

A man wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, a white cap, and glasses is administering a vaccine to a cow. The shirt has the SHF logo and 'Sudan Humanitarian Fund' printed on it. The cow is light-colored with a dark brown face. In the background, other cows and people are visible in a dry, rural setting with sparse trees and a dirt ground.

SHF Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

2021

ANNUAL REPORT

THE SHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

MEMBER STATES



CANADA



ESTONIA



GERMANY



IRELAND



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



SWEDEN



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES

OTHER DONORS



PRIVATE
CONTRIBUTIONS
(THROUGH UNF)

Credits

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Sudan. OCHA Sudan 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 SHF website at www.unocha.org/sudan/about-sudan-hf.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

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Front Cover

Livestock vaccinated by VSF-G through SHF funding in Moli, West Darfur.

Credit: OCHA/Dominiek Benoot

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

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FOREWORD



I am pleased to share the 2021 Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Annual Report with you. The document reviews SHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable in Sudan in 2021. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and a brief overview of achieved results.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of SHF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies, funds and programmes – and sector support staff for their dedication and tireless response in Sudan. The SHF funds enabled partners to respond to outbreaks of COVID-19, intercommunal violence, floods, and dry spells and crop failure. The SHF was able to reach, through its UN partners and 60 NGO partners, the areas with the greatest humanitarian needs. The Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism and Reserve for Emergencies Allocations were a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments, when other funds were scarce or unavailable and constituted the largest proportion of SHF allocations in 2021.

The added value and comparative advantages of the SHF was demonstrated in 2021, as the Fund supported response to numerous emergencies differing in scale, nature and location. For example, the Fund included the humanitarian coordination infrastructure at state level in the allocation decisions for its emergency response. This resulted in faster, better informed and targeted area-based multi-sectoral and multi-partner programmes.

SHF substantially increased its allocations to protection and education interventions to 25 per

cent of its total allocations, making it one of the main sources for funding for specialized protection interventions. Furthermore, SHF has almost doubled its proportion of allocations to national NGOs, up to 15 per cent of its overall allocations and welcomed five new national partners, substantially strengthening its localization agenda.

Combining flexibility and strategic focus with its robust accountability system, the SHF supported collective prioritization, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response.

As parts of Sudan continue to face prolonged adverse climatic conditions and conflict, we continue demonstrating the Fund's added value in 2021 by placing additional emphasis on timeliness of the response, localization and improvements in approaches related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Today, the SHF remains one of the smartest choices to support humanitarian response in Sudan, not least because it supports local partners and is uniquely placed within the humanitarian coordination structure.



KHARDIATA LO N'DIAYE
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary
General/ Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian
Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for Sudan

“

SHF remains one of the smartest choices to support timely and effective humanitarian response in Sudan

KHARDIATA LO N'DIAYE

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Resident Coordinator/
Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC)
for Sudan

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An IAS team control water outflow when re-equipping a defunct borehole at Krinding IDPs camp in West Darfur. This intervention is supported by SHF.
Credit: OCHA/Elsadig Khalid

2021 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



13.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED



8.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED



\$1.9B

FUNDING
REQUIREMENT

Humanitarian needs in 2021

In 2021, Sudan witnessed political unrest, increased intercommunal violence, climate and disease outbreaks, and a generally weak economy with high inflation. This resulted in high levels of food insecurity, curtailed livelihood prospects and weak basic services, affecting vulnerable residents, IDPs and refugees.

Humanitarian partners estimated that about 13.4 million people – almost a third of the population – need humanitarian assistance, according to the Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021. The severity of need increased in 2021. The people in need of emergency assistance for life-threatening needs related to critical physical and mental well-being increased substantially over 2021, from 7.3 million to 9.1 million. These increasing numbers show a clear deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Sudan in 2021.

Political situation

In 2021, efforts to advance Sudan's political transition and peace process continued despite considerable challenges. The economic hardship and the slow pace of the reforms resulted in growing frustration and public protests. Accountability for the violent events related to the 2019 revolution and for the subsequent violent crackdown remained a key demand of protestors. In line with the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) requirements, Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok reshuffled the Transitional Government in early 2021. The expanded Transitional Government subsequently outlined five priority areas related to socio-economic issues, peace, security, international relations and democratic transition. Throughout the year, political

tensions escalated between the civilian and military components of Sudan's transitional authorities, culminating in a military coup d'état on 25 October, after an attempted failed coup on 21 September. The armed forces detained Prime Minister Hamdok and several civilian officials and political leaders. Amongst other measures, the Commander of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, announced a state of emergency. Campaigns of civil disobedience and widespread protests rejected the military takeover and called for the establishment of a civilian-led democratic government. On 21 November, a political agreement was signed between Lieutenant General Al-Burhan and the Prime Minister stipulating, among other things, that the 2019 Constitutional Document would continue to form the basis for the transitional period.

Conflict and displacement

In Sudan, the number of people in need has increased to the highest point in the past decade. Large, protracted displacements continue, while returns are limited. Pockets of violence reported in the Darfur region, South Kordofan, Kassala and Red Sea states continue to lead to new displacements, tensions, and increased humanitarian needs. Since the beginning of the year, over 365,000 people have been newly displaced, many of whom were already displaced due to the crisis in Darfur in 2003- 2004 and South Kordofan from 2011 and onwards. Over 3 million displaced people in Darfur and other parts of the country remain in protracted displacement, requiring humanitarian assistance, including protection. The implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement remains slow and recent political uncertainty risks exacerbating existing tensions.

Refugees from the Tigray region in Ethiopia began to arrive in late 2020, totaling over 50,000 people in 2021. This has increased humanitarian needs in the east. Sudan hosts refugees from Chad, Ethiopia South Sudan and other surrounding countries. With over 1.1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, Sudan is the second largest host country in Africa.

Economic crisis

In 2021, Sudan grappled with a worsening economic crisis for the fourth consecutive year. Positive steps, taken to reform the economy, risk being challenged by the 25 October military coup. In addition, high inflation eroded families' purchasing power even as food prices rose. Together, these increase the likelihood of worsening already high levels of food insecurity and curtailed livelihood prospects, affecting vulnerable residents, IDPs and refugees. This reduced resilience is expected to continue to drive humanitarian needs in 2022.

Emergency shocks

Sudan remains prone to hazards that include drought, conflict, floods and cyclical disease outbreaks, which drive humanitarian needs and affect thousands each year. In 2021, Approximately 340,000 people were affected by floods across Sudan. The agricultural season has been compromised by low and erratic rainfall in agricultural areas that have considerably affected food security and livelihoods, and nutrition and WASH sectors, which further increases the needs identified in the HNO.

Food insecurity

In 2021, food insecurity continued to increase in areas not traditionally targeted for humanitarian assistance. As a result of conflict and factional fighting in 2021, thousands of IDPs, returnees and resident communities were displaced in the Darfur states, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan states. Families are struggling to meet their basic needs. According to health sector partners, the current level of health personnel staffing can care for 17 per cent of Sudan's 47.9 million people. The COVID-19 epidemic in its second year, continues to put a strain on the ailing

healthcare system. Sudan has lost almost two-thirds of the local production capacity of essential medicines, increasing the need for imports. Despite the increase in imported medicines in 2021 compared with 2020, availability remains a critical gap.

Weak basic services

Political unrest continued intercommunal violence and IDP and refugee pressure, climate and disease hazards, and a general economic feeble and uncertain environment all put pressure on an already weak basic services infrastructure. Availability of medicines, and effective distribution of drugs and medicines to clinics and hospitals is a major challenge. Water, sanitation, education, and protection infrastructure and services are similarly weak and worsening. Given these factors, the health and wellbeing of the population could further deteriorate in the short-term. As recent political events might divert attention away from much needed solutions and reduce the urgency to invest in the development sector, reliance on humanitarian assistance is likely to increase.

Humanitarian response

Humanitarian assistance continued across Sudan. As of 31 December 2021, over 8.7 million people were reached with some form of assistance. About 5.3 million people received food assistance and 2.8 million people were reached with livelihoods support. 5.4 million people received basic health services, while more than 1.3 million people received access to safe water. Over 490,000 people gained access to sanitation facilities and 2.5 million people reached with hygiene activities. About 280,000 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition. The \$1.9 billion Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2021 was funded with \$715.8 million, or 37 per cent of requirements.

By the end of 2021, the SHF accounted for approximately 12 per cent of the total Sudan HRP funding (excluding food).

VISION STATEMENT

Sudan's exposure to successive and diverse emergency shocks requires the SHF to continue to position itself as a flexible, effective and efficient emergency response fund. To this end, the SHF uses three emergency allocation instruments. Its emergency rapid response mechanism (ERRM) and strategic use of the Reserve Allocation projects allow for a timely response to new or deteriorating emergencies with large multi-sectoral and multi-partner projects, further strengthened by its prepositioning of stock supplies.

Strengthened consultation with field level coordination partners allow the SHF to respond pro-actively to early signs of humanitarian emergencies and as such, improve the impact of its response. At the same time, the sector coordination system at state level is empowered. This approach will continue to lead to strong multi-sectoral allocations. Furthermore, SHF's strength lays with its 60 partners which allows the SHF to have a specialized first responder in Sudan at any given location and time, assuring that the most urgent needs are addressed in the areas the hardest to reach.

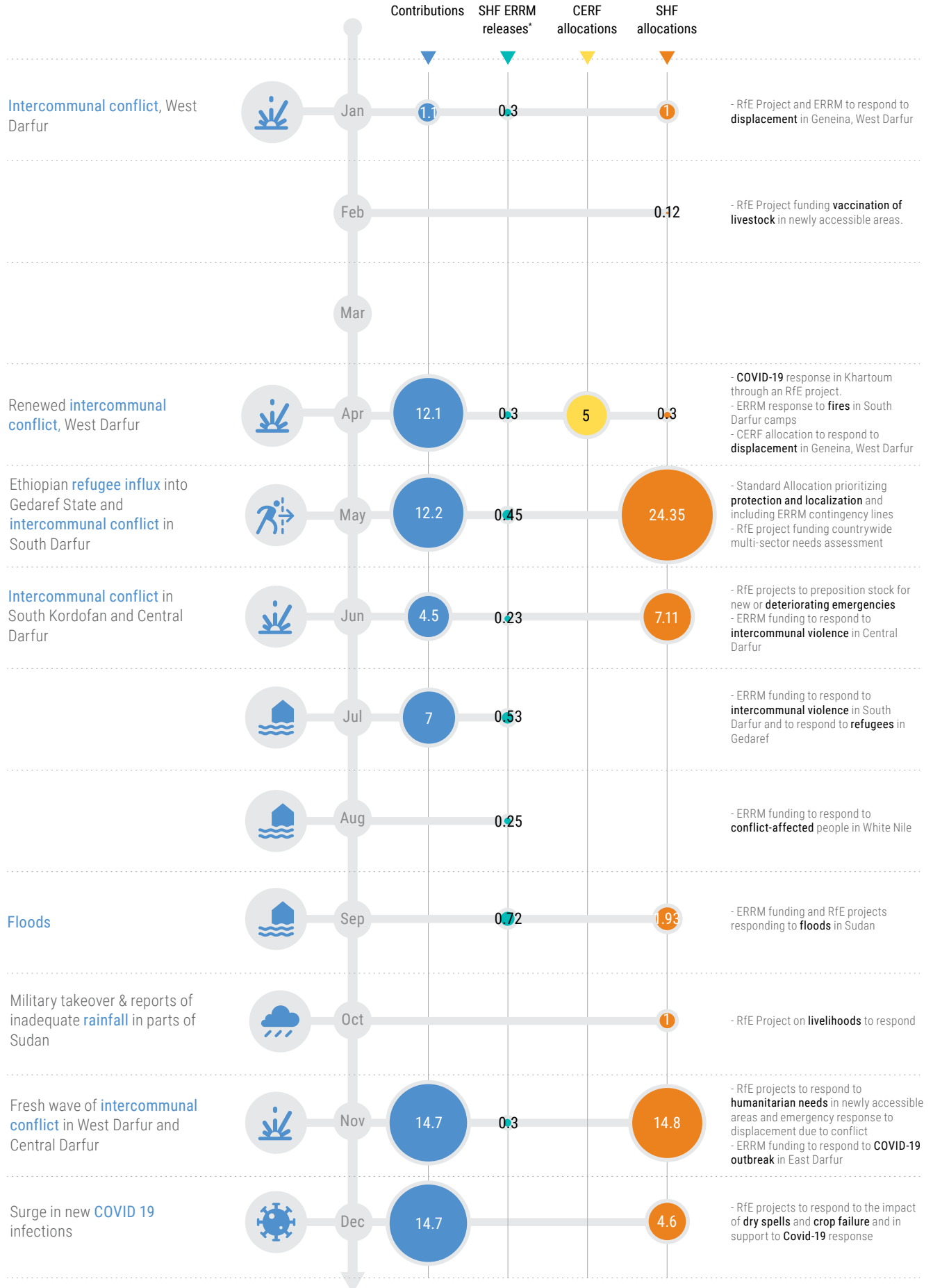
The Standard Allocation will continue to target the most affected areas in Sudan with the most needed interventions through a data-driven approach using HNO data, identifying sectors and allocation amounts at locality level. Both the Standard Allocation and

