

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCY/ROUND I 2015**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Dr Mamadou Diallo Pethe

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After Action Review was conducted on 3 February, 2016, with the participation of the following organizations: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNMAS, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), CROIX ROUGE RDC.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

The report was discussed by the Protection and Education Cluster coordinators and NGO co-facilitators.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The final version of the report was shared for review with recipient agencies, implementing partners and the National Inter-Cluster group.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$ 692 million		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	8,047,670
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (<i>if applicable</i>)	6,667,941
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	34,514,572
	TOTAL	49,230,183

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 18-Feb-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNOPS	15-UF-OPS-001	Mine Action	400,000
UNICEF	15-UF-CEF-017	Protection – Child Protection	2,287,199
UNICEF	15-UF-CEF-016	Education	2,660,470
UNHCR	15-UF-HCR-008	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence	2,700,001
TOTAL			8,047,670

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,280,121
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	5,489,133
Funds forwarded to government partners	305,416
TOTAL	8,047,670

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has been affected by multiple crises such as armed conflict, malnutrition and epidemics for the past twenty years. In 2015 it was estimated that approximately 7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, primarily in the eastern provinces. The recurrence of these crises, in the context of a chronic structural crisis, has been the cause of the forced displacement of some 2.7 million internally displaced people (IDPs). In 2014 alone, 770,000 people fled their homes. They require protection and basic services, such as access to water, sanitation and education, among others.

The conflict in eastern DRC is a result of numerous factors including disputes over access to land and political or customary power, control of natural resources, ethnic or inter-communal tensions, weak state authority and regional dynamics. In South and North Kivu, an estimated 69 armed groups and militia are active¹. In Katanga since October 2014, a conflict between Mai Mai groups against Luba has been transformed into an intercommunity conflict between Luba and Pygmies. In both North Kivu and Katanga, the conflict has caused massive displacement. The 2015 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) estimated the number of IDPs in Katanga to be 635,000 people and in North Kivu 1,156,000. Humanitarian needs continue to be significant due to the ongoing conflict which has brought attacks on civilians including sexual violence, forced recruitment of children into armed forces and groups, widespread looting and pillaging, and significant psychological damage on the affected population. Since 2013, 8,145 Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) have been separated from armed forces and groups, including 1,159 girls and 6,986 boys.

The current CERF submission was based on the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2014, which aimed to protect affected populations, save lives and reduce human suffering resulting from the multiple crises. The objectives were to reinforce protection, improve access to food and other basic services for those affected by conflict, as well as to reduce morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition and epidemics. The Plan targeted the displaced, including persons with special needs, and host communities who share the burden of providing for the displaced, often making them equally vulnerable. Funding requirements for the 2014 SRP were US\$ 832 million, and by the end of the year 62% of the financial needs had been covered. The Protection and Education Clusters received particularly low funding levels, respectively 33% and 14%. In a country where violations of human rights and protection incidents are rampant and access to education scarce, insufficient response in these sectors deprived millions of Congolese of safety, dignity and the opportunity of a return to normalcy, especially important for children.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

The CERF grant focused on needs in the Education and Protection sectors in the geographical areas of North Kivu and the former Katanga province². These two provinces were chosen based on an analysis of needs and gaps, and the capacity of actors on the ground to scale-up activities quickly. Katanga and North Kivu provinces are areas where civilians face some of the most serious protection threats due to ongoing armed conflict, inter-communal or inter-ethnic violence and tensions, and where violations of human rights are particularly high. These factors have had a serious impact on the school enrolment and attendance rates in these areas, which are the lowest - for girls especially - often victims of violence, leading their parents to keep them at home for their protection. Other risks present in these provinces include sexual and gender-based violence, family separation, recruitment and use by all parties to the conflict, exposure to land mines and explosive remnants of war. At the time of the CERF submission, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) estimated that planned les Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC)³ and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)⁴ joint military operations against the Democratic Forces for Liberation of

¹ Congo Research Group, <http://congoresearchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/CRG-Armed-Groups-in-the-Congo.pdf>, December 2015

² In June 2015, with the decentralisation process (découpage) the former province of Katanga was administratively divided into four new provinces: Tanganyika, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba and Haut-Katanga. For the purpose of clarity, this report will use the name 'Katanga' to cover the geographical area targeted by the original CERF submission.

³ In English: Democratic Republic of Congo Armed Forces

⁴ In English: United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Rwanda (FDLR)⁵ in North Kivu would lead to significant increases in displacement. According to the 2015 HAP, the total number of people affected by violence and armed conflict in these two provinces was 7,000,000.

For the Education sector, assessments done by the Education Cluster in North Kivu identified greater gaps in Beni and other territories, such as in Walikale, Lubero and Masisi. The targeted population was calculated based on OCHA's monthly report of IDPs (January 2015 report), and the number of children between the ages of 6-11 was calculated in line with Education Cluster guidelines (18% of total IDP population). Conflict and insecurity has resulted in a high number of displaced people and education needs were found to be high. A thorough analysis of gaps carried out by the Education Cluster in Katanga showed Mitwaba to be the territory with the largest vulnerable population and yet no interventions. The targeted population was identified following assessments reports and UN-OCHA statistics, and beneficiaries selected according to an analysis on IDPs and returnees, and applying the same calculation used for North Kivu. The main beneficiaries are vulnerable groups which are at high risk and likely to be out of school.

The Protection Cluster used its regular data collection on funded and unfunded needs of the sector to do its prioritisation, with the Humanitarian Action Plan as a baseline. Hence, the CERF strategy focuses on locations with high needs and/or little attention, activities that are achievable within the timeframe, and are in full compliance with the 2015 HAP and Protection Cluster Strategic Guidelines. Protection interventions were designed to be complementary and aim at providing a valuable impact on the protective environment of affected populations in North Kivu and Katanga provinces. They are also closely inter-linked with the UNICEF education project.

Regarding child protection specifically, in 2015 it was estimated that 3,663 children were being used by armed forces and groups. Child protection interventions therefore focused on areas where assessments indicated probable levels of utilisation of children by armed forces and groups: Beni, Walikale, Masisi, Goma and Rutshuru in North Kivu. In Katanga, child protection interventions focused on Mitwaba Territory and Manono, which count respectively 23,745 and 360,000 vulnerable people, of which 18% are school age children (69,074, aged 6-12 years) and 28% teens (107,449, aged 13-17 years). These two territories are marked by poverty and by a virtual absence of social infrastructure and learning / educational structures. Mai Mai militia are also active in the area.

The CERF prioritization process was complementary to the DRC Humanitarian Fund 2014 Standard Allocation, for which the project prioritisation and selection process was ongoing at the time of the CERF Underfunded Grant submission. The CERF projects focused on providing a short-term life-saving response aimed at addressing unfunded immediate needs, while the DRC HF Standard Allocation took a longer term approach, financing projects of up to two years aimed at reinforcing community resilience. This also enabled a diversification of partnerships as UNMAS-accredited partners in DRC are not eligible to the DRC Humanitarian Fund but were able to operate through CERF funding.

III. CERF PROCESS

By the end of December 2014, the Strategic Response Plan had received \$US 448 million, equivalent to 65% of requirements, leaving priority needs insufficiently covered, particularly in the sectors of Nutrition, Education, Non Food Items (NFI)/Shelter, WASH and Protection. Once notification of a CERF underfunded grant of \$US 9 million was received, the HCT held a dedicated meeting in January 2015, in which it was decided to focus the grant on a response to the effects of conflict and armed violence, and the underfunded sectors of Protection and Education. Sectors identified as underfunded in 2014 were: Education (15% funded), NFI/ Shelter (20%), Nutrition (25%), WASH (30%) and Protection (35%). However, it was decided to prioritize Protection and Education because of the chronic character of their underfunding and the need to strengthen their central character in the global humanitarian response in DRC.

Taking into consideration the amount allocated by the CERF, the HCT considered that activities in Education and Protection would have the greatest long-lasting impact on the affected population, as well as increase the impact of other sectors' activities on the wellbeing of targeted populations. The rationale was that both sectors lie at the intersection of humanitarian and post-humanitarian action, hence providing assistance to save lives in the short term, while enabling communities to invest in the longer term. Armed conflict has affected more than 6 million people in the eastern part of the DRC who are urgently in need for protection. Protection is generally identified as the 'number one' need by populations affected by the conflict, particularly in light of ongoing military operations against the FDLR. In addition, Protection is not covered under the strategic Rapid Response to Movement of Population (RRMP) programme, which has good funding potential. Education is essential not only for children and families to live in dignity with some degree of normalcy despite their

⁵ In English : Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda

extremely precarious situation, but also for the country to have a chance for transition and development: if children do not go to school today, they are unlikely to play a role in their country's future tomorrow.

