

Funding and Financing in the Pacific



Fundraising Options

- Flash Appeal
- Local Donor Community meeting
- Locally produced Appeals
- The Situation Report
- Contingency Planning: including resource mobilization component
- Donor meeting in GVA

What is a Flash Appeal?

- Part of the Consolidated Appeals Process, **the humanitarian sector's main tool for coordination, strategic planning and programming.**
- A tool that provides **an overview of urgent life-saving needs**, within a week of the emergency's onset.
- Contains **rapid needs assessment information**, a common humanitarian action plan, and specific sectoral response plans and projects.
- Addresses **acute needs for up to six months** (and can be developed into a consolidated appeal if the emergency continues beyond six months).

Why Do We Need a Flash Appeal?

- **To avoid competing and overlapping appeals;**
- **To provide a framework for strategic, coordinated, and inclusive programming** in a rapidly developing disaster situation;
- **To serve as an inventory or catalogue of priority humanitarian project proposals, and a barometer of funding response.**

Who is involved?

- Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (leading the process, with OCHA's support)
- UN Agencies
- Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement
- NGOs (international and local)
- Donors (field office reps)



- Affected country government. (The appeal is done in consultation with the government.)

What warrants an Appeal?

- Any crisis or disaster needing humanitarian response that (a) exceeds the capacity of the affected country government, and (b) exceeds the capacity and/or mandate of any one UN agency.



- **Flash Appeal = strategic response plan which includes a set (“catalogue”) of projects and request for funds**

Size of Emergency should not be the main indicator as to whether there will be a flash appeal or not.

More reliable variables

- Whether the government has asked for international assistance
- Whether the required response goes beyond the ability of one response agency
- What is the severity of the emergency within its context (capacity, vulnerability, etc)



CERF

A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT
THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund




Help first

Help fast

Help all

May 2008

<http://cerf.un.org>



What are the objectives?

- Promote early action and response to reduce loss of life
- Enhance response to time-critical requirements
- Strengthen core elements of humanitarian response in underfunded crisis

CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund)



Created to help ensure timely, adequate and flexible funding

CERF is a humanitarian reserve fund launched in 2006 to aid **time-critical or life-saving activities**:

Money used for a rapid response to kick start operations.

Money used for under-funded or neglected emergencies.



Overview on CERF funding

- \$783.4 million allocated for almost 1000 projects in 61 countries since inception
- Rapid response: \$459.2 million
Underfunded: \$304.3 million
- 2008: \$79.1 million to rapid response grants to 22 countries and \$94.1 million to underfunded emergencies in 14 countries



As of 1 May 2008

What is the Relationship Between CERF and Flash Appeals?

- Situations requiring CERF funds should normally also generate a Flash Appeal. The HC allocates available CERF funds to the highest-priority FA projects.
- CERF provides the **initial injection of funds** for the most urgent life-saving projects in the Flash Appeal to **cover the time lag** between issuance of the Appeal and receipt of commitments and funds from donors
- OCHA does **not** “channel” Flash Appeal funding; agencies negotiate their funding directly with donors. In funding terms, the appeal therefore serves as an inventory of project proposals.
- Ideal: Simultaneously prepare Flash appeal and prioritize projects within it for CERF funding; show CERF allocations in summary financial tables within Flash Appeal document (if already decided).

Why a CERF Request and an Appeal?

- Major emergencies require a strategic plan, not a series of disconnected projects.
- Most emergencies need more funding than CERF can provide.
- Most also need humanitarian actions that are more holistic than those meeting CERF’s strict life-saving criterion.
- NGOs cannot appeal for CERF, yet they are often the main response provider.

Consolidated Appeal

A Consolidated Appeal is, basically, a longer version of a Flash Appeal (usually 12 months), for longer-term crises, offering more analysis and detail.

Fundraising Option outside a Flash Appeal

- Local Donor Community meeting
- Locally produced Appeals
- The Situation Report
- Contingency Planning
- Donor meeting in GVA

Existing Resources for Rapid Response to small scale disasters

- OCHA Emergency Cash Grant (up to US\$100,000)
- Agency internal resources
- Regional agencies
- CERF Rapid Response
- In kind support from regional agencies
 - Brisbane Joint Warehouse

Proposal to PHT

- Agree to prepare a Response Plan in early stage following disaster (first 2-5 days)
- Input from Clusters, local partners, government and donors partners
- Including budget overview
- Provides an early overview of humanitarian response actions and needs
- Can be upscaled easily to local appeal or flash appeal



Discussion

Q & A