Reserve Allocations strategically prioritize specialized protection interventions. To this end, substantial target amounts are defined in the Standard Allocation, while protection interventions are prioritized in any emergency allocation.

Moreover, the SHF is a tool to promote a more inclusive and accountable response, prioritizing cross-cutting issues, including Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). As a second priority for the Fund, the SHF programs advance localization, to the extent possible, directly and indirectly through funding to national partners and supporting strengthened participation and inclusion of NNGOs in decision-making and response. The SHF continues to reserve amounts for national NGO's in its Standard Allocation, will pilot grants targeting Community-Based Organizations (CBO's) and will promote long-term relationships between national and international NGO's.

The SHF – as one of the principal sources of humanitarian financing for NGO's in Sudan – will continue to be the best placed entity to mobilize and support the provision of life-saving projects for the most vulnerable and crisis-affected communities.

ALLOCATION TIMELINE

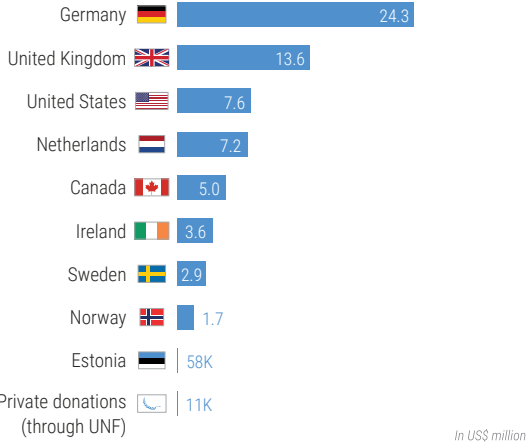


* In the event of a new or deteriorating emergency, an ERRM amount integrated as a contingency budget line within a previously allocated project can be accessed. All ERRM releases in 2021 used contingency lines in projects allocated in 2020. Hence, the ERRM released amount in 2021 are not part of the 2021 allocated amount. For more information, see page 15 of this report.

2021 IN NUMBERS¹



\$66.15M
CONTRIBUTIONS

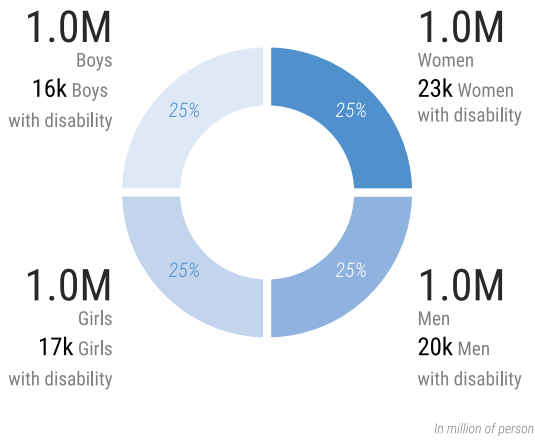


4M
PEOPLE ASSISTED

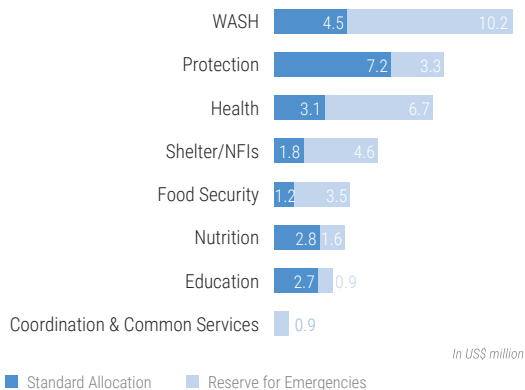


76k
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview



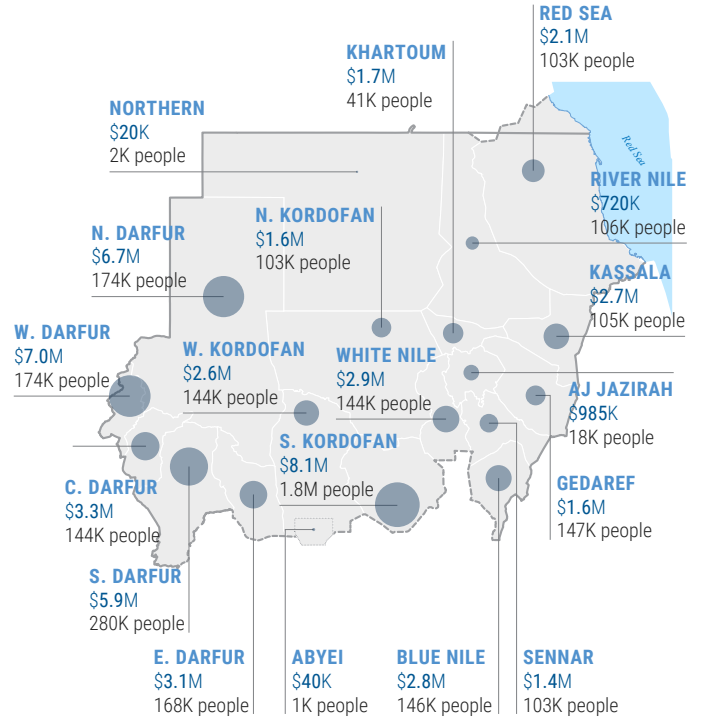
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 10% OF HRP FUNDING



\$55.2M
ALLOCATIONS

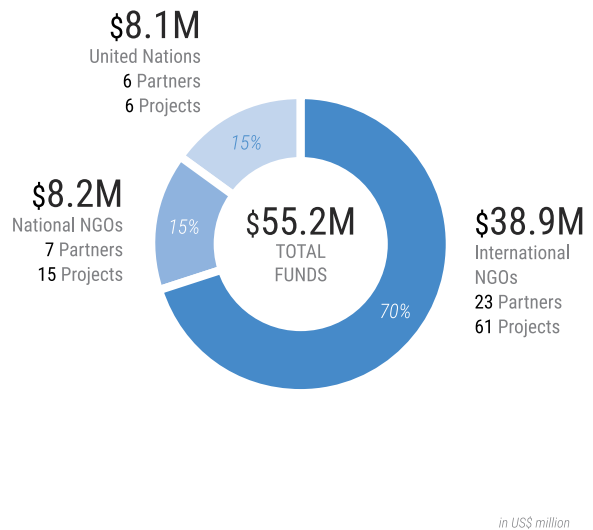
4M*
PEOPLE TARGETED

Allocations in US\$ million



36
PARTNERS

82
PROJECTS



¹ The Annual Report will use 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/> and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

Figures for people assisted may include double counting as people often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2021. This means that for each admin level x, the cluster/sector that targeted the maximum number of people is used as the total number of people assisted.



Displaced women and girls face greater risk of gender-based violence.
Credit: UNICEF

MOTHER VOWS TO PROTECT DAUGHTER FROM HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

Aisha* Mohammed was forced to marry at only 13 years old. Now 19 and a mother of one, she has decided to protect her daughter from early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

Aisha, an internally displaced person, lives in Orchi, Um Baru locality, almost 215 km north-west of El Fasher in North Darfur. She first learned about gender-based violence (GBV) and other types of violence, such as harassment and verbal, physical and sexual violence, through awareness sessions funded by the SHF and implemented by national NGO Nada Elazhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development (NADA) — one of the few organizations working in this remote area of Sudan.

Aisha explains: “By attending awareness-raising sessions, where causes and types of GBV were explained, I now understand better the different types of violence and where survivors of GBV can seek assistance. Now I recognize that I am a victim of violence because I was married off when I was too young and without my consent. Additionally, I was subjected to female genital mutilation.”

She adds: “At the end of NADA’s sessions, I decided that I will never allow female genital mutilation to be performed on my daughter, and I want her to go to school. I talked about this with my husband and my sisters, explaining the dangers of female genital mutilation and early marriage.”

Many people in Aisha’s area have experienced violence due to armed tribal conflict and war. “Harassment and rape occur often when we fetch water and firewood,” she explains. “Prior to this training, we did not know where to seek help.”

NADA works with husbands and fathers to raise their awareness. “I am happy because I convinced my husband to protect our daughter from harmful traditional practices, and he agreed to attend awareness sessions. I think it is good that NADA targets both men and women to spread information on the dangers of certain customs on girls.”

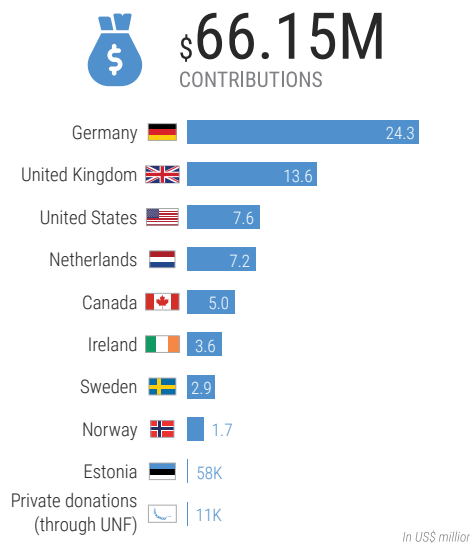
This intervention benefited 21,000 vulnerable people, including people living with disability, female-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, and GBV survivors. It linked protection, health and legal services in a GBV context, and NADA supported case management and referral services, including the construction of women’s centres, where GBV survivors can access assistance in one place.

NADA Executive Director Shaza N. Ahmed says: “GBV is a common and serious challenge in conflict-affected communities. Because displaced communities usually exhibit low awareness of their rights and risks associated with early marriage and FGM, women do not have adequate information on how to protect themselves from different types of harm and violence.”

* Aisha’s name changed to protect her identity.

Donor contributions

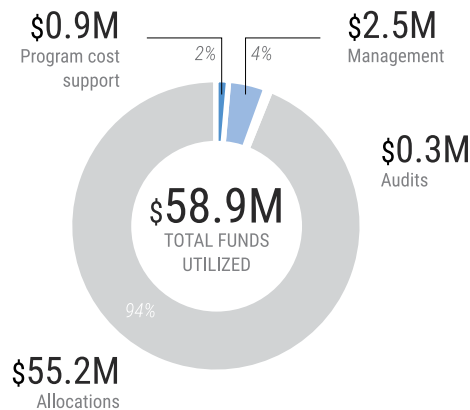
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



Donors continued to demonstrate trust in the Sudan Humanitarian Fund, depositing \$66.15 million between January and December 2021, on top of \$7.76 million carried over from 2021 and \$10.25 million in refunds. The generous funding allowed SHF to support humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in Sudan.

