Trends in Disaster Philanthropy

Examining 15 Years of Disaster Giving to the Asia-Pacific





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 04 Introduction
- **09** The Big Picture: Total Disaster Grantmaking
- **16** Digging Deeper Into the Data: Funding Trends by Phase (2005-2019)
- **21** Funding Disaster Preparedness
- 23
- Conclusion



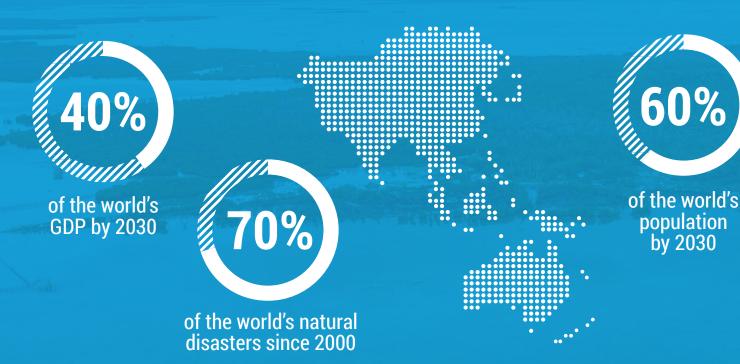
Appendices

INTRODUCTION

The devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit Asia in 2004 marked the beginning of a new era in disaster philanthropy. The event affected 14 countries and led to record-breaking damages and lives lost. As the catastrophe unfolded, media attention was high and charitable giving surged, topping an estimated \$10 billion. Despite the generous backing, the response was seen as flawed and inefficeint. Governments, multi-laterals, international NGOs, and local groups scrambled to coordinate, but bureaucratic speedbumps stalled their progress and left high-risk communities more vulnerable.

The sector has since grown and evolved. We now have a well-established tax-incentive structure for philanthropy in the U.S., and companies like Give2Asia help private donors fund programs more sustainably and responsibly. Private donors are generally thought to be free from institutional bias and inefficiency. However, the consensus is that the private sector is not doing enough to support local actors and fill the gaps left by governments in times of crisis. As extreme weather events become more frequent and severe in the Asia-Pacific, thoughtful disaster programming is no longer optional – it is a humanitarian imperative.

The Asia-Pacific is the fastest-growing region in the world – and the most disaster-prone.



In this report, we dig deep into Give2Asia's disaster grantmaking portfolio to examine the performance of our programs, highlight trends in disaster programming, and elevate the sector's understanding so we can respond more effectively to future events. We hope that sharing our data leads to more transparency and learning in the sector. We set out to answer the following questions:

- What have been the overall trends in disaster giving and grant making to the Asia-Pacific since 2005?
- Is disaster philanthropy prioritizing long-term needs of communities?
- Does the data elucidate insights in donor behavior that can push the sector to fund more effectively moving forward?

Key Findings

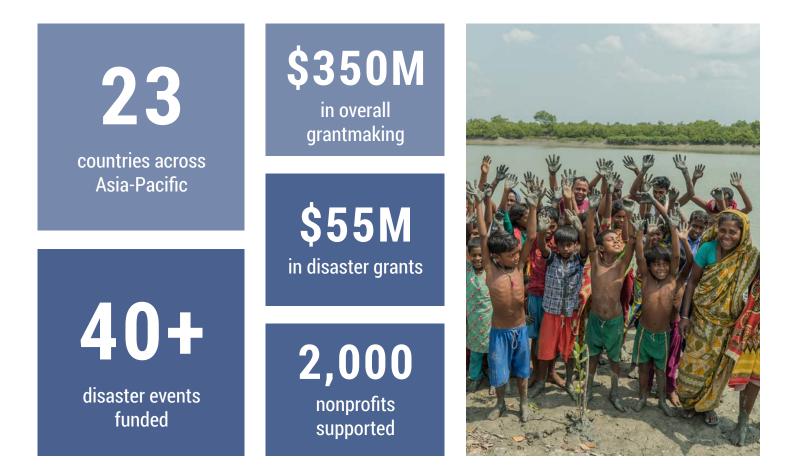
- Mid/long-term recovery programming received more funding than immediate relief, indicating that Give2Asia has helped steward donors towards thoughtful disaster philanthropy.
- Funding for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and resiliency has steadily increased since 2004.
- Infrastructure and health received the highest allocation of funding across all sectors in the aftermath of disasters.
- 79% of funding supported local organizations.

About the Data

This analysis is based on Give2Asia's internal disaster data from 589 grants from January 1, 2005 - September 1, 2019. Contribution data includes donations made by individuals to Give2Asia's disaster campaigns, corporations and employee giving to corporate foundation funds, and gifts from high net-worth individuals and family foundations.

This report used a mixed-methods approach, analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data through statistical software. While funding data was available on all disaster grants, differences in the depth of information provided in grantee reports impacted the detail with which we could glean comprehensive insights. These limitations did not significantly impact overall trends reported here.

