3.5 million
Shelter and non-food items	US\$ 3.5 million
Health	US\$ 2.5 million
Food	US\$ 2.9 million
Coordination and support services - Logistics	US\$ 2 million
Protection	US\$ 0.5 million

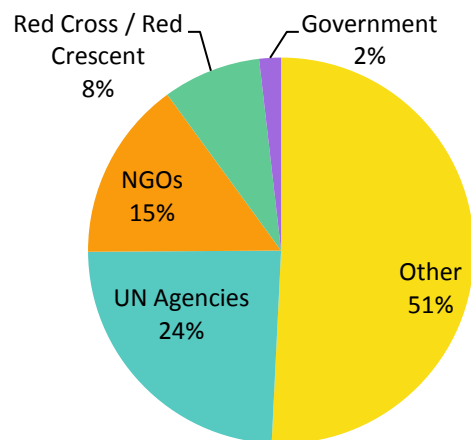
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 7 May 2015.

The largest proportion of CERF funding to Nepal since the crisis has been allocated to projects within the ‘Water and sanitation’ sector (24%) being implemented by UNICEF, followed by the ‘Shelter and non-food items’ sector (23%) being delivered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), followed by ‘food’ sector (20%) being delivered by the World Food Programme (WFP), and the ‘health’ sector (17%) being delivered by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. As outlined in section 5 above, the flash appeal for Nepal identifies the food and health sectors as the top two priority sectors for funding.

## 6. Channels of delivery

With most funding reported to the FTS currently coded as ‘other’ with regards to the ‘appealing agency,’ it is difficult to analyse the proportional breakdown of different channels used in the response to the crisis. However, on the basis of the information available and as reported to the FTS, it appears that **the largest proportion of funding has been channelled through UN agencies (24%), followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (15%), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement (8%), and government (2%).**

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to Nepal since the earthquake, by channel



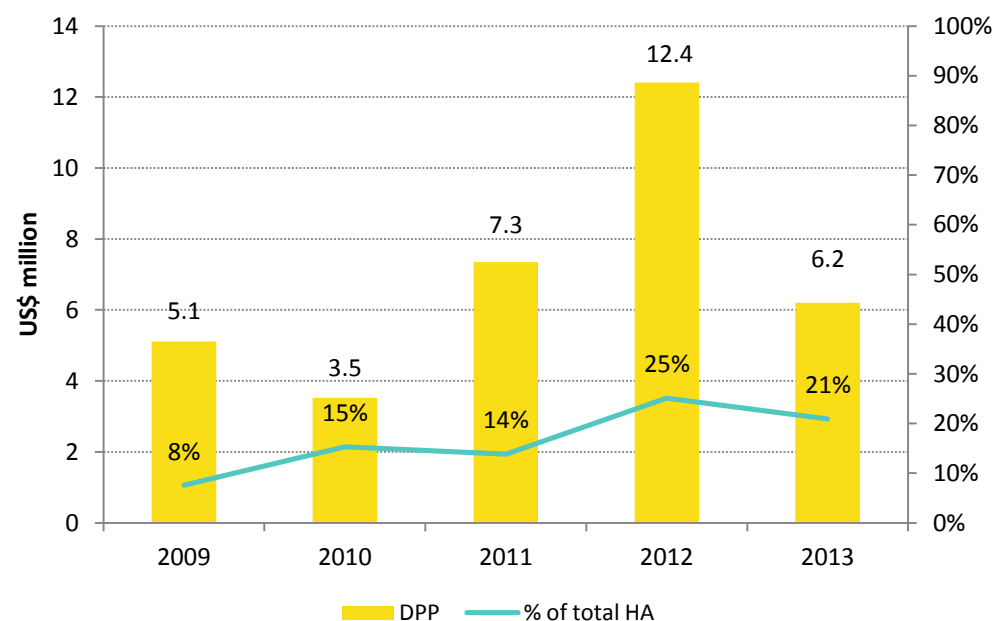
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 8 May 2015.

Given that the government has taken on the role of coordinating the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and establishment of the Prime Minister’s Disaster Relief Fund, the proportion of funding allocated to the government may increase in the future.

### 7. Disaster, prevention and preparedness (DPP) funding to Nepal prior to the earthquake

**Total humanitarian funding to DPP in Nepal increased between 2009 and 2012, but then halved from \$12.4million in 2012 to \$6.2 million in 2013.** The proportion of humanitarian assistance allocated to DPP prior to the crisis increased from 8% in 2009 to 21% in 2013. However, humanitarian funding to DPP in Nepal is significantly lower than that in other disaster-prone countries. In 2013, humanitarian funding to DPP in Nepal totalled US\$6.2 million in comparison to US\$73 million in Bangladesh and US\$58 million in Indonesia. Figures for DPP funding in Nepal for 2014 and 2015 are not yet available.

Figure 6: Humanitarian funding to disaster prevention and preparedness, 2009–2013



Source: OECD DAC CRS. Data downloaded on 15 April 2015.

Note: Only analysis of humanitarian funding is captured, development funding is not included. Humanitarian Assistance (HA) consists of DPP; emergency food aid; material relief assistance and services; reconstruction relief and rehabilitation; and relief co-ordination; protection and support services.

The top donors to DPP in Nepal over the 2009–2013 period were the EU (US\$12 million), the UK (US\$ 8million) and the US (US\$5 million).

The Government of Nepal, humanitarian agencies and donors over the last decade were aware of the risk of an earthquake in Nepal and had reportedly begun planning preventative and response measures, thereby identifying the need for greater investments in disaster risk reduction (DRR). See report from UN OCHA on [preparations for an earthquake from 2013](#).

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UNOCHA FTS data downloaded 7 May 2015, pm