HUMANITARIAN PERFORMANCE MONITORING (HPM) – MoRES IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION: CHECKLIST FOR THE CCCS

**UNICEF policy**
Strengthening humanitarian monitoring – through the four levels of the Monitoring of Results for Equity System (MoRES) – has been a corporate priority since 2011. In 2012 the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) approach was formally adopted as "MoRES in Humanitarian Action".

**Minimum Standards for strengthening UNICEF humanitarian results based monitoring**
Key considerations for a Country Office depend on their specific humanitarian context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When COs start to strengthen humanitarian results based monitoring / implement HPM</th>
<th>Minimum monitoring &amp; reporting frequency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As part of preparedness planning</td>
<td>All COs</td>
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<td>Level 1(^2) humanitarian responses (without a humanitarian appeal)</td>
<td>Optional</td>
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<td>COs with appeals outside of Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal, less than US$10million</td>
<td>Twice per year</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) chapters / IASC Strategic Response Plan (SRP) countries</td>
<td>Every 2 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>COs with HAC chapters / SRPs that experience multiple sudden onset emergencies or ongoing chronic emergencies that require significant humanitarian programmes</td>
<td>Every 2 months</td>
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<td>UNICEF part of the IASC SRP Flash appeal &gt; US$ 5 million or sudden deterioration requiring increase in CO appeal (HAC/SRP) by US$ 5 million</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
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**Lessons learned and best practice**

1. **Do not wait for an emergency to become familiar with HPM**
   - Incorporating a specific Early Warning/Early Action Key Action (#13) can be used as a framework for familiarization on the HPM approach, and to carry out a few key preparedness actions
   - During Q3 and Q4 2014 EMO PS and REAs will offer webinars on HPM and the EW-EA KA13 on strengthening humanitarian action

2. **Define accountabilities for HPM at the CO level**
   - Without clear accountabilities for ‘who does what’, HPM risks becoming no-one’s job
   - There is no ‘one size fits all’ approach to CO accountabilities given COs’ different capacities
   - A guide to [CO Accountabilities for HPM](#) is in the HPM toolkit and is now part of key preparedness actions

3. **Allocate funding for humanitarian results-based monitoring**
   - Best practice (examples from Philippines and Lebanon COs) suggested that COs allocate a set % of funds for M&E activities
   - For Philippines CO it is 2% for M&E; for Lebanon CO it is 3% for M&E and Innovations
   - These resources can be used to bring in additional CO M&E/HPM staff and hire additional Field Monitoring capacity in high threat environments

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1. See [PPP presentation on Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) – MoRES in Humanitarian Action](#) and [ESARO M&E Network meeting in 2012](#)
2. See [CF/EXD/2011-001 UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure](#)