Give2Asia Grantmaking by the Numbers



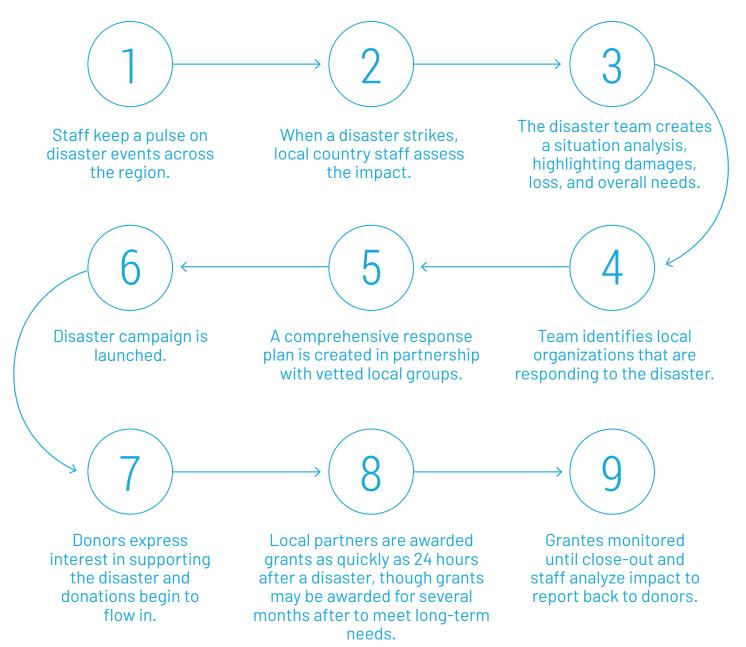
As one of the largest advised grantmaker to Asia, Give2Asia acts as a strategic partner to private donors, working on the ground in more than 23 countries across the Asia-Pacific. Since 2001, Give2Asia has worked with corporations, individuals, and family foundations to channel over \$350 million into charitable causes, supporting 2,000 nonprofits in Asia. Over \$55 million of that funding has gone to 40 disaster events, and Give2Asia has played a critical role in its programming, helping donors identify trusted local partners in greatest need and ensuring funds are managed with accountability. Give2Asia's grantmaking portfolio typically focuses on private philanthropy grantmaking supporting with work of in-country organizations dealing with both immediate response and mid-to-long-term recovery

Give2Asia's Approach to Disasters

The primary goal of Give2Asia's disaster program is to promote local practices and organizations that meet the immediate needs of affected communities while also prioritizing long-term recovery activities that reduce future risks.

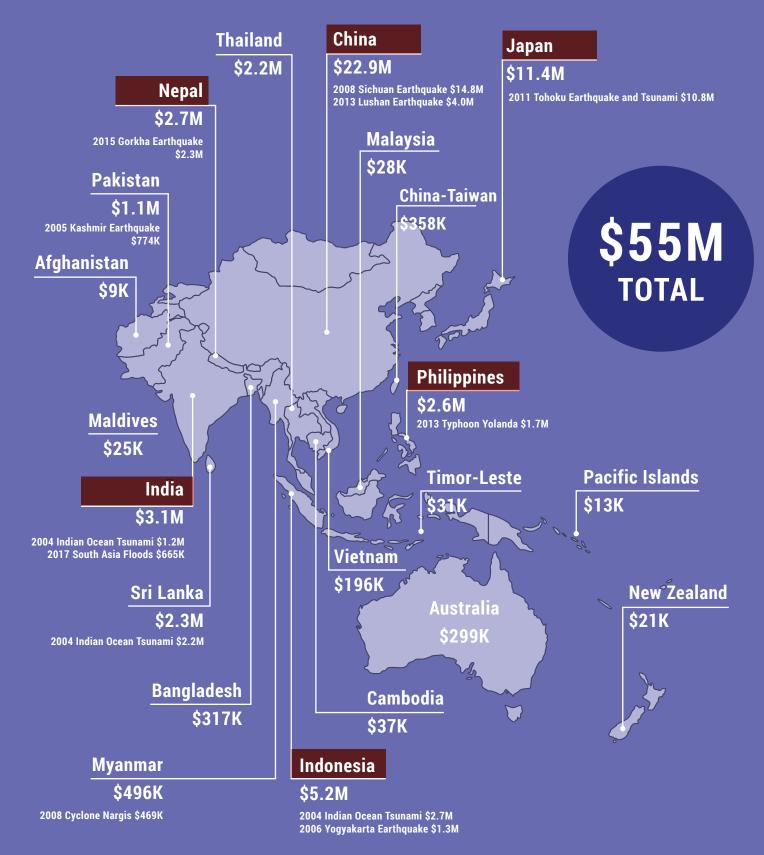
In all of the 23 countries we serve, our partnerships with nonprofit organizations allow us to tap into a ready network of local groups responding to disasters. This model is key to our ability to quickly mobilize funds in the aftermath of an event, but also build long-lasting programs that support communities well after the headlines fade.

How the Disaster Grantmaking Process Works at Give2Asia



THE BIG PICTURE

Total Disaster Giving by Country/Region (2005-2019)



Phases of the Disaster Cycle

RELIEF First 3 months following a disaster Short-term, immediate relief is the top priority in the days and weeks after a disaster occurs. Bringing aid in the form of emergency supplies, medicine, food, water, and shelter helps reduce the catastrophic impact a disaster has on a community. Effective relief minimizes displacement, disease, starvation, and socio-economic instability; it is the first phase in humanitarian support after a disaster.

