

Humanitarian funding analysis: Earthquake in northern Pakistan



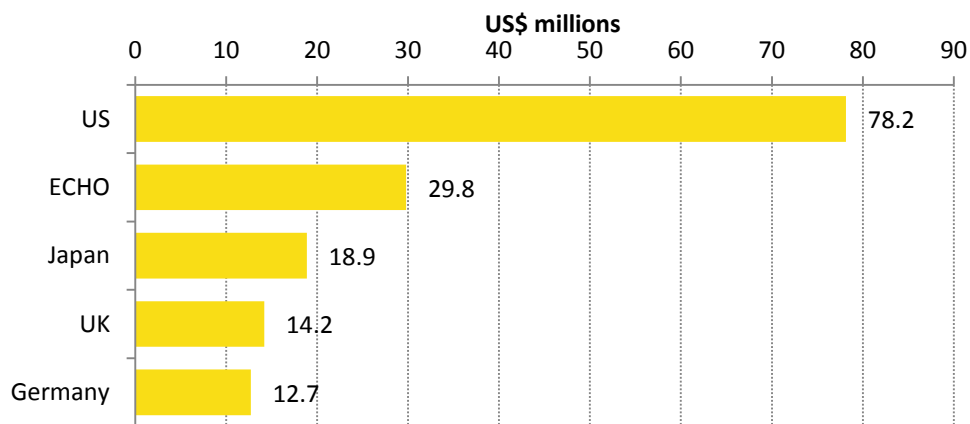
1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$281.4 million** of humanitarian assistance to Pakistan so far in 2015. This includes US\$61.1 million of domestic funding from the Government of Pakistan.
- There is currently no funding reported in response to the recent earthquake.
- The UN-coordinated [Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2015](#) requested **US\$433.8 million** from donors to respond to humanitarian needs in the country from January to March. The appeal is currently **43% funded at US\$187.2 million**.
- The United States (US) is the largest donor in 2015 having contributed US\$78.2 million so far, accounting for 28% of total funding to date.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to Pakistan

Donors have committed or contributed US\$281.4 million of humanitarian funding to Pakistan so far in 2015. There are currently no uncommitted pledges reported to the FTS.

Figure 1: Five largest international humanitarian donors to Pakistan, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

Note: US: United States. ECHO: European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department.

So far in 2015, the **US** is the largest government donor to the country, providing combined commitments and contributions of **US\$78.2 million**, followed by **the EU institutions (US\$29.8 million)**, and Japan (**US\$18.9 million**). These three donors currently account for 45% of the total humanitarian funding to Pakistan in 2015.

The total funding reported to the FTS in 2015 so far includes US\$61.1 million in domestic funding from the Government of Pakistan to the World Food Programme (WFP) to improve food security and livelihoods of displaced people.

3. Pledges in response to the earthquake

In response to the 26 October earthquake pledges of assistance have been reported in the media to assist affected regions in both Afghanistan and Pakistan including from China, India and the United Nations¹. There are currently no specified financial pledges reported.

4. Appeals and response plans

The UN-coordinated [Pakistan Humanitarian Strategic Plan 2015](#) requested **US\$433.8 million** from donors to respond to humanitarian needs in the country over the January–March period. Currently it is **43% funded at US\$187.2 million**. A further US\$61 million has been committed or contributed outside the appeal. One of the four strategic objectives of the plan is to enhance future emergency responses through strengthened national and sub-national preparedness and response capacity.

In the last five years, there have been two UN-coordinated appeals in response to flooding in Pakistan: the [Pakistan Rapid Response Plan Floods 2011](#) covering the September 2011–March 2012 period, which requested US\$357 million and was 44% covered; and the 2012 [Pakistan Early Recovery Framework](#), which requested US\$441 million and was 18% covered.

