



The
Common
Humanitarian Fund

Sudan

2009

SUDAN

Annual Report



Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Executive Summary

The Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) received \$ 117 million from donor contributions and funded a total of \$106.5 million in support of 161 projects. This is a decrease of \$55 million from 2006, the CHF's inception. Three allocation rounds in January, September and November allowed for disbursement throughout the year. In addition, the fund supported 12 emergency allocations from the CHF rapid response mechanism. The fund was the fourth largest single source of funding for the Workplan in Sudan.

Despite critical challenges in the working environment including expulsion of several NGO's, large-scale displacement, natural disaster and food insecurity the CHF was able to disburse funds to fill gaps in priority humanitarian sectors.

While the strengths of the CHF - empowering the Humanitarian Coordinator, supporting the coordination structure and improved humanitarian coordination, are widely accepted and agreed, key challenges in improving the allocation process and demonstrating impact remain. In 2010, CHF partners, with the support of OCHA, will undertake a lessons learned survey and independent evaluation to provide evidence of operational effectiveness to date as the basis for improved priority-setting and future performance

The Humanitarian Fund in 2009

The Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) pools donor contributions into a single funding mechanism. It addresses urgent humanitarian needs in Sudan and unforeseen emergency needs as they arise. Managed by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), the fund enables participants to fulfil the principles of good humanitarian donorship by providing rapid, flexible support for priority needs. Activities identified for CHF funding are aligned with the United Nations and partners' Humanitarian Workplan for Sudan (Workplan). The activities are based on analysis of the most urgent humanitarian needs as defined in the humanitarian response plan.

There were three allocation rounds in 2009. The first was initiated in January, and the second and third rounds in September and November respectively. In addition, the fund supported 12 emergency allocations from the CHF rapid response mechanism. CHF funding during the reporting period totalled US\$106.5 million and supported 161 projects. The fund was the fourth largest single source of funding for the Workplan in Sudan.

Humanitarian Context

In 2009, estimated humanitarian requirements described in the Workplan totalled \$2.18 billion. This makes Sudan the world's largest humanitarian operation. By mid-year, 56 per cent of these needs had been met. This enabled the United Nations and partners to continue delivering humanitarian assistance despite significant challenges in the operating environment. The CHF provided 8 per cent of the overall funding received in 2009.

The expulsions of 13 international NGOs in Northern Sudan and the revocation of three national NGOs' licenses had a significant impact on humanitarian capacity, particularly in Darfur. In Southern Sudan, inter-tribal violence and attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) proliferated. More than 2,500 people were killed and up to 350,000 people displaced. New displacements in Darfur numbered tens of thousands. Many of these people headed north, settling in Zam Zam camp. There, the population more than doubled from 60,000 to 137,000, causing a considerable strain on services. At the same time, with an estimated 2.3 million returnees since 2005, Government authorities placed considerable emphasis on the need for continued support to returns.

Food security posed serious challenges. A combination of high food prices, poor growing conditions in some areas and below-average rainfalls affected vulnerable populations in various parts of the country. Southern Sudan was particularly hard hit, facing a massive food deficit caused by a combination of late rains, insecurity, trade disruptions, high prices and lack of food accountability in some areas.

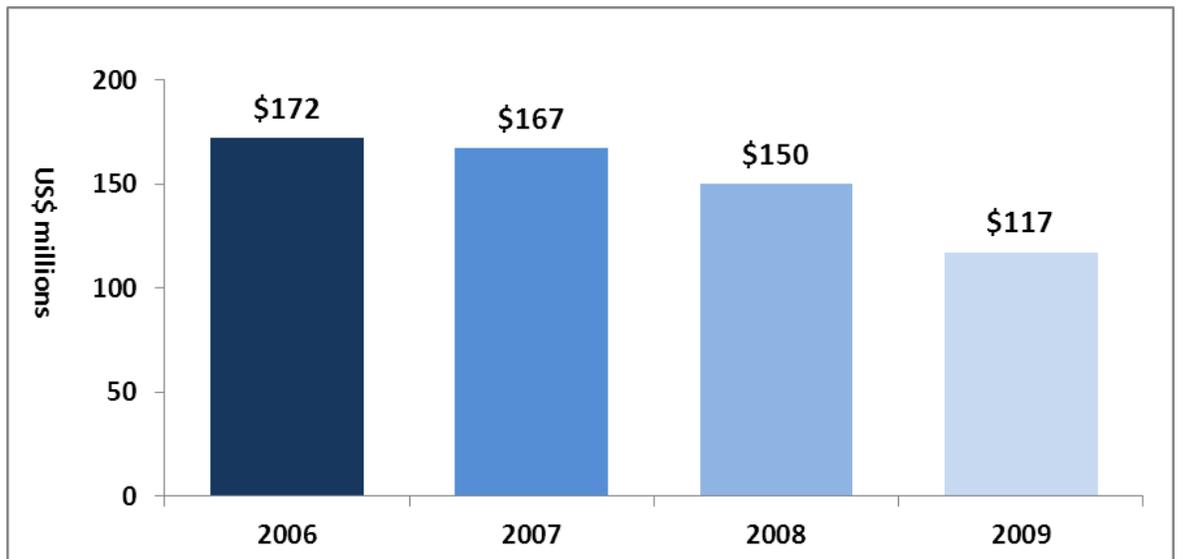
Some progress was made in the peace processes in Sudan, albeit with outstanding issues yet to be addressed. The Permanent Court of Arbitration ruled on redrawing the Abyei area boundaries in July 2009. Although this was accepted by the North and South, the area continued to be a flashpoint for North-South relations, not least for local residents. In February, the Sudanese Government and some representatives of Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) signed a joint declaration of goodwill in Doha towards a ceasefire and comprehensive peace deal. Talks continued through the year with some setbacks, especially after the NGO expulsions when JEM withdrew temporarily. Progress was also compromised given that JEM represented only one faction and the declaration did not include other factions of Darfur's fragmented movements. Further, in May the governments of Sudan and Chad signed a normalization pact in Doha, agreeing to reconcile after years of hostility. Relations were initially strained, with accusations that Sudan had launched an attack into Chad. However, both governments renewed their commitment in October and agreed to more substantive talks in the future.

The Common Humanitarian Fund

CHF Funding Resources

The CHF was established in 2006. In 2009, it constituted the third-highest source of funding in Sudan. Donors have contributed generously to the CHF despite the global financial crisis and natural disasters, which drew significant attention from governments in 2009. Funding levels in 2009 were lower than in previous years and sharp fluctuations in exchange rates negatively impacted the overall value of contributions, which are denominated in US dollars.

