



SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



SHF

Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

THE SHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019



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 <https://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.

For additional information, please contact:

Sudan Humanitarian Fund
shfsudan@un.org

Front Cover

Internally displaced person (IDP) from Darfur.

Credit: UNAMID

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

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FOREWORD



I am pleased to share with you the Annual Report for the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) for 2019. This report contains information on the performance of the SHF, allocations, results achieved by the implementing partners, and news from the fund.

Last year, humanitarian actors reported improved access for both affected people and aid workers due to a decrease in conflict. There were fewer restrictions on movement although access challenges do persist for some of the NGO partners; full access has not been achieved all over Sudan. Meanwhile, national food production improved due to above normal rainfall. The severity of water borne diseases outbreaks was offset by early action in cholera vaccination and improved water sources in areas where the disease is prevalent. The high amount of rainfall was also beneficial in recharging water sources and regenerating pasture – both positive developments for pastoralists.

However, it was also a period of unprecedented economic challenges and political changes. Across Sudan, about 9.3 million people require humanitarian support in 2020. This includes an estimated 1.8 million IDPs, most of whom have been living in protracted displacement and do not have access to durable solutions. Because of the fragile economy, more people are unable to meet their basic needs, as high inflation continues to erode households' purchasing power. The economic crisis has overwhelmed already-weak public services, further deepening humanitarian need in the central and eastern parts of Sudan, where humanitarian partners have a limited presence.

In 2019, the SHF continued to encourage its partners to use a consortium approach in implementing projects where partners who were best placed in terms of capacity and presence, came together to simultaneously implement activities in various sectors at the same geographical location. This approach has been proven to enhance impact of the interventions recognizing that most sector interventions are inter-dependent.

I have enabled the SHF to incorporate anticipatory action within the standard allocation by pre-approving a maximum of US\$200,000 per state to an NGO with low risk level to be drawn upon to initiate response to a time sensitive emergency as the humanitarian community raises resources to continue the response. This modality was tested during the chikungunya disease outbreak and was lauded for the quick and user-friendly system of disbursing early funds. The Standard Allocation and Reserve for Emergencies continue to play a key role as the primary allocation modalities available to the SHF partners.

In preparation of OCHA assuming the role of the Managing Agent of the SHF from UNDP in 2020, OCHA undertook a comprehensive capacity assessment of all its eligible partners and assigned new risk levels that were commensurate with the capacity and past SHF project implementation performance. I am happy to inform you that all the 43 NGO partners passed the assessment and continue to be eligible to receive SHF funding

I take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and Norway for their generous contributions. Many of the donors provided funds multiple times, in response to the increasing humanitarian needs. In the course of 2019, the SHF received 26 per cent more funding compared to 2018 and marked the highest year of contributions in the last five years. As a result, the SHF fund contributed 10 per cent of the funded requirements of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan for Sudan in 2019.

Allocations from the SHF were jointly processed with CERF grants of \$43 million maximizing complementarity of the two funding sources. I am grateful to note that many contributing donors heeded my call to increase grants through the SHF to facilitate the fund to meet its objectives of providing predictable and reliable funding to the implementing partners.

All indicators point to an increase in humanitarian needs in 2020. The SHF will continue to support immediate needs through emergency, life-saving assistance and will also support small scale resilience building interventions fostering self-reliance of those most vulnerable and their communities as a pre-emptive action to reduce number of people continuing to rely on humanitarian assistance over a long period of time.

For 2020, the SHF has set a funding target of 15 per cent of 2019's HRP funded requirements, which is approximately \$90m.

It is my sincere hope that the international community will continue to provide adequate and timely contributions to the SHF to enable it to support principled humanitarian action for the most vulnerable people in Sudan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gwi Yeop Son'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

GWI YEOP SON
Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan

“

The SHF keeps proving itself to be the most nimble way to get funds to frontline responders

”

- GWI YEOP SON -

Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan

Displaced woman collect millet they had stored underground in Khor Abeche, South Darfur.
Credit: UNAMID



SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Sudan Humanitarian Fund during the 2019 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2019 attributed to allocations granted in 2019 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 - 31 January 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2019 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

In August 2019, a transitional government was formed with a 39-month mandate following months of civil unrest that was partly fueled by a deepening economic crisis, and which saw the removal of the previous longstanding regime. Cash and fuel shortages negatively impacted people in need as well as the ability of humanitarian aid workers to deliver assistance. The transitional government prioritized peace and ending the economic crisis, priorities that are closely linked with the drivers of humanitarian needs in the country. Sudan has a protracted humanitarian situation due to a combination of factors such as large scale internal displacement as a result of protracted conflict, and lack of investment in social services like health care, education and water and sanitation.

Despite the opportunities opened by the political transition, the deepening economic crisis – with high prices for food and other key goods - and lack of durable solutions for 1.87 million people living in displacement meant that more people required humanitarian assistance. By the second half of 2019, it became apparent that a growing number of people in areas outside the conflict zones of the Darfur states, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, such as the Red Sea, Gedaref, Kassala, and Gezira, as well as in urban centres, including Khartoum, required humanitarian assistance.

Improved Humanitarian Access

In the past three years, there had been some improvements in the humanitarian access environment, but this was accelerated by the transitional government. The government reduced travel restrictions on internal movement of aid workers and committed to allowing humanitarian access across the entire country. In October 2019, the requirement for travel permits to access conflict-affected areas in parts of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Jebel Marra in Darfur was lifted. This resulted in faster approvals for travel. As a result of improving access, aid agencies were able to reach and aid vulnerable people in parts of Jebel Marra that are not under the control of the government, and which had not been reached in several years. In addition, engagement with both factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement - North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile resulted in several high-profile missions, including the visit by the global head of WFP, to those areas and the delivery of

humanitarian assistance. However, many NGOs continue to have challenges in some geographical areas. In addition, parts of Jebel Marra, South Kordofan and Blue Nile that are not under government control cannot be accessed from within Sudan.

Economic crisis and shortage of essential commodities

High inflation was a major driver of vulnerability in 2019. The inflation rate increased from 44 per cent in February 2019 to 61 per cent in November 2019, though notably lower than in December 2018 when it was 73 per cent. Throughout the year, food, fuel, and other basic commodities prices increased consistently. Despite the gains brought about by adequate rainfall in the country, approximately 90 per cent of IDPs and refugee households, as well as 58 per cent of host population, could not afford their daily food basket. Rising food prices exacerbated already-high levels of malnutrition, with almost 2.4 million acutely malnourished children across the country.

Limited access to cash for implementing projects caused delays in some of the interventions. The effects were more evident in remote areas with inadequate or no formal banking system. As cash shortages affected most of the country in the first half of the year, suppliers became increasingly reluctant to accept bank transfers or cheques. In some instances, cash shortages impacted procurement, cash distribution to cash programming beneficiaries and other operational costs.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2019



The country received above normal rainfall in almost all parts of the country during 2019, with the season continuing throughout October instead of ending in September. While the extra rain was good for agriculture and regeneration of pasture and water sources, it resulted in flash floods affecting more than 426,000 people—almost twice the number of people affected by floods in 2018. The government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and partners reported that 17 of 18 states and the Abyei area were affected. HAC also reported that 49,535 homes were destroyed, and 35,725 others damaged. The most affected states were White Nile State with 147,240 people affected, Kassala (40,435 people), Khartoum (32,060 people), West Kordofan (28,215 people) and North Darfur (22,740 people). Overflowing riverbanks had significant impact in Khartoum, Gezira, Sennar and White Nile states. Additionally, some crops rotted because of water logging and others that were ready for harvest were lost due to continuation of the rains into the early harvest season.

Deteriorating health system

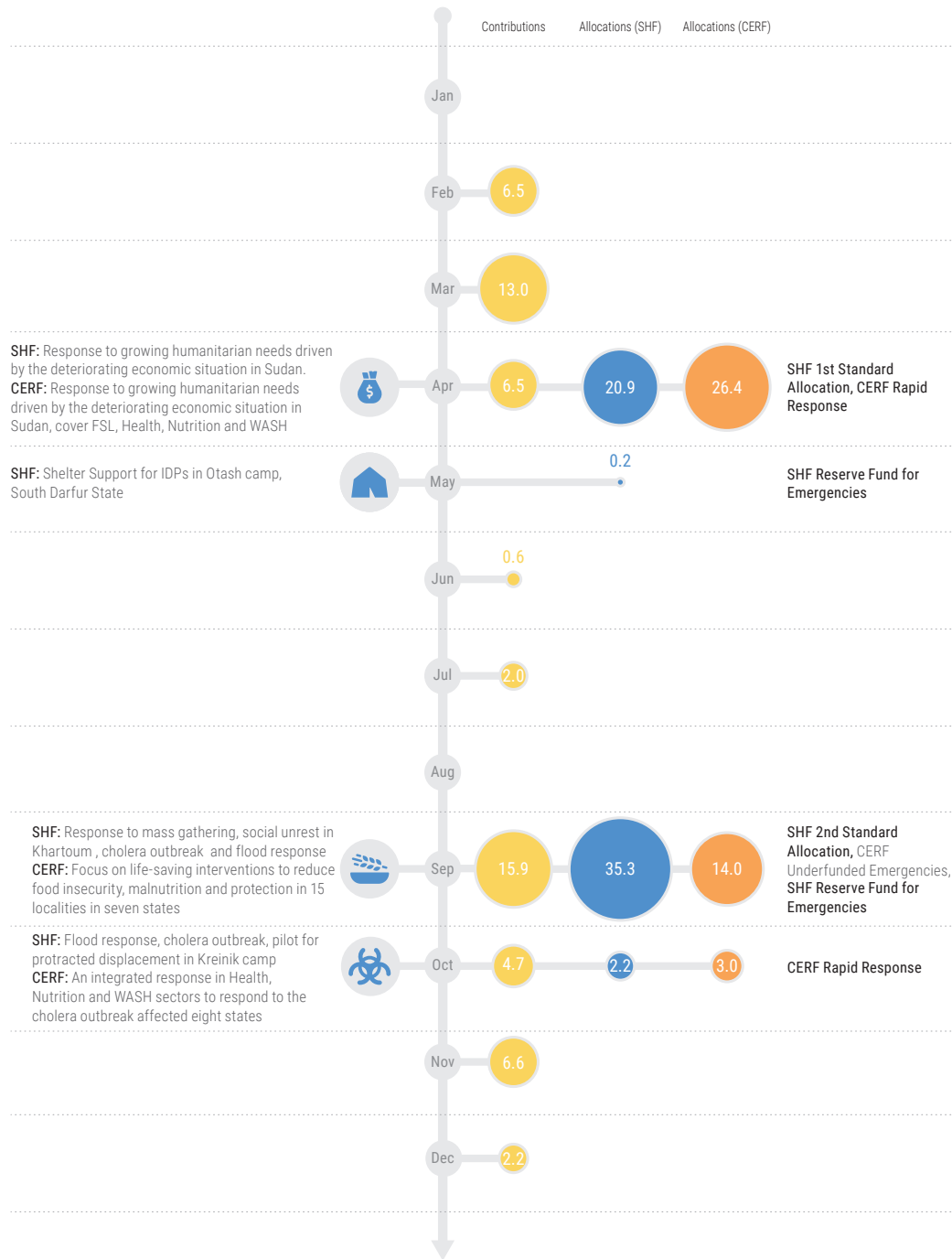
In 2019, Sudan experienced concurrent outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases, including cholera, dengue fever, Rift Valley Fever, chikungunya and malaria. These outbreaks coupled with low investment in basic services

in Sudan, such as poor WASH, vector control and health infrastructure,; resulted in excessive demand on a strained healthcare system. The situation has been exacerbated by inflation resulting in an increase in cost of medicines by 50-100 per cent.

Protection risk and increased violence in Darfur

Despite a significant reduction in open conflict, protection threats remain in many parts of the country, with increased risks and violence reported especially in Darfur. Many IDPs face harassment when trying to farm, which contributes to household food insecurity. Access denial to farmlands was reported in West Darfur (Kerenik, Jebel Moon and Habila) and in North Darfur (Kutum, Kebkabyia and Tawila). In West Darfur, farmers were denied access to their farmlands in the three localities either through the imposition of unaffordable fees or through harassment and violence. These factors contributed to the outbreak of inter-communal violence in El Geneina beginning in late 2019 when over 41,000 people were displaced and sought refuge in El Geneina town.

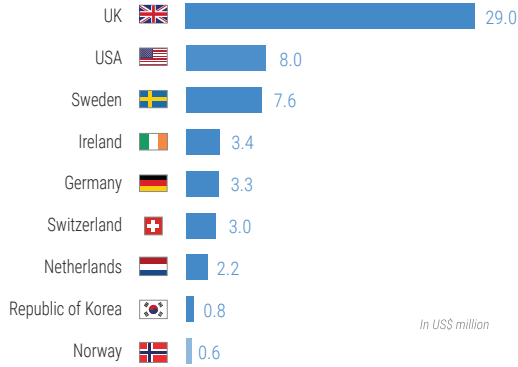
2019 TIMELINE



SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

2019 ALLOCATION

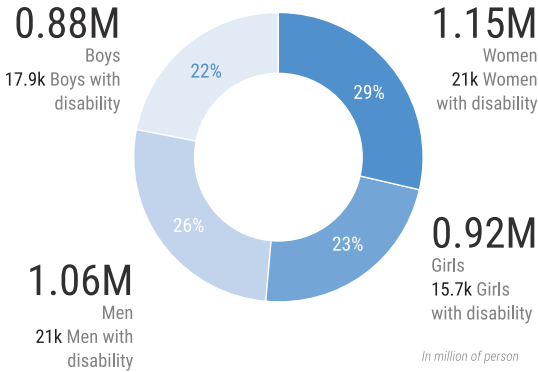
\$58M
CONTRIBUTIONS



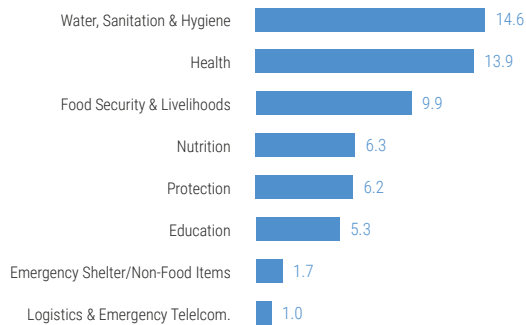
3.2M
PEOPLE
TARGETED

75.6k
PEOPLE TARGETED
WITH DISABILITY

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



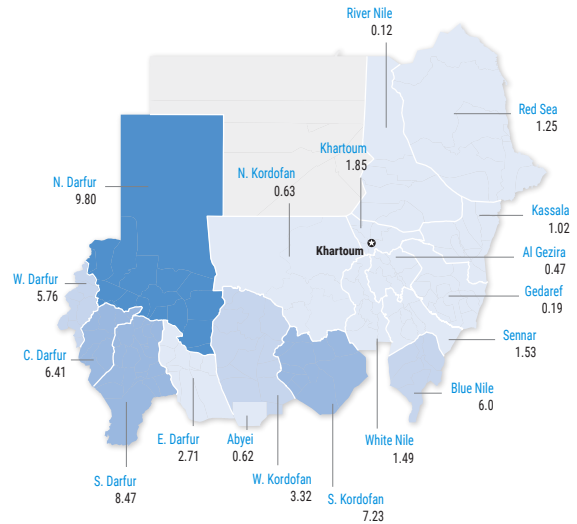
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 9.6% OF HRP FUNDING RECEIVED



