



Common  
Humanitarian  
Fund



SUDAN COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND | CHF

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

# CHF SUDAN 2013 DASHBOARD

Key facts and figures for Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund in 2013

## 2013 CHF SNAPSHOT

**\$ 67.2 million**  
US\$ allocated in 2013

**\$ 54.8 million**  
US\$ received in 2013

**12%**  
of Sudan 2013 Work Plan funding

**164 allocations**  
to projects in Sudan in 2013

**75 partners supported**  
directly through CHF in 2013

**50% visit rate**  
to projects by CHF M&R teams

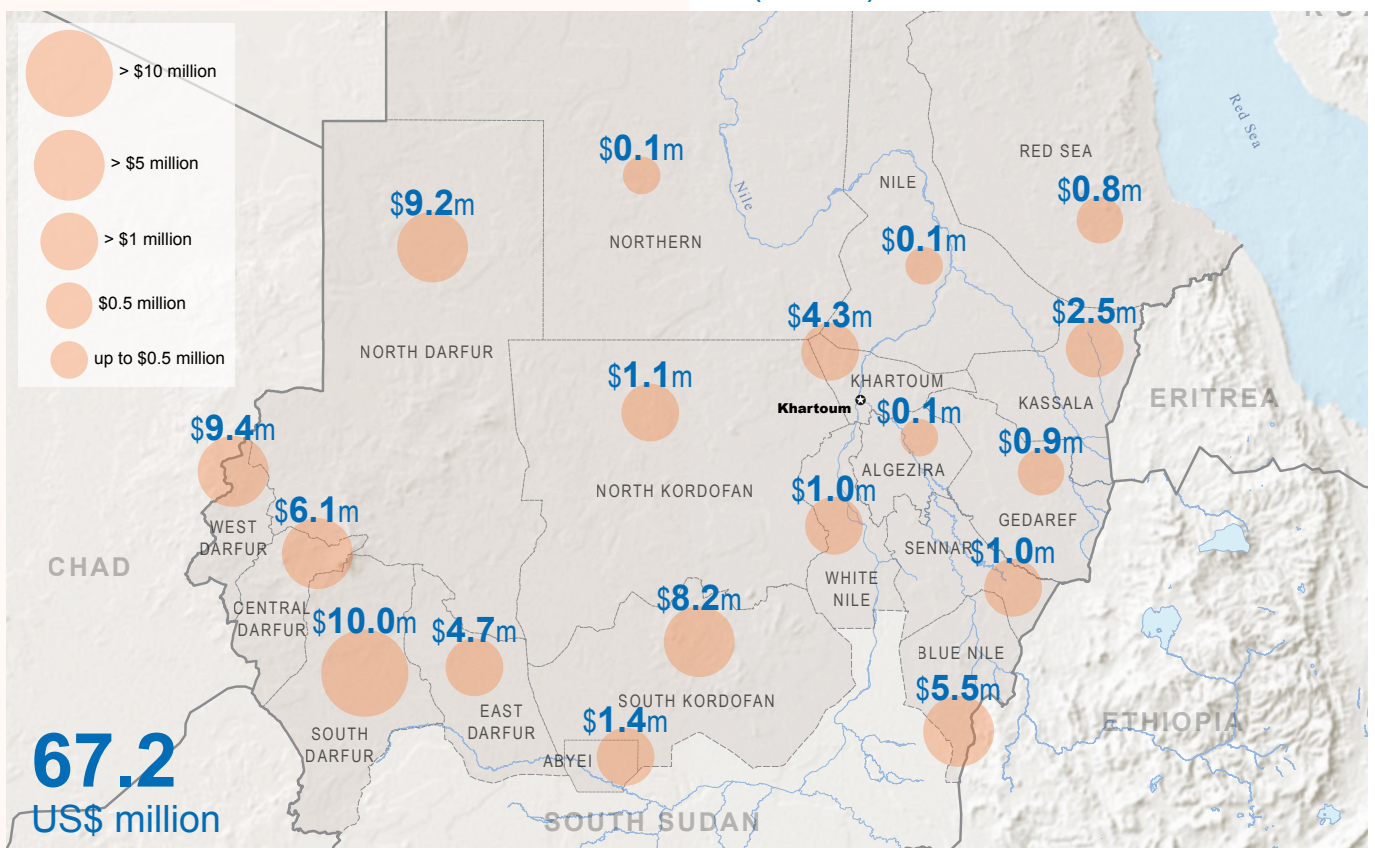
## 2013 ALLOCATIONS (US\$ million)

ALLOCATED / per cent of 2013 Sudan UN and Partners Work Plan funding\*

FSL	\$ 10.5 / 4%
WASH	\$9.5 / 28%
H	\$9.4 / 23%
E	\$6.6 / 19%
LET	\$6.1 / 19%
NUT	\$6 / 15%
ES&NFI	\$5.1 / 41%
CCS	\$3.6 / 22%
P	\$3.2 / 31%
RMS	\$2.4 / 12%
GIER	\$2 / 25%
RER	\$1.7 / 25%
MA	\$1.2 / 49%

**\$67.2 million**  
\* As of 31 May 2014

## SUDAN CHF 2013 ALLOCATIONS PER STATE (in US\$)



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# FOREWORD

by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator

This has been a rewarding - and challenging - year for the Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).

We have witnessed the fund mature in operations and substance significantly and have seen its rewarding impact on the lives of the affected people of Sudan through the fast delivery of basic services of primary healthcare, shelter, clearance of unexploded ordnance and other services. Yet, competing conflicts around the world and the financial challenges facing donor countries have resulted in a steady decline of the CHF funding from USD 80 million in 2012 to USD 56 million in 2013 and down USD 43 million for 2014. This decline at the rate of 23 per cent from 2013 to 2014, comes at a critical time where the actual humanitarian needs in Sudan increased by 37 per cent.

It is painful to make near life-or-death decisions when the CHF Advisory Group sits to allocate scarce funding to affected communities hoping to receive tangible humanitarian assistance through projects of the United Nations and the national and international NGOs. We struggle, and often fail, to obtain early predictable funding. This means we often fail in providing assistance on time, in quality and in volume. Not all failures are financial however. Much depends on the enabling operational environment. Lack of security and access in locations where humanitarian assistance should be provided without delay often mean inability to respond on time. Whether caused by an insecure environment or bureaucratic hurdles, lack of access is tantamount to the risk of death. We have always therefore appealed for access to provide timely humanitarian assistance. It is our duty and obligation to reach affected communities without facing any form of a delay, financial or operational.

The CHF is designed to allow us to address the most urgent humanitarian needs in the country in a timely and predictable manner. The CHF Emergency Reserve and CHF project revision mechanisms allow us to be responsive to sudden changes in the humanitarian situation. Our ambition is to continue to strengthen the CHF so that it remains a strategic, flexible, rapid and cost-effective tool in providing humanitarian assistance. It is unfortunate that at a time when the CHF has achieved a level of excellence, where the humanitarian needs continue to increase and the fund management mechanisms are getting more robust, CHF funding is decreasing. If the trend continues, the transaction cost of the CHF will compel us to review the CHF's continuity. Surely, this sad prospect will have detrimental results to many affected communities in Sudan.

In 2014 we have strengthened our fund management mechanisms. The CHF currently has the most robust monitoring and reporting framework in Sudan, and I am proud of the fact that so far 50 per cent of all CHF funded projects were monitored this year. Sudan's CHF has taken the lead in rolling out the global CHF monitoring and reporting framework and has placed national monitoring officers in key humanitarian sectors. We are clearly seeing the benefits, not just in terms of improved accountability but also in terms of improved project implementation.

We have taken the lead as well on the roll out of the online Global Grant Management System for the CHF. The advantages of the online system are significant: all CHF stakeholders now have access to projects and reports through the database, the interim and annual reporting rates and quality have improved considerably, and the scope for reporting which allows for more exact and interesting analysis has expanded. I realize that there were a number of technical challenges that accompanied the roll out of the database and I highly appreciate the patience and perseverance of all the CHF partners to overcome them.

On my part, I pledge to do my utmost to secure more resources for the CHF for the benefit of the many people in need throughout Sudan. I also want to thank the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Ireland, Denmark, and Australia who have been supporting the CHF in Sudan since its inception in 2006. I welcome the support of new donors to the CHF and urge them to be part of the work we do in Sudan. As members of the humanitarian community — Member States, UN Agencies, and NGOs — we all have a joint responsibility to help the affected people in Sudan and it is imperative that we step up our efforts to do so.



Ali Al-Za'tari  
UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan  
10 June 2014

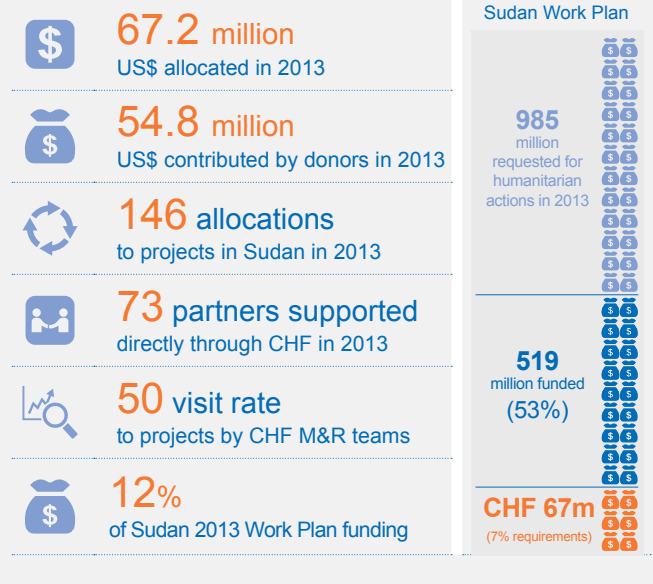




# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Funding for the Sudan CHF is in drastic decline: from USD 80 million in 2012 to USD 56 million in 2013 and down to an expected USD 43 million for 2014. While CHF funding dropped by 23 per cent from 2013 to 2014, the actual humanitarian need in Sudan increased by 37 per cent (in terms of beneficiary numbers).
- Since 2006 the Sudan CHF has seen steady support from 8 key donors, however from 2012 to 2013 two of those donors discontinued funding (Australia and Spain), three decreased overall funding (United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sweden for a total of US \$ 16 million), one donor maintained the same amount (Norway) and only one donor (Ireland) increased funding. No new donors came onboard in 2013.
- Over the past three years Sudan has seen a growing reliance of CERF versus the CHF: in 2011 the CERF was 11 per cent of the CHF, while in 2013 it has grown to 71 per cent.
- Reports from sectors continue to highlight the importance of the Core Pipelines allocated to UN Agencies in ensuring timely response to sudden onset needs early in the year, as well as securing inputs for NGOs who sometimes have more cumbersome import procedures.
- Enhanced monitoring of gender mainstreaming in project implementation showed that gender concerns were carried through to the implementation stage.
- The CHF continued the trend of increasing the proportion of funding provided to national NGOs from four per cent in 2010, to nine per cent in 2012, to 11 per cent in 2013.
- Most sectors report to have higher output than originally planned resulting from the high levels of displacements. The health, nutrition and WASH sector report that the early procurement and predisposition of the core pipeline materials enabled them to respond to the increased humanitarian need.
- Implementing partners are also reporting that some of their projects have been delayed as movement of materials and personnel has been restricted due to insecurity. Projects in Darfur have been particularly affected by the upsurge in violence.
- The CHF as a funding mechanism has continued to mature and has become more robust. Projects are being more closely followed up by another leap in field monitoring practices and reporting routines.
- The rolling out of the CHF online database has also been an advance of the CHF by easing the flow of information between the CHF secretariat, UNDP FMU, sector leads and implementing partners.

## CHF SUDAN 2013 SNAPSHOT



\* Sudan Work Plan (HWP) refers to the Sudan Consolidated Appeals Process, the main tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds.



New IDPs in Mellit, North Darfur © H. Abdulsalam/UNAMID

## 2013 HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

### The scope of the crisis

In 2013 the number of people in need of assistance in Sudan reached 6.1 million people, up from 1.7 million the year before. There are three main reasons for this: first, an estimated additional 950,000 people were displaced or severely affected by conflict and fighting in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile since January 2013. Second, around 430,000 people were affected by flooding. Third, figures for other population groups that need assistance have been revised upwards compared to last year to more accurately reflect the numbers. For example, this year's overall total includes the 43,000 long-term displaced Chadian refugees in Darfur as well as severely and moderately food insecure populations in the eastern and central states of Sudan. Still, as in previous years, the overall number in need does not include the estimated 500,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan currently in other countries, such as Ethiopia, Chad and South Sudan.

### Conflict, insecurity, and displacement

Conflict, insecurity, and displacement generate humanitarian need in Sudan. In Darfur, continued fighting between the Government and armed opposition groups has maintained large-scale protracted displacement, while inter-tribal fighting has resulted in 450,000 people fleeing their homes in the first half of 2013 and 215,000 people fleeing in the first months of 2014. While some people have returned to their places of origin, the number of long term displaced remains high. General insecurity in Darfur has also increased food insecurity and disrupted income-generating activities.

Elsewhere, fighting between the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states has continued, resulting in increased displacement and severely affecting resident populations.

From December 2013 to March 2014 more than 60,000 people arrived in Sudan, fleeing the violence in South Sudan. Many of these people went to White Nile state and South Kordofan, where basic services are missing and many lack access to clean water and sanitation.

### Poverty and socio-economic conditions

Poverty and socio-economic conditions also drive humanitarian needs as people are less able to cope with shocks. Around 46 per cent of Sudanese people still live under the national poverty level of US \$1 per day, with poverty most prevalent in rural, conflict-affected areas, ranging from over 67 per cent in North Darfur to below 25 per cent in the Khartoum region. Overall, Sudan ranks 171 out of 186 states in the 2013 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Socio-economic indicators are also worse in crisis-affected rural areas due variously to the lack of livelihoods opportunities, social safety nets, and quality basic services. These socio-economic trends affect women and girls the most - the 2013 HDI ranked Sudan 171 out of 186 countries for gender equality.

### Governance and institutional capacity

Many years of political conflict have undermined governance and the effectiveness of institutions, eroding the ability of the state to ensure people's basic needs are met. According to



the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), Sudan ranks in the lowest 10 per cent of countries globally in several governance categories, including government ability to formulate and implement policies, rule of law, and voice and accountability for citizens. The impact of ineffective governance is felt most in peripheral areas due to chronic underinvestment in physical and social infrastructure and inadequate capacity to deliver basic services. Current economic trends in Sudan, including declining government revenues and reduced fiscal allocations to states, reinforce long-standing governance challenges.

### Environmental conditions

Sudan faces a number of environmental challenges, including land degradation, deforestation, and climate-change-related events such as desertification and drought. These factors continue to threaten people's prospects for long-term food security and sustainable development. In Darfur, clear linkages exist between environment and the ongoing conflict— first, competition over declining natural resources is a contributory cause to the conflict. Second, the conflict has taken a significant toll on the environment, related to large-scale population displacement, the over-use of land, water and under-investment in sustainable agriculture. Meanwhile, Sudan's population growth has placed increasing pressure on the country's already fragile ecosystem. In addition, natural hazards are common; for example, flooding affected some 500,000 people across the country in 2013.

## HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

Since 2003 Sudan "has been the largest recipient of humanitarian assistance by some distance, receiving US \$10.6 billion over the period" (GHA Report 2013). In 2004 the Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP) was 76 per cent funded, moving to a high of 81 per cent in 2007. On average since 2004 the HWP has been 69 per cent funded. A peak in funding was observed in 2008/2009 with a subsequent decline coinciding with the global financial crisis. Support for the HWP was in decline even before the secession of South Sudan, though that was probably the cause of the next significant drop. Humanitarian funding has decreased from 65 per cent in 2011 to only 57 per cent in 2013, even though the level of need has increased by 37 per cent (in terms of people in need) over the same period.

Sudan is also on the lower end in terms of funding to the HWP in comparison to other countries in the region. The 2013 HWP was 57 per cent funded. This is significantly lower than other consolidated appeals in the region: in 2013 South Sudan was 75 per cent funded; the Democratic Republic of Congo was 71 per cent funded; and Syria was 67 per cent funded.

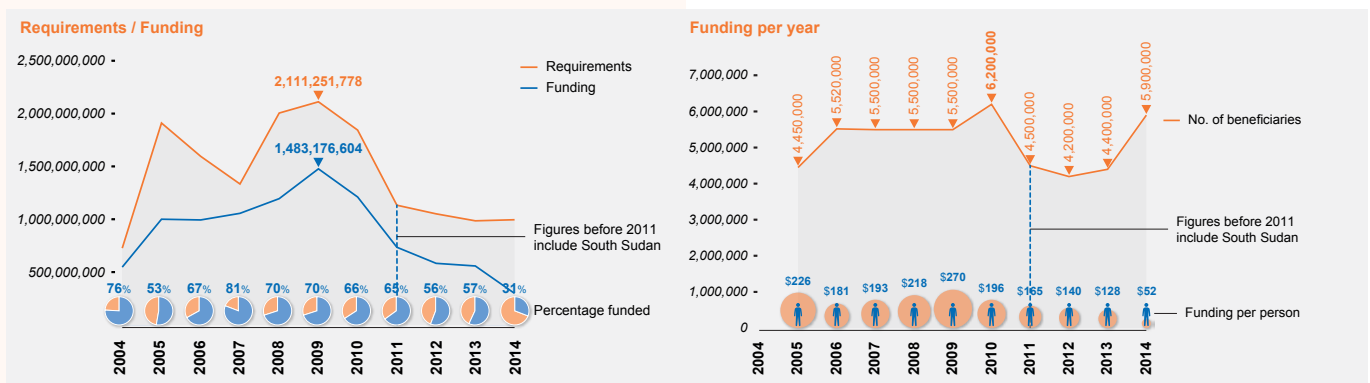
The 2013 HWP has relatively low funding, with only US \$128 per beneficiary, compared with South Sudan at US \$183 and Syria at US \$237. It is also historically low for Sudan in terms of funding per beneficiary, having received received for US \$226 per capita in 2005, US \$269 in 2009, and US \$196 in 2010.

Humanitarian funding to the Sudan CHF has declined even more drastically, from USD 80 million in 2012 to US \$56 million in 2013 and an expected USD 43 million this year.

The overall decline in funding compelled humanitarian actors to scale down, for example general food distribution rations in IDP camps had to be cut by 20 per cent in 2013. Partners were also not able to respond to other life saving needs, for example the nutrition sector was unable to address the alarming levels of malnutrition in eastern Sudan because their funding only covered conflict-affected areas. The CHF Emergency Reserve was not able to provide additional funding for new crisis throughout the country, as donor contributions fell short of what was predicted.

In compensation for the lack of bilateral funding and funding through the CHF, Sudan became the largest recipient of CERF funding in the world with US \$47.4 million dollars received. This included a contribution of US \$17 million from the CERF Underfunded window. In January 2014, based on the level of underfunding in 2013, Sudan received an allocation of US \$20 million from the CERF Underfunded window, this was the biggest allocation to any one country and further testimony to the overall size and level of underfunding of the Sudan humanitarian operation.