Annual Donor Contributions to the CHF



The timing of these contributions is critical to the fund's ability to function. In 2009, contributions received in January allowed the fund a strong basis for providing timely and predictable funding for the first allocation round in Sudan. Contributions received in March and May allowed the fund to fulfil the remaining commitments for the first round, which had been disbursed in March and April. The second round took place in September based on contributions received in August, which in past practice usually takes place from May to June. Later pledges and contributions allowed for a third round in November. The following table reflects receipt of funds by month in 2009.

Donor Contributions to the CHF in 2009	
Date Funds Received	Amount (US\$)
January 2009	52,631,579
February 2009	8,923,885
February 2009	2,624,672
April 2009	13,215,859
April 2009	9,060,425
October 2009	1,453,488
November 2009	2,650,177
November 2009	2,174,450
December 2009	8,823,529
December 2009	3,507,225
TOTAL	105,065,289

CHF's Strengths

Empowering the Humanitarian Coordinator

The HC manages the CHF enabling him/her to strategically allocate funding where it is most needed, in accordance with identified humanitarian needs and priorities for response. The HC is the final decision maker on CHF grants once they have been reviewed by stakeholders and a technical review board. The CHF Advisory Group provides the HC with guidance on policy and strategic direction, allowing him/her to make more informed decisions.

The HC can respond to sudden emergencies through the CHF Emergency Reserve. By having significant funds reserved outside of the allocation rounds and exempt of the allocation process, the HC can expedite critical funding to unforeseen humanitarian emergencies.

Supporting the Coordination Structure

Since its inception in 2006, the CHF has bolstered existing coordination structures. By providing early funding to Workplan projects, the fund provides more predictable funding of priority activities. Pre-positioning of emergency supplies is also better resourced and leaves humanitarian actors more prepared to address forthcoming needs.

Emergency assessments are used to justify Emergency Reserve allocations and encourage rapid responses to sudden crises. Thorough assessments give responding agencies and NGOs greater access to emergency financing during critical junctures in the response.

In addition, the HC's office is further strengthened by support from the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section (HFS), which provides technical support on CHF allocations, and the UNDP Funds Management Unit (FMU), which acts as the CHF Administrative Agent.

Improved Humanitarian Coordination

The fund is a powerful tool to strengthen the integrity and efficiency of humanitarian coordination in Sudan. With several hundred organizations implementing humanitarian projects, the CHF allocation process provides a transparent means of accessing funds. Sector leads and partners engage in a consultative allocation process, which ensures project applications are thoroughly vetted and prioritized.

Furthermore, the fund's alignment with the Workplan allows high-priority needs to be more readily identified and better funded. The Workplan helps partners ascertain underfunded sectors and supports humanitarian financing towards them.

During unforeseen emergencies, NGOs and United Nations agencies can receive funding quickly for humanitarian programmes that are based on prioritized needs. Such funding can also cover gaps, such as those created by the 2009 NGO expulsions in Northern Sudan. NGOs have also regularly increased their participation in the Workplan process and received an increasing amount of CHF funding since its inception.

Case Study: The Food Crisis in Southern Sudan

In late 2009, several unexpected shocks significantly multiplied people's risk of hunger and malnutrition in Southern Sudan. Instability in the wake of the LRA attacks and inter-tribal violence disrupted the livelihoods of an estimated 250,000 displaced people and increased their need for humanitarian assistance.

Inter-tribal violence was also more intense in 2009 and different in nature from previous years. The massacres in civilian settlements (not just raids on cattle camps) surpassed traditional skirmishes, with women and children deliberately targeted.

A failed seasonal harvest and increased food prices in many areas left up to 1.5 million people severely food insecure – far more than original projections. The convergence of these factors led to the humanitarian community's confirmation that a food crisis had struck Southern Sudan.

In August 2009, several United Nations agencies and government entities presented an update of the previous year's Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment Mid-Year Review, highlighting the food security crisis in Southern Sudan. Households faced a food security and nutrition crisis due to high levels of insecurity, high cereal and low livestock prices and poor rainfall. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate was 16.9 per cent, which was well above emergency thresholds. An integrated approach was required to address the immediate needs and underlying causes of the acute health and nutrition emergency. Funding requirements for livelihoods response, food security, and health and nutrition response plans were highlighted in the "Emergency Action Plan Urgent Food Security, Health and Nutrition Needs in Southern Sudan".

As a result, the HC created a special allocation during the CHF Second Allocation round to address the food crisis. WFP received \$6 million in CHF grants for the logistics and distribution component of the emergency plan.

However, WFP faced logistical challenges stemming from delays and access issues during its food drops. While it was able to complete a large portion of the drops, WFP determined that CHF resources would be better utilized to purchase and deliver food to the affected population. An ongoing supply of food ensured the food pipeline was maintained. WFP delivered 7,250 tons of relief food for 300,000 targeted beneficiaries in Southern Sudan. Monthly deliveries were made to vulnerable populations in five Southern states.

The realignment of CHF funds during the Southern Sudan food crisis demonstrated the fund's flexibility during humanitarian emergencies. The ability to react to changing conditions provided the HC with greater financing resources. It allowed him to cover the shifting gap in humanitarian response, which WFP addressed

CHF Allocations Highlights and Analysis

First Allocation Round

The first allocation round in 2009 provided \$83.9 million in support of 154 projects. The first-round policy paper initially projected \$85 million in available funding based on 2008 carry-over, and initial donor pledges and commitments. Lower-than-expected contributions reduced available funding. However, difficulties following the NGO expulsions in March interrupted some disbursements, resulting in a lower actual total.¹

All first-round funding was governed by the standard allocation process, a strategic process supported by guidance and priorities defined in the allocations policy paper (see Annex 1) and endorsed at the CHF Advisory Group level. Within this process, the HC adopted three allocation strategies: regional allocations, sectoral allocations and special allocations.

Regional Allocations

Regional allocations (\$71.6 million) represented 87 per cent of the first-round total reflecting the region-based strategy set out in the 2009 Workplan.² Based on the strong concentration of humanitarian needs in Southern Sudan and Darfur, as well as developing emergency conditions in the south, these two areas received the greatest share of funding through regional allocations (79 per cent).

First-round regional allocations		
Region	Amount	%
Southern Sudan	\$35,019,061	49%
Darfur	\$20,628,695	29%
Three Areas	\$4,833,988	7%
Eastern Sudan	\$2,895,143	4%
Khartoum and North	\$1,700,000	2%
National Programmes	\$6,526,412	11%
TOTAL	\$71,603,299	100%

¹ Expelled NGOs were slated to receive \$5.6 million through the first-round policy paper. \$1.6 million of this money was reallocated, with a large portion of the remainder suspended due to lower-than-expected donor contributions.

² The 2009 Workplan was organized around seven planning regions: Abyei; Blue Nile; Darfur; Eastern States; Khartoum and Other Northern States; Southern Kordofan; and Southern Sudan, in addition to national programmes. In this paper, Abyei, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan are counted as a single region: Three Areas.

