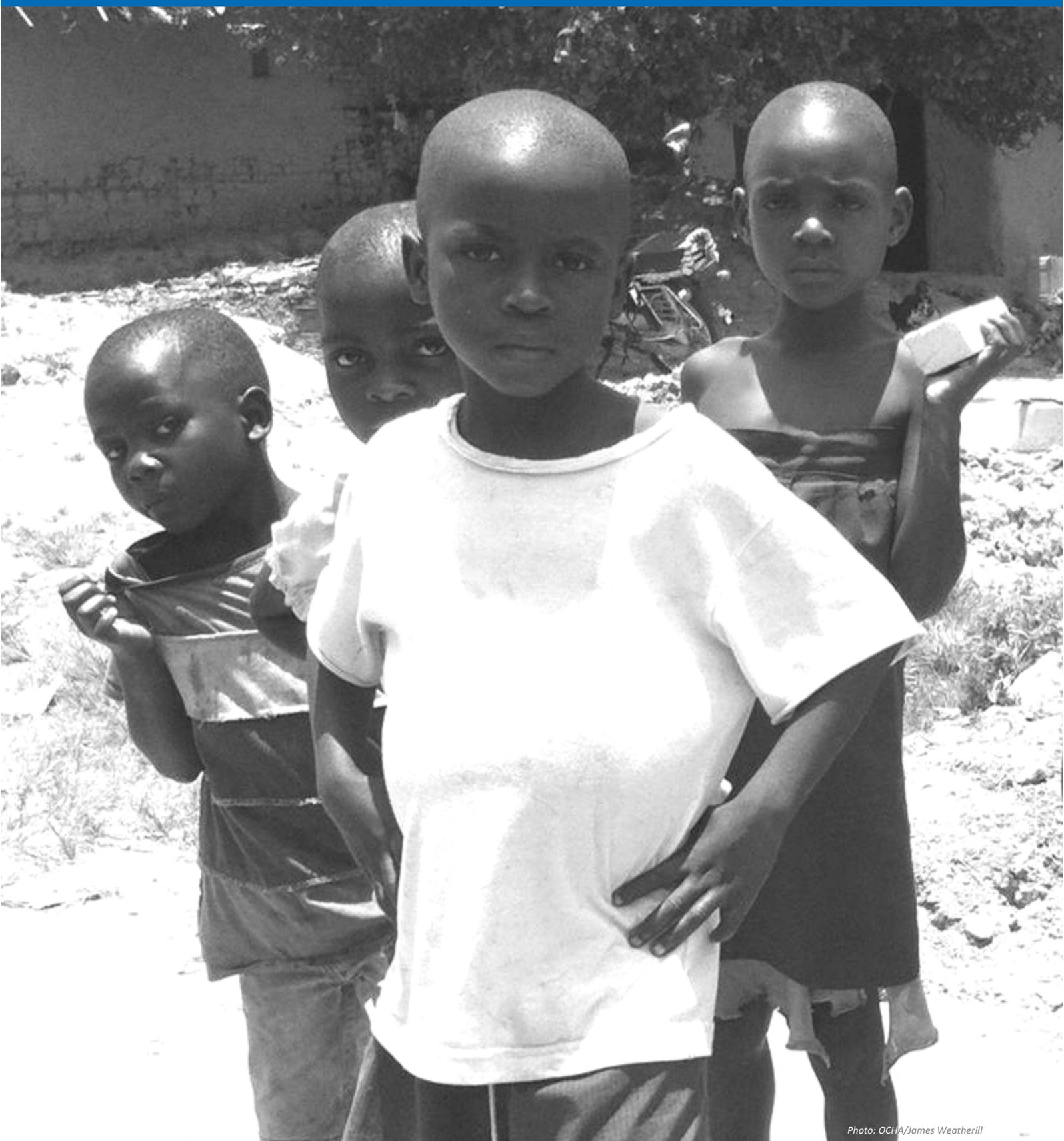


# Common Humanitarian Fund The Democratic Republic of the Congo



*Photo: OCHA/James Weatherill*

*2011 Annual Report*

OCHA/UNDP Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit



## Letter from the Humanitarian Coordinator

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Kinshasa, 31 May 2011

Dear colleagues and humanitarian partners,

I am pleased to share with you the 2011 Annual Report of the Common Humanitarian Fund in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Since it was established in 2006, the Pooled Fund has been one of the largest and most important sources of humanitarian financing in the DRC. In 2011, the Pooled Fund provided US\$ 107.2 million to seven UN Agencies and 52 non-governmental organisations to implement 175 humanitarian projects throughout the DRC. The US\$ 107.2 million allocated during 2011 represents 24 percent of all humanitarian projects financed in response to the 2011 consolidated appeal, the DRC Humanitarian Action Plan.

This annual report provides an overview of donor contributions and funding allocations made during 2011, and a synthesis of results achieved through the projects implemented by our humanitarian partners during the year.

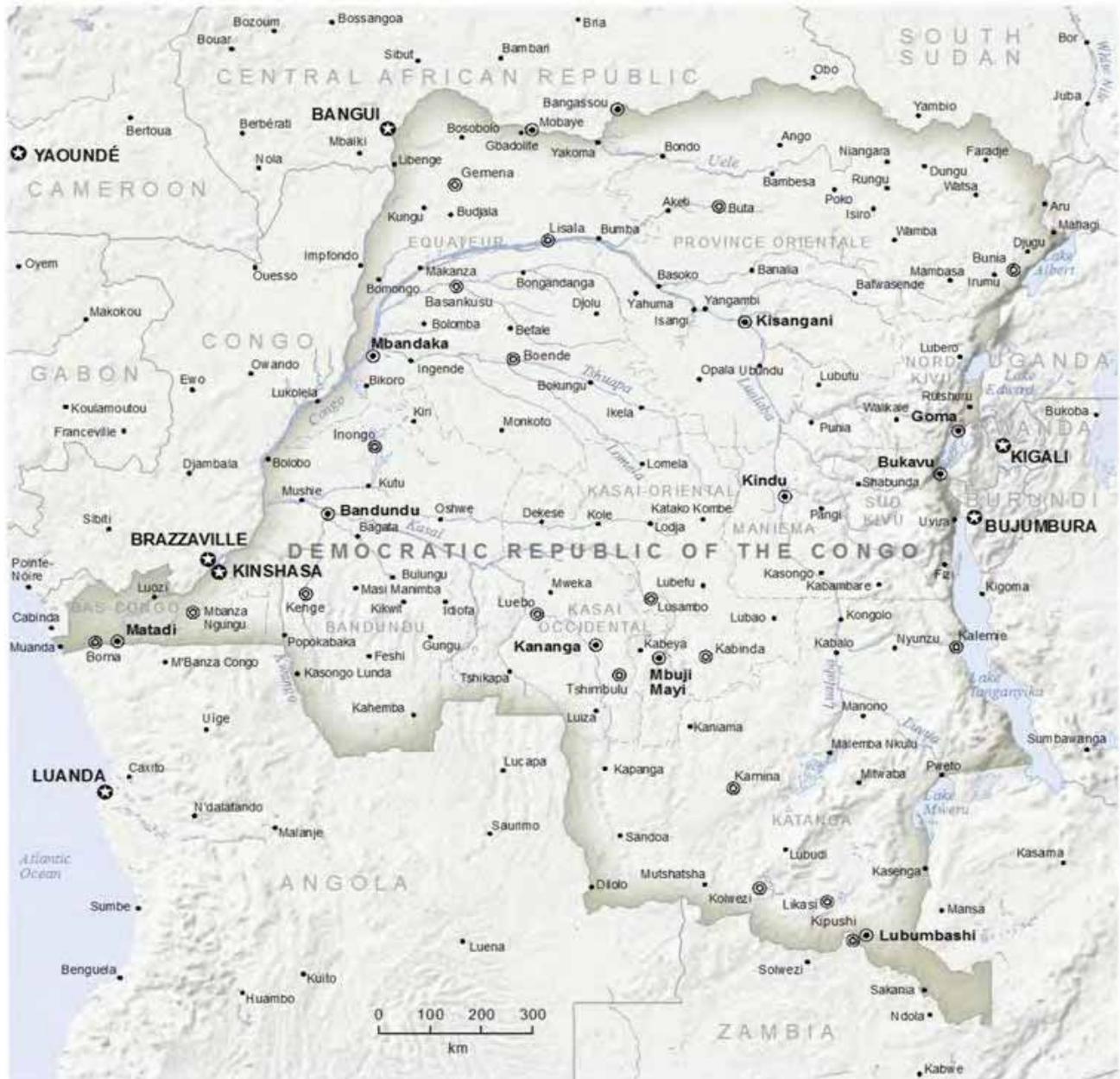
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the nine donors who generously contributed more than US\$ 98.2 million to the Pooled Fund during 2011. The donors' continuous support enables the Pooled Fund to continue to facilitate a more coordinated and targeted humanitarian response to the ongoing complex emergency in the DRC.

With best regards,



Fidèle Sarassoro  
Humanitarian Coordinator

# Reference Map of Democratic Republic of the Congo



- ★ National capital
- ⊙ First administrative level capital
- ⊙ Second administrative level capital
- Populated place
- International boundary
- First administrative level boundary

**Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, FAO, UN OCHA.

## Executive Summary

### The DRC Common Humanitarian Fund in 2011

During 2011, the Common Humanitarian Fund in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, known as the Pooled Fund, received US\$ 98.2 million in new contributions from nine donors and allocated US\$ 107.2 million to 175 humanitarian projects.

The Pooled Fund is a common humanitarian financing mechanism established in 2006 at the initiative of humanitarian donors to support Humanitarian Reform. The Pooled Fund's consultative allocation process is designed to efficiently and effectively allocate resources to respond to the humanitarian needs identified in the annual DRC Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP).

The Pooled Fund has become the largest source of funding for humanitarian projects in the DRC, representing 23.6 percent of funding received through the HAP in 2011.

The 2011 Annual Report provides information and analysis on the donor contributions received during the year, the allocations made, and the results achieved by the projects implemented during the year.

The DRC Pooled Fund 2011 Annual Financial Report, prepared by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, in its capacity as the Administrative Agent, can be found in Annex B.

### Annual Pooled Fund Contributions

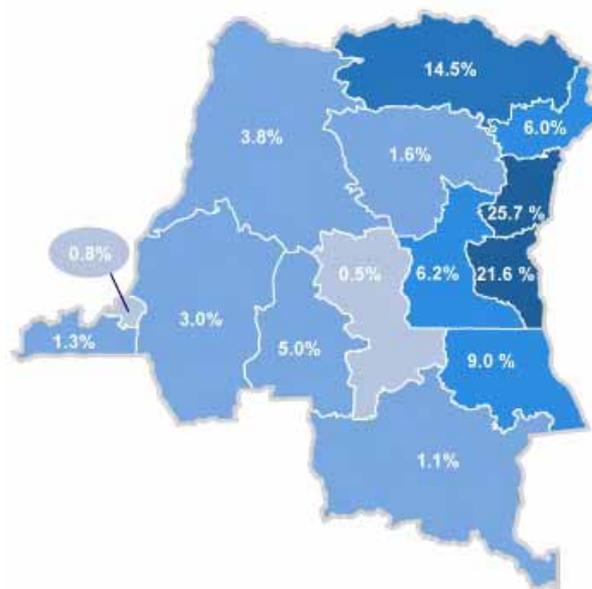
Nine donors – the United Kingdom (DFID), Sweden (SIDA), Norway, Spain (AECID), Belgium, Netherlands, Ireland (Irish Aid), Australia (AusAID), and Luxembourg – provided US\$ 98.2 million in new contributions to the Pooled Fund during 2011. These new contributions, together with a programmatic carryover from 2010 of US\$ 16.2 million and refunds and interest during the year of US\$ 2.1 million, provided the Pooled Fund with US\$ 116.6 million to finance humanitarian programmes during the year.

The US\$ 98.2 million in contributions represents the funding allocated from donors' 2011 humanitarian assistance budgets, not the total contributions actually received during the year. The total actually deposited during 2011 was US\$ 81.1 million. The difference is due to the deposit during late 2010 and early 2012 of several donors' 2011 contributions.