\$58.6M
ALLOCATIONS

3.2M
PEOPLE TARGETED

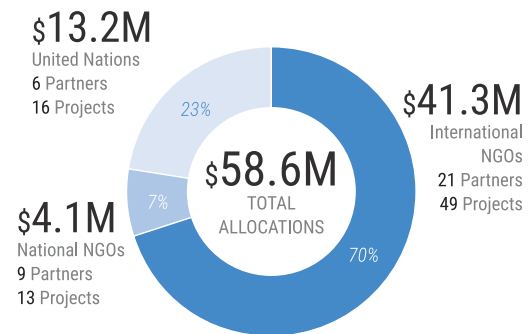
Allocations
in US\$ million



36
PARTNERS


78
PROJECTS

Allocations in US\$ million



See explanatory note on p.6

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019

 **\$31.6M**
ALLOCATIONS

2017

\$8.0M ALLOCATIONS **13** PROJECTS **12** PARTNERS

2018

\$23.1M ALLOCATIONS **55** PROJECTS **34** PARTNERS

2019

\$0.5M ALLOCATIONS **2** PROJECTS **2** PARTNERS

In US\$ million

 **3.3M** PEOPLE TARGETED **4.4M** PEOPLE REACHED

WOMEN 0.78M TARGETED **1M** REACHED

MEN 0.68M TARGETED **0.8M** REACHED

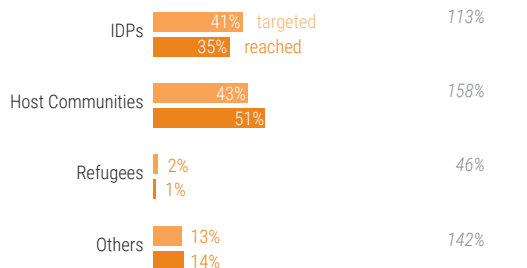
GIRLS 0.89M TARGETED **1.4M** REACHED

BOYS 0.89M TARGETED **1.2M** REACHED

In million of persons

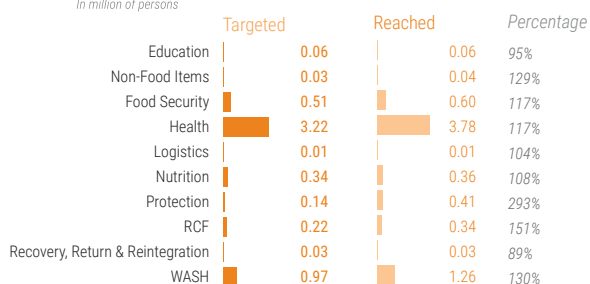
PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

Percentage



PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

In million of persons



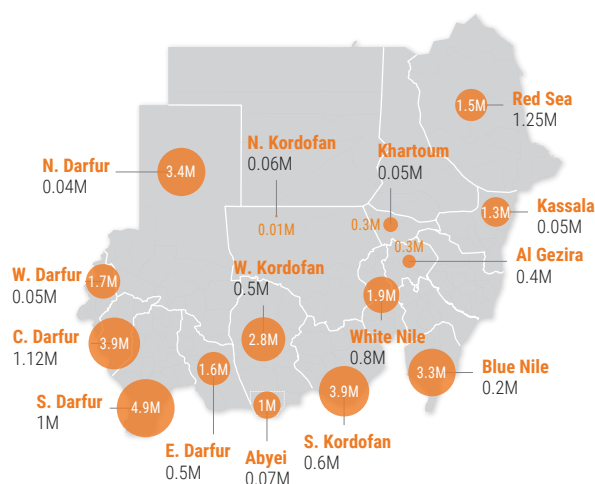
Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

Region

People reached

Fund



2019 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

SHF basics

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) established in 2006 to enable humanitarian actors to respond early and fast to the prioritized humanitarian needs set out in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and other un-anticipated incidents of critical emergency needs with the direct guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Projects should be based on fundamental humanitarian principles and be in line with the approved Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Minimum Operating Standards (MOS).

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Sudan oversees management of the Fund supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis. Allocation and funding decisions are taken by the HC with the support of the SHF Advisory Board; and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

What does the SHF do?

The SHF funds activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic in addressing critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with the Sudan HRP for the year. The Fund facilitates response to new emergencies—ideally identified through joint or coordinated needs assessments—as well as interventions addressing protracted crises. The SHF promotes the integration and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues like gender, environment, 'do no harm', protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) in all project stages.

Who can receive SHF funding?

The SHF receives funding request from both UN agencies and NGOs and prioritizes partners who are best placed to provide the required assistance. In most instances, NGOs working as frontline responders have comparative advantage over other potential responders. In 2019, UN agencies implemented projects worth \$13.2 million representing 23.6 per cent of the funds disbursed in 2019. International NGOs accounted for \$38 million which was 68.5% of the total funds and national NGOs received \$4.3 million.

In 2019 all existing SHF eligible partners underwent a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have the

necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities. This exercise was part of compliance with OCHA global management of country pooled funds requirements. At the end of the exercise, all 43 partners passed the assessment and were assigned corresponding risk levels. In 2020 the SHF will launch a call for partners to be assessed to become eligible to access direct funding from the SHF.

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

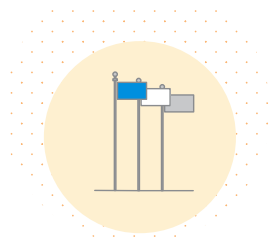
The HC, in consultation with the SHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ISCG, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Sector coordinators work with their state counterparts and sector partners to define the SHF sector-specific priorities in targeted geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies. Implementing partners have to align their funding requests to the identified priorities.

How are projects selected for funding?

The SHF has two allocation modalities:

Standard Allocation: Funds are usually allocated twice per year for projects included in the HRP, based on a strategy that identifies the highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. The strategy also considers seasonality of when the interventions would have the desired impact. The strategy is developed by the ISCG, is approved by the HC and is endorsed by the SHF Advisory Board. It forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within sectors through Sector Review Committees (SRC) and then recommended to the SHF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the HC. With generous support from donors, the SHF disbursed two standard allocations in 2019.

Reserve Fund for Emergencies (RfE): These funds are intended for rapid and flexible disbursement in the event of unforeseen emergencies or to address critical funding gaps. These funds can be allocated through individual reserve allocations or broader allocation rounds and are more geographically focused. Funding is guided by relevant sector coordinators and goes through approval process by the SHF Advisory Board and the HC. In 2019, \$13.9 million was processed through the RfE



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



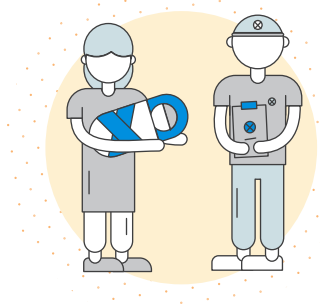
IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.



MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.



ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.



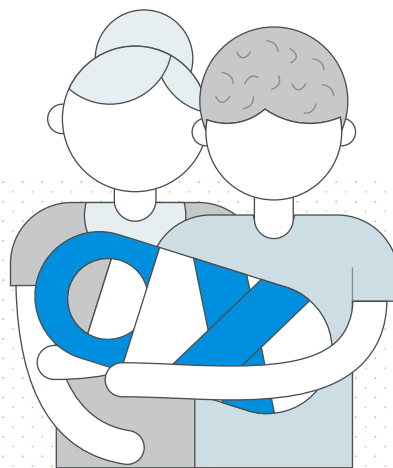
REQUESTING FUNDS

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



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

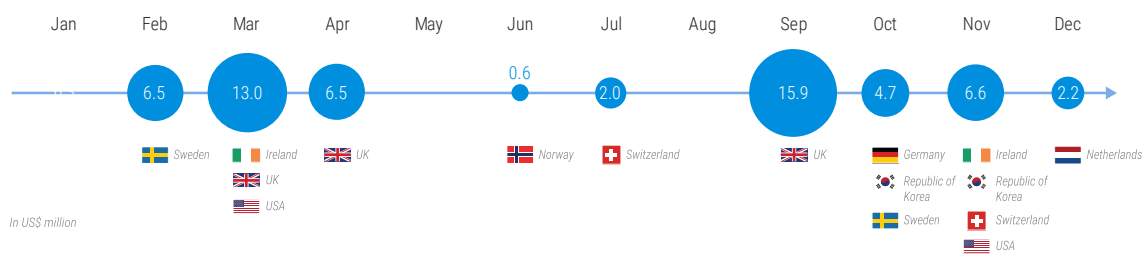
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



2019 IN REVIEW

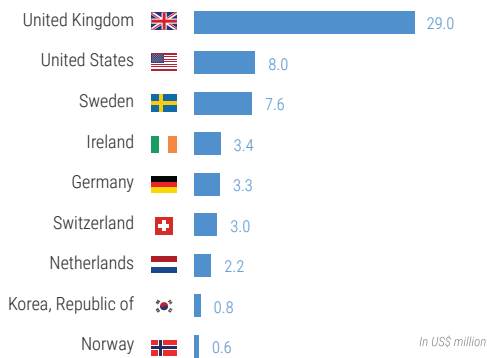
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

\$58M
CONTRIBUTIONS

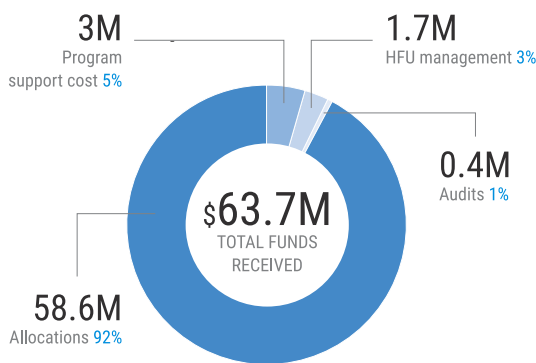


Donor contributions overview

Contributions to the SHF increased by 29 per cent from \$44.7m in 2018 to \$57.9m in 2019, demonstrating donors’ commitment to ensuring more predictable funding through the SHF. This was the second consecutive year that the fund had registered growth following a 16 per cent increase from \$38.6 million in 2017 to \$44.8 million in 2018. The increased contributions in 2019 surpassed the 2014 benchmark. The Fund also welcomed back the Republic of Korea and received a first grant from the United States.

Overall, the UK had the highest contributions to the fund and accounted for half of the contributions received in 2019 followed by the US, Sweden, Ireland, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, South Korea and Norway. All the countries that had contributed in 2018 also donated in 2019 save for Denmark, which did not make new contributions in 2019.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



Grants from Sweden, the UK and Ireland - and the 2018 carry-over of about \$12 million - facilitated the first allocation of \$21 million and left adequate funds in the Reserve for Emergencies (RfE) to cater for any new and time sensitive emerging needs. By the end of 2019, \$13.9 million was disbursed through the RfE. The grants that came early proved the importance of front-loading the SHF in order to respond to the humanitarian impact of the quickly deteriorating economic crisis. Later in the year, the SHF made a second allocation of \$20.9 million.

Additional grants

Throughout the year, contributing donors responded positively to the changing humanitarian situation in Sudan through additional grants as the situation evolved. The UK gave three tranches, while Ireland, South Korea, Switzerland and the US each gave two contributions.

Maximising complementarity between CERF and SHF

Complementing the SHF allocations, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) contributed \$43 million to Sudan in three disbursements. The funds were allocated alongside the SHF allocations through a joint allocation strategy that ensured complementarity between the two pooled funds to maximize impact. The strategy jointly focused on a targeted set of geographic and sectoral priorities as guided by the HRP. The CERF allocation supported supplies through UN agencies, while the SHF provided greater support to NGOs with focus on service delivery. By leveraging their comparative advantages – such as CERF’s disbursement speed and SHF’s direct funding for NGOs – the humanitarian community rapidly scaled up and was able to deliver an effective collective response.

DONOR TRENDS


Contribution timeline

The SHF Performance Framework recommends that donors should be encouraged to make two thirds of their intended annual contribution from November of the preceding year to January in support of timely allocation of resources that would enable early disbursements with higher impact.. The SHF received \$19.5 million representing 33 per cent of SHF grants from two contributing donors in the first three months of 2019.

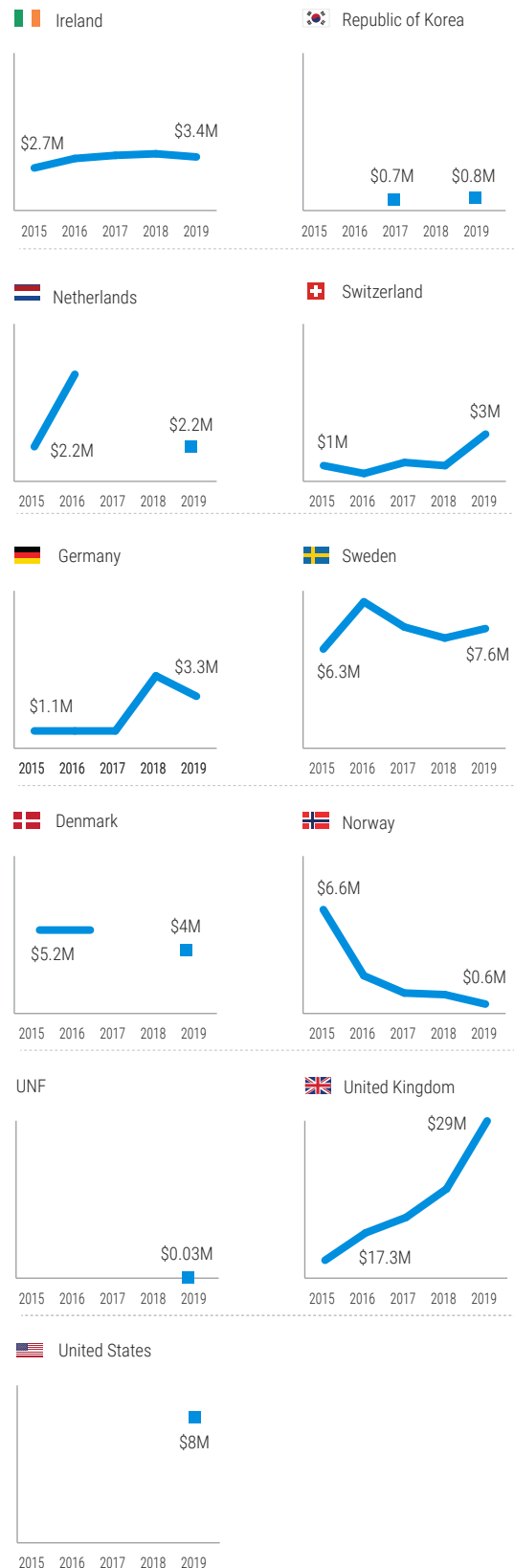
Multi-Year funding

To date, only the UK and Switzerland have committed multi-year funds for the SHF. The UK committed \$49 million dollars between 2017 and 2020, while Switzerland committed \$3.1million between 2019 and 2020.

DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

 United Kingdom	49M	2017 - 2020
 Switzerland	3M	2019 - 2020

DONOR TREND



2019 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In 2019, the SHF continued to serve as a strategic funding tool in the final year of the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019 (MYHS), and implementation of the 2019 HRP for Sudan, accounting for just over 10 per cent of the funds provided for the 2019 HRP. Two standard allocations were available to the implementing partners complemented by the RfE window that was open throughout the year. The two funding systems disbursed almost \$56 million through eight emergency sectors.

Strategic outcomes

The allocations aimed to achieve the following three outcomes: 1) Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance 2) Protracted displacement: Populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock and 3) Nutrition and resilience: Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience.

Health, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and Food Security sectors received the largest grants, with \$24 million (44 per cent of SHF resources) going into these core areas of the emergency response. This was followed by Nutrition, Protection, and Education, which received 29 per cent of the available funding. The remainder was allocated to Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items and the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS).

More than \$20 million or almost 69 per cent of programmed funds was channeled through non-governmental partners – \$15.5 million or almost 54 per cent to international and \$4.6 million or 16 per cent to national NGOs. This demonstrates the distinct strategic focus of the Fund as an enabler and supporter of partners focusing on direct delivery of services on the ground. United Nations agencies, funds and programmes received \$8.8 million or slightly more than 30 per cent of funds programmed by the SHF.

Decision making

The distribution of funding was reflective of the overall emergency needs at the time. All funding decisions were taken under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) through a complementary prioritization process involving consultations with the field offices, the Inter-Sector

Coordination Group (ISCG), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the SHF Advisory Board (AB).

Implementing partners were encouraged to develop integrated and area-based interventions that linked to longer-term programming as part of the New Way of Working, and as envisioned in the 2017-2019 MYHS. Some of the funded projects promoted sustainability and self-reliance and strengthened the impact of even shorter-term interventions.