As mentioned above, the HCT decided to focus the CERF grant on interventions in Katanga and North Kivu provinces. While needs may be similar in other parts of the country, the strong and specific deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Katanga and North Kivu, together with worrying funding gaps, guided the HCT's choice to target these provinces. There was also an expectation that the number of IDPs would increase significantly in North Kivu province, due to military operations planned by the Government and MONUSCO against the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). In the end, this scenario was not borne out. However, a humanitarian contingency plan was developed which identified funding gaps in these provinces already facing unmet humanitarian needs, especially in protection and education - often not considered priority sectors.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and HCT requested the cluster lead agencies and NGO co-facilitators to hold consultations within the two clusters, to propose priority activities and areas where CERF funding could have the strongest possible impact on the lives of people, in complementing and reinforcing current efforts. Due to the short timeframe, the HCT recommended to proceed directly with the work of the two selected clusters without further involvement of the inter-cluster group. The decision was based on the fact that Cluster Lead agencies sit in the HCT and represent their clusters, as well as the fact that a sound analysis of needs and financial gaps was prepared beforehand. Within the timeframe available, the clusters made use of the numerous humanitarian tools available (as reflected in individual project sheets), worked among their members, and closely with each other, to develop the proposals with the contribution of implementing partners in targeted areas. Affected populations were involved in the process through focus group discussions with beneficiaries, such as children, teachers and parent-teachers associations, as well as discussions with community leaders. Activities were prioritized on the basis of the overall strategy outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan and needs in the two provinces, as well as implementation capacity of partners active in those areas. Responses were also proposed on the basis of needs assessments, as detailed earlier, allowing a global vision of the situation.

Both the Education and Protection Clusters in DRC have guidelines on how gender should be taken into account in the response, and the Education Cluster adheres to its "Five gender commitments". This guidance was closely followed in the design and implementation of the CERF projects, to ensure that the needs of girls, women, boys and men were met, and that interventions were tailored and appropriate.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 7,000,000 ⁶									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (below 18)	Women (above 18)	Total	Boys (below 18)	Men (above 18)	Total	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Mine Action	253,026	207,594	460,620	263,752	180,899	444,651	516,778	388,493	905,271
Protection	134,737	160,759	295,496	104,717	103,828	208,545	239,454	264,587	504,041
Education	36,557	1,775	38,332	36,946	2,143	39,089	73,503	3,918	77,421

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

⁶ 2,287,319 in North Kivu and 1,156,000 in Katanga, as per HAP 2015 estimates.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

Beneficiary numbers for the Education and Mine Action sectors represent the beneficiaries reached by the two projects in these sectors, and figures provided are collected from the provision of services. In the case of Mine Action, disaggregated data on the number of people reached through traditional risk education activities was collected. However, for those reached through pamphlets and SMS campaigns (783,627), given the nature of these activities it was not possible to access disaggregated data. Thus, the total figures shown are an estimation based on the beneficiaries reached through traditional risk education (RE) sessions and an extrapolation of those percentages on the total figures of those reached through the distribution of leaflets and dissemination of SMS messages. The final figures do not include those reached through radio broadcasts (nearly 23,000,000 country-wide), which were also part of the soft risk education efforts.

The context of the DRC and the complexity of implementation methodologies make it difficult to exclude completely the possibility of double counting or overlaps of beneficiaries. For the Protection sector, which included two projects, the total number of direct beneficiaries reached was estimated as the number of beneficiaries reached by the UNHCR protection project. As the UNICEF and UNHCR protection projects were implemented in the same areas, the child protection beneficiaries were probably included in this figure.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING²			
	Children (below 18)	Adults (above 18)	Total
Female	253,026	207,594	460,620
Male	263,752	180,899	444,651
Total individuals (Female and male)	516,778	388,493	905,271

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

The best estimate of the total direct beneficiaries reached through CERF funding is 905,271 people. This amounts to the total of disaggregated beneficiaries reached in the Mine Action sector. As this project was implemented in the same areas as the other projects, and included many sensitization/risk education sessions, it was not possible to discount the possibility that these overlapped with, or could be identical to beneficiaries reached in the other sectors. It was deemed prudent not to add up the totals for the other sectors. However, some beneficiaries in the other two sectors were undoubtedly not counted in this project so in reality the total direct beneficiaries reached through CERF funding is probably greater than 905,271.

CERF RESULTS

CERF funds enabled recipient Agencies to respond to persistent, neglected needs of conflict-affected populations for protection and education, which otherwise would have gone unaddressed for lack of funding. Overall collective outcomes for the CERF submission were achieved. In total, at least 703,106 people, although likely more, benefited from assistance.

In the Education sector, CERF has contributed to improvements in learning conditions, school management and teaching quality for the benefit of over 73,000 children living in North Kivu and Katanga provinces. Learning conditions were improved through increased access to pedagogical and recreational materials. 70,434 children (including those participating in remedial classes) received pedagogical and recreational material, enabling more children to attend school as the costs for parents were reduced. In spite of delays in the distribution of kits, more beneficiaries were reached than initially planned. School management and governance was improved in 142 schools through the development of School Improvement Plans (SIP), which were implemented in 62 more schools than originally planned. These plans also ensured the enrollment and re-integration of vulnerable children (such as those displaced) as schools could not refuse those who were not able to pay fees. Teaching quality was also improved through capacity-building of 830 teachers on active pedagogy and psychosocial support, reaching 285 more schools than planned. Targets were increased after a needs assessment carried out by Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) in North Kivu underscored the need to include more teachers.

The protective environment has been strengthened for internally displaced persons and host communities affected by armed and/or ethnic conflict in North Kivu (Masisi, Rutshuru, Beni, and Walikale) and Katanga (Manono and Mitwaba) provinces, and particularly for children. Protection monitoring covered 73% of zones of displacement and return and ensured an increased protection of civilian populations in IDP-hosting and return areas. Enhanced protection monitoring and profiling capacity led to the collection of high quality data for emergency response planning purposes. Overall, 967,508 IDPs were sensitized on their rights while over 530 government officials and security personnel received training on IDP rights and protection monitoring. Over 1,600 (SGBV) survivors were identified and referred to appropriate service providers for follow up purposes. Fewer protection monitoring missions were carried out than originally planned due to ongoing insecurity in the eastern provinces. The intervention area in North Kivu was marked by continued attacks against civilians and non-compliance by security forces to international humanitarian law. As a consequence, the area was often inaccessible for protection actors and limited some project activities.

As part of mine action, the project responded effectively to significant humanitarian needs, given the extent of contamination and vulnerability of the population. Through awareness raising and community mobilization, CERF funds enabled UNMAS and its partners to reduce the risks of accidents or injury associated with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and to promote a safe environment for vulnerable groups. Over 900,000 displaced people and host community members in North Kivu and Katanga now have increased awareness of ERW hazards, either through participation in traditional Risk Education (RE) sessions (121,644 people) or via a wider campaign that included music, radio, pamphlets, SMS and a hotline for civilian ERW alerts (783,627 people). By the end of the project, 28 alerts had been called into the hotline and passed on to the UNMAS Operations section for immediate clearance. Over 400 community focal points received training on RE and will ensure reporting of ERW in the future, thereby continuing to reduce the threat to the safety of civilians in areas affected by the armed conflict. However, some objectives proved too ambitious for the timeframe, and a broader implementation timeframe could allow for the addition of complementary activities to reinforce the sustainability of results, which require more time and monitoring, such as educational activities in schools.