Following the process, the regional funding envelopes outlined in the first-round policy paper were translated into support for individual projects. Based on the policy paper, regional coordination mechanisms, including UN agencies and NGOs, met to further define priority needs for each region and determine how regional funding envelopes should be divided among individual sectors. Selected sector leads consulted the sector partners in defining project selection criteria, and organized review groups to assess the technical merits and applicability of eligible projects to selection criteria. These projects were then submitted through the CHF Advisory Group to the HC for final approval.³

Typically, Advisory Group meetings occurred at the regional level, where decisions on how to divide funding among sectors produced various strategies.⁴ In some areas, such as Eastern Sudan, humanitarian partners recommended that funding be limited only to sectors essential to the region's most urgent needs. In other areas, alternative strategies were used, such as reducing initial sector funding requests in proportion to the actual amount available for allocation. Selected projects were assessed to ensure compliance with the stated first-round policy paper objectives and that all funding decisions met formal CHF requirements.

Sectoral Allocations

In addition to the regional envelopes, the CHF provided un-earmarked allocations directly to priority sectors in Northern Sudan, totalling \$6.1 million. The HC announced funding for four life-saving sectors through this channel: Health and Nutrition; Water and Sanitation; Food Security and Livelihoods; and Protection and Human Rights. The HC also stressed the need to focus on high-impact activities, particularly in areas where formerly displaced people had returned home. These allocations recognized perceived shortcomings in regional funding envelopes and provided additional resources for sectoral needs that had not been adequately addressed.

³ Because these meetings occurred before the expulsions and before final donor contributions had materialized, they were premised on the funding projections set out in the policy paper. The expulsions and lower contributions resulted in reduced funding levels. The graphs throughout this paper reflect the actual amounts disbursed.

⁴ More detail on the decision-making process during these meetings can be found in individual meeting minutes. All are available at <http://workplan.unsudanig.org/chf>.

CHF 2009 First-Round Sectoral allocations ⁵		
Sector	Amount	%
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$900,000	15%
Health and Nutrition	\$2,996,108	49%
Water and Sanitation	\$1,200,000	20%
NFI Sector Reallocation	\$960,000	16%
TOTAL	\$6,056,108	100%

Similar to the regional allocations, meetings were held to distribute this funding within each sector.⁶ Discussions focused on the need to maximize CHF impact within selected sectors. For example, the Protection sector divided its allocation between two regions perceived to have inadequate support for protection activities, noting that Darfur was most likely to attract additional bilateral funding. This strategy split the entire Protection allocation between Eastern Sudan and Khartoum/other Northern States in order to ensure maximum impact in two comparatively under-funded areas.⁷ An urgent need to support the NFI/Emergency Shelter sector emerged following the NGO expulsions, resulting in a \$960,000 re-allocation to the NFI sector that did not appear in the original policy paper. The graph below reflects these developments.

Special allocations

During the first allocation round, the HC recognized the importance of critical humanitarian issues that were difficult to address through regional or sectoral funding strategies. As a result, the CHF provided \$4.2 million to four of these issues: environmental sustainability in response, procurement of non-food items, a national survey on HIV/AIDS, and support for the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section.

CHF 2009 First-Round Special Allocations		
Issue	Amount	%
Environment	\$1,000,000	24%
NFI Pipeline	\$2,000,000	47%
CHF Technical Unit	\$950,000	23%
HIV/AIDS survey	\$250,000	6%
TOTAL	\$4,200,000	100%

⁵ This graph represents the re-allocation to the NFI sector following the expulsions, but does not represent the Protection sector allocation (see note 10).

⁶ Meeting minutes are available at <http://workplan.unsudanig.org/chf>.

⁷ After dividing the sectoral allocation between Khartoum/other Northern States and Eastern Sudan, the Protection sector added this money to the regional allocations that each of these areas had received and made project funding decisions based on the combined total. For this reason, it is not possible to distinguish which Protection projects in Khartoum/other Northern States and Eastern Sudan were funded through “regional” or “sectoral” allocation envelopes.

Through these allocations, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) received \$1 million as a resource for innovative environmental projects. Support for NFI procurement was used to replenish in-country stocks of the Common Pipeline, which supplies 80 per cent of NFIs in Northern Sudan and relies on timely pre-positioning. Recognizing the need to better understand HIV/AIDS in Sudan, a grant to support a national HIV/AIDS survey was also approved. Additionally, the HC agreed to allocate funding to support the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section, representing less than 1 per cent of funding.⁸

Second Allocation Round

Following additional donor contributions, a second allocation round took place in September 2009. It provided \$13 million to 31 projects. The second round was governed by the standard allocation process with a streamlined consultation process. It focused on identifying critical funding gaps to priority projects after the mid-year review of the 2009 Workplan (see Annex 2). The HC directed funding through one regional allocation (\$5.4 million) and five special allocations (\$7.8 million in total). As in the first round, regional and sectoral meetings determined the division of resources and relied on varying approaches.⁹

Special Allocations

The HC used special allocations to ensure a simplified, rapid allocation process that could provide funding for urgent priorities throughout the country during the second round. The food crisis in Southern Sudan dominated these allocations (77 per cent) in recognition of the alarming rise in food insecurity in the South due to high staple food prices, poor stocks and an extended dry spell. The remainder of special allocation funding (23 per cent) focused on the Three Protocol Areas. The funding mostly addressed the need for more services in Abyei in the aftermath of violent clashes in 2008, and support for returning populations and their communities in Blue Nile State.

⁸ This decision reflects standing CHF practice, given that the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section does not assess management fees and does not have any other dedicated funding source.

⁹ Meeting minutes are available at: <http://workplan.unsudanig.org/chf>.

Second-round special allocations		
Issue	Amount	Per cent
Food crisis (Southern Sudan)	\$6,000,000	77%
NGO compound (Abyei)	\$695,000	9%
Health services (Abyei)	\$499,797	6%
Water/hygiene (Abyei)	\$500,000	6%
Return and reintegration (Blue Nile)	\$150,000	2%
TOTAL	\$7,844,797	100%

Regional Allocation for Darfur

The expulsion of 13 major international NGOs from Northern Sudan in March 2009 posed an enormous challenge for humanitarian operations, particularly in Darfur. As a result, and owing to the limited size of the second-round allocation, the HC authorized a single regional allocation of \$5.3 million to Darfur. Of this, \$2.6 million was designated for sector strengthening and coordination to address the need for better coordination after the expulsions and based on earlier commitments to this issue.

