

# DRC HF

Democratic Republic  
of the Congo  
Humanitarian Fund



DRC HUMANITARIAN FUND  
**2024**

ANNUAL REPORT

### **Credits**

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) DRC. OCHA DRC wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the DRC HF website at <https://www.unocha.org/democratic-republic-congo-humanitarian-fund>.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at [CBPF DataHub](#).

### **About DRC HF**

Front Cover  
Kenge, Kwango, January 2025  
Joyful celebrations around cowpea harvest, the result of hard labor.

**Credit: Action pour le Bien-être communautaire (ABCom)/Bernard Kingudi**

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## LETTER FROM THE HC

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to face one of the world's most complex and protracted humanitarian crises. For more than three decades, armed conflicts, recurrent epidemics, and climate-induced disasters have compounded the suffering of millions. By the end of 2024, more than 6.5 million people were displaced, making the DRC the third-largest internal displacement crisis in the world. Food insecurity reached alarming levels, affecting 25.6 million people, while 1.39 million children suffered from severe acute malnutrition. But these statistics only scratch the surface of the hardship endured by so many. Behind every staggering figure is a family forced to flee, an uprooted child going to bed hungry, a community struggling to rebuild amid relentless instability.

Faced with such immense challenges, we must act—and act in an impactful manner. That is what drove the work of the DRC Humanitarian Fund (DRC HF) in 2024. The Fund, despite its humble size, remained at the forefront of localized and coordinated humanitarian response, adapting to evolving needs, and ensuring that life-saving aid reached the most vulnerable. This Annual Report reflects not just the scale of our response but also our determination to do better, reach further, and build smarter solutions for the people we serve.

Throughout the year, we seized every opportunity to make a difference. When authorities approved the expansion of two displacement sites around Goma, the Fund swiftly financed emergency water and shelter projects, establishing access to essential services for thousands of families. We tackled humanitarian access head-on, even funding a dedicated project in South Lubero to help partners negotiate and expand humanitarian space and community acceptance in increasingly volatile areas.

But responding to immediate needs is not enough. We must also think ahead, finding ways to make humanitarian assistance more sustainable and link

it to resilience programming and durable solutions where opportunities exist. That is why we invested in "humanitarian +" solutions, supporting income-generating activities, semi-permanent shelters, boreholes, and classrooms—so that even after humanitarian interventions end, communities can continue to build their future.

Through the fund, we also provided support to more forgotten crises, in the provinces of Kwilu, Maniema, and Tanganyika, where intercommunal violence driven by land disputes escalated.

To make our response stronger, we prioritized coordination, relying on the deep knowledge of the context and the priority needs of the different actors of the humanitarian coordination in DRC. By aligning efforts with other funding mechanisms, we made sure that every dollar had maximum impact. In particular, we worked in synergy with CERF funding, which provided \$36.7 million to the DRC in 2024, ensuring that our actions complemented each other rather than overlapped.

We are particularly proud of our commitment to supporting local organizations. Empowering national NGOs is not just the right thing to do—it is essential for a stronger humanitarian response. Of the \$37 million allocated in 2024, 65 per cent went to national NGOs, including 55 per cent was directly disbursed to 26 Congolese organizations. Of particular note were the nine national and local women-led organizations that received funding, six of which were first-time recipients of DRC HF funding after becoming eligible in 2023. And we will continue along that path. We will continue to invest in capacity-building. In 2024, 144 organizations—74 per cent of which were national NGOs—underwent training to strengthen financial management, compliance, and fraud prevention. We are committed to deepening this effort in the years ahead.

None of this would have been possible without the dedication of our humanitarian partners.

I would like to pay tribute to all those who are working tirelessly on the ground to bring relief to the most vulnerable. Humanitarian workers in the DRC face considerable risks, and their dedication commands admiration. I also extend my gratitude to the Advisory Board members, for their valuable guidance, and to our donors, whose trust and commitment allowed us to reverse a five-year decline in funding.

Thanks to this collective effort, the DRC HF secured \$48.6 million in 2024 – a 19 per cent increase from 2023. We could not have achieved this without the unwavering support of Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. I also want to acknowledge the new contributions from Denmark and Latvia, which reflect the growing confidence in the Fund's impact.

As we step into 2025, the humanitarian outlook remains deeply concerning. We are at a pivotal moment. The country is navigating a painful new chapter in its history. Violence is worsening, uncertainty is deepening, and humanitarians are under increasing pressure. In the face of this polycrisis, we have the moral and collective obligation to protect and assist those who need it most, based on the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Through our united efforts, the DRC HF will continue to be a trusted partner within the humanitarian community, championing a localized, impactful, and coordinated approach to aid, ensuring support reaches the most vulnerable.

With gratitude and determination,

Paix – Kimya – Amani – Yenge – Bupole

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**Sincerely,**

**Bruno Lemarquis**  
**Humanitarian Coordinator for DRC**



“

**No single fund can resolve the humanitarian crisis in the DRC, but the DRC Humanitarian Fund plays a crucial role in bridging critical gaps. In 2024, we stepped in where few others did—supporting neglected crises, strengthening frontline responders, and ensuring aid is both timely and sustainable. Our strength lies in partnerships, particularly with local actors best placed to deliver assistance in hard-to-reach areas**

Bruno Lemarquis  
Humanitarian Coordinator for DRC

”

## 2024 IN NUMBERS



**\$48.6M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS



**\$37.0M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**791k**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED

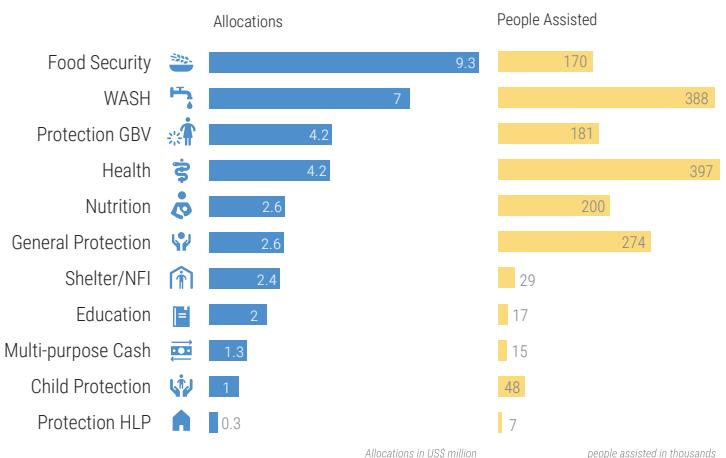
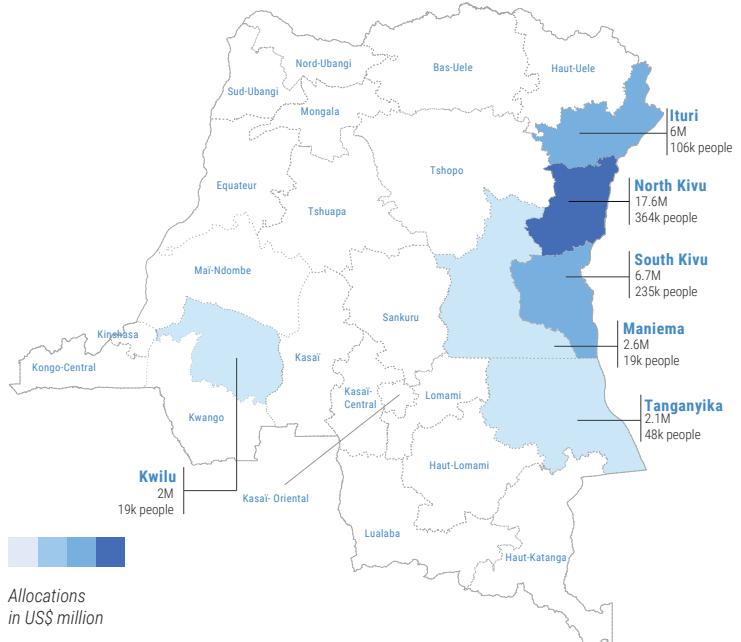
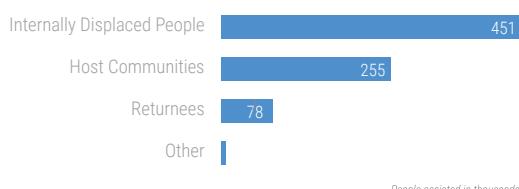
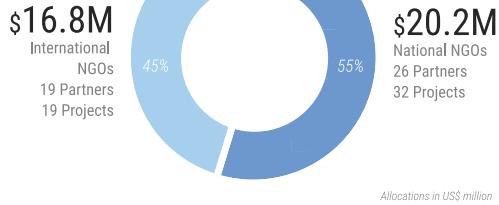
**791k**  
PEOPLE  
ASSISTED