The Reserve carried forward from previous year and donors' commitments and contributions in December 2020 and early 2021 enabled the Fund to allocate resources strategically and early in the year, in particular to the West Darfur crisis in January 2021 that displaced over 100,000 people. However, only 1.7 per cent (\$1.17 million) of funds deposited in 2021 were available by the end of first quarter; and only 45 per cent of all 2021 deposits (\$29.8 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year. The uncertainty on the level of contributions delayed the launch of the Standard Allocation to the end of May, which caused overlap with the emergency flood allocation, resulting in processing delays. Mitigating the effect of late contributions is a factor considered by SHF in setting aside approximately \$10 million as a reserve for unforeseen emergencies. This allows the SHF to respond to emergencies early in the year, or when contributions are delayed. Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they give stakeholders enough time to prioritize funds strategically and in complementarity with other available funding. Noteworthy are the large amounts contributed in December 2021 which allowed the SHF to launch a robust end of year allocation targeting newly accessible areas, conflict related emergencies and the impact of dry spells and crop failure.

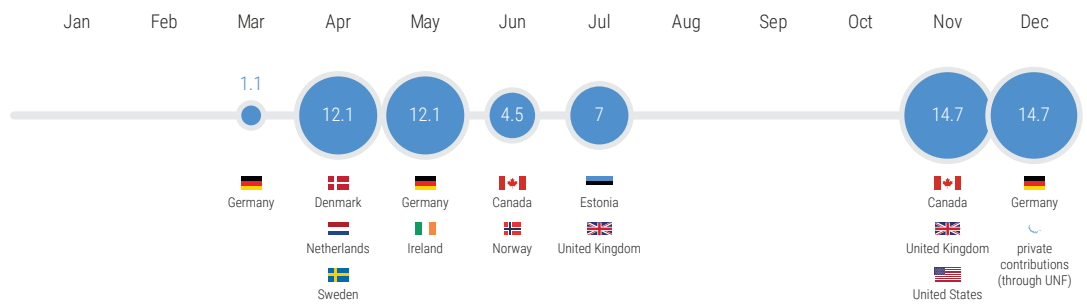
UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



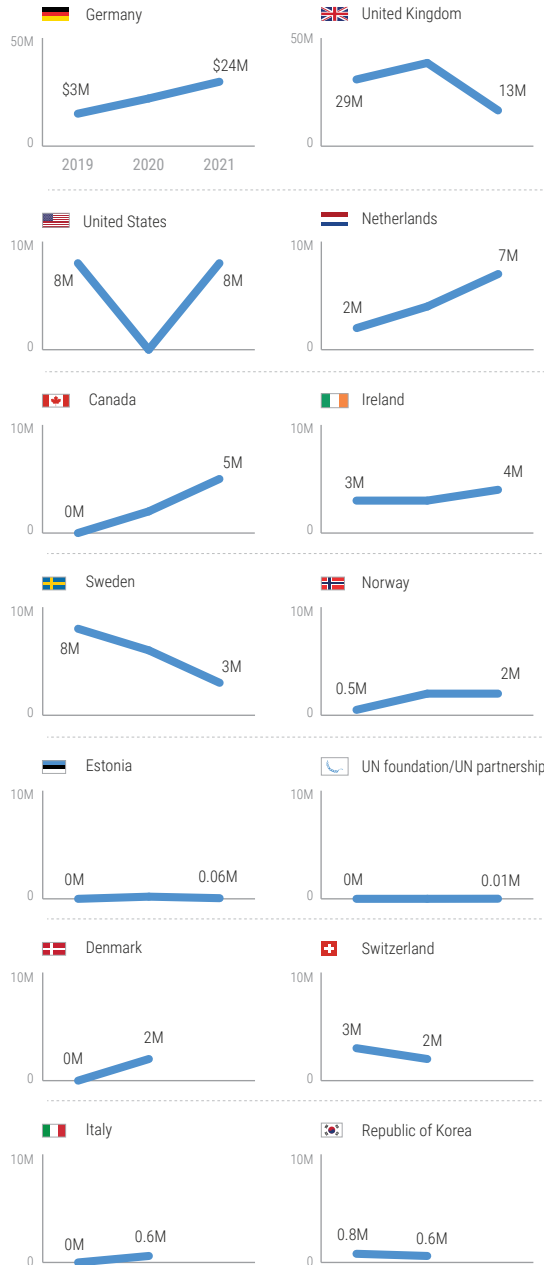
SHF remained pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in Sudan. Ignoring the exceptional year 2020, where COVID-19 contributions and contributions for the response to the largest flooding in a century resulted in contributions of almost \$73 million, the overall contributions to the Fund steadily increased between 2017 and 2021 – from \$38.6 million in 2017 to \$57.99 million in 2019 and \$66.15 million in 2021. By the end of 2021, the SHF accounted for approximately 12 per cent of the total Sudan HRP funding (excluding food).

Donor funding to the SHF and its subsequent allocations complemented other funding sources, in particular \$5 million received from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the rapid response to the IDP crisis in West Darfur early 2021. The two funds jointly supported the scaling up of the humanitarian response for the 110,000 people, who were displaced for a second time and seeking shelter in Geneina town from the intercommunal violence targeting the nearby Krinding IDP camps.

**CONTRIBUTIONS
TIMELINE**



DONOR TREND



Donor trend

The SHF maintains a donor base of about 8 donors since 2016 while steadily increasing its contributions. Over the last 6 years, five donors contributed every year (Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the UK). Switzerland opted out in 2021 but indicated to contribute again in 2022. The USA contributed in 2021, after one year absence. The UK reduced its funding to a third of what was contributed the previous year due to changes in foreign policy while Sweden halved its funding. Contributions from Canada, Germany and the Netherlands, roughly doubled compared with the previous year. Italy and the Republic of Korea contributed in 2020 to the SHF availing funding to respond to the flood-affected areas and the unprecedented levels of humanitarian needs created. Efforts will continue to expand the donor base and have donors to the SHF renew their commitments in 2022.

Between 2016 and 2021, the Fund received \$326 million in contributions. About 71 per cent (\$231 million) was provided by the top three donors, namely the United Kingdom, Germany, and Sweden. The two top donors were the United Kingdom and Germany, which provided 56 per cent (\$191 million) of the overall funding.

**DONORS WITH
MULTI-YEAR
CONTRIBUTION
AGREEMENTS**

Canada	0.8M	2021 - 2022
Estonia	0.3M	2020 - 2021
Germany	23M	2021 - 2024
Norway	4M	2020 - 2021
United Kingdom	51M	2020 - 2021



Baby Galal recovers at Alight clinic.
Credit: © Alight

ALIVE AND THRIVING, THANKS TO THE SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

Galal* is a healthy 1-year-old baby boy who loves to laugh. He is alive and thriving today with the help of the Alight programmes funded by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and other donors in eastern Sudan.

After a day-long trek from Ethiopia's Tigray region, Galal's mother brought him and his 10-year-old sister to the Tunaydbah refugee settlement in eastern Sudan. He was emaciated, underweight and lethargic. His mother suffered from liver cancer and could not properly care for him. She passed away three weeks after they arrived at the camp, leaving Galal in the care of his sister.

Immediately, Alight protection workers supported by SHF funds identified the two children for care and assistance. They placed them with families in the settlement. Galal required more care than the families could provide, and his sister did not fit in with the temporary foster family. They ended up living on their own.

At the same time, Galal's condition was worsening. He was suffering from severe diarrhoea complicated by malnutrition. With medical care delayed, he developed life-threatening shock due to severe dehydration.

The Alight medical team provided the immediate medical attention Galal required to treat moderate acute malnutrition. With a few more days in a primary health-care centre funded by the SHF, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, his condition and health improved fast.

Meanwhile, Alight's protection team continued to search for a family or relative to take care of Galal and his sister. In coordination with Sudan's Commission of Refugees, Galal's aunt was moved from the Hamdayet border reception camp and reunited with the children in Tunaydbah.

"They all are doing very well now. Galal was discharged and I follow up his case regularly," said Dr. Oscar Fudalan, Acting Health Manager in Gedaref. "It is all part of the life-saving work we do, thanks to all our donors."

In 2020, 10 per cent of SHF funding was allocated to nutrition activities, targeting more than 400,000 people. This trend remains in 2021, with \$3 million out of \$33 million allocated to nutrition to date.

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund is a country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA Sudan under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. It collects donor contributions to make funding directly available to humanitarian partners working on the ground so they can deliver timely and effective life-saving assistance and protection to the most vulnerable people in need.



Baby Galal at the Tunaydbah refugee settlement in eastern Sudan.
Credit: © Alight

Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

SHF distributes funds through either the **Standard Allocation (SA)** or the **Reserve Allocation (RA)** modality. The HC uses the Standard Allocation process to support strategic priorities within the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) while the Reserve for Emergencies (RfE) allocations enable rapid and flexible allocation of funds in response to new or deteriorating emergencies. It does this through three instruments:

- **Prepositioned stock**, managed through the lead Agencies and to be released only in the event of a new or deteriorating emergency, is made available to SHF partners who implement ERRM and RfE Projects.
- **Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism (ERRM)** is a contingency line within SHF projects that can be accessed immediately in the event of an emergency, bypassing the time-consuming processes of setting up new technical agreements. As an initial lifesaving response mechanism, it serves to bridge the period between the emergency occurring or deteriorating and, if required, the setting up of a longer-term humanitarian response.
- **Reserve for Emergency projects**, which require a new grant, allow for a longer and more complex emergency response. Most of the RfE allocations in 2021 were multi-sectoral and implemented by several partners.

Together, these three instruments allow for a comprehensive, timely and continued response, from the first days of an emergency up to one year.

In 2021, the RfE instruments have been used extensively and made up two thirds of SHF's allocations. In addition, \$2.6 million in ERRM interventions were approved. By consulting continuously with OCHA sub-offices, SHF is able to detect early signs of developing emergencies, which allows for a pro-active approach. In 2021, ten RfE allocations were processed, two of them preceded by an ERRM intervention. In addition, six stand-alone ERRM interventions were approved. In total, SHF partners responded to emergencies in 33 locations across 16 states.

Due to the strong involvement of sector focal points, OCHA sub-offices and partners at state level in the programming of both the Standard Allocation and RfE allocations, operational integration between projects programmed through these modalities and instruments is achieved, resulting in a strengthened area-based approach.

ERRM and First Reserve Allocation: Responding to conflict in West Darfur

The allocation responded to new humanitarian needs following intercommunal violence in January 2021 targeting three IDP camps that were burnt down. More than 110,000 internally displaced people from the camps moved to Geneina town and surrounding localities or fled to Chad. The allocation supported emergency health and water, sanitation and hygiene services, non-food items, community-based protection services, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention, and child protection case management, targeting 63,893 IDPs and host community members.

Second Reserve Allocation: Livelihood support to newly accessible areas

A small grant was allocated to FAO to support livestock vaccination in newly accessed areas in March 2021.

Third Reserve Allocation: COVID-19 response in Khartoum

Following a sharp increase of COVID-19 cases in Khartoum in April 2021, SHF allocated \$300,000 to continue services at the intensive care unit (ICU) and for oxygen-dependent patients at the Khartoum COVID-19 Treatment and Isolation Centre. Due to the spike in new infections, the center attended to more than 100 patients daily.

