



				
<b>LEVERAGING RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE</b>	<b>Pre-Start Fund</b>			
	<b>During Start Fund</b>	CAFOD supporter funds (£16,000)		
	<b>Post-Start Fund</b>			
	<b>Details of additional response</b>	An additional 190 families (950 individuals) were identified in serious humanitarian need following initial SOCOAC IDP count. CAFOD provided the same food, NFI and cash assistance to these families using its own funds.	Christian Aid and BOAD are currently working on other propositions to donors that would provide activities to further on-going activities but also cover the current gaps.	
<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	<b>Funds spent out of funds awarded</b>	£79,000 out of £79,000	£60,000 out of £60,000	£61,377 out of £61,000
	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Solidarité Coopérative Agricole du Congo (SOCOAC)	BOAD	PPSSP
	<b>Existing presence</b>	Pre-existing partner	Pre-existing partner	Pre-existing partner
	<b>Procurement</b>	Locally	Locally	Locally
	<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>773 households received a \$35 food voucher to buy food at the local fair</li> <li>963 households received a \$40 NFI voucher</li> <li>773 received bank accounts with a \$50 credit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 households received an emergency food ration (18kg beans, 10kg rice, 10kg manioc, 5kg corn, 2,5 l oil, 1 kg salt fish and 1kg salt)</li> <li>541 people (56 men, 104 women, 227 boys and 154 girls) provided peer-support for IDPs and hosts who experienced massacres (activities included theatre plays, poetry)</li> <li>200 orphaned children received school kit (uniform, school bag, notebooks, geometry kit, pens, pencil, sharpener, rubber, mat, blanket)</li> <li>29 cases of sexual violence (21 in Oicha and 8 in Eringeti) were referred to medical services</li> <li>90 people (52 men and 38 women) participated in workshops on preventative measures for community engagement against SGBV</li> <li>4,982 people (1,167 men, 2,311 women, 671 boys, 771 girls) participated in sensitisation sessions on SGBV prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 households received a new or improved latrine</li> <li>250 households received an emergency shower</li> <li>250 households received a handwashing station next to the latrine</li> <li>250 community leaders (120 men and 130 women) received training in safe hygiene and sanitation practices</li> <li>12 radio shows were transmitted on OASIS CONGO RTV to spread messages about hygiene, HIV/AIDS, SGBV, and environmental protection</li> <li>411 hygiene promotion sessions were held, including household trainings (236), focus groups (44), local associations and NGOs (78) and community sessions (53)</li> </ul>
	<b>Additional Information</b>	CAFOD is accessing the 1% to undertake post-distribution monitoring activities to better understand the impact of the cash interventions.	Security delayed implementation beyond the 7 day target. The project was nevertheless finished within 45 days.	Additional monitoring visits were made to the field to ensure quality control and coordination of activities on the ground. The small overspend of £377 is to be absorbed by Tearfund.

## Intervention Summary:

In early October 2014, violence erupted in North Kivu in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Armed attacks between the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) in Beni territory caused widespread insecurity and displacement of at least 100,000 civilians. Of those displaced, there were an estimate of 3,800 living in poor conditions in public places in the cities of Oicha and Beni, including churches and schools.

Three agencies responded to immediate needs in Oicha and Beni through local partners. These agencies coordinated their activities to ensure that the needs of the displaced population were met in the different affected areas. Part of the response (16%) focussed on WaSH needs in the displaced population. This included constructing latrines and showers, hand washing stations and hygiene promotion through radio programmes. A majority of the response (68%) focused on food security, including distribution and cash transfers. One agency conducted cash transfer fairs to support the purchase of food and non-food items. Cash monitoring showed the broader impact of the fairs, such as the use of cash to move out of the schools and churches which freed up classrooms for students. Protection activities also helped raise awareness on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention to local communities. Community leaders were trained for monitoring protection and made 29 referrals of SGBV. Psychosocial and social reintegration support was provided for people who had experienced severe trauma.

High levels of insecurity during the project period delayed some activities and restricted agencies from conducting planned monitoring visits to certain areas. In the case of one agency, insecurity delayed the project implementation two days past the 7 day target start date. Despite these security challenges, all projects were able to complete their activities within the 45 day window and exceeded targets of people reached during the implementation period. Overall, 75% of aid was spent on inputs. The projects directly reached 12% of the affected population (12,239 individuals), and it is estimated that 692,955 people benefited indirectly from radio hygiene promotion programmes. Girls under 18 made up nearly a third (29%) of those supported, and a further 8% were over 50. One agency was able to secure additional funds to reach an additional 950 individuals.

For the first time, a new process was trialled in which projects were peer-reviewed through conversations between practitioners and implementers. This increased understanding about the projects through greater two-way communication and supported sharing of lessons learned.

## Lessons from the Response:

### Investment in community consultation and participation improved project outcomes.

- Involving community leaders from the onset of project implementation increased motivations to share hygiene messages within their communities, increasing coverage beyond those directly benefiting from the project.
- The high level of beneficiary participation and involvement resonated with communities due to the volatile security situation and the collective trauma experienced by the population.
- A change in procurement availability of one agency meant that goods were purchased more locally than planned. Using local suppliers played an important role in community acceptance and had a wider positive impact on the local economy and workforce.

### Information and coordination lessons will improve future implementation in the area.

- A local partner was one of the first to implement cash programming to IDPs in Oicha. Information and advice on the project was shared with other NGOs working in the area to implement similar activities, and post-distribution monitoring supported by the 1% learning budget will increase the evidence based about effectiveness.
- Feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries were continually used by one agency's partner, which helped develop new actions past the 45 day period for continuing response.
- A needs gap in WaSH in one area could have been addressed by better coordination of activities among the agencies and partners.

### A rapidly changing environment resulted in challenges to project implementation.

- High levels of insecurity during the project implementation period resulted in delays to some project activities and restricted staff travel for planned project monitoring.
- Due to the longstanding nature of the conflict, there was a high suspicion against humanitarian actors in the region. This required significant investment in community consultations regarding the project and humanitarian principles to ensure staff security and timely project delivery.
- One agency reported that insecurity required some flexibility in implementation, as there was an increase in IDPs shortly after funds were dispersed that needed to be incorporated within the activities.