### 2011 Pooled Fund Allocations

Through two standard allocations and several special allocations from the Humanitarian Coordinator's Reserve, the Pooled Fund provided US\$ 107.2 million to 175 projects in nine clusters during 2011. Of the total allocated, 56.9 percent, or US\$ 61.0 million, was provided to international and national NGOs, and 43.1 percent, or US\$ 46.2 million, to UN agencies.

Two-thirds of 2011 funding was allocated through the standard allocation process, providing US\$ 70.4 million



Map of the DRC showing the percentage of 2011 funding provided to each province. The darker the color, the higher the level of funding.

to 149 projects. The remaining US\$ 36.8 million was allocated to 26 projects through the Reserve. As it had in previous years, the Reserve continued to provide the Humanitarian Coordinator with the capacity to respond rapidly to unforeseen emergencies. During the year, the Reserve was utilized to provide an emergency measles vaccination campaign, and to provide for the urgent needs of the Congolese population deported from Angola. The largest allocation made from the Reserve during 2011 was the US\$ 15.5 million provided to support the emergency displacement response mechanism, the *Réponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Population* (the RRMP).

### 2011 Programmatic Results

The implementing partners' 2011 performance on the 262 ongoing projects financed by the Pooled Fund during 2009, 2010, and 2011 is presented in the Programmatic Results and individual cluster sections of this report. The results shown in these sections have been measured using key humanitarian indicators and represent only those results achieved during 2011, excluding the data from earlier years.

The 262 Pooled Fund humanitarian projects being implemented during 2011 reached 7.7 million beneficiaries, surpassing the 6.9 million beneficiaries who had been targeted by the projects. The total number includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries for several clusters such as Protection and Health. Because different humanitarian projects often provide assistance to the same beneficiaries, the total number of unique beneficiaries of Pooled Fund projects during 2011 cannot be calculated.

Of the 262 ongoing projects, 194 were implemented by NGO partners and 68 by UN agencies. During the

year, evaluators from the Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit's Monitoring and Evaluation section conducted site visits of 128 of the ongoing NGO projects to monitor implementation and progress towards the expected results. The M&E evaluators serve a monitoring and compliance function, reporting on each project's progress towards achieving the expected results, and verifying project outputs.

### Key Developments during 2011

To ensure that project proposals are designed with full consideration to promoting gender equality, all project proposals were evaluated using the Gender Marker. During the year the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation team began assessing the degree to which NGOs have integrated gender into the project implementation. Both the OCHA GenCap advisor and the JHFU M&E team have confirmed an increased incorporation of gender consideration in both project proposals and project implementation since the introduction of the Gender Marker scoring system.

Recognizing that the Clusters had insufficient human resources to fulfil their central role in supporting humanitarian coordination and Pooled Fund allocations, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocated US\$ 4.2 million to eight clusters to strengthen their capacity.

Before the first standard allocation of 2011, the Pooled Fund Board decided to no longer allocate specific funding to the Early Recovery cluster, but to rather encourage the integration of early recovery as a cross-cutting theme in all humanitarian programming. By the end of the year, lacking financing for any project activities, the Early Recovery cluster formally closed.

### Challenges for 2012

During 2012, the Pooled Fund JHFU will be challenged to expand upon the existing project monitoring activities conducted by the unit, to include the monitoring of projects implemented by UN agencies. The modalities for accomplishing this task will be discussed and developed during the first half of 2012, and a new monitoring and reporting system is planned to be implemented in the second half of the year. The clusters will be expected to play a large role in the new M&R system.

Independent evaluations of the outcome of the years of humanitarian assistance provided through the Pooled Fund have not been conducted to date. During 2012, in addition to implementing the new monitoring and reporting system, the JHFU will establish parameters for a new evaluation system and potentially launch the first independent evaluation of one of the sectors supported by Pooled Fund projects.

## THE POOLED FUND ACTORS

### The Humanitarian Coordinator

Responsible for the overall management of the Pooled Fund, the Humanitarian Coordinator provides strategic orientation for the fund; mobilizes financial resources; defines the size and scope of each standard and reserve allocation; approves projects; authorizes disbursements; ensures resources are allocated in accordance with established procedures; and supervises the monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian response.

### The Pooled Fund Advisory Board

The Pooled Fund Advisory Board supports the Humanitarian Coordinator on the strategy and definition of fund allocations, the review and approval of standard and special allocations, the Fund's policy and procedures, monitoring and reporting systems, and management issues. The Board is chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator, and is composed of members of the humanitarian community, including four donors, four NGOs, and five UN agencies, with OCHA and UNDP serving as secretariat. In 2011, the Board was composed of representatives from the Netherlands, Spain/AECID, Sweden/SIDA, the United Kingdom/DfID, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, COOPI, Oxfam GB, Save the Children UK, and Solidarités. ECHO and USAID/ OFDA participated as observers to ensure coordination with their humanitarian programmes.

### The Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit

The Humanitarian Coordinator is supported by the OCHA-UNDP Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit (JHFU). The JHFU oversees the day-to-day operations of the Pooled Fund, including the programmatic and financial management of UN and NGO projects, field monitoring of project implementation, and oversight of the project selection cycle and technical review process. The UNDP part of the JHFU is known as the "Managing Agent" for its role in the financial and programmatic management of the NGO project cycle.

### The Clusters

The technical clusters at the national and provincial level play an integral role in the allocation of Pooled Fund resources. The clusters provide guidance on the humanitarian strategy for each sector, make recommendations on the selection of projects, provide technical review of submitted project proposals, and provide technical support in project monitoring.

### The Provincial Inter-Agency Committees

The Provincial Inter-Agency Committees (CPIAs) are strategic humanitarian coordination bodies at the provincial level. At the beginning of each standard allocation, each CPIA is asked to develop a provincial humanitarian response strategy to prioritise the most urgent humanitarian needs. All projects funded through the standard allocation process must conform to the provincial strategies.

### The Administrative Agent

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the DRC Pooled Fund. It receives, administers, and manages contributions from donors, and disburses these funds to Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The AA prepares the annual consolidated financial report and regular financial statements for the DRC Pooled Fund donors and other stakeholders. The MPTF Office has delegated some of the AA functions to the UNDP DRC Country Office.

## 2011 Humanitarian Context

### A Continuing Complex Emergency

Throughout 2011, much of the Democratic Republic of Congo remained in a state of complex humanitarian emergency. Large sections of the population were at risk to different crises, including attacks by armed groups, forced displacement, violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, land disputes, natural disasters, and epidemics of measles and cholera. These crises were compounded by the chronic poverty and generalized lack of access to basic health, education, water and sanitation. Basic indicators for maternal and child mortality, malnutrition, food security, school enrolment remain alarming.

### IDPs and Refugees

During 2011 there were close to 1.7 million internally displaced people in the DRC, with over 630,000 in Sud Kivu and 397,000 in Province Orientale. Armed fighting continues to be the main cause of displacement. In addition to the internally displaced, more than 426,800 Congolese refugees live in neighbouring countries, while the DRC itself is home to 147,993 refugees, mostly from Angola. Repatriation operations are ongoing for Burundian and Angolan refugees and the repatriation of 81,000 DRC refugees from Equateur living in the neighbouring Republic of Congo is planned for 2012.

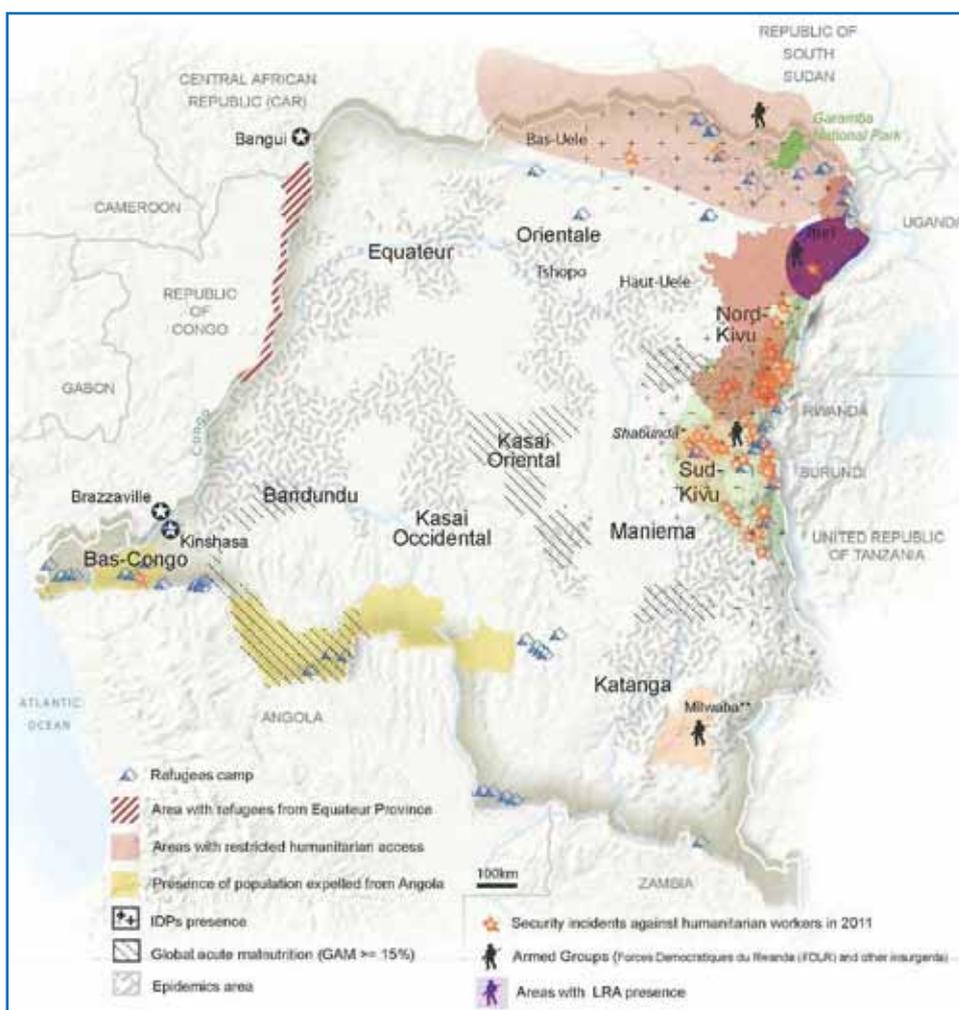
Over 100,000 illegal Congolese migrant workers have been deported from Angola to the Bas-Congo, Bandundu and both Kasai provinces, up from an estimated 68,000 in 2010. Those deported often accuse Angolan authorities of human rights violations, however these reported violations have not discouraged Congolese from travelling to Angola to work.

### Humanitarian Access

Insecurity and poor or non-existent road networks are the two main obstacles to humanitarian access. The situation remains dangerous for humanitarian actors,

especially in Sud Kivu where five aid workers were killed during the year.

In Province Orientale, in the zone bordering South Sudan and Central African Republic, the compounded effect of preventable diseases, activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and generalized insecurity, poor roads, minimal state engagement has marginalized and impoverished thousands of families.



### Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

More than 4.5 million people are in acute food and livelihood crisis. Food insecurity levels range between eight and 16 percent in Nord Kivu, Sud Kivu, Kasai Oriental, and Province Orientale. The large numbers of IDPs and generalized insecurity prevents farmers from cultivating are among the main reasons of the current crisis in conflict areas. Global Acute malnutrition (11 percent) and stunting (43 percent) rates remain very high, and over 7.7 million children suffer annually from malnutrition.

## Epidemics and Poor Access to Healthcare

Access to healthcare remains very low, as is indicated by the infant and maternal mortality rates, estimated at 128 in 1,000 and 549 in 100,000 live births, respectively. The concurrent outbreak of several diseases has stressed the resilience of families and humanitarian response strategies have not yet succeeded. Over 29,600 cases of cholera and 1,015 deaths were reported in 2011, and the epidemic is continuing into 2012. Measles spread to all provinces, with 134,041 cases and 1,652 deaths reported during 2011. Polio is also resurgent, with 89 cases recorded in 2011.

