

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Focus and Key Activities

1. On 26 April 2015, the day after the initial earthquake, the Government of Nepal appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister’s Disaster Relief Fund for relief and rescue operations. On 27 April 2015, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided a \$3 million grant to meet humanitarian needs immediately after the disaster. Both public and private donors, including the Government of Japan, the Government of Australia, and the Government of Bhutan, also contributed for the initial humanitarian needs.

2. On 29 April 2015, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs issued a flash appeal for \$422 million to provide life-saving assistance to the people affected by the earthquake. The flash appeal was intended to support camp coordination and camp management; early recovery; education; emergency shelter; food; health; logistics; nutrition; protection; emergency telecommunications; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (Table 1).

Table 1: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Flash Appeal: Key Partners

Type of Support	Key Partners
Coordination	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator
Camp coordination and camp management	International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations Office for Project Services
Early recovery	International Labour Organization; IOM; United Nations Capital Development Fund; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); United Nations Volunteers
Education	UNESCO; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Emergency shelter	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); UN-Habitat; IOM
Food	World Food Programme (WFP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Health	United Nations Population Fund; World Health Organization; IOM; UNICEF
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF; WFP; World Health Organization
Protection	United Nations Population Fund; UNICEF; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; UNHCR
Emergency telecommunications	WFP
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	UNICEF; UN-Habitat; United Nations Volunteers

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

3. On 15 May 2015, the government announced its intention to conduct a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), a multisector and multi-donor exercise based on a joint framework adopted by the European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), and World Bank. The PDNA secretariat was established at the National Planning Commission (NPC) headed by the vice chairman of the NPC.

4. A key PDNA objective was to assess the impact of the earthquake and define a recovery strategy, including its funding implications. The PDNA produced a report including (i) an assessment of the damage and recovery needs in the affected sectors and districts; (ii) a socioeconomic analysis of the impacts of the earthquake; (iii) a summary of priority recovery and reconstruction needs for the short, medium, and long term; and (iv) a long-term recovery strategy that seeks to address these needs as well as reduce disaster risks and promote

resilience. The PDNA comprises over 20 sector and thematic groups, and each group is organized by a lead donor agency with a core team from various agencies (Table 2).

Table 2: Post Disaster Needs Assessment Sectors and Team Composition

Sector	Lead Donor Agency	Core Team
Housing and human settlements	World Bank	ADB, UNDP, UN-Habitat, JICA, ILO, IOM, UNOPS, USAID
Health and nutrition	WHO	World Bank, WFP, USAID, UNICEF, FAO, United Nations Population Fund, UNAIDS
Education	ADB, UNICEF	EU, World Bank, USAID, UNESCO, UNOPS, WFP, JICA
Cultural heritage	UNESCO	JICA, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Transport	ADB	World Bank, JICA, ILO, UNOPS, WFP, SIDA
Water and sanitation	World Bank, UNICEF	World Bank, ADB, JICA, WHO, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, Finnish International Development Agency, USAID
Electricity	WB	World Bank, ADB, UNDP, JICA, European Investment Bank
Communication	ADB	UNDP
Community infrastructure	UNDP	ILO, IOM, UNOPS, WFP, USAID, JICA
Irrigation	ADB	UNOPS, WFP, USAID, JICA
Commerce and industry	World Bank and IFC	World Bank, IFC, ADB, UNDP, ILO
Tourism	World Bank and IFC	World Bank, IFC, UNESCO, ILO
Agriculture and Livestock	FAO	FAO, World Bank, ADB, USAID, ILO, WFP, IFAD, EU, SIDA
Financial Sector	World Bank, DFID	UNCDF, ILO, IOM
Environment and Forestry	UNDP	WHO, ILO, FAO, UNOPS, USAID
Employment and Livelihoods	World Bank	ADB, ILO, WFP, DFID, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, SIDA, JICA
Social Protection	ILO	ADB, World Bank, WFP, DFID, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, JICA
Disaster Risk Management	UNDP, JICA	ADB, World Bank, IOM, WHO, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, WFP, EU, European Investment Bank
Governance	UNDP	ADB, EU, DFID, JICA, USAID, SIDA
Gender, elderly person with disabilities and children's welfare	UNWOMEN	USAID, DFID, UNDP, WHO, United Nations Population Fund, IOM, UNAIDS
Macro-economic Impact Assessment	World Bank, International Monetary Fund	ADB, UNDP, ILO
Human Development Impact Assessment	UNDP	IOM, WFP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, WHO

ADB = Asian Development Bank; DFID = Department for International Development of the United Kingdom; EU = European Union; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ILO = International Labour Organization; IOM = International Organization for Migration; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; SIDA = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; UNCDF = United Nations Capital Development Fund; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UN-Habitat = United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund; UNOPS = United Nations Office for Project Services; UNWOMEN = United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women; USAID = United States Agency for International Development; WFP = World Food Programme; WHO = World Health Organization.

Source: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.

5. The government organized the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction on 25 June 2015 in Kathmandu to discuss strategies and a funding plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. At the conference, of the total estimated reconstruction needs of \$6.7 billion, \$4.4 billion was committed by donor countries. An estimated half of the commitments are grants and half are concessional loans. Pledges include \$1 billion from India, \$500 million from the People's Republic of China, \$260 million from Japan, \$130 million from the United States,

and \$100 million from the European Union. The government is planning a second conference in the second half of 2015 to formulate a reconstruction and rehabilitation plan, including funding.