Following a disaster, long-term recovery is the next priority after relief. The length of the recovery period depends on the level of damage and the amount of economic support available. This phase typically involves more complex and dynamic programs that focus on areas like infrastructure, psychosocial support, education, health systems, and financial support. The goal is to stabilize, restore, and rebuild communities so they can return to normal social operations. **RECOVERY** After 3 months, can last months or years

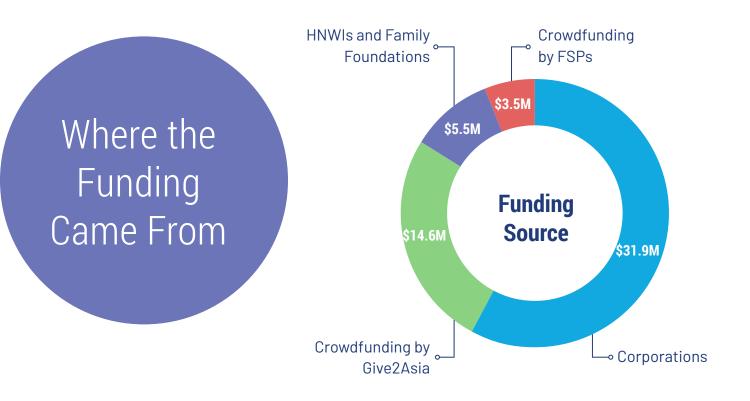
RESILIENCY Before or after a

disaster

Ongoing resiliency efforts help strengthen vulnerable communities. These campaignsaimtoprevent disasters from occurring in the first place, and mitigate and reduce the consequences in the aftermath of an event. Programming happens before disaster events take place or on the long road to rebuilding afterwards. Resiliency activities focus on risk reduction, preparedness, capacity building, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and early warning systems.

Organizations will often create programs that address two or three of these phases simultaneously to prioritize risk reduction and long-term planning in the wake of an event. By including multiple phases, organizations are able to focus on both short- and long-term planning during a crisis.

MULTI-PHASE RESPONSE



CROWDFUNDING BY GIVE2ASIA

Unrestricted gifts to Give2Asia are earmarked for a specific disaster. Give2Asia's staff and board select the organizations and scope of the grants.

CORPORATIONS

U.S.-based multinational companies make decisions about how much money they will give to a disaster and where that money will go. Give2Asia often helps by scoping local partners and suggesting contextualized programming with their local country teams.

HIGH-NET-WORTH INDIVIDUALS (HNWIS) AND FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

Like corporations, these private individuals and their foundations direct the funding. Give2Asia assists with scoping local partners and suggesting contextualized programming.

CROWDFUNDING BY FISCALLY SPONSORED PARTNERS (FSPs)

Local nonprofit groups fundraise through a personalized donation platform that Give2Asia provides. The fiscally sponsored organization makes decisions about the scope of programming.

CROWDFUNDING BY GIVE2ASIA

Crowdfunded campaigns allow anyone to contribute to a cause, no matter how small their donation. Give2Asia provides a donation platform for disasters so the public can easily support its response and recovery plans. Donors who give through this channel generally want Give2Asia to scope and manage the grant as opposed to setting up their own advised fund. Donations are pooled and then granted at Give2Asia's discretion. Historically, 41% of Give2Asia's unrestricted disaster giving came from corporate donors, and 59% came from individuals and families, with donations ranging from \$2 - \$100,000.

What Motivates Donors

CORPORATIONS

Disasters are hugely disruptive for global corporations. They can shut down supply chains and markets completely, damage offices, ground operations, and impact the lives of local employees, along with their families and communities. Corporations will occasionally fund high-media disaster events regardless of their stake in the location. However, they typically prioritize locations where they have a business interest or global office. Many corporations will set up employee giving campaigns and match contributions to show support for their international staff. Local employees can play a key role in the corporate response, advising headquarters on which organizations to support. Give2Asia often helps to shortlist trusted partners and scope their programs.

HNWIs AND FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

Unlike corporations, which are primarily motivated by business interests, individuals and families tend to give based on personal connections to the event. Asian-diaspora communities from countries impacted by a given disaster are often the first to donate. Their generosity surges in the immediate aftermath of disasters, when shock and grief are highest. While corporations seek funding advice from their local staff, HNWIs and families often work with Give2Asia to find local groups that fall under the radar of large INGOs and ensure their money reaches the communities most in need.

CROWDFUNDING BY FSPs

Local organizations can crowdfund through their own donation pages on Give2Asia's website. The funds they collect go directly into their campaigns and are implemented at their discretion, though Give2Asia does require reporting on fund utilization. In general, donors who give through this mechanism are already familiar with the groups and support them outside of a given disaster. Give2Asia often helps to promote specific organizations to drive more visibility to their efforts. Given the lower administrative burden for these funds, it is often the most expeditious way to get money directly to communities in the immediate aftermath.