**78k**  
PEOPLE WITH  
DISABILITIES ASSISTED

**426k**  
WOMEN and GIRLS  
ASSISTED  
**54%** OF TOTAL PEOPLE  
ASSISTED

**45**  
PARTNERS

**51**  
PROJECTS



The Annual Report uses the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the <https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/> the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

Figures for people assisted may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the DRC Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2023. The total number of people assisted is thus the sum of the maximum number of targeted beneficiaries by gender per profile and location at admin level three/health areas.



**145k**  
people in IPC 3 and 4  
benefited from livelihood  
support to improve their living  
conditions



**2k**  
latrines constructed and/or  
rehabilitated to assist some 94k  
people



**458k**  
people affected by the crisis  
benefited from access to  
primary health care services



**4k**  
vulnerable women and girls,  
including GBV survivors were  
reintegrated through a  
socio-economic or school  
reintegration kit or cash transfer

# Donor contributions



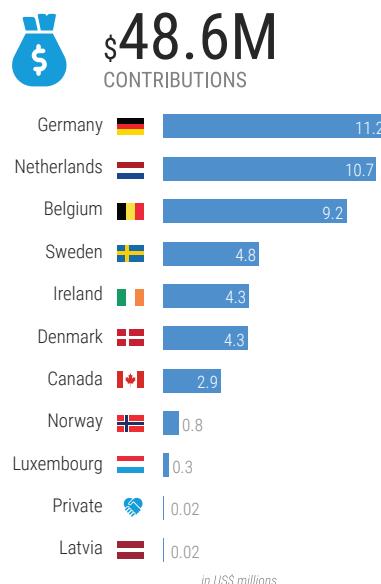
Germany appreciates the long-standing partnership with the Humanitarian Fund in DRC as a vital tool for coordinated and impactful humanitarian action. The fund's contribution to advancing localization and the strengthening of women-led organizations is particularly valuable to Germany's humanitarian strategy. We thank the whole team for their dedication!"

Sabine Mehnert,  
Political Advisor, Embassy  
of the Federal Republic of  
Germany in Kinshasa

In 2024, the DRC Humanitarian Fund (DRC HF) reversed a five-year decline in funding, securing \$48.6 million in contributions, complemented by CERF allocations of \$36.7 million. This represents a 19 per cent increase from 2023 (\$40.8 million) and a return to funding levels not seen since 2021. This recovery underscores the renewed confidence of donors in the Fund's ability to address the growing humanitarian needs in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

A key driver of this success has been the sustained support from the Fund's eight donors—Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden—whose continued contributions highlighted their trust in the Fund's value and effectiveness. Additionally, the Fund broadened its donor base, with Denmark and Latvia making their first contributions of \$4.3 million and \$20,986 respectively. These new partnerships reflect the Fund's ongoing efforts to diversify its financial support and enhance sustainability.

Among the donors, Germany emerged as the largest contributor in 2024, with a remarkable 212 per cent increase, committing \$11.2 million. The Netherlands followed with \$10.7 million, representing a slight decrease from \$13 million in 2023, though still significantly higher than its 2022 contribution of \$7.6 million. Belgium, the Fund's third-largest donor, contributed \$9.2 million, a slight reduction from \$10.2 million in 2023, aligning more closely with its 2022 level of \$9.4 million. Other notable increases included Sweden (\$4.8 million, a 26 per cent rise) and Ireland (\$4.3 million, a 43 per cent rise). Luxembourg's contributions declined by 70%, from \$910,215 in 2023 to \$273,523 in 2024.



## DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Belgium	\$12.4M	2023-2024
Canada	\$5.9M	2023-2024
Germany	\$7M	2023-2026
Ireland	\$8.7M	2024-2025
Netherlands	\$16.5M	2023-2025

Improved timeliness and predictability of funding were pivotal in 2024, allowing the Fund to respond swiftly to pressing humanitarian needs. Notably, 46 per cent of contributions (\$22.3 million) were received in the first quarter, a significant improvement compared to just 15 per cent in 2023. Contributions received through multi-year agreements with Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland and Netherlands, totaling \$26 million, further enhanced the Fund's ability to plan and allocate resources timely, including supporting newly authorized displacement sites near Goma and responding to underfunded humanitarian crises in Tanganyika and Maniema.

Going into 2025, the Fund carries over of \$21.2 million, ensuring its readiness to support the

priorities set under the HNRP and respond to sudden-onset crises, early in the year.

The [DRC 2025 HNRP](#) anticipates that over 21 million people will require humanitarian assistance, with needs mostly concentrated in the eastern provinces severely affected by violence and insecurity. Funding requirements to reach the 11 million most vulnerable people exceed \$2.5 billion. In this context, the DRC HF must redouble its efforts to strengthen relationships with core donors, expand its donor base, and secure predictable funding streams. These actions will be vital to ensure that the Fund remains agile and well-positioned to deliver life-saving interventions to the most vulnerable populations throughout 2025 and beyond.



Nyiragongo, North Kivu, November 2024.

Thanks to the school kits and other initiatives carried out by War Child to promote access to education, with funding from DRC HF, the children at this elementary school can now learn in a peaceful and supportive environment.

