

# CAP

## Consolidated Appeals Process

### HOW FUNDING IS CONTRIBUTED AND TRACKED

Since 1992, well over one hundred donor countries have provided more than \$36 billion for 304 appeals to address the needs of people in more than fifty countries and regions, such as Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Former Yugoslavia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, the occupied Palestinian territories, Sudan and West Africa.

Donors fund agencies directly in response to projects in appeals. (Projects are presented as a way of specifying who does what where. However, flexible funding which is not tied to a single project is preferred.) Sometimes a pooled fund is created, for faster and more balanced funding. Counting NGO and United Nations projects comprehensively enables the appeal to serve as a barometer of funding in relation to needs.

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS), managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), shows worldwide humanitarian funding needs and financial and in-kind contributions, for appeals and elsewhere, in a continually updated on-line database ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

### WHO MANAGES THE CAP?

The Emergency Relief Coordinator is responsible for the CAP at headquarters, and Humanitarian Country Teams conduct the field process under the Humanitarian Coordinator's leadership. Cluster/Sector lead agencies play a central part in the CAP and are accountable to the Humanitarian Coordinator and central to an effective resource mobilisation process. The Cluster/Sector lead is responsible for working with all organisations within their sector in true partnership to assess the needs, jointly agree on priorities, and develop a strategic plan that includes all projects representative of the operational capacity in the affected country.

To support them, the IASC established a Sub-Working Group on the CAP, which each month brings aid agencies together to improve practices such as needs analysis and prioritisation, training and workshops in the field, and resource mobilisation. OCHA has a dedicated CAP team which each day works with NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, IOM, United Nations agencies and governments.

**In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, in a more predictable and accountable manner, on time.**

### CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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UNITED NATIONS

# The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

## THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS PROCESS: AID AGENCIES JOINING FORCES

Major humanitarian crises and disasters require a coordinated response from aid agencies to support those in need in a more timely, predictable and accountable way. A common strategic approach is essential for an effective response that builds on the strengths of each organisation. Their independence is critical for operating effectively in complex situations, but they need a method for working together. The Consolidated Appeals Process brings aid organisations together to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds cohesively instead of competitively.

The CAP is the forum for developing this strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, IOM, and United Nations agencies. A consolidated appeal presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans: if the situation or people's needs change, any part of an appeal can be revised at any time.

A consolidated appeal consists of a common humanitarian action plan, and a set of projects necessary to achieve this strategy that will enable humanitarians to save lives and bring relief to as many as possible, as fast as possible.

### The Common Humanitarian Action Plan

The CHAP outlines humanitarian action in a given country or region and includes:

- Analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios
- Assessment of needs and a statement of priorities
- Detailed response plans, including roles and responsibilities, i.e. who does what and where
- The link to longer-term objectives and goals
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary

The CHAP is the core of a consolidated appeal.

## The Projects

The proposed projects in an appeal serve as an itemised map of planned actions and funding needs that, taken together, signal the overall amount that donors collectively should provide to support humanitarian action in that crisis. Donors may use the appeal as a catalogue to select projects to fund, or they may contribute flexibly to an agency or a pooled fund for the appeal. Appeals are open to any suitable projects by aid organisations (NGOs, United Nations agencies, the operating Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society, etc.), as long as they are based on needs and strategic priorities, that are jointly assessed, feasible, and reasonably budgeted. In fact an appeal must include as many such proposed projects as possible in order to state the overall funding needs - an essential advocacy point. Cluster/Sector leads are also responsible for gathering the project proposals when the appeal is under development (while also vetting them for suitability). Project proposals can be modified, created or cancelled at any time as the situation evolves.



## WHO BENEFITS FROM THE CAP?

People struck by disasters and emergencies depend on timely, predictable and effective assistance and protection.

By planning and working in concert, humanitarian agencies have a collective impact greater than the sum of their parts and attract donors to major crises by launching their common appeal on a global level.

Donors rely on appeals for a 'one-stop' overview of humanitarian action, a catalogue of projects to be funded, and a unified approach that ensures that their funds are spent strategically, efficiently and with greater accountability.

## APPEAL LAUNCHES

Consolidated appeals are launched globally by the United Nations Secretary-General around the end of each calendar year (though new appeals are developed as needed throughout the year). Mid-Year Reviews are presented to donors each July. When a potential disaster can be foreseen or occurs, humanitarian and other partners develop a Flash Appeal within a few days to address people's most urgent needs in the short term. This can be followed by a consolidated appeal if the crisis persists.

## An example of the organisations in the CAP in 2007

ACF/ACH	FAO	NRC	UNHCR
ADRA	GOAL	OCHA	UNICEF
Africare	Handicap Int'l	OHCHR	UNMAS
ARC	IMC	OXFAM	UNRWA
CARE	INTERSOS	SCF	WFP
CARITAS	IOM	TEARFUND	WHO
COOPI	IRC	UNAIDS	World Relief
CRS	LWF	UNDP	World Vision
DRC	MAG	UNFPA	