## RESOURCES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN SUDAN ARE DECLINING



Source: Financial Tracking Service, FTS, fts.unocha.org (2013); \* All figures for 2009-2011 are for North Sudan only.

# CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2013

## CHF and HWP

In 2013 the CHF received US \$54.8 million from donors, which made up 25 per cent of the funding to the HWP excluding food assistance. This represented a 45 per cent decrease from the support in 2011, when US \$99 million was allocated through the CHF to projects in Sudan (north). The size of the CHF in relation to the total amount of funding for projects in the HWP has stayed equal to 2011, as funding to the HWP has dropped an equal amount to the CHF.

## Donors

The United Kingdom continued to be the biggest donor to the CHF in 2013, with a contribution of US \$20.9 million or 38 per cent of the total contributions. Sweden and Norway donated US \$24.8 million and which made up 23 per cent of the contributions. 38 per cent of the donor contributions were deposited in the first quarter of the year, allowing for allocations to most partners in April.

Since the Fund was established in 2006 through the end of 2013, the Sudan CHF has received total contributions of US \$1,049 million from nine donors.

## Strategic significance

The CHF is designed to provide early and predictable funding to projects in the HWP, which is the strategic framework for addressing humanitarian needs in Sudan. With the significant decline in available CHF funds, the humanitarian community's capacity to respond strategically to the most urgent and life saving needs is reduced. Furthermore, the CHF empowers sectors in their coordination function by ensuring partners have the resources to address high priority and urgent needs on the ground as they arise. With less funding, sectors were less able to prioritize the sector response to identified needs of affected people in 2013.

### 2013 CONTRIBUTIONS

**54.8** million  
US\$ contributed in 2013

### ALL CONTRIBUTIONS

**1.05** billion  
US\$ contributed since 2006

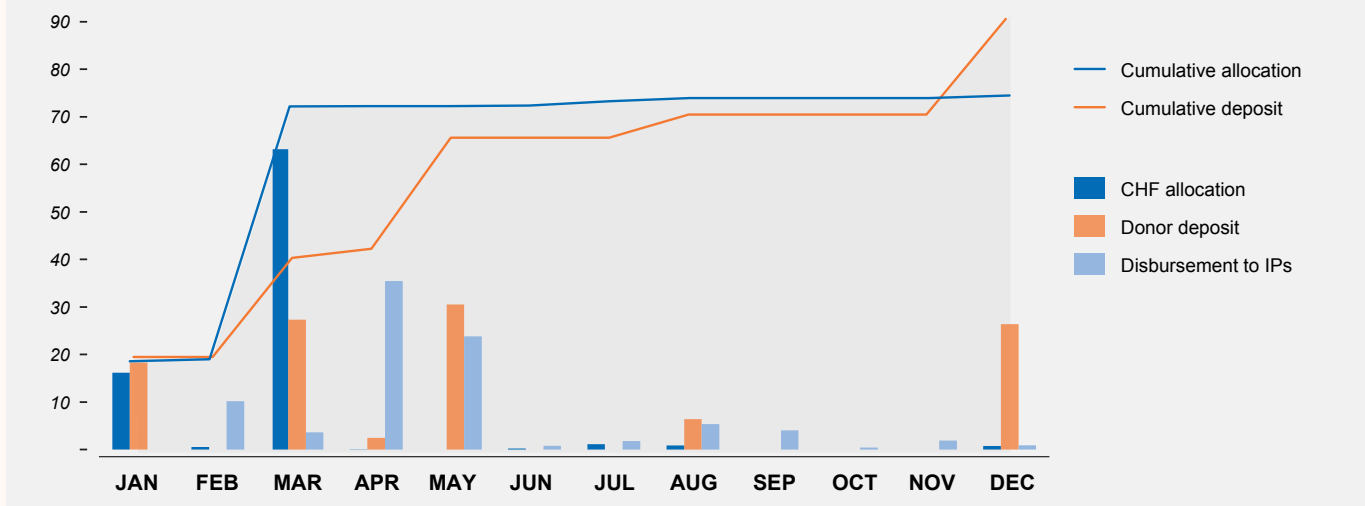
### 2013 Top contributors

Contributor	Amount	Share
United Kingdom	20,871,200	38%
Sweden	14,516,349	27%
Norway	10,328,267	19%
Netherlands	2,500,000	4%
Denmark	3,575,898	7%
Ireland	3,213,070	6%
Total	54,754,784	100%

Later, detail in the section on CHF-CERF complementarity, will show that the declines in CHF funding (and bilateral funding) has led also to an increased reliance on the CERF to meet needs in Sudan. The strategic significance of this reliance has led to a shrinking of the capacity to fund beyond the stricter criteria of life saving activities.

## 2013 CONTRIBUTION DEPOSITS, CHF ALLOCATION AND DISBURSMENTS TO IPs

Funding for 2013 in US\$ millions



# FUND MANAGEMENT

CHF Sudan management, developments and innovations in 2013

## ALLOCATIONS

### CHF contributions to overall funding

The CHF contribution to the HWP was the third largest after the US and ECHO, who combined funded 49 per cent of the total allocations in Sudan. Because of a carryover of US \$14 million from 2012, the CHF was able to contribute a total of US \$67.2 million in 2013. This made up 12 per cent of total contributions to projects in the HWP, or a strategic 22 per cent of funding to projects not related to food assistance. The CHF has typically not supported food assistance as this activity has had strong bilateral support.

### Standards and emergency reserve allocation

The CHF in Sudan has two main allocation windows, the standard allocation and the emergency reserve mechanism. Standard allocations are used to channel the bulk of CHF resources to priority projects in the HWP. The emergency reserve mechanism is used for rapid and flexible allocation of funds to meet unforeseen needs or to critical gaps, that are also considered high priority, in the humanitarian response.

In 2013, the CHF allocated US \$67.2 million to 164 projects. US \$61.4 million, or 91 per cent, of this funding was allocated through the standard allocation (including core pipelines) and US \$5.8 million, or 9 per cent, was allocated through the emergency reserve.

The overall strategy for having a single allocation round was to provide as much substantive predictable funding early in the year to prioritized projects in the HWP and pre-position supplies in advance of the rainy season (for the typical increase in displacements during the dry season and before the rainy season). Disbursing funding is also important for agriculture related projects, where planting the seeds before the rainy season is vital. The deposits by donors of CHF contributions in the first quarter allowed the completion of the first standard allocation in March.

### Allocations by agency type

The proportion of funding to NGOs increased again in

## 2013 FUND MANAGEMENT SNAPSHOT

### HIGHLIGHTS



#### CORE PIPELINES

to ensure timely and predictable funding



#### Strengthened M&R

to increase CHF accountability and effectiveness



#### Blanket NCE

due to delays with implementation (late contributions)



#### CERF complementary support

rapidly allocated and disbursed



#### Improved communications

to better communicate CHF achievements

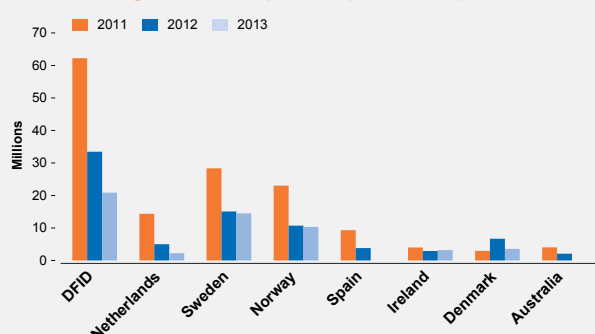
### 2013 CHF allocations by type (in US \$)

Allocation type	Amount	Share
Standard allocation	52,296,003	78%
Core pipelines	9,200,00	14%
Emergency reserve	5,753,437	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,249,440</b>	<b>100%</b>

2013. NGOs were allocated 49 per cent of the total funding, compared to 48 per cent in 2012 and 43 per cent in 2011. In particular, allocations to national NGOs (NNGOs) increased significantly, from 6 per cent in 2011 to 11 per cent in 2013. The increase in funding to national NGOs reflected the strategic priority in the HWP to strengthen national capacity to deliver assistance. National partners were recommended through the technical peer review process at the sector level and assessed by UNDP FMU before funding was disbursed. As a result, more funding to national partners in areas inaccessible to international organizations have assured the needs of affected people could be met.

## FUNDING

Received funding from 2011-2013 per donor (in US\$ million)



Funding per region

Region	Amount	%
Darfur	\$39,697,594	59
Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei	\$15,185,399	23
Eastern Sudan	\$ 4,418,503	7
Khartoum	\$4,305,338	6
Other	\$3,642,579	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,249,413</b>	<b>100</b>





Displaced family in Zamzam camp, North Darfur © A. Gonzalez/UNAMID

### Geographical distribution

The geographical distribution of allocations in the CHF roughly followed the proportion of requirements per state in the 2013 HWP. Nearly 60 per cent of the CHF funding was allocated to projects in Darfur, where 63 per cent of the requirements in the HWP were located. Of the 4.3 million people identified as being in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan in the 2013 HWP, 3.4 million (79 per cent) were located in Darfur. This included 1.4 million IDPs living in camps receiving food aid.

A further 23 per cent of the CHF funding was allocated to projects in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei. Together these areas made up 18 per cent of the requirements in the 2013 HWP. The majority of this funding was directed at people who were internally displaced or severely affected by on-going fighting. Projects in Eastern Sudan were somewhat underrepresented in the CHF allocations (7 per cent) compared to the requirements in the HWP (10 per cent). This was in part because only three sectors (Mine Action, Nutrition, Refugee Multi-sector) gave high priority to Eastern Sudan in the CHF

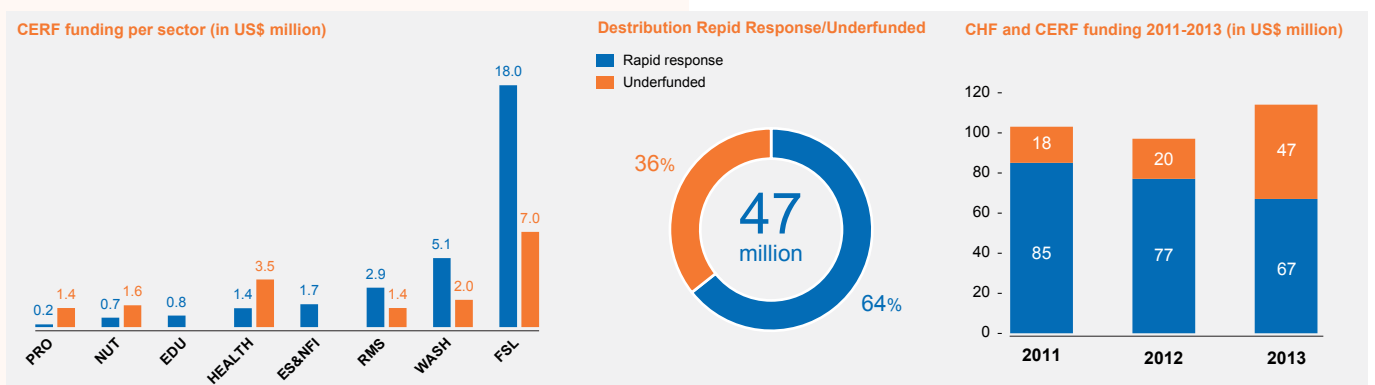
policy paper. The capacity to deliver assistance in Eastern Sudan had also been reduced following the closure of seven INGOs in May 2012.

### Allocation per sector

The Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Sector was the largest recipient of funding in 2013 with US \$10.5 million allocated to 14 partners for 20 projects. Most of the CHF funding to FSL was directed at improving food and livelihoods security of vulnerable households through improving crop production capacity and controlling live-stock epidemics. The CHF did not fund food assistance or cash-based food vouchers—which is proportionally the largest requirement in the HWP. Hence, while the CHF only funded the overall sector at 3 per cent, it provided a respectable 16 per cent of HWP funding received by the non-food component of the FSL sector.

The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector was the second largest recipient of funding with US \$9.5 million allocated in support of 15 partners for 21 projects—making up 14 per cent of the WASH Sector HWP requirement. The

### CERF FUNDING



majority of the CHF supported WASH projects aim to sustain and expand access to water, sanitation and health services to vulnerable and under-served people in Sudan.

The emergency shelter and non-food-items (ES&NFI) sector is one sector where the CHF provided the highest proportion of funds received against the Sudan HWP at 47 per cent. Just over half of the US \$5 million allocated to the ES&NFI sector from the CHF was used to secure the early procurement and transportation of life-saving supplies before the start of the rainy season.

### Core pipelines and special allocations

The special allocations and core pipelines were approved in the 2013 CHF policy paper on 20 November 2012. A total of US \$14.2 million was allocated to WFP for UNHAS, FAO for seeds and tools, UNHCR for Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter, and to UNICEF for Nutrition and WASH Supplies. As soon as sufficient funding was available, the core pipeline allocation letters were approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator (15 January 2013) and funding was disbursed shortly after. See core pipeline annex on page 41 for more information on procur

Sectors reported that the core pipeline allocations were critical in allowing for the early procurement and delivery of common goods. However, some implementing partners informally noted that the core pipeline distribution is often delayed. However, the delay in receipt of core pipeline input was never cited as a reason for a NCE request from implementing partners.

Core pipelines are managed by the sector lead agency to achieve economies of scale in the procurement of supplies and materials and to circumvent challenges posed by procurement and import procedures for NGO partners in Sudan.

Given the significant cost of the core pipeline, for the next 2015 allocation the CHF Technical Unit will conduct a perception survey among implementing partners to assess the value added by the core pipelines. The outcome of the survey will inform the discussions on the strategy allocation paper, ensuring that core pipelines are only funded if they are seen as useful for both sector leads and implementing partners.

### CHF and CERF complementarity

The CHF Sudan is globally considered as advanced when it

comes to ensuring complementarity between the OCHA based pooled funds – CERF and CHF. The Sudan CHF has existed for eight years, and its mature fund management processes provides value-added in CERF project cycle management (i.e. using the same fund management mechanisms for needs assessments, prioritizations, allocations recommendations, decision making processes and monitoring and reporting).

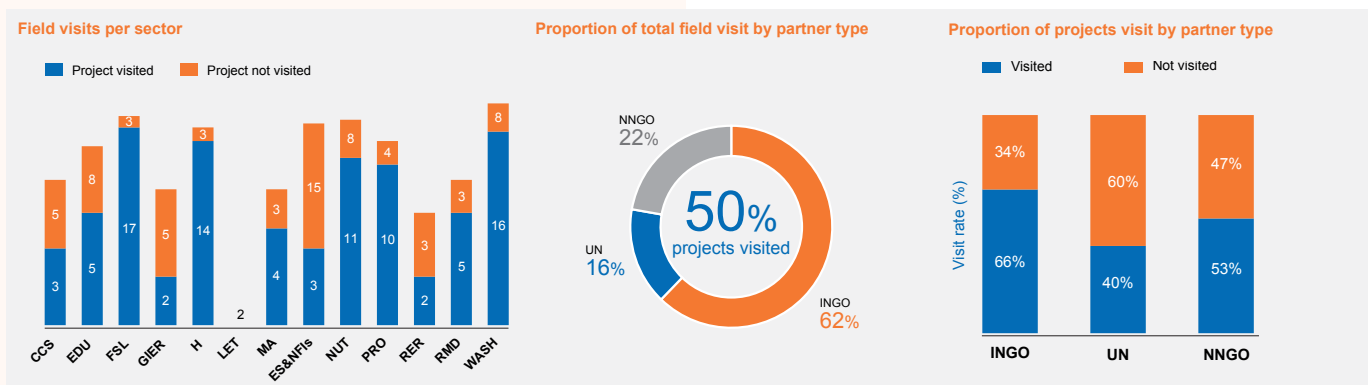
It is important that Sudan has strong management practices when it comes to the CERF because in 2013 Sudan was the biggest recipient of CERF funding, receiving an underfunded allocation of US \$17 million and US \$30.4 million for 24 rapid respond allocations for a total of US \$47.4 million. The Humanitarian Country Team agreed to integrate the CERF prioritization process for the underfunded allocation with the CHF allocation process, as the timing coincided with the first round of allocations. UN projects that met the CERF life-saving criteria were recommended for CERF rather than CHF funding, with the established CHF allocation process underpinning both allocations. The large underfunded allocation from CERF was thus maximized by avoiding duplication and enabling partners to work together in the identification of appropriate projects for funding from either of the pooled funds.

This change is even more drastic when comparing the ratio of past CHF emergency reserve funding to CERF rapid response funding. While the CHF emergency reserve was 19 per cent of the CERF rapid response in 2013, it was 130 per cent of the CERF rapid response in 2012. The change can be explained both by the reduction in funding from existing donors to the CHF and by the number of unforeseen emergencies in 2013. The trend, however, is expected to continue if the funding to the CHF further declines.

## MONITORING & REPORTING

In 2013, the CHF monitoring team made significant progress in aligning the M&R framework in Sudan with the global guidelines for the CHFs. While the emphasis for 2012 was to establish the framework, the emphasis in 2013 was on the practical implementation of the framework, particularly through strengthening the sector’s capacity in monitoring, supporting partner reporting and analyzing collected data. According to the framework, sectors have a critical role in M&R, particularly through utilizing the existing cluster monitoring processes and in providing technical expertise and strategic overview.

### CHF FIELD MONITORING



To enable sectors to fulfill their monitoring responsibilities the WASH, health, nutrition, FSL and protection sectors received funding for dedicated national monitoring and reporting (M&R) officers. UNDP also received CHF funds to recruit two national monitoring officers to strengthen their role as managing agent role for NGOs. The additional sector monitoring capacity resulted in more joint inter-sectoral monitoring missions and in total 92 project visits were made to 73 different projects. Hence, the original target of visiting 25 per cent of projects was exceeded by 25 per cent, with 50 per cent of projects visited at least once. Further, the additional capacity also ensured that M&R officers were able to more systematically follow-up on findings from missions and to support partners to provide inputs for the biannual reports and to improve analysis of data.

Increased sector participation in the monitoring missions was positive and the monitoring team was in a stronger position to provide programmatic feedback to partners to improve project delivery. The joint inter-sectoral monitoring missions resulted in better coordination between sectors and helped to identify gaps in delivery. For future monitoring missions, consolidated mission reports are expected to improve inter-sectoral data analysis and to allow for a more coherent presentation of findings, including to better inform the Humanitarian Coordinator, CHF Advisory Group and the Humanitarian Country Team.

The gender advisors and the environmental advisor worked closely with the CHF monitoring team in 2013 and took part in most of the monitoring missions. Their participation increased the awareness of monitoring officers in how they consider gender and environment when monitoring projects. A more detailed analysis of the outcome of their monitoring is included in the cross cutting issues section.

Access to government controlled areas in Blue Nile and South Kordofan improved in 2013. The CHF monitoring team prioritized these areas for monitoring missions in the first half of 2013 as many of the projects had not been visited previously. While project implementation in Blue Nile and South Kordofan were mostly found to be progressing according to partners reports, some partners were found to be lagging behind their work plan because of delays in the finalization of technical agreements with HAC. A representative from HAC participated in one of the missions to South Kordofan and remaining issues with technical agreements were resolved. A monitoring mission was also conducted in Abyei via South Sudan. A key finding was that better communication between sectors in Khartoum and Juba was needed to ensure coordination of projects.