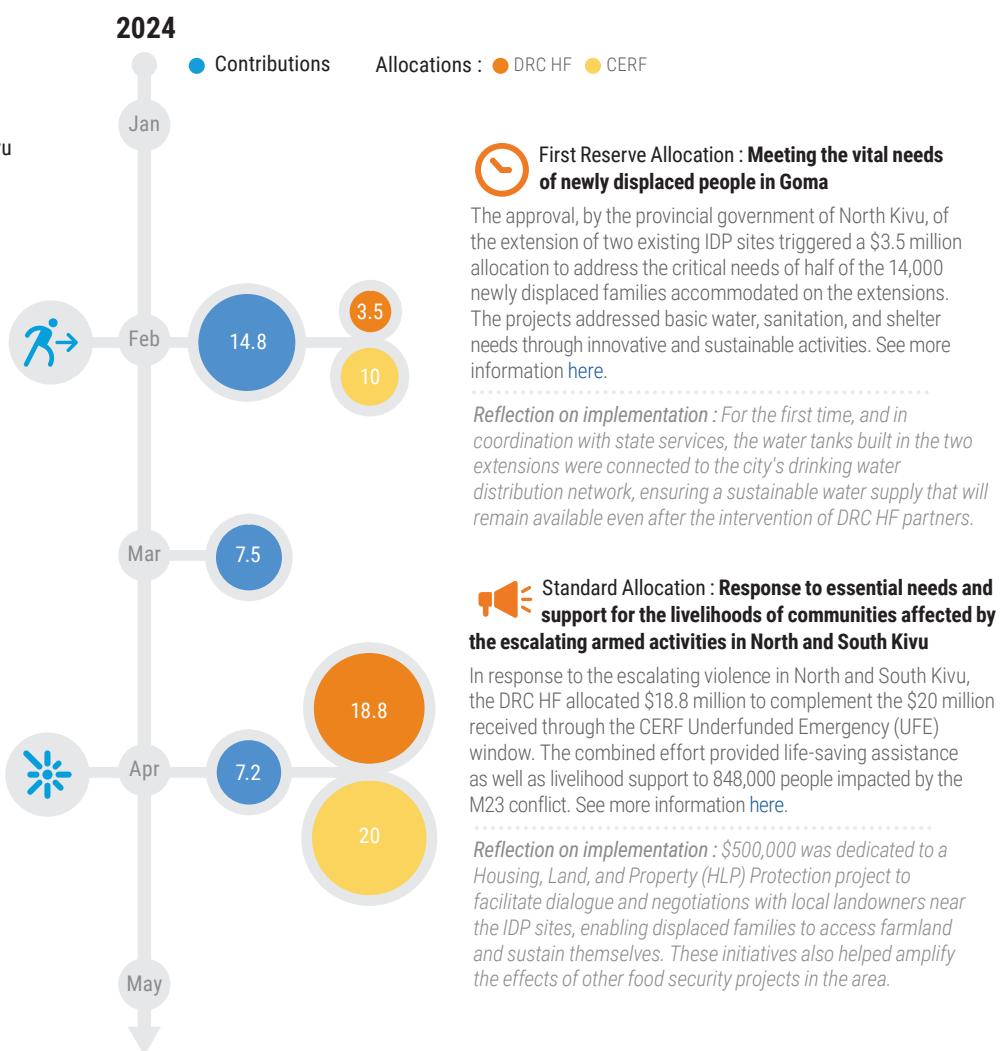
Credit: War Child

# Humanitarian Context and Allocations

In 2024, the humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) worsened dramatically due to escalating armed conflicts, particularly in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu. Clashes between non-state armed groups and the Congolese army triggered widespread violence, forcing 2.47 million people to flee between January and August 2024 alone. Simultaneously, inter-community conflicts fueled by land disputes in provinces like Maï-Ndombe, Maniema, and Tanganyika further contributed to displacement. By the end of 2024, the DRC had become the world's third-largest internal displacement crisis with 7.8 million displaced persons –surpassed only by Sudan and Syria. The intensifying violence has led to severe human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law, exacerbating protection risks and stretching an already underfunded humanitarian response. Insecurity and mass displacement also severely constrained access to essential health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, accelerating the spread of epidemics such as cholera, measles, malaria, and Mpox. Persisting systemic challenges – including widespread food insecurity affecting 25.6 million people and severe acute malnutrition in 1.39 million children – continue to compound these crises. Chronic underdevelopment, deteriorating infrastructure, limited access to essential services, and dependence on volatile commodity prices further increase vulnerabilities. Millions are left in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. For more information: [DRC HNR 2025](#)

**Massive displacement triggered by clashes between the M23 and the FARDC in North Kivu**  
In early February 2024, following the escalation of violent clashes by the M23 armed group around the North Kivu capital, Goma, and the capture of neighboring territories, more than 130,000 people fled to Goma, already home to over 576,000 IDPs living in precarious conditions. This new influx placed significant pressure on essential services such as water, sanitation, health, and shelter.

**Escalation of violence due to armed conflict and severe human rights violations**  
Between January and February 2024, armed clashes escalated in North Kivu, driving people to flee to Goma and neighboring territories in South Kivu (Kalehe) and exposing them to heightened violence, including GBV. In South Kivu, security incidents surged, especially in the Highlands and Middle Plateaus of Fizi, Mwenga, and Uvira, shrinking humanitarian space. By March 2024, over 4.57 million people had been displaced, facing significant risks related to protection and food insecurity, with no access to safe drinking water and limited access to healthcare. Consequently, cholera cases in the Minova area (South Kivu) doubled between February and March 2024.



**Population movements following clashes and violence in South Lubero**

The situation in South Lubero (North Kivu) significantly deteriorated following the capture of the city of Kanyabayonga by the M23 armed group at the end of June 2024. Clashes with government forces led to the displacement of over 466,000 people while insecurity and restricted access forced many humanitarian organizations to leave the region, worsening an already dire humanitarian crisis with escalating basic needs.

**Escalation of violence and human rights violations following armed conflicts in Djugu Territory**

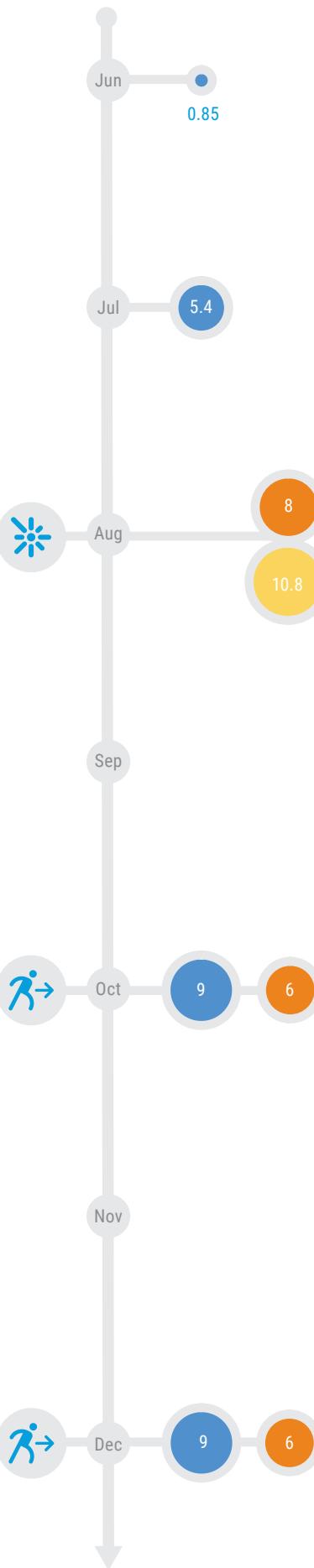
Between May and June 2024, armed groups' clashes as well as inter-community violence significantly intensified the crisis in Djugu territory (Ituri), where an estimated 524,700 people were displaced, representing 39% of IDPs in Ituri province. This context severely compromised social cohesion and access to essential communities for IDPs and host communities.

**Displacement of the population due to intercommunity conflict in the Kwilu**

The armed clashes significantly escalated in the Kwilu province with nearly 102,000 people forced to flee the Mobondo armed militia between May and August 2024, particularly in the Bandundu, Bagata, and Kikongo health zones. Most displaced people stayed with host families, while others sought refuge in public places like schools and churches.

**Massive displacement following armed attacks in the territory of Kabambare**

Since July 2023, several armed attacks, mainly carried out by Mai-Mai Malaika groups, have been recorded in Kabambare territory, in Maniema province. The violence also affected the neighbouring territory of Kongolo in Tanganyika province, leading to massive population displacement. Between July 2023 and July 2024, an estimated 322,000 people were displaced, and 77,000 returned. The lack of financial resources, logistical challenges as well as access and security constraints hindered humanitarian response in this area, leaving these populations without vital assistance.

**Second Reserve Allocation: Responding to the needs of displaced persons and returnees affected by the violent clashes in South Lubero**

The \$2 million allocation funded projects aimed at restoring emergency livelihoods and supporting income-generating activities for approximately 33,000 IDPs and returnees in South Lubero. These efforts complemented life-saving activities financed through CERF's \$10 million, which provided food security, nutrition, health, shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI), and education assistance to 182,000 people in the same areas. See more information [here](#).