Implementing partners selection

In all the allocations, the SHF selected partners that were best placed to deliver the necessary humanitarian services, had adequate field presence and capacity to achieve the desired results, manage risks, and to be accountable programmatically and financially. All implementing partners (IP) were taken through capacity assessment which is also leveraged with their performance during project implementation to come up with an appropriate risk level. This guides the SHF on how often the IP will be required to report or the project will be monitored. By the close of the year, more than \$38 million were channeled directly to INGOs, representing 68.5 per cent of the funds disbursed. Some \$4.3 million representing 7.8 per cent of the disbursed funds was through national NGOs and \$13.2 million representing 23.6 per cent was through the UN agencies.

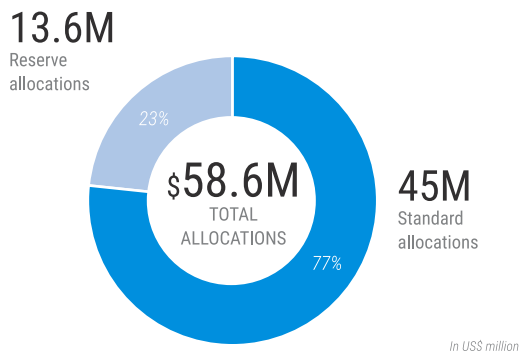
Sub-grantees

Of the direct grants, a total of \$11.4 million was further passed on to a sub-grantee who implemented part of the interventions. International NGOs received just over \$5 million as sub-grantees. National NGOs received \$4.1 million representing. Government counterparts and others

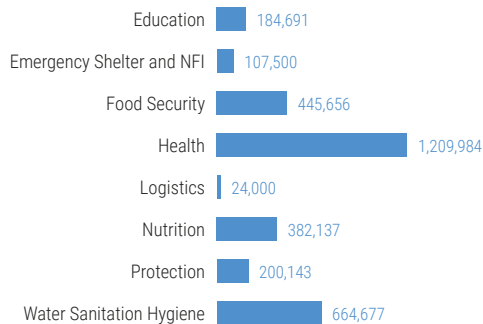
2019 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$19,500,000	1st standard allocation	April 2019
\$700,000	1st reserve for emergencies	May 2019
\$25,000,000	2nd Standard allocation	September 2019
\$10,500,000	2nd reserve for emergencies	September 2019
\$3,000,000	3rd Reserve for emergencies	October 2019

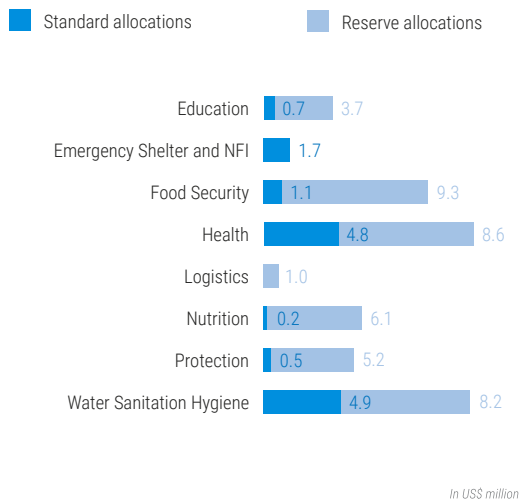
ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



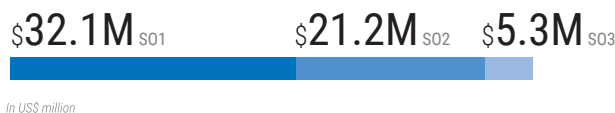
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

S01 LIFESAVING: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance.

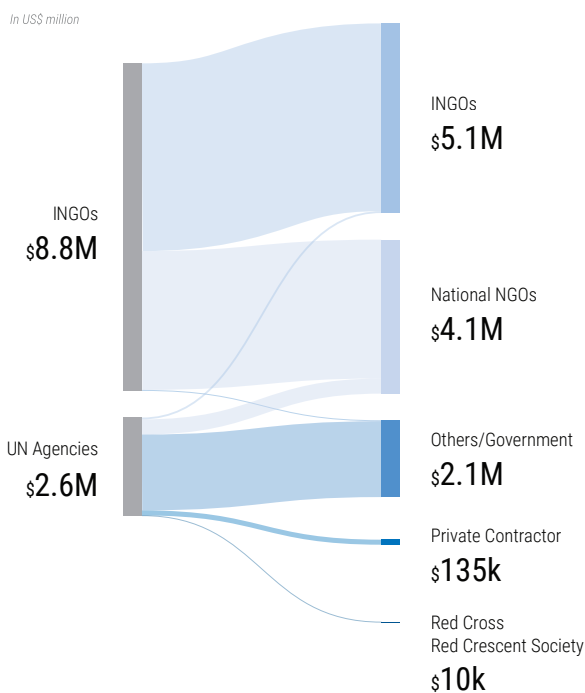
S02 PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT: Populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock.

S03 NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE: Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience.

Allocations by strategic focus



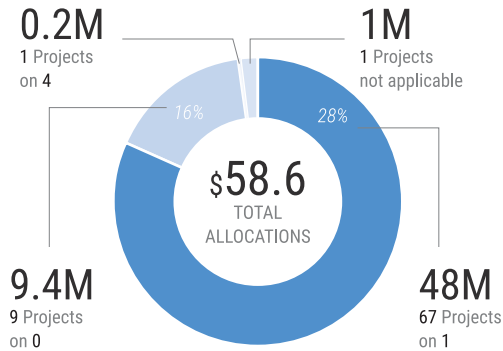
SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE



GENDER MARKER PROJECTS

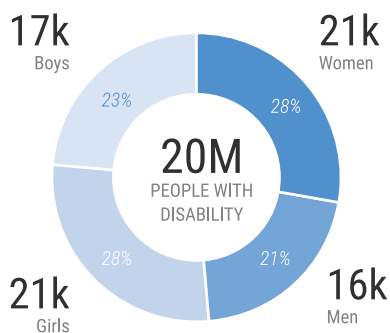
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2019

In US\$ million



- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



IN MILLIONS OF PERSONS

accounted for a total \$2 million representing 18 per cent of the funds and private contractors and the Red Crescent received a total of \$141,600 accounting for about two per cent of the funds used by sub-grantees.

The SHF is at the forefront of advancing the Grand Bargain commitment to support localization by providing more support and funding tools to local and national responders. These efforts were taken forward mindful of the low capacity of national partners and the need for extra dedicated support to bring these efforts to fruition. As it was noted that national partners were mostly receiving funds as sub-grantees, despite being SHF eligible partners, the SHF funded training for seventeen medium and high risk national partners on result-based management, proposal writing and report development.

Reserve for Emergencies

Throughout the year, the SHF RfE window played a critical role in availing timely and efficient funds in response to emergency needs not covered under the 2019 HRP or the 2017-2019 MYHS. In 2019, the Fund was mainly drawn to support floods and cholera outbreak interventions together with meeting the emergency needs of newly returned people in parts of Darfur, with \$13.9 million allocated to 25 projects throughout the country. Coinciding with the SHF RfE allocations, the CERF gave a complementary grant of \$3 million for cholera response.

Sector coordinators for WASH and Health attributed effectiveness of the cholera response to the integrated prevention and response with interventions between the two sectors leading to a significant reduction in mortality during the outbreak season compared to the previous years. The locations where at-risk populations received oral cholera vaccine (OCVs) were complemented with intensive hygiene, risk communication and water quality control programs, which yielded better results in containing the outbreak. WHO managed water quality monitoring, while activities on WASH were implemented by WASH implementing partners with UNICEF technical support. WHO engaged in water quality monitoring as a third-party monitor, which added value by closing potential gaps in the overall response.

With \$13.9 million disbursed through the RfE, this system proved to be valuable in addressing new or recurrent needs with short-term, critical life-saving interventions. Allocations were done based on the CERF life-saving criteria.

ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.



Support for **women and girls**, including tackling **gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**



Programmes targeting **disabled people**

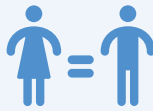


Education in protracted crises



Other aspects of **protection**

On gender equality, FSL projects have included specific activities targeting vulnerable women such as winter seeds distribution, support to income generating initiatives, goat restocking and training in farming.



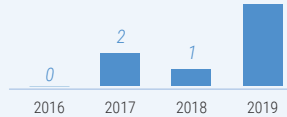
Five of the projects funded in 2019 greatly contributed to gender equality. The SHF is committed to ensuring more projects in the forthcoming allocations contribute in a significant way to gender equality.

\$1.3M

Allocations

5

Projects

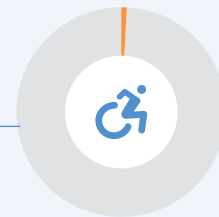


Starting in 2018, the SHF requested Education partners to include one indicator related to people with disability (PWD). Under 2019 2nd SA, SHF expanded this initiative, and encouraged WASH, FSL and protection partners to include PWD indicators.

The SHF is will ensure that information on support to PWD is gathered and reported on more effectively through tracking results from funded projects.

The **Sudan Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting disabled people,

1% of total funding



The SHF experienced significant growth in projects with Protection components in 2019 with 20 projects with a Protection component.



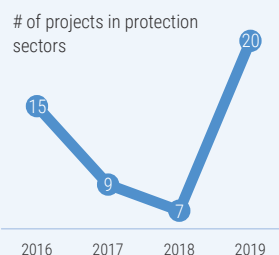
Between 2016 and 2018, the number of projects with protection components had significantly declined. We anticipate further growth in the number of people reached in this sector following allocation of nine per cent of the first standard allocation and ten per cent of the second allocation resources in 2019 to Protection Sector. This will also allow partners to implement stand-alone project under a multi-sector approach

Increasing amount of funding in the protection sector

\$4.5M

allocated

20 project in 2019



\$0.5M allocated supporting **42** projects, targeting over **21,024** girls and **17,908** boys in 2019

The SHF has increased support to Education which is a key sector in which the SHF contribution to response activities for boys and girls can be clearly tracked. In 2019, Education interventions received eight per cent of the first allocation and 15 per cent of the second allocation resources. The SHF is committed to fully tracking support to boys and girls and has requested all implementing partners to ensure submission of age and gender disaggregated data.

SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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) participate 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 CBPF stakeholders.

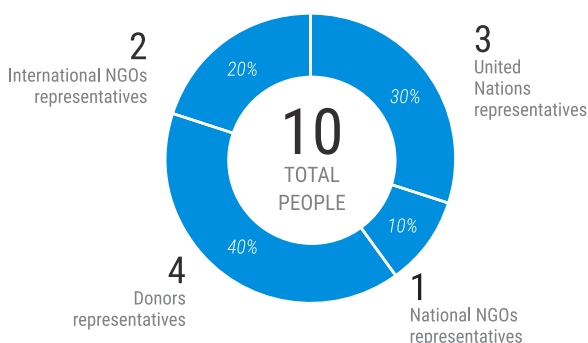
Target

Three UN agencies accounting for 30 per cent of the membership; three representatives from NGOs taking up 30 per cent of the membership and four representatives from contributing donors taking 40 per cent of the membership.

Results

Current Advisory Board membership: Three UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP and UNFPA); three NGOs (one national NGO representative from FPDO and two representatives from the INGO steering committee) and all nine contributing donors are members of the Advisory Board. In addition, ECHO is an observer.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Analysis

There is an unequitable representation of donors in the Board. The UN agencies and NGOs representatives have been rotating regularly, according to the provisions of the SHF Operational Manual.

Follow up actions

- The SHF to continue consultations with the Advisory Board members to reach a more equitable representation as provided in the Operational Manual.
- SHF will increase information sharing on SHF operations with donors to reduce the need for physical presence at the Advisory Board.

2 Inclusive Programming

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

Target

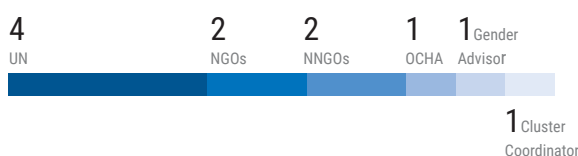
There should be equal representation of the three main stakeholders: INGO, NNGO and UN in the Sector Technical Review Committees (STRC). The committee needs to include OCHA and the respective sector coordinator.

Results

The SHF observed equitable representation at the STRC. Two national NGOs, two international NGOs, two UN agencies, respective sector coordinators and OCHA formed the committees. This applied to committees set up to review single sector and multi-sectors applications. NGO and UN agency members rotated for each allocation and envelope. Up to December 2019, UNDP/FMU attended as an observer and provided inputs on financial management of the SHF. Respective coordinators and OCHA SHF Programme Management team participated in all sessions.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



Analysis

Analysis The review committees have equal representation.

Follow up actions

- Continued coordination of SHF processes with those of the HRP/HNO to avoid exerting extra pressure on the sector coordinators.
- Representation is equitable, so no further action is required of the SHF.

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 need.

3 Inclusive Implementation

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

Target

The SHF aims to allocate 70 per cent of the available funding to NGOs based on field presence, capacity to achieve desired results, manage risks and to be accountable programmatically and financially.

Results

In 2019, the SHF allocated 76 per cent of the funding directly to NGOs.

Analysis

The SHF surpassed the aspiration in the Global Guidelines of allocating 70 per cent to NGOs. In 2019 the SHF allocations were complemented by CERF allocations. SHF funds were mainly allocated to NGOs that were best placed to deliver the required humanitarian services based on field presence and capacity to achieve results, manage risk and to be accountable programmatically and financially.

The SHF also sought to advance the Grand Bargain commitment to provide more support and funding to local and national responders. In 2019, direct grants to national NGOs accounted for 7.7 per cent, which constitute a significant decrease compared to 17 per cent in 2018. In order to promote inclusivity in the next allocations, the SHF trained 17 national partners on results-based programming and SHF reporting requirements. It is hoped this will enable more national partners to be competitive when bidding for funding in subsequent allocations.

Follow up actions

SHF to undertake capacity assessment of potential new partners aimed at increasing the number of eligible national NGOs partners.

Continue building the capacity of eligible national NGOs to make them competitive while applying for direct funding and manage the allocated funds effectively.

4 Inclusive Engagement

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

Target

- Hold orientation sessions on standard allocations for partners and sector coordinators in both Arabic and in English in Khartoum
- Eligible national NGOs are trained on project proposal development, budget formulation and programmatic and financial report writing.
- Orientation sessions on SHF for NNGO and government counterparts are done at state level in Arabic.
- At least one bilateral review meeting is held with an implementing partner during the life of each project.
- Frequent thematic orientation sessions are held for eligible NGO eligible partners, such as GMS coaching clinic, DD/ICA process, PSEA in both Arabic and English
- Eligible partners are briefed on the impact of OCHA's assumption of the managing agent role
- All SHF eligible partners to participate in an orientation session on PSEA and be invited to sign the declaration of commitment
- Eligible partners to be invited for an orientation session on management against fraud.

Results

Trainings achieved

TRAININGS			
	10 trainings		
	17 NNGOs trained		
	75 total people trained from NNGOs		
Training type	Org. type	# of orgs. trained	# of people trained
"Orientation sessions for partners for the 1st and 2nd standard allocations were done in Arabic and in English"	UN	6	24
	INGOs	28	112
	NNGOs	17	41
Training on result-based management, proposal writing and report development for SHF eligible	UN	0	0
	INGOs	0	0
	NNGOs	17	34
Total		51	211

1. Orientation sessions for partners for the 1st and 2nd standard allocations were done in Arabic and in English.

2. SHF monitoring team members met with all partners prior to going on field monitoring missions. In addition, ad-hoc meetings were arranged for partners who required additional support in project implementation, reporting and other relevant issues.
3. Seventeen national NGOs were trained on result-based management, proposal writing and report development.
4. PSEA briefing session for all partners was done in October 2019. By the end of December 2019, 36 of the 43 SHF eligible partners had signed a declaration of commitment on the implementation of individual PSEA policy and participation in the Sudan PSEA Joint Programming Network.