Chaired by the Deputy HC for Darfur, sector leads met to consider funding priorities to address gaps in urgent humanitarian needs for the allocation of the remaining \$2.7 million. United Nations agencies and NGOs endorsed an approach that would fund only those sectors that had suffered the most following the expulsions and whose gaps had been insufficiently recognized. This approach resulted in recommended funding for four sectors: Education; Food Security and Livelihoods; Health and Nutrition; and Protection and Human Rights.¹⁰

Second-round regional funding (all allocated to Darfur)		
Activity	Amount	Per cent
Education	\$900,000	17%
Food Security	\$700,000	13%
Health and Nutrition	\$400,000	13%
Protection	\$700,000	7%
Sector Strengthening	\$2,674,447	50%
TOTAL	\$5,374,447	100%

¹⁰ Meeting minutes are available at: <http://workplan.unsudanig.org/chf>.

Third Allocation Round

Following additional donor contributions in response to the Southern Sudan food crisis, a third allocation round took place on 24 November 2009. This was due to the receipt of additional contributions equalling \$6.3 million and remaining unallocated funds of \$1.1 million. A decision was taken to allocate \$4 million for the third round and to set aside the remaining \$3.4 for the Emergency Reserve.

The third-allocation strategy (see Annex 3) proposed a combination of regional and activity/thematic-based allocations due to the limited amount of funds available; the need to ensure timely decision-making and fund disbursement before the year end; specific needs by sector and geographical area/region; and the need to ensure critical gaps and continuity of assistance delivery through the end of 2009. The policy paper reflected the HC's and the CHF Advisory Group's prioritization of CHF funds while providing strategic direction and guidance for the allocation process.

The third allocation round was awarded to 10 projects. Within this process, the HC directed funding through one regional allocation (\$800,000) for the Eastern States and five special allocations (\$3.2 million), including for the Southern Sudan Emergency Food Action Plan, for WASH in Blue Nile State and Western Darfur, and for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transport. In the interim between the second and third rounds, there were seven requests (\$3.4 million) to the Emergency Reserve to address unforeseen needs.

Contribution to Sectors as Share of Work Plan Contributions

Sudan's humanitarian requirements in 2009 were \$2.1 billion after the Mid-Year Review of the Work Plan. In 2009, 70.3 percent of Work Plan requirements were met totalling \$1.4 billion. The CHF provided \$106 million, or over 8 percent, of Work Plan funding and made significant contributions to several sectors.

For example, over 25 percent of donor funding to the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter sector projects was provided by the CHF. The sector received \$40.7 million in 2009 to help meet sector needs, over \$10 million of which was allocated from CHF.

CHF also made a sizeable contribution to the Health and Nutrition sector by providing nearly \$27 million. This accounts for nearly 19 percent of funding received in 2009.

CHF Contribution to Sectors as a share of the Work Plan Contributions

CHF 2009 Contribution to Sectors as a Share of the Work Plan Contributions			
Sector	Work Plan Funding (US\$)	CHF Allocation (US\$)	CHF Contribution
Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development	59,679,635	1,309,000	2.2%
Coordination and Common Services	118,815,093	13,675,055	11.5%
Cross-Sector Support for Return and Reintegration	22,740,934	3,965,000	17.4%
Education and Culture	83,453,856	7,820,498	9.4%
Food Security and Livelihoods	746,283,940	22,296,498	3.0%
Health and Nutrition	143,601,421	26,720,933	18.6%
Mine Action	66,625,596	2,110,000	3.2%
Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter	40,739,564	10,131,286	24.9%
Protection and Human Rights	47,907,094	4,979,481	10.4%
Water and Sanitation	94,547,571	13,537,620	14.3%
Total	1,424,394,704	106,545,371	8.0%

The Green Pot

The HC designated 2009 as a year for emphasizing environmental issues among the United Nations and partners. To build momentum following the planning process and launch of the Workplan, the HC approved an environmental allocation within the CHF, known as the "Green Pot". Funds were earmarked to support innovative environmental programming in the 2009 Workplan.

The Green Pot project took a national overview within Sudan's states. It aimed to mainstream community environmental management in areas of upheaval and conflict, such as camps, rural areas and areas of return.

The Green Pot focused on supporting initiatives that promote environmentally friendly humanitarian practices in Sudan. The HC allocated \$1 million in CHF funds to UNEP for this purpose, empowering it to support innovative projects that will kick-start new environmental approaches to humanitarian response. Some examples are described below.

- A United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) project used the Shelter Centre's expertise to evaluate the impact of shelter programming and humanitarian procurement processes on the environment. It kept a focus on developing practices that will reduce this impact.
- A joint **Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency-UNHCR** project promoted community environmental action plans, widely used in refugee camps in Eastern Sudan and now being introduced in Darfur.
- An **SOS Sahel** project promoted inclusive environmental management on migration routes, with an emphasis on the representation of women and youth.
- A South Sudan National Environmental Association project built on the successful work of the Juba Clean-up Initiative to strengthen civil society participation in environmental action.

Sector Allocations and Utilization

Top Recipient Sectors

In 2009, CHF funded 10 sectors with over 80 per cent of funding allocated to five sectors. All five sectors received over \$10 million each from CHF, including two that received \$20 million. Combined, the Health and Nutrition, and the Food Security and Livelihoods sectors received nearly \$50 million.

There were displacements and increased needs for primary health services due to violence in the Darfur region and Southern Sudan, and localized flooding in areas including Khartoum State, Northern Sudan. As a result, nearly a quarter of all CHF grants (\$26.7 million) were allocated to **Health and Nutrition** sector projects. Thirty-seven per cent of CHF-funded projects targeted Southern Sudan, amounting to \$3.5 million. Furthermore, over half of Health/Nutrition sector projects were implemented by NGOs, which received \$12.7 million from the fund.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) needs were high in the Darfur region due to ongoing food insecurity and threats to livelihoods in 2009. CHF allocated over \$22 million to the FSL sector to provide agriculture and livestock support and food distribution. This represented 21 per cent of the fund. Northern and Southern Sudan each received approximately \$11 million for FSL projects.

Coordination and Common Services (CCS) projects received 13 per cent of the fund's grants. UNHAS, security support to United Nations agencies and partners, and inter-agency communications were among CHF-funded CCS projects. Over \$9 million from CHF went to national programmes to improve humanitarian responses countrywide.

The fund contributed \$13.5 million (13 per cent of allocations) to the **Water and Sanitation** sector in 2009. Water supplies and hygiene systems were improved, while waterborne diseases were reduced using CHF grants, mostly in the Darfur region and Southern Sudan. Northern Sudan received nearly \$8 million from the fund, totalling 17 per cent of funding to the North in 2009.

The **Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI/ES)** sector received over \$10 million in CHF grants. Allocations to the NFI/ES sector rose from less than 6.5 per cent in 2008 to over 10 per cent of the fund. Both Northern and Southern Sudan received \$4 million each from CHF to fund projects with NFI/ES to nearly 4 million people.

Five other sectors received 19 per cent of CHF grants in 2009. A combined total of \$20.2 million went to **Education and Culture; Protection and Human Rights; Cross-sector Support for Return; Mine Action; and Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development.**

Food Security and Livelihoods

The sector priorities for FSL focused on direct food assistance, support to the diversification of self food production (crops and animals) and income generating activities in the rural areas.