*Reflection on implementation:* Given the access challenges in South Lubero, compounded by rapidly growing mistrust toward external aid, the DRC HF allocated part of its funding to NRC, whose project successfully facilitated access for partners funded through this allocation and other humanitarian organizations operating in the area. Through effective negotiation and community dialogues, the project significantly strengthened local acceptance of humanitarian efforts.

**Third Reserve Allocation : An integrated and sustainable response to the needs of affected populations**

The \$6 million allocation aimed to support 106k IDPs in Djugu (Ituri) addressing urgent needs while fostering household resilience. Through an integrated approach centered on dialogue and reconciliation, the funded projects aimed to provide physical and legal protection to the most vulnerable, ensure access to basic services, and reduce humanitarian dependence, including via vocational training programs and economic recovery initiatives. See more information [here](#).

*Reflection on implementation:* Uniting key stakeholders – government services, humanitarian organizations, and community representatives – enabled a coordinated response to complex challenges, (e.g logistical access barriers and inter-community conflict). Thus, beneficiaries not only received essential services but also gained long-term opportunities through resilience initiatives like agriculture, income-generating activities, and Village Savings and Loan Associations, maximizing the impact of aid and contributing to the empowerment of communities.

**Fourth Reserve Allocation : Emergency multisectoral assistance for the newly displaced people in Kwilu province**

The \$2 million allocation aimed to address the urgent needs of 18,800 people in Kwilu province. The interventions focused on providing a multisectoral response to strengthen livelihoods and access to adequate food, improve housing conditions and provide essential household items, and ensure better access to adequate WASH facilities. Special attention was given to protecting the most vulnerable, including child protection and combating GBV. See more information [here](#).

*Reflection on the allocation process :* The significantly deteriorated security situation in the ex-Bandundu area remains largely overlooked, with most humanitarian efforts and funding concentrated in the East. The DRC HF is committed to addressing this neglected crisis and has actively worked to mobilize resources, successfully attracting funding from USAID and ECHO in the past.

**Fifth Reserve Allocation : Emergency multisectoral response to the priority needs of people affected by the crisis in the territories of Kabambare (Maniema) and Kongolo (Tanganyika)**

This allocation of \$4.7 million aimed to provide an emergency and multisectoral response to some 67,000 IDPs, returnees and host community members. It focused on strengthening livelihoods and improving access to food, adequate WASH services, shelter/NFIs, health and nutritional care, as well as ensuring and promoting the protection of communities, in particular child protection and protection against GBV. See more information [here](#).

*Reflection on the allocation process :* The ability to rapidly deploy and initiate activities was a key criterion. The DRC HF leveraged its extensive network of local and national partners, allocating 70 per cent of the funds directly to them to ensure that assistance reached the most vulnerable in hard-to-access areas, benefiting from partners' field proximity and deep understanding of the local context.

# Promoting Localization



The increased engagement of the Humanitarian Fund in the DRC, particularly in Ituri, North and South Kivu, is essential for the humanitarian community. Its localization strategy offers local partners the opportunity to strengthen their skills and enhance their capacity to respond effectively to the near-constant crises."

Gaston Mugaruka,  
RACOJ Nord-Kivu  
Coordinator, Fund Partner  
and Representative of  
National NGOs on the  
Advisory Board

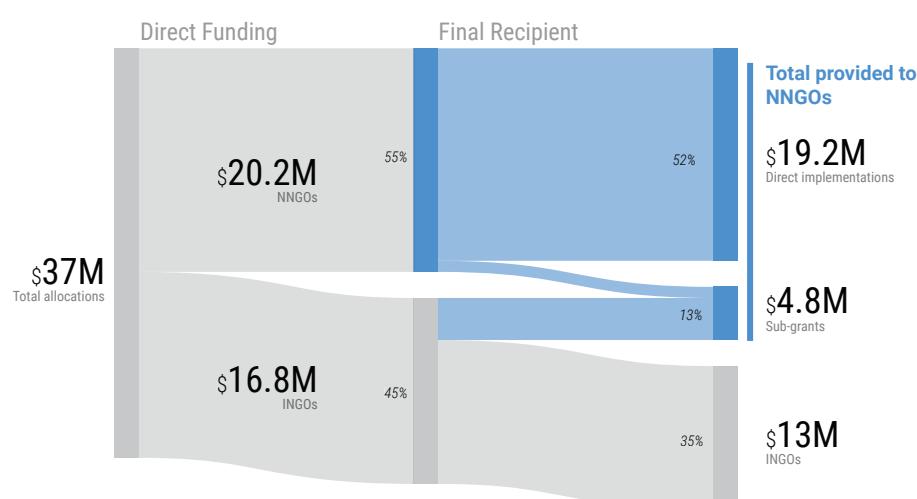
Operating within the DRC's complex and demanding environment, grassroots and national NGOs bring unparalleled access and an in-depth understanding of local dynamics, enabling timely and effective responses to humanitarian needs. By cultivating partnerships with local actors, the Fund champions community-driven initiatives, ensuring interventions are more impactful and rooted in local ownership and sustainability.

## Enabling critical access on the ground

Throughout 2024, DRC HF national partners proved indispensable in delivering humanitarian assistance. Their agility and close ties with local communities enabled them to mobilize resources rapidly and collaborate effectively with authorities and beneficiaries. For example, Diaspora Médical Plus, leveraging its procurement network, secured medical supplies within just one month of starting their project – significantly faster than the typical three-month timeframe – allowing the provision of primary healthcare services to 11,380 individuals

als within the first six months of implementation. Similarly, l'Observatoire des Droits Humains, as the result of in-depth consultations with target communities, adapted its original project plan from constructing semi-permanent classrooms to building permanent structures, with community members contributing key building materials. Additionally, national NGOs are sometimes present and operational in insecure areas with extremely limited humanitarian presence. Hydraulique Sans Frontière successfully drilled water points and built drinking water supply systems in Kainama and Samboko health areas (North Kivu), one of Beni territory's most remote and underserved areas, proving access to water for nearly 16,000 people despite significant access challenges posed by armed groups. Moreover, the effectiveness of national NGOs is highlighted by their lower project revision rates: only 30 per cent of the 56 projects implemented by national partners in 2024 required revisions (including 10 no-cost extensions - NCE) compared to 47 per cent of the 32 projects led by international NGOs (including nine NCE).

## ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE *in US\$ million*





9  
TRAININGS



107  
NATIONAL NGOS  
TRAINED



18  
WOMEN-LED/  
WOMEN RIGHTS  
ORGANISATIONS  
TRAINED

### Inclusive decision-making and governance

National NGOs also play a pivotal role in the governance of the DRC HF. Three representatives serve on the Fund's 12-member Advisory Board (AB), where they actively contribute to strategic decision-making. Among them, two represent women-led organizations (WLOs), whose input was instrumental in crafting the DRC HF Localization Orientation Paper. This key document established a clear framework for promoting localization tailored to the DRC's humanitarian context. The Paper emphasized the importance of including WLOs in localization efforts, recommending measures such as ensuring at least one WLO or women's rights organization is represented on each project review committee.

### Increased funding to local partners

Financially, the DRC HF reaffirmed its commitment to national NGOs by maintaining a substantial portion of funding for these partners. Of the \$37 million disbursed in 2024, \$24 million – 65 per cent – was allocated to national NGOs. Of this, \$20.2 million (55 per cent) was provided as direct funding to 26 national organizations. While these figures are slightly higher than 2023 levels (\$27 million – 63 per cent), they fell short of the AB's 2024 benchmark, which aimed to allocate 60 per cent of direct funding to national NGOs. As several funded partners were newly eligible, the allocated envelopes allocated were capped as per the DRC HF Operational Modalities to ensure proper absorption and risk management.