CERF funds improved the response provided to children affected by conflict, and enabled increased geographical coverage in key areas associated with the utilisation of children by armed forces and groups. In Katanga, two areas not previously covered by other emergency interventions in favour of CAAFAG and SGBV victims were reached. By the end of 2015, over 10,800 children and community members who had not before been reached by sensitizations on child protection, had been made aware of violence, exploitation and abuse committed against children and participated in developing prevention mechanisms. 2,544 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and 30 war wounded children received medical, psycho-social, transitory care, and age and gender-appropriate services, while 1,629 separated children were reunited with their families. Over 84,000 community members participated in awareness-raising sessions on available services for CAAFAG and SGBV survivors, and are subsequently aware of grave violations of children's rights and able to identify, document, report on and refer SGBV survivors and CAAFAG to relevant services and assistance.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds led to the rapid delivery of assistance to beneficiaries as recipient Agencies were able to quickly scale-up their existing capacity to respond. Implementing partners were already operating in the CERF grant focus areas, and once CERF funds were mobilized recipient Agencies were able to get agreements in place quickly, within one week in one case. In the case of UNICEF projects, the implementing partner COOPI was already present in the area and with CERF funds was able to extend their activities and ensure synergy between the CERF project and activities already underway. In the case of UNHCR, CERF funds enabled a rapid increase in the geographical coverage of protection monitoring activities by increasing the number of protection monitors in the already established protection monitoring system in the field.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs?⁷

YES PARTIALLY NO

As it was an Underfunded Emergency grant, interventions were situated in the context of a response to persistent humanitarian needs in a protracted crisis, rather than a rapid onset scenario requiring time-limited action. In the case of the Education sector, the projects would have more impact if the period of the intervention had been aligned with the school calendar. For example, the UNICEF project began on

⁷ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

1 May when students were preparing end of year exams, and then schools subsequently closed for the summer holidays. Nevertheless, awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of education during the summer break facilitated the timely enrollment of children into schools in both North Kivu and Katanga in time for the new school year starting in September. Considering that the longer children are out of school, the lower their chances are of continuing education, this was an important contribution to safeguarding future livelihoods for the vulnerable children targeted by the project.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds did help to meet immediate needs while mobilising other donors in a context of declining donor financing in DRC. For example, Education in Emergency (EiE) suffered from a particular lack of funds in 2014. CERF funds for education drew donors' attention to this often neglected sector, leading to overall funding of US\$7.5 million for the sector in 2015 (source: Financial Tracking Service). After the CERF grant, education in emergencies was prioritized in four DRC Humanitarian Fund Reserve allocations in 2015. For Child Protection, UNICEF supported partners in complementarity with funds from other sources to provide a holistic response. By communicating to donors that CERF was supporting transitional care, other sources of funding were mobilized to provide reintegration support to CAAFAG.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF strengthened existing coordination and monitoring mechanisms, and operational cooperation among various humanitarian actors on the ground in North Kivu and Katanga. In the Education sector, monthly coordination meetings took place between education partners in both provinces to ensure project implementation. Led by representatives of the Ministry of Education, the meetings facilitated sharing of experiences and good practices to quickly address challenges encountered. For child protection, CERF increased community-level coordination and cooperation on child protection issues, primarily through support to the "Réseaux Communautaires de Protection de l'Enfant" - Child protection community networks (RECOPE), which then became the key liaison points between partners, families and communities from which children had been recruited and to which children would be returned. Partners were enabled to strengthen their role in existing coordination mechanisms with the support of the financing provided. In the Protection sector, partners were able to extend their scope of action by liaising with civil protection actors in MONUSCO, to better protect vulnerable populations in post-conflict areas in the case of UNMAS, and to increase referral of CAAFAG (Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups) towards transitory care structures in the case of UNICEF. Local authorities were also involved in coordination efforts in the field, which contributed significantly to the achievement of results.

Coordination among different sectors such as Health, Nutrition and Food Security, was also strengthened, enabling CERF recipients to build synergies with other ongoing projects in the same area. For example, the UNMAS intervention built on multi-sectoral interventions in the same area by NGOs such as Association Internationale pour le Développement Economique et Social (AIDES) and World Vision. COOPI's multi-sectoral project in Mitwaba worked in good complementarity with the UNICEF child protection project, taking on some aspects that were not covered by CERF funds, such as the reintegration of children, ensuring holistic care of beneficiaries.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

CERF funds added value by enabling recipient Agencies to integrate Education, Health, and Nutrition and Food security activities to give an integrated/multisector answer to needs in the area, to capitalize certain lessons and to avoid duplication of certain activities. For example, at the time of the CERF grant, UNICEF and other partners funded by the DRC Humanitarian Fund were implementing projects to fight a measles epidemic in Katanga. The UNICEF Education project contributed to the production of integrated Education-Health messages to raise the awareness of parents on measures to prevent the spread of measles, through parent committees and faith-based organizations.

Beyond the tangible project results, the CERF projects have had an intangible and difficult to measure result in the reduction of various risks related to armed conflict. In areas contaminated by mines and other ERW, local communities could have experienced a much higher incidence of injury or even death, were it not for risk education activities giving them greater awareness of the hazards and how to deal with them. The set-up of the green hotlines for civilians to report ERW also enabled a better response on humanitarian survey and clearance of ERW. In terms of protection monitoring, an early warning system has been put in place that continues to work effectively after the implementation of the projects.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-	Responsible entity
<p>Future Disarmement, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) projects must categorically include a reintegration component. Interventions that do not include this aspect may not be completed because the CAAFAG who were previously supported are still awaiting reintegration and this discourages new releases. Further academic, professional and socio-economic support needs to be factored in when children are reunited in their communities</p>	<p>Consider additional funding as well as longer project duration in order to take into account the reintegration aspect of DDR children programs.</p>	<p>CERF Secretariat</p>
<p>For some activities requiring changes in behaviour, the 6-month timeframe of interventions is not long enough to measure effective change, such as improvement in a child's learning. Longer term support, such as 9-12 months, would better enable risk education activities and ensure follow-up for training of protection monitoring focal points in the communities, to ensure beneficiaries have fully integrated the new learning and behaviours and will apply these after the end of the project. Likewise, care for CAAFAG requires longer term support to ensure that break with armed force/group is effectively made.</p>	<p>Consider a longer period for project implementation, such as up to one year, to enable good consolidation of project results.</p>	<p>CERF Secretariat</p>
<p>In terms of the original submission process, there were many exchanges between the agencies and the CERF Secretariat on project proposals and the expectations of the Secretariat were not always clear for the agencies. Some agencies found that the CERF Logframe demanded too much detail (cost, partners) that does not allow flexibility in the allocation of funds, and caused too many emails exchanges and even contradictory messages during development of the proposal.</p>	<p>Ensure that the presence of the two new CERF focal points within the DRC Humanitarian Fund helps to improve communication between recipient agencies and the CERF Secretariat during the submission of future CERF proposals.</p>	<p>DRC Humanitarian Fund CERF Secretariat</p>

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-	Responsible entity
<p>The importance of strong coordination between partners and involvement of local authorities. In both Katanga and North Kivu, the close coordination between implementing partners and close collaboration with local authorities contributed towards achieving results. The involvement of local authorities at each stage of the project is crucial to ensure ownership and accountability, good project coordination, effective support to community volunteers, better security for project activities, greater sustainability of project results after the lifetime of the project, and information-sharing between actors working in the same sector. For example, the involvement of the government party Division des Affaires Sociales (DIVAS) – Local authority in charge of social affairs including child protection allowed partners to obtain relevant data on children “outside the school system”.</p>	<p>Continue sensitization activities within the communities.</p> <p>In any future interventions, include continuous capacity building of national NGOs and local authorities including RECOPEs to ensure activities are implemented effectively and sustainably and local ownership is developed.</p>	<p>Recipient Agencies Implementing partners</p>
<p>Similarly, strong involvement of communities helps achieve project results and strengthen ownership of project activities. Faced with logistical challenges, working with communities and using local manpower, is a successful approach.</p>	<p>Continue to ensure that affected populations are involved at every stage of the project cycle</p>	<p>Recipient Agencies Implementing partners</p>
<p>Multi-sectoral approaches (combining health, nutrition, education/funded by other sources) prove effective (i.e. COOPI approach in Mitwaba)</p>	<p>Ensure continuous evaluation of partners’ activities to improve the quality of services and for evidence-based programming Continue to seek opportunities for synergies and coordination with other ongoing projects in the area</p>	<p>Recipient Agencies Implementing partners</p>

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNMAS/UNOPS		5. CERF grant period:	20/04/2015-31/12/2015		
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-OPS-001		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Mine Action			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Risk Education and Reporting in Katanga and North Kivu					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 5,500,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,900,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 229,965	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 400,000	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 0	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	225,000	225,000	450,000	253,026	263,752	516,778
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	150,000	150,000	300,000	207,594	180,899	388,493
Total	375,000	375,000	750,000	460,620	444,651	905,271
Breakdown: 121,644 through traditional RE and 783,627 through pamphlets and SMS campaign						
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>			300,000		215,260	
<i>Host population</i>			450,000		690,006	