ERRM Allocation: Response to fires in South Darfur camps

In April 2021, a fire ran through seven IDP camps in Gereida locality, destroying 2,000 shelters (affecting about 10,000 people), leaving the affected families living in open spaces, schools and public buildings or residing with the host community. Half of the required shelters were provided by IOM, the other half through the SHF ERRM.

First Standard Allocation: Focus on underfunded priorities

Fourteen states with the most severe humanitarian needs received \$19 million for 32 projects and a contingency of \$4.5 million through ERRM. Of this, \$7 million was allocated to National NGOs (37 per cent). Underfunded priorities (general protection, SGBV, child protection and education sectors) and the remaining sectors to receive an equal amount of \$9 million each, while \$1 million allocated to livelihood activities. The protection allocation provided funding for safe spaces for women and girls in underserved areas, upgraded services for SGBV victims, promoted PSEA best practices, and supported unaccompanied and separated children and child headed households, including mental health services. Projects worth \$2.1 million (11 per cent of total) assisted refugees.

Fourth Reserve Allocation: Support to Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Following a first successful countrywide multi-needs assessment supported by the SHF in 2020, this grant to IOM ensured that humanitarian interventions remained evidence-based and eliminated information gaps. The collected data will support the elaboration of the HNO and HRP of 2022.

Fifth reserve allocation: Pre-positioning of emergency stock

In June 2021, ahead of the annual floods season and associated disease outbreaks and the likelihood of intercommunal violence, the allocation prepositioned lifesaving supplies for new or deteriorating emergencies. This included reproductive health items and dignity kits. Due to blockage of the port and global supply chain issues, stock only started to arrive late 2021, which will support the capacity of partners in 2022 to respond rapidly and scale-up.

ERRM allocation: Response to conflict in Central Darfur

In May and June 2021, intercommunal violence broke out in Jebel Marra between the armed factions, with 36,224 individuals displaced who gathered in open areas with no access to shelter, food, water, or clothing. Their houses were burned down and belongings lost. The gathering points did not have adequate sanitation facilities. The ERRM provided access to drinking water, hygiene kits and health facilities.

ERRM allocation: Conflict related needs in South Kordofan

At the end of June 2021, intercommunal violence broke out in the Eastern Corridor of South Kordofan. Close to 10,000 people were displaced. Most of them are children, women and elderly who lost all their belongings and had no access to health services. They depended on the limited basic resources of the host communities to survive. Sanitation facilities were absent. With the rainy season starting in June, serious concerns were raised on disease outbreaks. The ERRM funded interventions improving access to drinking water, rehabilitation of water sources, construction of sanitation facilities, distribution hygiene items, operations of health centres and mobile clinics, medical supplies.

ERRM allocation: Response to refugees in Gedaref

In July 2021, 1300 people from the Gumuz community across the border with Ethiopia fled from violence to Sudan. They found shelter with the Gumuz community living in Sudan near the border. Due to their location close to the border and concerns about their refugee status, delivery of humanitarian support encountered some issues. Many had fled with little or no resources and were completely dependent on the impoverished host community for support. The ERRM allowed for urgent assistance, providing health and nutrition care, clean water and multi-purpose cash.

ERRM allocation: Support to conflict-affected people in White Nile

In August 2021, a violent conflict erupted at the South Sudan border between two South Sudanese rebel groups. As a result, people both host community and South Sudanese in the area fled into various locations within Sudan. Approximately 45,000 people were affected by the conflict, many of whom were forced to flee from their homes with no access to adequate shelter and sanitation facilities. People had limited ability to support the displaced and refugee households. The situation of the affected people was expected to worsen during the onset of further heavy rains during August and September. The ERRM provided emergency shelter to 2000 households and the covered the operation costs, including medical supplies, for 2 health facilities.

ERRM and Sixth Reserve Allocation: Responding to floods across the country

Heavy rains and flash floods in August and September 2021 affected about 314,500 people across Sudan. SHF responded through RfE projects in West Kordofan, River Nile, White Nile and through ERRM allocations in Gezira and Sennar, White Nile and North Kordofan. The response provided drinking water, emergency shelter, cooking and hygiene materials and mosquito nets, as well as access to health and sanitation services to the affected people.

First Reserve Allocation: Responding to conflict in West Darfur

Several large-scale displacement events in West-Darfur reduced the resilience of the communities and affected livelihoods. In October 2021, SHF provided time-sensitive livelihood support to pastoral communities not targeted in the initial humanitarian response to the displacement (first reserve allocation). As such, concerns on access to humanitarian services were addressed, contributing to a more conducive humanitarian environment.

ERRM Allocation: COVID-19 response in East Darfur

A sharp increase in COVID-19 cases in November 2021 necessitated activation of ERRM to manage incidents in East Darfur. The grant covered the operating costs and medical supplies for the COVID

19 isolation center three, supporting them to cope with the increase in caseload.

Seventh Reserve Allocation: Humanitarian assistance in newly accessible areas

After 10 years of being cut off from Sudan humanitarian assistance, newly accessed and underserved populations in four conflict-affected states received emergency support in education, health, WASH, protection and food security. These areas have been in protracted conflict between government and non-state actors creating chronic unmet humanitarian need.

Eighth Reserve Allocation: Responding to intercommunal violence in several states

In November, the SHF responded to large-scale displacements following intercommunal violence in West Darfur, North Darfur and South Kordofan, protracted displacement in East Darfur and returnees in West Darfur. SHF partners distributed shelters and cooking items to displaced and returning people, assured access to drinking water, provided primary health care and ran family-reunification programmes.

Ninth Reserve Allocation: Addressing the effects of dry spell in three states

In December, this response supported assistance following a failed rainy season (June-September 2021) in Kassala, North Kordofan and North Darfur to mitigate adverse effects on agricultural outputs and livestock, and water access and malnutrition for people. The response anticipated loss of livelihoods, displacement and conflict over resources by providing nutrition support, fodder to pastoralists and access to drinking water for people and livestock.

Tenth Reserve Allocation: Addressing surging COVID-19 cases country-wide

In December 2021, a fresh surge in COVID-19 cases required quick funding to restore and scale up services in isolation centers, support case management, infection and prevention control, oxygen, medical and PPE supplies, and medical staff training in Khartoum and six other states.

2021 ALLOCATIONS

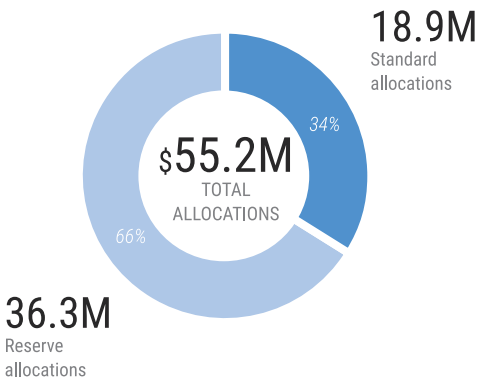
Amount	Category	Launch month
\$2.00M	First Reserve Allocation (West Darfur Conflict)	Jan and Oct-21
\$0.12M	Second Reserve Allocation (Vaccination campaign in newly accessible areas)	Feb-21
\$0.30M	Third Reserve Allocation (Support COVID Isolation Center – Khartoum State)	Apr-21
\$23.41M	First Standard Allocation and ERRM	May-21
\$0.94M	Fourth Reserve Allocation (Multi-Sector Needs Assessment)	May-21
\$7.11M	Fifth Reserve Allocation (Prepositioning of Stock)	Jun-21
\$1.93M	Sixth Reserve Allocation (Floods Response)	Sep-21
\$5.63M	Seventh Reserve Allocation (Conflict and displacement)	Nov-21
\$9.19M	Eighth Reserve Allocation (Newly Accessible Areas)	Nov-21
\$3.80M	Ninth Reserve Allocation (- Anticipatory approach _Drought)	Dec-21
\$0.76M	Tenth Reserve Allocation (End of year allocations- Covid 19)	Dec-21
\$2.6M	ERRM releases (from 2020 allocation)*	Jan to Nov- 21

Shelter distribution for IDP's, displaced for a second time, returning to Krinding IDP camp, West Darfur, through SHF funding.
Credit: SORR



*In the event of a new or deteriorating emergency, an ERRM amount integrated as a contingency budget line within a previously allocated project can be accessed. All ERRM releases in 2021 used contingency lines in projects allocated in 2020. Hence, the ERRM released amount in 2021 are not part of the 2021 allocated amount. For more information, see page 15 of this report.

ALLOCATION BY TYPE *in US\$ million*



ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *in US\$ million*

S01 : Provide timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to crisis affected people to reduce mortality and morbidity.

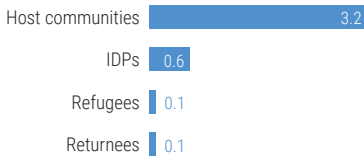
S02 Improve vulnerable people's access to livelihoods and life-sustaining basic services.

S03 Mitigate protection risks and respond to protection needs through humanitarian action.

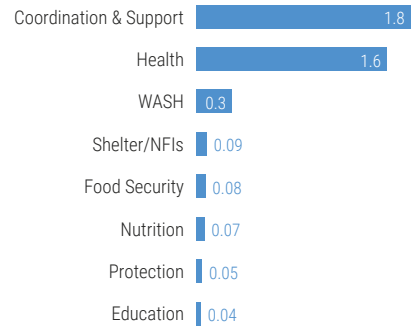
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS



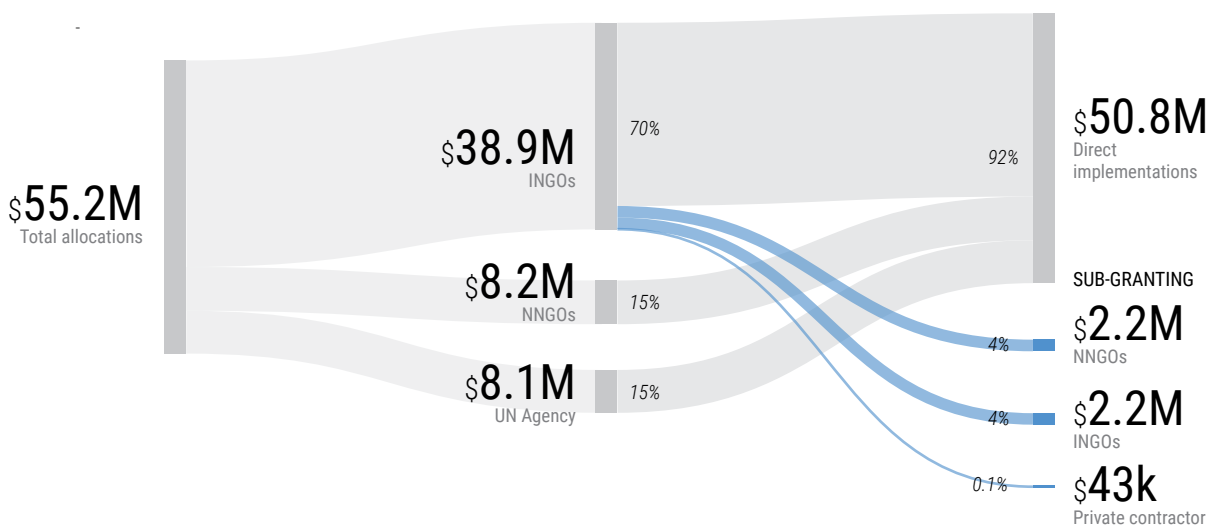
PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE



PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER



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



HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

PROMOTING LOCALIZATION

During 2021, SHF conducted two rounds of capacity assessments, which resulted in 15 new partners. Four of them were national NGOs. Out of 60 partners, 24 are now national NGO's. National NGO's are valuable partners of the SHF, as they operate in hard-to-reach areas, provide specific expertise and a thorough understanding of the needs of local communities with whom they have strong relationships. In 2021, the SHF has increased its direct funding to national NGOs from 9 per cent in 2020 to 15 per cent in 2021. When considering allocations through consortium and as sub-grantees and excluding the prepositioning grants, national NGOs received 22 per cent in 2021 compared with 14 per cent in 2020.