This shortfall underscores the need to further intensify localization efforts, particularly through comprehensive capacity-building initiatives. Beyond the DRC HF direct funding, national partners often leverage their status as DRC HF eligible partner and the funding received from the Fund to bolster their resource mobilization efforts. This strategy frequently yields success; for instance, in 2024, national NGO Umoja in Action secured a \$1.6 million allocation from BHA – their first ever from this donor – to conduct food security and livelihood activities in Goma (Lushagala extension IDP's site), building on their experience with a DRC HF-funded with similar activities in the same area.

### Diversification and capacity building

Expanding the pool of capable national partners is critical to meeting funding benchmarks. In 2024, with support from the HFU, three additional national NGOs achieved eligibility requirements, bringing

the total number of eligible national NGOs to 73, including 20 women-led and women's rights organizations. Among the 11 partners who received DRC HF funding for the first time in 2024, nine were national NGOs, six of which were WLOs that had achieved eligibility the previous year. These new partners bring valuable local expertise, strong community networks, and specialized experience in key sectors such as food security, health, WASH and gender-responsive programming, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Capacity-building remained a cornerstone of the Fund's strategy to empower national NGOs. The HFU organized multiple training sessions across provinces, covering key topics such as eligibility criteria, compliance rules, fraud prevention, and reporting mechanisms. Workshops also covered allocation processes, financial policies, and the use of the CBPFs Grant Management System. These initiatives benefited 144 organizations, 74 per cent of which were national NGOs, resulting in tangible improvements in communication, problem-solving, budget planning, and reporting quality. Beyond formal training, peer learning was actively promoted through implementation partnerships. International NGOs systematically engaged local and national NGOs in project activities, enhancing their capacity to participate in humanitarian response coordination and bolstering their autonomy but also enabling peer-to-peer learning and sharing of expertise and knowledge. Additionally, national NGOs began fostering partnerships with local organizations. These collaborations yielded notable results, such as national WLO, Cause Rurale receiving their first DRC HF funding in 2024. This achievement followed their engagement as an implementing partner for multiple DRC HF-funded projects, including a collaboration with national NGO ABCom and one with WHO, which provided Cause Rurale with invaluable insights into navigating the Fund's requirements and building its operational capacity.

Looking ahead, the DRC HF remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing localization. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Fund continues to aim to allocate 60 per cent of its resources directly to national partners by 2025, reinforcing its vision of a more effective, inclusive and sustainable humanitarian response.

# Programming Highlights

## Accountability towards affected people

Ensuring that humanitarian assistance is responsive to the needs and expectations of beneficiaries remains a top priority, guiding the design, implementation, and monitoring of interventions across the country. By integrating AAP principles throughout the project cycle, fostering transparent communication, and responding decisively to community concerns, the DRC HF upholds its commitment to delivering needs-based, culturally sensitive, and community-driven assistance.

In 2024, all 51 projects funded by the DRC HF incorporated AAP indicators and activities. At the outset, implementing partners engaged key stakeholders—including local authorities, civil society representatives, humanitarian partners, and beneficiaries—through official project launch events. These events served to introduce key project features, such as objectives, implementation strategies, activities, intervention areas, and beneficiary selection criteria. Importantly, they provided a platform for stakeholders to exchange views, offer feedback, and refine project implementation accordingly.

Throughout project execution, partners maintained ongoing engagement with beneficiaries through diverse feedback mechanisms. These included complaint management committees, suggestion boxes, and social media platforms. For example, national NGO Diaspora Medical Plus (DMP) established WhatsApp groups administered by beneficiaries under project staff oversight, enabling real-time communication, efficient complaint resolution, and enhanced transparency and trust.

These continuous feedback mechanisms allowed DRC HF partners to adapt interventions in

response to beneficiaries' needs and preferences. For instance, the national partner Agence d'Achat des Performances adjusted the frequency and location of mobile health clinics in remote areas based on community feedback, improving healthcare access for displaced populations in Kichula (South Kivu).

Respecting cultural customs and community practices is crucial. In Djugu (Ituri), national NGO Jeunesse pour la Solidarité et le Développement dans les Pays des Grands Lacs (JSD Grands Lacs) modified the selection of agricultural inputs to accommodate religious and cultural considerations, replacing amaranth seeds—culturally and religiously prohibited in Likopi village—with zucchini seeds to enhance project acceptance. Meanwhile, international partner Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) adapted their nutrition-related activities in Goma and Nyiragongo to local customs. Cooking demonstrations were scheduled in consultation with community members in early morning to fit daily routines, and ingredients were purchased from local markets by the beneficiary to ensure accessibility (both financially and in terms of provision) and familiarity with the products used.

However, in the context of protracted crises, it can be challenging to capture community's adherence and ensure their active participation throughout the project cycle. In that regard, the DRC HF supported activities to enhance community-driven initiatives, emphasizing resilience and self-reliance. Local partner PRODAEWI's project, for example, includes the facilitation of four quick-impact micro-projects to address protection issues within communities, fostering collective problem-solving and long-term stability.

### **Addressing Gender Equality and Responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

According to the Protection Cluster's GBV Area of Responsibility, over 130,000 GBV survivors received support in 2024—a 14 per cent rise from 2023. However, in a context where sexual violence is systematically used as a weapon of war, the true scale of GBV remains difficult to determine due to widespread silence on the issue and the lack of adequate care facilities.

In response, the DRC HF allocated 22 per cent of its 2024 funding to GBV protection activities through 28 out of 51 projects that were either fully or partially dedicated to GBV protection. These interventions addressed key priorities through a three-pronged approach: prevention, mitigation, and response.

Among the 51 funded projects, 50 were designed to contribute to gender equality across different age groups, as assessed using the Age and Gender Marker. Additionally, a range of awareness-raising initiatives was implemented to increase understanding of GBV risks. Specific programs targeted men and boys to encourage positive masculinity and inspire them to take an active role in GBV prevention.

To mitigate the impact of GBV, DRC HF-funded projects prioritized swift response to GBV survivors, ensuring access to medical care within the critical first 72 hours by equipping health facilities with essential resources, including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits. Beyond immediate medical aid, long-term support was provided, encompassing mental health services and socioeconomic reintegration programs. Nearly 4,000 vulnerable women and girls benefitted from reinsertion efforts to provide them with the necessary tools to rebuild their lives and regain independence, through school or vocational training kits as well as financial assistance.

One impactful initiative supporting survivors' economic independence was the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) model, which promotes savings and income-generating activities to foster financial self-sufficiency. For instance, as part of JSD Grands Lacs' project, 250 women who had ex-

perienced GBV were provided with small loans and business training, enabling them to start their own businesses and regain financial independence.

The effectiveness of GBV interventions hinges on strong collaboration among implementing organizations. In Lwashi IDP site, near Goma (North Kivu), for example, national partner DMP, which provided medical and psychosocial support, coordinated closely with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), which focused on survivors' socioeconomic recovery. This collaboration ensured that survivors received a holistic assistance package tailored to their needs.