## The DRC Humanitarian Action Plan

In response to these multiple chronic and emergency challenges, the humanitarian community proposed a Humanitarian Action Plan for 2011 with US\$ 719 million in identified humanitarian needs. During the year, the humanitarian needs for 2011 were revised upwards to US\$ 736 million. The revision was caused by increased needs in the Health Cluster to ensure a response to the measles outbreak, and by recalculations of the needs of the Protection and Logistics Clusters.

### 2011 Humanitarian Action Plan

Identified humanitarian needs by cluster (in US\$)

Cluster	2011 Requirements	Revised Requirements	Revised Share
1 Coordination	20,750,000	18,217,548	2.5%
2 Early Recovery	11,020,000	0	0.0%
3 Education	28,800,000	28,800,000	3.9%
4 Food Security	295,000,000	295,000,000	40.1%
5 Health	35,100,000	43,785,800	6.0%
6 Logistics	49,484,785	65,205,738	8.9%
7 Refugee Response	17,420,000	17,420,000	2.4%
8 Nutrition	41,090,620	41,090,620	5.6%
9 Protection	49,765,531	55,783,657	7.6%
10 Shelter & NFI	75,241,735	74,833,735	10.2%
11 WASH	95,617,000	95,617,000	13.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>719,289,671</b>	<b>735,754,098</b>	

By the end of 2011, institutional donors had provided US\$ 392 million in contributions to projects through the DRC Humanitarian Action Plan, covering 53.3 percent of expected needs.

## Pooled Fund Support of the HAP

The DRC Pooled Fund is a common humanitarian financing mechanism established in 2006 at the initiative of humanitarian donors to support the process of Humanitarian Reform. One of the core principles of the Humanitarian Reform is the availability of more adequate, timely, flexible, and effective humanitarian financing. The Pooled Fund's consultative allocation process is designed to efficiently and effectively allocate resources to respond to the humanitarian needs identified in the HAP.

During 2011, humanitarian donors demonstrated their continued strong support for the process of humanitarian reform by providing US\$ 98.2 million, or 25.1 percent of all funding contributed in response to the HAP, through the Pooled Fund. The 2011 contribution to the Pooled Fund is slightly higher than

the average of 24.8 percent over the six years of the fund's existence (for details on donor contributions, see the next section).

### Contributions to Humanitarian Action Plan 2006 to 2011<sup>1</sup>

Contributions per year to HAP and to Pooled Fund (in US\$)

Year	Total HAP	Pooled Fund	Share
1 2006	316,478,801	92,253,867	29.2%
2 2007	432,635,893	117,788,433	27.2%
3 2008	540,213,577	142,878,180	26.4%
4 2009	473,815,257	109,559,937	23.1%
5 2010	456,895,458	87,170,995	19.1%
6 2011	391,956,757	98,246,453	25.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,611,995,743</b>	<b>647,897,865</b>	<b>24.8%</b>

In addition to providing a more reliable source of humanitarian financing, the Pooled Fund also contributes to a more coordinated humanitarian response. Although not a requirement to receive Pooled Fund support, the voluntary participation by NGOs and UN agencies in the cluster system and other provincial coordination bodies, such as the Provincial Interagency Committees, has been encouraged and facilitated by the availability of Pooled Fund resources.



Filling water at a new well in Tanganyika, Katanga. (Photo: UNDP / Charles Dialundama)

<sup>1</sup> From the Financial Tracking System website accessed on 31 May 2012 at <http://fts.unocha.org>.

## 2011 Donor Contributions

### 2011 Pooled Fund Contributions

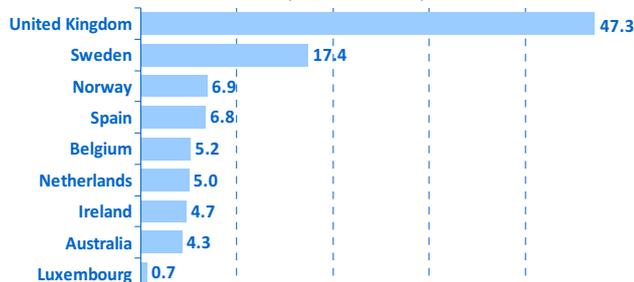
The DRC Pooled Fund maintained a strong financial position during 2011, and reaffirmed its role as a key funding channel to respond to the needs identified in the 2011 DRC Humanitarian Action Plan. Despite the continuing global financial crisis, the Pooled Fund attracted a new donor and saw an increase in overall contributions.

Nine donors contributed US\$ 98.2 million to the DRC Pooled Fund during programmatic year 2011: Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

#### 2011 Donor Contributions (in US\$)

Donor Country	Amount	Percentage
1 United Kingdom	47,254,000	48.1%
2 Sweden	17,442,700	17.8%
3 Norway	6,922,823	7.0%
4 Spain	6,760,950	6.9%
5 Belgium	5,222,400	5.3%
6 Netherlands	5,000,000	5.1%
7 Ireland	4,723,380	4.8%
8 Australia	4,268,000	4.3%
9 Luxembourg	652,200	0.7%
Total	98,246,453	100.0%

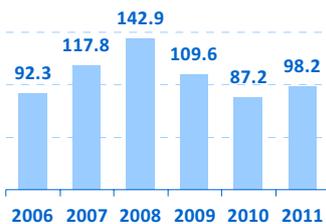
#### 2011 Donor Contributions (in millions US\$)



The US\$ 98.2 million contributed in 2011 represents a 12.7 percent increase over the financial support received in 2010, when US\$ 87.2 million was contributed. The increase in contributions is primarily attributed to the new participation of Australia in the Pooled Fund, and to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the contributing currencies, thus increasing their U.S. dollar value.

#### 2006 to 2011 Donor Programmatic Contributions (in US\$)

Year	Amount
1 2006	92,253,867
2 2007	117,788,433
3 2008	142,878,180
4 2009	109,559,937
5 2010	87,170,995
6 2011	98,246,453
Total	647,897,864



During the six years since it was established in 2006, donor support of the Pooled Fund has remained strong.

Since 2006, eleven donors have contributed US\$ 647.9 million to the fund.

With a programmatic carryover from 2010 of US\$ 16.2 million, and interest and refunds of US\$ 2.1 million, the total funding available for humanitarian programming in 2011 was US\$ 116.6 million.

#### 2011 Available Pooled Fund Financing (in US\$)

Source of Financing	Amount
1 Donor Contributions	98,246,453
2 Programmatic Carryover from 2010	16,196,306
3 2011 Interest from fund and UN Agencies	1,006,348
4 2011 Refunds from UN Agencies	1,124,972
Total 2011 Available Funds	116,574,080

#### Differences from the MPTF Office GATEWAY Data

When contributions are made to the DRC Pooled Fund, they are received by the Pooled Fund's Administrative Agent, the MPTF Office.

The MPTF Office maintains an internet GATEWAY with searchable data on all financial transactions associated with the DRC Pooled Fund, including contributions by donors, allocations to agencies, and disbursements made by each project. It is important to note that because the MPTF records each transaction at the time it takes place, rather than in the programmatic year for which the contribution is intended by donors, the figures on the GATEWAY, and in Annex B of this report, differ from the data that are presented in this report. Discrepancies appear when a donor's contribution is made before or after the programmatic year for which it is intended.

According to the MPTF Office's annual calendar year data, the DRC Pooled Fund donors contributed US\$ 81.1 million during 2011, or US\$ 17.1 million less than the programmatic year contributions of US\$ 98.2 million.

#### 2006 to 2011 Actual Year Contributions - MPTF (in US\$)

Year	Amount
1 2006	92,253,867
2 2007	112,200,117
3 2008	134,715,187
4 2009	139,138,384
5 2010	102,593,855
6 2011	81,145,303
Total	662,046,713



The US\$ 17.1 million difference between the 2011 actual and programmatic contributions was caused by the December 2010 deposit by DFID of US\$ 31.3 million intended for programmatic year 2011, the December 2011 deposit of US\$ 19.4 million by DFID for programmatic year 2012, and the January 2012 deposit of US\$ 5.2 million by the Government of Belgium for programmatic year 2011.

The AA's 2011 annual financial report on the DRC Pooled Fund is included in the annexes of this report.

The MPTF Office GATEWAY for the DRC Pooled Fund can be accessed through the Internet at:

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HCG10>

## 2011 Allocations

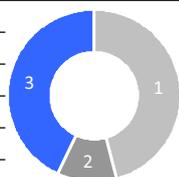
### 2011 Pooled Fund Allocations

In 2011, the Pooled Fund allocated US\$ 107.2 million to 175 humanitarian projects. For the first time since it was launched in 2006, the Pooled Fund provided more funding to non-governmental organisations than to UN agencies. Of the US\$ 107.2 million allocated, 56.9 percent of funding was provided to international and national NGOs, and 43.1 percent to UN agencies.

#### 2011 Allocations to International and National NGOs and UN Agencies

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Type	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 INGO	98	49,157,156	45.9%
2 NNGO	34	11,864,545	11.1%
<b>Subtotal NGO</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>61,021,701</b>	<b>56.9%</b>
3 UN	43	46,190,571	43.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>107,212,272</b>	

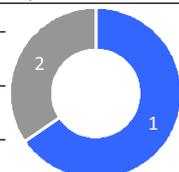


Of the 175 projects, 149 were funded through the standard allocation process and 26 were funded through a special allocation from the Humanitarian Coordinator's Reserve.

#### 2011 Allocations by Allocation Type

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Allocation	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 Standard Allocation	149	70,383,302	65.6%
2 Reserve	26	36,828,970	34.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>107,212,272</b>	

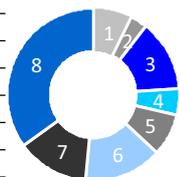


The Pooled Fund financed projects across the DRC in 2011, with most of the focus of the humanitarian response on areas of the country affected by internal conflict and other situations of armed violence. Taking into account the risks identified in the Humanitarian Action Plan, the Humanitarian Coordinator announced in early 2011 a programmatic distinction between these conflict zones and the more stabilised zones of the country. As such, the allocation of PF resources during the two standard allocations was based upon this distinction, with most resources going to the conflict areas.

#### 2011 Allocations by Province

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Province	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 Stabilised	17	7,835,712	7.3%
2 Equateur	9	3,382,472	3.2%
3 Orientale	28	14,508,493	13.5%
4 Maniema	14	5,300,045	4.9%
5 Katanga	23	8,429,358	7.9%
6 Nord Kivu	30	15,850,098	14.8%
7 Sud Kivu	31	14,397,411	13.4%
8 National	23	37,508,684	35.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>107,212,272</b>	



Provinces considered to be in conflict during the first standard allocation of 2011 included Nord Kivu, Sud Kivu, Maniema, Equateur, and the territories of Ituri,

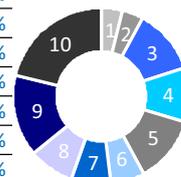
Haut Uele, and Bas Uele in Province Orientale, and Tanganyika in the northeast of Katanga province. By the second standard allocation of 2011, due to an improvement in security in the province, the Humanitarian Coordinator reclassified Equateur as being part of the "stabilised" zones.

In addition to funding provided to projects within each province, funding was also allocated to national projects, or projects which target more than one province. These projects include a mechanism to provide an emergency response to new incidents of displacement (the Rapid Response to the Movement of Populations mechanism) and subsidized and regularly scheduled flights for humanitarian actors through the UN Humanitarian Air Service.

#### 2011 Allocations by Cluster

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Cluster	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 Coordination	8	4,210,532	3.9%
2 Education	9	4,258,350	4.0%
3 Food Security	27	12,765,502	11.9%
4 Health	21	10,552,949	9.9%
5 Logistics	13	13,262,062	12.4%
6 Nutrition	15	6,812,327	6.4%
7 Protection	18	7,546,208	7.0%
8 Shelter & NFI	23	9,112,957	8.5%
9 WASH	32	16,012,181	14.9%
10 Multi-cluster*	9	22,679,205	21.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>107,212,272</b>	



\*The Multi-cluster is not an individual cluster, but rather represents projects which have components in more than one cluster.

