

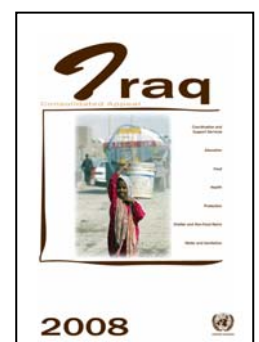
# NGOs in CAPs



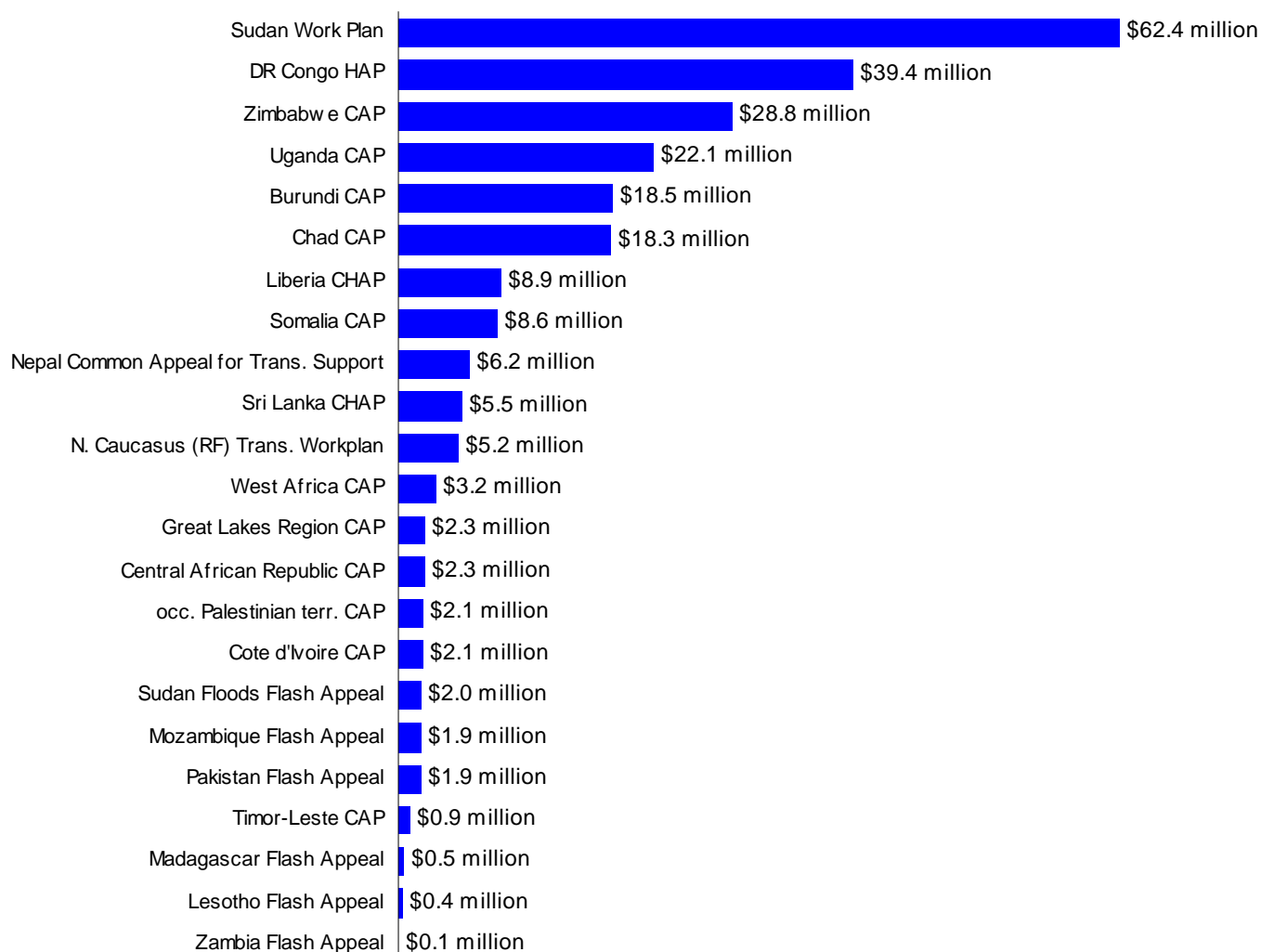
- ◆ *Why OCHA wants to count NGO funding needs in the CAP: to hold donors to account.* A primary purpose of CAPs is to present total humanitarian funding needs for a crisis, to make it clear to donors what their responsibility is. CAPs are more meaningful as funding barometers if NGO funding needs are counted. Also: to present a global, complete view of the humanitarian response, clear on who does what where, and showing the role of NGOs alongside those of the UN and Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement.
- ◆ *Why it can help NGOs to list their project proposals and funding needs in CAPs: **Visibility*** – each CAP is sent in electronic and hard copy to each donor. Donors read every one.
- ◆ *How to get proposals counted in CAPs:* via clusters or sector working groups. Cluster leads have an explicit responsibility to gather and count all priority funding needs from all organisations in their cluster.
- ◆ *Can NGOs also send the same proposals directly to their usual donors?* Definitely. That's what UN agencies do.
- ◆ *Are CAPs a funding pool or channel – do NGOs receive funding “through the CAP”?* No – the projects in CAPs serve as a **catalogue** for donors. If there is a large pooled fund (as in DR Congo and Sudan), it serves as a catalogue for the HC and the fund managers.
- ◆ *What if your project is already likely to get funding, whether or not it's in the CAP?* Please list it in the CAP anyway. Donors appreciate their funding being counted in the CAP; plus it helps the humanitarian system to present the overall funding needs for that crisis and measure the funding in response.
- ◆ *Should NGOs list their own proposals directly in CAPs, or should they be represented in “umbrella” proposals by UN agencies with NGOs as implementing partners?* That's entirely up to the NGOs and relevant UN agency. The main problem with “umbrella” projects is that funding is usually delayed before it reaches the NGO, and there are losses from pass-through costs. On the other hand, in some situations the stakeholders agree that this is the best arrangement. But it's not up to the UN agency or cluster lead to decide alone: NGOs should feel entitled to list their projects directly.
- ◆ *Do NGOs have to tailor their proposals to the January-December timeframe?* Not necessarily. Most CAPs have a planning and budgeting horizon of 12 months, because the fluid situations in humanitarian crises make longer-term detailed planning unreliable. The January-December timeframe is customary, to coincide with the fiscal year of most donors. But that should be understood as an approximation: if an NGO plans for a project to run from March to February for example, that's no problem. The important thing is to count it.