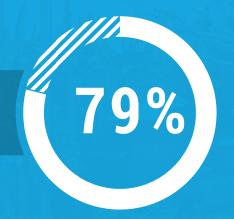
WHO WE FUNDED

A Snapshot of the Grantees

293

number of organizations that we partnered with for disaster programs

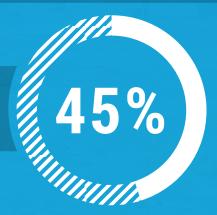






length of our longest-tenured partnership: the Centre for Environment and Education, India

number of grantees with annual budgets under \$500K since 2012, showing significant support for smaller, sub-national organizations



21 GRANTS

highest number of disaster grants received by a single organization: the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

Why Local Matters

From both an international development and donor perspective, supporting community-based work has the highest return on investment as local nonprofits are best positioned to understand their community's needs, develop contextualized solutions, and commit to long-term impact and sustainability. International funding, however, rarely trickles down to the local level where communities need it most, particularly during a disaster. Give2Asia works at the local level to fill this gap and support localized programming across our portfolio, putting the needs of communities first everytime.

Disaster Spotlight

CHINA 2008 Sichuan Earthquake

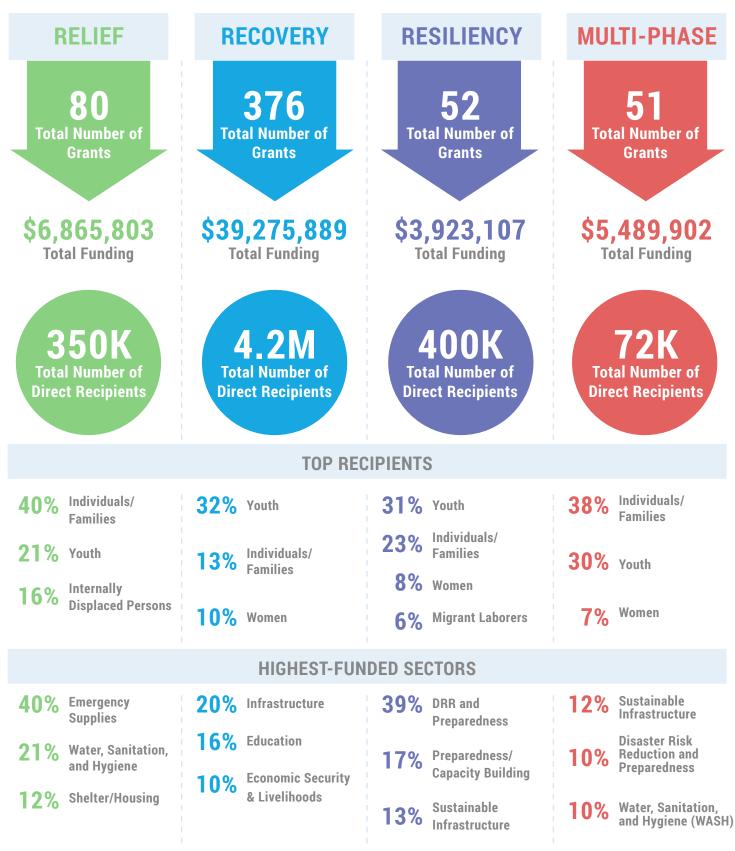


On May 12, 2008, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake occurred in south-central China. In all, over 70,000 people died, 4.8 million were displaced, and \$150 billion was done in damages in cities and rural communities. 5,000 students were killed and 7,444 schools were wrecked due to poor construction materials.² The earthquake was one of the most destructive disasters in China's history.

Give2Asia's disaster program raised nearly \$15 million dollars for relief, recovery, and resiliency efforts in the wake of the earthquake, the second-largest funder globally for this disaster. Corporations gave nearly \$12 million, followed by \$2.5 million from HNWIs/FF, and more than \$600,000 from Give2Asia campaign funds. Programmatic priorities included more than \$4 million for rebuilding schools, \$3.3 million for shelter and emergency supplies, and \$1 million for building healthcare centers. Given the extensive work required to rebuild communities, many initiatives were funded well into 2013, 5 years after the earthquake.

DIGGING DEEPER INTO THE DATA

Funding Trends by Phase (2005-2019)



Funding Trends by Donor (2005-2019)



What Donors Prioritized

The majority of funding across all donor groups went into recovery activities. This indicates Give2Asia has helped steward private donors towards thoughtful disater programming, going beyond immediate relief aid in the wake of disasters.

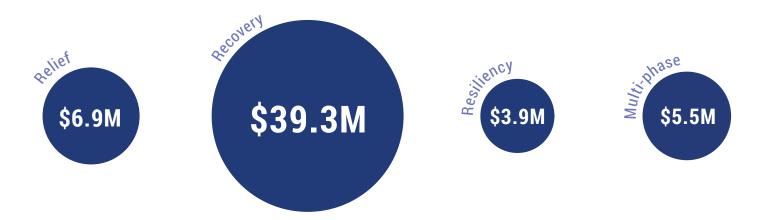
| | Relief | Recovery | Resiliency | Multi-phase |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Advised Corporate Funds | 9% | 73% | 8% | 10% |
| Crowdfunding by Give2Asia | 13% | 70% | 9% | 8% |
| HNWIs and Family Foundation Funds | 30% | 64% | 2% | 4% |
| Crowdfunding by FSPs | 12% | 62% | <1% | 26% |

In the philanthropic sector, corporate giving is generous. Corporate donors prioritize recovery efforts that extend beyond the first three months of immediate relief.

Comparing the way HNWIs and Family Foundations donors funded disaster phases within their own portfolio, data shows that they gave to relief at a higher ratio than other donor groups. Given a penchant for philanthropy with deep personal connections, this more reactive and emotionally-motivated giving follows trend.