The CHF online database was rolled out in time for the interim reporting from implementing partners in late 2013. Despite Sudan being the first country to roll out the database, there were no technical problems and partners were generally satisfied with the reporting format. The database has improved the flow of information between implementing partners, sector leads, UNDP FMU and OCHA. As a result, the reporting rate for both the annual report and the interim report has improved from 93 per cent in 2012 to 99 per cent in 2013.

## GENDER

The CHF continued the best practice of previous years of only funding projects which scored 2A or 2B on the IASC Gender Marker, thereby ensuring that no gender blind projects were funded and 100 per cent of the CHF funded projects were gender sensitive or contributed to gender equality. Where project proposals initially did not score well enough on the gender marker the Sudan Humanitarian Gender Advisor worked with the relevant organization to help them improve, providing training where necessary. A total of 127 CHF proposals were reviewed by the Gender Advisor to ensure coding accuracy and quality control.

While gender is mainstreamed at the CHF proposal drafting stage, obtaining reliable sex and gender disaggregated data remains a challenge. Strengthening the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) to include gender sensitive data will go some way to alleviating this challenge in the future.

In 2013, the CHF underpinned the practical implementation and increased accountability of the IASC Gender Marker through the commitment to regularly monitor gender in its projects. All monitoring missions undertaken in 2013 monitored results related to gender mainstreaming. In addition, all CHF sector monitoring and reporting focal points received monitoring training through the gender lens, including hands on by the Gender Advisor who regularly participated in joint monitoring missions.

Reports from CHF monitoring missions in 2013 showed that overall projects performed well with regards to gender with a balanced representation of the needs of women, men and children. For example schools and child friendly spaces visited in one location in South Kordofan had 50 per cent male and female beneficiaries, with equal participation in training and project services.

## GENDER

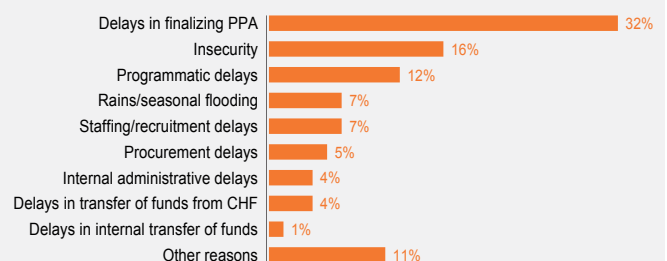
2013 CHF allocations by gender marker score

		#	%	US\$ million
2b	The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	8	5%	2
2a	The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	113	71%	48.6
1	The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	30	19%	29.2
0	No signs that gender issues were considered in project design		0%	
<b>Total projects</b>		<b>141</b>		

Some projects were not scored due to the nature of the project

## NO-COST EXTENSIONS

Reasons (frequency) cited by partners when requesting no-cost extensions





## ENVIRONMENT

All projects in the 2013 HWP were coded with the environmental marker developed by the joint OCHA-UNEP environment unit. While these codes measure project environmental impact, they did not always consider mitigation measures taken by implementing partners. To address this concern, the CHF asked partners to include a description of the environmental impact of their projects and how they planned to mitigate areas of particular environmental concern. Then, during sector project prioritization, the implementing partners' environmental mitigation efforts were also considered.

A number of project proposals showed good initiatives to reduce any negative environmental impact. Examples include, promoting the use of environmentally friendly construction and shelter material, such as stabilised soil blocks (SSB) and bamboo; and the distribution of fuel efficient stoves (FES) used to reduce deforestation. A recurrent shortcoming in many of the project proposal scored was that many projects lacked strategic integration of environment throughout the proposed activities.

The CHF is a valuable mechanism to underpin the integration of environmental concerns into the overall humanitarian response. As it funds concrete projects that require the substantive integration of environment, it offers an opportunity for lessons learnt and is backed up with a monitoring plan that checks on its progress. The participation of the environmental field advisor in CHF monitoring missions has resulted in practical advice how to improve the integration of environmental issues in humanitarian activities.

Looking at these lessons learnt, including on the use of the Environmental Marker coding of CHF projects, the marker was updated with supporting documentation to help humanitarian partners in future coding. Going forward, these improvements will contribute to the mainstreaming of environment in future CHF projects.

## NO-COST EXTENSIONS AND REVISIONS

During the last two years of allocations the CHF has disbursed funding to implementing partners in April due to late transfers of funding from donors. To allow implementation of projects for 12 months, a blanket No Cost Extension (NCE) has been given to all partners until 31 March. If partners wished to extend

projects beyond this date, they were requested to submit a NCE request to the CHF secretariat. For 2013 funded projects, 60 requests for No Cost Extensions (NCEs) and/or Revisions were submitted. Of these 25 were revision requests, 28 were NCE requests and seven were a combination of both.

Project revisions were mainly budget revision requests (35 per cent) or requests to revise targets (21 per cent) due to budget savings from fluctuations in the exchange rate. Other revisions were due to changes in beneficiary numbers (15 per cent) usually when better planning figures were available after operations got underway. Significant change in activities (12 per cent) and changes in location (10 per cent) also resulted in requests for revisions.

The CHF technical team scrutinizes all requests for changes to activities or locations, especially since these activities and locations had been funded for strategic reasons at the HC level. Hence, changes have to be strongly justified (such as movement of population groups away from the original location, or a sudden change in circumstances changing the needs of the beneficiaries).

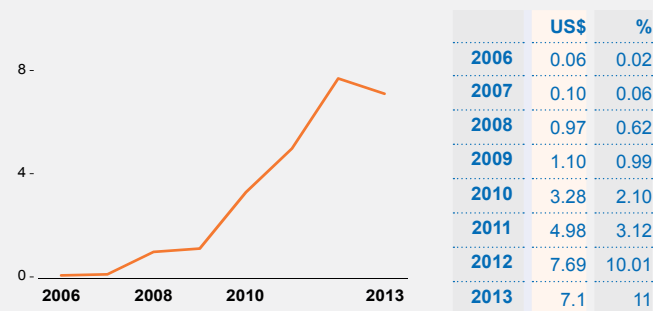
No Cost Extensions were mostly associated with insecurity (16 per cent) or programmatic challenges pertaining mainly to obtaining technical agreements and permits (32 per cent). Other reasons cited for NCEs, include staffing and recruitment delays including visa delays (7 per cent); onset of rains and seasonal flooding that delay project implementation (7 per cent), and procurement delays (5 per cent). Finally to a lesser degree, reasons for NCE requests also include internal administrative delays (4 per cent), delays in transfer of funds from CHF (4 per cent) or in internal agency transfer of funds (1 per cent).

Revisions related to budget changes were mainly requested due to savings on staffing lines resulting from delays in recruitment, unsuccessful recruitments, and delays in obtaining visas for international staff. In many cases national staff were recruited where recruitment of international staff failed. Savings on staffing budget lines were used to strengthen direct project implementation or increase the number of beneficiaries. Reflecting the difficult operational environment for international NGOs in Sudan, 85 per cent of NCE and revisions requests of this nature came from International NGOs, the rest from the UN.

No Cost Extensions related to security were predominantly submitted by the UN (50 per cent), followed by INGOs (40 per

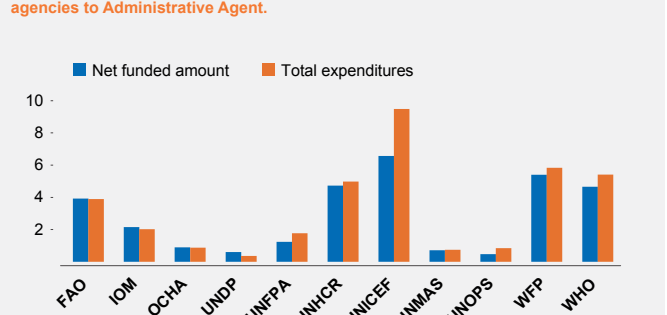
## CHF AND NATIONAL PARTNERS

Direct allocations to national partners, 2006-2013 (US\$ million)



## ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT UPDATE

Funding allocated to UN agencies and total expenditure reported by UN agencies to Administrative Agent.



Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, MPTF, mptf.undp.org (2014)

cent) and NNGOs (10 per cent). Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile State saw an even distribution of security related no cost extension.

Changes in location were due to a drastic change in needs resulting in a necessary re-prioritization, or movements of populations. These revisions requests were evenly distributed amongst national NGOs, International NGOs and the UN.

## CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARTNERS

One of the three strategic objectives of the 2013 HWP was to build capacity of national actors to address humanitarian needs in Sudan. In support of this objective the CHF provided funding to two capacity development programs.

One project trained 387 staff members (139 females and 248 males) from National NGOs (NNGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and technical line ministries in both South Kordofan and South Darfur on project cycle management, report writing and English language skills. The project also provided some office furniture and equipment to NNGOs and CBOs in South Darfur and South Kordofan. Finally the implementing partner procured computerized financial management system and software for NNGOs. Several of the NNGOs provided with capacity training passed UNDPs capacity assessment for the 2014 CHF allocation and were allocated funding.

The other project delivered a range of customized training packages to national humanitarian aid workers. These targeted senior level staff on the management of humanitarian operations, including crisis management, distance management, disaster preparedness and response. Technical staff were trained on humanitarian response practices, report and proposal writing, monitoring and evaluation techniques

and needs assessment techniques. In addition, for staff on all levels, training was also offered on humanitarian principles, including on Humanitarian Accountability Principles (HAP), Standards in Humanitarian Response, and Introduction to Humanitarian Law, among others.

The CHF also delivers regular orientation and training for national partners, to help them better understand CHF allocation processes, such as how to prepare CHF funding proposals and how the CHF is aligned to the strategic work planning processes. In 2013, the CHF conducted six trainings, four of which took place in Blue Nile, Kassala and Red Sea state, reaching 380 staff members from national NGOs.

In the 2013 CHF allocation policy paper a goal was set to monitor national partners' projects with a field verification visit at least once annually. This goal was designed to support national partners to keep on track to deliver against set targets. Through these project visits, national partners were supported by sharing of good practices and recommendations on how to strengthen project implementation. Follow up visits have shown that projects significantly improved after the initial visit.

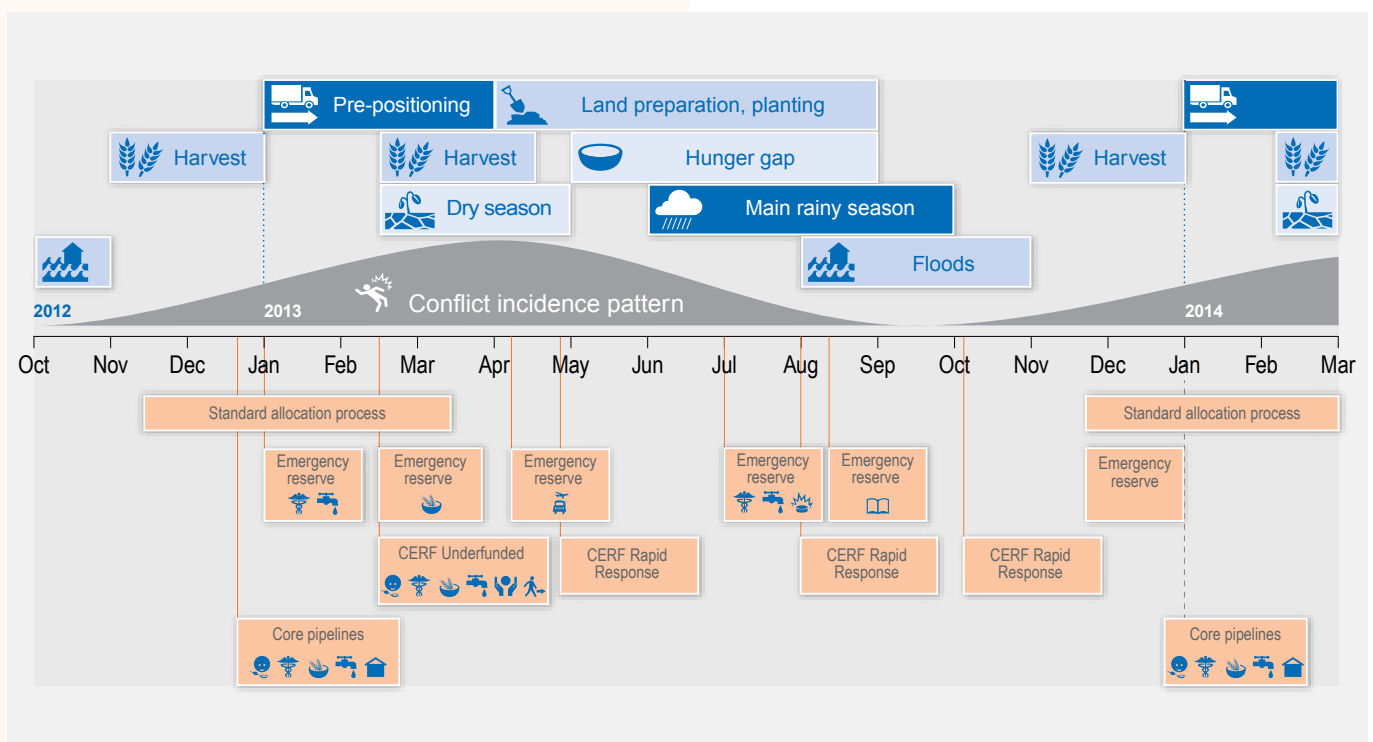
## CHF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Update by the MPTF Office/UNDP FMU

### Administrative Agent update

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), serves as Administrative Agent for the Sudan CHF, with some functions delegated to the Sudan Country Office. Subsequent to the programmatic decisions of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Administrative Agent administers and manages contributions from donors, and disburses these funds to the Participating UN Organizations. The preparation of Fund certified financial reports and donor financial reports is also the responsibility of the Administrative Agent.

## CHF IN 2013 AND CRITICAL SEASONAL EVENTS



### Financial report 2013

As of December 31, 2013 the Sudan CHF has received cumulative contributions of US \$1.05 billion from nine donors. After including US \$9.6 million in fund earned interest and interest income received, and adjusting for AA fees and bank charges of US \$10.5 million, a cumulative amount of US \$1.04 billion has been available for program implementation.

When adjusting 2013 donor contributions for US \$16.4 million contributed by DFID for 2014 core pipeline and early allocations, a net contribution amount of US \$54.7 million was available in 2014. After adjusting for fees and interest income, US \$54.1 million in net contributions was available for allocations in 2013, compared to a net amount of US \$79.8 million in 2012, a decrease of 32.2 per cent.

Including a carryover of 2012 funds, US \$67.5 million was transferred to eleven Participating Organizations, in 2013, while US \$75 million in expenditures were reported during this same period. Expenditures exceeded 2013 allocations because expenditures reported for some participating organizations in 2013 were related to allocations received in previous years.

### Managing Agent Update

NGOs access the CHF Sudan pooled fund through a UNAgency designated as Managing Agent ('MA'). UNDP's objective, as Managing Agent for the CHF Sudan Fund, is to ensure sound financial management, effective risk mitigation and continuous capacity building of participating NGO partners.

The underlying tasks are performing capacity assessments for NGO partners, entering into project partnership agreements with NGOs, managing disbursements and outstanding advances, ensuring that activities and expenditures are in compliance with the project work plan and budget through financial and project monitoring, and participating in joint project monitoring missions with OCHA and sector leads.

### Managing Agent 2013 Priorities and Activities

In support of the Sudan CHF, in 2013 the three priorities for the Managing Agent were to further improve its service delivery, to strengthen overall risk mitigation and management, and to expand its approach to NGO partner performance management.

### Client Focus and Service Delivery

In April 2013, UNDP administered a comprehensive client

survey, which was used to strengthen its service delivery to NGOs. In the survey, 89 per cent of NGOs expressed a high level of satisfaction overall with the services and support provided by the FMU. At the same time, partners felt that improvements could be made in terms of timeliness and overall CHF allocation and approval processes. And while the majority of partners responded that feedback provided by FMU builds the capacity of their organization, many commented that they would like additional capacity building support in the future.

As a result, the FMU streamlined and clarified reporting and allocation milestones. Finally, the feedback of the survey fed into the boarder discussion on CHF processes.

### Strengthened Risk Management & Mitigation

In 2013, the UNDP FMU continued to strengthen its risk management and mitigation approach to NGO partner monitoring. The intention of risk management is to avoid the introduction of risk to the Sudan CHF, as well as to closely manage and minimize any identified risk.

### Capacity assessments and support

Risk identification and mitigation begins with the capacity assessment of potential new partners who are nominated by the Sectors for direct CHF funding based on programmatic performance and service delivery capacity. The process includes a review of financial policies, procedures and internal financial controls, as well as an assessment of the governance structure, decision making and approval process, and human resource policies and administrative procedures of the potential partner. During the assessment process, the Partner's service delivery and strategic contribution to the fund is considered against its organizational capacity and the potential of risk to the fund.

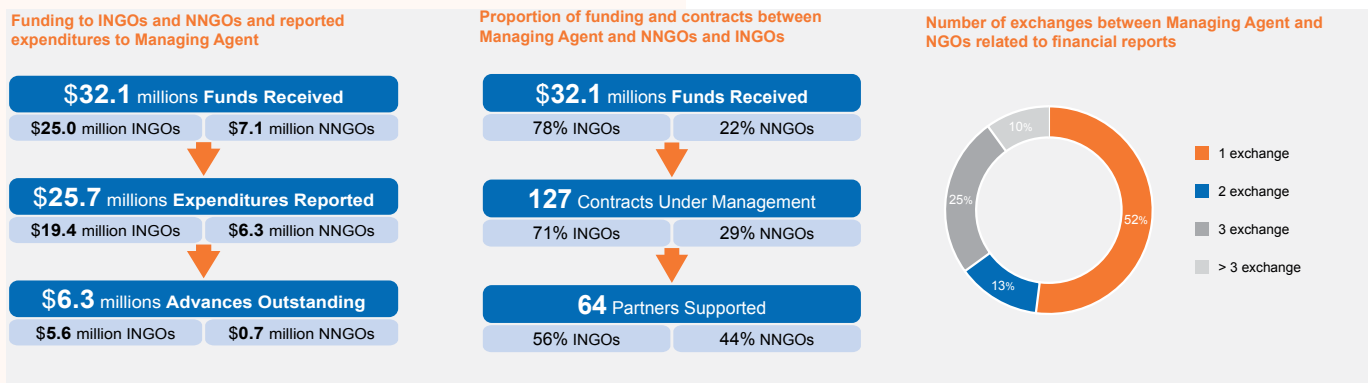
### 2013 Capacity Assessments

In 2013, six potential new partners were nominated for direct funding – all falling under the NFI Sector. Of these partners, five met the capacity requirements. The remaining partner did not meet the minimum capacity criteria, even after considering the tailored capacity support provided by the Fund Management Unit to new partners.

### Quarterly Financial Monitoring

A critical element of risk-management of the CHF pooled fund assets is the quarterly partner financial report review. In 2013 the FMU introduced a dedicated focal point system for NGO partners, which allowed for more rigorous and continuous follow-up and support. During this stage of partner monitoring,

## MANAGING AGENT UPDATE





the FMU Point of Contact evaluates several quantitative and qualitative performance indicators, as well as potential risk indicators.