The SHF changed its allocation methods, which made possible an increase in direct funding to national NGOs. The Standard Allocation of 2021 included a reserve of 30 per cent to be allocated to national NGOs. As a result, 28 per cent of the Standard Allocation was directly allocated to national NGO's. When taking into consideration indirect funding as well, 34 per cent of the Standard Allocation amount was allocated to national NGO's. The new Reserve for Emergency allocation process now allows the selection of best-placed partners, through a consultative process at field level with sector focal points, before a proposal is submitted. Often, the best-placed partners are national NGOs which might not have submitted a proposal following a call for proposals or might not have been selected due to the quality of the proposal. The revised process now allows the SHF to support these selected national NGO's in their proposal writing.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

KEY PRINCIPLES FOR INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

Through partners and multi-sector needs assessments, the SHF facilitates the participation of affected people in all phases of the project cycle and empower communities to influence and determine their priorities. CBPFs promote organizational and collective feedback mechanisms across the humanitarian landscape to collect and act upon the

voices and expressed priorities of affected people across gender, age, disability status and other diversity factors. All people, including those with disabilities, should be able to access the collective feedback and complaint mechanisms.

Out of 81 projects allocated in 2021, all 31 Standard Allocation projects have output indicators on the number of people consulted before and during project implementation. The SHF made the partners accountable for the AAP plans mentioned in their proposal. Interim reports show that 8,000 people have been consulted for these projects. The Emergency reserve projects are not required to have these output indicators, though AAP approaches are integrated throughout the project. For example, most Reserve for Emergency projects are programmed based on multi-sector needs assessments. These assessments built for a large part on consultations with affected people.

Additionally, all SHF eligible implementing partners must have a PSEA policy at the organization level and commit to implementing the country joint framework for PSEA. Furthermore, SHF staff usually seek evidence from the implementing partners on their feedback and complaints mechanism during SHF monitoring visits. The monitoring team conducts focus group meetings to gather more information directly from people benefitting from the intervention.

Partners implementing Standard Allocation projects have been informed that in 2022 they will be requested to submit an ad-hoc report on implemented AAP and PSEA practices. Together with minimum standards and partner's best practices, these reports will be used to identify AAP best practices among its partners and set minimum, tangible and locally adapted requirements for future SHF projects.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection

SHF advocates for and support actions that promote the centrality of protection and aim to reduce and prevent the exposure of adults and children to risks and ensure respect for the rights of individuals by all responsible stakeholders. The SHF sets out protection as a priority in humanitarian assistance.

The SHF has made protection (general protection, child protection and GBV) and education (focus on Education in Emergencies) its priority sectors. The Standard Allocations of 2021 set aside 50

per cent of its total for these sectors. The Reserve for Emergencies revised process now allows to programme an area-based multi-sectoral response, where protection interventions are prioritized. The larger amount kept in the reserve allows the SHF to allocate a sizeable amount for specific protection intervention when responding to emergencies. As protection concerns peak in an emergency context, assuring sufficient funding for an emergency response, with specific allocations to protection interventions, maximizes the Fund's results.

The above has allowed SHF to allocate \$14.1 million, or 26 per cent of all its funding in 2021, to Protection and Education in Emergency interventions, giving a big stimulus to specialized protection interventions. SHF will maintain such amount over the next years to allow these sectors to mature in Sudan.

Addressing Gender Equality and Responding to Sexual- and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

SHF promotes gender equality and address SGBV, as part of OCHA's priority areas. In disasters and emergencies women and girls are typically amongst the most vulnerable and marginalized and can face increased vulnerabilities, including additional risks of SGBV.

As mentioned above, SHF ensures that gender is systematically considered in allocation strategies and funding decisions, with appropriate reflection on and increased visibility of the circumstances of women and girls when prioritized needs and response.

Including Persons with Disabilities

SHF supports people with disability and strengthen disability inclusion in all phases of the allocation cycle. People with disabilities are consulted at project level and the intersectionality of disability with other vulnerabilities is taken into consideration for the respective context of the response.

The SHF allows to address the large needs related to basic services in these areas, often for the first time in many years. SHF can use the expertise and know-how of OCHA's access officers to negotiate access with authorities and help with programming by conducting needs assessments and community consultations in these areas.

Focusing on robust, multi-sector emergency response to new or deteriorating emergencies

SHF allocated in 2021 over two-thirds of its funding to emergency response interventions. SHF's added value to the humanitarian response is its ability to allocate funding to its 60 SHF partners, which can be quickly mobilized to respond to new emergencies in any location across Sudan with specialized interventions. SHF's emergency response instruments - its Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism (ERRM), Reserve for Emergency projects and prepositioning of stock grants - allow for such a flexible and tailored response. As such, SHF is one of the main and fastest resources of funding to respond to emergency shocks in Sudan.

Empowering field-based humanitarian coordination systems

In 2021, SHF has revised its allocation process for its Emergency Reserve. It now allocates funding through a consultative bottom-up approach. Reserve for Emergency allocations are programmed upon initiative by the SHF, through consultations among sector focal points in the Area Inter-Sector Coordination Groups and OCHA sub-offices, at state level and the SHF and reviewed by sector coordinators. This results in a pro-active, area-based, multi-sectoral and multi-partner response reaching the people in greatest need. Furthermore, the targeting of localities in the Standard Allocation is reviewed at state level. This approach improves the quality of SHF's response and empowers field-based coordination systems and enhances their ownership over the humanitarian interventions.

CONTEXTUAL PROGRAMMING

Improving Humanitarian Access

SHF prioritizes programming in newly accessible areas. In 2021, almost \$10 million was allocated to areas that have, due to protracted conflict, seen little to no humanitarian assistance over the last decade.

SECTOR/CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS



8k community-members consulted during **programming and implementation**

WASH cluster received **highest proportion** of SHF funding, amounting to

\$14.8M



26%

of allocations were funding **Protection and Education** in Emergency interventions



SHF partners **responded** to emergencies in

33 locations across
16 states



34%

of the Standard Allocation was implemented by **national NGO's**, **19%** of all allocations were implemented by national NGO's



2/3rds

of all **allocations** **responded** to new or deteriorating emergencies



750k

IDPs have access to **7.5** liters of **drinking water** per day



Approximately

10k people received individual of group psychosocial support and general protection services

39k

people received shelter and non-food items for protection from weather elements and for safety



200k

heads of livestock treated or vaccinated as part of livelihoods support





Women fill their jerry cans from a water pump rehabilitated by IAS with SHF funding in Krinding camp, West Darfur.
Credit: OCHA/Dominiek Benoot

WATER POWER FOR WOMEN IN SUDAN

Raya Mohamed Ahmed Al-Taher is one of four women on a committee to manage a newly rehabilitated borehole in Al-Khushaim village, North Kordofan state.

“I am happy to be part of this committee,” said Raya. “I can now raise issues that affect women directly to the committee. It gives me a sense of accomplishment, because water is now easily accessible, and women have time to participate in other family activities.”

Committee Chairman Ahmed Abdallah Ragab said: “This is the first time women are participating in water resource management in our area.”

Before its rehabilitation, the borehole performed at only half capacity. As part of the project, Al Salam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development — a national non-governmental organization known locally as AORD — installed a solar power with funding from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

“In the past we used diesel to power the water pump and suffered serious water shortages when the pump broke down, or we had difficulties finding fuel during frequent fuel shortages,” says Ahmed. “This forced people to walk for more than 10 kms to fetch water from the nearest water source. We feared for their safety as they returned home late in the evenings, exposing them to possible insecurity.”

AORD selected Al-Khushaim village for the project because of the high incidence of waterborne diseases and other health hazards, following the 2020 floods that affected North Kordofan State’s five localities.

In addition to using solar energy, AORD installed a 20-barrel overhead storage tank and a new submersible pump. Water is now pumped at 20 barrels per hour, sufficient for the village population of more than 800 people and their livestock. It created two separate areas for people to fetch water and water livestock. The borehole area is now fully fenced to protect it from vandalism.

The new water committee charges 50 Sudan pounds (about US11 cents) per barrel of water compared with the pre-rehabilitation cost of 250 Sudan pounds (about 55 cents) per barrel. The committee uses the fees to maintain the pump, assuring sustainability.

AORD consulted with people extensively before starting the rehabilitation work. Ahmed says the water committee hopes to develop a water distribution network throughout the village to supply water to the health unit and the school.

He added: “In the end we thank Allah, and then we extend our thanks and appreciation to AORD and the donors of the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.”

Lessons learned and best practices

A new field-based, consultative emergency allocation process

In 2021, SHF revised its allocation process for its Emergency Reserve. It now allocates its funding through a consultative bottom-up approach. Reserve for Emergency allocations are programmed upon initiative by the SHF, through consultations between sector focal points in the Area Inter-Sector Coordination Groups and OCHA sub-offices, at state level and the SHF and reviewed by sector coordinators. Before the selected partners draft proposals, the case for funding is compiled by all partners together, increasing awareness of each other's plans and improving coordination among partners. The process results in a pro-active, area-based, multi-sectoral and multi-partner response reaching the people in greatest need².

The result of this reform has been substantial. Compared with 2020, emergency allocations doubled in funding, to two thirds of SHF's allocations in 2021. The frequency of the allocations increased significantly, and the funded interventions address the most urgent needs. Moreover, the increase of the amount to be kept in the reserve, from \$6 million to \$10 million allowed for more robust responses, with substantial amounts availed for protection interventions.

Furthermore, the targeting of localities in the Standard Allocation is reviewed at state level. This decentralized approach improves the quality of SHF's response and empowers field-based coordination systems and enhances the ownership of state-based actors over the humanitarian interventions. The consultative approach has substantially increased SHF's transparency of allocation decisions for partners.

An effective Rapid Response Mechanism

SHF's responsiveness to new or deteriorating emergencies was further supported by its Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism which uses budget contingency lines within projects under implementation (instead of processing a new grant, which is time consuming). As such, partners with project staff in the field, and which obtained already approvals from the

authorities to implement, were able to mount a response within days of the emergency event. These partners benefit from the community relations already created during the implementation of the project carrying the contingency line. The ERRM was initiated 11 times in eight states for \$2.6 million, targeting 167,000 people with the most urgent and life-saving services. For example, oxygen was procured for a COVID-19 isolation center in Khartoum during a new wave when funding was depleted, or water pumps in a village were rehabilitated which were destroyed during an intercommunal conflict.

A new Emergency Reserve instrument: the prepositioning of stock

Sometimes, the ERRM was followed up by a more comprehensive response through a Reserve for Emergency project, and further were supported by SHF's prepositioning of stock grants. Agencies manage the emergency instrument of the Reserve for Emergency modality. They can only release stock against this grant in response to a new or deteriorating emergency and should prioritize SHF partners. SHF's prepositioning of stock grants allow the ERRM and Reserve for Emergency Projects to achieve their full potential.