The data shows a low commitment to resiliency work across donor groups. **Only 7% of funds across all donor groups were dedicated to disaster activities that were not tied to or a result of a specific disaster event, further highlighting the reactive behavior of donors in this sector and indicating vulnerable communities are not receiving adequate funding to better withstand future disasters.**

How Funds Were Distributed Across Disaster Phases



How Funds Were Distributed Across Sectors (US\$)

| 20.4M Infrastructure | 12.2M Health | 7.3M Economic Security & Livelihoods | 4.3M Disaster Risk Reduction |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 3.9M | 3.5M | 1.9M | 1.7M |
| Education | Relief Supplies | Advocacy | Other |

Infrastructure was by far the highest funded sector overall. The top priorities for infrastructure included rebuilding schools, strengthening water systems, and building social services centers for vulnerable groups.

This high funding follows given the the poor structural conditions during a disaster in many of the countries where events have taken place and the high costs of infrastructure projects. Disasters can cause large-scale damage, toppling buildings, destroying reservoirs, and washing out roads, effectively shutting down cities. Investments here are critical, if expensive.

Disaster Spotlight

JAPAN

2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami



On March 11, 2011, a 9.0 magnitude earthquake hit the northeast coast of Japan, triggering 40-mile-high tsunami waves.. It was one of the strongest Japanese earthquakes on record, causing catastrophic damages and more than 16,000 deaths.

The tsunami also made headlines because it triggered nuclear meltdowns at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, creating another disaster and forcing more evacuations. Together, the earthquake and tsunami caused \$200 billion in damages and economic losses, making it the most expensive natural disaster in history.³ Disaster programming for the Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami was focused on the real needs of particularly vulnerable groups.

Give2Asia's donors gave nearly \$11 million, providing more financial support to mental health and the elderly compared to any other country. This is significant, considering Japan has the largest elderly population in the world. Every organization that received funding discussed how problems in pre-disaster aging communities were worsening post-disaster due to inadequate government funding and loss of industry. This was especially true in rural communities that already lacked adequate health care, compounding mental illness and isolation within elderly communities. These grants stressed the need for the elderly to make strong bonds within their communities and participate in a wide range of activities that promote their autonomy.

FUNDING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Donors overwhelmingly give when there is a crisis. 92% of overall funding for disasters through Give2Asia happened in the wake of an event.

However, communities can be severely impacted by slow-onset disasters like droughts or experience multiple disasters at once. In fact, for climate-vulnerable regions, severe and recurrent disasters have become the new normal. Despite the clear advantage of funding resiliency and preparedness, the money fails to follow.

While Give2Asia encourages preparedness funding with all its external donors, commitments are hard to secure. To address the gap and move the needle toward resiliency, Give2Asia runs a program dedicated to preparedness.

8% OF FUNDING WENT INTO PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

Give2Asia's Disaster Preparedness Program

\$3.5M

MOBILIZED FOR DISASTER READINESS Now in its sixth year, the DisasterLink Program has mobilized over \$3.5 million for disaster readiness at the local level, directly impacting more than 86,000 people across 8 of the most disaster-prone countries in Asia.

86,000 PEOPLE IMPACTED ACROSS 8 COUNTRIES Since 2014, Give2Asia has been implementing the DisasterLink Program in eight Asian countries that are highly vulnerable to disasters. The program focuses on funding innovative programming at the community level, strengthening networks and capacities of local organizations, and educating donors on the importance of funding preparedness activities.

Key Components of the DisasterLink Program

Community of Practice

Our community of practice is a network supported by an online platform that currently links over 150 community-based organizations across the Asia-Pacific. This community connects local leaders who are working in disaster preparedness and climate resilience to exchange best practices within and across countries, with the ultimate goal of creating more disaster-resilient communities.



VEGETABLES ?

Innovative Grantmaking

A key component of this program is providing an opportunity for local organizations to create innovative solutions to disaster risk reduction. These grants prioritize scale and sustainability, local government engagement, and institutional strengthening so that programming is holistic and supporting the growth of a robust civil society sector across the region.

Donor Education

Give2Asia's wide network of corporate, individual, and family foundation donors serves as an important audience for key messaging around disaster preparedness. Most private philanthropy around disasters is given in reaction to disaster events even though there is a seven-fold ROI in funding preparedness and risk-reduction activities. Through DisasterLink, Give2Asia advocates for more responsible disaster giving to our donor network.

For more info, visit disasterlink.give2asia.org

CONCLUSION

Thoughtful disaster philanthropy in the Asia-Pacific is more important than ever as extreme weather events and climate uncertainty escalate. When we encourage donors to prioritize local needs and community-managed models, we help build stronger, more resilient societies and maximize our impact.

The data in this report demonstrates that Give2Asia's model of supporting local groups and prioritizing both immediate and longer-term needs has guided our donors toward more thoughtful grantmaking. Although the majority of funding went toward recovery efforts, funding for resiliency steadily increased over the past 15 years, demonstrating a notable shift in donors' overall approach to disaster philanthropy. These trends are encouraging, yet the sector as a whole still has much room to grow.

When we prioritize longer-term, multi-phase programming with a strong focus on resiliency, we give devastated communities a much greater chance at rebounding — and reduce the risk they face from future events. This comprehensive approach supports communities before, during, and after disaster events, setting them up for long-term sustainability.