Other affected people	0	5 (INGO personnel)
Total (same as in 8a)	750,000	905,271
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>With regards to the Activities 1.2, 1.3 as well as 2.2 and 2.3, a total of 783,627 beneficiaries were reached through SMS Risk Education (RE) campaigns and pamphlets, often this being the only way to reach populations in inaccessible areas due to ongoing security issues.</p> <p>However, it was not possible to have disaggregated data on gender, age and IDP/host population status for those activities, thus the figures provided are an estimate derived from the percentage of IDPs and host population reached by traditional RE. The figure of actually reached IDPs is likely to be higher than estimated..</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide an increased protective environment to internally displaced persons and host communities affected by armed and/or ethnic conflict, with a focus on children and victims of conflict-related violence.		
10. Outcome statement	Increased awareness of ERW hazards within the displaced population reducing thus by 30% ERW related incidents in the affected areas.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	250,000 displaced people in Katanga (north) receive ERW Risk Education Messages		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of girls, boys, women and men receiving ERW Risk Education	250,000	288,065
Indicator 1.2	Number of ERW related incidents	0	1 (wounded)
Indicator 1.3	Number of returnees increased by 25% post fighting	145,000 ⁸	38% increase)
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Direct sessions	NGO A	Mine Advisory Group (MAG)
Activity 1.2	Pamphlet Distributions	UNMAS	UNMAS
Activity 1.3	Bulk text messaging (SMS)	UNMAS	UNMAS
Output 2	500,000 displaced people in North Kivu receive ERW Risk Education Messages		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of girls, boys, women and men receiving ERW Risk Education	500,000	616,899

⁸ UNMAS plans to reach 250,000 beneficiaries in north Katanga and based on OCHA provincial/field reports following RE messaging activities we estimate that a quarter of the estimated returnees will be returning thanks to UNMAS activities

Indicator 2.2	Number of ERW related incidents	0	5 (2 dead, 3 injured)
Indicator 2.3	Number of returnees increased by 25% post fighting	234,000	20.6% increase)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Direct sessions	NGO B	DRC Red Cross
Activity 2.2	Pamphlet Distributions	UNMAS	UNMAS (in collaboration with MONUSCO Civil Affairs, to reach some security challenged areas)
Activity 2.3	Bulk text messaging (SMS)	UNMAS	UNMAS

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

In addition to the agreed planned activities carried out by the implementing partners, UNMAS launched a larger Risk Education (RE) campaign that included the following activities:

- Radio RE awareness campaign with Radio Okapi that reached almost 23,000,000 persons country-wide (in 5 languages)
- RE theatre during the International Day for African Child held on 24th July 2014 in Goma, North Kivu Province;
- Recording of a RE on ERW song recorded with a local singer, David Dube that has been broadcasted in local radio channels and social media (Youtube).
- Two green telephone lines for civil ERW alerts were put in place; and by the end of the project 28 alerts were reported via the green lines for quick clearance by UNMAS operation section. The green line will be sustained by UNMAS after the project for effective management of ERW alerts in North Kivu and Northern Katanga.

Note: the number of victims from ERW-related incidents is beyond the control of UNMAS and should not have been added as an indicator.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Beyond all the described activities, efforts were made to reach the population in their local language by ensuring translation of messages and using music, radio, RE and SMS and the set-up of the two green lines for alert of ERW. To ensure the sustainability of this project for the affected population, implementing partners provided RE training of trainers to 421 community members to serve as community focal points on RE and ensure continuity and reporting of future ERW identified and reduce its threats on the safety of civilians in the areas affected by the armed conflict. The focal points are community leaders who were trained to continually sensitize the local population on the risks of ERW past the project intervention. Furthermore, they also report the presence of ERW and accidents that keep occurring in their respective communities to ensure a rapid intervention from mine action actors past the project date.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Mid-term field evaluations were conducted jointly with the national mine action authority representatives and non-conformity issues were shared with the project implementation teams for corrections during the rest of the project implementation period. The main concern was the balance of the implementation time allocated to various target territories and the challenges of meeting the ambitious goals.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The project evaluation has shown as a major lesson learned that the effective participation of local authorities and leaders is crucial for the success of action against the threat of mines and ERWs in both North Kivu and Northern Katanga. From a practical/operational standpoint, it was recommended to have both RE and technical/clearance teams operating in the same areas to facilitate rapid reaction on ERWs identified and reported by RE teams and civilians.</p>	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	26/03/2015-31/12/2015			
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-CEF-017	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Child Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Improving response for children affected by conflict in Katanga and North Kivu					
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 16,750,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,210,000	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ \$ 1,901,897	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,287,199	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		US\$ 54,989	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	3,641	8,104	11,745	2,941	7,378	10,319
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	895	285	1,180	290	223	513
Total	4,536	8,389	12,925	3,231	7,601	10,832
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>	3,414			485		
<i>Host population</i>	7,511			4,358		
<i>Other affected people</i>	2,000			5,989		

Total (same as in 8a)	12,925	10,832	
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	The main reason behind the discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries is in regards to support to SGBV survivors. Less survivors were reached than planned because of delays in the start of the project. Changes in UNICEF procurement procedures affected the swift signature of agreements as both staff and partners had to adapt to the new rules.		
CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Communities are aware of violence, abuses and exploitation against children in conflict affected zones in Katanga and North Kivu and they act to halt children enrolment in armed forces and groups and Gender-based violence against women and children. Children associated with armed groups and forces are released, benefit from transit care, family reunification and have access to reintegration support.		
10. Outcome statement	By the end of 2015, 12,925 children and communities in targeted areas are informed, participate in developing prevention mechanisms, and benefit from preventive actions. Their protective environment is strengthened through access to a package of services adapted to their specific needs in North Kivu (Masisi, Rutshuru, Beni, and Walikale) and Katanga (Manono and Mitwaba) provinces.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	2,000 children associated with armed forces and groups, 30 war wounded children and 360 unaccompanied children have access to medical, psycho-social, transitory care, family tracing and reunification services and receive age and gender-appropriate services		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of children assisted with transitory care disaggregated by sex, group of origin, and types of services received	1,800	2,766
Indicator 1.2	Number of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups disaggregated by age and sex receiving age and gender-sensitive psycho-social assistance	1,800	2,544
Indicator 1.3	Number of early warning systems in place within intervention sites	6	14
Indicator 1.4	Number of verification centres operational in intervention areas	8	24
Indicator 1.5	% of children identified through the verification centres/ mobile verification teams	30%	25% ⁹
Indicator 1.6	Number of children disaggregated by sex and region of reunification, reunited with their families	2,100	1,629
Indicator 1.7	% of CAAFAG identified as survivors of SGBV and referred to relevant services	% of CAAFAG identified as survivors of SGBV and referred to relevant services 200	134 (67%)

⁹ Figure provided refers to percentage of cases verified through mobile missions.

Indicator 1.8	Number of war wounded children assisted and provided with medical and psychosocial care, disaggregated by sex and age	Number of war wounded children assisted and provided with medical and psychosocial care, disaggregated by sex and age 15	30
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Transitory care- arrangements (placement in foster families/ Transit centres)	UNICEF, Union pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Enfant au Congo (UPDECO) (Rutshuru), CARITAS, Programme d'Appui a lutte contre la Misère (PAMI) (Masisi), Actions Concrètes pour la Protection de l'Enfance (ACOPE) (Beni, Lubero), COOPI	COOPI, Concert d'Actions pour Jeunes et Enfants Défavorisés (CAJED), PAMI, CARITAS, Union Paysanne pour le Développement Rural Intégré (UPADERI), Union pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Enfant au Congo (UPDECO)
Activity 1.2	Provision of quality age and gender specific psycho-social support	Heal Africa, COOPI	COOPI , CAJED, PAMI, CARITAS, UPDECO
Activity 1.3	Setting-up of mobile phone-based closed circuit alert systems between selected child protection actors (DIVAS, RECOPEs, NGOs, Child Protection Working Group - CPWG	War Child	CAJED, PAMI, CARITAS, UPDECO
Activity 1.4	Organisation of verification teams	UNICEF UPDECO, CARITAS, PAMI, ACOPE	CAJED, PAMI, CARITAS, UPDECO, UPADERI
Activity 1.5	Documentation of children, family tracing and reunification	UNICEF UPDECO, CARITAS, PAMI, ACOPE	CAJED, PAMI, CARITAS, UPDECO, UPADERI
Activity 1.6	Specialised psycho-social care to children surviving SGBV and referral to health providers	Heal Africa, War Child, COOPI	COOPI, Heal Africa
Output 2	Communities are aware of all forms of Gender Based violence and 1,145 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have access to quality psycho-social and judicial support. Access to justice and fight against impunity enable empowerment of survivors and social change.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of survivors assisted (psycho social support) disaggregated by sex, age (adult/ children) type of SGBV acts and type of services accessed	1,050	769