A data-driven, needs-based Standard Allocation

SHF has substantially altered its Standard Allocation approach. SHF now allocates funding per state instead of dividing the available amount over sector envelopes. The states receiving funding are defined through the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) data. All priority localities identified by the HNO were targeted. The state amounts were defined by the number of priority localities in the state, the number of People in Need (PIN numbers) for these localities. Also, the sectors to be targeted were identified through the severity levels given (in the HNO) for these sectors in the priority localities. Only proposals targeting the identified localities were eligible, and for an amount not more than was allocated to the state. This data-driven approach assured that SHF funded the most needed services in the most affected localities. A secondary effect is the increased relevance of data collection. Data definition and collection now directly impacts funding access.

²As mentioned in the highlighted achievement chapter, the consultative process also increases the likelihood for national NGOs, which might not have submitted a proposal following a call for proposals or might not have been selected due to the quality of the proposal, to be selected. The revised process now allows the SHF to support these selected national NGO's in their proposal writing.



CAFOD's visit to Fatima's okra and molokhia farm.
Credit: © CAFOD

TILTING THE SCALES ON FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS FOR WOMEN FARMERS

Fatima Hamad Saeed, a mother of five, smiles as she explains her path to owning a small grocery shop in Sudan's White Nile State. She achieved this in part through support from a project implemented by the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), with support from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

"We ate all our seed reserves, and I was worried that we would not be able to plant our fields in 2021 because we had no seeds," says Fatima, who is head of the household. She explained that although she knew the negative consequences of eating the remaining seeds, her only other option was starvation.

Fortunately, things improved for Fatima and her family when they were one of 2,000 vulnerable households selected to receive seed vouchers from CAFOD, working through its national NGO partner Global Aid Hand (GAH). The vouchers, worth SDG4,100 (approximately US\$9 at the time), were for use at a seeds fair that brought major seed suppliers to the El Salam locality in White Nile State. The approach, referred to as Diversity in Nutrition and Enhanced Resilience, or DiNER, stimulated local seed markets, as the traders were from the same locality.

The households were able to choose from a wide variety of seeds. Fatima used her vouchers to buy cucumber, okra and molokhia (jute mallow vegetable). At the end of the cropping season, she sold her produce at the local market and earned more than SDG60,000 (approximately \$133), enough to establish a small grocery shop in her village. She now sells sugar, coffee, flour, onions, oil, spices, sweets and biscuits.

Fatima explains: "Through the support of this project, my life has changed from being a housewife who was worried about how my family would get the next meal, to a small business owner with an income that supports my family." She supports people in her village by allowing them to take items on loan from her grocery shop and pay when they have money.

CAFOD Programme Manager Yonathan Samuel Qama says their partnership with GAH enabled them to reach 2,000 food-insecure households with high-yielding improved seeds, contributing to improved crop productivity and increased livelihoods opportunities in four villages in the El Salam locality. The project targeted women-headed households, people living with disabilities, or families with elderly people without a reliable income source.

In addition to the seeds, CAFOD offered trainings and technical advice in crop management and veterinary services, such as livestock vaccination and treatment. The DiNER project established saving-and-lending committees and cash-for-work interventions related to flood preparation.



Fatima in her small shop.
Credit: © CAFOD

Fund performance

The SHF 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

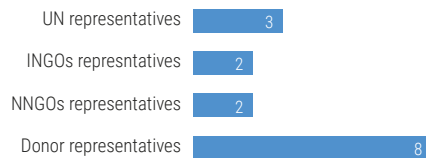
A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of SHF stakeholders.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Target

Twelve members excluding the HC (Chair) and OCHA, with equal representation among UN, NGO (including both INGO and NNGO) and donor constituencies.

Results

Medium Score: Each stakeholder's type (donors, INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies) had representation.

Analysis and follow-up

The AB has the three core stakeholders represented: donors, implementing partners and UN agencies. Donors are overrepresented. All donors with a representation in Sudan were invited to the AB meetings. Even though this assured engagement of donors, a decision was made at the end of the year to revise membership in line with guidelines. New members were elected in February 2022, in line with guidelines.

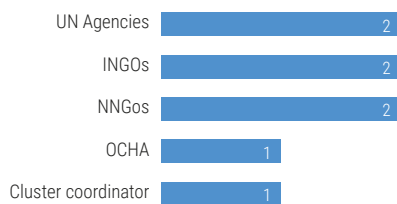
Four meetings were held in 2021. Despite the movement restrictions due to COVID-19, all constituencies actively engaged in the Advisory Board, via remote meetings and bilateral communications throughout the year. The SHF will continue the annual rotation of the donor representatives in the second half of the year. Appropriate gender balance among the AB members will continue to be encouraged for each stakeholder constituency. The AB terms of reference will be rolled-out in the first quarter of 2022.

2

INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and sector representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES



Target

A diverse and balanced representation among UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs, and SHF participation are maintained in review of project proposals.

Results

Very High Score: The review committees had overall equitable representation.

Analysis and follow-up

While the sector review committees continued to have a balanced representation, SHF has made progress to make the RfE allocations equally inclusive. In 2021, the RfE projects were allocated through a consultative approach, led by the OCHA sub-office in the state, with state-level sector focal points. These committees selected the best-placed partner(s) for their identified interventions. After these meetings, sector focal points reported back to their sector partners. Partners concerned about the selection, can contact SHF, which examines whether the selection should be re-considered. The RfE allocation process is thus more transparent, inclusive, and fair, where partners are selected based on presence in the targeted localities, expertise in the required interventions, performance in the state and participation at state sector meetings. Furthermore, the revised process has strengthened the state coordination system. SHF believes that this allocation system has allowed for improved emergency response, which are now area-based and multi-sectoral, implemented by the best-placed partners in the field.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

Target

Leveraging the comparative advantage of the best placed actors by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

Results

High Score: SHF has allocated 15 per cent of its allocations to Agencies, 66 per cent to INGO's and 19 per cent to NNGO's (direct and indirect funding). Of the Standard Allocation, 34 per cent of funding went to NNGO's. Analysis and follow-up

Analysis and follow-up

SHF has increased considerably its allocations to NGO's in general and NNGO's in particular. Funding to Agencies was only considered when no NGO's were able to implement, or where Agencies had a considerable added value. SHF has allocated funding to Agencies for the prepositioning of stock and the multi-sector needs assessment, bringing

the proportion allocated to Agencies to 15 per cent, down from 31 per cent the previous year. Direct funding to NNGO's went up from 9 per cent in 2020 to 15 per cent in 2021, leaving 70 per cent to INGO's, compared with 60 per cent in 2020. When counting allocations through consortium and as sub-grantees and excluding the prepositioning grants, national NGOs received 22 per cent in 2021 compared with 14 per cent in 2020. This is three per cent short of the Grand Bargain ambition of 25 per cent.

While partners were selected for the Standard Allocation through a comparative assessment of the submitted proposals, the Reserve for Emergency proposals were selected based on their operational readiness in the emergency-affected area, their ability to respond to the needs, its reputation in terms of quality of implementation in the state and the level of participation in the coordination systems at state level.

4

INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

Resources are invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

Orientation sessions and refresher training for NGO partners on effective use of the grant management system (GMS) and Financial Tracking System (FTS), eligibility process, fraud management, visibility requirements and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

Results

Very High Score: SHF conducted 11 trainings, including the ones in the target. Other trainings

were held, following gaps identified in partners' performance. Furthermore, SHF holds often one-to-one meetings with new key staff of partners strategy. The HFU conducted the following training targeting all partners.

Analysis and follow-up

SHF started to revise its current training portfolio to be more streamlined, better quality, and more pertinent. Trainings such as 'how to draft a budget' and 'RfE and ERRM processes' were added to speed up processes and improve the timeliness of the response. Furthermore, SHF has drafted several guidance notes on specific topics, all available on a revised website. Over 450 partner staff were trained in 2021. SHF will continue to draft guidance notes, develop trainings and provide coaching sessions with NNGO's during proposal writing.

TRAININGS



11

trainings



46

organizations trained



79

total people trained from NNGOs



2

trainings for women-led organizations

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

5

INCLUSIVE RESPONSE

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

All SHF-funded projects ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) as part of the implementation. All monitoring instances include beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation.

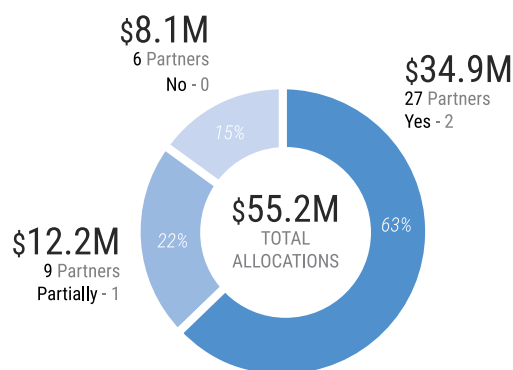
Results

All Standard Allocation projects were required to include a plan to ensure AAP as a project component and report against it. They have output indicators in terms of consultation before and during project implementation. Partners reported to have consulted 3000 people before the design of the project and 5000 people during implementation.

Analysis and follow-up

Out of 81 projects allocated in 2021, all 31 Standard Allocation projects have output indicators regarding the number of people consulted before and during project implementation. The SHF made the partners accountable for the AAP plans mentioned in their proposal. Interim reports show that 8,000 people were consulted for these projects. The Emergency reserve projects are not required to have these output indicators, even though AAP approaches are integrated throughout the project. For example, most Reserve for Emergency projects are programmed based on multi-sector needs assessments. The grants concerning the multi-sector needs assessment for Sudan and prepositioning of stock, for a value of around \$8.1M, did not include provisions to AAP.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



2 The project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
 1 The project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
 0 The project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiary

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

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target

Cash as a response modality is operationally considered and strategically prioritized by clusters and partners, where appropriate.

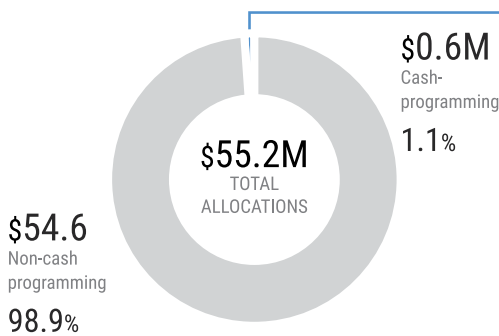
Results

Medium Score: In 2021, three projects included a cash programming component (all are sector-specific with cash programming objectives) for a combined amount of \$596,100 representing 1.1 per cent of total allocations made in 2021..

Analysis and follow-up

Cash programmes continue to be prioritized, and considered by sectors, but due to limitations in the operational environment, not often used. Only 0.7 per cent of all funding was used for cash distributions. Because most allocations respond to new or deteriorating emergencies and/or in remote places, the required items might not always be available for purchase and markets might be closed. Or, because of the high influx of displaced people, quantities might not be enough, which could lead to prices inflation, affecting host communities and displaced people. It is not always clear whether large cash distributions in precarious environments might negatively power dynamics or will cause protection concerns within communities. Cash distributions work well in operations targeting few people or targeting people where large, well-stocked markets are accessible. In such environments, SHF will reconsider cash distributions

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



7

FLEXIBLE OPERATION

CBPF Funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

Target

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services.

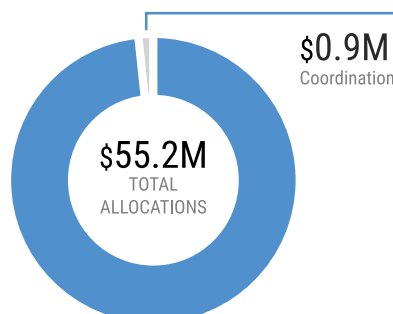
Results

Low score: In 2020, the SHF allocated \$836,000 to IOM for a nationwide multi-sector needs assessment to inform the HNO and HRP processes. Allocations to UNDSS (security management) and UNOPS (complaint mechanism) were not retained by the Advisory Board.