Analysis

The impact of the training in 2019 will be seen in subsequent allocations from 2020 when the partners start to apply the acquired skills.

Follow up actions

Continued outreach and training sessions for national partners for better project implementation and fund management especially in geographical areas identified by the HNO/HRP as having acute needs.

Eritrean refugees in Sudan.
Credit: UNHCR



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 can adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible Assistance

CBPF funding allocated to cash assistance.

Target

Cash programming will be strategically prioritized where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note. Consultation with Cash Working Group will be initiated to see the feasibility of this type of assistance, taking into consideration the challenges with cash availability in Sudan since 2018.

Results

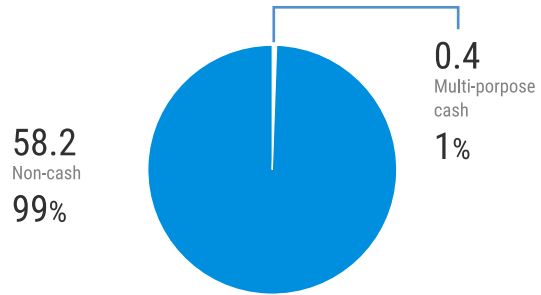
SHF encouraged partners to include cash programming activities in their projects. Approved projects include:

1. A multi-purpose cash grant project totaling \$750,000 under the ongoing second year Protracted Displacement Pilot in Darfur;
2. Establishment of village saving and loan association with revolving funds;
3. Cash-for-work activities for extremely vulnerable people.

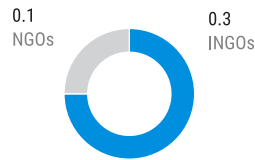
Analysis

Benefits of cash assistance are globally well documented. However, this target could not be achieved by the SHF in 2019. The Government instituted a policy to reduce cash in circulation due to the economic crisis. This led to a shortage of cash countrywide for programmatic work and to meet recurrent costs. Implementing partners substituted cash with vouchers.

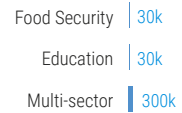
CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



BY ORGANIZATION TYPE



BY SECTOR



Follow up actions

- SHF to engage partners to receive feedback on non-cash vouchers
- SHF/sector coordinators to organize knowledge exchange opportunities for cash and non-cash implementing partners.

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 can adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

6 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

In 2019, SHF allocated \$1 million to UNHAS as requested by HC and endorsed by AB. This assisted UNHAS to continue offering services as the UN carrier was running out of funds.

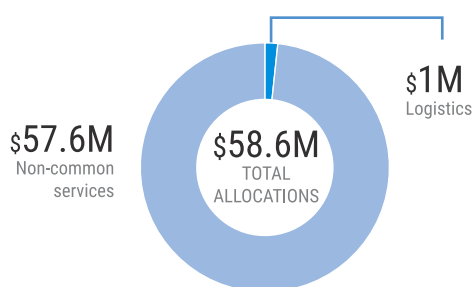
Analysis

In this arrangement, UNHAS received exceptional eligibility for funding because of a funding gap in this critical common service. The Operational Manual for pooled funds provides that common services such as telecoms, logistics including UNHAS, security and data tracking; and needs assessments can be exceptionally eligible for funding when critical importance and a funding gap coincide.

Follow up actions

No follow up actions since funding is only supposed to be availed under exceptional circumstances.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



Children are pictured next to an old classroom during the opening ceremony of two new classrooms. Credit: UNHCR



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 can adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

7 Flexible Allocation Process

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

Target

Maintain the RfE at \$6 million throughout the year in line with historical RfE allocations level.

Results

Throughout the year, \$6 million was availed to support time-sensitive emergency interventions. A total of \$13.9 was allocated or 25 per cent of total allocated amount in 2019 through this system in response to floods and cholera outbreak interventions in addition to meeting the emergency needs in areas experiencing new returns of IDPs.

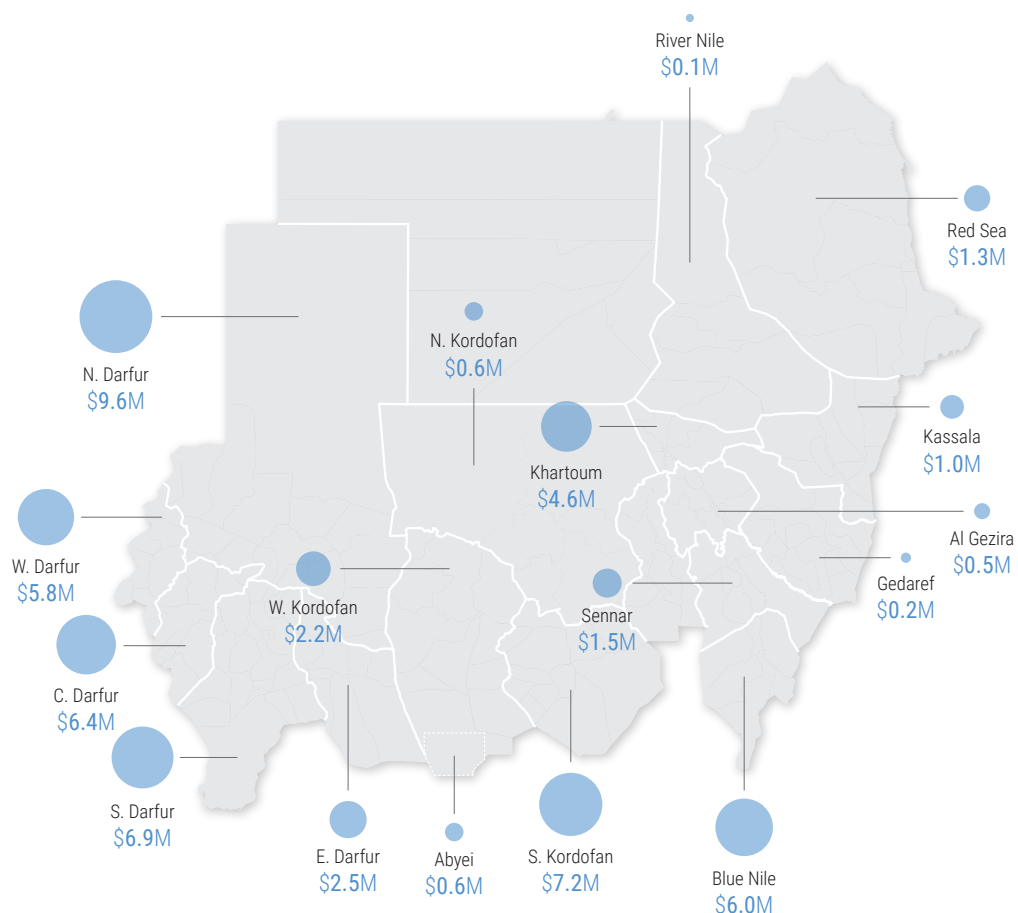
Analysis

Maintaining a \$6 million balance in the RfE ensured that the Fund had funds that could be drawn to respond to emergency situations. The RfE window was used to fund activities to address new or current needs with short-term, critical life-saving interventions for which critical funding gap exist in accordance to the RfE aims. The CERF life-saving criteria was used to determine eligibility of the intended activities.

Follow up actions

Continue to maintain the \$6 million amount as this ensures quick and timely response should an emergency arise and enhances reliability and flexible use of the SHF by partners.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

8 Flexible Implementation

CBPF funding is reprogrammed to address operational and contextual changes.

Target

The administrative process of project revision should not exceed 10 working days. This does not include the time required for programmatic verification process related to the request.

Results

A total of 59 revision requests were processed within an average of 12 working days.

Average achieved time for RfE application processing from application reception at SHF to signing of the agreement was 25.3 calendar days.

Analysis

In the past year, there was a significant reduction in the number of projects requesting for no cost extension (NCE) because of adaptation to the economic crisis. Some partners changed their implementation strategy from cash to voucher system. Also implementing partners devised different ways of accessing cash and some stored fuel whenever they had access and availed it later for implementation of their activities.

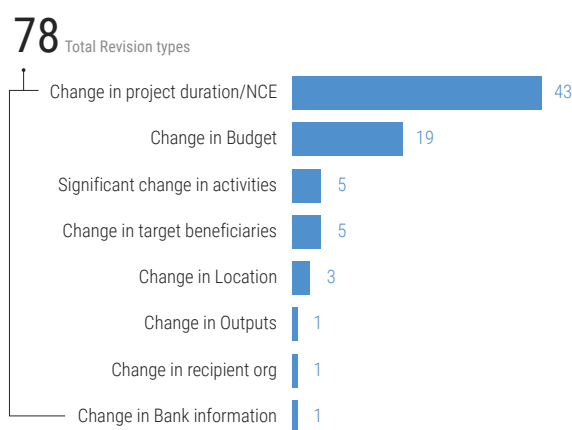
This has been identified as an area of possible risk. All partners receiving funding will be requested to indicate realistic timeframes for project activities to reduce the number of NCEs request and be informed of SHF requirement that a project should receive an NCE only once during its lifespan. In instances where an NCE is inevitable, SHF will work with the implementing partner through all the stages so as to reduce the time taken to process request. reduce the time taken

Follow up actions

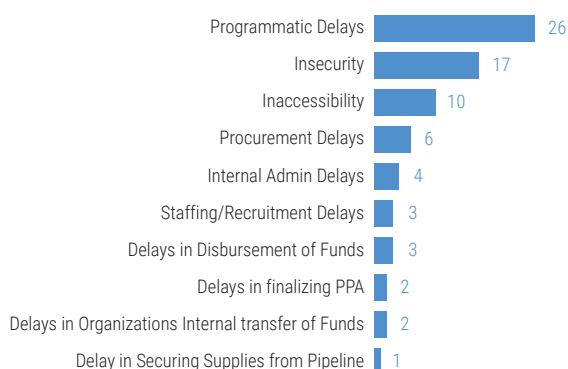
IPs to be sensitized that NCEs should only be requested as a last resort. IPs should be encouraged to implement projects according to the intended timeframe.

For partners requesting NCEs, the SHF will ensure follow up by phone to inform partners of required actions to process their requests in a timely manner.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING



Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

9 Timely Allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

Standard Allocation (SA) should take no more than 50 calendar days or 35 working days from the time of allocation announcement to finalization of the agreement.

For RfE, the process should take no more than 11 working days or 15 calendar days from application to signing of the agreement.

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	52	25	42
	Reserve Allocations	62	22	17

Results

Average achieved time for SA (from allocation launch to HC approval) was 50 working days or 68.3 calendar days.

Average achieved time for RfE application processing from application reception at SHF to signing of the agreement was 20 working days or 25.3 calendar days.

Analysis

The average duration during standard allocations process is between 60 to 69 calendar days. The average duration of all reserve applications was between 21 to 25 calendar days.

Follow up actions

- The process took longer than the benchmark due to staffing gaps in the HFU and the impact of the revolution as many days staff and partners were unable to access the office, and given power and internet outages unable to work from home. OCHA to ensure all vacant posts within the SHF are filled to ensure a smooth workflow.
- SHF will engage proactively with the STRC and sector coordinators to ensure compliance with the established deadlines.

10 Timely Disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

Target

Funds disbursed in 14 calendar days from the time the NGO submits its countersigned project partnership agreement (PPA) for NGOs and project of United Nation organization (PUNO) for UN agencies to the day the partner receiving the grant agreement.

Results

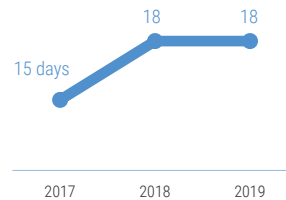
Overall:

Average for NGOs: 12.3 days

Average for UN agencies: 4.2 days

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment



Analysis

Efforts should be made to fast track release of funds to NGOs as they receive a bulk of the funding from the SHF.

Follow up actions

Finalize handover of the Managing Agent role from UNDP to OCHA.

- Financial information of all eligible partners to be updated in the GMS to ensure a smooth transition.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

11 Timely Contributions

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

Target

Contributing donors to make commitment of two thirds of annual contributions between November 2018 and January 2019.

Results

Between November 2018 and January 2019, the SHF received 32 per cent of donor contributions for 2019.

Analysis

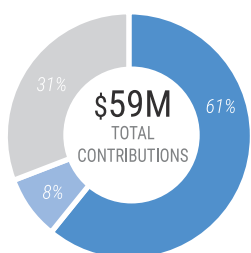
OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator continues to advocate with donors to make commitments early and firm up the commitments through signed agreements to allow the SHF to allocate resources in a timely manner.

Follow up actions

- HC, OCHA Head of Office and SHF team to advocate with donors to front-load the SHF and inform the SHF of their funding decisions early in the year to facilitate timely allocations which give implementing partners adequate time for procurement and distribution processes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS

18.1M
contributions longer than 3 months from pledges



35.9M
contributions in less than 1 month from pledges

5M



Sudanese women from Kassab Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp in Kutum, North Darfur.
Credit: UNHCR

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

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

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the de-livery of the HRP.

Target

The 2019 SHF Positioning Paper stated that the SHF set a funding target of 10 per cent of the HRP requirements, excluding food aid.

Results

SHF allocations amounted to 7 per cent of the HRP requirements or 10 per cent of the funding received for the 2019 HRP excluding resources supporting food aid.

Analysis

Increased donor support facilitated the SHF performance against the target. Efforts should continue to ensure the SHF achieves the aspirational 15 per cent of the 2019 funded requirements to support the 2020 HRP.

Follow up actions

Continued advocacy with donors for more contributions given that the SHF is the primary source of funds for many implementing partners.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

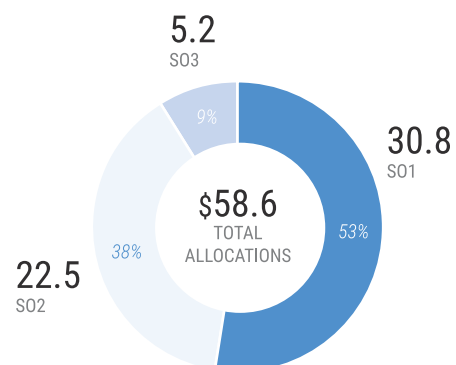
Target

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities. At least 95 per cent of the funded projects under the two standard allocations were linked to HRP projects as shown in the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

Results

96 per cent of SHF-funded projects under standard allocation were strategically linked to 2019 HRP projects.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



S01 LIFESAVING: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance.

S02 PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT: Populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock.

S03 NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE: Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience.

Analysis

All standard allocation projects address HRP strategic priorities and 96 per cent of the projects are linked to HRP projects in FTS.

Follow up actions

No follow up actions required.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

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

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need efficiently.

Target

A minimum of 90 per cent of planned beneficiaries reached.

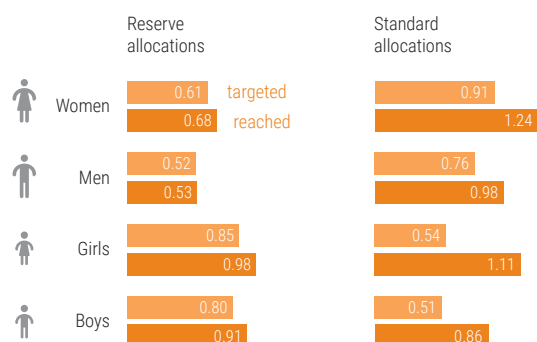
Results

The SHF reached 4.3 million people through various sectors which was higher than the targeted three million people.

Follow up actions

No follow up actions required.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



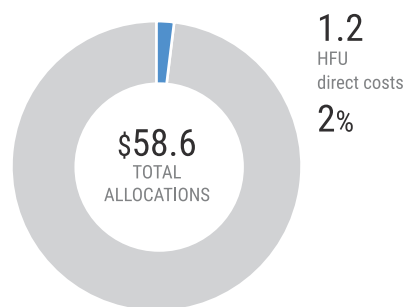
15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost efficient and context appropriate.

Target

OCHA HFU direct operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for a maximum 3 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations and all management costs).

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



Results

SHF direct operational costs accounted for three per cent of the total value of the donor contributions to the fund in 2019.