During the review, programmatic delivery is measured from a financial perspective, which leads to recommendations of prioritization for increased or enhanced project monitoring. It is during this quarterly financial monitoring process that the need for additional capacity support is most often identified, and the risk profile of the NGO is re-evaluated and modified accordingly. Any changes to an NGO's risk profile is shared with OCHA as the Fund Manager and the relevant Sectors.

In 2014, field based 'audit spot checking' is being introduced as a further method of monitoring partners and providing necessary support.

### 2013 Quarterly Financial Monitoring

A total of 508 financial reports were reviewed and quality-assured in 2013. On average, 52 per cent of the reports required only one feedback exchange between the NGO partner and the FMU to bring the report into full compliance, while 35 per cent of the reports required 3 or more feedback exchanges to reach full compliance.

### NGO Financial Summary

In 2013 UNDP disbursed US \$32.1 million in funds to 64 different NGO partners implementing 127 projects (see chart on previous page).

Against the total funds received, NGO's reported expenditures of US \$25.7 million, leaving a balance of US \$6.3 million in outstanding advances for 2013 project implementation under No Cost Extensions ending in 2014.

### Project Monitoring Visits

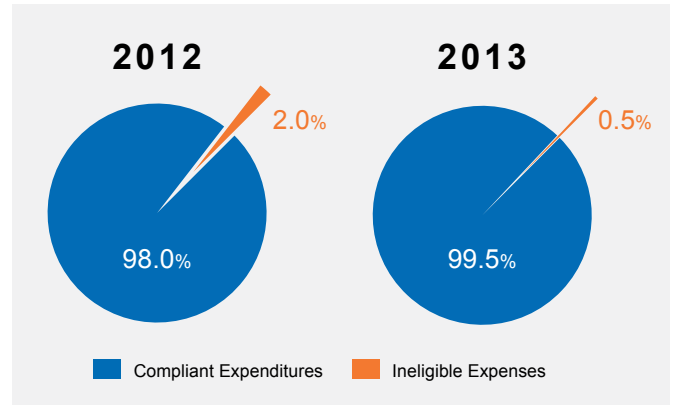
As presented earlier in the Annual Report, the regular joint project monitoring informs the team on partner project delivery against the work plan, and the quality of services being delivered. It is also during these visits that the monitoring team can identify any irregularities in service delivery, which might require closer monitoring in other areas.

### NGO Audits - Annual Independent Project Audit

An essential tool in mitigating risk is the annual NGO project audit, which occurs at least once during each project lifetime. The audit focuses not only on financial verification and compliance, but serves as an independent, annual 'check-up' of the NGOs internal control framework.

Based on the results of the 2012 audit, the overall risk profile of CHF NGO partners was reduced by the UNDP Office of Investigation and Audit and the mandatory required sample of audits corresponding reduced. In consequence, US \$12 million in expenditures was audited out of reported expenditures of US \$25.7 million. Despite this reduced risk profile, a second level audit of additional NGOs 2013 projects will be conducted.

The results of the 2013 NGO project audit were generally consistent with 2012, with no qualified audit opinions. Out of a total of US \$12 million audited expenditures, only US \$62,000 or 0.5 per cent of expenditures were identified as ineligible. Ineligible expenditures are primarily the result of insufficient



supporting documentation for expenditures, and the related funds are reimbursed to the CHF.

### 2014 Managing Agent Focus

In 2013, the FMU developed stronger internal tools to monitor NGO performance more closely, both individually and comparatively. Indicators used include timeliness and accuracy of reporting, feedback and support required to bring financial reports submitted into compliance, as well as the accuracy of the partner's forecasting for cash needs.

An important part of the Partner Performance Review is information sharing among all OCHA, UNDP as Managing Agent, and Sector Leads. As such in 2014, Quarterly Partner Review Sessions will be held, particularly with a focus on reviewing partners by risk category, identifying partners requiring additional capacity support, and those requiring closer field-based monitoring. This process will supplement the regular flow of information sharing.



School girls in Darfur © A. Gonzalez/UNAMID

## SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Analysis of CHF-supported sector performance of 2013 allocations (as of 31 Mar 2014)

All organizations that received funding through the CHF in 2013 were requested to report on their outputs as of 31 March 2014, which was the end-date for most of the 2013 allocations activities.

The 2013 allocation period represented the first attempt to collect narrative reports containing project output through an online reporting format. The experience with using online reporting has largely been good and reports from partners have been of higher quality and have been more timely submitted than previous years. The online database has also made partner reports more easily available for sector leads, UNDP FMU, and OCHA staff in sub-offices. As a consequence the quality control of the information reported has been strengthened.

Of the 161 allocations made, OCHA received 159 reports or 99 per cent. The online report forms contained narrative sections where partners were asked to provide information on the implementation of the project, including challenges and areas of success. The online forms also contained data on project outputs against targets, numbers of affected people reached and amount of funds sub-granted to implementing partners.

During the review of the reports, sector leads scored them based on quality of the data submitted and the connection between the logical framework and the narrative sections. The scores reports get will have implications for how partners are monitored for projects implemented with 2014 allocations.

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

### Objectives

In the 2013 HWP the sector objectives for the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) sector was to improve the overall operating environment for humanitarian actors through coordination, resource mobilization and advocacy, improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes through providing common services and build the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond effectively and efficiently to humanitarian needs.

ECHO provides most of the funding for the coordination elements of the HWP objectives and the CHF allocation prioritises the provision of common services to improve the efficiency of the delivery of humanitarian assistance. These common services include providing security monitoring and advice; camp management; registration and verification of IDPs; and strengthening capacity of partners through training and advocacy.

### CHF allocation

In support of these priorities eight partners were allocated US\$ 3.6 million, which made up 22 per cent of the total funding to CCS projects in the HWP. More specifically, the CHF funded the provision of security services, beneficiary registration and verification, and camp management services in Central Darfur, East Darfur and South Kordofan. Response capacity was developed through comprehensive training sessions guided by the newly established HCT Capacity Development of national Actors Working group. The sector also supported three organisations to conduct capacity building training for NNGOs in project cycle management, report writing and in the use of computerized financial management programmes.




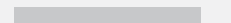


### CHF supported achievements

The sector exceeded most of the targets for the standard output indicators in 2013. With the increased new displaced people in camps, the sector registered and verified 956,043 people, which was 12 per cent higher than anticipated. A higher proportion of the newly displaced were children, which explains the planned beneficiary numbers for children were exceeded by 107 per cent. To respond to the increased insecurity the sector conducted 110 per cent more security missions than originally planned. Many of the extra missions were conducted in South Kordofan where clashes between SAF and SPLM-N continued for large parts of the year. UNDSS, however, continues to be challenged with recruitment delays and the number of security trainings carried out fell short of anticipations.

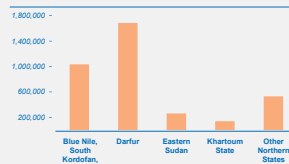
Three projects were monitored in 2013 with representation of the sector lead. The registration and verification project of IDPs was found to be well managed and to have clear procedures, well trained staff and strong communication mechanisms with the local communities. One of capacity building project visited was perceived to be well organized and got strong positive feedback from the beneficiaries. The visit to another capacity building project was more inconclusive and there was not as clear evidence of the impact of the project for the affected populations.

### CCS (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)

#### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO CAP 2013

 HWP requirement		US \$22.2 million
 HWP secured funding		US \$16.2 million (73%)
 CHF allocated funding		US \$3.6 million (22%)





#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



#### PARTNER TYPE



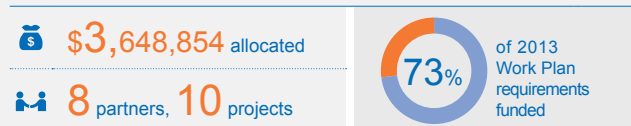
#### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
 Men	342,366	171,485	50
 Women	318,968	291,317	91
 Under five	298,362	617,892	207
 Total	959,696	1,080,694	113





#### KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
 # of IDPs in caps settings registered and verified	850,000	956,043	112
 # of national organisations participating in humanitarian coordinating mechanisms	16	18	113
 # of people in national organisations trained	1,336	1,715	128
 # of security assessment missions completed	45	95	211
 # security trainings carried out	65	56	86

#### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



#### SECTOR INFORMATION

 Cluster lead	UNOCHA
 CHF recipients	CIS, IOM, PLAN, REDR, SRCS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNOCHA
 Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$3.6million , core pipeline US \$0 emergency reserve US \$0
 # of NCEs in sector	4



## EDUCATION



### Objectives

The 2013 CHF priority for the education sector was to provide access to pre and basic education for vulnerable children in communities affected by conflict, displacement and natural disasters, and to ensure minimum standards for education in emergencies. This priority focused on the primary HWP sector objective to increase access to education for vulnerable children. The geographical priorities emphasized the Darfur states, where displacement is highest with 680,000 school age children estimated to be out of school. Priority was also placed on Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei where conflict has interrupted the provision of education in many areas and the enrollment rates have dropped below 75 per cent.

### CHF allocations

In support of these objectives, 10 partners were allocated US \$6.6 million, which made up 19 per cent of the total funding to education sector projects in the HWP. Humanitarian funding to the education sector has been limited in the last years and a large proportion of the HWP funding to the sector has been in support of school feeding programmes and not for learning materials or the rehabilitation of classrooms. While CHF funding to the education sector was reduced by 13 per cent from 2012 to 2013, education partners reported that their reliance on CHF funding has increased.

### CHF supported achievements

Mostly due to the large new displacement of people in Darfur, the sector exceeded the planned level of outputs in all areas of their work in 2013. With the large influx of displaced in the camps, more than twice the amount of children were enrolled in basic education. This was made possible through cost-savings in the depreciating currency and by constructing low-cost/semi permanent classrooms instead of permanent ones. Also more teachers were included in each training session organized by the sector. Communities were closely involved in the work and the education partners provided 1,893 people PTA members with basic school management training.

The sector reported that one challenge they faced in 2013 was the procurement of learning materials and textbooks. Because the sector did not receive core pipeline funding, they were supported with materials from UNICEF's global stocks in Denmark. The costs, however for transporting the books and material to the field cost the sector US \$60,000 and caused delays for the implementation of several projects.

The CHF M&R team conducted five monitoring visits to projects that received funding in the 2013 allocation. As also described in the interim report, two of schools visited were found to have an insufficient number of teachers and that the quality of the teaching provided was found to be of low. The sector followed up with the Ministry of Education, who employ the teachers, and requested more qualified teachers to the school. No follow up visit has been conducted and it unknown if the request has been met.

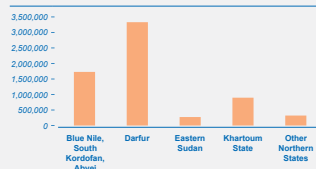
## EDUCATION (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



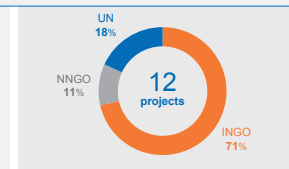
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013

HWP requirement		US \$83.5 million
HWP secured funding		US \$34.4 million (41% of HWP requirements)
CHF allocated funding		US \$6.6 million (19% of total HWP funding)

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	2,418	3,097	128
Women	3,891	4,523	116
Under five	156,661	215,834	138
Total	162,970	223,454	137

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated	358	393	110
# of teachers trained	1,605	1,904	119
# of PTA members trained and involved in school management	1,608	1,893	118
# of government officials trained	10	10	100
# of school age children enrolled in basic schools supported by the CHF	64,929	132,013	203
# of pre-school age children enrolled in pre-schools supported by the CHF	1,600	1,732	108
# of school aged children received education materials and textbooks	60,012	62,718	105

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY

\$6,550,000 allocated	
10 partners, 12 projects	

### SECTOR INFORMATION

Cluster lead	UNICEF
CHF recipients	CRS, INTERSOS, IRW, PLAN, SCS, SOLO, UMCOR, UNICEF, WCC, ZOA
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$6.1 million Core pipeline Emergency reserve US \$500,000
# of NCEs in sector	7

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



### Objectives

In 2013 the highest priority for the CHF allocation of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) sector was to address the immediate needs of newly displaced persons and flood affected households, with a particular emphasis on agriculture and livelihoods (rather than provision of food). The second priority for the FSL sector was to support the return and reintegration of IDPs by encouraging durable solutions. The highest geographical priority was placed on the Darfur states, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.

### CHF allocations

Altogether 14 partners received US \$7.1 million from the standard allocation, a core pipeline allocation of US \$3 million and an Emergency reserve allocation of US \$400,000. In total this funding made up 46 per cent of the total funding to agriculture and livelihoods projects in the HWP (does not include funding to food assistance).

The sector reported that the core pipeline was the essential in providing seeds and animal health coverage during the rainy season, which is the planting season when farmers expect the largest harvest. Because CHF standard allocation is disbursed in April and May, this leaves implementing partners too little time to complete the procurement of seeds before the rains start in late June.

### CHF supported achievements

The 2013 summer agricultural season was characterized by the late onset and poor distribution of rain with little rain in some areas and excessive downpours in other areas, which negatively affected crop production. Despite this challenge, most of the partners in the sector managed to exceed their targeted outputs in most areas of their work. The partners reported that the drop in the value of the national currency meant that they were able to distribute more agricultural inputs and services than originally planned. The sector also managed to distribute 21 per cent more seeds than the planned target. Some of the partners that reported delays in implementation during the interim reporting managed to fully implement their projects during through the 3 month blanket no-cost-extension.

Some targets, however, were not fully achieved at the time of reporting. Many partners reported that they did not receive sufficient amounts animal vaccinations from the Ministry of Animal Resources (MoAR), which resulted in fewer than anticipated vaccinations of cattle being undertaken. The sector partner procures the vaccinations through MoAR to for cost-saving reasons. 9 partners were granted NCEs to ensure complete the vaccinations by June 2014. Another target that the partners fell short of achieving was related to the number of households provided with livestock services. Partners reported that the level of insecurity in Darfur was high and that they did not have access to some of the communities that had been identified as particularly vulnerable.

The sector received funding in support of hiring a sector M&R officer and has been an actively participating in both joint CHF

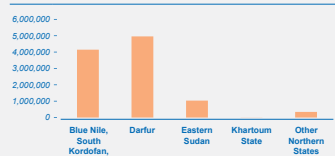
### FSL (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



#### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



#### PARTNER TYPE



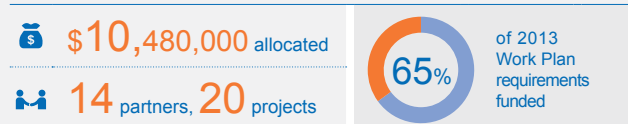
#### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	1,016,334	1,027,150	101
Women	1,103,834	1,219,376	110
Under five	447,732	668,539	149
Total	2,567,900	2,915,065	114

#### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
Area (deca) of rangeland/pasture rehabilitated and protected	8,000	12,000	150
# of animals vaccinated/treated	1,853,000	1,628,600	88
# of households provided with livelihoods diversification inputs/equipment	12,100	12,654	105
# of households provided with agricultural inputs and services	174,460	220,570	126
# of households provided with livestock inputs and services	107,116	86,429	81
# of livestock or irrigation water points rehabilitated or established	21	18	86
Quantity (MT) of seeds provided to households	53	64	121

#### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



#### SECTOR INFORMATION

Sector lead Sector Co-lead	FAO WFP
CHF recipients	ARC, CIS, DRC, FAO, FAR, GOAL, IRW, MCS, Mubadiroon, NCA, PA, UNHCR, VSF-Germany, WVS
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$7.1 million Core pipeline US \$3 million Emergency reserve US \$400,000
# of NCEs in sector	9

M&R missions and monitored projects independently. In 2013, 17 projects were visited, which made up 85 per cent of the total amount of projects that received CHF funding in the FSL sector.

## GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND EARLY RECOVERY

### Objective

The main priority of the governance, infrastructure and early recovery (GIER) sector in the 2013 CHF allocation was rehabilitating transport and basic infrastructure to ensure affected populations are accessible, essential services can be delivered and that markets can benefit from access links. The sector also prioritized the improvement of economic activity, employment and livelihood opportunities for IDPs and returnees through employment creation and vocational skills training. The main geographical priority area was Darfur state in localities with high levels of returns.

### CHF allocation

In support of these priorities eight partners were funded US\$ 2 million from the CHF, or 25 per cent of all funding received by GIER partners in the HWP. This covered a large proportion of projects oriented at the creation of economic opportunities and improvement of basic infrastructure. The GIER sector has been among the lowest funded sectors in the HWP, with overall 19 per cent of its requirements met in 2013. Apart from one road and bridge construction project in Abyei, the sector prioritized all funding for projects in Darfur.

### CHF supported achievements

One of the strategic objectives of the GIER Sector for 2013 was to move towards community and/or area based models for recovery. In two of the four areas of project interventions there are preliminary indications that combination of basic infrastructure improvements and economic recovery are leading to better overall results and positive feedback from the local communities.

More people than originally anticipated were employed through sector projects on a long term basis rather than on a short term basis. The implementing partners reported that they exceeded long term employment targets by 44 per cent, while they fell short of temporary employment targets by 38 per cent.

In the interim reports, partners explained that most of the infrastructure projects had been delayed due to funding arriving relatively shortly before the start of the rainy season. For the end-of-cycle report, most of the construction had been completed, including two bridges and 200km of road. These projects have now been handed over to the Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure, who is responsible for the continued maintenance.

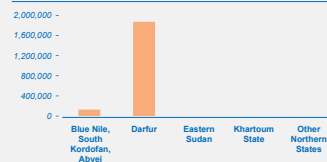
The CHF monitoring team visited two GIER projects in Darfur in 2013. A main finding from a bridge construction project was that the bridge was well received by the community and had created a lot of awareness and positive attention to the CHF in the area. Another finding was that the proposal for the project had not been updated according to the agreed changes in the sector defenses and therefore contained inaccurate information related to actual project implemented.

### GIER (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)

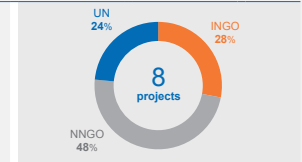
#### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



#### PARTNER TYPE



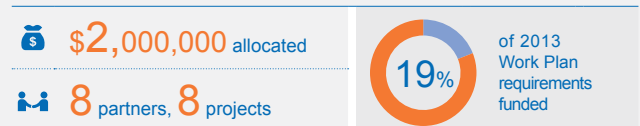
#### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	63,763	56,877	89
Women	94,906	81,556	86
Under five	45,417	27,998	62
Total	204,086	166,431	82

#### KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# bridges and crossing points constructed	2	2	100
Km road rehabilitated or built	207	200	97
# of livelihoods opportunities created at community level	7,240	4,324	60
# of people employed through sector projects on a long-term/permanent basis	4,955	7,126	144
# of people employed through sector projects on a short-term/temporary basis	3,740	2,306	62
# of people acquiring new vocational skills	6,175	4,534	73

#### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



#### WE NEED

Cluster lead	UNDP
CHF recipients	ACTED, BPWO, NIDAA, SAG, UMCOR, UNOPS, WODCB, ZAWD
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$2 million Core pipeline - Emergency reserve -
# of NCEs in sector	4



## HEALTH



### Objective

For the 2013 CHF allocation the primary objectives of the health sector were threefold: 1) to increase access to primary and referral healthcare services for vulnerable people; 2) to improve emergency preparedness and control communicable diseases and other public health threats; 3) to procure and pre-position core pipeline for drugs, kits, reagents and medical supplies. Geographical priorities were Darfur states, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.