Analysis and follow-up

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) grant was the only project supporting the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response that was presented to the SHF for funding in 2021. The MSNA was deemed necessary as it provided humanitarian primary data on multi-sector humanitarian needs and gaps throughout Sudan. The information collected was used by sectors in Sudan to analyze humanitarian needs across the country and supported cross-sectoral understanding of the humanitarian context. It was later used to develop the evidence-based Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and later the HRP. SHF remains available to support the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

8

FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP's and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

Target

At least 50 per cent of the total funds are allocated through Standard Allocation(s) and 50 per cent of the available funds are allocated through Reserve Allocation(s) to respond to changes in the humanitarian context.

Results

Very high score: SHF allocated over 65 per cent of its allocations to new or deteriorating emergencies and newly accessible areas, through the Reserve for Emergency instruments (prepositioning of stock, ERRM and new RfE grants). Its Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism was available in 13 states throughout 2021. Finally, SHF invested \$7.1 million to pre-position stock, 12 per cent of the allocations. Of the ten allocations, nine concerned the Reserve for Emergencies. One Standard Allocation was processed in 2021

Analysis and follow-up

SHF diversified its allocation instruments and made them more flexible. In 2021, SHF has responded flexibly and effectively to 19 emergencies and 3 newly accessible areas.

Stock prepositioning has been added the Reserve for Emergencies portfolio. This provides funding to agencies to procure and store essential, pre-defined items which can only be distributed if there are new or deteriorating emergencies. The instrument complements the ERRM and the RfE projects to be more effective. The allocation process of Reserve for Emergency grants as revised and piloted as well. Now, new grants are allocated through a consultative approach including all sector focal points and the OCHA sub-office at state level, leading to a multi-sectoral, area-based, multi-partner response. In 2021, RfE's responded to 14 emergency shocks. ERRM's are essential to ensure a quick response, often making the bridge between the emergency event and a larger response through a RfE project, or by other actors, and was used 11 times in 2021.

The reserve is kept at \$10 million to be able to respond robustly to new emergencies and to include protection interventions.

ALLOCATION
BY MODALITY



\$ 19M

Standard allocations

34%



\$ 36.2M

Reserve allocations

66%

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

9

FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Target

Project revision requests are processed to respond to shifting/ emerging operational needs.

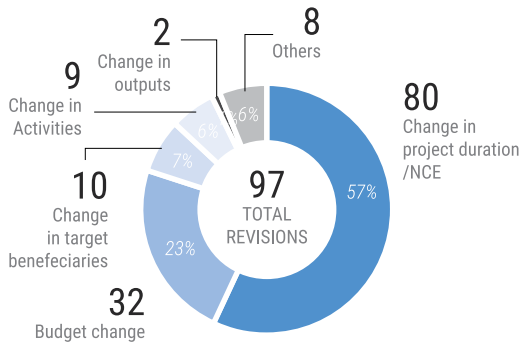
Results

Medium score: In 2021, 67 projects submitted 97 revision requests, concerning 141 topics. Of these, 8 projects took longer than 70 days. Excluding these outliers, the average processing time was 31 days. In 2020, 176 requests were processed within an average of 15 working days.

Analysis and follow-up

Of the 141 revisions requested, 80 concerned a non-cost extension, 32 a budget revision of which 11 to allow an ERRM top-up, 10 change in targets and 9 change in activities. The high number of non-cost extensions is due to the difficult working environment, often challenged because of access issues. Furthermore, high inflation caused delays in procurement. Also, the unification of the exchange rate created savings which allowed to continue some interventions which were addressing continued humanitarian needs. The unification explains the high amount of budget revisions.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2021



In 2022, the SHF will encourage implementing partners to include contingency measures on predictable implementation challenges to have a realistic timeframe. This should reduce the number of NCE requests without extraneous circumstances, such as a pandemic or other crisis beyond their control. SHF will continue to work with partners to strengthen understanding and compliance with procedures and guidelines for project revision.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

10

TIMELY ALLOCATION

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

Standard Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 30 days on average. Reserve Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 20 days on average.

Results

Low score: The average time to finalize a Standard Allocation Grant Agreement took 107 working days. The Reserve process took on average 31 working days.

Analysis and follow-up

The process for SA took longer than planned due to several factors. The many proposals received (100) resulted in review committees requiring longer time for the revision. The process saw delays due to overlap with the flood response period. Projects that took a longer revision were subsequently delayed by the effects of the military takeover due to communication issues. Covid 19 meant that revisions still had to be done remotely.

Although the SHF succeeded to process some RfE grants in fewer than 3 weeks, many proposals took longer. Some delays were caused by slow revision of proposals. Others were delayed because interventions had to be adapted due to changing needs on the ground or because needs assessments were delayed due to access issues. Hence, the longer time taken is often an example of SHF's flexibility adapting to the reality on the ground.

SHF will use a new, tightened approach to conduct the technical revision, with a clear time schedule set out at the beginning of the revision process. This should reduce the revision time substantially.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING

Milestones	Category	2019	2020	2021
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	25	81	107
	Reserve Allocations	21	31	31

11

TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS

Payments are processed without delay

Target

10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

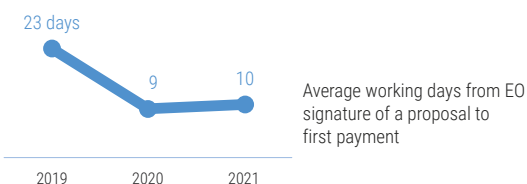
Results

Medium score: The average time for disbursements was 10 working days

Analysis and follow-up

The target of 10 working days maximum period was met.

AVERAGE OF WORKING DAYS FROM EO SIGNATURE OF A PROPOSAL TO FIRST PAYMENT



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

12

TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target

Two thirds of annual contributions committed and paid before the end of the first half of the year.

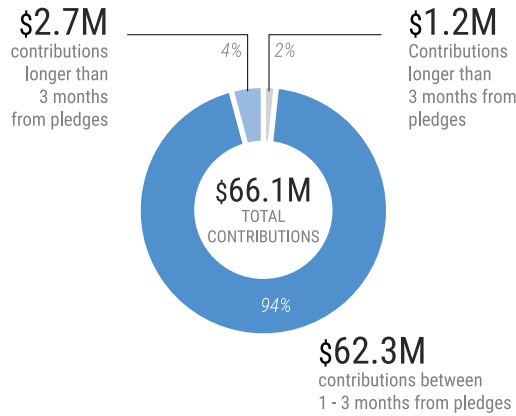
Results

Medium score: Only 50 per cent of donor contributions were received before July 2021. In December, SHF received 43 per cent of its contributions for the year.

Analysis and follow-up

The late communication of pledges and the late contributions affected SHF considerably, particularly the Standard Allocation which could only be launched once clarity on the funding outlook for the year was more certain. Also, the amount set for the Standard Allocation was moderate due to the remaining uncertainty of funding in 2022. SHF will continue to advise donors to make their funding intentions known on time and to frontload the SHF earlier in the year for a more predictable response.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



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 transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

13

EFFICIENT SCALE

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

Target

15 per cent of HRP funding received the year before.

Results

Medium score: In 2021, SHF received \$66.15 million in contributions, accounting for 12 per cent of the HRP funding received in 2020 (excluding food).

Analysis and follow-up

In 2021, donor contributions, compared with 2020, decreased with \$9.35 million, or 9 per cent, to \$66.15 million. When excluding contributions directed to food, SHF contributions accounted for 12 per cent of the HRP. The SHF team will continue to advocate with donors to mobilize more resources to achieve the aspirational target of 15 per cent of the funded requirements to support the HRP. This would account for \$75.3 million in 2022.

14

EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities.

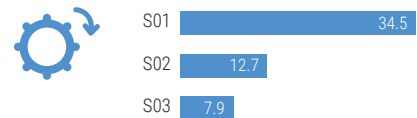
Results

Very high score: In 2021, all SHF projects in 2021 were strategically linked to the 2021 HRP, as per project log frame.

Analysis and follow-up

SHF will continue funding projects within HRP objectives.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



S01: Provide timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to crisis affected people to reduce mortality and morbidity.
 S02: Improve vulnerable people's access to livelihoods and life-sustaining basic services.
 S03 Mitigate protection risks and respond to protection needs through humanitarian action.

15

EFFICIENT COVERAGE

CBPF funding effectively assisted people in need.

Target

SHF collectively prioritized life-saving humanitarian needs and assisted identified as most vulnerable and at risk.

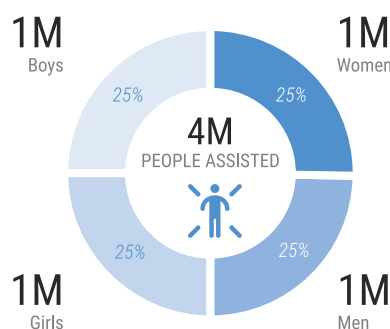
Results

High score: In 2021, 3,987,140 out of 4,262,342 beneficiaries were reported as reached, (94 per cent).

Analysis and follow-up

The projects that submitted their final reports in 2021 reported that 94 per cent of the targeted population was reached. Most of the underachievement is related to two COVID-19 projects which projected in their proposals, submitted in 2020, a substantially larger number of COVID-19 cases than what actually happened in 2021.

PEOPLE ASSISTED



in million of person

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

16

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

SFU operations cost (cost-plan) accounts for less than 5 per cent of overall use of funds (allocations + operations costs).

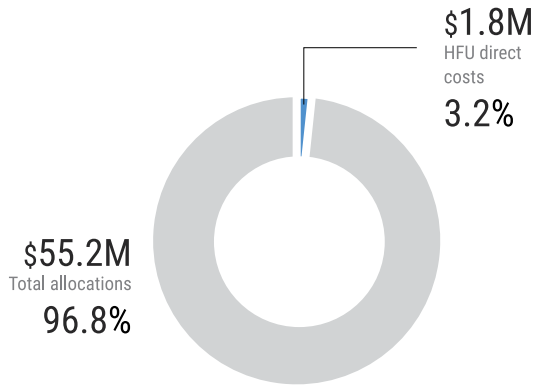
Results

Very high score: SHF direct operations costs (\$1.8 million) accounted for 3.2 per cent of the total value of donor contributions to the Fund in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

The SHF direct operational budget allocated was \$2,481,781. The actual expenditure was only USD 1,796,487.00. While the budget accounted for 4.4 per cent of use of funds in 2021, the expenditure in 2021 accounted only for 3.2 per cent of the overall use of funds.

HFU EXPENDITURE
AGAINST TOTAL
ALLOCATIONS



17

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

Operational Manual is updated based on the latest version of Global CBPF Guidelines by the end Q1. Annual report and allocation papers fully compliant with global guidance documents.

Results

This target was not operationalized, instead new RfE processes were piloted which will be included in the 2023 revision.

Analysis and follow-up

N/A.

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

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of risk management pillars.

Results

High score: SHF reached 81 per cent compliance with operational modalities.

Analysis and follow-up

Combined, SHF achieved an operational modality compliance rate of 81 per cent, with audits, reports and monitoring at 90 per cent completion, but spot checks at 38 per cent.

The underachievement in field monitoring has two reasons. Out of the 78 projects that ended in 2021, 70 were monitored. Out of the 8 projects not monitored, 7 were managed by Agencies. Four of these concerned the prepositioning of stock, one was related to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, one on the polio vaccination and one on livestock vaccination. Monitoring visits for these projects were assessed not to provide added value, were difficult to monitor due to the type of activity or were too short in duration to monitor. The latter was also the reason not to visit an emergency project of \$250,000 implemented by an INGO.

While all but one final report has been received, delays in replying to comments by partners, consequently delaying the closure of the reports, explain the underachievement here. SHF expects to receive and approve all remaining reports in 2022.