Analysis

Programme support cost were within the provided limits.

Follow up actions

No follow up actions required.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

16 Efficient management

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

Target

SHF operational and programme manuals were updated based on the latest version of the global CBPF guidelines by end of 2019.

Annual report and allocation papers are compliant with global guidance documents.

Results

The SHF Operational Manual for 2020 has been updated and is awaiting SHF Advisory Board endorsement in April 2020. It captures the additional role of OCHA as a Managing Agent.

- Allocation strategy paper and annual report compliant with global guidance documents.

Analysis

The SHF is ready to take on the Managing Agent role from UNDP. During its first sitting in 2020, the Advisory Board will approve the Operational Manual to facilitate this role transfer.

Follow up actions

Ensure timely Advisory Board session is held to approve required paperwork.

SHF to ensure timely revision and updating of relevant policy documents.

Flooded residential area in Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur.
Credit: UN agencies



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

17 Accountability To Affected People

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

Target

100 per cent of NGOs participating in allocations must show proof of their AAP policies and how they will use them in the SHF-supported interventions. All SHF monitoring instances to include consultation with beneficiaries on AAP.

Results

100 per cent of 2019 standard allocation proposals had a plan on AAP.

All monitoring instances included the consultation with beneficiaries on their role in the project.

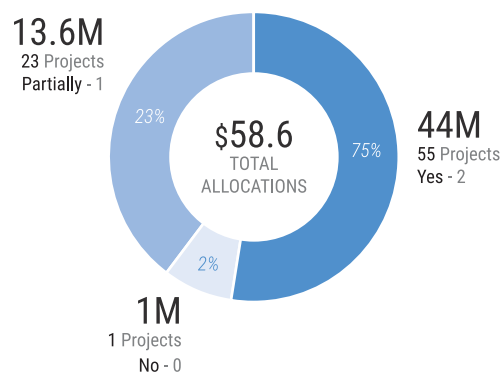
Analysis

More than 80 per cent of projects implement AAP as planned.

Follow up actions

Although the indicators of compliance are good, there is a need for SHF monitoring team to ensure full compliance and implementation of AAP and especially the establishment of functional feedback mechanisms and reporting on the same.

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 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

18 Accountability and Risk Management For Projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, report-ed and audited.

Target

90 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of the GMS assurance report (audit, interim financial reports, final financial reports, progress narrative reports, final narrative reports, monitoring, financial spot check).

Results

More than 90 per cent compliance.

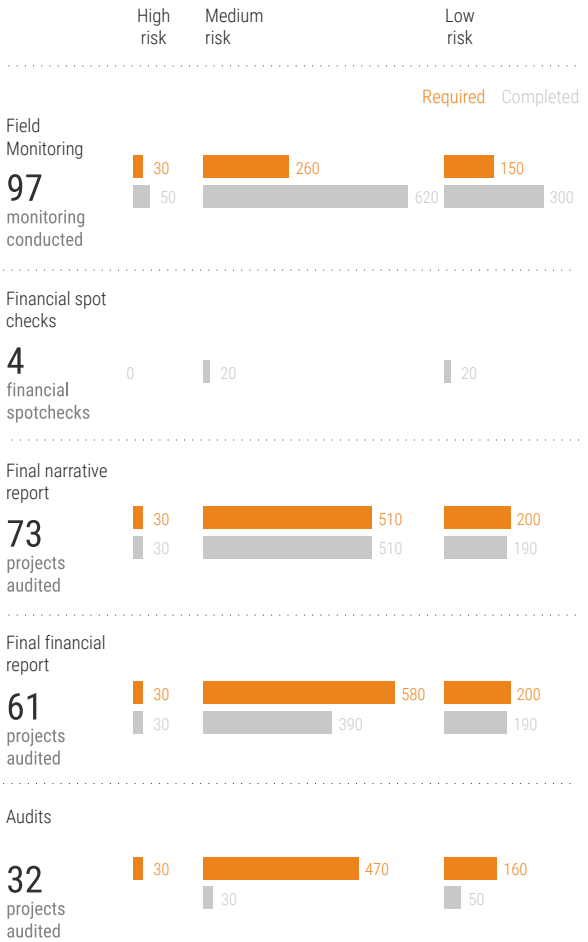
Analysis

The SHF team achieved an average of about 80 per cent compliance with operational modalities. In some instances, additional controls were imposed to improve accountability.

Follow up actions

All efforts should be made towards achieving 100 per cent of the control measures, especially for hard to reach areas and high-risk partners.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

19 Accountability and Risk Management Of Implementing Partners

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

Target

Undertake new due diligence and capacity assessment for all eligible partners and update performance index for all eligible partners to update partners risk level by the end of 2019.

Results

100 per cent results achieved in readiness for the Managing Agent role from UNDP.

Analysis

Preparations for the assumption of Managing Agent role gave the SHF an opportunity to undertake new due diligence and capacity assessment of existing partners. This gave the fund a renewed understanding of the strength and weaknesses of eligible partners.

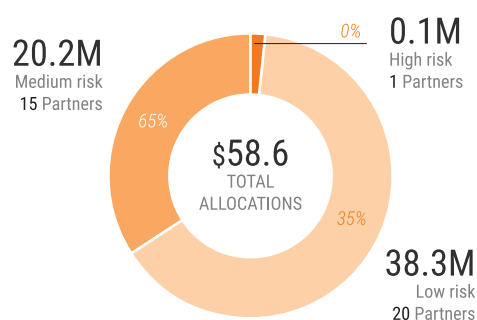
Follow up actions

SHF should follow up on implementation of recommendations.

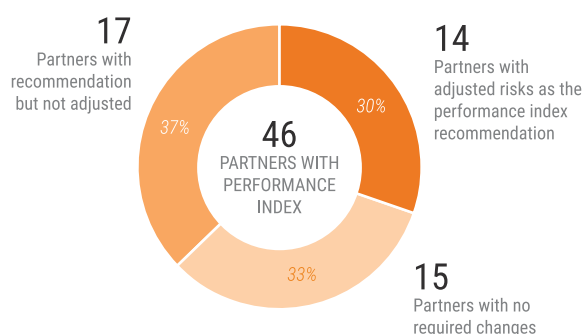
SHF to implement new accountability measures according to the new risk level.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

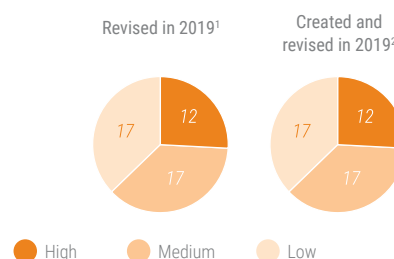
Implementation by partner risk level type



Updated risk level based on performance index



Number of capacity assessment conducted



¹ Capacity assessment is only revised in 2019, regardless of what year it was created
² Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2019

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and Risk Management Of Funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding administered through CBPFs.

Target

Compliance with CBPFs and SHF SOPs on fraud management.

Results

SHF is in full compliance with global CBPFs and SHF SoPs on fraud management.



1
reported
incidents



3
on going
cases

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2019, either open or closed.

On going cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2019

Analysis

Part of the handover of the Managing Agent role involved finalization of all pending fraud allegations. This was successfully done and there are no more pending cases.

Follow up actions

- Have a session with IPs on fraud management and reporting obligations as contained in the project agreement.
- Continue to encourage self-reporting and solving of instances of fraud using IPs policies and adoption of investigation recommendations.

SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the SHF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2019.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent SHF reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$4.4M	13	9
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
226,834	69,034	57,672
	GIRLS	BOYS
	52,303	47,825

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.7M	2	2
2018	\$1.3M	5	5

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increase access to inclusive and protective lifesaving education (formal and non-formal) for the most vulnerable children (pre-school and primary school age children and adolescents) affected by new emergencies and ensure continuity of relevant quality education during sudden onset and aftermath of emergencies.

Objective 2: Improve access to quality, inclusive and protective learning environment (formal and non-formal) for children (pre-school, primary school and adolescents) in protracted displacement situation.

Objective 3: Strengthen capacity of education actors (Parents Teachers Associations, headmasters, education officials and partners) to cope with and mitigate the impact of emergencies and support early recovery.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, Save the Children

Results reported in 2019

Despite the socio-political and economic crisis in 2019, Education sector partners continued to implement activities and reported the following results:

About 55,000 school children in various parts of Sudan benefitted from an integrated education-WASH response, including improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities inside learning spaces; construction of latrines catering for the needs of both boys and girls; and provision of water storage tanks and hand washing facilities.

PEOPLE TARGETED

58,816

PEOPLE REACHED

55,950

	REACHED	TARGETED
Women	13k	9k
Men	12k	8k
Girls	15k	22k
boys	13k	18k

Some 29,000 school children were facilitated to access equipped safe learning spaces.

Challenges

The socio-political and economic crisis had a profound effect on education due to interruption of the annual school schedule. Schools closed for an additional 50 days. Overall, enrolment and back to school campaigns registered only 45 per cent of return to school of already enrolled higher primary learners (grades 6-8). An increase in the number of children enrolled into pre- and lower primary classes was noted. In addition, children had less time to prepare for exams and teachers were unable to cover the full curriculum in the shortened semester. In some states, partners were unable to distribute educational supplies due to closed schools.

Gaps persist in schools with more than 45 per cent in areas hosting IDPs and refugees having inadequate WASH facilities. Children carry water to school which affects their learning, with more negative impact on girls as they usually have other chores in their homes. Only 10 per cent of the existing latrines are disability friendly, whereas it is a minimum standard to have disability friendly facilities in institutions of learning.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of children (by age and gender) with access to gender sensitive WASH facilities (in line with Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) and Sphere minimum standards) in schools/learning spaces.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	7,253	6,563	90%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	8,336	6,691	80%
Number of children who have received quality teaching, education in emergency supplies and recreational materials.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	2,414	2,912	121%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	2,413	3,217	133%
Number of education actors (PTA, headmasters, and government officials by gender that have been trained on education and school management in emergencies.	Women	90	140	156%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	135	131	97%
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of targeted children (by age and gender) supported to access protective learning spaces.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	16,044	17,279	108%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	13,643	16,827	123%

Jorot Basic School New Latrines and Classrooms

Five years ago, Hasim Ali was promoted to be a head teacher working in various schools in Blue Nile State. Two years after that, he was posted to Jorot East basic School in Kurmuk locality in the state. Although he had worked as a teacher for more than 20 years, the state of school sanitation in his new school disturbed him a lot as the entire school practiced open defecation.

"The school's condition was so bad, the classroom buildings were very old with big cracks. The teachers' office was damaged and even the latrines were not usable. I was supposed to run the school without toilets, that was the worst and most difficult part. The teaching staff and pupils used to defecate in the open areas around the school," Ali said.

The first thing he did was to request the parents to contribute money to build new toilets, but the community was so poor and could not raise the required amount. He says the situation at Jorot was not different from many parts of Blue Nile that has been a conflict zone for almost 10 years.

"I have been working in different areas of Blue Nile States and as you know, Blue Nile has many poor areas and very poor state of education. Many schools do not have latrines or classroom buildings," he added.

He expressed concern about the implications of open defecation saying the school was situated on the higher ground where water flowed from the



Children learning under a tree at Jorot primary school, Blue Nile, before the new classrooms were built by ADRA using SHF funding. Credit: ADRA

village. Most people used this water for domestic use as there were no protected water sources at the nearby village. He said that the ADRA intervention had changed their lives and saved them from suffering water-borne diseases.

The Jorot school was one of the schools under an SHF project "Access to Education in Emergencies for newly displaced girls and boys in Blue Nile State." The project's objective is to provide access to safe learning spaces in various schools in Blue Nile. A total of 20 semi-permanent classrooms were constructed and 14 semi-permanent classrooms were rehabilitated. Recreational facilities were supported at the 10 schools in Blue Nile. Forty teachers were trained on psychosocial and emotional wellbeing needs of girls and boys. Furthermore, 500 seating mats and 200 tree seedlings were distributed to improve the schools. This project also had hygiene awareness campaigns.



New classroom block at Jorot Primary School. Credit: ADRA

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$10.4M	25	17

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
654,119	200,167	165,766
	GIRLS	BOYS
	151,616	136,570

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$3.8M	5	5
2018 \$2.2M	6	6

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Address immediate humanitarian needs by providing food assistance and livelihoods support, and build the capacity of targeted people to cope with future shocks and stresses through disaster mitigation measures.

Objective 2: Enhance the self-reliance and resilience of the most vulnerable communities to cope with current and future shocks and stresses

Objective 3: Strengthen the nutrition-sensitive food and livelihoods security of vulnerable residents and affected communities

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO, WFP

Achievements

For food security and livelihoods (FSL) sector, SHF funded 25 projects at a total cost of \$10 million with the following results:

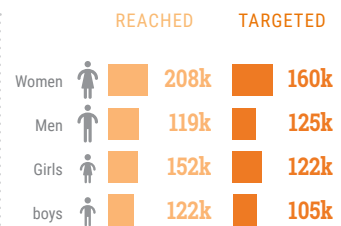
- 4,235 households' livelihoods assets were built, restored, or maintained.
- 176,116 people received agriculture and livestock/ veterinary inputs, extension services, trainings, and kits.
- Almost 12,800 targeted individuals received livelihoods restoring agriculture and livestock inputs/services, trainings, and kits.
- Around 20,000 heads of livestock were vaccinated or treated for disease.

PEOPLE TARGETED

511,284

PEOPLE REACHED

599,852



Challenges experienced included:

Limited access to cash from the banks was a major constraint during implementation of FSL projects in 2019. Most suppliers did not accept payment for services through bank transfer or by cheques. Implementing partners had used a small number of vendors who could accept payment by cheques or bank transfer.

Fuel shortage hampered regular access to the project areas and negatively impacted distribution schedules.

Limited access to project sites because roads became inaccessible as a result of the lengthy and heavy rainfall. This caused delay in some aspects of the project implementation.

Some projects experienced bureaucratic delays as technical agreements were not issued on time and this affected the planned implementation schedule.

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of targeted households whose livelihoods assets were built, restored, or maintained with improved HFCS.	2,395	4,235	177%
Number of targeted people received life-saving emergency agriculture and livestock/veterinary inputs, extension services, trainings, and kits with improved household food consumption score [HFCS]	154,586	176,116	114%
Number of targeted people received livelihoods restoring agriculture and livestock inputs/services, trainings, and kits.	9,550	12,800	134%
Number of livestock vaccinated/treated.	33,330	20,000	60%

Value Addition of Milk Products Improves Women Group Income

South Kordofan has surplus milk production each year from July to November when the cattle are moved to pastures nearer to the settled areas in the northern parts of the State. Local markets lack the capacity to wholly absorb the large quantities of milk produced.

In consultation with the communities, VSF-G proposed to train a group of women from pastoral communities to use the milk that would have gone to waste to start value addition aspects that would improve its shelf life and marketability. The intervention would also empower pastoral women by giving them an extra source of income. It was also designed to increase food production and diversify diets through maximizing use of excess milk that would have gone to waste.

Through this intervention, 17 women were trained to make cheese, yoghurt and sour cream. These products have a longer shelf life than fresh milk and could be sold in the markets.

Amna Khalafalla is the leader of the Abu Jubaiha dairy product processing group. She says her group members were selected because they are mostly heads of their households and did not have a reliable source of income. They were trained on product development, marketing, managing



sales and bookkeeping. "We started producing for the market in October 2019, soon after this group was formed and trained," said Amna. They stopped production in March as the milk declined as the herders moved the cattle to other parts of the state in search of better grazing lands but plan to restart in July this year.

With 16 litres of milk purchased at SDG 700 (equivalent to \$13) they made four kilograms of cheese daily. The cheese was sold to local merchants and restaurants at SDG 350 per kilo (about \$6.4). This gave them 100 per cent profit. They also made yogurt, but could not produce large quantities as they did not have a fridge, although the demand was high.

"We have saved all our profit from this initiative. We will use some of it to increase our production and divide the rest among ourselves. I have new knowledge and skills on hygienic milk production and handling," Amna said.. "As an income generating group, we are well organized, and

Members of a women's group that processes cheese in Abu Jubaiha pose for a photo when they started production in 2019 with training from VSF-G.
Credit: VSF-G



we do hope that this activity will continue to contribute to our upkeep.”