FSL Sector Key Achievements
• 3,500 Metric Tonnes of food supplied
• 1,300 Metric Tonnes of seeds provided
• 300,000 pieces of assorted hand tools provided

Part of the return and reintegration process was to provide target beneficiaries with agricultural production inputs (seeds and tools), aimed at providing alternative food production means.

There were over 1,300 MT of assorted seeds, and 300,000 pieces of assorted hand tools provided to beneficiaries. There were over 10,000 persons trained, on crop husbandry and fishnet braiding. An additional 1,000 persons were trained on fish processing and animal traction. There were 10 coordination meetings, at state level, held during the year.

People within the 10 states of southern Sudan benefited from CHF-funded interventions. There was emphasis on women headed households, who accounted for 65 percent, of the beneficiaries reached.

Coordination and Common Services

The Common Services and Coordination sector agreed to focus on two priorities 1) Maintain existing essential common services 2) Ensure continued flexibility and ability of UN and Partners to respond to emergencies.

CCS Sector Key Achievements
• 124 trainings on coordination and capacity building provided
• Fifteen assessments on logistics and interagency security conducted
• 4 weekly routine UNDSS security assessments carried out areas affected by inter/intra-tribal conflicts and LRA attacks
• 100 organizations as clients to UNJLC common services

With CHF support, IOM participated in a joint NGO/IO Compound repair projects; procurement, transport and storage of repair material and maintenance of a logistical hub as a standby to support common transport services and warehousing to humanitarian partners. For Darfur, IOM improved IDP registration including technical support to undertake and verify registration and to strengthen IDP data management and mapping. IOM also strengthened information gathering on population baselines, village assessments and make progress in tracking population movements.

CHF funding underpinned IDP camp coordination in Darfur. In West Darfur, Terre des Hommes convened bi-monthly coordination meetings, produced quarterly camp profiles, organized 3 camp coordination task forces with trainings and workshops and supported 3 community initiatives. OCHA/UNDP conducted camp coordination training, including on humanitarian principles and implemented NNGO and GOS capacity strengthening

projects in 3 locations. Further, 3 partnership workshops and 12 capacity building workshops with 190 gender handbooks and 150 camp management toolkits were provided to NGOs in the Darfur states in both English and Arabic.

Security support services through UNDSS were also funded. In Abeyei and Darfur, 2 inter-agency radio rooms were respectively re-established and upgraded while throughout the country. 24/7 inter-agency security communications supported both UN and INGOs. Training, technical support and maintenance were further provided country wide through missions. In Southern Sudan, 13 inter-agency security assessments were carried out covering areas affected by inter-tribal conflict and LRA attacks. Further, some 500 staff received training, security inductions, fire safety and SSAFE training.

Common services including logistics coordination and information management through the UNJLC benefited humanitarian partners with the support of CHF funding. Services included road transport, cargo movement, and facilitation of air transport. Over 100 organizations utilize UNJLC common services which offered 72 responses to information requests, the monthly logistics bulletin, 33 flash alerts and 4 logistics snapshots.

Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter

The CHF priorities for the NFI and ES sector for 2009 were threefold. 1) The provision of non-food items and emergency shelter by the NFI Common Pipeline to conflict- and disaster affected populations (apart from refugees), 2) support to refugees and 3) provide environmentally-friendly shelter.

NFI and ES Sector Achievements
• 300,000 people provided with NFIs
• 200,000 people provided with Emergency Shelter
• 150 assessments conducted

A major challenge to achieving the sector priorities was the expulsions of NGOs and the seizures of NFI Common Pipeline warehouses by the Government of Sudan on the eve of the pre-rainy season distributions. CHF funding supported partners in areas previously covered by expelled partners and also directly fund inter-agency assessments in areas where no long-term (or temporary) partner was identified.

The CHF sector partners distributed the NFI kits to nearly 70,000 households in need of timely non-food and emergency shelter items. Utilizing the CHF allocation, sector partners were able to procure 21,000 NFI kits and distribute over 14,000 kits for priority states such as Upper Nile, Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Following the INGO expulsions, the CHF provided a grant to sector lead UNJLC, to support partners assuming responsibility for additional areas of geographical coverage. The funds were also used to support inter-agency assessments and distributions in areas where no temporary partner could be found. This funding ensured the sector was able to support beneficiaries still in need.

Funding from the CHF was essential support for the NFI & ES Sector partners for assessment and distribution partners in north Sudan. Assessments for the NFI common pipeline were conducted by national and international NGO partners operating in specific geographical areas often with other programmatic activities as their primary missions.

Education and Culture

The education sector focused on the critical needs of improving access and quality of basic education for vulnerable groups. In Darfur, the priorities included increasing access to the most disadvantaged and conflict affected children and the provision of education opportunities for out of school youth.

Education Sector Key Achievements
• 500 school classrooms and offices were rehabilitated.
• 400 school classroom/offices were constructed (permanent, semi-permanent and temporary).
• 3,000 PTA members, teachers trained
• 6,100 children were provided with school supplies
• 26 communities and five health programmes reached with awareness campaigns

Through CHF allocation in 2009, children benefitted from improved learning environment (construction and rehabilitation of classrooms) and quality learning experiences (teacher training and education supply distribution). In almost all schools, PTAs were mobilized to support different education improvement activities from construction of classrooms to school quality improvement activities.

Projects in South Kordofan focused on improving access, early childhood development, adult literacy and quality related interventions. In Abyei, the sector focused on the rehabilitation of education services and the system including the capacity building of education authority staff. In Khartoum state, the sector focused on the floods affected schools.

Over 500 school classrooms and offices were rehabilitated using CHF funds. More than 400 school classroom/offices were constructed (permanent, semi-permanent and temporary). Over 3,000 PTA members, teachers received various trainings including on child rights/protection, psychosocial skills, teaching methodology and school management.

Over 6,100 children were provided with school supplies and 1,600 received classroom furniture. One hundred teachers were provided with supplies. Awareness campaigns reached 26 communities and five health programmes were conducted. Water tanks and water holders were also supplied to 6 schools.

Protection and Human Rights

The CHF supported key sector priorities including 1) the protection and returns field assessment mission, capacity building of national authorities, humanitarian actors and communities at large towards protection issues and Gender Based Violence (GBV) 2) psychosocial support for children affected by war with the provision of support and awareness activities.

Protection and Human Rights Sector Key Achievements
• 4,167 children attended a Child-Friendly Space on a daily basis
• 588 missions undertaken to rural, returnee and border areas
• 10,000 children and youth benefited from child and youth centres which included vocational trainings, adult literacy and recreational activities
• 1,717 people received training including on GBV interventions and prevention, effective message tactics, communication skills, and management

The CHF supported 2 Child Protection projects in Darfur raising awareness and understanding through 12 training sessions in Nyala, communications skills training in Nyala and Gereida, “theatre for life” training in Nyala and Gereida, as well as management training. A youth committee and child protection network further strengthened support and understanding on these issues.