Indicator 2.2	% of survivors benefitting from judicial support (30% of the total) on whose case a decision is rendered by the end of the intervention	40%	7%
Indicator 2.3	% of survivors assisted referred to specialised medical services/ reinsertion support	10%	62%
Indicator 2.4	% of survivors benefitting from dignity kits	100%	50%
Indicator 2.5	Number of medical and psychosocial service providers trained to provide psychosocial support to survivors	200	50
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Provision of psycho-social support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI, Heal Africa
Activity 2.2	Distribution of dignity and NFI kits to survivors identified	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI, Heal Africa
Activity 2.3	Referral of survivors identified to medical and reinsertion actors	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI, Heal Africa
Activity 2.4	Support to the Police Speciale pour la Protection de la Femme et l'Enfant (PSPFE) and the Police Nationale Congolaise (PNC) for documentation of cases for judicial procedures	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI
Activity 2.5	Payment of legal fees	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI
Activity 2.6	Needs for legal assistance are identified and referred to UNHRO of MONUSCO.	Heal Africa, Hope in action, SAFDF, COOPI	COOPI
Output 3	8,500 children benefit from a restored sense of normality and continuity through protective age-appropriate and gender-sensitive recreational, educational and psycho-social activities in 9 CFS established in intervention areas in coordination with community actors and the DIVAS		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of children participating in CFS disaggregated by age, sex and status (resident, IDP)	1,500	5,782
Indicator 3.2	Number of children benefitting from individual follow-up and care disaggregated by age, sex, status (resident, IDP) and type of vulnerability identified	150	172
Indicator 3.3	% of children referred from the CFS to other service providers and having received services (health, education, family tracing etc.)	80	104
Indicator 3.4	Number of adolescent groups constituted	26	48
Indicator 3.5	% of children participating in CFS / adolescent discussion groups who are former CAAFAG	20	29.92%

Indicator 3.6	% of children participating in CFS / adolescent discussion groups who are survivors of SGBV	10	18.80%
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Organisation of CFS activities with the support from the community	War Child (Rutshuru), AVSI (Masisi), COOPI	COOPI , AVSI
Activity 3.2	Training of CFS facilitators	War Child (Rutshuru), AVSI (Masisi), COOPI	COOPI , AVSI
Activity 3.3	Constitution of child friendly spaces	War Child (Rutshuru), AVSI (Masisi), COOPI	COOPI , AVSI
Activity 3.4	Distribution of dignity kits to girls in need	War Child (Rutshuru), AVSI (Masisi), COOPI	COOPI , AVSI
Activity 3.5	Organisation and facilitation of adolescent discussion and groups	War Child (Rutshuru), AVSI (Masisi), COOPI	COOPI , AVSI
Output 4	25,000 community members are aware of grave violations of children's rights and able to identify, document, report on and refer SGBV survivors and CAAFAG to relevant services and assistance.		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of community radios used to broadcast sensitisation messages with information on available services	5	14
Indicator 4.2	Number of broadcast programmes organised	50	202
Indicator 4.3	Number of traditional, religious and community leaders informed about service provision to CAAFAG and SGBV survivors who mobilise their communities	60	252
Indicator 4.4	Number of persons sensitised on available services for CAAFAG and SGBV survivors, disaggregated by sex and age	25,000	84,557
Indicator 4.5	Number of armed groups' leaders reached by sensitisation messages against child recruitment and asking for the release of CAAFAGs	10	7
Indicator 4.6	Number of military, police and intelligence authorities sensitised on the services available to CAAFAG and SGBV survivors and the referral systems.	60	258
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Organise sensitisation campaigns through 5 different community radios about available services and assistance for CAAFAGs and SGBV survivors	COOPI	COOPI ,CAJED, PAMI, UPADECO, UPADERI

Activity 4.2	Organise meetings with administrative, military, police, intelligence, traditional and political authorities, as well as with religious leaders, to sensitise them on available services for CAAFAG and SGBV survivors, as well as on referral systems	COOPI, CAJED, UPDECO, PAMI, War Child, UPADERI, CARITAS	COOPI, CAJED, PAMI, CARITAS, UPADECO, UPADERI
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12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Output 1.3: At the onset of the implementation, a mapping was done of alert systems already in place with the Division of Social Affairs, and it was agreed that the project's aim was to reinforce the existing systems through the provision of training to recipients of mobile phones provided by project partners.

Output 2.1: Implementation of new procurement procedures within UNICEF required some adaptation and led to delays in the signature of the agreement with Heal Africa. As a result, and considering that the grant was to expire on December 31st, the number of victims of sexual violence provided with services had to be reduced.

Output 2.4: It was determined through a needs analysis that not all survivors of SGBV required a dignity kit. Dignity kits were therefore allocated based on need and not to all. It was not judged necessary in all cases.

Output 3.5 and Output 3.6: Services provided within CFS targeted 1,500 children and reached 2,895 children. The CFS program was successful in attracting significant numbers to participate in activities. The nature of the activity is such that scaling up is more straightforward than others.

Output 4: Sensitization and outreach activities were able to reach more people than planned using the same media and communication channels. UNICEF partners benefited from UNICEF yearly agreement with the radios in North Kivu. For Zone East sensitizations were estimated on the basis of those hearing radio broadcasts. Radio stations were willing to carry messages and this is the reason for the significant difference. In Katanga we reached 14,226 people instead of 8,000 because we have intensified sensitizations with RECOPE and early warnings committees in intervention areas. That costs less than sensitizations on radios for example.

All the planned targets laid out in the CERF application were reached except for the number of Unaccompanied Separated Children (UASC). Given the difficulty of achieving this target (60 UASC) it was reoriented to increase the target of CAAFAG. This was due to a change in the humanitarian situation, as the interventions started in post conflict areas were families were no longer displaced and UASC were no longer present since many children had been reunited with their families.

The challenges in meeting planned outcomes included security issues making access to the field difficult, estimative nature of targeting of beneficiaries, unpredictability of armed forces and groups, government capacity in issuing essential documentation, and issues in reunifying children across large distances including provincial borders.

Through UNICEF's programming and the work of the Child Protection Working Group, efforts will continue to ensure capacity and services are available to affected populations in the eastern zone and that new resources are appropriately targeted

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Accountability to affected populations was achieved through the implementation of a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting approach which enabled oversight of programmatic activities and included regular reporting by partners to UNICEF, monthly data collection of progress results (including transmission to National DDR database), field programmatic visits and spot checks, regular meetings with program partners; as well as support to the *Division des Affaires Sociales* (local authority in charge of social affairs) for the coordination of child protection activities.

Affected populations made important contributions to these accountability mechanisms. The community-based approach facilitates the integration of CAAFAG once back home. It requires the positive participation of all actors: community members, Child Protection Community Networks (*Réseau des Communautés Protectrices*), families including within the school parents' committees (*Comité de Parents*) and local authorities from the social affairs, judiciary, birth registration, health and education sectors. Projects are implemented by national NGO partners which strengthens the community's confidence because UNICEF partners are known to have a good understanding of children and communities needs and concerns.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
While some programmatic reviews have been conducted in respect of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) process, the final evaluation of the partners' projects are pending. Evaluation will gradually be conducted between end of March and April.	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	31/03/2015-31/12/2015
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-CEF-016	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Education		
4. Project title:	To facilitate access to quality education and psychosocial support in a safe, peaceful and protective learning environment for all boys and girls aged 6 to 11 affected by conflict in North Kivu and Katanga		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 12,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,660,470	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,660,470	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>
			US\$ 2,223,715 US\$ 83,450

Beneficiaries

8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).

Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (below 18)	11,760	12,740	24,500	36,557	36,946	73,503

Adults (above 18)	116	329	445	1,775	2,143	3,918
Total	11,876	13,069	24,945	38,332	39,089	77,421

8b. Beneficiary Profile		
Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs	14,700	21,461
Host population	9,800	46,329
Other affected people	445	9,631
Total (same as in 8a)	24,945	77,421
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>In North Kivu, more beneficiaries (children and adults) were reached than initially planned thanks to RRMP interventions and the ability to purchase and distribute additional pedagogical kits. Similarly, a greater number of teachers was reached on the basis of a training needs assessment carried out by AVSI. Training on psychosocial support was therefore expanded to include more teachers (263) needing support on supervising children affected by conflict. Sensitization and training activities on school management were also extended to schools inspectors and staff of the Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Education Primaire, Secondaire et Initiation à la Nouvelle Citoyenneté - EPS-INC)</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To facilitate access to quality education and psychosocial support in a safe, peaceful and protective learning environment for all boys and girls aged 6 to 11 affected by conflict in North Kivu (Oicha and Beni territory) and Katanga (Haut Katanga district, Mitwaba territory).		
10. Outcome statement	Improved education services for conflict-affected children (IDPs, returnees and hosting community) in North Kivu and Katanga.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	24,500 children receive pedagogical and recreational materials.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	# of children receiving pedagogical and recreational material (UNICEF's standard school-in-a-carton pedagogical and recreational kits). Please see the content after the budget on p.9.	24,500 children (45% girls) aged 6-11	70,434
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Provision of pedagogical and recreational material to targeted children	UNICEF via AVSI, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), COOPI, AIDES	AVSI, NRC, AIDES, COOPI
Output 2	SIP (School Improvement Plan) in 80 targeted schools is developed.		

Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	# of schools with SIP (benefitting around 24,500 children)	80 schools enrolling IDP/returnees and vulnerable hosting children	142 schools
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Development of SIP in targeted schools	AVSI, COOPI, AIDES, NRC	AVSI, NRC, AIDES, COOPI
Output 3	Pedagogical capacities of 445 teachers are strengthened on the national curricula and life skills curricula including peace building education and psychosocial support to children, through learner-centred methodology		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	# of teachers trained on active pedagogy.	445 teachers	830 teachers
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Teachers training sessions on learner-centred methodology, peace education, psychosocial support, etc.	AVSI, COOPI, AIDES, NRC	AVSI, AIDES, COOPI, NRC
Output 4	8,000 children are sensitized on peace building, health, hygiene, HIV/AIDS, life skills and psychosocial support for children.		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	# of children reached	8,000 children benefit from training sessions	8,678
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Sensitization sessions on peace building, health, hygiene, HIV/AIDS, life skills and psychosocial support for children	AVSI, COOPI, AIDES	AVSI, AIDES, COOPI
Output 5	3,000 children benefit from remedial classes for out-of-school children.		
Output 5 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 5.1	# of children benefitting from remedial classes	3,000 children participating in remedial classes	4,400
Output 5 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 5.1	Remedial classes organized for out-of-school children in Katanga	Ministry of Education Katanga	Ministry of Education Katanga

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

NORTH KIVU

18,328 students received pedagogical and recreational materials. This is three times higher than planned by UNICEF and AVSI. Due to insecurity a greater number of children were displaced. In support of the Do No Harm Principle, a decision was taken to serve more children instead of reaching the same children three times (as initially planned through three distributions of educational kits). UNICEF also provided an additional 408 educational kits to cover the delays for those kits purchased in Copenhagen.

AVSI planned to train 173 teachers. During the training needs assessment, it became evident that 436 teachers and principals were not equipped to supervise children affected by conflict. In collaboration with EPS-INC, AVSI agreed to train 173 teachers (89 female; 84 male) on the National Primary School Programme (PNEP) module, and train 436 teachers and principals on the psychosocial module giving them better competencies assisting and caring for children victims of traumatic events.

NRC, via the RRMP, reached 30,371 children, 381 teachers and developed 62 SIPs.

KATANGA

The remedial teaching program organized in 10 schools by the Provincial Ministry of Education (MoE) reached more children than planned; 4,400 pupils instead of 3,000. During the project implementation stage, consultations with partners and the community revealed that a greater number of children would require support than foreseen in the proposal. As the cost of education is still a big barrier (particularly during an emergency situation), the free remedial classes (no fees) greatly facilitated school enrolment and retention. In addition, the integration of school feeding programs into the remedial programme facilitated the enrolment of children. In Katanga, World Food Program works closely with UNICEF to provide school feeding programmes in schools affected by humanitarian emergencies. Through the school campaigns and days for socio-cultural activities in targeted schools and communities, parents and communities were sensitized on the importance of sending their children to school. Radio emissions on the Community radio of Action Against Poverty (Action Contre la Pauvreté) ACP Mitwaba (Katanga province) facilitated media coverage of approximately 20,000 people per emission.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

NORTH KIVU

Regular monitoring during program implementation helped ensure that interventions did not unintentionally or inadvertently increase marginalization, discrimination and conflict. Unfortunately, short planning and preparation time did not allow participation of affected population in project design stage. To mitigate risks of discontent, the program was aligned with previous interventions and national Education cluster guidelines for response in this type of situations.

More specifically, AVSI staff regularly consulted and informed beneficiaries on planned activities and established two bodies to address complaints. Bi-monthly meetings were also held with all project beneficiaries and planning meetings conducted between AVSI and EPS-INC. This interaction with communities has allowed many beneficiaries to take ownership of project activities.

Similarly for NRC interventions, the methodology used to target communities was participative and focused on the most vulnerable. All activities were carried out with close involvement and support of local community (local leaders, directors, COPA and RECOPE).

KATANGA

In Katanga, accountability to affected populations was ensured by closely involving local authorities, community and civil society in all stages of the project design and implementation. The 50 targeted schools were identified by different stakeholders. Meetings to promote awareness on the importance of education and feedback meetings from community members and beneficiaries also took place.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>NORTH KIVU</p> <p><u>AVSI</u></p> <p>A baseline and final evaluation has been carried out. The baseline was conducted in schools to better understand the education and child protection situation. Focus groups were conducted with teachers and parents of students in targeted to schools. In addition, a needs analysis was carried out in the area before actual implementation of activities. At the end of the project, AVSI conducted an assessment to see if the project met beneficiaries' expectation. Only 17 out of the 30 schools were surveyed as the others could not be accessed due to security issues. The report is still being finalized but preliminary results indicate that main teaching method used by teachers is participatory and 88% of teachers are using this method compared to 75% at baseline. Children reported that half of the teachers (52.6%) would still use the whip as punishment compared to 82.8% during the original investigation. Lastly, the percentage of children who dropped out of school decreased from 93% to 83%. It remains high because of insecurity along the Oicha axis.</p> <p>The report will be available at the end of March, 2016.</p> <p>KATANGA</p> <p>An internal evaluation was carried out by UNICEF. The internal evaluation reported that the targets of the project had been met: all 50 schools implemented SIPs, 21,986 children enrolled in schools and 7,682 peer educators received training. Moreover, the project strengthened existing coordination mechanisms, both within the Education sector but also across different sectors (Health, Nutrition, Food Security). The final report is included in the annexe.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNHCR	5. CERF grant period:	09/04/2015-31/12/2015
2. CERF project code:	15-UF-HCR-008	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection - Sexual and/or Gender-Based Violence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Profiling and protection monitoring of affected populations (including referral pathways, reporting and advocacy) in Katanga and North Kivu		

7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$75,515,417	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 4,621,865	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> US\$ 1,133,556 ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i> US\$ 166,978
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,700,001	

Beneficiaries

8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).

<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	112,145 (Kat)	57,044 (Kat)	169,189 (Kat)	69,727 (Kat)	46,485(Kat)	116,212(Kat)
	49,825 (NK)	29,237 (NK)	79,062 (NK)	65,010(NK)	58,232 (NK)	123,242(NK)
	161,970 (Total)	86,281 (Total)	248,251 (Total)	134,737(Total)	104,717(Total)	239,454(Total)
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	152,702 (Kat)	119,520 (Kat)	272,222 (Kat)	113,765 (Kat)	75,843 (Kat)	189,608(Kat)
	67,844 (NK)	61,258 (NK)	129,102 (NK)	46,994 (NK)	27,985(NK)	74,979 (NK)
	220,546 (Total)	180,778 (Total)	401,324 (Total)	160,759(Total)	103,828(Total)	264,587(Total)
Total	264,847 (Kat) 117,669 (NK) 382,516 (Total)	176,564 (Kat) 90,495 (NK) 267,059(Total)	441,411 (Kat) 208,164 (NK) 649,575 (Total)	183,492 (Kat) 112,004(NK) 295,496(Total)	122,328(Kat) 86,217(NK) 208,545(Total)	305,820 (Kat) 198,221(NK) 504,041(Total)

8b. Beneficiary Profile

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>	<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>
<i>Refugees</i>		
<i>IDPs</i>	649,575	198,221 in North Kivu 305,820 in Katanga Total: 504,041
<i>Host population</i>	As per HRP 2015, the size of host population is estimated at 1,070,205 persons out of whom 508,000 in Katanga and 562,205 in North Kivu. Statistics disaggregated by age and gender are not available for the host population.	562,205 in North Kivu 508,000 in Katanga Total: 1,070,205
<i>Other affected people</i>		
Total (same as in 8a)	The total number of beneficiaries being targeted with CERF funding makes up 1,719,780 individuals (649,575 IDPs and 1,070,205 host community members)	305,820 IDP in Katanga 198,221 IDP in North Kivu 1,070,205 Host Communities

