COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS

2018 IN REVIEW

OCHA
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS
FOR THEIR SUPPORT

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CREDITS

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The latest version of this document is available on the OCHA website at https://bitly/CBPFsreview

For real-time contribution and allocation data with easy-to-use filters and views please visit the CBPF Business Intelligence portal: http://bit.ly/CBPFBI

For additional information, please contact:
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Front Cover
Yemen: 12-year-old Etaab fled violence in Al Hudaydah and now lives in a shack in the desert outside Aden. © OCHA/Giles Clarke

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FOREWORD

Yemen: USG Mark Lowcock talks with children in Al Rabat Collective Centre for displaced people in Lahj Governorate. © OCHA Yemen

2018 was the most impactful year ever for the OCHA-managed Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs). A record US$950 million was raised for life-saving action in 17 of the world’s most severe and complex humanitarian emergencies. Under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinators, CBPFs support essential components of humanitarian response to save lives and provide protection services to the most vulnerable people affected by crises. Every dollar committed through a CBPF helps to maximize the impact of humanitarian assistance, by empowering humanitarian leadership and a local response and ensuring the most strategic and effective use of limited resources. My thanks to all CBPF donors – your contributions are truly life-saving.

MARK LOWCOCK
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Every child in Al Rabat

Yemen

Lowcock talks with

SHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Yemen:
Collective Centre
people in Lahj
for displaced
Governorate.

© OCHA Yemen

In this report, we take stock of how the 17 funds around the world ensured the most efficient use of donor contributions in 2018 and how relief workers on the ground used those investments to save and protect lives. We have also produced detailed reports for each Fund, which are available at: http://bit.ly/CBPF2018AR.

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HOW CBPFs WORK

CONTRIBUTIONS
Donors contribute to specific CBPFs.

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that people need, such as shelter, food, clean water and medicine.

MANAGING FUNDS
Contributions are pooled into single funds.

REQUESTING CBPF FUNDING
Aid organizations use the money for life-saving aid operations. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

ALLOCATING FUNDS
Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

SAVING LIVES
They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.

ABOUT CBPFs

For more than 20 years, Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) have steered resources to the world’s most severe humanitarian emergencies.1

The Funds collect money from all over the world, so that relief organizations in countries affected by natural disasters and armed conflict can deliver life-saving assistance to the people who need it most.

Contributions are pooled together into single funds and made available locally, allowing aid organizations at the front lines of emergency responses — those closest to people in need — to deliver the highest-priority aid where and when it is needed most.

Aid organizations work together to ensure that CBPF resources go to the most important parts of the emergency operation at the right time, making the collective response smarter and more agile.

CBPFs are established when a new emergency occurs or when an existing humanitarian situation deteriorates.

They are managed locally by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) under the leadership of Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs).2 Advisory Boards provide oversight and advice on key decisions and ensure efficient and effective management.

CBPF allocations complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as bilateral funding and allocations from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund.

CBPFs are one of the easiest and most effective ways to help humanitarian organizations deliver urgently need aid and to make sure that donor contributions save more lives and protect people affected by crises.

CBPF REPORTING

This document provides a global overview of CBPFs in 2018. It considers the achievements of the 17 funds that were active in 2018. The publication is paired with 17 individual Annual Reports that present detailed information on the management and achievements of each Fund during the year. They can be found here: http://bit.ly/CBPF2018AR.

For up-to-date information and analysis of CBPFs, please visit the new CBPF Business Intelligence portal here: http://bit.ly/CBPFBI. It provides detailed contribution and allocation data in real time.

1 Since the first CBPF was opened in Angola in 1997, funds have been established in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey (to support operations in Syria), Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2 The Humanitarian Coordinator is the senior-most United Nations official in a country experiencing a humanitarian emergency.
In 2018, the humanitarian community was challenged by unprecedented levels of humanitarian suffering that left 133 million people needing emergency assistance. Of the $25 billion required to provide aid, donors contributed $15 billion to UN-coordinated appeals. A record $950 million of that amount was channelled through CBPFs in support of emergency responses.

While allocations from CBPFs constituted a relatively small portion of global humanitarian funding during the year, their strategic value and focus on the most urgent needs of crisis-affected people meant that they were critical to the delivery of timely, coordinated and principled assistance.

CBPFs were invaluable in volatile contexts with rapidly shifting situations, including in northern Nigeria, where funding for the UN Humanitarian Air Service helped humanitarian organizations to reach and rapidly scale up aid and protection support for people fleeing violence.

CBPF funding also helped humanitarian partners to better time, plan and adjust humanitarian responses in 2018. For example, in Yemen, timely allocations helped humanitarian partners to respond to the devastating impact of floods in Al Hudaydah in June.

Access to CBPF funding allowed humanitarian organizations on the ground to adapt and tailor solutions to emerging challenges, including with immediate response and prevention activities after a cholera epidemic broke out in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and by mobilizing a comprehensive response to the devastation caused by Cyclone Sagar in Somalia.