**Please – help us to ensure that your priority project proposals are counted in CAPs.**



## Funding for NGO projects in 2007 appeals



### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED & FLASH APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CHFI	GVC	NRC	Trocaire
AASAA	ChristianAid	HDO	OCHA	UNAIDS
ABS	CINS	HI	OCDH	UNDP
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNDSS
ACTED	CL	Horn Relief	OXFAM/INTERMON	UNESCO
ActionAid	CONCERN	ILO	PACT	UNFPA
ADRA	COOPI	IMC	PAI	UN-HABITAT
Africare	CORD	INTERSOS	PCI	UNHCR
AGROSPHERE	Cordaid	IOM	PHG	UNICEF
AHA	COSV	IRC	Plan	UNIFEM
ANERA	CPAR	IRD	PMRS	UNMAS
ARC	CRS	IRIN	PSI	UNODC
ARM	CWS	LWF	PU	UNRWA
AVSI	DCA	MAG	RFEP	VETAID
CADI	Diakonie	Malteser	RI	VIS
CAFOD	DRC	MCI	SC	VSF
CAM	EMSF	MDA	SECADEV	WFP
CARE	ERM	MDM	Solidarités	WHO
CARITAS	EQUIP	MEDAIR	SPO	World Concern
CCF	FAO	MEMISA	STF	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GAA (DWH)	MENTOR	SV	WVI
CESVI	German RC	MERLIN	TEARFUND	ZOA RC
	GOAL	Movimondo	TDH	
		NPA		