Of the 11 clusters included in the 2011 DRC Humanitarian Action Plan, nine clusters received funding for projects through the Pooled Fund during 2011. In addition, as shown in line 10 of the table above, more than 21 percent of Pooled Fund financing during the year was allocated to "multi-cluster" projects, those which comprise more than one cluster. For example, an anti cholera project might include both Health and WASH cluster activities, and contribute results to indicators of each cluster. Before the first standard allocation of 2011, the Pooled Fund Board decided to no longer allocate specific funding to the Early Recovery cluster, but to rather encourage the integration of early recovery as a cross-cutting theme in all humanitarian programming. The multi-sectoral response for refugees cluster also did not receive financing from the Pooled Fund during 2011.

#### The Standard Allocations

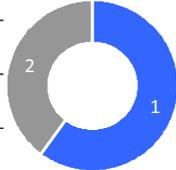
The Pooled Fund standard allocations are consultative processes that aim to provide a targeted humanitarian response based upon the needs described in the HAP and identified by humanitarian actors working in the field. Run twice a year, each standard allocation takes approximately 16 weeks from the launch of the process to the signing of the project document.

The first standard allocation of 2011 was announced in February 2011 with a global financing amount of US\$ 40 million. At the provincial level, the Provincial Inter-agency Committees (CPIAs) were requested to develop strategies to determine the humanitarian priorities in each province. When the strategies were completed, a working group consisting of Pooled Fund Board members proposed the division of the first allocation funding among the clusters and provinces by analysing the needs identified in the HAP, the humanitarian priorities as identified in the provincial strategies, and accounting for the funding plans of other donors.

### 2011 Standard Allocations

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Allocation	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 First Standard	91	42,611,611	60.5%
2 Second Standard	58	27,771,691	39.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>70,383,302</b>	



Using the provincial response strategies as a reference, national and international NGOs and UN agencies submitted 349 concept papers to the Pooled Fund for consideration. Basing their recommendations on each concept paper's compliance with cluster guidelines, the provincial strategies, and overall technical quality, the clusters then pre-selected the 91 best concept papers. The list of preselected projects was then shared with each provincial committee for their feedback, and then all 349 projects were presented to the Pooled Fund Board for review, discussion, and then endorsement or rejection. Ultimately 91 projects were endorsed by the Board. Proposed implementing partners were then invited to develop full project proposals, which, after a technical review by the clusters and the JHFU, were then approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator during June and July. The final amount allocated during the first standard allocation, including all administrative and banking charges, was US\$ 42.6 million.

The second standard allocation of 2011 was launched in September with US\$ 26 million. Following the same process as during the first allocation, the PF Board reviewed the 236 submitted project concept papers and endorsed 58 for funding. The DRC presidential election period during November and December 2011 slowed the technical review process, delaying the approval and funding of the majority of second allocation projects until 2012. The total amount allocated to projects during the second standard allocation was US\$ 27.8 million.

### The Reserve

The Humanitarian Coordinator maintains an emergency Reserve to ensure a capacity to respond to any unforeseen emergency, such as an epidemic, flood, or landslides, or to fund programmes of national character which support a more coordinated humanitarian response.

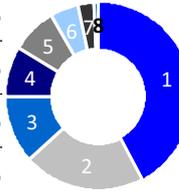
The Reserve has proven to be an important component of the humanitarian response of the Pooled Fund. The US\$ 36.8 million provided to 26 projects through eight allocations from the Reserve represented 34.4 percent of all funding allocated during 2011.

The largest of these allocations was US\$ 15.5 million provided to UNICEF in support of their displacement response mechanism, the Rapid Response to the Movement of Populations (RRMP). Through the RRMP mechanism, implementing partners, financial resources, and supplies are prepositioned to enable a rapid humanitarian response to recent population movements (either displacements or returns). RRMP partners conduct multi-sectoral assessments of the population movements to inform the humanitarian community about the main humanitarian needs. In the absence of another actor with the capacity to respond quickly, the RRMP provides emergency non-food items, water and sanitation, and / or emergency education in favour of the most affected communities.

### 2011 Reserve Allocations

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Allocation	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 RRMP	1	15,493,172	42.1%
2 UNHAS	2	7,868,393	21.4%
3 Cluster Strengthening	8	4,210,532	11.4%
4 Measles Vaccination	4	3,234,669	8.8%
5 Angola deportees	5	2,984,298	8.1%
6 Tanganyika Displaced	4	1,757,310	4.8%
7 Emergency Response Fund	1	1,000,000	2.7%
8 Nord Kivu WASH	1	280,596	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36,828,970</b>	



An additional US\$ 7.9 million was allocated to two projects of the World Food Programme to ensure humanitarian actors' continued access across the DRC through flights provided by the UN Humanitarian Air Service. Because 66 percent of this funding was provided only during November 2011, the results won't be realized until 2012.

Following lengthy consultations with the Pooled Fund Board, the Humanitarian Coordinator decided to allocate US\$ 4.2 million to provide one year of exceptional funding to eight clusters to strengthen the capacity of the humanitarian coordination system in DRC (see box on the next page).

The Humanitarian Coordinator released US\$ 8.2 million to fund four special allocations through the Reserve to respond to urgent humanitarian emergencies which could not be covered by projects funded through the standard allocation process:

- In response to an outbreak of measles, the Pooled Fund allocated US\$ 3.2 million to the World Health Organisation to implement a vaccination campaign to halt the spread of the epidemic.
- To meet the urgent needs of the migrant Congolese population violently deported from Angola back to the DRC, the Pooled Fund provided US\$ 3.0 million to five organisations to implement a comprehensive multi-sector response programme.
- To respond to the needs of the newly displaced population in the district of Tanganyika of northern

Katanga province following an outbreak of conflict in August 2011, US\$ 1.7 million was allocated to four organisations to provide protection, NFI, WASH, and food security assistance.

- To cover the urgent water and sanitation needs of the displaced population living in camps in Nord Kivu caused by a short-term financing gap, the Pooled Fund financed a US\$ 280,596 project.

Finally, to ensure the Humanitarian Coordinator maintained the capacity to provide an urgent life-saving response to sudden-onset small-scale emergencies, the Pooled Fund allocated US\$ 1 million to reinvigorate and re-launch the newly re-branded Emergency Response Fund at the end of the year (see box on this page).



A man supported by the Pooled Fund harvests maize in Bandundu. (Photo: UNDP / Charles Dialundama)

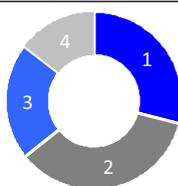
### The Emergency Response Fund

The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) was little utilised during 2011, providing US\$ 1 million to only five projects, as shown in the table below. The details of these allocations are elaborated in a separate annual report on the fund.

#### 2011 Rapid Response Fund Allocations

Number of projects and amounts allocated (in US\$)

Cluster	# Projs	Amount	Share
1 Food Security	1	299,897	29.2%
2 Logistics	2	358,560	34.9%
3 Nutrition	1	221,616	21.6%
4 WASH	1	147,492	14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,027,565</b>	



The RRF is a humanitarian financing mechanism under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator, intended to fund a rapid response to small-scale emergencies. The RRF is managed directly by OCHA and, since 2006, has been funded exclusively by the Pooled Fund, although it had previously received other donor contributions.

At the end of 2011, having exhausted existing resources, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocated US\$ 1 million from the Reserve to replenish the RRF to ensure continued capacity to efficiently respond to small-scale crises.

During 2012, the guidelines of the RRF will be made narrower to limit the response to only life-saving activities, a shorter implementation timeframe (maximum of three months), and a smaller funding range (from US\$ 10,000 to US\$ 250,000). To highlight the changes, the RRF will also be rebranded as the "Emergency Response Fund".

### The Cluster Strengthening Project

The cluster system is an essential component of operational coordination of the humanitarian response. In the DRC, the technical clusters are responsible for:

- the development of cluster guidelines, tools for needs assessments, intervention standards, and results indicators;
- the organisation of needs assessment missions;
- the identification of implementing partners and the collection and compilation of the results of their projects;
- the pre-selection and technical review of projects for financing through the Pooled Fund;
- the monitoring of projects;
- the convening of cluster coordination meetings and participation in intercluster meetings;
- the reporting on and diffusion of sector information;
- advocacy activities;
- the preparation of contingency plans;
- the drafting of the cluster sections of the Humanitarian Action Plan, the Mid-Year Review, and the annual report on HAP activities.

In June 2011, the Humanitarian Coordinator authorized a special allocation from the Reserve to provide US\$ 4.2 million to strengthen the capacity of eight clusters to perform these required tasks for a period of 12 months. The primary objective of the project is to increase the number and nature of existing cluster activities, including increasing the number of field visits and the number of workshops and trainings conducted, primarily through the increase in human resources capacity of each cluster.

#### 2011 Cluster Strengthening Project

Amounts allocated and disbursed (in US\$) as of 31/12/2011

Cluster	Amount Allocated	Disbursed / Engaged 2011	Disbursement Rate
1 Education	565,516	402,527	71.2%
2 Food Security	584,270	295,785	50.6%
3 Health	560,261	420,261	75.0%
4 Logistics	560,915	387,150	69.0%
5 Nutrition	500,000	121,874	24.4%
6 Protection	432,635	0	0.0%
7 Shelter & NFI	416,295	81,551	19.6%
8 WASH	590,640	520,949	88.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,210,532</b>	<b>2,230,097</b>	<b>53.0%</b>

#### Intermediate Results

By the end of 2011, after six months of implementation, the Cluster Strengthening project had disbursed or engaged 53 percent of the allocated funding. During the first half of the project, Pooled Fund financing was used to increase the number of activities of the cluster and to cover some of the functions previously covered by the cluster lead agencies.

Project funds have been primarily used to augment the human resources capacity of each cluster. The equivalent of 34 full-time positions has been funded through the project, 18 of which had previously been funded by the cluster lead agency before the project. Sixteen new positions have been created, but, by year's end, only six of these posts had been filled.

Even with these vacancies, all the clusters confirm that the project's financing has given them the means to strengthen sector coordination. While such strengthened coordination should contribute to the improvement of the humanitarian response, the cluster leads recognize that these improvements are incremental and that the effects cannot be accurately assessed within the first six months of implementation. Because of the delays in recruitment, five of the eight clusters expect to extend their projects through the end of 2012. While the project had been intended as a singular infusion of support, the Humanitarian Coordinator will consider the continuation of funding based upon an end-of-project evaluation.

## The Pooled Fund Approach to Gender

### The Gender Approach

During 2011, the Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit continued to strengthen the gender approach in project design and implementation. The JHFU cooperated closely with the OCHA GenCap gender advisor to ensure the incorporation of a substantive gender element in the project documents. In addition, during 2011, the GenCap advisor trained the members of the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation section on techniques to evaluate the integration of gender consideration in project implementation.

Gender was introduced as a cross-cutting theme in the project document in 2010. Thus, in 2011, all project proposals were required to integrate gender throughout the proposal, including the assessment of the humanitarian needs and the planned response. All proposed activities should therefore include elements which respond to the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

### The Gender Marker and the Project Proposal

Since it was adopted into the Pooled Fund Guidelines, an evaluation of the degree to which a project proposal integrates gender has been conducted during each technical review of project documents. The gender evaluation is assisted with the use of a tool called the Gender Marker, which assigns a score of 0, 1, 2a, or 2b to each proposal.<sup>2</sup>

During the project technical review process, each project is assessed a score indicating the degree to which the project will ensure that women, men, girls, and boys will benefit equally from the humanitarian response and whether the project will advance gender equality. If the project has the potential to contribute to gender equality, the marker attempts to predict whether the results are likely to be limited or significant.

The Gender Marker scores are:

- 0 Gender is not reflected anywhere in the project sheet. The project design is gender-blind.
- 1 The project will contribute in a limited way to gender equality.
- 2a The project will contribute significantly to gender equality.
- 2b The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.