### CHF allocation

In support of these priorities 16 health sector partners received US \$6 million from the CHF standard allocation, US \$1.5 million from core pipelines and US \$1.9 million from the emergency reserve. In total this made up 23 percent of the total funding to the health projects in the HWP.

### CHF supported achievements

The sector reported that the CHF allocation played a major role in realizing its objective and ensuring the continuity of the provision of health services in camps and gatherings. The sector lead highlights the procurement and prepositioning of drugs and supplies through the core pipelines allocation in responding to the surges in needs in the camps throughout the year, caused by the large number of newly displaced. Because international procurement of drugs can be difficult for some partners, particularly NNGOs, the procurement of drugs through the core pipelines also ensured that all partners had the basic package of drugs and supplies.

The large new displacements in Darfur in 2013 put high pressure on the health partners operating in the region and 25 percent more outpatient consultations were conducted than the planned target for the sector. Of the health clinics funded by the CHF, 35 per cent provided the minimum basic package, which includes consultations, drugs, immunization, antenatal care and nutrition. This achievement is 11 per cent higher than the national average. Partners reported that difficulties in transporting construction supplies to field locations caused a failure to meet targets for number of health facilities to be rehabilitated and equipped.

In the narrative reports, health sector partners reported access to be one of the main constraints to the implementation of the project. The high level of insecurity in Darfur and procedural delays meant that some partners faced problems with sending drugs and materials to remote clinics. Another constraint that was reported was inadequate health workers and the high turnover of staff as many qualified health staff leave Sudan in favor of higher paid jobs in neighboring countries.

The sector ably monitored 14 CHF projects and participated in one joint monitoring visit with the CHF monitoring team in 2013. One of the findings from the monitoring was that several partners that were implementing projects with high levels of quality had insufficient capacity to write proposals and to appropriately report on results. The sector recommended health partners to increase involvement of community in all

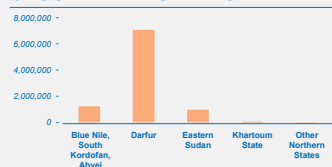
## HEALTH (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



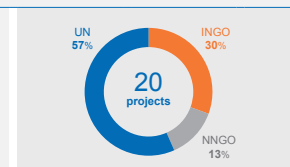
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



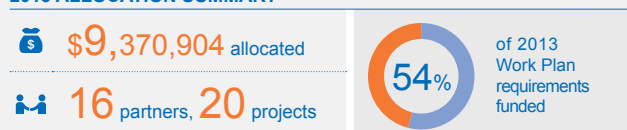
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	1,084,298	608,555	56
Women	936,520	786,003	84
Under five	522,113	714,171	137
Total	2,542,931	2,108,729	83

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of community health awareness sessions conducted	1,723	1,981	115
# of health facilities providing EmOC services/500,000 population	5	4	80
# of health facilities rehabilitated and equipped	45	30	67
# of health workers trained	2,005	1,351	67
# of outpatient consultations	1,033,508	1,293,540	125
% of births assisted by skilled birth attendant	73	73	99
% of health facilities providing the minimum basic package of health services	38	35	91

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	WHO
CHF recipients	ARC, CIS, COSV, GOAL, HAD, KPHF, IMC, MERLIN, Mubadiroon, PAN CARE, RHF, SCS, TALAWIET, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$6 million Core pipeline US \$1.5 million Emergency reserve US \$1.9 million
# of NCEs in sector	6

phases of project and pay more attention to provide mental health and psychosocial services. To improve the follow up to these organizations, the sector has recruited a dedicated M&R officer with support from the CHF

# LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION



## Objective

For the 2013 CHF allocation the LET sector's main priorities were to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief items to affected populations on behalf of the humanitarian community and government institutions, while also ensuring a coordinated logistics response. The geographical priority of the LET sector was the Darfur states, followed by South Kordofan and Blue Nile, when access allowed. The LET sector proportionally is the sector with the best coverage of HWP requirements, while at the time of reporting 99 per cent of requirements had been funded. The CHF allocated US\$ 6.1 million which made up 19 per cent of the total funding to LET projects in the HWP.

## CHF allocation

Two projects were granted CHF funding through the standard allocation, the first to coordinate the logistical response, the second to transfer NFI core pipeline items to areas affected by conflict in Darfur. In addition, a special allocation was made to the LET sector for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Furthermore, an emergency allocation was provided to a sector partner for transporting life-saving materials to conflict affected populations around Jebel Amir.

## CHF supported achievements

As reported in the CHF interim report, although initially a demand for logistics transport and warehousing services was identified in South Kordofan, the limited number of service requests received shows that agencies have built their own capacity to deliver humanitarian aid. Consequently they are less reliant on LET sector support for transport and warehousing. The sector lead, in its coordination and information management role, has conducted regular assessments of agencies' needs for logistics information products and updates to enable a more coordinated and transparent logistics response.

Throughout 2013 the demand for surface and air transport services remained steady. The number of UNHAS passengers remained at approximately 3,600 per month, which was 90 per cent of the anticipated requirement. The need for timely transportation of humanitarian cargo (NFIs) to conflict and disaster affected populations persisted throughout the year. An increase in both humanitarian cargo and number of passengers to Blue Nile and South Kordofan is expected as the areas become more accessible to additional international humanitarian assistance.

Sector partners reported that the increase in violence and insecurity in Darfur was the biggest challenge to the implementation of their projects in 2013. Insecurity made access difficult, as well as affected the transportation of fuel to some areas resulting in periods of fuel shortages in certain locations. Security at the landing zones for UNHAS carriers was also a challenge and made it difficult to maintain operations on a daily basis.

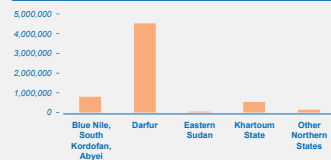
## LET (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



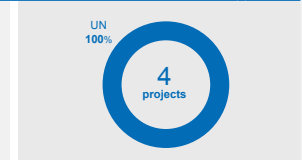
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



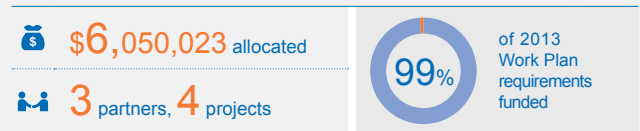
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	374,934	296,184	79
Women	455,934	377,184	83
Under five	877,500	720,000	82
Total	1,708,368	1,393,368	82

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of UNHAS passengers	48,000	43,368	90
# of destinations reached	187	216	116
# of humanitarian organizations served	40	44	110
Quantity (MT) of humanitarian cargo moved (by air/land)	30,430	17,159	56

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### SECTOR INFORMATION

Cluster lead	WFP
CHF recipients	IOM, UNHCR, WFP
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$6 million Core pipeline Emergency reserve US \$50,023
# of NCEs in sector	0

## MINE ACTION



### Objective

The 2013 CHF allocation priorities for Mine Action sector were threefold: 1) to facilitate the free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through the clearance of landmines and ERW; 2) to reduce risk of injury from landmines and ERW and facilitate the reintegration of victims through targeted mine risk education; and 3) to strengthen the management and operational capacities of national authorities and implementing partners. The primary geographic priority were the eastern states, particularly Kassala. While South Kordofan remains the state with the highest rate of contamination from mines and ERW, lack of access to the state by mine action operators, meant focus remained on the Eastern States.

During the biannual meeting of the Mine Ban treaty in December 2013, Sudan received a five year extension to comply with its treaty obligations of clearing all mines. Sudan is now obligated to clear the remaining 35 million sq Km by April 2019. Since Sudan signed the treaty in 2004, 90 million sq Km has been cleared and Sudan remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world.

### CHF allocation

In support of the CHF priorities, six partners were allocated US \$1 million in the standard round of allocation. In addition an emergency reserve allocation of US \$236,478 was made to address a critical mine risk education needs in Abu-Kershola and for clearance of a mine field near a primary school in Hamdayeet. Together this funding made up 49 percent of the total funding to the sector.

### CHF supported achievements

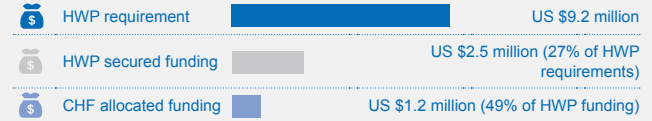
The Mine Action sector exceeded the planned targets for outputs for nearly all indicators. The emphasis on support to NNGOs to deliver Mine Risk Education (MRE) and survey and clearance operations has lowered the operating costs for the sector activities. This has been possible through strong capacity building efforts, e.g. through placing UN technical advisors in the National Mine Action Centre and NGOs. Another capacity building efforts has been to assist national partners in order to implement in compliance with the International Mine Action Standards.

There has been a sharp decline in the number of people killed or injured by landmines and unexploded ordinance in 2013 compared to previous years. In 2013 one person was killed and 27 injured, while in 2012 31 people were killed and 72 people injured in incidents involving landmines and other remnants of war. The sector reports that the decline illustrate the effectiveness of MRE in contaminated areas, particularly in areas with continued conflict and violence. The sector will continue to prioritise MRE in 2014.

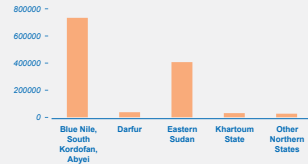
## MINE ACTION (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



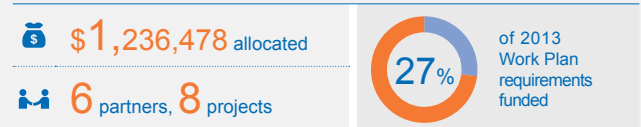
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	283,057	270,151	95
Women	277,049	245,982	89
Under five	218,392	217,827	100
Total	778,498	733,960	94

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people how received mine risk education	500,373	543,810	109
# of square meters of land surveyed	522,849	599,573	115
# of square meters of land released	902,845	1,076,172	119
# of staff received capacity building	53	47	89
# of training sessions, seminars and workshops conducted	66	66	100
# of national teams trained to take part in land release operations	33	36	109

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	UNMAS
CHF recipients	AAR JAPAN, FPDO, JASMAR, Sibro, TWASOL, UNMAS
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$1 million Core pipeline Emergency reserve US \$236,478
# of NCEs in sector	2



# EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



## Objectives

In the 2013 CHF allocations the emergency shelter & non-food items (ES&NFI) sector prioritized: 1) ensure the sector emergency response capacity is maintained; 2) to provide the full basket NFIs to populations displaced by conflict and disaster; 3) to provide NFIs to populations returning to their areas of origin or resettlement in stable locations; and 4) to provide transitional shelter to populations returning to areas of origin or resettlement in stable locations. The geographical priority of the sector was Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, where the needs are high due to the large displacements and large scale disasters.

## CHF allocations

In support of these priorities 18 partners were allocated US \$5.1 million in the standard allocation, which is 45 percent of the total funding to projects in the HWP. This included an early allocation to procure and preposition core pipeline materials such as plastic sheets and jerry cans. The sector reported that the surge in number of displaced in February 2013 emptied nearly all stocks of NFIs and that the core pipeline allocation from the CHF ensured a replenishment of these stocks. In total 42,000 households were supported with materials from the core pipelines and the sector was able to maintain an emergency capacity to respond in Sudan.

## CHF supported achievements

The sector partners reported to have exceeded most of the original targets for outputs in 2013. In particular, the sector reported that the number of people that received NFIs from the common pipelines was 52 per cent higher than planned and that this was possible because replenishment packages were broken down into individual items and distributed according to needs. Because the number of persons who returned to their area of origin was lower than expected in 2013, the sector did not provide as many NFIs to returnees as expected.

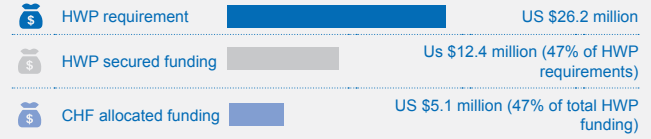
One main challenge that the sector experienced in 2013 was related to conducting high quality needs assessment prior to NFI distributions. Insecurity and sudden surges of violence made access to some areas with high needs for assistance difficult. This affected ability to control that the NFIs were distributed to the most vulnerable with highest needs. A post-distribution monitoring mission to assess the NFI distribution in response to the Jebel Amir crisis showed that the lack of a strong needs assessment resulted in some areas receiving more than one NFI package, while other areas received none.

Another challenge reported by partners was the funding received in April and May did not give them enough time to conduct seasonal distribution of NFIs before the rains started in June. To complete these distributions, several partners have been granted no-cost-extensions until June 2014. Another finding from a monitoring visit was that newly displaced did not have access to sticks and ropes and was therefore unable to construct the emergency shelter with the plastic sheet provided in the NFI package. In agreement with the sector, the implementing partners started distributing simple frames

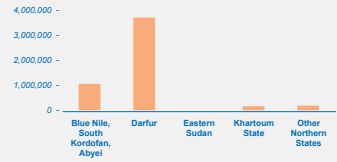
## ES&NFI (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



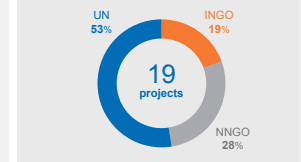
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



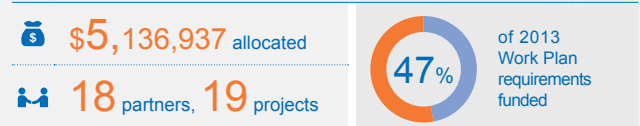
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	425,374	380,428	89
Women	520,260	509,020	98
Under five	228,461	264,773	116
Total	1,174,095	1,154,222	98

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of conflict/disaster affected households provided with NFIs from Common Pipeline	64,501	97,960	152
# of environmentally friendly shelters provided	5,124	2,513	49
# of community leaders and committees trained	2,284	2,486	109
# of returnee households provided with NFIs from Common Pipeline	3,000	2,000	67
# of pre-existing IDP households receive replenishment items from Common Pipeline	20,650	43,925	213
# of capacity building sessions conducted for NNGOs	1,139	1,139	100

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	UNHCR
CHF recipients	AORD, AOSCD, CRS, DDA, EI Ruhama, GFO, HAI, INTERSOS, KSHCS, NCA, NIDAA, Oxfam America, PLAN, RDN, SAG, SRCS, UNHCR, UPO
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$2,436,937 Core pipeline US \$2,700,000 Emergency reserve US \$0
# of NCEs in sector	9

with the provision of plastic sheets in an improved emergency shelter package.

## NUTRITION



### Objectives

The 2013 CHF allocation priorities for the nutrition sector included: 1) integrated programming for children with acute malnutrition; 2) complete packages for treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition; and 3) supporting national NGOs to build in-country capacity and to maximize access. The geographic priority was the Darfur states and the Eastern States.

### CHF allocations

In support of these priorities 13 partners were allocated US \$6 million, which made up 15 per cent of the total funding to nutrition sector partners in the HWP. The provision of the core pipeline allocation allowed the sector to ensure all nutrition centers had stocks of therapeutic feeding supplies. The insecurity in areas such as Darfur has increased the partners' reliance on supplies procured through core pipelines.

### CHF supported achievements

The partners reported that they exceeded targets for amount of children treated for acute malnutrition because the new displaced in camps put pressure on the nutrition centers. A CHF partner visited by a monitoring visit in July to Kalma camp said that they had three times more visits than normal and they depended on supplies from the core pipelines to respond to the increased needs. Some of the sector partners reported that they prioritized providing support to the increased displaced in camps rather than new feeding programmes. The result was that the sector started 177 new programmes, which is 82 per cent of the original target.

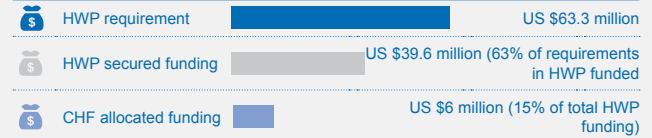
The supply chain management of nutrition materials was delayed in the beginning of the year due to insecurity and challenges transporting materials to field locations. This did not impact the delivery of services as buffer stocks were available. Declining alternative funding was reported to be another challenge reported by many partners which has put more pressure on the funding from the CHF to cover the running costs of the implementing partners.

The nutrition sector has had a dedicated M&R officer and has been an active member of the CHF M&R team. The sector has increased the number of monitoring visits by 57 per cent, and also monitored three CERF funded projects. One of the findings from the missions was that few of the nutrition projects were implemented separately from other projects within same geographic area such as health, WASH or food-security and livelihoods as opposed to an integrated manner the sector is promoting. Another finding was that some partners did not integrate communities sufficiently in the planning and implementation of projects. For 2014 the sector is planning to further improve the follow up of monitoring missions with partners.

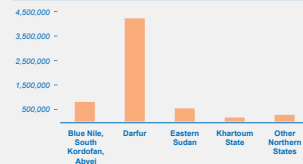
## NUTRITION (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



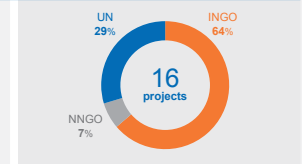
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



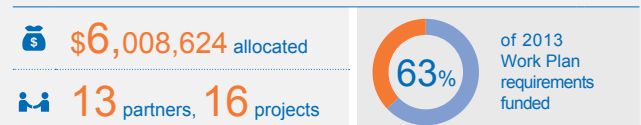
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	45,258	36,044	80
Women	205,380	239,464	117
Under five	258,748	242,212	94
Total	509,386	517,720	102

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children treated for moderate acute malnutrition	30,753	57,665	188
# of children treated for severe acute malnutrition	42,000	47,521	113
# of pregnant and lactating women treated for moderate acute malnutrition	5,990	8,624	144
# of new nutrition preventative and treatment programmes opened	142	117	82
# of staff trained on management of acute malnutrition	246	317	129
# of staff trained on preventative nutrition activities	487	516	106
# of SAM treatment programmes meeting national performance indicators	77	115	149

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	UNICEF
CHF recipients	AMVO, CIS, CW, GOAL, IMC, MERLIN, RI, SCS, TEARFUND, UNICEF, WHO, WR, WVS
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$4.1 million Core pipeline US \$1.5 million Emergency reserve US \$374,309
# of NCEs in sector	8

# PROTECTION



## Objectives

The 2013 CHF allocation priorities for the protection sector were to improve the identification and assessment of protection needs among vulnerable groups through monitoring, evaluation and early warning mechanisms. Another priority was to strengthen both government and non-governmental actors' ability to respond to protection needs through delivery of services, awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building.

## CHF allocation

In support of these priorities, nine partners received US \$3.2 million, which made up 31 per cent of the total amount of funding to protection projects in the HWP. The protection sector was the most underfunded sector in 2013 and only 21 per cent of the total requirement in the HWP were met.