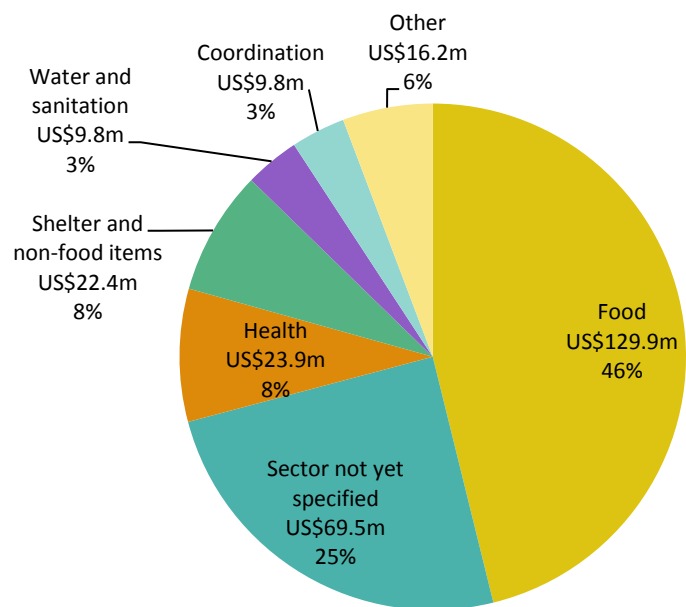
5. Funding to sectors

The **largest proportion of funding to Pakistan in 2015 so far is allocated to food (46%; US\$129.9 million)**, followed by 'sector not yet specified' (25%; US\$69.5 million) and health (8%; US\$23.9 million). The least funded sectors are agriculture (0.2%; US\$0.6 million), education (1%; US\$4.2 million), economic recovery and infrastructure (2%; US\$4.9 million) and protection (2%; US\$6.6 million).

¹ <http://english.cri.cn/12394/2015/10/27/4201s901461.htm>

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Figure 2: Humanitarian funding to Pakistan by IASC sector, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

Note: 'Other' includes economic recovery and infrastructure, education, protection/human rights/rule of law and agriculture, each with less than US\$7 million. If funding is given in an un-earmarked manner and not yet applied by the recipient agency to a particular project and sector, FTS shows the funding under the heading 'Sector not yet specified'. IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

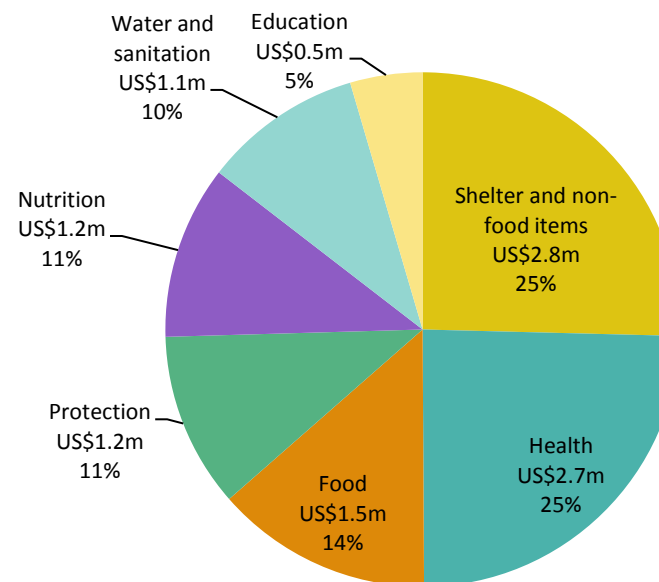
6. Pooled funding as part of the response

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Pakistan has been allocated US\$11 million in funding from the CERF in 2015, making it the 11th largest recipient and accounting for 2.9% of all CERF allocations so far this year. The sectors with the highest volumes of funding through the CERF were shelter and non-food items with US\$2.8 million, health with US\$2.7 million and food with US\$1.5 million.

All disbursements in 2015 have been made through the Rapid Response window.

Figure 3: CERF funding to Pakistan by sector, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN CERF data. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

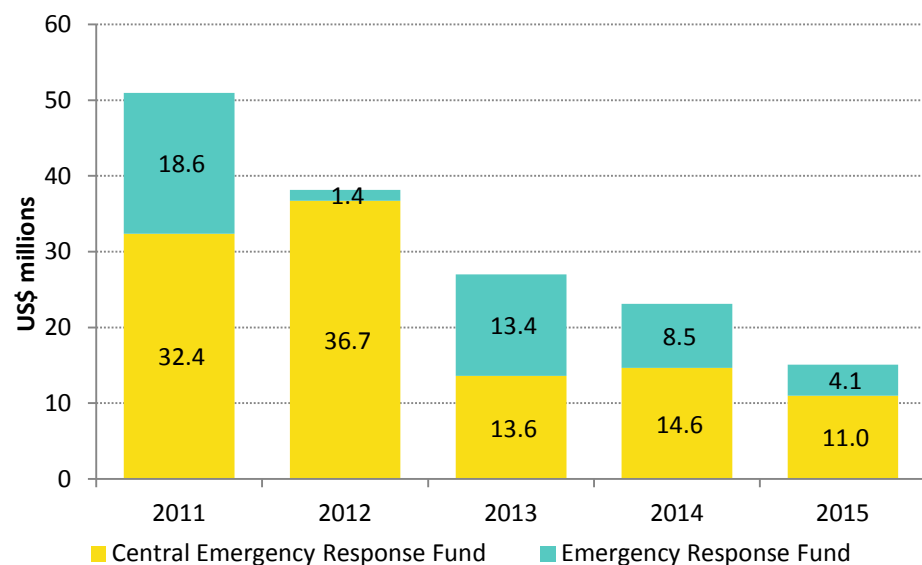
ii. Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

In 2015, US\$4.1 million has been allocated to Pakistan from the ERF. The majority of the funds (86%) were allocated via non-governmental organisations (NGOs), while 4% was allocated through private organisations and foundations and 10% through multilateral agencies.