Of the 167 projects funded through the Pooled Fund in 2011, project proposals for 166 were assessed for their degree of gender integration (the Cluster Strengthening projects are not included in this analysis). The Nutrition, Protection, and WASH clusters all had over 75 percent of their projects assessed scores of 2a or

2b, with 100 percent of nutrition projects scoring 2a. The Logistics cluster had the highest percentage of projects including no or only limited gender consideration (92 percent) in project proposals. The low score for the Logistics Cluster can be attributed, in many cases, to projects which do not interact with beneficiary populations, and are therefore difficult to assess a Gender Marker Score.

### 2011 Incorporation of Gender into Project Proposals

Number and Percentage of Projects with each Gender Marker Score

Cluster	0			1		2a		2b	
	projs	projs	%	projs	%	projs	%	projs	%
1 Education	9	0	0%	4	44%	5	56%	0	0%
2 Food Security	27	4	15%	12	44%	11	41%	0	0%
3 Health	21	0	0%	11	52%	10	48%	0	0%
4 Logistics	13	3	23%	9	69%	1	8%	0	0%
5 Nutrition	15	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%	0	0%
6 Protection	17	0	0%	4	24%	5	29%	8	47%
7 Shelter & NFI	23	1	4%	11	48%	11	48%	0	0%
8 WASH	32	0	0%	2	6%	30	94%	0	0%
9 Multi-cluster	9	2	22%	3	33%	4	44%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5%</b>

Between 2010 and 2011, all clusters but Food Security saw their average Gender Marker scores improve, and the overall average for all project proposals increased from 1.3 to 1.6, meaning that most projects were predicted to have a moderate to significant impact on promoting gender equality. The project proposals in the Protection and Nutrition clusters had the highest scores in both 2010 and 2011, and the Logistics cluster had the lowest, at 0.9. The following table shows the average Gender Marker scores received by the project proposals in each cluster for the years 2010 and 2011.

### 2010 to 2011 Comparison of Gender Marker Scores

Average Gender Marker Scores by cluster 2010 and 2011

Cluster	2010	2011	Average Gender Marker			
			0	1	2a	2b
1 Early Recovery	1.0	NA				
2 Education	1.3	1.6				
3 Food Security	1.6	1.3				
4 Health	0.9	1.5				
5 Logistics	0.9	0.9				
6 Nutrition	1.5	2.0				
7 Protection	1.6	2.2				
8 Shelter & NFI	1.3	1.4				
9 WASH	1.5	1.9				
10 Multi-cluster	1.0	1.2				
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>				

### The Gender Marker and Project Implementation

The evaluation of project proposals for the incorporation of gender is an important step to ensuring that implementing partners consider gender when developing their humanitarian response activities. More important, however, are the actual results achieved during project implementation.

<sup>2</sup> From 2009 to 2011, the Pooled Fund used a different Gender Marker scoring system with a scale of 0, 1, 2, 3a, and 3b. The IASC Gender Marker standard will be during 2012. For purposes of this report, all former Gender Marker scores have been converted to the new standard.

During 2011, the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation section assessed for the first time the integration of gender into project implementation. Of the 105 projects assessed for their impact on gender equality, the evaluators found that 87 percent of projects contributed in some way, with 52 percent contributing significantly, and 35 percent in a limited way. In addition, the evaluators found that the gender impact predicted by the Gender Marker score assigned during the technical review was a fairly accurate predictor of the impact assessed during implementation.

#### Gender Marker in Proposals vs Project Implementation

The number of projects receiving each Gender Marker score during proposal technical review and project implementation

	Gender Marker Score for Project Technical Review				Total	%
	0	1	2a	2b		
Gender Marker Score for Project Implementation						
0		9	4		13	12%
1		18	18	1	37	35%
2a		16	37	1	54	51%
2b			1		1	1%
Total	0	43	60	2	105	
%	0%	41%	57%	2%		

The matrix above shows the number of projects which were assigned each Gender Marker score during the proposal review process and during project implementation. For 69 percent of projects, the evaluators found that the Gender Marker score assigned for the actual implementation of the project was the same or higher than the score from the technical review of the project proposal (blue shaded area of matrix). For 31 percent of the projects the score for project implementation was lower (grey shaded area of matrix).



Women attend a training session in Maniema (Photo: UNDP / Jean Claude Kalala)

#### Observations of the GenCap Advisor

In the two years since the Pooled Fund adopted the Gender Marker scoring system, we have seen that humanitarian projects have been more frequently designed to provide equal benefit for men, women, girls, and boys. Implementing partners interested in Pooled Fund financing are now required to improve their project planning by integrating gender concerns. The integration of the Gender Marker has also encouraged more implementing partners to include a gender analysis into the assessment of humanitarian needs, leading to programme designs which increasingly take into account gender concerns.

The high degree of integration of gender consideration in Pooled Fund project proposals demonstrates the strong performance of many clusters in supporting gender as a cross-cutting dimension of humanitarian response.

The next step for the clusters is monitoring of the actual project implementation to ensure the effectiveness of the expected gender results assessed during the technical review of the project.

#### Challenges

Several implementing partners consistently receive Gender Marker scores of 1 for their project proposals. While these projects do have a limited impact on gender equality, the implementing partners will require support and training to enable them to increase their level of expertise in the consideration of gender in their programs.

The clusters, including those with high average Gender Marker scores (Nutrition, Protection, WASH), should ensure they devote attention to the following challenges of mainstreaming gender:

- Requirement of a differentiated needs analysis. The description of context and the analysis of needs are often not very explicit, or do not always describe the differentiated needs according to gender or age. There is often no information about who is affected and how, nor an analysis of existing capabilities or crisis coping mechanisms, or the impact of the crisis on each class of beneficiary.
- Clarification of the role of gender in activity implementation. The implemented activities do not necessarily show very clearly how the concerns of men and women, or of girls and boys, identified during the needs assessment are taken into account, nor how the men, women, girls, and boys participate in the project.
- Projects should be able to demonstrate the gender dimension of the project through the project outputs or results indicators.
- Data disaggregated by age and sex of beneficiaries are often only estimates because of continued weak data collection capacity of many humanitarian actors.
- In the project proposal of some implementing partners, the only discussion of gender considerations comes in a separate section describing the cross-cutting nature of gender. Implementing partners should take care to include an analysis of gender as it relates to the needs assessment, the activities of implementation, and the expected results.
- To encourage increased reflection of the integration of gender in project design and implementation, it is recommended during future Pooled Fund allocations that implementing partners apply the Gender Marker analysis to their own proposals, and include their suggested score in the project document.

## NGO Project Management: Improving Efficiencies and Managing Risk

### 2011 Efficiency Improvements

As part of UNDP's continuous commitment to improve effectiveness and increase "value for money," in 2011, the UNDP section of the JHFU reviewed existing processes to identify and implement steps to improve the efficiency of the management NGO projects. The most significant measure implemented was the adoption of partner-based audits as part of the country office's commitment to implement the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT).<sup>3</sup> Previously, each NGO project required an individual audit. Moving to partner-based audits will result in a cost savings of approximately US\$ 800,000 for the Pooled Fund in 2012.

Additional steps taken by UNDP to improve its efficiency were:

- Reducing the payment approval process by ten days;
- Reducing bureaucratic administration by exempting Pooled Fund projects from the UNDP/CAP project closure process to allow projects to be closed in a timely manner;
- Expediting the approval time for no-cost extensions to the project implementation timeframe by delegating approval authority to the JHFU/UNDP and issuing clear guidelines to partners on the extension process.

Based on the recommendations of the DRC CHF Evaluation commissioned by OCHA in 2010, UNDP has:

- Rationalized its schedule of project monitoring visits;
- Systematically invited clusters to participate in project monitoring visits;
- Shared monitoring reports on a quarterly bases with the clusters;
- Organized a training session for UNDP field evaluators with the National Cluster Leads to improve the quality of the field visits and reports.

### NGO Capacity Assessments

In line with the principles of the HACT, all proposed partner NGOs must successfully complete an in-depth capacity assessment before they can become eligible to receive funding through the Pooled Fund.

Because each NGO capacity assessment requires a significant commitment of time from the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation Section, the number of assessments conducted each year is limited. One time per year, the JHFU requests the technical clusters to each recommend five new NGOs to be evaluated for eligibility. Criteria for selection include technical capacity or field presence in areas currently underserved by eligible Pooled Fund partners.

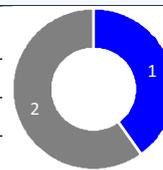
During the capacity assessment, evaluators from the JHFU M&E Section visit each prospective partner to conduct a systematic review of the institutional, financial, administrative, and technical capacities of the organization. Assessed using a standardised evaluation methodology, each NGO must receive a score of at least 70 percent to be deemed eligible to receive Pooled Fund financing. NGOs which score less than the required 70 percent are advised of the identified institutional weaknesses to enable them to make improvements to potentially become eligible for funding in future allocations. NGOs scoring 70 percent or higher are judged as having sufficient capacity to receive Pooled Fund resources. Once an NGO has become eligible, the NGO is assessed annually through spot checks to verify that sufficient the continued capacity of the organisation.

<sup>3</sup> The HACT is a common operational framework adopted by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP to reduce transaction costs, manage risk, and lessen the burden that the multiplicity of UN procedures and rules creates for its implementing partners.

### 2011 NGOs eligible for funding from the Pooled Fund

Number of National and International NGOs

NGO	Evaluated 2011	Total Eligible	Share
1 International	4	63	40%
2 National	22	94	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>157</b>	



In 2011, the JHFU M&E section carried out capacity assessments of 33 NGOs, judging 26 to have sufficient capacity to be eligible for funding. Therefore, together with the NGOs which had been evaluated and found to be eligible in earlier years, 157 NGOs were eligible for project financing during 2011.

### NGO Risk Assessments

After completing the capacity assessment, all eligible NGOs undergo an assessment to determine their risk level. The risk assessment is designed to reveal institutional, administrative, and financial weaknesses of NGOs using standardized benchmarks to allow the JHFU evaluators to compare all potential partners. The HACT approach recognizes four levels of risk for an implementing partner: low, moderate, significant, and high. In addition to the initial risk assessment, the HACT approach also requires periodic reviews of existing implementing partners to update the level of risk.

### Level of Risk of Eligible NGOs

Number and Level of Risk of National and International NGOs

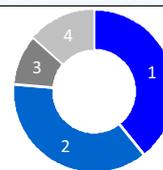
NGO	Low	Moderate	Significant	High
1 International	10	33	15	5
2 National	5	28	17	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>

An NGO's risk level determines the frequency and number of reports they are required to submit, and the number of times they receive monitoring visits from the JHFU evaluators. Low risk NGOs are visited once, moderate risk NGOs twice, significant risk three times, and high risk quarterly. NGOs are not monitored more than quarterly unless more information about project performance is required for proper oversight. Of the 157 eligible NGOs, there are equal numbers of NGOs considered to be low to moderate risk and those considered to be significant to high risk. National NGOs, however, are considered to be a higher risk than international, with 65 percent in the higher risk categories, versus 32 percent of international NGOs.

### Level of Risk of 2011 Pooled Fund Projects

Number of projects implemented by NGOs at each risk level

Risk Level	# projs	Share
1 Low	52	39%
2 Moderate	49	37%
3 Significant	13	10%
4 High	18	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	



While 157 NGOs are eligible for funding from the Pooled fund, the 132 NGO projects funded during 2011 were implemented by just 52 NGOs. The majority of projects were implemented by NGOs with low or moderate risk levels, as shown in the table.

## 2011 Programmatic Results

### Projects Implemented During 2011

During 2011, the Pooled Fund provided funding to 175 new projects, and there were 262 projects under implementation by Pooled Fund partners.<sup>4</sup> Of the 262 projects implemented during the year, 194 were implemented by NGOs and 68 by UN agencies.