B. Pre-Earthquake Donor Focus

6. **Disaster risk management.** Prior to the 2015 earthquake, most donors, including the World Bank, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the UN, focused on advance activities like disaster preparedness, mitigation and adaptation, and research on seismic activities in the Himalayan range. Owing to their support of climate and disaster resilient infrastructure, the World Bank and ADB have conducted multi-hazard risk assessments in urban areas to develop a database and baselines for risk financing in the public and private sectors. JICA supported the development of disaster-resilient capacities. Bilateral donors, including the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, the Government of Australia, the UN, and the European Commission, have been supporting national disaster risk management to improve response capacities; and build emergency storage, training, and strengthening capacities for disaster risk assessments and disease surveillance systems.

7. **Education sector.** ADB has supported technical and vocational education and training in Nepal since 1976; a number of other development partners including the World Bank, the UN, and the EU also supported technical vocational education and training. This support includes training provision, infrastructure development, institutional capacity building, and system development. In all cases, the aim has been, at least in part, to improve the employability of members of disadvantaged groups and give them the opportunity to earn a decent living. Since the mid-2000s, much of the funding has been targeted at private rather than public provision, contributing to the emergence and proliferation of private training providers.

8. **Financial sector.** ADB, in parallel with the World Bank, supported the development of finance sector for the government's 2006 financial sector reform program. The World Bank's financial sector reform program focused on restructuring major public banks, and developing key financial sector legislations since 2004. Under the Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program from 2006 to 2010,¹ ADB supported extending financial services to remote rural areas through small farmers' savings and credit cooperatives along with other reform activities. The Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, through cofinancing with the World Bank, supported improving legal and regulatory environment of the financial sector and addressing key constraints in access to finance since 2004.²

Table 3: Major Development Partners

Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
Education Sector			
ILO and FAO	Jobs for Peace	2009–2010	2.7
Government of Australia and ILO	Green Jobs in Asia	2010–2012	3.2
World Bank	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training	2011–2015	60.9

¹ ADB. 2006. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Sector Development Program Cluster of Loans, Asian Development Fund Grant, and Technical Assistance Grant to Nepal for the Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program*. Manila.

² Specific reform action included amending the Income Tax Act (2002), Commercial Bank Act (1974), Nepal Rastra Bank Act (2002), and Nepal Industrial Development Corporation Act (1990).

Korea International Cooperation Agency	Establishment of Technical Training Centre in Kathmandu	2011–2014	
Government of Finland	TVET Soft Skills Development in School Education	2012–2015	2.1
Financial Sector			
World Bank and DFID	Financial Sector Restructuring Program	2004–2009	75.5
World Bank and DFID	Financial Sector Stability Credit Program	2013–2015	30.0
ADB	Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program (Subprogram 1)	2006–2010	47.0
ADB	Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program (Subprogram 2)	2010–2014	72.1

ADB = Asian Development Bank, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, ILO = International Labour Organization, TVET = technical vocational education and training.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

C. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

9. In parallel with the PDNA, ADB initiated discussions on a rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance plan. ADB's response to the Nepal earthquake 2015 is threefold: (i) an Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund grant of \$3 million to meet humanitarian needs (approved on 27 May 2015), (ii) a loan of \$200 million for the Nepal Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project for school and rural infrastructure rehabilitation (approved on 24 June 2015),³ and (iii) a proposed grant of \$15 million from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction for disaster risk reduction and livelihood restoration for earthquake-affected communities.

10. Regarding assistance by development partners, the World Bank pledged to reallocate undisbursed resources to the reconstruction effort. The World Bank also plans to provide budget support to Nepal in the amount of \$100 million from its International Development Association resources. It also pledged to reallocate up to \$200 million from the existing portfolio for the recovery and reconstruction, and provide an additional \$200 million for a house reconstruction program. JICA is focusing on the housing and education sectors, in addition to general disaster risk reduction activities for increasing disaster resiliency. The United States Agency for International Development announced \$130 million of emergency relief and early recovery assistance to Nepal, including establishing about 1,000 temporary learning centers and distributing cash for work for livelihood recovery at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction on 25 June 2015. The various agencies of the UN are collectively supporting community-based disaster risk management activities, and improvements in health and child education and social protection programs. The UN community has also proposed technical assistance for the restoration of cultural heritage and tourism, which is Nepal's dominant revenue-generating sector.

D. Summary and Recommendations

11. At its second conference planned in the second half in 2015 to formulate a reconstruction and rehabilitation plan (para. 5), the government is expected to confirm reconstruction projects with development partners. The government plans to establish a high-

³ ADB. 2015. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan and Technical Assistance Grant to Nepal for the Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project*. Manila.

level National Reconstruction Authority to expedite the implementation of reconstruction programs and to serve as a central executing agency to implement donor-funded reconstruction projects. The second conference and the planned National Reconstruction Authority are expected to be main platforms for donor coordination. ADB's Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project includes a technical assistance grant to support the operation of the National Reconstruction Authority. ADB will continue to engage with the government and donor communities for reconstruction and rehabilitation planning through donor conferences and local consultations.