With allocations to 686 relief organizations, CBPFs ensured greater inclusivity by involving a broad range of partners in prioritization and programming processes. In 2018, 25 per cent of allocations ($208 million) went directly to national NGOs, leveraging their proximity and access to affected people and making better use of their local knowledge and social networks to deliver to the most vulnerable communities. In Syria, for example, CBPF’s improved aid delivery in hard-to-reach areas by providing direct funding to Syrian NGOs with reliable access inside the country.

CBPFs supported the delivery of timely and effective life-saving assistance for more than 56.3 million people affected by natural disasters and armed conflict.3

CBPFs IN 2018

Nigeria: With support from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund the International Organization for Migration built a reception center in Pulka to ensure delivery of better humanitarian services for displaced families. © OCHA/Yasmina Guerda

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2018 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CBPFs are funded by voluntary contributions from Governments and private donors. In 2018, donors contributed a record $950 million to 17 CBPFs.

$950M CONTRIBUTIONS | 34 DONORS

2018 RESULTS

In 2018, CBPFs in 17 countries ensured the delivery of life-saving aid, including food, clean water, shelter, medicine, protection support and other assistance to millions of women, men, girls and boys.4

$836M ALLOCATIONS* | 56.3M PEOPLE TO RECEIVE AID***

4 For details on people reached, please consult detailed reports for each CBPF here: http://bit.ly/CBPF2018AR.
In Afghanistan
commitments agreed at the World
part of the Grand Bargain
the target of 25 per cent that was
channelled
Fund
was
Humanitarian
of the
1.4 million
through the CBPF
Private Sector
Humanitarian Fund
donor countries launched the Nigeria
the Government and diplomats from
representing Nigeria’s private sector,
200
were
Syria
people inside
reached with vital
health assistance
and protection
47% of the Myanmar
Humanitarian Fund
was
allocated
through local NGOs, far exceeding the
target of 25 per cent that was part of the Grand Bargain
commitments agreed at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016
280
national
NGO staff received
monthly grant
management training
Payment processing
time was reduced, with first disbursements paid
within
8.5 days on
average
Global average for 1st disbursement in days
2015 2016 2017 2018
2.1 1.1 0.5
2.2 2.7 3.2 2.9
2.1 2.2 3.0 3.2
4.4 1.3 0.2

2018 HIGHLIGHTS

$33 Member State donors and thousands of
individuals contributed a record
$950 million
to CBPFs in 2018
$836M
TOTAL
IN US$ MILLIONS
$371.4M
REALIZED
ALLOCATIONS
$836M
IN US$ MILLIONS
$464.2M
STANDARD
ALLOCATIONS

CBPF PERFORMANCE IN 2018

Five key principles – inclusiveness, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency, and accountability and risk management – guide the management of CBPFs and how they achieve the strategic objectives of improving humanitarian responses, strengthening leadership and ensuring better coordination and resourcing of humanitarian plans. Each CBPF measures performance through a common CBPF methodology and set of indicators for each principle. Examples are provided below and detailed reporting for each fund can be found in individual CBPF Annual Reports here: http://bit.ly/CBPF2018AR

INCLUSIVENESS

By making funding directly available to national and international NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations, CBPFs leverage the diversity and comparative advantages of a broad range of humanitarian organizations. Other partners, including donors, are included in governance, strategy and decision-making, making the response more agile and encouraging collective ownership of the response.

Inclusive governance considers representation of CBPF stakeholders on Advisory Boards. In 2018, there was an even split between donor, NGO and UN agency representation.

FLEXIBILITY

CBPFs support the delivery of agile responses in rapidly changing emergency situations. With programmatic focus and funding priorities set at the country level, they empower humanitarian partners, allowing them to identify solutions and address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

CBPFs primarily support the delivery of HPRs through standard allocations, while retaining flexibility to fund unforeseen events through reserve allocations. This allows HCs to drive funding to locally-identified needs and priorities. One flexibility indicator – flexible allocation process – measures use of the most appropriate modality based on intended operational impact with a suggested ratio of 75 per cent for standard allocations and 25 per cent for reserve allocations.

AGGREGATE COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

WORKING
close coordination with the
sectoral clusters, the [oPt Humanitarian] Fund targets the most urgent priorities and, through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in the assessment of projects and in its decision-making processes, the Fund is able to ensure transparent allocation of the funds.

‘’
Jamie McGoldrick, Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for the occupied Palestinian territory

COMBINING
flexibility and strategic focus with its robust accountability system, the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund supported collective prioritization, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, and strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and the efficacy of the wider response.