Beyond efforts to reduce GBV at community level, it is vital to hold all stakeholders accountable for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Among the 51 funded projects in 2024, 80 per cent incorporated activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of project stakeholders — including staff, beneficiaries, partners, community leaders, and contractors — to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The need for such training is evident. For example, in Nyiragongo, partner organization Association des Volontaires pour le Service International (AVSI) conducted a pre-test before delivering PSEA training to 150 participants. Initial results showed a success rate of only 4 per cent, highlighting a critical knowledge gap. However, by the end of the training, the success rate had increased to 72 per cent, showcasing substantial improvements in awareness and the ability to respond decisively to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The DRC HF's commitment to addressing GBV and promoting gender equality is evident in its funding allocations and strategic interventions. By focusing on prevention, immediate response, long-term support, and accountability measures, these efforts contribute to the broader goal of reducing GBV and fostering a safer environment for all, particularly women and girls in conflict-affected areas. However, continued coordination, funding, and capacity-building remain essential to sustaining these achievements and expanding their impact.



Mangala, Ituri, November 2024.

A JSO Grands Lacs agent engages with a woman living with disabilities during the targeting assessment conducted prior to the launch of activities funded by the DRC HF, ensuring an inclusive and equitable targeting process that prioritizes the most vulnerable.

Credit: JSO Grands Lacs/Ange-Denis Mulamba

### Including persons living with disabilities

People living with disabilities are often disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises, facing multiple physical, social, and cultural barriers to accessing assistance. To ensure their inclusion, it is crucial that they are actively involved at each stage of the project cycle, allowing for tailored support that meets their specific needs.

To this end, DRC HF-funded projects systematically integrated persons with disabilities into community consultations. Specific focus group discussions were organized to ensure they could freely express their opinions, preferences, and needs during the project planning phase. Some organizations, such as the national partner Rebuild Hope for Africa (RHA), also engaged local disability rights organizations to leverage their expertise and understanding of the local context, ensuring a more inclusive approach.

Throughout project implementation, regular meetings provided opportunities for feedback beyond the existing accountability mechanisms. These engagements led to meaningful adaptations, such as the decision by the Agence d'Achat des Performances to organize mobile clinics, making healthcare services accessible to individuals with limited mobility.

During aid distributions, persons with disabilities—as well as other vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, mothers with young children, and the elderly—were prioritized. They received assistance to transport items home, and in some cases, aid was delivered directly to their residences. Additionally, distribution sites and infrastructure were adapted to improve accessibility, including the construction of ramps in latrines to ensure safe and autonomous use by persons with disabilities.

Inclusive communication methods were also emphasized in awareness-raising activities. Multiple

formats, including visual and audio materials, were employed to ensure messages were accessible to the entire population. Some projects, such as those led by DMP, made minor infrastructural modifications to improve accessibility while also providing mobility aids, such as crutches and canes, to 200 individuals.

Beyond improving access to services, several projects introduced adaptive techniques to facilitate active participation. For instance, the national partner JSD Grands Lacs tailored its agricultural initiatives to the needs of persons with disabilities, promoting self-reliance through modified farming techniques. This included close coaching and the implementation of off-ground cultivation near homes to accommodate individuals with limited mobility. In total, initiatives aimed at improving accessibility to essential services accounted for 5 per cent of the envelope for the 45 projects funded in 2024.

Some DRC HF-funded initiatives went beyond direct assistance, strengthening the capacity of disability rights organizations and empowering their members to advocate for improved living conditions. In Ituri, for example, the Primary Health Care Promotion Program (PPSSP) rehabilitated and renovated the offices of two disability associations – Ekanana in Biakato and the Association of Persons with Physical Disabilities in Mambasa. Additionally, both associations received equipment for tailoring, hairdressing, shoemaking, and bakery-related income-generating activities. These materials helped enhance the skills and economic self-sufficiency of their members.

By adopting these inclusive measures, DRC HF-funded projects not only strengthened the dignity and autonomy of persons living with disabilities but also fostered solidarity and social cohesion within the broader communities.

### Supporting durable solutions

Despite the sharp deterioration of the security situation in 2024, the crisis in the country remains a protracted one, having severely affected the population for the past three decades. To break the cycle of dependency on humanitarian aid, assistance must not operate in isolation but rather contribute to resilience-building and conflict prevention, in line with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, as developed in the [DRC HNRP 2025](#).

The DRC HF has contributed to this effort in 2024 by supporting a multisectoral approach to address interconnected needs in a coordinated way. Across all the projects funded in 2024, 57 per cent of the funding was allocated to multisectoral projects enabling a more holistic response to community's needs. Moreover, while the primary focus remained on life-saving aid, projects also promoted innovative and sustainable approaches to reduce reliance on short-term assistance. Combining emergency response with support for durable solutions increases the lasting impact of humanitarian funding. This was exemplified by the construction of semi-permanent shelters by ADSSE for internally displaced persons in Mai Ndombe. These shelters provide displaced families with more stable housing for several years, and, if they choose to return home, they can later serve the local community.

Beyond immediate relief, all funding allocations, except for Reserve Allocation 1, included projects aimed at restoring and strengthening livelihoods. These initiatives primarily focused on agricultural support, income-generating activities, and multipurpose cash assistance. For instance, JSD Grands Lacs's project in Fizi (South Kivu) supported emergency agricultural production for 850 households while coaching them in developing income-generating activities. To further strengthen economic resilience, 60 VSLAs were established, creating accessible financial mechanisms that promote solidarity and social cohesion. These groups mobilized \$3,145 within the first two months, with 61.5 per cent of contributions coming from women. As a result, 87 per cent of households successfully diversified their income sources, significantly improving their economic stability, supporting agricultural production, and revitalizing 13 local village markets.

Community-based initiatives such as VSLAs and collective agricultural efforts serve as platforms for social cohesion, fostering interaction among people from diverse ethnic backgrounds around shared economic and developmental interests. Similarly,

projects that directly promote peace and social cohesion were also supported. In Minova (South Kivu), the women-led organization Dynamique Paysanne Féminine (DPF) implemented an approach centered around Dimitra Clubs. These clubs, composed of both IDPs and host community, provide spaces for self-organization and collaborative problem-solving on socio-economic and cultural issues. Through facilitated discussions, the clubs successfully advocated for internally displaced persons to gain access to land from local authorities, resulting in the establishment of 16 communal agricultural fields.

Education also plays a vital role in fostering peace and coexistence. In Rutshuru territory (North Kivu), BIFERD set up peace committees in 17 primary schools, where students, teachers, and parent representatives worked together to promote social cohesion and non-violent conflict resolution. These committees ensured that schools remained safe spaces for all children, regardless of ethnic background, thereby improving overall social harmony and protection within communities.

Sustaining these initiatives requires the active involvement of local authorities, ensuring they are equipped to take over once humanitarian projects conclude. By strengthening their capacities through targeted training, awareness-raising efforts, and structured collaboration, many projects enabled them to better assume long-term responsibility. In North Kivu, COOPI conducted joint needs assessments with local authorities to improve the collective understanding of nutrition vulnerabilities, ensuring that the most at-risk populations were properly identified. The data collected not only informed immediate humanitarian responses but also contributed to government development plans, facilitating more structured and long-term assistance. Schools constructed by BIFERD were integrated into the provincial education system, ensuring their continued management and sustainability beyond the project's duration. By embedding these efforts within local governance structures, humanitarian interventions are more likely to foster long-lasting impact and self-sufficiency among affected communities.

Aligning humanitarian efforts with long-term development and peacebuilding strategies, DRC HF-funded projects have contributed to building resilience, promoting social cohesion, and strengthening local governance. These initiatives not only addressed immediate needs but also laid the foundation for sustainable recovery and development in affected communities.

### **Enhancing complementarity with CERF and other funding streams**

In a context of growing global humanitarian funding shortages, optimizing available resources requires a strategic and complementary approach across funding streams. The DRC HF has systematically designed its allocation strategies to align with the broader humanitarian funding landscape, ensuring timely, effective, and targeted responses to the country's complex crises. This complementarity is reinforced by the requirement for partners to actively participate in field-level cluster discussions, ensuring that their interventions inform and are informed by ongoing projects, thereby maximizing impact.