As we commit to more forward-thinking approaches as a sector, we ask donors to do the same. We have an opportunity to demonstrate that complex programming works when you put communities at the center of all that we do.

Recommendations for the Sector:

- Continue investing more in **disaster risk reduction**, **preparedness**, **and resiliency**. The data shows that donor funding is inadequate, so communities are not being properly equipped for the next disaster.
- Increase attention to mental health and psychosocial support, given that disasters are incredibly traumatic for individuals and communities the effects of which can last for years.
- Explore programming focused on indigenous knowledge

 integrating local traditions and incorporating hyper-local actors.

 This currently represents less than 1% of overall disaster

 programming.

At Give2Asia, we are committed to deepening our understanding of the sector and sharing our learnings transparently to make a collective push toward progress in disaster philanthropy – and pave the way for a more sustainable future.

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- 5. "Grand Bargain." 2019. Agenda For Humanity. https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Grantmaking by Location and Disaster

| Location/DisasterTotal FundingLocation/DisasterTotal FundingChina\$22,915,574.27India\$3,125,024.992008 Sichuan Earthquake\$14,886,268.002004 Indian Ocean Tsunami\$1,210,730.002013 Lushan Earthquake\$4,006,618.672017 South Asia Floods\$665,000.00 |
|--|
| 2008 Sichuan Earthquake \$14,886,268.00 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami \$1,210,730.00 |
| |
| 2013 Lushan Earthquake \$4,006,618.67 2017 South Asia Floods \$665,000.00 |
| |
| Non-event \$2,585,888.00 2013 North India Floods \$293,237.03 |
| 2014 Ludian Earthquake \$686,969.60 Non-event \$246,656.00 |
| 2010 Qinghai Earthquake \$483,388.00 Cyclone Fani \$200,000.00 |
| 2010 Western China Floods \$115,189.00 2018 India Floods \$165,334.96 |
| Typhoon Morakot \$100,000.00 Dec 2015 India Floods \$101,000.28 |
| 2006 Tropical Storm Bilis \$33,980.00 Cyclone Thane \$82,000.00 |
| 2008 Chinese Winter Storms \$17,273.00 2014 Kashmir Floods \$47,937.00 |
| Japan \$11,380,962.00 2019 Kerala Floods \$27,245.30 |
| 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and 2009 India Floods \$25,000.00 |
| Tsunami \$10,853,240.02 India Foot and Mouth Disease |
| Non-event \$263,600.00 epidemic \$19,203.00 |
| Kumamoto Earthquake \$178,593.84 2005 Kashmir Earthquake \$13,683.42 |
| 2018 Japan Floods \$52,498.00 2015 Chennai Floods \$10,000.00 |
| 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake \$33,030.14 2010 Ladakh Floods \$7,500.00 |
| Indonesia \$5,241,221.76 2010 South India Flood \$5,498.00 |
| 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami \$2,749,396.00 2006 India Floods \$5,000.00 |
| 2006 Yogyakarta Earthquake \$1,371,939.00 Sri Lanka \$2,322,331.42 |
| 2018 Indonesia Earthquakes \$452,558.07 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami \$2,285,520.00 |
| Non-event \$312,429.26 2014 Sri Lanka Landslide \$18,629.42 |
| 2009 Sumatra Earthquake \$173,308.00 2016 Sri Lanka Flood \$18,182.00 |
| 2010 Mout Merapi Eruption \$84,298.00 Thailand \$2,226,676.26 |
| 2017 Agung Volcano Eruption \$66,441.41 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami \$911,309.00 |
| 2010 Mentawai Earthquake and 2011 Thailand Floods \$759,493.26 |
| Tsunami \$28,901.00 Non-event \$525,827.00 |
| 2016 Pidie Earthquake \$1,951.02 2010 Thailand Floods \$20,047.00 |
| Nepal \$2,724,212.05 Burma Cyclone \$10,000.00 |
| 2015 Nepal Earthquake \$2,335,008.09 Pakistan \$1,150,025.19 |
| Non-event \$241,291.96 2005 Pakistan Earthquake \$774,776.19 |
| 2017 South Asia Floods \$147,912.00 |
| Philippines \$2,585,412.97 2010 Pakistan Floods \$229,338.00 |
| Typhoon Yolanda \$1,741,739.34 2011 Sindh Floods \$101,160.00 |
| Non-event \$641,848.60 Baluchistan Earthquake \$27,690.00 |
| 2013 Pakistan Earthquake \$12,125.00 |
| Typhoon Washi/Sendong \$104,590.67 |
| Typhoon Washi/Sendong \$104,590.67 2007 Pakistan Floods \$4,936.00 Typhoon Bopha \$36,593.25 \$4,936.00 \$4,936.00 |
| Typhoon Washi/Sendong \$104,590.67 2007 Pakistan Floods \$4,936.00 |