‘’
Alain Noudéhou, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in South Sudan

In 2018, the [oPt Humanitarian] Response Plan came from the Iraq Humanitarian Fund

10% of funding in the Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan

With Yemen Humanitarian Fund support, health partners performed
6,400 life-saving surgeries in conflict-affected Al Hudaydah

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund prioritized direct implementation, with NGOs receiving 97% of total funding

Payment processing time was reduced, with first disbursements paid within
8.5 days on average

$200 participants representing Nigeria’s private sector, the Government and diplomats from donor countries launched the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund Private Sector Initiative to support humanitarian action though the CBPF

Over 86% of projects funded by the Turkey Humanitarian Fund for Syria committed to contribute significantly to gender equality

25 national NGOs
61 donors
58 UN agencies

AGGREGATE COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

INCLUSIVENESS

FLEXIBILITY

AGGREGATE COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

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INCLUSIVES
I deserve the opportunity to learn

Thirteen-year-old Farhiya had never gone to school before the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) helped rehabilitate the local school in Awdinle, a small remote village in South West State in Somalia where she lives with her parents and six siblings.

In Somalia, the primary school enrollment ratio is among the world’s lowest with 70 per cent school-age children out of school. The numbers are grimmer in rural areas and settlements for internally displaced people, where only 17 per cent of children are enrolled in primary schools.

“I want to develop myself through education and I know I deserve to learn. I am grateful to my teachers and parents who are helping me to get an education and to those who supported our school, because without their help this not have been possible,” Farhiya said.

With SHF support, relief organizations including Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization – a local NGO – helped rebuild structures including latrines, provided learning materials, gave teachers $120 monthly incentives and supplied clean water. In 2018, some 600 students – of which more than half are girls – enrolled in Awdinle school and now have access to a safe and protective learning environment.

The DRC Humanitarian Fund once again proved to be a critical strategic tool to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Congolese – the Fund enabled us to respond rapidly to new and unforeseen emergencies – the ‘crises within the crisis’ – requiring immediate response, such as the cholera outbreak in the Kasais or the abrupt closure of several sites for internally displaced persons in Kalemie.

· Kim Bolduc, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN for the UN Stabilization Mission in the DRC, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the DRC

Efficient prioritization measures the extent to which CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with HRP. In 2018, 92 per cent of total CBPF allocations addressed country-specific HRP strategic objectives.

It is vital that we ensure funding goes to partners and projects that have the greatest impact. The Turkey Humanitarian Fund (for Syria) is an invaluable tool in this effort, reinforcing our collective prioritization and strategic vision with funding at vital moments and by those who are best placed to respond to needs.

· Mark Cuts, Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis

12 Other measures of efficiency are efficient scale and efficient prioritization.

Somalia

“I was hiding under my bed when it happened”

Amira,* a sixty-year-old Syrian, farmed citrus and apples in Lattakia Governorate with her family of five before the war began and her home was bombed.

“I was hiding under my bed when it happened,” she said. “We heard the sound of a plane, then a barrel bomb hit, and the house collapsed over us … I woke up in the hospital.” Following the destruction of their home, Amira and her family were displaced five times before settling in a camp near the Syrian-Turkish border.

With funding from the Turkey Humanitarian Fund for Syria (THF), the International Organization for Migration helped Amira and 1,000 other families with new tents designed to help them withstand the harsh winter months. During 2018, THF allocated $18 million to the winterization response in northwest Syria, benefiting more than 500,000 people.

* Not her real name.
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs provide transparency and accountability. They safeguard the limited resources that are available for humanitarian action by adapting to contextual risks, and effectively assessing and monitoring partner capacity and performance through robust management and oversight systems.

One way by which CBPFs support accountability and risk management is by ensuring that CBPF-funded projects are appropriately monitored, reported and audited. Monitoring humanitarian projects is a challenge in areas that are dangerous or difficult to access, and in 2018, more than two thirds of projects that were identified for monitoring (through field visits, financial spot-checks or remote call monitoring) were examined. Of the nearly 2,000 required project audits, some 1,380 were conducted. Projects not monitored or audited in 2018 will be reviewed in 2019.

PROJECT MONITORING AND AUDITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONITORED PROJECTS</th>
<th>AUDITED PROJECTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>IN 2018</td>
<td>IN 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,115 PROJECTS</td>
<td>1,475 PROJECTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76%</td>
<td>90%</td>
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76% of the projects were monitored in 2018 and 90% of the projects were audited in 2018.

The Humanitarian Financing Unit supported by the Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF) Advisory Board, updated its Risk Management framework and scaled up a wide range of risk management activities ... to ensure the compliant use of donor contributions. The value of these actions cannot be overstated with a number of cases of the misuse of funds identified and funds returned to the IHF.

Marta Ruedas, UN Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Iraq

13 Other measures are accountability to affected people, accountability and risk management of partner projects, and accountability and risk management of funding. Double counting is possible, because one project might be monitored more than once.

DONATE

Individuals, corporations and foundations can visit http://bit.ly/GiveToCBPFs to contribute directly to CBPFs.

For general information about CBPFs please visit http://bit.ly/OCHA_CBPFs

CBPF DATA & ANALYSIS

For real-time contribution and allocation data with easy-to-use filters and views please visit the CBPF Business Intelligence portal: http://bit.ly/CBPFBI

Full reports are available here: http://bit.ly/CBPF2018AR

South Sudan: Brenda with her fuel-efficient stove. © CARE