The CHF also contributed towards ensuring child protection and respect and fulfilment of children’s rights, such as reintegration of child soldiers, by supporting institutions to effectively address legal issues for children facing GBV.

With the implementation of the cluster approach in Darfur, the protection cluster was tasked to provide overall guidance and strategy in the Darfur area which was inclusive of advocacy and support for legislative reforms in the field of children, women and refugee rights.

In East Sudan, the CHF supported the provision of direct services and durable solutions to the problems of refugees, asylum seekers and the host communities. This entailed the registration activities, support to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and institutional capacity building of authorities working on protection of refugees and asylum seekers.

In Khartoum, the focus was on protection monitoring, and reporting on violations within the IDP camps. Advocacy campaigns with the local authorities on specific human rights violations, protection of the refugees and asylum seekers were implemented. The adoption of the child bill act was also lobbied for.

Mine Action

In 2009, the Mine Action sector continued to facilitate freedom of movement, through survey and clearance of land mines. The UN Mine Action Office (UNMAO) in collaboration with its partners, worked towards reducing the risk of injuries through mine risk education, facilitating the socio-economic reintegration of victims and strengthening the management capacities of national authorities.

Mine Action Sector Achievements
• 54,780 persons received Mine Risk Education
• 3,792,923 square meters of land cleared and released

With CHF funding, some 54,780 persons received Mine Risk Education with 50 teachers having been provided with MRE “Train the Trainers” sessions. 12 suspected minefields were technically surveyed and 222 dangerous areas were closed. In all, nearly 4 million square meters of land was cleared and/or released throughout the northern region, 1.3 million m² cleared/released specifically in Blue Nile state.

Basic Infrastructure and Settlement Development

In 2009, the basic infrastructure sector focused on two priorities: 1) rehabilitation of emergency access roads for delivery of basic services to remote and vulnerable communities and 2) rehabilitation of public infrastructure facilities i.e. schools, clinics, drainage systems with a focus towards flood affected areas and awareness raising on environmentally friendly building technologies.

Basic Infrastructure Sector Key Achievements

- 4 access roads rehabilitated
- 5 bridges repaired in southern Sudan
- 50 infrastructure assessments conducted, including 5 airstrips assessed for upgrades in Darfur
- 134 persons trained, including 92 government staff and community leaders / members and 42 private sector staff

CHF funding supported the manufacture of eight boats used for river crossings to access basic services for eight villages in Abyei benefiting an estimated 400 households (approximately 19,000 people; 40% women). Training on maintenance and upkeep of the boats was also provided.

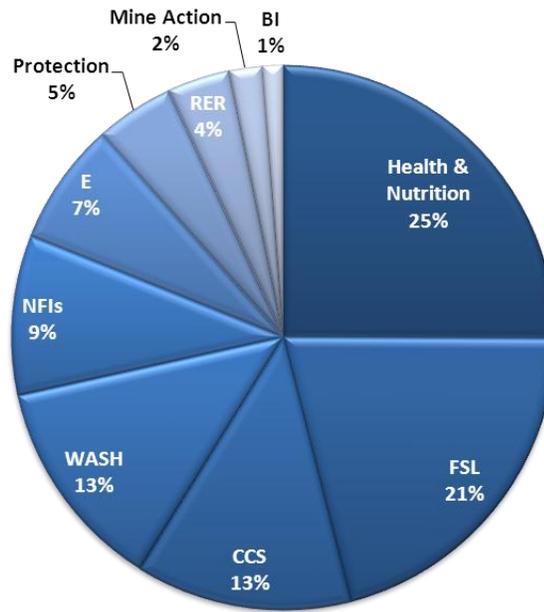
CHF funding further supported the repair of five bridges in southern Sudan along the Kaya-Yei-Juba road, which is used by an estimated 600 vehicles per day. Indirect beneficiaries will be an even larger proportion of people along the west of the Nile to Juba who rely on this road as an economic lifeline.

Thirteen kilometres of canals running along main camp access roads were cleared using CHF funds as a means to cut off flooding and open access to roads. The low lying portions of the roads were filled up and bridges along the roads rehabilitated, benefiting 6,000 IDPs households in Khartoum.

Overall, some 50 infrastructure assessments of various types were conducted with CHF funding. In Darfur, 14 airstrips were assessed for upgrade requirements to enable continued humanitarian access, including 5 airstrips in North Darfur, 6 in West Darfur and 3 in South Darfur. The Halof and Golam dams in North Darfur, among other dams in South Darfur, were also assessed for future rehabilitation needs. In collaboration with UNAMID, engineering assessments were supported by CHF funded UNOPs projects which further supported QIPs funded projects plus 31 additional infrastructure projects that were identified for South Darfur.

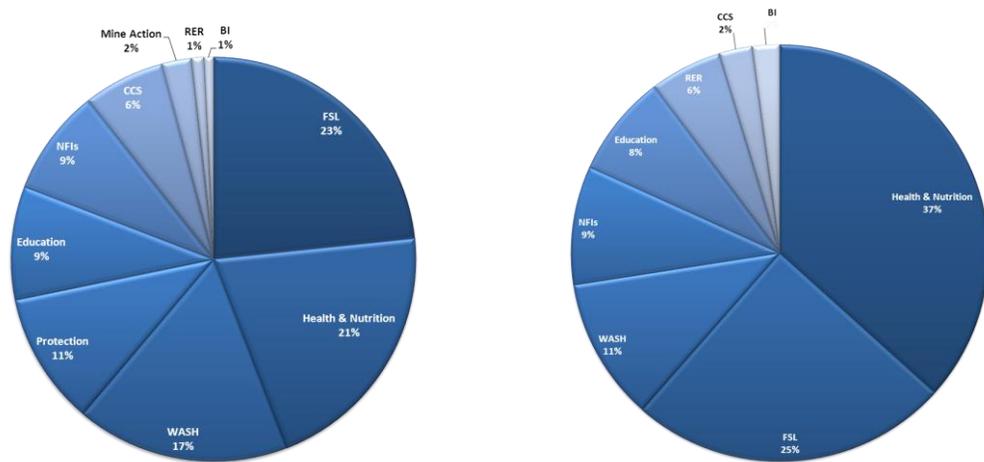
Finally, training components were included in most of the basic infrastructure projects and in total some 92 government, private sector and community members benefited. Training ranged from maintenance of boats as noted above, to training in emergency preparedness and in conducting assessments. Additional training to some 42 staff of local construction companies ensured focus on environmentally sound building technologies in the form of stabilized soil blocks in Blue Nile, Khartoum and Darfur.