Appendix 2. Sector by Donor Funding

| Sector | Corporate | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | HNWI/IFF | Fiscal Sponsorship | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Adaptation | | \$85,200.00 | | | \$85,200.00 |
| Advocacy | | \$757,551.00 | | | \$757,551.00 |
| Agriculture | \$63,351.00 | \$804,000.67 | \$221,555.00 | | \$1,088,906.67 |
| Arts | \$50,505.00 | \$90,000.00 | \$52,015.00 | | \$192,520.00 |
| Awareness | | \$11,994.00 | | | \$11,994.00 |
| Capacity Building | \$252,643.00 | \$156,620.00 | \$34,119.00 | | \$443,382.00 |
| Civic Engagement | \$501,587.00 | \$487,253.00 | | | \$988,840.00 |
| CMDRR | | \$146,988.00 | | | \$146,988.00 |
| CMDRR&P | | \$53,253.00 | | | \$53,253.00 |
| Communication | | \$126,285.00 | | | \$126,285.00 |
| Cultural Conservation | \$415,488.00 | \$22,727.00 | \$47,429.91 | | \$485,644.91 |
| DRRM | | \$30,000.00 | | | \$30,000.00 |
| DRRP | \$1,354,502.73 | \$321,661.60 | \$96,001.00 | \$539,953.67 | \$2,312,119.00 |
| Early Warning System | \$100,000.00 | \$85,162.00 | | | \$185,162.00 |
| Economic Security & Livelihoods | \$1,949,669.42 | \$2,226,517.05 | \$27,897.00 | \$50,000.00 | \$4,254,083.47 |
| Education | \$1,975,503.00 | \$621,884.02 | \$589,377.00 | \$38,402.50 | \$3,225,167.52 |
| Emergency Supplies | \$1,043,424.00 | \$294,988.00 | \$1,302,072.00 | \$504,644.35 | \$3,145,128.35 |
| Environment Conservation | \$142,687.00 | \$53,895.58 | | | \$196,582.58 |
| Equipment | | \$58,593.60 | \$12,000.00 | | \$70,593.60 |
| Food Security | \$406,171.40 | \$605,546.00 | \$147,000.00 | \$45,000.00 | \$1,203,717.40 |
| Health & Medicine | \$3,063,514.06 | \$748,949.72 | \$204,500.00 | | \$4,016,963.78 |
| Human Rights | \$141,126.00 | \$82,252.00 | | | \$223,378.00 |
| Inclusive Communities | | \$26,562.00 | | | \$26,562.00 |
| Indigenous Knowledge | \$57,135.00 | \$175,999.42 | | | \$233,134.42 |
| Infrastructure | \$9,502,068.83 | \$1,935,456.89 | \$1,378,138.00 | \$1,983,978.79 | \$14,799,642.51 |
| Leadership | \$77,366.00 | | \$46,729.00 | | \$124,095.00 |
| Legal | | \$170,906.00 | | | \$170,906.00 |
| Livestock | \$35,000.00 | \$175,500.00 | \$137,945.00 | \$15,334.96 | \$363,779.96 |
| Management | | \$8,422.00 | | | \$8,422.00 |
| Mental Health | \$980,493.00 | \$451,765.08 | \$20,540.00 | | \$1,452,798.08 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | | \$135,102.00 | | | \$135,102.00 |
| Needs assessment | | \$25,000.00 | | | \$25,000.00 |
| Operations | | | \$8,251.85 | | \$8,251.85 |
| Preparedness | \$383,594.40 | \$379,311.11 | | \$2,570.00 | \$765,475.51 |
| Psychosocial | \$1,000,187.26 | \$460,766.00 | \$186,871.00 | \$43,261.80 | \$1,691,086.06 |
| Research | \$7,500.00 | | | | \$7,500.00 |
| Resilient Healthcare | \$233,040.11 | | | | \$233,040.11 |

| Sector | Corporate | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | HNWI/IFF | Fiscal Sponsorship | Total |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Resilient Business | | | | \$5,390.26 | \$5,390.26 |
| Shelter/Housing | \$3,303,680.00 | \$412,073.48 | \$502,554.00 | | \$4,218,307.48 |
| Social Services | \$656,528.28 | \$718,930.00 | | | \$1,375,458.28 |
| Supplies | \$308,825.42 | \$20,000.00 | | | \$328,825.42 |
| Sustainable Agriculture | \$1,806.00 | \$94,615.00 | \$19,545.00 | | \$115,966.00 |
| Sustainable Infrastructure | \$1,111,975.40 | \$311,257.85 | \$20,000.00 | | \$1,443,233.25 |
| Sustainable Technology | | \$590.00 | \$4,626.00 | | \$5,216.00 |
| Technical Assistance | | | \$145,629.00 | | \$145,629.00 |
| Technology | \$553,627.00 | \$445,527.00 | \$44,058.00 | | \$1,043,212.00 |
| Training | \$63,740.00 | \$33,122.00 | | | \$96,862.00 |
| Veterinary Assistance | | \$11,556.00 | | | \$11,556.00 |
| Volunteerism | \$15,000.00 | | | | \$15,000.00 |
| WASH | \$2,127,062.25 | \$789,402.00 | \$276,264.00 | \$269,061.49 | \$3,461,789.74 |
| Total | \$31,878,800.56 | \$14,653,185.07 | \$5,525,116.76 | \$3,497,597.82 | \$55,554,701.21 |