		Total: 1,574,246
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Slightly less IDPs were reached than planned. This is due to the fact that during the last semester, UNHCR and partners noticed a reverse in the movement of IDPs as most of them were returning to their area of origin, thus stabilizing the number of IDPs but increasing the number of spontaneous returnees. Furthermore, in North Kivu security constraints (tracking of FDLR) hampered the implementation of the project (including monitoring missions, SGBV survivor identification and training to be held in NK) and made certain zones inaccessible, limiting access to target populations and thus restricting information gathering. During the last semester of 2015, a stabilisation in population movement was noticed in provinces such as Bas and Haut Uelé, Tchopo, South Kivu, Maniema and Haut Lomani, while 9,481 new IDPs were identified in North Kivu, 29,290 in Tanganyika, and 44,586 in Haut Katanga .	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	1) Establish a Protection Monitoring coverage of 75% of zones of displacement and return in order to ensure an increased protection of civilian populations in IDP-hosting and return areas 2) Widely supported and enhanced protection monitoring and profiling capacity leading to the collection of high quality data required for an emergency response planning purposes		
10. Outcome statement	Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened for IDPs and returnees in Katanga and North Kivu		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Protection by presence provided		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	% of protection monitoring geographical coverage	75%	73%
Indicator 1.2	Number of IDP-hosting locations (territories) covered by protection monitoring activities	30	33
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Recruiting, training, and deploying protection monitors to key IDP-hosting locations	International Emergency and Development Aid IEDA Relief, CNR and UNHCR	IEDA Relief, CNR and UNHCR
Output 2	Situation of IDPs monitored continuously		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of monitoring missions undertaken	1,600	1,084
Indicator 2.2	Number of advocacy interventions made	50	58
Indicator 2.3	Number of SGBV Survivors identified and referred to appropriate service providers for follow up purposes	5,000	1,633
Indicator 2.4	Number of CAAFAG identified and referred to the relevant actors for assistance and any follow-up actions deemed appropriate	200	60

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Insuring protection monitoring is undertaken using community-based and age, gender and diversity mainstreaming AGDM approach	IEDA Relief	IEDA Relief
Activity 2.2	Compiling and submitting periodic protection monitoring reports with sound recommendations on specific follow up actions to be taken on key issues identified	IEDA Relief	IEDA Relief
Activity 2.3	Sharing protection monitoring reports with relevant stakeholders and advocating for an efficient and effective implementation of the recommendations contained therein.	IEDA Relief, CNR, UNHCR	IEDA Relief
Output 3	Profiling of IDPs undertaken		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of IDPs being profiled on an individual basis	280,000	41,221(Kat) 145, 858 (NK) 187,079 (Total)
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Developing a profiling questionnaire taking due account of the minimum set of data needed by key humanitarian actors for planning purposes;	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR
Activity 3.2	Developing a related work plan and ensure its effective implementation within a reasonable timeframe and in collaboration with the various relevant stakeholders	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR
Output 4	Relevant information provided to IDPs		
Output 4 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 4.1	Number of IDPs sensitized about their rights	1,000,000	967,508
Indicator 4.2	Number of mass information campaigns undertaken	20	94
Output 4 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 4.1	Ensure that all IDPs being profiled are thoroughly briefed about their rights in accordance with national legislation and applicable international instruments	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR
Activity 4.2	Organize mass awareness-raising campaigns in locations with high concentration of IDPs and other affected populations	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR	IEDA Relief/CNR and UNHCR
Output 5	Capacity Development Supported		
Output 5 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 5.1	Number of training events, workshops and seminars organized	45	11

Indicator 5.2	Number of government officials and security personnel trained	350	536
Indicator 5.3	Number of newly recruited protection monitors trained	20	20
Output 5 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 5.1	Training newly identified and recruited protection monitors as well as staff involved with IDP profiling	IEDA Relief/UNHCR	IEDA Relief/UNHCR
Activity 5.2	Facilitating training on IDP protection jointly with other relevant actors including UNICEF, ICRC, MONUSCO Human Rights Section	IEDA Relief/UNHCR	IEDA Relief/UNHCR
Activity 5.3	Sensitization of government authorities including law enforcement bodies on international IDP protection principles and standards	IEDA Relief/UNHCR	IEDA Relief/UNHCR

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

At the end of the project, 504,041 IDPs were registered in displacement sites, representing 77.6% of the total number of IDPs in North Kivu and in Katanga. These IDPs were living in the 33 displacement sites, which were coordinated by UNHCR at that time. In 2015, during the last semester, UNHCR and partners noticed a reverse in the movement of IDP as most of them were returning to their area of origin, thus stabilizing the number of IDPs but increasing the number of spontaneous returnees. Following various events caused by the activism of armed groups and FARDC military operations against the FDLR, 33,801 new arrivals were registered in the database. UNHCR managed to register 845 births and 9 deaths within displaced families. During the same year, 9,481 people voluntarily left IDP sites in North Kivu.

Two displacement sites were closed during 2015 including one following the decision of the provincial authority and the other as part of the search for durable solutions. 202 households benefited from a voluntary return declaration certificates. At the end of 2015, 136,077 people were registered in the database (57% female and 43% male). About 63% of this population consists of individuals less than 18 years.

Despite these achievements, the decrease in number of liaison officers (data operators) affected results, the timely delivery of statistics and reports on IDPs. The verification of IDPs living in host families with regard to the cumulative data shared by the Population Movement Commission (PMC) led by UNOCHA since 2009 remains difficult to be implemented due to technical and strategic challenges and the limited number of recording staff represents another constraint.

Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened (protection monitoring)

In 2015, the rate of geographical coverage of monitoring activities in the North Kivu province was of 70% due to security constraints in certain areas and insufficient number of staff willing to go in the FLDR controlled areas. 50 weekly reports, 12 monthly statistical and narrative reports, a quarterly report and a biannual report have been produced between January and December 2015.

34,361 protection incidents were collected and registered in the database. The following were the major human rights violations reported between January and December 2015: (i) Infringement of property rights (18,234 cases); (ii) Violation of freedom of movement rights (9,500 cases); (iii) Violation of the right to physical integrity (4,698 cases), and (iv) Sexual violence (1,393 cases).

For advocacy purposes over 180 protection alerts reports were shared with OCHA and the Liaison Committee and two protection incident analysis matrix shared with MONUSCO. Protection monitoring reports are shared with the humanitarian community in North Kivu (OCHA, members of the Protection Cluster and other relevant Clusters) to enable humanitarian actors to carry out response activities and to follow-up on the reported violations. The protection monitoring project contributed to the analysis on the protection and humanitarian needs for IDPs within the Protection Cluster for advocacy purposes. The data were of great value for the humanitarian action plan lead by OCHA.

As lessons learned, in order to avoid frustration or distrust, protection monitoring has always to be accompanied by quick support actions. Despite these achievements, several constraints remain: The intervention area in North Kivu is marked by continued attacks against civilians due to insecurity and the persistence of armed conflicts and non-compliance by security forces to international humanitarian law. As a consequence, the area is often inaccessible for protection actors and security forces lack sufficient training to protect civilians effectively.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>Both in North Kivu and Katanga, UNHCR worked in close cooperation with local authorities, targeted communities and other INGO as well as sister agencies to established effective community protection structures to empower the local community to create a protective environment. Accountability to affected populations was ensured through the prosecution and trials of perpetrators by civil and military authorities, beneficiaries benefiting from UNHCR human rights trainings, a stated positive attitude of beneficiaries towards UNHCR advocacy efforts for persons of concerns and other civilians as well as through participation of beneficiaries in the prevention of SGBV activities by members of the community structures formed by UNHCR. Through these mechanisms, a better dialogue with local stakeholders is established and their engagement in protection issues is fostered.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The projects have been constantly monitored and internally evaluated by UNHCR based on partner reports, field visits and internal review processes within the multi-functional team.</p> <p>The protection monitoring reports enabled UNHCR and other humanitarian actors to carry out response activities and to follow-up on the reported violations. The protection monitoring project contributed to the analysis on the protection and humanitarian needs for IDPs within the Protection Cluster for advocacy purposes. The data were of great value for the humanitarian action plan lead by OCHA.</p> <p>A pilot mission/study of the profiling exercise was conducted in July in Kinshasa, Goma and Bukavu by the Joint IDP profiling service (JIPS). The results showed that the following constraints hampered the effective implementation of the profiling exercise in North Kivu: low involvement of humanitarian partners in the realization of the profiling exercise and logistical and security constraints.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$416,700
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$15,763
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$483,600
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$249,356
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$144,575
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$84,372
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$163,294
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	NNGO	\$165,000
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	GOV	\$39,225
15-UF-CEF-017	Child Protection	UNICEF	INGO	\$195,000
15-UF-CEF-016	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$878,599
15-UF-CEF-016	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$654,000
15-UF-CEF-016	Education	UNICEF	GOV	\$83,450
15-UF-CEF-016	Education	UNICEF	INGO	\$476,141
15-UF-CEF-016	Education	UNICEF	NNGO	\$214,975
15-UF-HCR-008	Protection	UNHCR	INGO	\$1,133,556
15-UF-HCR-008	Protection	UNHCR	GOV	\$166,978
15-UF-OPS-001	Mine Action	UNOPS	RedC	\$111,967
15-UF-OPS-001	Mine Action	UNOPS	INGO	\$117,998