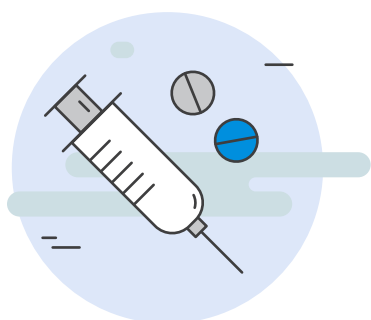
The participating group was given milk processing starter kits that included: stainless steel tables, plastic barrels, aluminum containers, stainless steel knives and spoons, scoopers, sieves, measuring cups, scales, milk containers, cheese molds, cheese thermometers, manual cream separator, lactometer, PH meter, gas stove and cylinder.

This project is part of the SHF-supported project “Multi-Sectoral and Integrated Emergency Response for Vulnerable Communities in Dalami, Talodi and Abu-Jubaiha of South Kordofan State”. This integrated and multi sectoral consortium project is led by VSF Germany, in cooperation with World Vision, International Aid Services and Pan Health Care as consortium partners.

The project targets 102,000 affected people and implements WASH, Health, Nutrition and FSL interventions in South Kordofan State. Milk processing group formation and support activity was implemented by VSF Germany and the National Partner (Vet Care), in collaboration with the State Ministry of Production and Economic Resources that provided the technical backstopping and working space for the project.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$13.4M	29	16

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
4M	1,041,925	1,008,629
	GIRLS	BOYS
	980,256	971,997

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.8M	3	2
2018	\$5M	16	12
2019 ²	\$0.5M	2	2

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provision of timely lifesaving services to people affected by disasters during and after the event

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacities to prepare, detect and promptly respond to public health risks or events at federal, state and locality levels

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

Achievements

The implementing partners surpassed their coverage targeted for measles vaccination, having immunized more than 450,000 boys and girls.

Using facilities supported by the SHF, about 9,000 women were assisted by skilled birth attendants during delivery. This was higher than the targeted 7,178 deliveries.

Through SHF funding, more than 280,000 women, men, girls and boys were given medical consultations in SHF-funded health centres.

Challenges

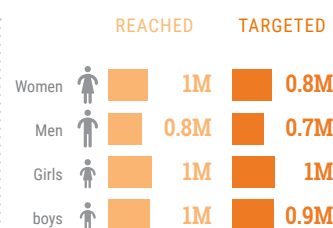
Some areas with emerging health needs, such as eastern Sudan do not have enough health partners who could provide services. Implementing partners applying for funding should be encouraged to operate in such areas to improve health coverage.

PEOPLE TARGETED

3,220,897

PEOPLE REACHED

3,783,149



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Coverage of measles vaccine in children below one year of age.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	227,979	221,546	97%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	227,755	229,331	101%
Number of children below one year that received Penta valent vaccination (Penta 3)	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	13,250	4,131	31%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	9,345	3,039	32.5%
Number of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants.	Women	7,178	8,992	125%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of health workers trained in collaboration with MoH or other external partners.	Women	1,068	1,149	108%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	981	1,326	135%
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of outpatient consultations, sex and age disaggregated.	Women	76,901	98,872	129%
	Girls	36,547	51,205	140%
	Men	73,886	86,150	117%
	Boys	30,083	47,811	159%



New Health Facility **Location Key to** **Health Services** **Access- Kutum,** **North Darfur**

Abdul Shakur Health Centre in rural North Darfur was running smoothly, except for one issue. The facility in Kutum locality had qualified staff, reliable medical supplies, and equipment, but it was located close to a military outpost. Located in an area where armed conflict was a constant risk, its location was a major concern.

“We faced difficulties because it was in a military area, which was a challenge to both patients and staff,” says Aisha, who had sought EPI services for her daughter. “Sometimes we would have no access at all.”

Abdul Shakur Health Centre is one of 17 health facilities in Kutum locality supported by GOAL with support from the SHF. GOAL started working in the area in 2006, operating a mobile clinic site there during the initial stages of the Darfur conflict. In 2018, GOAL began supporting a fixed site facility, bringing staff, supplies, equipment, and medicine covering more than 6,000 people from 29 villages.

However, during community engagement sessions between GOAL and members of the

Abdul Shakur community, the community raised concern about the location of the health facility. They said they avoided going to the health facility because of its proximity to the military base. Also, the facility did not have adequate room to offer all the required services.

Towards the end of 2018, after identifying cost savings and exchange gains within its SHF grant, GOAL requested to use the balance of funds to build a new health facility – away from the military post, and with adequate rooms for health services. The State Ministry of Health and the community were also consulted. The new facility has rooms for consultation, nutrition and EPI, reproductive health, dressing, and drugs dispensing. This allows privacy for all services.

Consultations increased from a yearly average of 3,697 to 9,452. The ante-natal care (ANC) attendance by pregnant women increased from 344 to 596, an increase of 73 per cent. Attendance at Outpatient Treatment Program (OTP) for malnourished children also rose to 96 severely malnourished children in 2019, nearly double of the 44 children in 2018.

“We have seen significant improvement in the health-seeking behavior among the community. This has led to a reduction of mortality rates for preventable diseases,” said Mustafa, a medical assistant in Abdul Shakur.

More work on community health and behavioral change, including addressing the underlying

A woman at a consultation by the Medical Assistant at the new Abdul Shakur Health Facility.

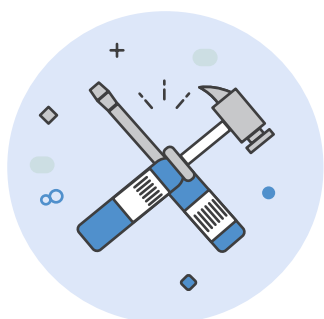
Credit: GOAL

causes of malnutrition, is being done at the new premises. GOAL with SHF support is facilitating four "Nutrition Impact and Positive Practice" (NIPP) circles in the surrounding villages of Abdul Shakur, engaging 29 women and 30 men with moderately malnourished children to use simple, locally available methods and foods to treat and prevent malnutrition. In addition, there are two care groups in the location that have been established in the community around the health facility benefitting 329 participants.

"Now, we feel free to come to the clinic at any time of the day," says Aisha. "The medical assistant lives near the health facility, so we also have access at night in case of emergencies. We are grateful to GOAL and SHF for having constructed this facility."

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

RECOVERY, RETURN AND REINTEGRATION



Results reported in 2019

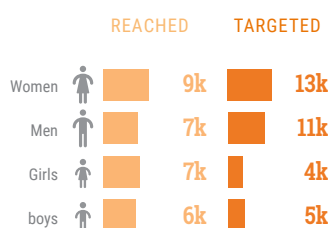
	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.2M	1	1
2018	\$0.3M	2	2

PEOPLE TARGETED

34,200

PEOPLE REACHED

30,529



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Addressing the immediate needs of IDP, returnee and host communities and responding to underlying vulnerabilities by contributing to the five UNDAF outcomes

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNDP, CRS

Achievements

Partners working in this sector reached 86 per cent of the targeted people with \$577,000 through Durable Solutions projects piloted in Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur State. The interventions targeted IDPs and returnees and ended in early 2019. These interventions did not receive new allocation in 2019. Around 34,000 people in areas of return and reintegration were provided access to sustainable basic services and livelihoods through integrated, multi-sector and community-led interventions.

With the support of the SHF, a total of 31 fact-finding, verification and registration missions took place. The cumulative returnee numbers registered through these efforts are 396,550 people.

Challenges

While IDPs return trends show an increase across Darfur, some areas in West Darfur did not register any returns. More work on upscaling of the durable solutions interventions is required in areas of potential return.

On the overall funding situation, the sector did not attract adequate funding and could therefore not meet its target or expand to areas in South Kordofan State where movement of people to and from government and non-government controlled areas had been captured.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of population (gender & age disaggregated) in areas of return and reintegration with improved and sustainable access to basic services and livelihoods through an integrated, multisector and community-led approach.	Women	7,825	2,200	28%
	Girls	1,717	511	30%
	Men	7,223	1,998	28%
	Boys	1,585	409	26%
Number of women benefiting from IGAs as peace engines		100	90	90%
Number of community members benefiting from the established CBRMs		19,000	19,039	100%
Number of targeted communities benefiting from reconciliation efforts undertaken to promote a conducive environment for return and reintegration.		5	5	100%
Number of targeted communities with rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chains.		2	2	100%



Five Kilos of Seeds Secures Family Food Security for One Year

With five kilograms of sorghum seed, Mohamed Arbab Mohamed has secured his food security this year and sold the excess to meet other family needs. Mohamed is beneficiary of a livelihoods project implemented by Mercy Corps and funded by SHF.

As a recent returnee to Mora village in East Jebel Marra (EJM) Locality in South Darfur State, Mohamed had no seeds or farm tools to start farming after returning from Otash IDP camp where he had lived for eight years. Along with the seeds, he was trained on some basic agronomic practices. Using his new farming skills, he cultivated three feddans (local measure of land equivalent to 0.42 hectares) and harvested 28 sacks of sorghum.

He sold 14 sacks making 58,800 SDG (about \$1,316). This income paid for his family needs, including school fees for his four daughters, food and medicines for his family. He further explained that he will sell some of the remaining sorghum to cover his needs during the lean season (April to June).

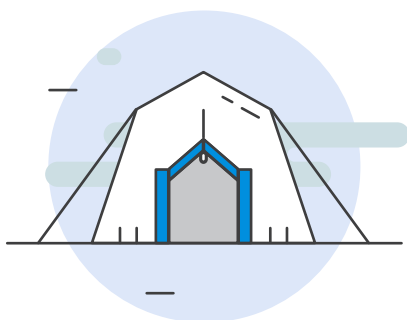
The project implementor Mercy Corps used an integrated approach to implement both livelihoods

and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in South Darfur. It targeted IDPs, returnees and host community members. Through this project, Mercy Corps distributed seeds and tools to vulnerable individuals to assist them to improve their food security situation. Mercy Corps selected beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria in collaboration with the community leaders and Mohamed Arbab was among the beneficiaries who were selected for the seeds distribution since he was classified within the 'very poor' category of beneficiaries in July 2019.

Mr. Mohamed Arbab Mohamed examines his almost ready to harvest crop.
Credit: Mercy Corps

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.7M	2	2

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
0.1M	27,210	20,290
	GIRLS	BOYS
	39,015	29,985

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$0.5M	3	3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Responding to the needs of newly displaced people in line with the emergency response framework for Sudan.

Objective 2: Provision of emergency shelter materials and essential household items.

Objective 3: Promotion of self-reliance and early recovery by engaging and training IDPs/returnees in income generating livelihood activities.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

The shelter sector provided 50 per cent of the 1,075 families displaced from Jebel Marra to Otash camp in South Darfur with shelter materials in 2019.

In total, over 40,000 individuals received NFIs assistance in 2019 through three key partners responding to needs arising from various emergencies throughout the year for interventions funded prior to 2019.

Challenges

In addition to constraints exacerbated by the prevailing socio-economic and political situation, NFI sector experienced the following challenges: Distributed ready-made emergency shelter kits were not always suitable for IDPs in camps. Many IDPs do not own the land they live on, so they cannot build permanent structures and NFIs assistance should be extended to all vulnerable people irrespective of the period of displacement.

PEOPLE TARGETED

31,001

PEOPLE REACHED

40,007

	REACHED	TARGETED
Women	15k	11k
Men	12k	9k
Girls	6k	5k
boys	5k	4k

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of targeted newly displaced households receive timely life-saving emergency shelter and non-food items for protection from the elements and safety.	10,000	26,000	260%
Number of mosquito nets distributed with jerry cans and soap	2,000	4,500	225%



Shelter that protects, come rain, come shine

Sadia Moussa Mohammed and her family of seven arrived in sector 13 in Otash IDP camp in Nyala North locality in South Darfur State with nothing. She was displaced from Dowo village in East Jebel Marra locality in South Darfur because of the conflict in Jebel Marra in March 2016.

After walking for three days, the family arrived in Mershing and were directed by the local authorities and community leaders to settle in Otash IDP camp in South Darfur, which was the only camp receiving new arrivals.

“We had nothing when we first arrived at Otash camp, all our properties were looted or burned during the conflict. Those who arrived earlier shared their food. After days of waiting, we were registered and given the first batch of materials to make our shelters,” says Sadia.

“The first attempt to build our shelter with the provided bamboo sticks, straw mats and poles was not very successful as the shelter we built was very weak and collapsed whenever it rained, leaving our children exposed to rain. Three years later, the sheikh (community leader) announced that NCA planned a visit to assess the shelter needs and would also consider people

who had lived displacement for long and still needed assistance.

“When the NCA team arrived, I showed them my collapsed shelter. A few days later, I received a bamboo sticks and straw mats ready-made shelter, that I found to be very convenient to put up, stronger and easier to assemble than the materials given when we first arrived. Our shelter was ready in a few hours and my family moved in. We are happy with the new shelter and feel comfortable knowing that even if it rains or shines, we have a strong shelter over our heads. We feel fortunate to receive this assistance and hopefully we will get an extra shelter to be used by the children, as this one is small for the family,” says Sadia.

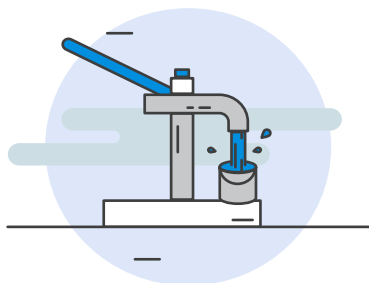
The intervention took place in October 2019, targeted newly arrived IDPs as well as longer term IDPs deemed to require shelter assistance in Otash IDP camp in South Darfur.

Community members assist to assemble a shelter using ready made materials supplied through SHF funding.

Credit: OCHA

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Respond to the needs of approximately 115,000 emergency-affected people, whose access to WASH is below the standard 7,5 liters of water per day per person, 50 persons per latrine, and increase their hygiene awareness

Objective 2: Address 90 per cent of the protracted IDPs, and continue to improve the level of WASH services to targeted people, who live both in and outside IDP camps

Objective 3: Target 100,000 food insecure people in non-conflict affected areas, which are ranked by the nutrition sector as the most affected by malnutrition in the country and improve resilience through durable solutions and adapted technologies

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

A total of 579,010 people accessed improved drinking water (between 7.5-10 litres/day) during the period under review. This was about 7 per cent more than the target. The coverage was both for people living in IDP settlements and hosting community living alongside the displaced.

On hygiene awareness, a total of 690,162 emergency affected people living in and out of camps participated in the awareness campaigns.

In addition, 45,380 long-term displaced people in and out of settlements had access to latrines at the rate of 20 persons per latrine.

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$13.1M	29	22
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
2.8M	833,012	776,124
	GIRLS	BOYS
	550,153	514,444

Results reported in 2019

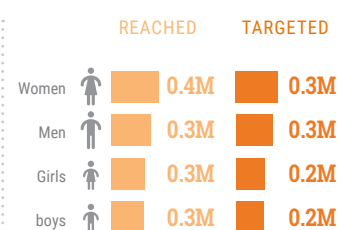
	ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$1.9M	4	4
2018	\$4.2M	14	12

PEOPLE TARGETED

968,641

PEOPLE REACHED

1.2M



In addition, 45,380 long-term displaced people in and out of settlements had access to latrines at the rate of 20 persons per latrine.