CHF Allocations per Sector



Total Allocations

CHF Allocations per Sector by Location



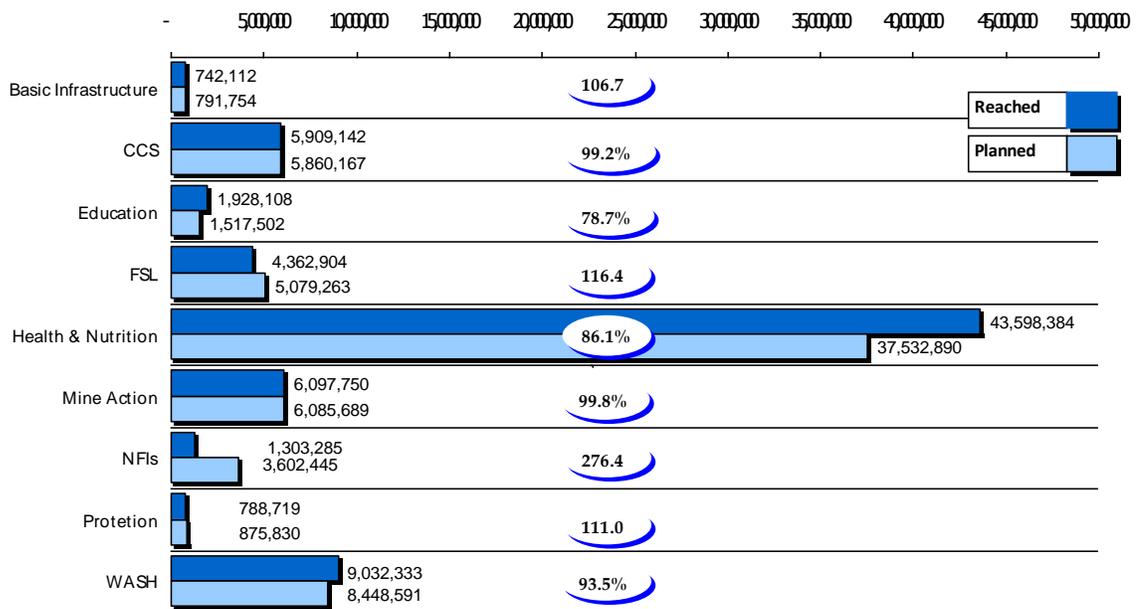
Northern Sudan

Southern Sudan

Beneficiaries Reached

CHF-supported participants reported that they reached an average of 89% of their planned beneficiaries across geographic regions. When examined by sector, a relatively high percentage of beneficiaries were reached on average.

Total Beneficiaries Planned and Reached by Sector



NGO Participants

National and international NGO's provide the bulk of humanitarian support and as such are critical participants in the CHF. Sixty-three NGOs received CHF funding in 2009 amounting to over \$30 million for 150 projects. In 2009, the top five NGOs received nearly \$11 million in CHF grants amounting to over 10 per cent of the fund. Given their importance to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, following are short outline of major NGO recipients and their activities:

National NGOs accessed over \$2 million from CHF and implemented 13 projects, mostly in Darfur and Southern Sudan. For example, Peoples' Organization for Development and Rehabilitation received a \$140,000 grant to provide NFI/ES for 11,700 IDP households in Southern Darfur. The project helped fill the gap in humanitarian assistance in the Kass Locality created by NGO expulsions in the region.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the highest NGO recipient of CHF grants, was allocated more than \$2.8 million. This allowed CRS to implement 15 projects in Sudan. In Western Darfur, CRS provided tools and seeds to farmers in time for the agriculture season and vaccinated livestock using \$500,000. As a result, food security improved for 6,000 IDPs and marginalized farmers.

CHF provided nearly \$2.5 million to World Vision (WV), and spent nearly 75 per cent of grants it received on providing NFIs and responding to food security needs in Southern Sudan and the Darfur region. WV made use of advanced funding through a \$550,000 CHF grant to procure and pre-position essential NFIs prior to the rainy season in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State in Southern Sudan. Six thousand NFI kits were made available for 36,000 of the most vulnerable refugees and IDPs affected by disaster and conflict in the region.

Medair is currently providing multisectoral relief and rehabilitation in South Kordofan and West Darfur. It received nearly \$2 million from the fund in 2009 to provide assistance in the Health and Nutrition, NFIs and Emergency Shelter, and Water and Sanitation sectors. With CHF funding, Medair improved the water supply and increased access to sanitation through activities in the Kadugli, Talodi and Abyei localities of Southern Kordofan. Medair installed boreholes and rainwater harvesting systems, and built school latrines that benefited 40,000 people.

Emergency Reserve

The HC used the CHF Emergency Reserve to address several unforeseen humanitarian emergencies in 2009. Over \$4.7 million of the reserve was allocated to 12 emergency projects amounting to 5 per cent of the entire fund.

Unforeseen emergencies in Southern Sudan and Darfur required urgent humanitarian response during 2009. LRA attacks in Sudan's remote Western Equatoria region of Southern Sudan caused significant displacement. Many of those who fled were refugees and IDPs who were already forced to escape earlier LRA incursions. Inter-tribal violence compounded the problems faced by conflict-affected people.

When the NGO Catholic Diocese of Torit (CDoT) faced a funding gap in its basic health provision programme in Eastern Equatoria, CHF provided nearly half a million dollars in emergency grants. Access to quality primary health-care services was improved and essential drugs were consistently available due to CDoT's maintenance of 16 health-care facilities using CHF funds.

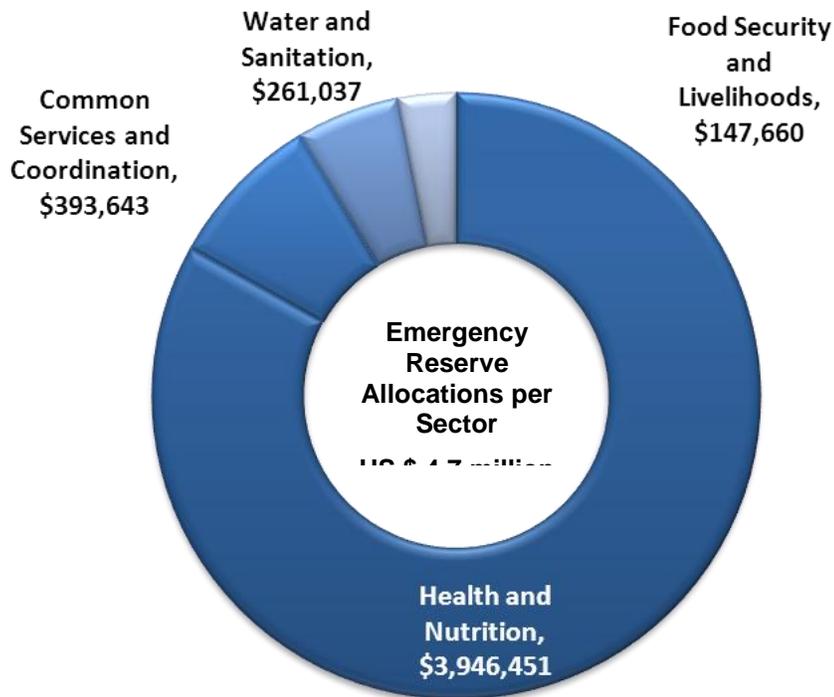
After it had exhausted resources from other funding sources, the NGO Euro Health turned to the fund for an emergency grant to respond to greater needs for health services in the South. Increased displacements due to intense violence placed a higher burden on the already overstretched health-care system. Anti-malarials, antibiotics, and essential drugs and supplies were made available to 820 health facilities to ensure continuing services for 800,000 people requiring basic health care in all 10 states.