#### PF Funded Projects Implemented during 2011

Number of projects by cluster and year of allocation

Cluster	2009	2010	2011	Total
1 Coordination	0	6	8	14
2 Early Recovery	0	5	0	5
3 Education	1	7	5	13
4 Food Security	4	30	17	51
5 Health	2	11	14	27
6 Logistics	0	6	8	14
7 Nutrition	2	10	12	24
8 Protection	0	23	13	36
9 Shelter & NFI	0	14	13	27
10 WASH	5	21	21	47
11 Multi-cluster	0	1	3	4
Total continuing to be implemented in 2011	14	134	114	262
Total funded each year	285	185	175	645

The Programme Results section of this report concerns the results achieved by the 262 projects being implemented during 2011, including 14 projects which were funded in 2009, 134 which were funded in 2010, and 114 in 2011. Most of the ongoing 2009 projects were allocated funding at the end of 2009, began implementation during 2010, and finished in early 2011. The 2011 figure is lower than the 175 projects funded during the year because 61 of these projects were allocated funding only at the end of 2011, and implementation did not begin until 2012. Therefore, only 114 projects which received 2011 funding began implementation during the same year.

The 262 Pooled Fund humanitarian projects being implemented during 2011 reached 7.7 million beneficiaries, surpassing the 6.9 million beneficiaries who had been targeted by the projects. The total number includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries for several clusters such as Protection and Health. Because different humanitarian projects often provide assistance to the same beneficiaries, the total number of unique beneficiaries of Pooled Fund projects during 2011 cannot be calculated.

### Monitoring Pooled Fund Projects

The OCHA/UNDP Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit is responsible for monitoring the implementation of NGO

and UN agency projects. The JHFU's Monitoring and Evaluation section systematically monitors NGO projects, and aims to conduct at least one site visit of each project. UN agency projects, however, are not visited by the M&E section, and monitoring is limited to a review of submitted reports.<sup>5</sup>

Both UN agencies and NGOs are required to report annually on project performance by submitting each project's results against key indicators. These indicators are consolidated with the performance results from other projects and are presented by cluster in the following sections of this report.

The field monitoring visits conducted by the JHFU's M&E section are intended to verify project compliance with expected outputs, to assess progress against performance indicators, in order to support the proper management of the project and to inform the JHFU management about the overall performance of implementing partners. The field monitors have also been able to identify strengths and weaknesses of project implementation modalities, such as the use of market fairs in place of direct distribution of non-food items. Information gathered during site visits and monitoring reports are shared with each cluster.

The number of projects scheduled to be visited differs from the number implemented during any given year because projects which close at the end of the year and projects which start in the last quarter of the year will not have a monitoring visit until the following year. The following table shows the distribution of projects and projects monitored during 2011.

#### 2011 NGO Projects

Number of NGO projects monitored and scheduled to be monitored

Cluster	2011 NGO projects	to be monitored	# monitored	% monitored
1 Coordination	0	0	0	NA
2 Early Recovery	5	6	6	100%
3 Education	13	11	9	82%
4 Food Security	35	23	18	78%
5 Health	13	13	12	92%
6 Logistics	11	9	6	67%
7 Nutrition	20	14	8	57%
8 Protection	24	20	19	95%
9 Shelter & NFI	24	24	19	79%
10 WASH	47	36	31	86%
11 Multi-cluster	2	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>82%</b>

During 2011, the JHFU M&E section scheduled monitoring visits to 156 NGO projects; however, due to security concerns, inaccessibility, and restrictions on movement during the election period, they were limited

<sup>4</sup> The actual number of projects implemented during the year is different from the number of projects funded because the implementation timeframe of most projects is not aligned with the calendar year. In addition, because the second standard allocation provides funding to projects late in the year, many do not begin implementation until the following year.

<sup>5</sup> At the end of 2011 discussions were underway at the Pooled Fund Working Group to broaden the monitoring of projects funded by Common Humanitarian Funds to include UN agencies. During 2011, a new cluster-based system of monitoring and reporting on all Pooled Fund projects, including UN agency and NGO, will likely be implemented in the DRC.

to 144 visits to 128 projects (82 percent). The M&E section monitoring plan includes at least one site visit for each NGO project. During 2011, the M&E section planned 167 visits to 156 projects, including 34 quarterly, 55 mid-term, and 78 final assessments.

### Observations from Monitoring Visits

Based upon the 144 field visits to 128 projects conducted during 2011, the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation section found that:

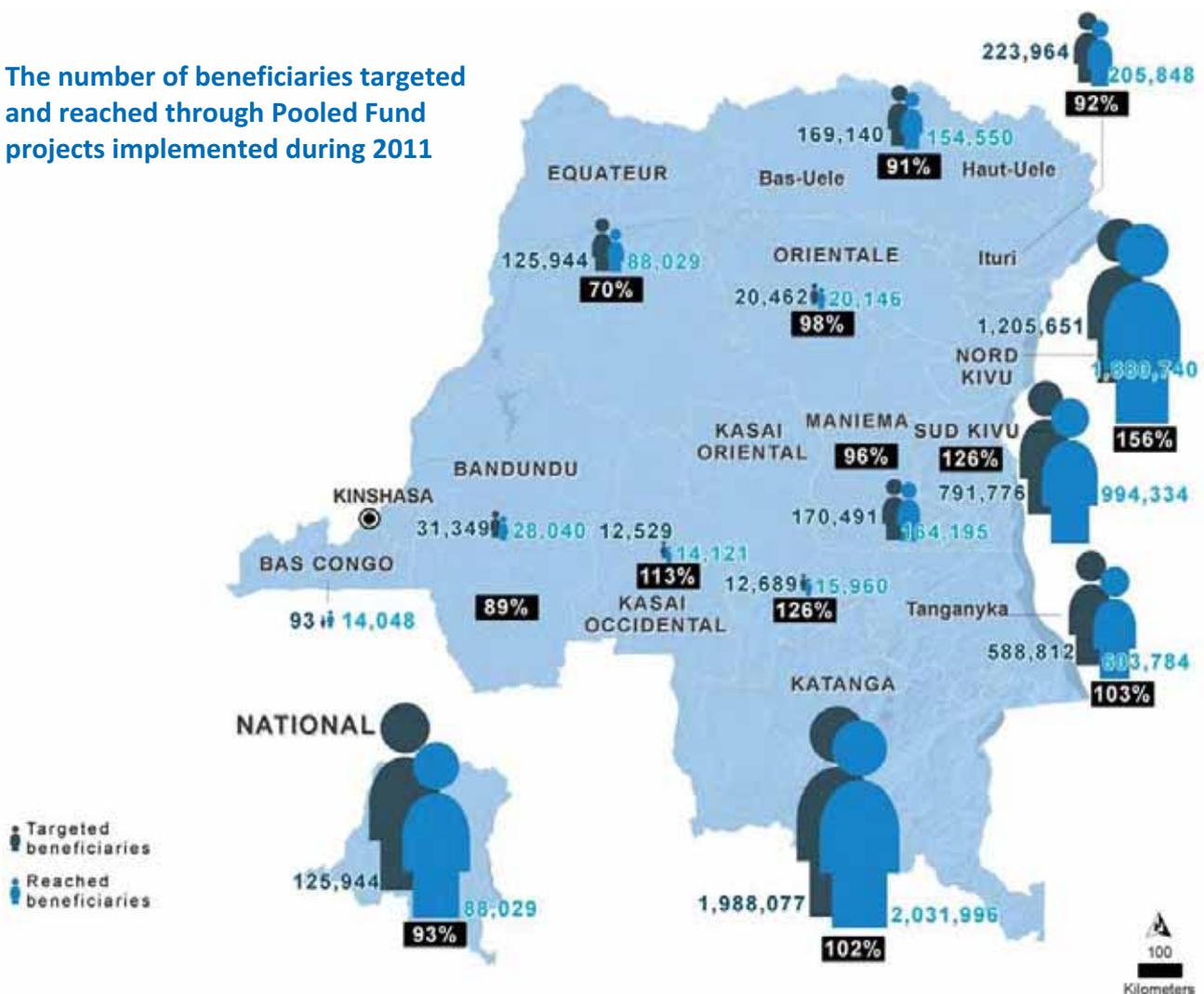
- Project monitoring visits assist in not only the identification of strengths and weaknesses of project implementation, but also of the NGO itself. This information is shared with the clusters to better inform the project selection process.
- The announcement of a project monitoring visit often encourages the implementing partner to accelerate project execution.
- During the monitoring visits, the JHFU evaluators provide support to improve the quality of reporting submitted to the JHFU.
- For projects that were visited more than once, JHFU monitors note that observations made during

the first visit often have facilitated the improvement in the quality of the final project results.

- The consideration of gender issues is increasingly integrated into the implementation of projects.
- An NGO's risk level, while an important factor, does not necessarily predict the level of effectiveness of project implementation because the risk level primarily related to financial management factors and not to technical capacity. This fact is relevant because the risk level is used to determine the number of site visits conducted by the M&E team.

Programmatic results for projects implemented during 2011 appear on the following pages, grouped by cluster, and include targets, results achieved, and feedback from the JHFU Monitoring and Evaluation section (data on results are only for those achieved during 2011). The map below shows the provincial distribution of the 6.9 million targeted and 7.7 million reached beneficiaries of Pooled Fund projects implemented during 2011.

### The number of beneficiaries targeted and reached through Pooled Fund projects implemented during 2011



## The Education Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To facilitate access to quality educational activities in a protected environment suitable for boys, girls and adolescents aged 3 to 18, with or without disabilities, who are victims of natural or man-made disasters, conflict, or who live in other conditions of extreme vulnerability.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 12,742,677 for 15 projects, or 44 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 28,800,000. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 4,258,350 to 9 projects represents 33 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 13 education projects, five of which were funded in 2011, seven in 2010, and one in 2009. The total value of all 13 projects was US\$ 5,298,960.

#### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to nine Pooled Fund education projects during the year, with the rest planned to be visited during 2012. Based upon these site visits, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Education Cluster.

- Project implementation respects the timeframe and guidelines of the Education Cluster;
- Projects are designed to respond to needs which had been identified during needs assessment missions;
- The education cluster guidelines are kept up-to-date and are accessible to all partners;
- Communities are encouraged to contribute to project implementation through the in-kind donation of construction materials and labour. The in-kind contributions enabled some projects to rehabilitate or construct more classrooms than planned;
- Projects have successfully engaged the communities to commit to ensure the sustainability of projects;
- The emergency educational responses have enabled children who have been repeatedly displaced to complete the academic year. Through emergency education projects, children have benefited from programmes to help them catch up with other students at their grade level, and to complete regular annual examinations.
- The RRMP adjusted its education programme to include training for teachers in schools neighbouring those targeted for assistance to reduce perceived inequities;
- The schools which benefited from the training of teachers and administrators and the distribution of teachers' and students' kits and equipment saw their overall educational standards improve;

#### Challenges and Recommendations

- School construction and rehabilitation projects do not always comply with construction standards;
- Even after assistance has been provided, schools remain overcrowded and many have an insufficient number of desks for the number of students attending;
- Some of the desks, chairs, tables, and other equipment supplied to schools were of poor quality.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Education Cluster projects during 2011 was 107,688, which is 91.5 percent of the 117,697 targeted beneficiaries.

The 13 projects contributed to the following 2011 results:

#### 1 Number of children newly accessing schools<sup>6</sup>

# projects	9	
Target	21,373	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	22,955	<div style="width: 107%;"></div>
Rate	107.4%	

#### 2 Number of children receiving school supplies

# projects	6	
Target	103,472	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	94,359	<div style="width: 91%;"></div>
Rate	91.2%	

#### 3 Number of rehabilitated and furnished classrooms

# projects	11	
Target	399	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	630	<div style="width: 158%;"></div>
Rate	157.9%	

#### 4 Number of teachers receiving training

# projects	11	
Target	2,699	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	7,116	<div style="width: 264%;"></div>
Rate	263.7%	



Displaced children who had missed regular schooling attend catch-up classes in Sud Kivu (Photo: AVSI / Brett Morton)

<sup>6</sup> The results from the displacement response programme, the RRMP, have been excluded from this figure due to data reporting inconsistencies among implementing partners. The reported data included a mixture of both the number of children newly accessing schools and the total number of children attending schools which received assistance.