The main contributors to the fund in 2015 were the UK with US\$3.1 million and Sweden with US\$2 million. US\$1 million is still to be disbursed.

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Figure 4: CERF and ERF funding to Pakistan, 2011–2015

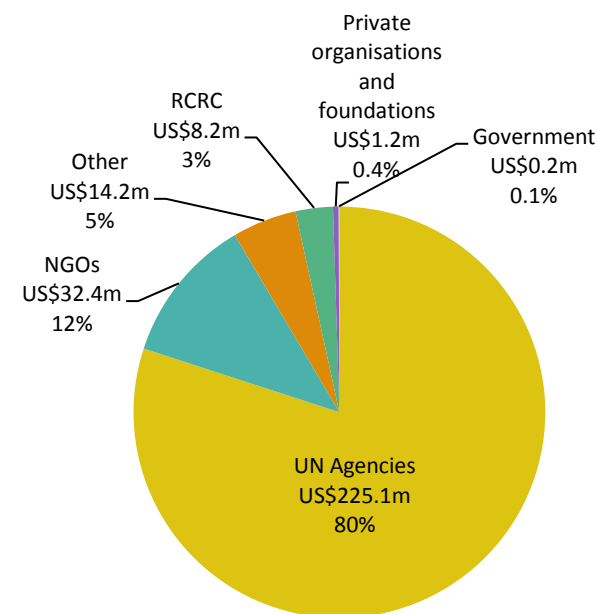


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

7. Funding channels

The largest proportion of funding to Pakistan in 2015 has been allocated through the UN agencies (80%), followed by NGOs (12%). The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) received 7% of funding. Over 65% of the funding through the multilaterals was given via the WFP at US\$147.3 million.

Figure 5: Humanitarian assistance to Pakistan by funding channel, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

8. Disaster risk reduction

The government of Pakistan prioritisation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) increased in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake. A legal framework to enable the effective functioning of Pakistan’s disaster management system was established in 2010 through the [National Disaster Management \(NDM\) Act](#). In February 2013, a [national disaster risk reduction policy](#) was approved by the National Disaster Management Commission headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

The 2010 NDM act included the establishment of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and a National Disaster Management Fund². The fund is estimated to amount to one

² See page 18 National Disaster Management Act <https://www.ifrc.org/docs/IDRL/-%20To%20add/Pakistan%20NDMAAct2010.pdf>

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billion Pakistani Rupees (PKR). The Pakistan government increased its annual budget allocation to the NDMA from PKR 93 million in 2011–2012 to PKR 169 million in 2014–2015³.

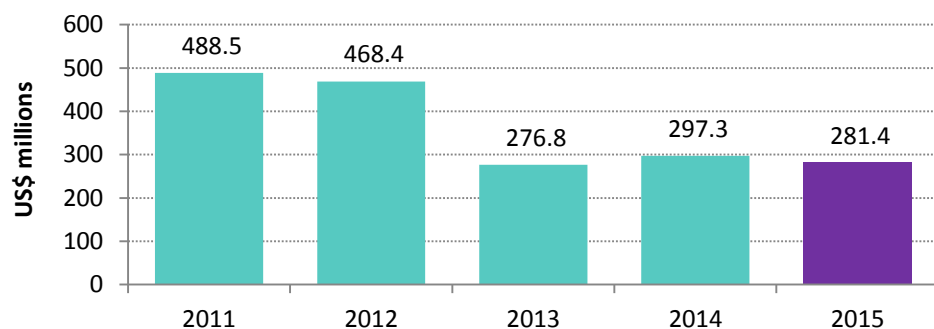
Despite these investments, the [National progress report](#) on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013–2015), carried out in March 2015, highlights a lack of financial resources as a current constraint for investing in DRR in the country.

The 2015 Humanitarian Preparedness Plan prepared by OCHA’s Humanitarian Country Team in July 2015 complemented national efforts by aiming to mitigate the impact of disasters and contribute to humanitarian readiness through coordinated preparedness planning. It estimates requirements at US\$245 million.

9. Humanitarian funding trends to Pakistan (historic)

Total funding to Pakistan in 2015 so far is over US\$200 million less than in 2011 when US\$488.5 million was provided. High volumes of funding in 2011 and 2012 were the result of severe flooding in Pakistan in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Figure 6: Humanitarian funding to Pakistan, 2011–2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 27 October 2015.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Pakistan and other crises see UN OCHA’s FTS: fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

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³ See page 12 of the national progress report of the HFA

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/42312_PAK_NationalHFAProgress_2013-15.pdf