Appendix 3. Response Type by Total Donor Type Amount

| Corporate | Total: \$31,878,800.56 | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Recovery | \$23,272,730.96 | 73% |
| Relief | \$2,900,737.96 | 9% |
| Resiliency | \$2,466,814.51 | 8% |
| Multi-phase | \$3,238,517.13 | 10 % |
| Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | Total: \$14,653,185.07 | Percentage |
| Recovery | \$10,316,960.25 | 70% |
| Relief | \$1,875,032.61 | 13% |
| Resiliency | \$1,335,356.60 | 9% |
| Multi-phase | \$1,125,835.61 | 8% |
| | | |
| HNWI/IFF | Total: \$5,525,116.76 | Percentage |
| HNWI/IFF Recovery | Total: \$5,525,116.76 \$3,505,302.00 | Percentage 64% |
| | | |
| Recovery | \$3,505,302.00 | 64% |
| Recovery Relief | \$3,505,302.00 \$1,679,387.91 | 64% 30% |
| Recovery Relief Resiliency | \$3,505,302.00 \$1,679,387.91 \$115,546.00 | 64% 30% 2% |
| Recovery Relief Resiliency Multi-phase | \$3,505,302.00 \$1,679,387.91 \$115,546.00 \$224,880.85 | 64% 30% 2% 4% |
| Recovery Relief Resiliency Multi-phase Fiscal Sponsorship | \$3,505,302.00 \$1,679,387.91 \$115,546.00 \$224,880.85 Total: \$3,497,597.82 | 64% 30% 2% 4% Percentage |
| Recovery Relief Resiliency Multi-phase Fiscal Sponsorship Recovery | \$3,505,302.00 \$1,679,387.91 \$115,546.00 \$224,880.85 Total: \$3,497,597.82 \$2,180,894.66 | 64% 30% 2% 4% Percentage 62% |

Appendix 4. Response Type and Donor by Total Grant Amount

| Relief | Total: \$6,865,802.83 | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Corporate | \$2,900,737.96 | 42% | |
| G2A Managed Campaigns | \$1,875,032.61 | 27% | |
| HNWI/IFF | \$1,679,387.91 | 25% | |
| Fiscal Sponsorship | \$410,644.35 | 6% | |
| Recovery | Corporate | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | |
| Corporate | \$23,272,730.96 | 59% | |
| G2A Managed Campaigns | \$10,316,960.25 | 26% | |
| HNWI/IFF | \$3,505,302.00 | 9% | |
| Fiscal Sponsorship | \$2,180,894.66 | 6% | |
| | | | |
| Resiliency | Corporate | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | |
| Resiliency Corporate | Corporate \$2,466,814.51 | Give2Asia Managed Campaigns 63% | |
| | | | |
| Corporate | \$2,466,814.51 | 63% | |
| Corporate G2A Managed Campaigns | \$2,466,814.51 \$1,335,356.60 | 63% 34% | |
| Corporate G2A Managed Campaigns HNWI/IFF | \$2,466,814.51 \$1,335,356.60 \$115,546.00 | 63% 34% 3% | |
| Corporate G2A Managed Campaigns HNWI/IFF Fiscal Sponsorship | \$2,466,814.51 \$1,335,356.60 \$115,546.00 \$5,390.26 | 63% 34% 3% <1% | |
| Corporate G2A Managed Campaigns HNWI/IFF Fiscal Sponsorship Multi-phase | \$2,466,814.51 \$1,335,356.60 \$115,546.00 \$5,390.26 Corporate | 63% 34% 3% <1% Give2Asia Managed Campaigns | |
| Corporate G2A Managed Campaigns HNWI/IFF Fiscal Sponsorship Multi-phase Corporate | \$2,466,814.51 \$1,335,356.60 \$115,546.00 \$5,390.26 Corporate \$3,238,517.13 | 63% 34% 3% <1% Give2Asia Managed Campaigns 59% | |

Appendix 5. Funding Phases of Disaster by Year

| Year | Recovery | Relief | Resiliency | Multi-phase |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2005 | \$3,058,155.00 | \$107,043.00 | | \$90,000.00 |
| 2006 | \$4,372,884.00 | | \$47,028.00 | \$5,000.00 |
| 2007 | \$1,003,366.42 | \$4,936.00 | \$125,053.40 | \$169,860.00 |
| 2008 | \$5,500,452.19 | \$2,292,226.00 | | \$165,629.00 |
| 2009 | \$2,688,585.00 | \$50,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$1,029,380.00 |
| 2010 | \$4,824,420.00 | \$254,798.00 | \$113,804.00 | \$113,367.11 |
| 2011 | \$3,377,646.00 | \$353,557.00 | \$50,081.00 | |
| 2012 | \$2,833,388.26 | \$14,334.00 | \$478,648.00 | \$377810.00 |
| 2013 | \$5,518,114.22 | \$2,030,347.00 | \$622,577.00 | \$344,647.67 |
| 2014 | \$3,210,023.43 | \$313,497.60 | \$1,356,034.18 | \$66,772.07 |
| 2015 | \$1,426,691.07 | \$225,289.31 | \$175,149.42 | \$1,324,269.76 |
| 2016 | \$1,134,050.31 | \$130,985.92 | \$253,156.11 | \$310,437.00 |
| 2017 | \$119,965.31 | \$357,727.00 | \$15,000.00 | \$1,133,641.00 |
| 2018 | \$153,404.36 | \$531,062.00 | \$477,933.00 | \$319,134.86 |
| 2019 | \$54,743.30 | \$200,000.00 | \$58,643.26 | \$39,953.67 |



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