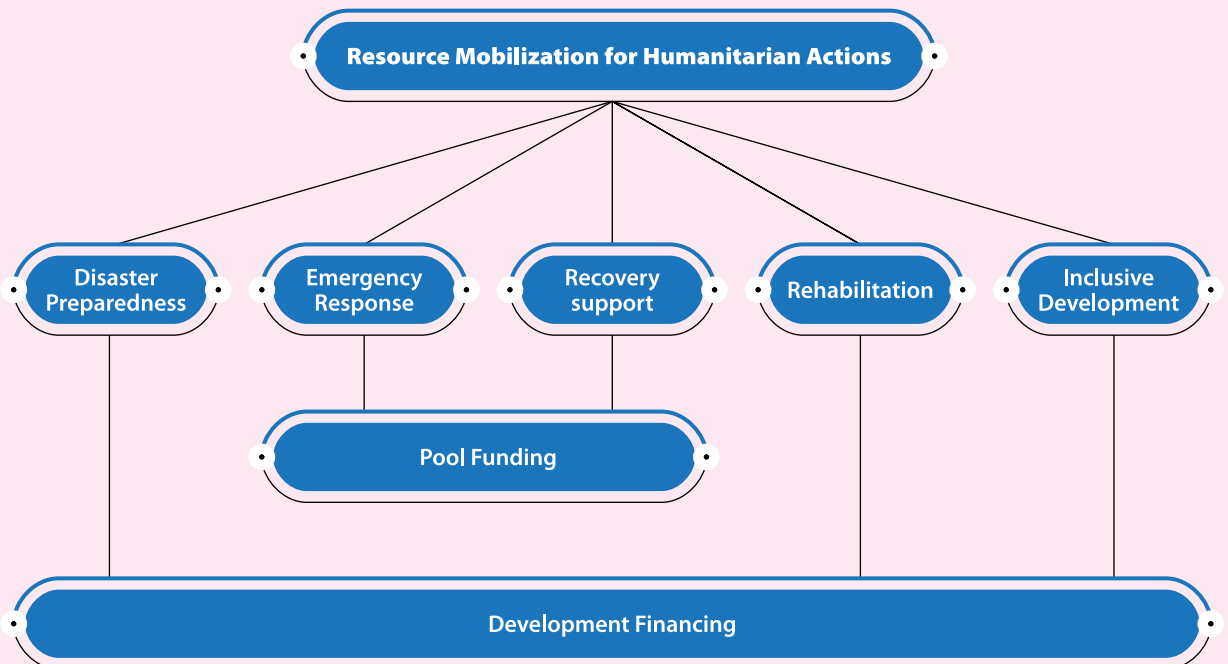


# Resource Mobilization **for Humanitarian Actions**

## **Focus: Pool Funding for faster and need-based emergency response**

NAHAB works to promote collective efforts of humanitarian actors at sub-national, national and international levels for mobilizing and accessing cash and in-kind resources by local actors as an important aspect for effective humanitarian response. Humanitarian actions can never be considered as one off and short-term services to address immediate needs in isolation. Sustainable inclusive development demands integrated development financing. Therefore, Resource Mobilization in broader terms entails both emergency funding and development financing. However, from localisation perspective NAHAB precisely considers Pool Fund as a strategic choice to ensure faster real time support and service to the disaster affected community to meet emergency needs and earliest possible recovery from suffering.

Pooled funds are an important addition to the humanitarian financing landscape at the global and country levels, and it has created the opportunity to contribute to meeting humanitarian needs in a timely and efficient manner. Now a day, timely funding is required to meet life-saving and humanitarian needs, as well as the acute needs of the vulnerable communities. A “Humanitarian Pool Fund” is a unit trust of humanitarian actors who shared similar beliefs and preferences to serve the affected people in need. A pool fund operates like a mutual fund which will be collected and managed by the decisions of the humanitarian actors of the affected areas. The main aim of this humanitarian pool fund is to serve the affected people and people in need.



## **Rationale and Advantages of Pool Funding**

- Ensure needs-based fund allocation decisions contributing to highly contextualized and well-coordinated response;
- Increase access to funding by appropriate national and local humanitarian actors at the right time and resulting better reach to affected people;
- Provide fast and timely funding to promote early action and ameliorate the impact on communities and their living conditions;
- Improve collective operational mechanism on the ground that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the response;
- Allow donors to maximize the value, flexibility and reach of un-earmarked funding for humanitarian actions;
- Provide an optimal solution for private donors who are unable to fund directly or assess local implementing partners;
- Offer the added value of lower transaction costs to donors and consequently higher-quality response.

## **Possible Sources to build Pool Fund**

- Bilateral/Multilateral donors
- International Funding agencies
- National Government
- National and International corporate agencies
- Foreign Bangladeshi Community
- NGO's contingency fund
- Professional bodies

## **Pool Funding strategy, Level and Management System**

- Pool fund availability can be made at the National, District, Upazila and Union level, depending on context and vulnerability conditions of the geographical areas.
- Mapping and networking of allocated resources/funds (both tied and untied) at various points (agencies) and levels.
- An institutional local system of coordinated and joint operational fund mechanism with built-in monitoring and evaluation to be established.
- Timeliness is not just speedy allocation; more important is making sure that money is available at right time.
- Mapping of important source of funding for meeting unforeseen needs and critical financing gaps for both national and international level.
- Research and documenting who is best-placed to respond and verifying their capability at the crisis-level.

## **'Pool Fund' like experience and potentials**

District Administration maintains reserve/contingency funds for disaster response. START Fund launched pool fund practices to facilitate local level emergency responses. Initiatives are seen to form consortium of NGOs to operate emergency responses in a coordinated manner. Oxfam started experimenting grant funds (HRGF) to support local response by local humanitarian actors. MFI (Micro-Finance Institutions) can provide a percentage of their profit for emergency response.