As both funds fall under OCHA's management, the Humanitarian Coordinator leads efforts to strategically align the DRC HF with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). This coordination is particularly critical given that CERF was the sixth-largest contributor to DRC's 2024 HRP, with the country remaining one of CERF's top recipients, securing \$36.7 million in allocations. By synchronizing these funding streams, humanitarian actors have been able to implement structured, complementary interventions that address both immediate and longer-term needs.

The synergy between the DRC HF and CERF has been especially valuable in responding to acute crises while reinforcing resilience-building efforts. In two of the three CERF allocations, the DRC HF provided complementary funding. In April, an \$18.8 million DRC HF allocation was launched alongside a \$20 million CERF allocation, delivering holistic multisectoral support to over 848,000 beneficiaries. While CERF allocation focused on the logistics required for humanitarian access, the management of displacement sites and the provision of shelters and NFI, DRC HF-funded projects ensured a multisectoral response in WASH, nutrition, food security through an integrated protection approach. In addition, livelihood activities, including support for agricultural production, vocational

training for women and girls, and training in the production of improved stoves and eco-friendly charcoal made from household and agricultural waste, were promoted to strengthen the resilience of the affected populations, providing targeted communities with income generating and employment opportunities. Similarly, following the July escalation of violence after the M23 armed group's capture of Kanyabayonga, CERF's \$10 million allocation provided immediate life-saving assistance. The DRC HF complemented this with a \$2 million funding to sustain interventions, strengthen local structures, and address remaining gaps, ensuring a more comprehensive response.

CERF and DRC HF play essential and distinct roles in humanitarian response, and their complementarities should be leveraged strategically. CERF funding provides funding for rapid, flexible short-term interventions to address immediate crises, while DRC HF investments support more sustained engagement at the community level, fostering resilience and local capacity. CERF-funded projects benefit from high adaptability, requiring only provincial-level designation and typically operating on a six-month timeline. This agility allows CERF to respond instantly to sudden deteriorations in the humanitarian context, filling urgent gaps. In contrast, DRC HF projects, with locally anchored approach, are accountable at the health zone level and average one-year implementation periods. This enables deeper community engagement and more sustainable impact and allows partners to temporarily pause their activities when the necessary safeguards to operate are not in place and then resume once conditions stabilize. Ensuring coherence between the two, particularly in geographic coverage, requires proactive coordination and strategic alignment with UN partners. Moving forward, enhancing collaboration, refining allocation strategies, and strengthening coordination mechanisms will be key to optimizing resources, improving responsiveness, and ensuring that humanitarian aid reaches those most in need efficiently and effectively.

Pelepeto, standing in front her restaurant, the village's first, built with the support of her husband and JSD Grands Lacs assistance.

Credit: JSD Grands Lacs



## A RESTAURANT TO REBUILD A LIFE: PELEPETO'S PATH THROUGH LOSS AND RESILIENCE

Pelepeto, 41, is a courageous and determined woman. A married mother of nine, she was forced to flee her home village of Mikenge, in the High Plateaus of Fizi, South Kivu, in 2023 due to recurring armed conflicts. In the chaos of displacement, her family was separated, and she lost track of five of her children. Devastated, she continued her flight with her husband and four remaining children. When they arrived in the village of Mukera, two of them fell seriously ill. Lacking the means to provide medical care, Pelepeto faced another heartbreak loss: malaria and malnutrition claimed the lives of her 17-year-old daughter and her one-year-old baby.

Eventually, she, her husband, and their two surviving children found refuge with a host family in the village of Malicha, in the Simbi health area. Overwhelmed by grief, Pelepeto and her family had to endure extremely difficult living conditions—lack of food, inadequate shelter, and limited access to clean water. *"The head of the host family told us, 'I'm sorry, there's not enough space. You'll sleep on the floor in the living room, and I have no blankets.",* she recalls.

Once a modest farmer and goat breeder, she was left with no resources, entirely dependent on her host family. Determined to contribute, she turned to the mining

fields – despite the risks – to provide what little she could. *"Often, we struggled to have even one meal a day"*, she explains. *"Many times, my husband and I would let our children eat first."*

In this context of deep hardship, a project led by JSD Grands Lacs and funded by the DRC HF opened a small but critical window. Launched in January 2024, it aimed to support the revival of economic and agricultural activities for displaced, returning, and host populations in the Fizi health zone. JSD Grands Lacs' support included training, material assistance, and the establishment of financing mechanisms adapted to local realities. It offered families like Pelepeto's a foothold amid chaos.

Pelepeto was among 400 people who received support to start an income-generating activity. During the training, she noticed that meals for participants were being prepared by a restaurant located more than 10 km away. Recognizing an opportunity, and backed by the project facilitators, she studied the market and developed a business plan to open the first restaurant in Malicha. To help her start, JSD Grands Lacs provided a kit containing 5 liters of vegetable oil, 25 kg of rice, and 25 kg of wheat flour. *"As soon as I received the kit, I put my fear aside and told myself that I would succeed"*, Pelepeto says.

Her next step was made possible through a Village Savings and Credit Association (VSLA) set up by JSD Grands Lacs, a community-based system giving members access to small loans to finance entrepreneurial initiatives. This grassroots support—run by neighbors helping each other—was critical in places where banks don't exist. Thanks to this system, Pelepeto was able to take out a loan of 100,000 FC (35.7 USD) to launch her business.

*"My husband kept encouraging me, saying, 'cwa ihumya' [we will make it]!",* she explains, her eyes filled with emotion. He helped build the restaurant and sources supplies from Baraka, 25 km away, while also working in the fields.

Slowly, her business began to attract local residents, miners, and travelers. Within a few months, her revenue exceeded 1,000,000 FC (357 USD), allowing her to repay her VSLA loan. More importantly, after months of searching and waiting, she was finally reunited with her five missing children.

Her family now lives in better conditions. *"I have won my battle for good nutrition—my children now eat their fill and go to school.",* she shared. While returning to her home village remains impossible and nothing will ever give her her two children back, she focuses on building stability. *"Security conditions in the High Plateaus remain concerning. But here in Malicha, I am slowly rebuilding my life and my children's future.",* says Pelepeto.

Thanks to the project led by JSD Grands Lacs and funded by the DRC HF, Pelepeto gained access to essential tools which paired with her determination, helped her begin to move forward from a place of near-total loss. She hopes to grow her restaurant and one day build a home on recently granted land. Her story is not one of triumph, but of survival, strength, and the power of even limited support in the face of deep adversity.

*As part of its project, JSD Grands Lacs supported the establishment, training, and facilitation of 60 VSLA, bringing together 1,250 vulnerable households. In just two months, these groups mobilized a total of 8,802,100 Congolese Francs (FC), equivalent to 3,145 USD. Of this amount, approximately 6,830,400 FC (2,457 USD) was disbursed as loans to fund members' individual initiatives, boost the local economy, and strengthen solidarity and social cohesion.*

[Read more impact stories on StoryHub.](#)

Pelepeto, hard-at-work, attending to her customers

Credit: JSD Grands Lacs



# Risk Management

## Risk management of projects

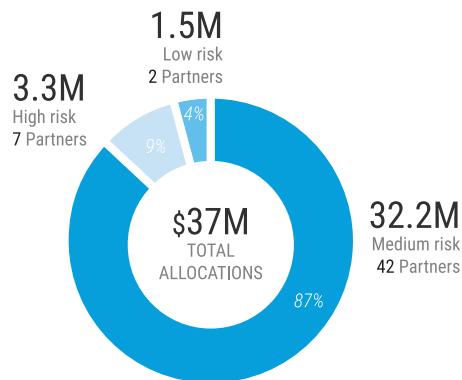
Throughout the year, the Fund conducted 47 financial spot-checks (30 national NGOs, 17 international NGOs) and 101 monitoring visits (82 in situ as well as 19 remotely, primarily due to access and time constraints) across 49 projects implemented in 2024. Compared to 2023, this represents a 12 per cent and a 23 per cent decrease in financial spot-checks and project monitoring activities respectively, directly correlated with the decrease in number of projects funded in past years.