## The Food Security Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To restore the means of subsistence of communities in food security crisis.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 114,292,688 for 70 projects, or 39 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 295,000,000. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 12,765,502 to 27 projects represents 11 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 51 Food Security projects, 17 of which were funded in 2011, 30 in 2010, and four in 2009. The total value of all 51 projects was US\$ 19,870,568.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Food Security Cluster projects during 2011 was 444,251, which is 77.7 percent of the 572,101 targeted beneficiaries.

These 51 projects contributed to the following results during 2011:

#### 1 Land area cultivated, in hectares

# projects	37	
Target	26,218	
Achieved	20,033	
Rate	76.4%	

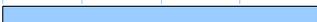
#### 2 Number of certified quality manioc cuttings produced

# projects	2	
Target	1,291,622	
Achieved	719,150	
Rate	55.7%	

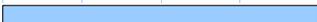
#### 3 Number of households receiving agriculture / fishing / animal husbandry supplies

# projects	34	
Target	90,911	
Achieved	90,173	
Rate	99.2%	

#### 4 Number of people receiving agriculture training

# projects	31	
Target	31,919	
Achieved	31,423	
Rate	98.4%	

#### 5 Number of heads of farm animals distributed (cattle, goats, rabbits, chickens, etc)

# projects	5	
Target	11,643	
Achieved	11,643	
Rate	100.0%	

#### 6 Number of tons of certified quality seeds produced

# projects	1	
Target	20,000	
Achieved	22,000	
Rate	110.0%	

### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to 18 of 23 Food Security Cluster projects planned to be monitored during the year. Of the 51 food security projects under implementation during 2011, 35 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the findings of the 18 monitoring visits, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Food Security Cluster.

- Project activities provide critical support to displaced populations and other vulnerable groups in need of nutritional assistance;
- The projects have contributed to the restoration of food security by making quality seeds available in sufficient quantities to returnee populations who otherwise would not have access to the agricultural inputs

### Challenges and Recommendations

- Because humanitarian programmes are short in duration, the introduction of new and unfamiliar agricultural practices, such as the raising of rabbits, can be challenging to implement successfully, especially where the consumption of rabbits is not customary and local markets do not exist.
- Project implementation should include more elements to ensure communities are able to sustain project results after the project ends;
- Project implementation would benefit from the greater involvement of formal or established local agricultural associations to improve sustainability of projects;
- Agricultural crops selected for production do not assist in the reduction of malnutrition rates of children (low nutritional value of manioc).
- Seed stock should be distributed as close as possible to the start of the agricultural season to reduce the risk of the seed being consumed as food by the most vulnerable beneficiaries;
- Projects should be harmonized to ensure they provide similar or equitable assistance packages to beneficiaries. Livestock assistance is several times more valuable than the provision of seeds and tools, and livestock assistance differs between projects. In Nord Kivu, one project was distributing three goats per household, another project seven goats, and another provided two rabbits;
- Projects should support beneficiaries individually and use community fields for demonstration plots. Projects which have utilised a community field approach have had more limited success in achieving sustainable production.

## The Health Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with health conditions during crisis situations.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 41,729,536 for 50 projects, or 39 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 43,785,800. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 10,552,949 to 21 projects represents 25 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 27 Food Security projects, 14 of which were funded in 2011, 11 in 2010, and two in 2009. The total value of the 27 projects was US\$ 10,752,900.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Health Cluster projects during 2011 was 3,172,427, which is 106.1 percent of the 2,989,111 targeted beneficiaries.

The 27 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of children vaccinated

# projects	13	
Target	2,344,470	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	2,389,802	<div style="width: 101.9%;"></div>
Rate	101.9%	

#### 2 Number of direct beneficiaries of health services

# projects	20	
Target	689,327	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	641,730	<div style="width: 93.1%;"></div>
Rate	93.1%	

#### 3 Number of health personnel benefiting from training

# projects	19	
Target	957	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	1,428	<div style="width: 149.2%;"></div>
Rate	149.2%	

#### 4 Number of health structures rehabilitated and furnished

# projects	17	
Target	86	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	87	<div style="width: 101.2%;"></div>
Rate	101.2%	

#### 5 Number of women vaccinated

# projects	10	
Target	67,727	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	64,011	<div style="width: 94.5%;"></div>
Rate	94.5%	

#### 6 Number of births assisted

# projects	2	
Target	2,494	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	2,070	<div style="width: 83.0%;"></div>
Rate	83.0%	

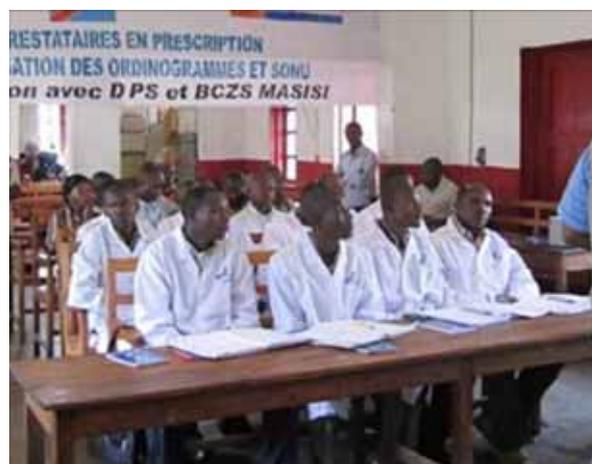
### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to 12 of 13 Health Cluster projects which were planned to be monitored during the year. Of the 27 projects implemented during 2011, 13 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the 12 monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Health Cluster.

- Local health structures are involved in the planning an implementation of health projects;
- Projects are implemented in close collaboration with national health structures, the BCZS and CODESA;
- Projects support the continual training of health professionals;
- The assistance provided to health structures through some projects ensures the sustainability of the projects after they end;
- Projects which have used an integrated multi-cluster approach have delivered a more holistic response to the problems in the communities targeted.

### Challenges and Recommendations

- Projects which do not directly support the health structures (les zones de santé) are not integrated into the health system and therefore have a less sustainable impact. The medical staff employed through these projects are engaged and motivated for as long as the project receives financial support, but there is little impact after the project ends;
- The beneficiaries targeted through projects funded by a 2009 special allocation of the reserve to respond to a cholera outbreak in Tanganyika, Katanga, known as the fifth objective, should have been limited to those directly affected by cholera rather than targeting all inhabitants of the district;
- The overall poverty of communities reduces the sustainability of health projects;
- Health sector requirements are far greater than the capacity of existing projects to respond to;
- Transportation routes between project sites and suppliers of medicines are not passable.



Healthcare providers in training in Nord Kivu (Photo: UNDP / Ernest Balola)

## The Logistics Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To improve the access of humanitarian actors to beneficiary populations, to facilitate the transportation of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations and to reinforce the logistical capacity of the humanitarian community.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 52,538,326 for 27 projects, or 81 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 65,205,738. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 13,262,062 to 13 projects represents 25 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 14 Logistics Cluster projects, eight of which were funded in 2011 and six in 2010. The total value of these 14 projects was US\$ 14,077,181.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Logistics Cluster projects during 2011 was 1,338,987, which is 161.3 percent of the 830,105 targeted beneficiaries. More beneficiaries were reached than planned because a two humanitarian freight transport projects were able to deliver 4,000 tons more assistance than originally planned.

#### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to six of nine Logistics Cluster projects scheduled to be monitored during the year. Of the 14 projects implemented during 2011, 11 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the nine monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Logistics Cluster.

- Road and bridge repair projects provide essential support to the implementation of humanitarian programmes by opening access to isolated vulnerable populations;
- Forgotten and unknown vulnerabilities can only be identified and assisted when access is available.

#### Challenges and Recommendations

- Logistics projects should exert more effort on preparing communities for the maintenance of projects after completion to ensure their sustainability;
- Despite evident benefit to the community, project beneficiaries are usually only motivated to contribute to the project implementation if they receive sufficient compensation. Likewise, after completion of a road, maintenance will continue for only as long as remuneration is provided;
- Road and bridge projects typically benefit whole communities or multiple communities by opening up access routes. Care should be taken to provide priority to projects which provide greatest benefit to an improved humanitarian response;
- To ensure the Logistics Cluster maintains capacity for unforeseen emergencies, projects which have integrated line items for transportation into their budgets should not seek support from the Logistics cluster for assistance in transportation.

The 14 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of kilograms of airfreight transported

# projects	2	
Target	143,540	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	140,727	<div style="width: 98.0%;"></div>
Rate	98.0%	

#### 2 Number of tons of freight transported by road or river

# projects	3	
Target	10,360	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	14,443	<div style="width: 139.4%;"></div>
Rate	139.4%	

#### 3 Number of kilometres of road rehabilitated or constructed

# projects	4	
Target	183	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	163	<div style="width: 89.1%;"></div>
Rate	89.1%	

#### 4 Number of newly accessible people

# projects	5	
Target	474,007	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	492,301	<div style="width: 103.9%;"></div>
Rate	103.9%	

#### 5 Number of people transported by plane

# projects	1	
Target	4,200	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	4,054	<div style="width: 96.5%;"></div>
Rate	96.5%	

#### 6 Number of rehabilitated or constructed infrastructure projects (bridges, passages under roads)

# projects	6	
Target	401	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	410	<div style="width: 102.2%;"></div>
Rate	102.2%	



Crossing a newly rehabilitated bridge in Walikale, Nord Kivu (Photo: UNDP / Ernest Balola)

## The Nutrition Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To reduce the prevalence of global acute malnutrition to less than 10 percent and the mortality rate of children under five to less than 2 per 10,000 per day.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 24,246,546 for 25 projects, or 59 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 41,090,620. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 6,812,327 to 15 projects represents 28 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 24 Nutrition projects, 12 of which were funded in 2011, ten in 2010, and two in 2009. The total value of the 24 projects was US\$ 9,808,413.

#### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to eight of 14 Nutrition Cluster projects planned to be monitored during the year. Of the 24 projects implemented during 2011, 20 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the eight monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Nutrition Cluster.

- Considerable efforts are made to ensure proper beneficiary targeting. Implementing partners have been able to identify and direct assistance to those who are under treatment for malnutrition;
- The bulk purchase and distribution of nutritional inputs to implementing partners has improved compared to earlier years and there are fewer disruptions in the supply, especially for the therapeutic feeding programmes;
- While much remains to be done, nutritional programmes are gradually being integrated into routine medical services;
- Nutritional projects now have standardised management tools through the Ministry of Health Nutritional Department (PRONANUT).

#### Challenges and Recommendations

- Some medical structures continue to consider the severe malnutrition treatment programme, the PCCIMA, to be a special medical activity, rather than an integral unit of the institution;
- Many cases of negligence in the treatment of severe malnutrition have been observed, particularly by the doctors in charge of the paediatric care facilities; Moderate cases of malnutrition are sometimes referred for treatment even when resources are not available;
- Treatment should begin sooner, and preparatory measures, such as the acquisition of nutritional inputs and training, should be launched earlier in the project implementation;
- While most implementing partners conduct nutritional surveys before the launch of each project, end of project surveys are rarely completed, providing little information about the success of the treatment. Other partners conduct a second nutritional survey six months into implementation, though nutritional outcomes are difficult to discern in this short period.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Nutrition Cluster projects was 91,410, which is 152.2 percent of the 60,065 targeted beneficiaries.

The 24 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of beneficiaries admitted to therapeutic or supplementary feeding centres (TFC/SFC)

# projects	18	
Target	49,426	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Achieved	63,272	<div style="width: 128.0%;"></div>
Rate	128.0%	

#### 2 Number of children discharged from TFCs or SFCs

# projects	16	
Target	38,734	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Achieved	54,362	<div style="width: 140.3%;"></div>
Rate	140.3%	

#### 3 Number of operational TFCs and SFCs

# projects	10	
Target	192	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Achieved	184	<div style="width: 95.8%;"></div>
Rate	95.8%	

#### 4 Number of personnel of TFCs and SFCs trained

# projects	13	
Target	1,211	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Achieved	1,227	<div style="width: 101.3%;"></div>
Rate	101.3%	



A child suffering from the effects of malnutrition in a therapeutic feeding centre in Equateur. (Photo: UNDP / Charles Dialundama)

## The Protection Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To increase the protection of the civilian population affected by insecurity, conflict, displacement, and severe violations of human rights.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 45,376,385 for 58 projects, or 81 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 55,783,657. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 7,546,208 to 18 projects represents 17 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 36 Protection projects, 13 of which were funded in 2011, and 23 in 2010. The total value of these 36 projects was US\$ 12,644,366.