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACOPE	Action Concrète pour la Protection de l'Enfance
ACP	Action Contre la Pauvreté
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming
AIDES	Association Internationale pour le Développement Economique et Social
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CAJED	Concert of Actions for Disadvantaged Children and Youth (<i>Concert d'actions pour jeunes et enfants défavorisé</i>)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
COGES	Management Committee (<i>Comité de Gestion</i>)
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
COPA	Parent Committee (<i>Comité des Parents</i>)
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DIVAS	Division of Social Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRC HF	Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Fund
EiE	Education in Emergency
EPS-INC	Ministère de l'enseignement Primaire, secondaire et Initiation à La Nouvelle Citoyenneté
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FARDC	DRC Armed Forces (<i>Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo</i>)
FDLR	Democratic Forces for Libération of Rwanda (<i>Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération de Rwanda</i>)
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HAP	Humanitarian Action Plan
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEDA RELIEF	International Emergency and Development Aid
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NK	North Kivu
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAMI	Programme d'Appui à la lutte contre la Misère
PMC	Population Movement Commission
PNC	DRC National Police (<i>Police Nationale Congolaise</i>)
PNEP	National Primary School Programme (<i>Programme National Education Primaire</i>)
PSPFE	Special Police for Protection of Women and Children (<i>Police Spéciale pour la Protection de la Femme et de l'Enfant</i>)

RE	Risk Education
RECOPE	Community Parents Network (<i>Réseau Communautaire Parents</i>)
RRMP	Rapid Response to Population Movements (<i>Réponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Populations</i>)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIP	School Improvement Plan
SMS	Short Message Service
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UASC	Unaccompanied Separated Children
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UPADERI	Union Paysanne pour le Développement Rural Intégré
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ANNEX 3: UNICEF Education Project Evaluation Report



UNICEF DRC PCA IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

Implementing partner:

COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI) & ACTIONS ET INTERVENTIONS POUR L'ENCADREMENT SOCIAL (AIDES)

Entitled reference code and project in VISION:

To facilitate access to quality education and psychosocial support in a safe, peaceful and protective learning environment for 17,582 boys and girls aged 6 to 11 affected by conflict in Mitwaba territory, Katanga province.

Reviews of Programme Officer / Officer in charge of the monitoring of the activity:

Comments on the progress of the project:

As of May 27, 2015, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) for the implementation of this project were signed jointly with our partners (COOPI and AIDES) for a 6 month period. This project was initiated at a period when targeted communities of returnees and displaced persons were confronting repeated challenges in terms of security and destruction to households and school infrastructure. Through the development of a full package of activities, this project ensured continuity of education for children at risk of abandoning school. Activities included:

- ✓ **Community Dialogue mechanism** focused on improving retention of children in schools. This activity was conducted by community leaders, particularly civil society members as well as education officials across the project sites. The community dialogue mechanism facilitated ownership of the project by the community.
- ✓ **Teacher training** to promote teaching methodologies on literacy, numeracy and peace building. This activity was carried out with the support of the provincial level education inspectors and strengthened capacity of teachers from 50 primary schools targeted by the project.
- ✓ **Distribution of Education kits** to students in the 50 schools targeted by the project, thanks to the availability of local transporters and close involvement of community members.
- ✓ **Development and financial support for the implementation of School Improvement Plans** in 50 schools. Committee members and school management committees were trained on school management and governance. Schools received cash transfers, which were used to improve school infrastructure.
- ✓ **Peer educator training** for 800 adolescents (287 girls; 513 boys) on peace building and life skills. Peer educators trained a further 2,860 adolescents who are continuing to educate adolescents on peace building and life skills.
- ✓ **Catch-up program** implemented in 10 schools reached 44,400 students (an additional 1,400 students than targeted). 80% of pupils who participated in refresher courses adjusted to classes during the first quarter of the school year (2015-2016), as observed by parents and Headmasters from the host schools.

Moreover, we have noted the strong involvement of the Administrator of Mitwaba territory, who took the lead of coordinating the project implementation through monthly meetings organised in his office. We would like to also mention that this project not only strengthened education in the area but also promoted coordination among all sectors operating in the territory (Health, Nutrition and Food Security).

Comments on the achievement of the results:

Project performance Indicators	Target	Covered	Comments
1. Number of children (girls and boys) enrolled in the schools with access to improved conditions	17,582 (8,305 girls)	21,986 (10,009 girls)	Membership and involvement of the local authorities and community leaders.
2. Number of pupils (girls and boys) from the Primary Schools who received school supplies	17,582 (8,305 girls)	21,986 (10,009 girls)	The availability of school supplies in time.
3. Number of teachers/directors who received school supplies: 161 (57 women)	276	354	The availability of school supplies in time.
4. Number of schools receiving recreational kits	50	50	The availability of school supplies in time.
5. Number of schools who submit a School Improvement Plan (SIP) budgeted and approved by representatives of school communities	50	50	Parent committees contributed to project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
6. Number of schools where SIPs were effectively implemented	50	50	Schools plans were developed and implemented in all schools.
7. % of schools that are improving the quality of education and school environment from the SIP supported	80%	100%	50 schools infrastructures were improved.
8. Number of teachers, directors (women/men) trained	276	354 (78 women)	78 additional teachers participated in trainings without any additional cost
9. Number of peer educators and youth trained / sensitized and trained	5860	7,260 (3,218 girls)	Training was leveraged to more teenagers
10. Number of members trained (Parent Committees/ COPA)	222	222 (78 women)	All were capable to contribute to the schools project design and implementation
11. Number of functional peace education committees	50	50	
12. % of people from communities that have improved their knowledge on peace education	100%	100%	Peace-building messages were shared in local churches as well as through local radio permitted to reach a wider audience
13. % of sensitized children who have improved their knowledge on life-skills	85%	75%	The assessment of whether life-skills has been adopted needs more time, follow up should continue.
14. # of children who participated in catch up courses	3,000	4,080	80% of pupils who attended refresher courses adapted well in classes as observed in the first quarter of the school year 2015-2016.

Despite the fragile security context in Mitwaba territory, partners COOPI and AIDES supported by the government counterpart and UNICEF, were able to maintain the continuation of the educational activities as planned. Activities were implemented from June 2015 to

January 2016. Monitoring and evaluation field visits noted that local communities (direct and indirect beneficiaries) were involved in all of all stages of the project (introduction, distribution of supplies to students, design and implementation of SIPs).

Comments on the quality/completeness of the narrative reports:

The quarterly reports provided by both partners as well as the final project report were of good quality. Between June and September 2015, a UNICEF project monitoring consultant completed four monitoring missions in this project sites (official launch of the project and follow up of the project implementation. Another mission is scheduled from 7 to March 12, 2016, for the monitoring project's viability.

Comments on budget implementation and the financial management capacity of the partner:

Three instalments of payment were made. The project had The justification and liquidation of advances took place on time.

Instalments of payment/AIDES	Payment date	Liquidation date	balance
instalment 1 : 131.505\$	24 /06/ 2015	04/02/2016 & 10/02/2016	0\$
instalment 2 : 83.470 \$	31/ 08/ 2015	À la finance UNICEF	0\$
Instalments of payment/COOPI	Payment date	Liquidation date	balance
instalment 1 : 220,090\$	10 /07/ 2015	17/11/2015 & 42,762\$ à la finance UNICEF	0\$
instalment 2 : 151,135 \$	26/ 11/ 2015	On process	0\$
Instalments of payment/Government (EPSINC)	Payment date	Liquidation date	balance
slice 1 : 83,450\$	03 /06/ 2015	19/08/2015 & 22/12/2015	0\$

Comments on compliance with the contractual terms of the PCA, the deadlines for the implementation of the project, (if applicable) warranty period, and the management of potential conflicts :

The contractual terms were met. However, a one month non-cost extension of the contract was made to allow partners to fully implement activities, especially with regards to distribution of education kits (this was delayed due to external challenges such as difficulties with customs, poor road conditions during heavy rainy season from October 2015 onwards.

Would you recommend these partners for the future implementation of new similar activities and/or other UNICEF programs?

Yes, both partners performed well and maintained good relations with the Government counterpart, UNICEF and other education cluster members. They also demonstrate good technical skills and understanding of the context.

Overall, out of 100% which rating would you give to the partner: 90%

Name/Signature of the officer responsible for activity monitoring
Issa Mulolo/ Education Officer

Date: 01.03.16

Name / Signature of the specialist Education, southern area
Sylvain NZABA/ Education Specialist

Date: 01.03.16