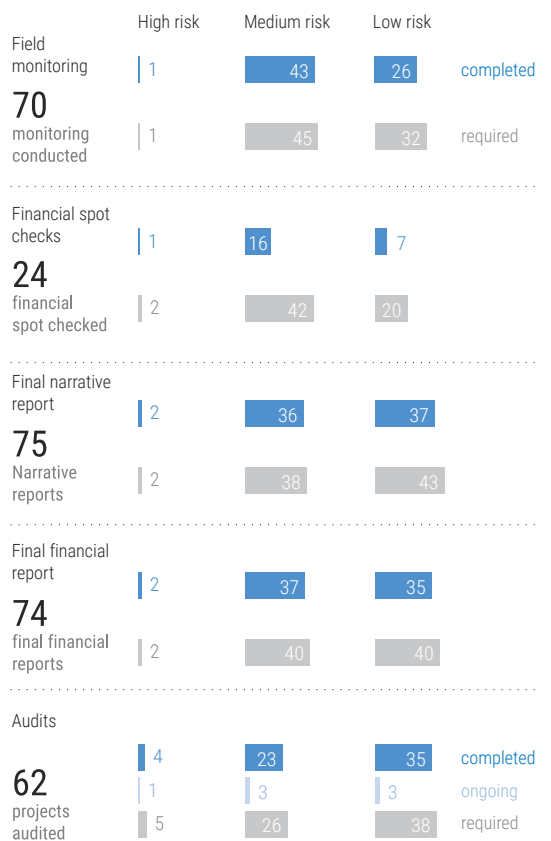
The audit target will be achieved at 100 per cent ones SHF will include the delayed projects in its first audit cycle managed by SHF.

In the second quarter of 2021, SHF has completed recruitment for its finance section, which is taking over the work from UNDP as managing agent and started financial spot-check practices as per the operational modality for 2020 projects onwards.

Hence the increase when comparing to 2019 projects. However, full compliance was challenged due to spot checks starting only in the third quarter of 2021 and due to challenges related to Covid 19 and the military takeover. In 2022, with a finance section fully operational, SHF will target to achieve the full 100 per cent in spot checks.

Considering the remaining actions for reporting and audits will be completed in 2022, and only two projects ought to have been monitored out of the 8 missing visits, final completion rate is expected to be at 89 per cent.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

19

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS

Target

100 per cent completion of all required capacity assessments of SHF partners as per CBPF global guidelines.

Results

Very high score : In 2021, no SHF eligible partners required a new capacity assessment. Out of 43 new applicants, 39 applications were fully processed, or 93 per cent.

Analysis and follow-up

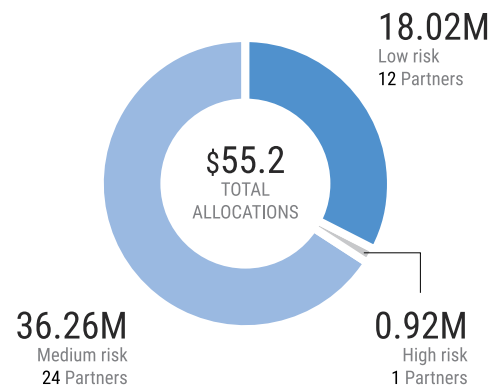
In 2021, no SHF partners required a new capacity assessment.

During 2021, SHF organized two rounds of capacity assessments, totaling 44 assessments. During the first semester of 2021, SHF processed capacity assessments of 21 NGO's which were all new applicants. Eight, of which one a national NGO, completed this first capacity round. The 13 other potential partners, all of them national NGO's, were advised to improve their financial and human resources systems and to provide all required documentation and reapply after six months.

In the second half of the year, SHF started to process a new group of 23 NGO applications, 16 were new applicants and seven were re-applying NGO's. The process was finalized for 18 applicants in March 2022, so that new partners could participate in the 2022 Standard Allocation. Seven applications were successful, among them 4 NNGOs.

In total, in 2021, 17 new partners were accepted, of which 5 are national NGO's. One partner was de-registered. Of the 60 SHF eligible partners, 12 are classified as low-risk, 30 medium-risk and 18 are high-risk partners. SHF will conduct a new round of capacity assessments in the second half of 2022.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

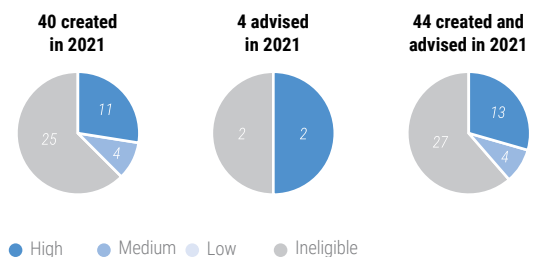


UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED

44 new capacity assessments conducted during the year



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2021

2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2021, regardless of what year it was created

3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2021

PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

20

RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING

*Appropriate oversight
and assurances
of funding is
administered through
CBPFs.*

Target

Full compliance with global CBPFs and SHF standard operating procedure (SoP) on fraud management.

Results

Very high score: All potential aid diversions or fraud cases are addressed according to CBPF SoPs on fraud management. However, in 2021, the fund did not receive any reports of suspected fraud concerning a project funded by SHF.

Analysis and follow-up

The limited number of fraud reports could be attributed to the proper application of finance management protocols by SHF implementing partners (IPs). The finance section of the SHF has conducted 36 of the planned 67 financial spot checks on projects which started in 2021. The remaining spot checks will be done during the implementation period in 2022. Partners were given feedback on the findings of the spot checks immediately after the assessment through meetings at the IPs premises. Additionally, implementing partners were trained on fraud reporting protocols and encouraged to report to the SHF, should they have any suspected fraud incidents.

In 2022, SHF will recruit a dedicated risk and compliance staff member to strengthen SHF's fraud management. Focus will be on providing training and coaching of partners and participating in spot checks and monitoring visits to identify areas vulnerable to fraud. In 2022, SHF will, after taking over the management agent role of UNDP in January 2020, manage the audits of projects that started that year.



Amira and her child posing in front of her new house constructed with materials donated by Alight with the support of the SHF.
Credit: Alight

RAPID SHELTER RESPONSE FOR BURNT HOMES

Fire swept through the Dar-Asalam Camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Gereida locality, South Darfur, Sudan, on 11 April 2021. Amira Mohamed Omer lost everything but was lucky to survive the fire incident with her husband and five children.

After the fire, she braced herself to rebuild her life once again, having been displaced from her home in South Darfur, Eidan Village, due to violence in 2006.

Her neighbor allowed the family to stay with her for a while. Amira and her husband started to build a temporary shelter using locally available materials. She adds that, “the new shelter did not offer her family security or dignity”.

“Thanks to the Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism (ERRM) contingency line from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF), Alight was able to rapidly distribute to Amira and another 999 families critical life sustaining support in the early days of the fire tragedy,” says Heidi Diedrich, Alight Country Director. “The support included distributing emergency shelter materials and essential non-food items, such as jerry cans, soap, and other personal hygiene supplies.”

Amira and her family received ready-made shelter materials, from which they built a more suitable house in the IDPs camp. This assistance enabled them to resume daily life activities a few weeks after the fire.

The April 2021 fire affected seven adjacent IDP gathering sites, killed three people, and destroyed 1,000 houses. The affected people lived in the open without protection from weather elements or moved into schools and other public buildings. A few, like Amira moved in with neighbors. Amira and the other IDPs in Dar-Asalam Camp are among the three million internally displaced people across Sudan.

Cooking in makeshift shelters often fire outbreaks in camps, especially during the November to May dry season. They are devastating for people, as they are already vulnerable, having lost most of their property during previous displacements.

“Responding to such critical events requires cooperation among many partners, including the community and its community leaders, the local government, the Humanitarian Aid Commission Representative (HAC), and other implementing partners to ensure that relevant support reaches those most in need. The SHF emergency allocation process supports the required consultations” says Diedrich. “We are grateful for the collaboration and coordination of all who supported this emergency response.”

Amira looked beyond the immediate needs: “We wish for peace so that we can go back to farming our land. Most women here have no work - we need to find ways for people to work and earn a living. We want to return to our homes, to our farming, and to care for our families like we did before the conflict.”

Annexes

- Annex A Accronyms & abbreviations
- Annex B Reference Map
- Annex C SHF Advisory Board
- Annex D Allocations by recipient organizations

ANNEX A

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	KPHF	Kuwaiti Patients Helping Fund
ALIGHT	ALIGHT	MC	Mercy Corps
AMVO	Almanar Voluntary Organization	MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
AORD	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	NADA	Nada Elazhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	NFI	Non-food items
CIS	Care International Sudan	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	NINGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CW	Concern Worldwide	PA	Practical Action
DCA	Danish Church Aid	PLAN	Plan International
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	RFE	Reserve for Emergencies
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	RI	Relief International
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	SC	Save the Children
ERRM	Emergency Rapid Response Mechanism	SHF	Sudan Humanitarian Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SORR	Sudanese Organization for Relief & Recovery
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	SP	Samaritan Purse
FPDO	Friends of Peace and Development Organization	UK	United Kingdom
GAH	Global Aid Hand	UN	United Nations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GMS	Grant Management System	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
GOAL	GOAL	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IAS	International Aid Services	VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Germany)
IDPS	Internally displaced persons	WHH	WHH (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe)
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration	WR	World Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WVS	World Vision Sudan
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group		
JASMAR	Jasmar Human Security Organization		

ANNEX B

SHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
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Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
INGO	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
INGO	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
NNGO	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (AORD)
NNGO	Nada Elazhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development (NADA)
UN	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UN	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Donors	All donors based in Sudan – Canada, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, United States of America,
Observer	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
SHF/OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ANNEX C

REFERENCE MAP

SUDAN



Map Sources: UNCS, SIM, Natural Earth.

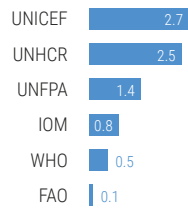
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Map created in Jan 2012.

ANNEX D

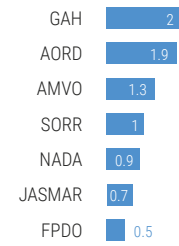
ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

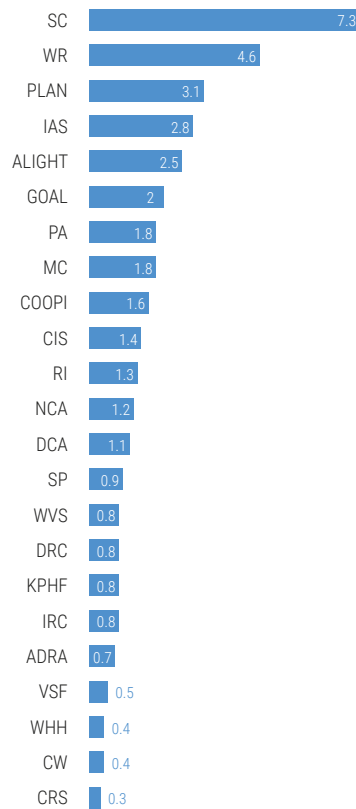
United Nations 8.1 15%



National NGO 8.2 15%



International NGO 38.9 70%



See Annex D for acronyms

SHF

Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

UNOCHA.ORG/SUDAN/ABOUT-SUDAN-HF

UNOCHA.ORG/SUDAN

GMS.UNOCHA.ORG

FTS.UNOCHA.ORG

SOCIAL MEDIA

 [@SHF_SUDAN](https://twitter.com/SHF_SUDAN) | [@UNOCHA](https://twitter.com/UNOCHA)

 FACEBOOK.COM/UNOCHA