By the end of the monitoring cycle, 45 projects (92%) were rated as outstanding or satisfactory by the Monitoring and Evaluation team, while two projects experienced justifiable underperformance due to implementation challenges. Only one project showed unjustifiable underperformance at completion. Notably, 49% of projects improved their rating over the monitoring cycle, with five achieving outstanding performance by the second evaluation. This improvement can be partly attributed to the support and guidance provided by the HFU during quality assurance activities. In particular, projects flagged for underperformance in the second monitoring phase underwent a third evaluation, offering critical guidance and corrective measures. This proactive approach contributed to the exceptionally low rate of unjustifiable underperformance by the end of the cycle.

## Risk management of partners

Over the past year, 13 potential partners underwent capacity assessments and six became eligible (three national NGOs and three international NGOs), while the process is still underway for two others. Therefore, as of 31 December, the DRC HF counted 124 eligible partners (73 national NGOs, 39 international NGOs, 9 UN Agencies, 3 Red Cross organisations).

## IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



In 2024, the DRC HF made well-informed funding decisions by considering partners position and risk. Through regular updates of its Partners Performance Index (PPI), the Fund relied on real-time analyses of partners' risk levels, drawing insights from monitoring, finance and programmatic assurance activities. Based on these analyses, the HFU adjusted the risk levels of one national partner and one international NGOs, raising the risk level of 1 partner and lowering it for 1.

Following the publication of the new global guidelines for Country- Pool Funds at the end of 2022, the DRC HF continued an exercise, started in 2023, to assess all eligible partners' compliance with the updated requirements. Of the 123 partners assessed in 2024, 114 were verified and approved through the Due Diligence process, while 9 were suspended due to identified risks or non-compliance. Progress in partner compliance can be directly attributed to the five sessions on Due Diligence and compliance rules held during the year. These sessions engaged 245 participants from

111 NGOs, comprising 92 national NGOs, including 28 Women-Led Organizations (WLOs), and seven Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), as well as 19 international NGOs. The training provided critical guidance on aligning with DRC HF policies and global standards, ensuring partners were better equipped to meet requirements. Tailored sessions also targeted non-eligible NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), preparing them for future engagement and strengthening accountability mechanisms at the grassroots level.

The deliberate approach to refining the partner base highlights the DRC HF's commitment to engaging partners with proven capacity and compliance records. Moving forward, 2025 will focus on consolidating these gains, addressing systemic risks, and further enhancing partner engagement to maintain operational integrity and effective humanitarian interventions in DRC. Additionally, the DRC HF is planning to strategically expand its partner base to address specific capacity gaps, with a focus on increasing partnerships with WLO and OPD, as well as ensuring coverage of geographic areas where interventions are most needed, to ensure more inclusive and comprehensive humanitarian support..

### Risk Management of Funding

DRC HF management was alerted through assurance activities to potential compliance concerns related to activities implemented by 15 partners (11 national NGOs, four international NGOs), including four self-reported incidents (one national NGO, three international NGOs). As of 31 December 2024, 37 cases were under review, including 10 international NGOs and 26 national NGOs.

This represents a significant increase compared to the seven incidents identified in 2023, highlighting both heightened risks and improved detection mechanisms driven by capacity-building efforts and enhanced partner engagement. It also demonstrates the DRC HF's success in fostering transparency and encouraging timely reporting of misconduct. The DRC HF has adopted a proactive approach to equipping partners with the knowledge and tools needed to identify, prevent, and report fraud and other forms of misconduct. In 2024, the DRC HF provided three targeted training sessions focusing on fraud detection, prevention, and reporting, as well as compliance mechanisms. These sessions brought together 153 participants from 72 partners: 45 national NGOs, including five WLOs and six OPDs, as well as 25 international NGOs and two UN agencies.

This is part of the mitigating measures implemented as part of the DRC HF's robust Risk Management Frame-

work. The Framework ensures the effective implementation of appropriate risk mitigation measures and the monitoring of associated work plans through targeted capacity-building initiatives and awareness-raising sessions. Beyond its direct partners, tailored training sessions on the risk-based approach were conducted for OCHA sub-offices and a meeting was held with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICN) to foster a culture of accountability and professionalism across stakeholders. These efforts contributed to enhancing awareness and driving constructive dialogue on risk management among cluster leaders, OCHA sub-offices, and key coordination platforms such as the Access Forum, the Cash Working Group, and the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working group.

These initiatives have not only strengthened the understanding of risk management practices but also improved the implementation of mitigation measures across all levels of engagement. By integrating risk-conscious approaches into daily operations, the HFU has reinforced its commitment to ensuring that partners and stakeholders uphold high standards of accountability and professionalism in their activities.

Looking forward, the HFU will build on this progress by deepening engagement with stakeholders, further embedding risk management strategies, and ensuring that mitigation measures are systematically applied to further safeguard the integrity of humanitarian interventions.

	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk	
101/168 Field Monitoring conducted	8	79	14	completed
	28	119	21	required
47/46 Financial Spotchecks conducted	4	35	8	completed
	4	34	8	required
38/42 Narrative reports processed	4	30	5	completed
	4	33	5	required
37/48 Financial Reports processed	4	28	5	completed
	4	38	6	required
151/45 Projects audited	10	112	3	completed
	1	40	2	required

# Annexes

## Annexes list

24	ANNEX A
25	ANNEX B

## Annexes title

2024 DRC HF ADVISORY BOARD  
COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

ANNEX A

## 2024 DRC HF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
<b>Chairperson</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>INGO</b>	NGO forum
<b>INGO</b>	MEDAIR
<b>INGO</b>	Première Urgence International (PUI)
<b>NNGO</b>	Primary Health Care Promotion Program (PPSSP)
<b>NNGO</b>	Appui aux Femmes Démunies et Enfants Marginalisés (AFEDEM)
<b>NNGO</b>	Réseau des associations congolaises des jeunes du Nord-Kivu (RACOJ)
<b>UN</b>	UNFPA
<b>UN</b>	UNICEF
<b>UN</b>	UNHCR
<b>Donor</b>	Belgium
<b>Donor</b>	Germany
<b>Donor</b>	Sweden

## ANNEX B

**COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK**

The CBPFs measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.

**Principle 1  
INCLUSIVENESS**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

- 1 INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE**
- 2 INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING**
- 3 INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION**
- 4 INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT**
- 5 INCLUSIVE RESPONSE**

**Principle 2  
FLEXIBILITY**

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

- 6 FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE**
- 7 FLEXIBLE OPERATION**
- 8 FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS**
- 9 FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION**

**Principle 3  
TIMELINESS**

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

- 10 TIMELY ALLOCATION**
- 11 TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS**
- 12 TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS**

**Principle 4  
EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing trans-action costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

- 13 EFFICIENT SCALE**
- 14 EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION**
- 15 EFFICIENT COVERAGE**
- 16 EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT**
- 17 EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT**

**Principle 5  
RISK MANAGEMENT**

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

- 18 RISK MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS**
- 19 RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING**
- 20 RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS**

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