The number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Protection Cluster projects during 2011 was 573,172, which is 207.3 percent of the 276,529 targeted beneficiaries. The beneficiary figure includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

#### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to 19 of 20 Protection Cluster projects scheduled to be monitored during the year. Of the 36 projects implemented during 2011, 24 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the 19 monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Protection Cluster.

- Project implementation complies with cluster guidelines;
- Implementing partners conduct regular project monitoring;
- Information is readily shared across the cluster and other coordinating bodies;
- Indicators have been revised and expanded to accommodate different types of interventions;
- Local authorities and the communities refer protection cases to the local Protection Committees;
- Witness accounts from some beneficiaries demonstrate a notable improvement in the protection of civilians during the implementation of protection projects.

#### Challenges and Recommendations

- The gap between the expected needs for protection and the actual figures are great, revealing a need to improve the needs identification;
- There is poor involvement of some local authorities in projects that they perceive threaten their interests;
- Some indicators which are restricted to children or victims of sexual violence could be used to capture information on more categories of beneficiaries;
- Key performance indicators in use do not cover all sectors of intervention in order to be able to understand the impact on elderly and unaccompanied children;
- Projects that provide assistance to victims of rape should have a project implementation timeframe of more than six months as the preparatory phase takes more than two months;
- Projects which encourage income generating activities for former child soldiers should take care to ensure that they provide sufficient training to beneficiaries so they are able to continue the activity after the project ends.

These 36 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of child soldiers benefiting from school, training, or economic support

# projects	8	
Target	2,042	
Achieved	2,054	
Rate	100.6%	

#### 2 Number of child soldiers in transit centres or with families

# projects	2	
Target	390	
Achieved	375	
Rate	96.2%	

#### 3 Number of child soldiers released from armed groups

# projects	8	
Target	2,476	
Achieved	3,154	
Rate	127.4%	

#### 4 Number of protection incidents recorded

# projects	6	
Target	5,749	
Achieved	52,982	
Rate	921.6%	

#### 5 Number of Victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) identified

# projects	5	
Target	658	
Achieved	6,298	
Rate	957.1%	

#### 6 Number of Victims of SGBV medically treated

# projects	11	
Target	2,730	
Achieved	3,782	
Rate	138.5%	

#### 7 Number of Victims of SGBV socially and economically reintegrated

# projects	11	
Target	2,730	
Achieved	3,782	
Rate	138.5%	

#### 8 Number of Victims of SGBV psychologically treated

# projects	14	
Target	10,278	
Achieved	8,105	
Rate	78.9%	

#### 9 Number of unaccompanied minors reunited with families

# projects	7	
Target	1,447	
Achieved	1,291	
Rate	89.2%	

## The Shelter and Non-Food Item Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To improve the living conditions of the internally displaced, the returnees, the reintegrated population, the repatriated refugees and the affected host communities.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 30,526,008 for 9 projects, or 55 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 74,833,735. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 9,112,957 to 23 projects represents 30 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 27 Shelter and Non-Food Item Cluster projects, 13 of which were funded in 2011, and 14 in 2010. The total value of these 27 projects was US\$ 11,651,320.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through these Shelter and NFI Cluster projects during 2011 was 611,435, which is 89.3 percent of the 684,721 targeted beneficiaries.

These 27 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of displaced households receiving emergency shelter/NFI kits

# projects	21	
Target	187,929	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	205,747	<div style="width: 109.5%;"></div>
Rate	109.5%	

#### 2 Number of emergency kits distributed

# projects	2	
Target	2,250	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	2915	<div style="width: 129.6%;"></div>
Rate	129.6%	

#### 3 Number of returning households receiving emergency shelter/NFI kits

# projects	10	
Target	13,080	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Achieved	12,333	<div style="width: 94.3%;"></div>
Rate	94.3%	



A displaced family displays NFI items received through the RRMP in Kalahe, Sud Kivu (Photo: OCHA / Charline Burton)

### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to 19 of 24 Shelter/NFI Cluster projects scheduled to be monitored during the year. Of the 27 projects implemented during 2011, 24 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the 19 monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations with the Shelter/NFI Cluster.

- Accurate targeting and compliance with cluster guidelines in the selection of beneficiaries;
- NFI fairs are organized in compliance with cluster guidelines. Fairs are an innovative mechanism which enable beneficiary households to receive their priority NFI assistance;
- Members of many local committees are trained on the proper construction and maintenance of transitional shelters;
- Most shelters are inhabited and NFI kits are used by beneficiaries;
- Community groups are organized to assist the most vulnerable beneficiary households with the construction of transitional shelters.

### Challenges and Recommendations

- While NFI fairs provide beneficiary households with the freedom to choose their highest priority NFI assistance, the items selected are sometimes inappropriate considering the status of the beneficiaries. For example, at fairs in Katanga, beneficiaries were observed purchasing items such as radios when they were sleeping without mattresses on the ground.
- The time delay between the decision to provide NFI assistance to a community and the provision of assistance is often long;
- Beneficiary communities would benefit from assistance in the construction of latrines, as many are unfamiliar with the construction techniques;
- NFI implementing partners should take measures to ensure the NFIs provided through the direct distribution programmes are of good quality;
- Emergency and transitional shelter projects should have more clear standards to ensure equity across projects;
- Tarpaulins used for the construction of emergency shelters should be of suitable quality to last more than three months.

## The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Cluster

### 2011 HAP Cluster Objective and Financing

To reduce the risk of transmission of waterborne infectious disease to the displaced and returnee populations, and to victims of epidemics and natural disasters, through preventive measures and emergency response while respecting the security and dignity of girls, women, boys and men.

In support of this objective, the cluster received US\$ 43,172,355 for 62 projects, or 45 percent of the HAP request of US\$ 95,617,000. The Pooled Fund contribution of US\$ 16,012,181 to 32 projects represents 37 percent of the funds received by the cluster.

### Results for Projects Implemented during 2011

During 2011, Pooled Fund partners implemented 47 WASH Cluster projects, 21 of which were funded in 2011, 21 in 2010, and five in 2009. The total value of all 47 projects was US\$ 21,762,670.

The total number of beneficiaries who received assistance through the WASH Cluster projects in 2011 was 1,334,962, which is 96.6 percent of the 1,382,653 targeted beneficiaries.

These 47 projects contributed to the following results:

#### 1 Number of latrines built (family, collective, with doors, for men, or for women)

# projects	40	
Target	17,143	
Achieved	16,784	
Rate	97.9%	

#### 2 Number of water and sanitation maintenance committees created

# projects	29	
Target	1,850	
Achieved	1,897	
Rate	102.5%	

#### 3 Number of wells, water sources constructed or repaired

# projects	41	
Target	932	
Achieved	953	
Rate	102.3%	

#### 4 Number persons having access to safe water

# projects	37	
Target	2,350,102	
Achieved	2,007,614	
Rate	85.4%	

#### 5 Number persons having access to a minimum WASH package

# projects	13	
Target	103,690	
Achieved	99,674	
Rate	96.1%	

### Observations from Monitoring Visits

The JHFU field monitors conducted project site visits to 31 of 36 WASH Cluster projects scheduled to be monitored during the year. Of the 47 projects implemented during 2011, all 47 were implemented by NGOs. Based upon the 31 monitoring visits conducted, the M&E section shared the following observations about the Pooled Fund projects with the WASH Cluster.

- All implementing partners involve the community wherever possible in the implementation of project activities;
- Project implementation complies with the technical description contained in the project document;
- WASH Cluster guidelines are respected in project implementation, including the incorporation of gender consideration into all project elements;
- Communities are trained on methods to improve the sustainability of project activities;
- Local authorities are very active in project implementation and community participation is high;
- The quality of WASH project implementation by national NGOs continues to improve.

### Challenges and Recommendations

- Community project support committees, which are formed through the project implementation, have a mixed performance record, with many members disengaged and not involved with project implementation. The results indicator of the number of committees formed does not provide information on the work and impact of the committee.
- Logistical constraints, weather, changing market conditions, and procurement issues regularly lead to delays in WASH project implementation;
- Waterborne diseases continue to re-emerge in communities following movements of populations;
- Local health authorities rarely provide support to community efforts to ensure sustainability of projects after the project ends;
- When constructing or rehabilitating latrines at schools, projects should plan for separate latrines for teachers. When no provision is made for teachers, several latrines are usually reserved for their use, which reduces the number available for the students and contributes to hygiene problems;
- Construction standards and acceptable costs should be harmonized by the WASH cluster to reduce the wide variation in the cost of construction for similar structures built by different organisations in the same areas;
- In internally displaced camps, the tarpaulins used for latrines often become ripped or are stolen. As a result, the number of available latrines, and therefore the level of sanitation, is reduced.

## Conclusions

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During 2011, the Pooled Fund remained one of the most important sources of humanitarian financing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, receiving US\$98.2 million in new donor contributions and allocating US\$ 107.2 million to new humanitarian projects. With 175 new projects and 148 ongoing from previous years, the Joint Humanitarian Financing Unit oversaw in 2011 the implementation, launch, and/or closure of 323 projects, with a total project value of US\$ 186.9 million.

For most clusters, the resources provided by the Pooled Fund represented more than 25 percent of all humanitarian funding allocated during the year. The Pooled Fund, therefore, continued to play a key role in contributing to the overall achievement of these clusters. Overall, the projects funded through the Pooled Fund delivered the outputs they intended for each cluster, as demonstrated by the successful performance assessed against the key results indicators included in this report.

Despite the large number of projects funded and the high level of financing allocated, the humanitarian needs in the DRC remained greater than the existing resources could cover. The 2011 Humanitarian Action Plan received contributions of just 53.3 percent, US\$ 392 million, of the assessed needs of US\$ 736 million.

### **Challenge for 2012: Improve Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms**

With available resources insufficient to cover the existing humanitarian needs, it is essential that the limited resources are allocated to humanitarian projects that effectively deliver appropriate assistance to the neediest populations as efficiently as possible. Effective project monitoring and regular independent evaluations of impact can help ensure that this goal is reached.

The JHFU currently monitors projects to collect important data on the degree to which project implementation complies with expected outputs. While projects implemented by NGOs are systematically

monitored through site visits, UN agency projects are not visited.

At the end of 2011, the New York-based Pooled Fund Working Group, which includes all UN humanitarian agencies and the primary Common Humanitarian Fund donors, developed a draft framework that outlines a new system of monitoring and reporting of all projects funded through CHF, including those implemented by UN agencies.

Using this draft framework as a basis, the JHFU will be challenged in 2012 to expand upon the existing project monitoring activities conducted by the unit, to develop a system that includes the monitoring of UN agency projects. The modalities for accomplishing this task will be discussed and developed during the first half of 2012, and the new monitoring and reporting system is planned to be implemented during the second half of the year. The draft framework identifies the clusters as having the primary responsibility for conducting monitoring under of the new M&R system.

Proper project monitoring is essential to determining the outputs of each project, but monitoring does not assess longer term outcomes or the effect the CHF has had on key humanitarian indicators. The observations made by the JHFU M&E section included in the results section of this report are helpful in providing a general idea of the net result of the projects implemented, but they are not definitive. To properly assess the humanitarian outcomes of the Pooled Fund projects, it is necessary to conduct independent evaluations.

Independent evaluations of the impact of the years of humanitarian assistance provided through the Pooled Fund have not been conducted to date. During 2012, in addition to implementing the new monitoring and reporting system, the JHFU, with the encouragement and support of the Pooled Fund donors, will establish parameters for a new system of evaluation and potentially launch the first independent evaluation of one of the sectors supported by Pooled Fund projects.

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To access the Pooled Fund on-line database, go to:  
<http://www.pooledfund-rdc.org/>

For more information on OCHA DRC, go to:  
<http://rdc-humanitaire.net/>

For access to the DRC MPTF Office GATEWAY, go to:  
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HCG10>

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