Challenges

Community participation in sanitation activities is not optimal. More efforts should be directed at increased community

participation. There are areas with WASH challenges but not food security or malnutrition, therefore WASH activities should be delinked from these two to improve coverage in other at risk areas. There is a need to fund more hygiene activities in areas that suffer frequent disease outbreaks.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of people (part of WASH committees) trained to support WASH service delivery.	Women	411	329	80%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	446	544	122%
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of emergency affected people living in and out of camps have increased hygiene awareness through hygiene sensitisation campaign.	Women	205,863	207,816	101%
	Girls	159,792	154,653	97%
	Men	188,041	177,053	94%
	Boys	167,174	150,640	90%
Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted	Total	156	162	104%
Number of long term displaced people in and out of camps have access to non emergency latrines at the rate of maximum 20 persons per latrine and 20% of long term displaced people are free from open defecation.	Women	13,354	15,022	112%
	Girls	9,541	10,015	105%
	Men	12,064	13,710	114%
	Boys	6,794	6,633	98%
Number of people who have access to sufficient improved drinking water (between 7.5-10 liters per day)	Women	154,449	173,836	113%
	Girls	128,655	128,872	100%
	Men	138,605	161,830	117%
	Boys	115,759	114,472	99%



The Air is Clean and Our Children Can Use the Play Grounds

Hamad Abdullah is a Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Committee member in Abu Shanina village in Giessan locality, Blue Nile. Until recently, his village had no latrines, the community used to defecate haphazardly in any open spaces, leaving the village children with no clean playing area.

“In the past our people suffered a lot, especially the women as they had to walk long distances to get some privacy as they relieved themselves. It did not matter whether it was hot, raining or during the dark hours of the night,” he adds.

Deforestation meant that there were no nearby trees or bushes that could provide privacy for the women and other members of the community as they answered the call of nature. The only areas with suitable vegetation were near the water sources. This meant that the villagers were unwittingly contaminating the open dam, which was their only source of water.

Hamad noted that with the implementation of the CLTS project by ADRA with the support of the SHF, the health of the people and the environment improved. The place that was full of human waste

was cleaned up and people started to use it for evening social gatherings.

“One day my children had gone out to play and I could not find them. I looked everywhere, finally I found them at that place that used to be heavily polluted. I was happy to note that there was no more human waste. Areas around the village also became nice and clean, now we are enjoying clean air and it no longer smells bad,” he adds with a beaming smile.

“The people in my village are now used to constructing toilets and using them. Thanks to ADRA for choosing our village to implement this activity that has been beneficial to us,” said Hamad.

Hamad Abdalla outside his latrine made of local materials.

Credit: ADRA

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION



Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$6.3M	23	15

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
0.5M	172,249	149,623
	GIRLS	BOYS
	112,751	100,663

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$2.8M	11	9

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide life-saving nutrition interventions to those affected by new emergencies, or living in newly accessible areas

Objective 2: Integrate and implement self-reliance on nutritional interventions

Objective 3: Stabilize and reduce malnutrition, mortality and morbidity levels

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, Save the Children





Addressing nutrition was one of the strategic objectives of the HRP in 2019 and formed an important part of the integrated programming. The number of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted in the SHF supported outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) sites reached 1,901 exceeding the 2019 annual target. Under activities for Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), a total of 2,022 moderately acute malnourished (MAM) under-five children accessed services. This represents 92 per cent of the 2019 annual target. The corresponding figure for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was 8,138 representing 65 per cent of the annual target.

PEOPLE TARGETED

336,393

PEOPLE REACHED

362,894

	REACHED	TARGETED
Women 	126k	119k
Men 	87k	102k
Girls 	76k	58k
Boys 	73k	56k

The objective of counselling mothers of infants to adopt exclusive breast feeding for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in the first 6 months and supplementary feedings for children under two years reached 1,315 pregnant and lactating women and care givers. This was 94% of the target of 1,396.

Challenges

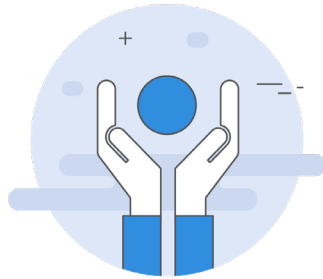
Nutrition implementing partners reported having challenges in accessing nutrition facilities during the civil unrest and

rain season, high turnover of staff especially at stabilization centres and lack of fuel and cash in the first quarter of the year. These challenges resulted in frequent disruption of the supply of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and medicines for outpatient and stabilization centres (SC) These impediments contributed to below-average sector achievements in some of the activities in the nutrition programme.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of children under 5 years of age treated from MAM.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	1,117	1,059	95%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	1,086	963	89%
Number of children under 5 years of age treated from SAM.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	890	1,006	113%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	874	895	102%
Number of mothers and caretakers of children under 5 years attended awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).	Women	36,531	63,902	175%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	18,603	16,407	88%
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of mothers of children under 5 years receiving infant and young child feeding counseling at facility level.	Women	1,396	1,315	94%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) treated from MAM.	Women	12,439	8,138	65%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	-	-	-

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Vulnerable people, newly displaced or affected by disaster are provided timely protection to ensure their safety and dignity

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of communities to protect their members and re-inforce social services to those in protracted displacement

Objective 3: Integrate child protection and safeguarding principles in nutrition response

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.7M	25	19

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
0.3M	100,036	56,119
	GIRLS	BOYS
	65,302	86,034

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.6M	2	2
2018	\$1.4M	7	6

Achievements

Overall, the community-based protection mechanisms established with SHF funding in the project areas have been maintained and continue to offer protection services. Referrals systems in some localities continued to function after the funded project duration, which shows that the handover process was effective.

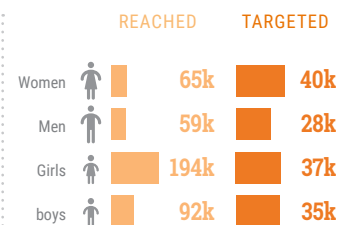
Funding utilised in 2017 and 2018 and reported on in 2019 shows that almost three times of the targeted people were reached through Protection interventions. In 2019, Protection received \$5.7 million which is more than two times of what was allocated to the sector in previous years.

PEOPLE TARGETED

140,143

PEOPLE REACHED

410,371



Also, there are twice as many targeted people when you compare 2019 and the two previous years.

that is usually collected through 4Ws. There is a need to link SHF funding to reporting through the sectors.

Challenges

Generally, the partners receiving SHF funding do not report to the sector, which creates a gap in sector performance

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of community based protection committees created and supported (including thematic committees on child protection and SGBV, child friendly centres and women centres).	Total	242	204	84%
Number of targeted girls, boys, women and men receiving individual and collective protection services.	Women	7,257	5,111	70%
	Girls	643	132	21%
	Men	9,482	9,500	100%
	Boys	7,734	7,252	94%
Number of people reached through protection awareness-raising interventions (by age and gender).	Women	14,460	14,027	97%
	Girls	4,000	4,220	106%
	Men	10,540	12,662	120%
	Boys	4,000	4,273	107%
Number of registered unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their families or provided with care.	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	133	77	58%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	130	79	61%
Number of protection workers/volunteers trained.	Women	728	636	87%
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	663	569	86%
	Boys	-	-	-
Number of square metres of landmine/ERW contaminated land cleared through mine action response.	Total	187,519	1,366,788	729%
Number of IDPs, returnees and at risk population & humanitarian actors benefit from the land released interventions during project period.	Total	30,200	47,968	159%
Number of community-based protection networks/structures identified/created and/or supported able to perform referral functions and provide psychosocial support to vulnerable groups or individuals.	Total	22	22	100%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

REFUGEE CONSULTATION FORUM



Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018	\$4.6M	10	10

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Address the lifesaving assistance and protection needs of South Sudanese refugees

Objective 2: Address the basic needs of all other refugees and asylum seekers, including Eritreans, Ethiopians, Syrians, Yemenis, Chadians, Somalis and refugees from the Central African Republic and others

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

Achievements

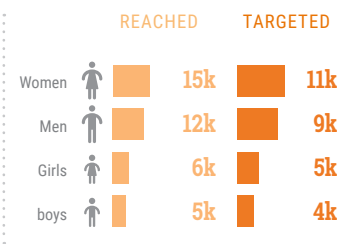
- With the interventions ending in 2019, 336,451 refugees received assistance through SHF funded interventions surpassing the target of 222,643 people.
- Health interventions benefitted 48,729 refugees and members of the host community living in Adila and Abu Jabra localities in East Darfur State had access to primary health care.
- Gender-sensitive latrines were constructed and benefitted just under 15,000 refugees in East Darfur, South Darfur and White Nile states.

PEOPLE TARGETED

222,643

PEOPLE REACHED

336,451



- Over 6,800 refugee children (51.6 per cent girls) enrolled in safe and quality learning spaces at sites or surrounding communities.
- 2018 was the last allocation year when refugees had a specific SHF envelope as humanitarian response is no longer status based. Response activities are now needs driven

Challenges

- Political instability and financial constraints, such as lack of cash and high inflation, affected the timely implementation of project activities.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
of refugees referred to secondary and tertiary medical care (disaggregated by age/gender)	Women	499	220	44%
	Girls	334	220	66%
	Men	500	145	29%
	Boys	333	165	50%
	Total	620	456	74%
Number of refugee households receiving emergency livelihoods assets (cultivation, fishing and vocational) and training	Total	14,520	58,491	403%
Number of refugees with access to primary health care	Total	66,856	113,278	169%
Number of children with specific needs receiving specialized protection services (disaggregated by age/gender)	Women	-	-	-
	Girls	2,047	3,095	151%
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	1,974	2,977	151%
Number of refugee boys and girls enrolled in safe and quality learning spaces at sites or surrounding communities	Women			-
	Girls	3,042	3,522	116%
	Men			-
	Boys	2,538	3,522	139%
Number of refugees reached by protection services and assistance	Total	3,500	4,220	121%
Number of refugees per gender-sensitive latrine	Women	6,286	4,205	67%
	Girls	3,635	3,971	109%
	Men	4,954	3,039	61%
	Boys	3,081	3,760	122%



Solar power brings light and generates income for refugees in Adilla, East Darfur

An innovative project by the American Refugee Committee (ARC) funded by the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) provides South Sudanese refugees in Adilla locality, East Darfur State with access to solar power changing lives for the better.

There are about 2,800 South Sudanese refugees in Adilla Locality who face numerous challenges in their daily lives, including lack of access to electricity. Prior to this intervention, they walked many kilometres to Adilla Town just to charge their phones.

"I lived a life of uncertainty. The humanitarian assistance I received was rarely adequate. I worked on the farms as a daily laborer for extra income but such work was only available during the rains and harvest seasons. For the rest of the year, it was very difficult to find work," John, a 27-year-old refugee living in Adilla locality with his family, told ARC.

In 2019, ARC received funding from SHF to support John and a group of young refugees living in Adilla to start income generating activities. "We were told about the new grant funded by the SHF, and the types of livelihood activities that could be supported. One was the establishment of solar energy as an income generation activity [IGA]. I was excited by the possibility of being part of it, and then I was

selected by our committee to be the lead member of our group," John says.

The group received training in solar energy system management, maintenance and operation. The solar power station was established in January 2020 and has an output of 1700 Watts and a capacity to power several types of devices, such as TV sets, radios and other equipment. At the same time, this solar station has enabled John and his fellow members to supplement their share of humanitarian assistance and cover other family needs.

"We are 10 young adults in our group - 5 men and 5 women. When we started we were making about 200 [Sudanese] pounds (about \$4) per day from our services, like charging mobile phones and other services. Also, our community at the settlement are very happy because we brought this service close to their settlement," John said.

To increase revenue from the solar station, John's group is planning to set up a TV viewing hall so that the community can watch news and entertainment programs. The hall will also act as a gathering place and entertainment hub since the refugees do not have many entertainment opportunities. In addition, the solar power lights up the refugee settlement and provides a safer environment for all residents, allowing shops to open longer in the evenings and providing children with a chance to study after dark. Above all, it allows refugees to lead more dignified lives, according to ARC.

Thanking the SHF and ARC for changing their lives, the refugee settlement's traditional leader Thiel Tuoch Thiel urged them to expand this assistance to various IDP groups in the locality.

Members proudly pose before the solar panels in Adilla, North Darfur.

Credit: ARC/Sudan

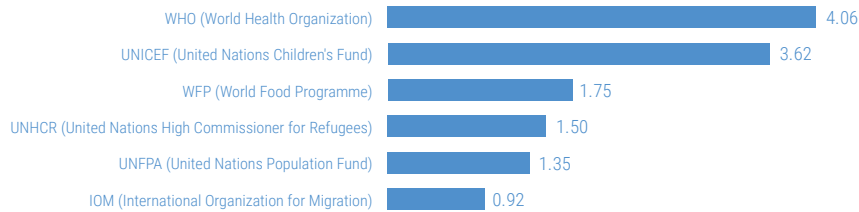
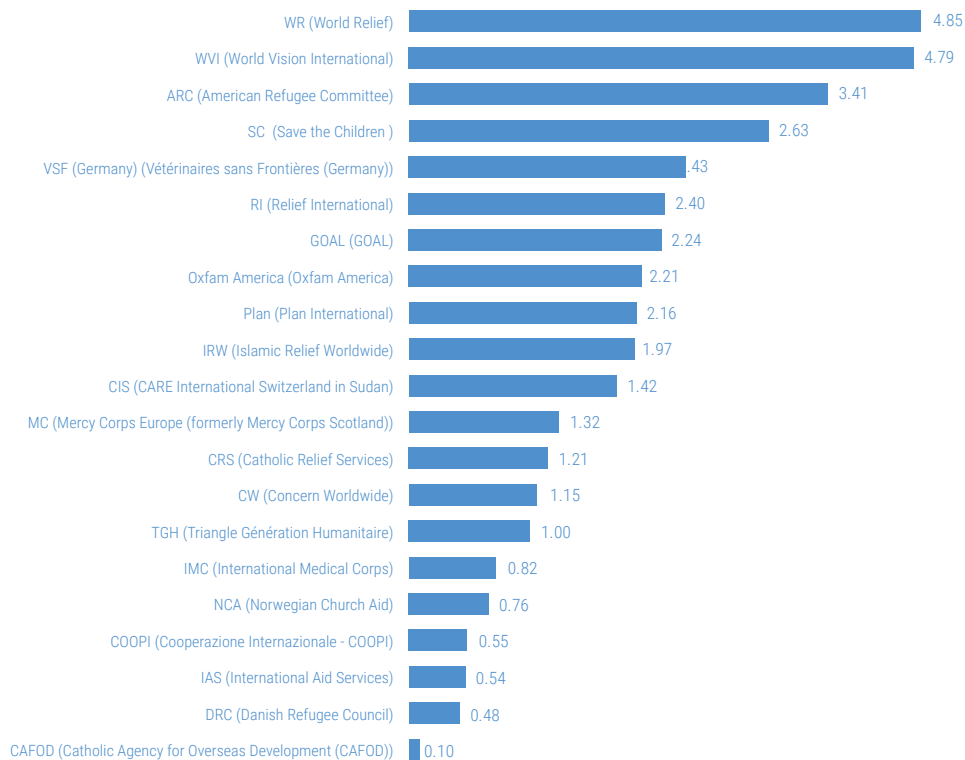
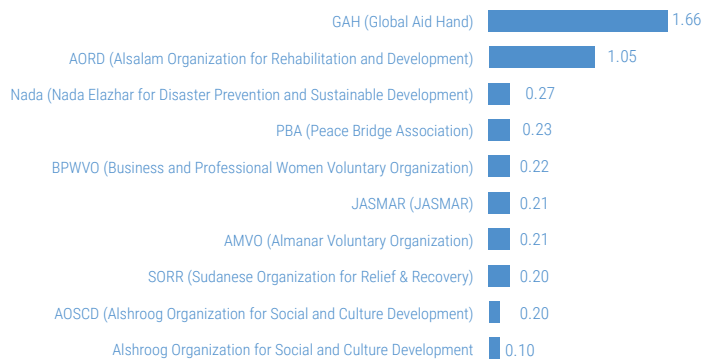
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ANNEXES

- Annex A Allocation by recipient organization.
- Annex B SHF-funded projects.
- Annex C SHF Advisory Board.
- Annex D Accronyms and Abbreviations
- Annex E Reference Map

ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

United Nations 13.2**International NGO** 41.3**National NGO** 4.1

IN MILLION USD

See Annex D for acronyms

ANNEX B

SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/N/NGO/14293	NUTRITION	AMVO (Almanar Voluntary Organization)	\$201,337.42
2	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/E-P/NGO/12817	EDUCATION (50%), PROTECTION (50%)	AORD (Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development)	\$399,884.68
3	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/E/NGO/14131	EDUCATION	AORD (Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development)	\$399,666.40
4	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/NGO/14143	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	AORD (Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development)	\$249,998.01
5	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/P/NGO/12946	PROTECTION	AOSCD (Alshroog Organization for Social and Culture Development)	\$100,050.35
6	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N-WASH-FSL/ INGO/12717	HEALTH (30%), NUTRITION (25%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (25%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (20%)	ARC (American Refugee Committee)	\$913,571.49
7	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/WASH-FSL/ INGO/12723	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (80%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (20%)	ARC (American Refugee Committee)	\$731,158.03
8	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N-FSL/ INGO/12726	HEALTH (50%), NUTRITION (30%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (20%)	ARC (American Refugee Committee)	\$593,219.98
9	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N-WASH/ INGO/14068	HEALTH (25%), NUTRITION (18%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (57%)	ARC (American Refugee Committee)	\$1,730,989.38
10	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL/NGO/12858	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	BPWVO (Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization)	\$214,000.00
11	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/P/INGO/13298	PROTECTION	CAFOD (Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD))	\$99,993.37
12	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/WASH-H-N/ INGO/14166	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (50%), HEALTH (31%), NUTRITION (19%)	CIS (CARE International Switzerland in Sudan)	\$1,974,307.85
13	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/FSL/INGO/14060	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI)	\$200,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
14	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/INGO/14154	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI)	\$350,000.00
15	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/E/INGO/12985	EDUCATION	CRS (Catholic Relief Services)	\$557,964.24
16	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL/INGO/13001	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	CRS (Catholic Relief Services)	\$314,422.28
17	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/E/INGO/14165	EDUCATION	CRS (Catholic Relief Services)	\$445,593.33
18	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL/INGO/12847	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	CW (Concern Worldwide)	\$273,240.55
19	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N-FSL/INGO/12848	HEALTH (30%), NUTRITION (30%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (40%)	CW (Concern Worldwide)	\$604,488.37
20	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N/INGO/14125	HEALTH (50%), NUTRITION (50%)	CW (Concern Worldwide)	\$327,874.52
21	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/P/INGO/12971	PROTECTION	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	\$300,003.50
22	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/P/INGO/14151	PROTECTION	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	\$180,000.00
23	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-P-N/INGO/14159	HEALTH (46%), PROTECTION (36%), NUTRITION (18%)	GAH (Global Aid Hand)	\$750,048.07
24	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/E-P/INGO/14164	EDUCATION (70.6%), PROTECTION (29.4%)	GAH (Global Aid Hand)	\$707,809.27
25	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/INGO/14398	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	GAH (Global Aid Hand)	\$199,993.49
26	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N-WASH-FSL/INGO/12862	HEALTH (21.7%), NUTRITION (17.6%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (7.9%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (52.8%)	GOAL (GOAL)	\$979,001.34
27	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N-FSL-P/INGO/14324	HEALTH (33%), NUTRITION (37%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (15%), PROTECTION (15%)	GOAL (GOAL)	\$1,425,061.82
28	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/WASH/INGO/12868	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	IAS (International Aid Services)	\$199,999.91
29	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/WASH-P/INGO/12986	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (60%), PROTECTION (40%)	IAS (International Aid Services)	\$337,912.94
30	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N-WASH/INGO/14157	HEALTH (40%), NUTRITION (30%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (30%)	IMC (International Medical Corps)	\$822,118.78

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
31	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N-P/ UN/13330	HEALTH (60%), NUTRITION (21%), PROTECTION (19%)	IOM (International Organization for Migration)	\$619,973.53
33	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/UN/14134	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	IOM (International Organization for Migration)	\$300,000.18
34	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/WASH/ INGO/13000	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide)	\$230,027.71
35	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/ INGO/14149	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide)	\$312,438.72
36	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/WASH-E/ INGO/14155	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (49%), EDUCATION (51%)	IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide)	\$1,138,836.00
37	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/ INGO/14206	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	IRW (Islamic Relief Worldwide)	\$459,623.10
38	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL/NGO/12854	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	JASMAR (JASMAR)	\$210,224.49
39	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/WASH-FSL-P/ INGO/12933	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (21%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (65%), PROTECTION (14%)	MC (Mercy Corps Europe (formerly Mercy Corps Scotland))	\$1,416,446.54
40	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/P/NGO/14156	PROTECTION	Nada (Nada Elazhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development)	\$228,703.94
41	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL-WASH/ INGO/12959	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (35%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (65%)	NCA (Norwegian Church Aid)	\$559,411.15
42	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/ESNFIs/ INGO/13249	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	NCA (Norwegian Church Aid)	\$200,000.39
43	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/FSL-WASH-P/ INGO/14132	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (22.3%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (73%), PROTECTION (4.7%)	Oxfam America (Oxfam America)	\$2,211,806.27
44	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/E/NGO/12988	EDUCATION	PBA (Peace Bridge Association)	\$215,911.88
45	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/E-FSL-H-N-P/ INGO/12804	EDUCATION (12%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (43%), HEALTH (18%), NUTRITION (16%), PROTECTION (11%)	Plan (Plan International)	\$2,157,630.48
46	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/FSL-H-N-WASH/ INGO/14152	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (19%), HEALTH (49%), NUTRITION (13%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (19%)	RI (Relief International)	\$2,432,494.74

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
47	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/P/INGO/12636	PROTECTION	SC (Save the Children)	\$450,000.00
48	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/N-H-P/ INGO/12639	NUTRITION (40%), HEALTH (44%), PROTECTION (16%)	SC (Save the Children)	\$600,000.00
49	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/P/INGO/13953	PROTECTION	SC (Save the Children)	\$486,935.58
50	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH/ INGO/14038	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SC (Save the Children)	\$250,000.00
51	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/E/INGO/14139	EDUCATION	SC (Save the Children)	\$400,000.00
52	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N/ INGO/14145	HEALTH (45%), NUTRITION (55%)	SC (Save the Children)	\$925,841.69
53	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/P/INGO/14150	PROTECTION	SC (Save the Children)	\$199,999.98
54	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/INGO/14233	HEALTH	SC (Save the Children)	\$99,486.40
55	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/P/INGO/14115	PROTECTION	SORR (Sudanese Organization for Relief & Recovery)	\$200,000.85
56	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL-WASH/ INGO/12939	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (60%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (40%)	TGH (Triangle Génération Humanitaire)	\$500,000.00
57	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH-FSL-E/ INGO/14397	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (40%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (30%), EDUCATION (30%)	TGH (Triangle Génération Humanitaire)	\$650,000.00
58	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/P/UN/13009	PROTECTION	UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	\$655,245.40
59	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/UN/13911	HEALTH	UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	\$200,000.28
60	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/UN/14147	HEALTH	UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	\$498,523.14
61	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/ESNFIs/ UN/14133	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	\$1,500,000.00
62	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/E-P/UN/12906	EDUCATION (60%), PROTECTION (40%)	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	\$465,644.10
63	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/UN/13122	HEALTH	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	\$249,939.80
64	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/WASH-H/ UN/14136	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (50%), HEALTH (50%)	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	\$2,406,915.80
65	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/E/UN/14146	EDUCATION	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	\$500,289.20
66	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/FSL/ INGO/12987	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	VSF (Germany) (Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Germany))	\$556,640.21

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
67	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/FSL-WASH-H-N-P/INGO/14141	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (25%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (25%), HEALTH (20%), NUTRITION (20%), PROTECTION (10%)	VSF (Germany) (Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Germany))	\$2,069,531.24
68	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/L/UN/12724	LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY	WFP (World Food Programme)	\$1,000,000.00
69	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/FSL/UN/14240	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	WFP (World Food Programme)	\$750,010.72
70	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N/UN/13038	HEALTH (70%), NUTRITION (30%)	WHO (World Health Organization)	\$499,983.18
71	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/UN/13111	HEALTH	WHO (World Health Organization)	\$258,262.37
72	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H/UN/13877	HEALTH	WHO (World Health Organization)	\$300,030.14
73	SUD-19/HSD20/RE/H-WASH/UN/14047	HEALTH (65%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (35%)	WHO (World Health Organization)	\$2,999,999.66
74	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-FSL-N-WASH/INGO/12688	HEALTH (30%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (43%), NUTRITION (16%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (11%)	WR (World Relief)	\$1,830,762.56
75	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/H-N/INGO/12690	HEALTH (70%), NUTRITION (30%)	WR (World Relief)	\$506,709.68
76	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/FSL-N-P-WASH/INGO/14126	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (12%), NUTRITION (19%), PROTECTION (8%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (61%)	WR (World Relief)	\$942,771.83
77	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/H-N-WASH/INGO/14129	HEALTH (30%), NUTRITION (30%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (40%)	WR (World Relief)	\$1,569,061.72
78	SUD-19/HSD20/SA1/N-E-FSL-H-P/INGO/12667	NUTRITION (19%), EDUCATION (9%), FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (38%), HEALTH (19%), PROTECTION (15%)	WVI (World Vision International)	\$1,835,155.53
79	SUD-19/HSD20/SA2/FSL-WASH-H-N-E-P/INGO/14138	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (30%), WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (20%), HEALTH (20%), NUTRITION (10%), EDUCATION (10%), PROTECTION (10%)	WVI (World Vision International)	\$2,952,623.52

ANNEX C

SHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
INGOs	INGO Steering Committee
NNGO	Friends for Peace and Development
UN	World Food Programme
UN	United Nations Population Fund
UN	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Donor	DFID
Donor	Switzerland
Donor	USAID
Donor	Sweden
Donor	Germany
Observer	European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
SHF/OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

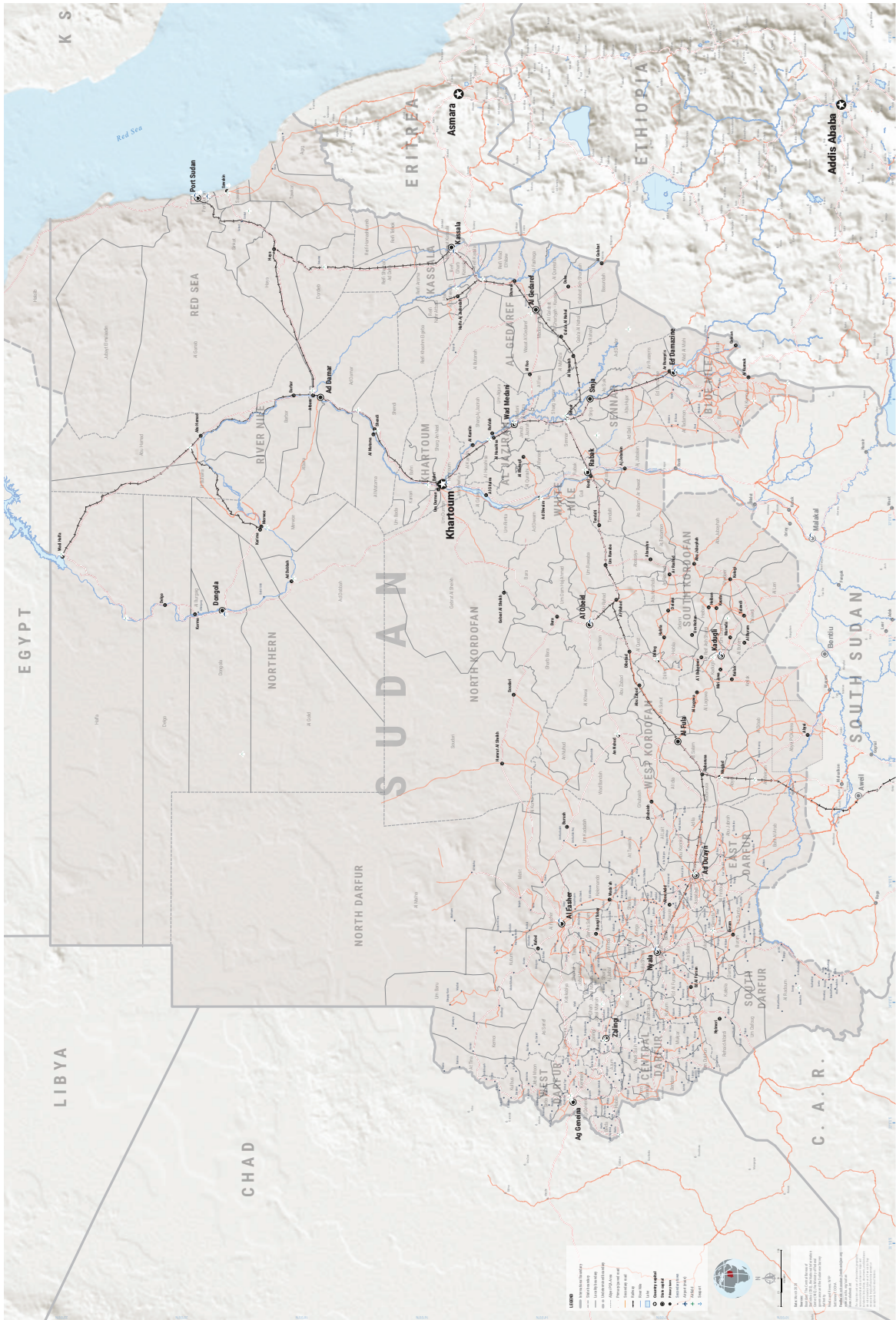
ANNEX D

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	M&E	MONITORING & EVALUATION
AB	ADVISORY BOARD	MC	MERCY CORPS
ADRA	ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	MOS	MINIMUM OPERATING STANDARDS
AMVO	ALMANAR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION	MYHS	MULTI-YEAR HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY
ARC	AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE	NCA	NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
CA	CAPACITY ASSESSMENT	NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
CBPF	COUNTRY BASED POOLED FUND	NIDO	NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT
CBPFS	COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS	NNGO	NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
CDO	COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	OCHA	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
CERF	CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND	PA	PRACTICAL ACTION
CIS	CARE INTERNATIONAL SWITZERLAND IN SUDAN	PANCARE	PANHEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION
COOPI	COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE	PBA	PEACE BRIDGE ASSOCIATION
COR	COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES	PI	PERFORMANCE INDEX
CPI	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	RRR	RECOVERY, RETURN & REINTEGRATION
CRS	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	SC	SAVE THE CHILDREN
CSS	COORDINATION & COMMON SERVICES	SHF	SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND
CW	CONCERN WORLDWIDE	SOPS	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
DFID	DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	SORC	SUDANESE ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF & RECOVERY
DRC	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO/DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	SRC	STRATEGIC REVIEW COMMITTEE
DTM	DISPLACEMENT TRACKING AND MONITORING	SRCS	SUDAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY
ECHO	EUROPEAN CIVIL PROTECTION & HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS	TGH	TRIANGLE GENERATION HUMANITAIRE
ES/NFIS	EMERGENCY SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS	TU	TECHNICAL UNIT
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION	UASC	UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN
FMU	FUND MANAGEMENT UNIT	UK	UNITED KINGDOM
FPDO	FRIENDS OF PEACE & DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	UN OCHA	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
FSL	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
FSMS	FOOD SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM	UNDSS	UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY & SECURITY
FTS	FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICES	UNFPA	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
GAH	GLOBAL AID HAND	UNHAS	UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICES
GMS	GRANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	UNHCR	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
HC	HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	UNICEF	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
HCT	HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM	USA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HNO	HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW	USAID	UNITED STATES AID
HRP	HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN	VCO	VET-CARE ORGANIZATION
IASC	INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE	WASH	WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE
IDPS	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
INGO	INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION	WHO	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
IOM	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	WHS	WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT
IRW	ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE	WR	WORLD RELIEF
ISCG	INTER-SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP	WVI	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL
KPHF	KUWAIT PATIENTS HELPING FUND		
KSCS	KEBKABIYA SMALLHOLDERS CHARITABLE SOCIETY		

ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP







SHF

Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

unocha.org/sudan
chfsudan.unocha.org
gms.unocha.org
fts.unocha.org

SOCIAL MEDIA

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