The sector lead reported that CHF funding for the protection sector has become increasingly important in supporting the core activities of the sector. Furthermore the sector lead explained that some of the larger implementing partners have been placed under increasing scrutiny and that their operating space has been more difficult to access. The lack of access has particularly impacted the sectors ability to conduct monitoring in areas where large scale displacement has taken place.

## CHF supported achievements

While the sector partners report that they exceeded targets to equip health facilities to respond to GBV survivors by 68 per cent and more than the targeted numbers of localities were equipped to support GBV cases with referrals, the sector lead explained that the early warning mechanisms and the flow of information in the sector has been limited. The sector lead's oversight of the GBV situation has therefore been limited.

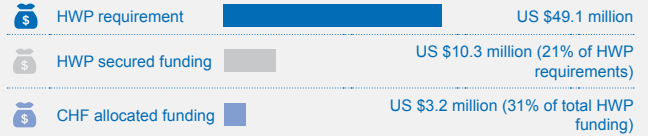
The child protection sub-sector reported higher than anticipated outputs because of the large new displacements in 2013. The number of children in child friendly spaces (CFS) was 10 per cent higher than anticipated, which put pressure on the animators who take care of the children. The finding from a monitoring mission in August was that one animator with 60 children at a CFS is insufficient to provide a safe space for the children. It was recommended that the community participation in the CFSs was increased to ensure that the children were safe.

The child protection sub-sector also reported that the number of unaccompanied and separated children that was provided with family tracing was five times higher than originally planned. The sub-sector reported that this was partially a result of conservative estimates of how many children would require family tracing and a significant increase in number of children needing these services due to the large new displacement. The sector has also worked closely with communities and 210 children were released from armed groups in 2013.

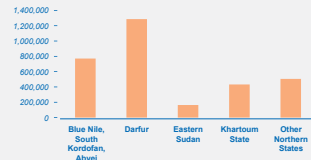
## PROTECTION (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



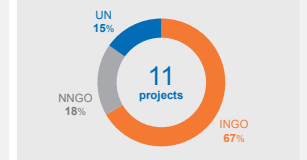
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	177,112	44,757	25
Women	378,920	78,219	21
Under five	311,043	112,712	36
Total	867,075	235,688	27

### KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of women, children and persons with specific needs that have access to protection services	116,530	121,437	104
# of unaccompanied and separated children for whom family tracing has been successful	500	2,255	504
# of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.	26,540	29,103	110
# of children newly released from armed forces and groups	100	210	210
# of health facilities equipped to respond to GVV survivors (e.g. received comprehensive training including components on psycho-social support and legal issues or medical treatment of GBV survivors)	650	1,094	168

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### SECTOR INFORMATION

Cluster lead	UNHCR
CHF recipients	AMVO, AORD, GOAL, LAO, PLAN, SCS, UNFPA, UNHCR, WCH
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$3,157,978 Core pipeline US \$0 Emergency reserve US \$0
# of NCEs in sector	4



## REFUGEE MULTI-SECTOR



### Objectives

The 2013 CHF allocations priorities for the RMS were: 1) to improve asylum procedures and documentation for refugees and decrease the risk of deportation by advocating and building the capacity of national actors to prevent deportation of asylum-seekers and refugees. 2) to address the basic and urgent needs of refugees and refugee returnees; and 3) to reduce the cases of trafficking and smuggling as well as providing assistance to identified cases. The geographic priority of the sector was the eastern states, followed by Khartoum and the northern states.

### CHF allocations

In support of these priorities, five partners received US \$2.4 million, or 12 per cent of the total amount of funding to RMS projects in the HWP. 55 per cent of the funding was allocated to project in Khartoum state, while 36 per cent of the funding was allocated to Darfur, despite the sector prioritising the eastern states in the allocation strategy paper.

### CHF supported achievements

The RMS sector was somewhat incapacitated by the lack of technical agreements from the government to implement their projects and two of five partners were not able to implement at all during 2013. Both these partners were supported to assist refugees in Khartoum state. This significantly affected the level of output from the sector, and particularly the provision of services in Khartoum state, which hosts an estimated 24,000 refugees.

None of the construction and rehabilitation activities on WASH, health and education facilities in Khartoum was started and only 25 per cent of the national targets were met. Similarly, no children were assisted to attend primary education in Khartoum state and only 24 per cent of the target for children assisted in Sudan as a whole was met.

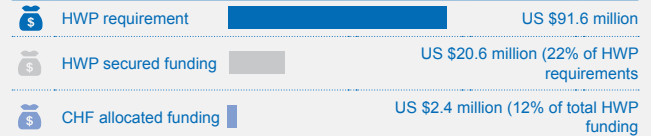
Partners reported that CHF funding was central in supporting efforts to prevent deportation of asylum seekers and refugees. While the actual impact of the sector's effort in preventing deportations can be difficult to measure, partners note that there was a significant reduction in the number of asylum seekers and refugees deported in 2013.

The sector reports that the monitoring missions conducted in 2013 had positive effects on project implementation following concrete recommendations to partners. As noted in the interim report, specific recommendations were made to a partner providing basic services at a transit center in Kassala following a monitoring visit. A follow up mission a few months later showed that improvements had been made and the conditions for the refugees at the center were considerably improved.

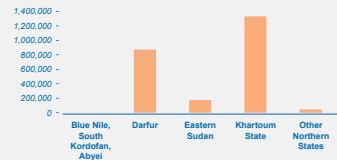
### RMS (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



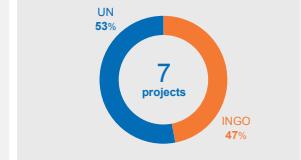
#### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



#### PARTNER TYPE



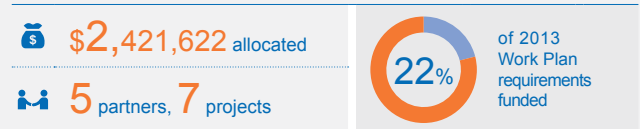
#### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	95,427	27,108	28
Women	91,269	28,602	31
Under five	39,051	19,821	51
Total	225,747	75,531	33

#### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of WASH, health and education facilities constructed/improved and upgraded	61	15	25
# of beneficiaries who have access to quality life skills, vocation training and livelihoods assistance	1,900	1,662	87
# of children assisted to attend primary education	5,540	1,350	24
# of government officials trained on international and national refugee and human rights law	390	491	126
# trafficking victims supported	120	268	140
# of unaccompanied and separated children for which BID was undertaken	50	8	16
# of refugees benefiting from health consultations or referral	3,100	8,529	228

#### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



#### SECTOR INFORMATION

Cluster lead	UNHCR
CHF recipients	INTERSOS, JRS, SCS, UNFPA, UNHCR
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$2.4 million Core pipeline US \$0 Emergency reserve US \$0
# of NCEs in sector	1

# RETURNS AND EARLY REINTEGRATION



## Objectives

The 2013 CHF allocation priorities for the RER sector were: 1) supporting the return of vulnerable, stranded or conflict-affected populations across Sudan; 2) support voluntary returns with access to basic services and livelihoods; and 3) support stranded populations with urgent humanitarian assistance. The geographic priorities were the Darfur states, as well as Khartoum and White Nile where an estimated 40,000 South Sudanese waited for transport to South Sudan.

## CHF allocation

In support of these priorities, three partners were allocated US \$1.7 million. An emergency reserve allocation of US \$80,000 was also made in support of the transportation of the stranded South Sudanese to South Sudan. Together these allocations made up 36 per cent of the total amount of funding to HWP projects in the sector.

In 2013 only 12 per cent of the required needs identified by the RER sector was met, which makes the RER sector the most underfunded sector. The sector reports that this has resulted in major gaps, particularly with regards to service provision to vulnerable South Sudanese in Khartoum and in White Nile states. While the support from the CHF for Kostı has improved the situation for those stranded at the railway station, the situation for the South Sudanese in Khartoum remain challenging.

With the return of a high number of South Sudanese to these areas following the escalation of violence in South Sudan, resource mobilisation for these areas will be a high priority for the sector.

## CHF supported achievements

The CHF allocations in 2013 contributed to all of the sector's main strategic objectives in the HWP. Several projects provided direct assistance to vulnerable and stranded returnees, such as GBV and reproductive health support for South Sudanese in Khartoum, as well as life-saving services for the stranded South Sudanese in Kostı. In addition, the tracking of returns contributed to information collection that has been central in targeting the provision of services at the return sites. This information has strengthened stakeholders' understanding of the returns and reintegration process.

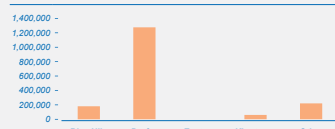
## RER (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



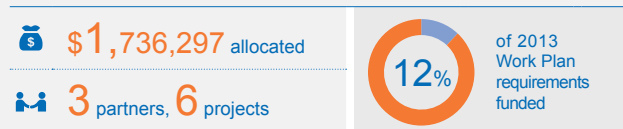
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	46,604	33,427	72
Women	118,620	95,417	80
Under five	47,492	107,528	226
Total	212,716	236,372	111

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of stranded returnees in need receive emergency humanitarian assistance	3,523	3,523	100
# of stranded returnees verified and registered en route or at return sites	100,000	138,614	139
# of awareness raising or information campaigns	435	173	40
# of returnees and host community members that access basic services at return sites	27,000	27,000	100
# of returnees and host community members access livelihood restoration initiatives at return sites	135	27	20
# returnees and host community members provided with emergency assistance at return sites	2,000	2,000	100

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	IOM
CHF recipients	FAR, IOM, UNHCR
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$1.7 million Core pipeline US \$0 Emergency reserve US \$80,000
# of NCEs in sector	2

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



## Objectives

For the 2013 CHF allocation the main priority for the water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector was to sustain and expand access to WASH services for vulnerable populations affected by conflict or natural disasters. The sector also prioritized strengthening disaster preparedness by working with partners, government and communities to improve their capacity to respond to critical WASH needs in high risk areas. The geographical priorities of the sector were South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, while the Darfur states received second highest priority.

## CHF allocations

In support of these priorities 15 partners received US \$5.3 million in the standard allocation, US \$2 million for the procurement and prepositioning of core pipelines and US \$2.2 million in emergency reserve allocations. Combined these allocations made up 28 per cent of the total funding to the HWP projects in the sector. 51 per cent of the allocations were made to Darfur, while 27 per cent was allocated to Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states.

The sector reported that the core pipeline to the WASH sector was used for the procurement of WASH materials such as bladders, latrine slabs, plastic sheets and soap, which were prepositioned in the field. The sector reported that the core pipeline allocation allowed the sector to respond quickly to surge in needs before funding from other sources became available. They highlighted the response to the newly displaced in South and East Darfur and to the floods as examples where the core pipelines played a particular central role in the early response.

## CHF supported achievements

The WASH sector partners reported a number of issues made the implementation of WASH activities difficult in 2013. Firstly they reported that the surge in insecurity and limited access to implementation sites in several areas of the country. This particularly affected the movement of construction material and the drilling rigs.

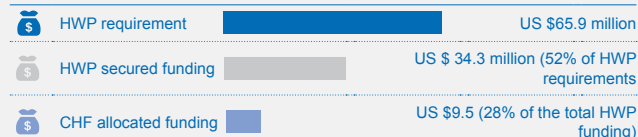
Another challenge for the construction activities was the devaluation of the local currency. Because the government rate is adjusted slower than the inflation rate, the price of construction materials became more expensive through the year. For this reason the sector only constructed 67 per cent of the planned additional water points. The sector compensated this by increasing rehabilitation of existing water points and exceeded targets by 24 per cent.

Partners also reported that they experienced a decline in overall funding from other sources that complemented the CHF allocations. To overcome this challenge, some partners reported that they encouraged community participation in service delivery especially labor cost for latrine construction. This help to exceed the targets for number of latrines constructed, number of people reached with hygiene education and for solid waste management activities.

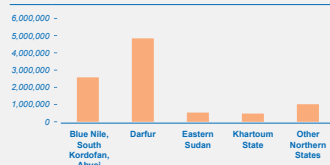
## WASH (31 MAR 2014 ACHIEVEMENTS)



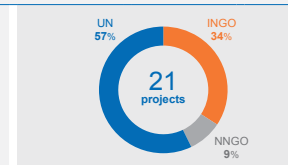
### CHF FUNDING IN PROPORTION TO HWP 2013



### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE



### PARTNER TYPE



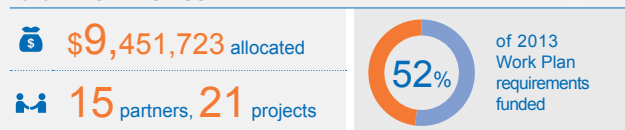
### AFFECTED PEOPLE

	PLANNED	REACHED	%
Men	703,900	715,069	102
Women	821,898	811,051	99
Under five	594,798	710,972	120
Total	2,120,596	2,237,092	105

### KEY OUTPUT INDICATORS

	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15l/person/day within 1km distance)	1,310,633	1,446,232	110
# of people reached with hygiene education messages	353,057	810,068	229
# of people served by solid waste management	233,985	421,033	180
# of existing water points rehabilitated	425	525	124
# of new /additional water points constructed	83	56	67
# of latrines rehabilitated	1,255	905	72
# of new latrines constructed	3,976	4,290	108

### 2013 ALLOCATION SUMMARY



### WE NEED

Cluster lead	UNICEF
CHF recipients	ADRA, APDHO, ARC, CIS, GOAL, IAS, IOM, NCA, Oxfam America, SCS, SRCS, SWGU, UMCOR, UNICEF, WVS
Allocation type	Standard Allocation US \$5.3 million Core pipeline US \$2 million Emergency reserve US \$2.2 million
# of NCEs in sector	5

## ANNEXES

## A1: LIST OF 2013 ALLOCATIONS

Emergency reserve allocations are marked in bold and with asterisk (\*).

Sector	Partner	Type	Project title	US \$ allocated	HC decision date	State of implementation
CCS	CIS	INGO	Strengthening Local Partners' Capacity	\$400,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Southern Kordofan
CCS	IOM	UN	Registration and Verification of IDP and population affected by Natural disasters and Conflict in Darfur	\$500,000	01/04/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
CCS	IOM	UN	Tracking of IDP in the Protocol Areas	\$350,000	01/04/13	Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; White Nile; Blue Nile; Abyei; Eastern Darfur
CCS	PLAN	INGO	Zamzam IDP Camp Management and Camp Coordination North Darfur, Sudan	\$200,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
CCS	REDR	INGO	Strengthening capacities of National Actors to effectively address humanitarian needs.	\$150,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
CCS	SRCS	NNGO	ENHANCING CAPACITY OF SUDANESE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY BASED PARTNERS	\$150,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
CCS	UNDSS	UN	AFP - /INGO Security Services - Enabling Safe Humanitarian Program Delivery.	\$200,000	24/04/13	Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile;
CCS	UNDSS	UN	Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) Security Coordinator and Liaison Officers in support of UN Security Management System in Darfur	\$200,000	24/04/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur;
CCS	UNDP	UN	The M&E capacity funding for UNDP_ FMU	\$200,000	10/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
CCS	UNOCHA	UN	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Sudan	\$1,298,854	28/07/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
E	CRS	INGO	Strengthening education services for vulnerable populations in Khartoum and in Darfur	\$641,000	11/03/13	Western Darfur; Khartoum
E	INTER-SOS	INGO	Community Based Access to Education for children in underserved villages of rural high-returnee areas of Central and West Darfur	\$416,860	11/03/13	Western Darfur; Central Darfur;
E	IRW	INGO	Provision of Emergency Basic Education for war affected and vulnerable children in Blue Nile, Greater Kordofan, Central Darfur and West Darfur	\$773,920	11/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Blue Nile; Central Darfur
E	PLAN	INGO	Access to Education for the Disadvantage Children	\$320,540	11/03/13	Kassala; Northern Kordofan; White Nile
E	PLAN	INGO	Better Improvement for Education Environment for IDPs in Zamzam and Abu Shock Camps	\$239,450	11/03/13	Northern Darfur
E	SCS	INGO	Access to quality basic education for vulnerable/disadvantage children	\$1,203,450	11/03/13	Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Abyei;
E	SOLO	NNGO	Provision of access to quality education for school aged children ( boys – girls) from conflict and disaster affected areas in four states.	\$685,000	11/03/13	Kassala; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile;
E	UMCOR	INGO	Promoting Improved Education Opportunities for Primary School and Pre-School Children in Areas of Return, Displacement and Natural Disaster in East Darfur State	\$371,260	11/03/13	Eastern Darfur;
<b>E</b>	<b>UNICEF*</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>Emergency Classroom Repair and Provision of WASH in flood-affected schools</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>	<b>16/07/13</b>	<b>Western Darfur</b>
E	UNICEF	UN	Provide quality and life-skills education for school-aged children, adolescents and youth in emergency-affected areas in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei.	\$636,700	11/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Abyei;
E	WCC	INGO	Enhanced Education for Returnees in Sirba, Krenik, Geneina and Beida localities of West Darfur.	\$218,000	11/03/13	Western Darfur
E	ZOA	INGO	Sustainable recovery of education in conflict-affected rural communities in Darfur.	\$493,820	11/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Blue Nile
FSL	ARC	INGO	Enhancing pastoral Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management in Alfordus, Aslaya and Bahar-Alaarab Localities, East Darfur State	\$211,803	12/03/13	Eastern Darfur
FSL	CIS	INGO	Emergency Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Project in South Darfur and South Kordofan States	\$410,895	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Southern Kordofan;
FSL	DRC	INGO	Food Security and Livelihood Intervention for Conflict affected Population in Central Darfur	\$313,276	12/03/13	Central Darfur
FSL	FAR	INGO	Growing Resilience and Improving Food Security in South Kordofan	\$367,488	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan
FSL	FAR	INGO	Livelihood Reconstruction in Selected Return Villages in Beida Locality	\$422,412	12/03/13	Western Darfur
FSL	FAO	UN	Enhancement of food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Gedaref, Sennar, White Nile and North Kordofan States, Sudan	\$994,354	12/03/13	Red Sea; Kassala; Southern Kordofan; Sennar; Blue Nile; Abyei
FSL	FAO	UN	Enhancement of food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in the Three Protocol Areas and Eastern Sudan	\$1,500,000	10/01/13	Red Sea; Kassala; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; Blue Nile
FSL	FAO	UN	Improving food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farming and pastoralist households in Darfur region of Sudan	\$1,500,000	09/01/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
FSL	FAO	UN	Improving food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farming and pastoralist households in Darfur region, Sudan	\$734,459	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
FSL	FAO	UN	Strengthening of coordination of food security and livelihoods sector interventions in disaster-affected areas in Sudan	\$80,000	09/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
FSL	GOAL	INGO	Improving food security and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable populations affected by the conflict and protracted humanitarian crisis in Kutum area, North Darfur.	\$241,460	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
FSL	IRW	INGO	Improvement of Food Security and Livelihoods of war affected population, returnees & vulnerable Household in Blue Nile State- and Greater Kordofan (North & South Kordofan)	\$489,100	12/03/13	Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
FSL	MCS	INGO	Improve household food and livelihoods security of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations in Blue Nile and South Kordofan	\$449,047	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
FSL	MCS	INGO	Improve household food and livelihoods security of returnees and vulnerable host populations in South Darfur	\$357,680	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Lakes