In the Darfur region, a loss of capacity due to NGO expulsions worsened the existing humanitarian situation. Increased conflict in the region affected millions of IDPs and created new displacements. All sectors were affected as a result of the limited capacity by remaining humanitarians to fill the gaps. Water, sanitation and health-care needs became the most pressing, with the greatest effect on IDP camps

UNICEF received the largest Emergency Reserve allocation in 2009 for an emergency nutrition project that addressed humanitarian needs in Darfur and Northern Kordofan during November. A grant of over \$1 million enabled UNICEF to respond to the gap in the area. It operated nutrition feeding centres in Darfur while maintaining the common therapeutic food pipeline.

UNHAS also responded to the NGO expulsions in the Darfur region with the help of CHF rapid response funding. An Emergency Reserve grant of nearly \$400,000 allowed UNHAS to transport NGO staff affected by the expulsions in the Darfur region. The transportation supported a joint Government-UN assessment mission to Darfur to better understand gaps in humanitarian assistance in the region. This resulted in better planning by the agencies that filled the new gaps in aid.

NGOs also benefited from access to Emergency Reserve funds in 2009, allowing them to work in several regions requiring emergency needs, including Darfur. To address flooding in IDP camps located in the spillway area of the Krenek Albel valley dam, CRS provided shelter and water and sanitation interventions in the Krenek region of Darfur. A \$260,000 CHF grant funded the relocation and construction of emergency shelters for hundreds of flood-affected people. It also supplemented the common pipeline of essential NFIs, such as mosquito nets.



No-Cost Extensions (NCEs)

In 2009 a total of 261 projects were funded through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) of which 116 submitted No Cost Extension (NCE) requests; representing 44% of total allocations.

About 48% of the total NCE requests originated from the UN agencies with NGOs representing only 40% of the total requests. The largest number of NCE requests received from the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector (73%) followed by Protection and Human Rights Sector (62%) and Education and Culture Sector (55%).

The regional distribution of NCE requests demonstrated a wide variation with Darfur being the top with 42 requests (45% of the total) and under expenditure of approximately 6 million US Dollars. Southern Sudan ranked second with a total number of 19 requests (20% of the total) with a big portion of unspent amount of 9 million US Dollars.

The reasons for NCE requests were categorized into five including; operational, technical and policy related issues; in addition to infrastructural and natural issues.

Operational issues were the most common reasons, and greatly tied up to natural, technical or policy related issues, and rarely as a stand alone cause. In a nutshell, the main reasons for NCE requests across all Sudan's regions were programmatic delays and a mixture of other causes including NGOs expulsions, visa delays, infrastructure and poor premises and facilities notably in the education and Health and Nutrition Sectors, outbreak of diseases, customs, traditions, mind sets, community resistance and perception.

In Darfur where the biggest bulk of NCE requests took place; programmatic delays represented 21% of the reasons; while insecurity and staffing/recruitment delays represented 19%. However, in Southern Sudan other causes registered 31% scoring the highest reason for extensions.

The expulsion of a number of NGOs in March 2009 created a gap in projects implementation particularly in Darfur and was one of the common reasons cited under others. Governmental policies regarding visas, work permits and agreements were further hindrances to projects implementation in the region.

Natural reasons like seasonal flooding and rains did not represent great challenges across Sudan as a stand alone cause. However, seasonal flooding was highlighted as one of the top reasons of NCEs in Abyei (33%).

Conclusions

The Sudan CHF continued to prove its usefulness as a humanitarian financing tool in 2009. Humanitarian activities were able to fill funding gaps by utilizing predictable and flexible CHF funding in the amount of \$106.5 million for 161 projects. Both priority-Work Plan projects and quick onset-emergency response projects were better financed due to a strong humanitarian financing tool mechanism - the CHF.

Donors demonstrated their confidence in CHF by contributing generously despite a global financial crisis and fluctuations in exchange rates. Nearly \$120 was provided by donors throughout 2009 to fund priority and emergency projects. The CHF continued to be preferred funding mechanism for many donors in Sudan in 2009.

As a result, CHF was able to play a significant role in meeting Work Plan requirements by contributing eight percent of all WP funding received. In examining the contribution by the CHF to the Work plan requirements, it is evident that this fund can only complement other bi – lateral donors in Sudan. This calls for further advocacy and resource mobilization for the priorities outlined in Sudan's Work plan.

There is need to mainstream project monitoring, on site visits and follow – up sessions, within the implementation of the CHF. This will ensure a shared approach towards the realization of the Work plan objectives, and further provide strategic feedback for decision making. An impact evaluation of the CHF Sudan is recommended, preferably during the fifth year of implementation.

The emergency reserve enabled the humanitarian partners mitigate against imminent health related risks, both in the north and southern Sudan.

In reviewing the expenditure levels achieved versus the No Cost Extensions (NCE), it is evident that most implementing partners encountered a wide range of challenges, as summarized in this report.

Most of the sectors commended the decisions and the allocations by the HC, as having impacted the priorities outlined in the Work plan. The FSL, Health and Nutrition sectors attribute their flagship achievements to the CHF in 2009. This is reflected in the larger proportions of the fund allocated to these two sectors.

The Mine Action sector achievements with the CHF present a much bigger impact, than the proportion of the fund allocated. This sector opened up 8,075 km of road in southern Sudan, and further released over 1000 sq kilometers of land, that was otherwise inaccessible, due to the existence of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). These achievements have far reaching positive impact to the local communities, and to subsequent humanitarian operations.

The WASH sector achievement of reaching 2,611,706 direct beneficiaries in north Sudan, underscores the potential and effectiveness of the CHF, as leverage in responding to urgent humanitarian priorities.

As a gap-filler to the Work Plan priorities, the CHF effectively addressed the strategic objectives of the “smaller” sectors such as the Basic Infrastructure and the Cross Sector Return, in southern Sudan.

The NFI sector, considered the CHF an effective and rapid mechanism in addressing urgent priorities for the displaced populations. This sector realized all the planned CHF targets for the year.