FSL	Mubad-iron	NNGO	Enhancing Food Security For the Displaced and Returnees in Southern Blue Nile State	\$396,344	12/03/13	Blue Nile
FSL	NCA	INGO	Livelihood support to facilitate return, reintegration and build self reliance mechanisms among vulnerable communities and IDPs in Central Darfur	\$448,143	12/03/13	Central Darfur
FSL	PA	INGO	Improving the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Kassala, North Darfur and Blue Nile States	\$558,706	12/03/13	Northern Darfur; Kassala; Blue Nile
FSL	UNHCR	UN	Enhancing livelihood capacity of IDPs in Darfur through community empowerment	\$358,537	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Western Darfur;
FSL	VSF-Germany	INGO	<b>South Kordofan Rapid Emergency Animal Health Response</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>15/07/13</b>	<b>Southern Kordofan; Abyei</b>
FSL	WVS	INGO	Food Security and Livelihood for Vulnerable, War Affected People, Returnees and Host Communities in Blue Nile State.	\$246,296	12/03/13	Blue Nile; Nile
GIER	ACTED	INGO	Rehabilitation of Rural Feeder roads and crossing points in Central Darfur through Cash for Work	\$360,000	12/03/13	Central Darfur;
GIER	BPWO	NNGO	Livelihoods and sources of income diversification for returnees in al gineena locality	\$200,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur
GIER	NIDAA	NNGO	Early Recovery and Socio-economic intergration for returnees and war affected communities in West Darfur	\$302,000	07/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Abyei
GIER	SAG	NNGO	Hafirs Rehabilitation, Construction of water Inlet and outlet and Fencing, in area of IDPs returnees, North Darfur	\$140,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
GIER	UMCOR	INGO	Promoting Urban Vocational Training and Employment Opportunities for IDP (especially Women) in East Darfur State	\$200,000	12/03/13	Eastern Darfur;
GIER	UNOPS	UN	Improve humanitarian access through the rehabilitation of roads and crossing points in East Darfur state.	\$470,000	12/03/13	Eastern Darfur
GIER	WODCB	NNGO	Provision of Durable Solutions to IDPs and Returnees in Zalengi and Azoom localities in Central Darfur	\$200,000	12/03/13	Central Darfur;
GIER	ZAWD	NNGO	Rehabilitation of access roads and crossing points in Abyei	\$128,000	12/03/13	Abyei; Kassala
H	ARC	INGO	Reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality and increase utilization of health services among IDPs, spontaneous returnees and host communities in Nyala - Tulus and Nyala - Gereida corridors	\$300,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur
H	CIS	INGO	South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (Health)	\$150,000	18/06/13	Southern Darfur
H	COSVI	INGO	Provision of primary health care services in Kulbus Locality in West Darfur.	\$200,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur
H	GOAL	INGO	Support provision of quality and sustainable primary health care services including community health promotion services to vulnerable communities in Kutum and Alwaha Localities, North Darfur State	\$400,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
H	HADO	NNGO	Provide quality primary health care services to IDPs and under-served communities in Zamzam camp (El Fasher locality) and Abu zeraiga in Dar El salam locality- North Darfur 2013	\$150,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur;
H	IMC	INGO	Humanitarian and Early Recovery Assistance for Conflict Affected Communities in Darfur	\$500,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur;
H	HPHF	INGO	Increase access and strengthen quality of primary and referral healthcare services for vulnerable populations at Alsalam camp in North Darfur and Dirajj camp in South Darfur	\$200,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur;
H	MERLIN	INGO	Provision of emergency primary health care for the population affected by conflict and displacement in East, South and West Darfur	\$400,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Western Darfur; Eastern Darfur
H	Mubad-iron	NNGO	Maintain PHC services to vulnerable population in East Darfur State.	\$200,000	12/03/13	Eastern Darfur
H	PAN CARE	NNGO	Health services support in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Kassala states	\$300,000	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
H	RHF	NNGO	Provision of Health Care services in Ottach camp & Umdafug localities South Darfur state	\$250,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur
H	SCS	INGO	Basic and Emergency Health Services for Conflict Affected Population in South Kordofan, Sudan.	\$400,000	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan;
H	SCS*	INGO	<b>Emergency and Rehabilitation health Assistance for West Darfur</b>	<b>\$316,791</b>	<b>09/01/13</b>	<b>Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur</b>
H	Tlawiet	NNGO	Strengthen provision of primary health care to returnees and vulnerable population in Kassala state	\$300,000	12/03/13	Kassala;
H	UNICEF	UN	Improve access of vulnerable population to quality primary health care services	\$370,000	12/03/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; Blue Nile; Abyei; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
H	UNFPA	UN	Improved accessibility to, and availability of quality Reproductive Health services to vulnerable population in targeted states in Sudan	\$300,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
H	WHO*	UN	<b>Response to Yellow Fever outbreak in Darfur</b>	<b>\$1,574,113</b>	<b>16/07/13</b>	<b>Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur</b>
H	WHO	UN	Support access to quality health services including communicable disease control and prevention	\$2,220,000	18/02/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; Blue Nile; Abyei; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
H	WHO	UN	Support access to quality health services including communicable disease control and prevention	\$760,000	12/03/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; Blue Nile; Abyei; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
H	WHO	UN	Support access to quality health services including communicable disease control and prevention	\$80,000	09/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
LET	IOM*	UN	<b>Transportation of Urgently Needed NFI for Jabal Amir</b>	<b>\$50,023</b>	<b>16/07/13</b>	<b>Northern Darfur</b>
LET	UNHCR	UN	ESNFI Project: transportation of NFI & ES items for the NFI Common Pipeline and RoS contingency	\$600,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
LET	WFP	UN	Logistics Coordination, Provision of Common Services, Information Management and GIS Mapping	\$400,000	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
LET	WFP	UN	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services	\$5,000,000	28/01/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
MA	AAR JAPAN	INGO	Mine Risk Education Implementation in Kassala and Material Development	\$52,208	05/03/13	Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Kassala
MA	FPDO	NNGO	Mine/ERW Risk Education Comprehensive Response and Training in Blue Nile, Gadarif, South Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea and South Darfur States	\$139,167	05/03/13	Southern Kordofan
MA	JASMAR	NNGO	Mine Risk Education to IDPs, Returnees and Local Population at Risk in South Kordofan, Blue Nile & Eastern states	\$148,217	05/03/13	Kassala; Blue Nile
MA	Sibro*	NNGO	<b>Emergency MRE awareness messages through the Direct presentation &amp; radio transmission of South Kordofan State</b>	<b>\$37,765</b>	<b>28/07/13</b>	<b>Southern Kordofan;</b>

MA	TWASOL	NNGO	Strengthen the Victim Assistance Response through the Physical Rehabilitation and Socio-economic reintegration Programme for landmines/ ERW survivors and other PWD's in Khartoum State	\$150,000	05/03/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Western Equatoria
MA	UNMAS	UN	Mine Action Emergency Response to Open Access for Humanitarian Aid	\$350,000	05/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile;
MA	UNMAS	UN	Mine Risk Education (MRE) Implementation in the Eastern states, Blue Nile state and South Kordofan state - Sudan	\$160,408	05/03/13	Red Sea; Kassala; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile;
<b>MA</b>	<b>UNMAS*</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>Provision of Mechanical Asset in Support of Humanitarian Operations in the Eastern States of Sudan</b>	<b>\$198,713</b>	<b>25/08/13</b>	<b>Kassala;</b>
ES&NFI	AORD	NNGO	Provision of non-food items and emergency shelters to conflict affected population of IDPs and Returnees in Blue Nile state.	\$190,008	12/03/13	Blue Nile
ES&NFI	AOSCD	NNGO	Promote environmentally/Transitional friendly shelter materials and alternative building techniques, Provision of NFI & ES to IDPs, Most vulnerable host community & returnees that were affected by conflict and disaster in 14 villages(Davis,Limo,Hash	\$60,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Upper Nile
ES&NFI	CRS	INGO	Basic Non-Food Items and Shelter support to conflict & emergency affected communities in West & Central Darfur	\$270,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur; Central Darfur
ES&NFI	DDA	NNGO	Provision of NFIs to conflict and disaster affected people in shangil tobai and Abuzeriga	\$60,007	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
ES&NFI	El Ruhama	NNGO	Promote the environmentally friendly shelter materials and alternative building techniques and Provision of NFI & ES to internally displaced people affected by conflict, returnees and disaster in the Tullus , Demso and Sheria localities of South Darf	\$100,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Western Darfur
ES&NFI	GFO	NNGO	Support Returnees, IDPs and affected by natural disasters (Flood +fire) by friendly-environment shelter techniques beside continuing NFIs replenishment and emergency distributions based on need assessments.Support Returnees, IDPs and affected by natu	\$199,882	12/03/13	Southern Darfur
ES&NFI	HAI	INGO	Responding to the basic needs of older persons affected by conflict and disasters	\$150,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur
ES&NFI	INTER-SOS	INGO	Community based environmental friendly shelter intervention in support of extremely vulnerable voluntary returnees in rural underserved areas of West and Central Darfur States	\$270,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur; Central Darfur;
ES&NFI	KSHCS	NNGO	NFIs and Emergency shelter for IDPs and Rural Affected community in Kabakbey, North Darfur	\$59,998	12/03/13	Northern Darfur;
ES&NFI	NCA	INGO	Supporting and strengthening community emergency preparedness and response in South and Central Darfur	\$100,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
ES&NFI	Oxfam America	INGO	Distribution of Need Based NFIs for Target Beneficiaries in Darasalam rural and town, Rural Kalimendo and Rural El Fasher.	\$60,003	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
ES&NFI	PLAN	INGO	Installation of 1500 Emergency Shelter for the Newly Arrived IDP in Zamzam Camp	\$149,999	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
ES&NFI	RDN	NNGO	Sheltter and Distribution of NFI to People Affected by Conflict and Disaster in Otash - alsalam Camps and the Ed Al Fursan Locality of South Darfur	\$100,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur
ES&NFI	NIDAA	NNGO	Supporting IDPs and vulnerable people in South Kordofan with ES & NFI life-saving assistance.	\$65,000	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan
ES&NFI	SRCS	NNGO	NFIs & emergency shelter for disaster affected communities in Darfur	\$190,009	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur
ES&NFI	SRCS	NNGO	NFIs & emergency shelter for disaster affected communities transitional areas	\$132,031	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Abyei
ES&NFI	SAG	NNGO	NFIs & Emergency/ Transitional shelters for IDPs & returnees in (Mellit rural, Koma rural and Tawilla IDPs and rural) localities , North Darfur	\$200,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
ES&NFI	UNHCR	UN	The Common Humanitarian Pipeline/Contingency stocks for Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items	\$2,700,000	03/01/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
ES&NFI	UPO	NNGO	to provide IDPs and Returnees Environmental Friendly Emergency shelters and Non-food Items distribution and encourage the community to reduce Environmental Damages	\$80,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur
N	AMVO	NNGO	Management of Acute Malnutrition & Nutrition Support for war affected vulnerable communities in Khartoum and South Kordofan States.	\$400,000	12/03/13	Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Upper Nile
N	CIS	INGO	South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (Nutrition)	\$304,419	12/03/13	Southern Darfur;
N	CW	INGO	Nutrition intervention on the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for vulnerable communities in West Darfur, targeting children under the age of 5 years and pregnant and lactating mothers	\$300,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur
N	GOAL	INGO	Improving Access to Quality Preventive and Curative Care of Acute Malnutrition in Populations with Critical Nutrition Situations, in Kassala State and Conflict Affected People, in North Darfur	\$350,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur; Kassala
N	IMC	INGO	To mitigate the effect of malnutrition among vulnerable groups in West, Central and South Darfur	\$371,623	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Central Darfur;
N	MERLIN	INGO	Provision of community based management of acute malnutrition integrated in Primary Health Care for the population affected by conflict and displacement in the East and South Darfur	\$350,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Eastern Darfur
<b>N</b>	<b>MERLIN*</b>	<b>INGO</b>	<b>Responding to emerging nutrition needs among the recently displaced communities in South and East Darfur through mobile outreach approach.</b>	<b>\$374,309</b>	<b>25/08/13</b>	<b>Southern Darfur; Eastern Darfur;</b>
N	RI	INGO	Extending Integrated Nutrition services to conflict affected population in North Darfur	\$329,592	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
N	SCS	INGO	Emergency Nutrition Assistance in South Kordofan	\$200,000	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan
N	SCS	INGO	Emergency Nutrition Assistance in West Darfur	\$200,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur;
N	TEAR-FUND	INGO	Improving access to nutrition services in conflict-affected communities in Darfur	\$300,000	12/03/13	Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
N	UNICEF	UN	Emergency nutrition programme	\$80,000	09/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
N	UNICEF	UN	Emergency Nutrition Support	\$1,500,000	08/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; White Nile; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
N	WHO	UN	Nutrition Support for States of Emergency (Blue Nile and Red Sea)	\$200,000	12/03/13	Red Sea; Blue Nile
N	WR	INGO	Nutrition and Food Aid in Krenik,Sirba and Geneina Localities of West Darfur	\$350,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur; ;
N	WVS	INGO	Integrated Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition in South Darfur State	\$398,681	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Red Sea

P	AMVO	NNGO	Promoting the Protection and Peaceful Conflict Resolution of War Affected Vulnerable Communities in South Kordofan and Khartoum States	\$350,000	12/03/13	Khartoum; Northern Kordofan;
P	AORD	NNGO	Provision of Strengthened Protection Services to IDPs /Returnees, Monitoring and Population Movement Tracking	\$105,654	12/03/13	Blue Nile
P	GOAL	INGO	Reducing the Risk of Gender Based Violence by Empowering Vulnerable, Conflict Affected Women through Informal Literacy and Numeracy Education in Kutum, North Darfur	\$236,133	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
P	LAO	NNGO	Advocacy, Protection and legal support for South Sudanese in Khartoum.	\$118,769	12/03/13	Khartoum;
P	PLAN	INGO	Promoting Protection of Vulnerable Children	\$407,543	12/03/13	Kassala; Northern Kordofan; White Nile
P	PLAN	INGO	Promoting the protection and well-being of vulnerable affected children in Zamzam IDPs Camp	\$400,000	12/03/13	Northern Darfur
P	SCS	INGO	Conflict affected children in Sudan are provided with protection services.	\$347,640	12/03/13	Northern Darfur; Western Darfur
P	SCS	INGO	Protecting Children Affected by emergency from abuse, exploitation, violence, and neglect through appropriate prevention and response interventions	\$497,471	12/03/13	Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Abyei
P	UNHCR	UN	Provision of strategic coordination and effective implementation of lifesaving protection responses for at-risk and displaced populations affected by conflict-affected, as well as IDPs in search of a durable solution in Darfur	\$80,000	09/01/13	Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; El Gezira; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Northern; Abyei; Nile; Central Darfur; Western Darfur; Southern Darfur; Red Sea; Northern Darfur; Eastern Darfur
P	UNFPA	UN	Strengthening Lifesaving, Comprehensive, and Multi-Sectoral Prevention and Response to GBV Survivors in Sudan	\$400,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
P	WCH	INGO	Mainstreaming child protection and participation in integrating communities in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States	\$214,768	12/03/13	Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile
RMS	INTER-SOS	INGO	Community Based Access to education and WASH services for refugees and asylum-seekers children in schools and to livelihood opportunities for refugees and asylum seekers women in Khartoum urban area	\$280,400	12/03/13	Khartoum;
RMS	JRS	INGO	Basic Education and Vocational Training Support to Refugee Community Schools	\$231,333	12/03/13	Khartoum
RMS	SCS	INGO	Enhancing protective environment for the refugee children and young people in Khartoum state	\$300,205	12/03/13	Khartoum
RMS	SCS	INGO	Refugees support in Umshalaya-Central Darfur	\$326,909	12/03/13	Central Darfur
RMS	UNHCR	UN	Ensure international protection and promote durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum and northern states	\$447,901	12/03/13	Khartoum; Northern;
RMS	UNHCR	UN	Protection and mixed solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Darfur	\$544,583	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
RMS	UNFPA	UN	Addressing reproductive health care and GBV response services for refugees and victims of trafficking in Khartoum and Eastern states	\$290,291	12/03/13	Kassala; Khartoum; Gedaref;
<b>RER</b>	<b>FAR*</b>	<b>INGO</b>	<b>Providing Basic Life-Saving Services at the Railway Station in Kosti (Phase Two)</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>25/08/13</b>	<b>White Nile</b>
RER	FAR	INGO	Providing Basic Life-Saving Services at the Railway Station in Kosti	\$80,000	12/03/13	White Nile
RER	FAR	INGO	Supporting Permanent Returns through the Provision of Basic Services	\$577,177	12/03/13	Western Darfur
RER	IOM	UN	Tracking of Returnees in Darfur and the Protocol Areas	\$600,000	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Southern Kordofan; White Nile; Abyei; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur
RER	UNFPA	UN	Support to basic services for returnees in Sudan through strengthening the reproductive health care with integrated prevention and response to GBV	\$399,120	12/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Khartoum; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
WASH	ADRA	INGO	Emergency Water and Sanitation support to underserved communities in West Darfur State	\$310,000	07/03/13	Western Darfur
WASH	ARC	INGO	Integrated Basic WASH Services to Support IDPs, returnees and host communities in South Darfur	\$200,000	07/03/13	Southern Darfur
WASH	APDHO	NNGO	Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in North Darfur IDP camps in Zamzam, Kutum, and Shangil Tobai 2013	\$100,000	07/03/13	Northern Darfur
WASH	CIS	INGO	South Darfur Emergency Assistance and Recovery Project (WASH)	\$200,000	07/03/13	Southern Darfur
WASH	CIS	INGO	South Kordofan Emergency WASH Project	\$200,000	07/03/13	Southern Kordofan
WASH	GOAL	INGO	Sustain and expand access to WASH services and strengthen WASH related preparedness for those affected by the conflict and protracted humanitarian crisis in Kutum area, North Darfur.	\$200,000	07/03/13	Northern Darfur
WASH	IAS	INGO	Life saving WASH services for conflict affected people in South Kordofan	\$200,000	07/03/13	Southern Kordofan
WASH	IOM	UN	Durable WASH solutions for IDPs, returnees and under-served host communities in the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei	\$650,000	08/12/13	Central Darfur; Gedaref
WASH	NCA	INGO	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene response in Central Darfur.	\$310,000	07/03/13	Central Darfur
<b>WASH</b>	<b>Oxfam America*</b>	<b>INGO</b>	<b>Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project in North &amp; South Darfur</b>	<b>\$498,124</b>	<b>25/07/13</b>	<b>Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur</b>
WASH	SCS	INGO	SUPPORT TO EMERGENCY AND RECOVERY WASH INTERVENTIONS IN SUDAN	\$455,000	28/03/13	Western Darfur; Southern Kordofan; Abyei;
WASH	SRCS	NNGO	Lifesaving WASH Services in North, West, and East Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states	\$390,000	07/03/13	Northern Darfur; Southern Kordofan; Blue Nile; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
WASH	SWGU	NNGO	Provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion to IDPs and vulnerable people in North Darfur and South Kordofan	\$325,000	07/03/13	Northern Darfur; Southern Kordofan;
WASH	UMCOR	INGO	Improving Access to Sustainable WASH Services for Underserved Populations, IDPs and Returnees in East Darfur State	\$305,000	07/03/13	Eastern Darfur;
WASH	UNICEF	UN	Emergency and Early Recovery WASH Services in Sudan	\$1,000,000	12/03/13	Western Darfur
WASH	UNICEF	UN	Emergency and Early Recovery WASH Services in Sudan	\$80,000	07/03/13	Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Gedaref; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur;
<b>WASH</b>	<b>UNICEF*</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>Emergency humanitarian intervention to Kuttum/Kassab IDPs</b>	<b>\$372,274</b>	<b>19/02/13</b>	<b>Northern Darfur;</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<b>UNICEF*</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>Provision of basic WASH Services to returnees</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>19/02/13</b>	<b>Khartoum;</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<b>UNICEF*</b>	<b>UN</b>	<b>Provision WASH Services to flood affected states</b>	<b>\$901,325</b>	<b>19/02/13</b>	<b>Gedaref; Sennar; Blue Nile;</b>
WASH	UNICEF	UN	WASH Core Pipeline	\$2,000,000	10/01/13	Red Sea; Southern Darfur; Northern Darfur; Western Darfur; Kassala; Khartoum; Northern Kordofan; Southern Kordofan; Gedaref; Sennar; White Nile; Blue Nile; Abyei; Central Darfur; Eastern Darfur; Warrab
WASH	WVS	INGO	Life-saving WASH Interventions for IDPs and returnee communities in South Darfur and Blue Nile States.	\$355,000	07/03/13	Southern Darfur; Blue Nile; White Nile

## A2: LIST OF BENEFICIARIES PER SECTOR

Sector	Planned men	Reached men	Planned women	Reached women	Planned boys	Reached boys	Planned girls	Reached girls	Total planned	Total reached	%
<b>CCS</b>	342,366	171,485	318,968	291,317	149,181	297,005	149,181	320,887	959,696	1,080,694	113
<b>E</b>	2,418	3,097	3,891	4,523	75,490	101,927	81,171	113,907	162,970	223,454	137
<b>FSL</b>	1,016,334	1,027,150	1,103,834	1,219,376	223,810	332,773	223,922	335,766	2,567,900	2,915,065	114
<b>GIER</b>	63,763	56,877	94,906	81,556	22,656	12,650	22,761	15,348	204,086	166,431	82
<b>H</b>	1,084,298	608,555	936,520	786,003	261,057	357,086	1,351,279	1,662,316	3,633,154	3,413,960	94
<b>LET</b>	374,934	296,184	455,934	377,184	423,900	345,150	453,600	374,850	1,708,368	1,393,368	82
<b>MA</b>	283,057	270,151	277,049	245,982	110,000	109,614	108,392	108,213	778,498	733,960	94
<b>ES&amp;NFI</b>	425,374	380,428	520,260	509,020	114,225	132,010	114,236	132,763	1,174,095	1,154,222	98
<b>N</b>	45,258	36,044	205,380	239,464	130,308	111,384	128,440	130,829	509,386	517,720	102
<b>P</b>	177,112	44,757	378,920	78,219	152,500	52,109	158,543	60,603	867,075	235,688	27
<b>RMS</b>	95,427	27,108	91,269	28,602	19,677	9,318	19,374	10,503	225,747	75,531	33
<b>RER</b>	46,604	33,427	118,620	95,417	23,745	52,389	23,747	55,139	212,716	236,372	111
<b>WASH</b>	703,900	715,069	821,898	811,051	296,908	349,624	297,890	361,348	2,120,596	2,237,092	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,660,845</b>	<b>3,670,333</b>	<b>10,563,772</b>	<b>8,559,202</b>	<b>3,126,076</b>	<b>2,263,038</b>	<b>3,132,536</b>	<b>3,682,471</b>	<b>15,124,287</b>	<b>14,383,556</b>	<b>95</b>

## A3: LIST STANDARD OUTPUT INDICATORS

As reported by implementing organisations on 31 March 2014

Sector	Standard indicator	End of Cycle Target	End of Cycle Achieved	%
CCS	Number of IDP camps (with number of IDPs disaggregated by sex) managed and coordinated.	109,000	122,986	113%
CCS	Number of IDP in camp settings registered and verified.	850,000	956,043	112%
CCS	Number of national actors participating in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.	16	18	113%
CCS	Number of partnerships developed with national humanitarian actors.	2	2	100%
CCS	Number of people of national organisations trained (disaggregated by sex).	1,336	1,715	128%
CCS	Number of security assessment missions completed.	45	95	211%
CCS	Number of security trainings carried out.	65	56	86%
CCS	Number of training for national actors conducted in humanitarian action related fields.	251	234	93%
E	Number of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated	358	393	110%
E	Number of teachers (male and female) trained.	1,605	1,904	119%
E	Number of PTAs (individuals) trained and involved in school management	1,608	1,893	118%
E	Number of government officials trained	10	10	100%
E	Number of school age children (boys and girls) enrolled in basic schools supported by CHF	64,929	132,013	203%
E	Number of pre-school age children (boys and girls) enrolled in pre-schools supported by CHF	1,600	1,732	108%
E	# of school aged children received education materials and textbooks	60,012	62,718	105%
FSL	Area of rangeland/pasture rehabilitated and protected	8,000	12,000	150%
FSL	Number of animals vaccinated/treated	1,853,000	1,628,600	88%
FSL	Number of households provided with livelihoods diversification inputs/equipment (cheese making, restocking, bee keeping, fishing, poultry keeping, etc)	12,100	12,654	105%
FSL	Number of households supported with agricultural inputs and services	174,460	220,570	126%
FSL	Number of households supported with livestock inputs and services	107,116	86,429	81%
FSL	Number of households supported with natural resources management activities (energy saving technologies, tree planting, etc)	27,585	28,067	102%
FSL	Number of livestock or irrigation water points rehabilitated or established	21	18	86%
FSL	Number of partners (Government, NGOs, CBOs, UN) trained on food security and livelihoods related areas	2,162	2,315	107%
FSL	Quantity of seeds (MT) provided to households	53	64	121%
FSL	Quantity of tools (Pieces) provided to households	11,046	11,168	101%
GIER	Number of bridges and crossing points constructed	2	2	100%
GIER	Number of communities with improved infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, markets)	7	3	43%
GIER	Number of Km of road rehabilitated or built	207	200	97%



GIER	Number of livelihoods opportunities created at community level	7,240	4,324	60%
GIER	Number of markets rehabilitated or built	5	1	20%
GIER	Number of people (male and female) employed through sector projects on a long-term/permanent basis	4,955	7,126	144%
GIER	Number of people (male and female) employed through sector projects on a short-term/temporary basis	3,740	2,306	62%
GIER	Number of women and men acquiring new vocational skills through training	6,175	4,534	73%
GIER	Percentage of communities with improved access to market (measured by the time to reach to market)	270	170	63%
H	Coverage of measles vaccination under one year of age	93%	88%	95%
H	Coverage of Penta 3 vaccination under one year of age	87%	101%	116%
H	Number of community health awareness sessions/campaigns conducted	1723	1981	115%
H	Number of health facilities providing EmOC services/500,000 population	5	4	80%
H	Number of health facilities rehabilitated and equipped	45	30	67%
H	Number of health workers trained or retrained	2005	1351	67%
H	Number of outpatient consultations per health facility (direct beneficiaries receiving the service)	1033508	1293540	125%
H	Percentage of births assisted by skilled birth attendant	73%	72%	99%
H	Percentage of communicable disease outbreak alerts detected and response initiated within 72 hours	100%	88%	88%
H	Percentage of health facilities providing the minimum basic package of health services	38%	35%	91%
LET	Number of (UNHAS) passengers	48,000	43,368	90%
LET	Number of destinations reached	187	216	116%
LET	Number of humanitarian organizations served	40	44	110%
LET	Number of IM products issued and shared, such as maps, sitreps, bulletins, snapshots, dashboard, meeting minutes	40	45	113%
LET	Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Coordination meetings held	12	9	75%
LET	Number of Service Request Forms (SRFs) received vs processed	530	430	81%
LET	Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved (by air / land)	30,430	17,159	56%
MA	Number of National teams and national staff built its capacity in land release operations	33	36	109%
MA	Number of people (men, women, girls and boys) received MRE	500,373	543,810	109%
MA	Number of square meters of land surveyed	522,849	599,573	115%
MA	Number of square metre of land released	902,845	1,076,172	119%
MA	Number of staff received capacity building	53	47	89%
MA	Number of trainings, seminars, workshops conducted	66	66	100%
ES&NFI	Number of community leaders and committees trained (equal gender participation)	2284	2486	109%
ES&NFI	Number of conflict/disaster affected households in need provided with NFIs from other Pipelines	5300	2100	40%
ES&NFI	Number of conflict/disaster affected households in need provided with NFIs from the Common Pipeline or RoS Contingency stocks	64501	97960	152%
ES&NFI	Number of environmentally friendly shelters provided	5124	2513	49%
ES&NFI	Number of pre-existing IDP households in need receive timely replenishment items from the Common Pipeline	20650	43925	213%
ES&NFI	Number of returnee households in need provided with NFIs from other Pipelines	2000	2504	125%
ES&NFI	Number of returnee households in need provided with NFIs from the Common Pipeline	3000	2000	67%
ES&NFI	Number of Sector Coordination meetings held	60	110	183%
ES&NFI	Number of Sector reports published and circulated	19	23	121%
ES&NFI	Number of trainings / capacity building sessions conducted for partners	1139	1139	100%
N	Number of children treated for moderate acute malnutrition	30,753	57,665	188%
N	Number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition	42,000	47,521	113%
N	Number of facility staff trained on management of acute malnutrition	246	317	129%
N	Number of facility staff trained on preventative nutrition activities	487	516	106%
N	Number of new nutrition preventative and treatment programmes opened	142	117	82%
N	Number of pregnant and lactating women treated for moderate acute malnutrition	5,990	8,624	144%
N	Number of SAM treatment programmes meeting national performance indicators	77	115	149%
N	Number of women and men reached with preventative nutrition messages and activities	119,175	275,974	232%
P	Number of monitoring missions where there are attacks reported which affect the civilian population	10	10	100%
P	Number of women, children, youth, and persons with specific needs that have access to protection services	116,530	121,437	104%
P	Number of persons reached by community awareness activities focused on reducing stigma and shame and providing information on available basic services	79,173	108,287	137%

P	Number of unaccompanied and separated children for whom family tracing has been successful	500	2,522	504%
P	Number of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play learning, etc.	26,540	29,103	110%
P	Number of children newly released from armed forces and groups	100	210	210%
P	Number of localities (women centres and protection networks) with information on referral pathways, and equipped to support GBV cases with referrals for at least 2 multi-sector services	106	113	107%
P	Number of health facilities equipped to respond to GVV survivors (e.g. received comprehensive training including components on psychosocial support and legal issues such as form 8, medical treatment stocked for GBV survivors)	650	1,094	168%
RMS	Number of WASH, Health and Education facilities constructed/improved and upgraded	61	15	25%
RMS	Number of beneficiaries who have access to quality life skills, vocation trainings and livelihood assistance including micro finance/IGA.	1,900	1,662	87%
RMS	Number of children assisted to attend primary education and beyond	5,540	1,350	24%
RMS	Number of government official targeted through training on international and national refugee and human rights law	390	491	126%
RMS	Number of refugee school teachers and PTA trained and supported.	1,222	2,585	212%
RMS	Number of refugees benefitting from health consultation or referral	3,100	7,081	228%
RMS	Number of trafficking victims supported	120	168	140%
RMS	Number of unaccompanied and separated children for which BID undertaken	50	8	16%
RMS	Number of vulnerable refugee assisted through legal, psycho-social, food, financial and material assistance.	6,200	8,529	138%
RMS	Percentage by which the number of deportation is reduced from previous year	100	100	100%
RER	Number of stranded returnees in need receive emergency humanitarian assistance	3,523	3,523	100%
RER	Number of stranded returnees verified and registered en route or at return sites	100,000	138,614	139%
RER	Number of awareness raising or information campaigns	435	173	40%
RER	Number of community members or authorities trained	640	500	78%
RER	Number of returnees and host community members access basic services at return sites	27,000	27,000	100%
RER	Number of returnees and host community members access livelihood restoration initiatives at return sites	135	27	20%
RER	Number of returnees and host community members provided with emergency assistance at return sites	2,000	2,000	100%
WASH	Number of Community members (disaggregated by gender) trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	3,204	3,403	106%
WASH	Number of existing water points rehabilitated.	425	525	124%
WASH	Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted.	5	5	100%
WASH	Number of latrines rehabilitated.	1,255	905	72%
WASH	Number of new latrines constructed.	3,976	4,290	108%
WASH	Number of new/ additional water points constructed.	83	56	67%
WASH	Number of people (disaggregated by gender) provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance).	1,310,633	1,446,232	110%
WASH	Number of people (disaggregated by gender) reached with hygiene education messages and awareness raised	353,057	810,068	229%
WASH	Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by vector control measures.	35,000	35,000	100%
WASH	Number of people (disaggregated by gender) served by solid waste management.	233,985	421,033	180%

## A4: NO-COST EXTENSIONS AND REVISIONS

Sector	Implementing partner	Partner type	Allocation type	NCE or revision	NCE end
CCS	IOM	UN	Standard	NCE	30-May-14
CCS	RedR	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
CCS	UNDSS	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Dec-14
CCS	UNDSS	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Dec-14
E	CRS	INGO	Standard	Revision	
E	Intersos	INGO	Standard	Revision and NCE	30-May-14
E	UNICEF	UN	ER	NCE	30-Jun-14
E	UNICEF	UN	Standard	Revision	
E	Plan	INGO	Standard	Revision	
E	ZOA	INGO	Standard	Revision	
E	CRS	INGO	Standard	Revision and NCE	30-Apr-14
FSL	VSF	INGO	ER	Revision and NCE	15-Aug-13
FSL	FAR	INGO	Standard	Revision	
FSL	FAO	UN	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14

FSL	FAO	UN	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
FSL	FAR	INGO	Standard	Revision	
FSL	World Vision	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
FSL	FAR	INGO	Standard	Revision	
FSL	World Vision	INGO	Standard	Revision	
FSL	FAO	UN	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
H	UNFPA	UN	Standard	Revision and NCE	30-Sep-14
H	GOAL	INGO	Standard	Revision	
H	UNFPA	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Dec-14
H	WHO	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Dec-14
H	WHO	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Dec-14
H	COSV	INGO	Standard	NCE	31-Aug-14
MA	UNMAS	UN	Standard	Revision	
MA	AAR	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
NFI	GFO	NNGO	Standard	Revision	
NFI	GFO	NNGO	Standard	NCE	30-Apr-14
NFI	Plan	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Apr-14
NFI	NIDAA	NNGO	Standard	NCE	30-May-14
NFI	Help Age	INGO	ER	Revision and NCE	28-Feb-14
NFI	Help Age	INGO	Standard	Revision	
NFI	CRS	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Apr-14
NFI	AORD	NNGO	Standard	NCE	31-May-14
NFI	Intersos	INGO	Standard	Revision and NCE	30-Apr-14
N	Relief International	INGO	ER	Revision	
N	CIS	INGO	Standard	Revision	
N	Relief International	INGO	Standard	Revision	
N	World Relief	INGO	Standard	Revision	
N	GOAL	INGO	Standard	Revision	
N	Concern	INGO	Standard	NCE	15-May-14
N	Merlin	INGO	ER	NCE	28-Feb-14
N	World Vision	INGO	Standard	Revision	
P	GOAL	INGO	Standard	Revision	
P	Plan	INGO	Standard	Revision	
P	UNFPA	UN	Standard	NCE	30-Dec-14
P	War Child Holland	INGO	Standard	Revision	
RRR	UNFPA	UN	ER	NCE	31-Dec-14
RRR	FAR	INGO	Standard	Revision	
RRR	UNOPS	UN	Standard	NCE	31-Oct-14
RRR	FAR	INGO	Standard	Revision	
RRR	Labena	NNGO	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14
RRR	NIDAA	NNGO	ER	NCE	30-Apr-14
WASH	SWGU	NNGO	Standard	Revision	
WASH	ARC	INGO	Standard	Revision	
WASH	Adra	INGO	Standard	Revision and NCE	30-Jun-14
WASH	World vision	INGO	Standard	NCE	31-May-14
WASH	ADRA	INGO	Standard	NCE	30-Jun-14

## A5: SUMMARY TABLES

## 2013 CHF allocations by sector (in US\$, 31 December 2013)

Sector	Amount	%	% Work Plan fund.
FSL	\$10,480,000	16%	4%
WASH	\$9,451,723	14%	28%
HEALTH	\$9,370,904	14%	23%
EDUCATION	\$6,550,000	10%	19%
LET	\$6,050,023	9%	19%
NUTRITION	\$6,008,624	9%	15%
NFIs	\$5,136,937	8%	41%
CCS	\$3,648,854	5%	22%
PROTECTION	\$3,157,978	5%	31%
RMS	\$2,421,622	4%	12%
GIER	\$2,000,000	3%	25%
RER	\$1,736,297	3%	36%
MINE ACTION	\$1,236,478	2%	49%
Total	\$67,249,440	100%	13%

## 2013 CHF allocations by region (in US\$, 31 December 2013)

Region	Amount	%
Darfur	\$39,697,594	59%
Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei	\$15,185,399	23%
Eastern Sudan	\$4,418,503	7%
Khartoum	\$4,305,338	6%
Other	\$3,642,579	5%
Total	\$67,249,413*	100%

Small difference in numbers because of rounding of figures in each sector and state

## 2013 CHF allocations by type (in US\$, 31 December 2013)

Allocation type	Amount	%
Standard allocation	\$52,296,003	78%
Core pipelines	\$9,200,000	14%
Emergency reserve	\$5,753,437	9%
Total	\$67,249,440	100%

## 2013 allocations by organization type (in US\$, 31 December 2013)

Organization	Amount	%
INGO	\$25,864,934	38%
NNGO	\$7,102,851	11%
UN	\$34,281,655	51%
Total	\$67,249,440	100%

## 2013 Core pipelines

Sector	Funding amount	Funding allocated	Month of procurement	Month(s) of distribution	Location of procurement
FSL	\$3,000,000	January	March-April	May-June	Local procurement
WASH	\$2,000,000	January	June	September	Local procurement
Nutrition	\$1,500,000	January	June	September	Local procurement
ES&NFI	\$2,700,000	January	January-February	February	International procurement

## 2013 Donor contributions contributors

Contributor	Amount	Share
United Kingdom	20,871,200	38%
Sweden	14,516,349	27%
Norway	10,328,267	19%
Netherlands	2,500,000	4%
Denmark	3,575,898	7%
Ireland	3,213,070	6%
Total	54,754,784	100%

## Top recipients of CHF Funding in 2013 (received 58% of total CHF)

Organization	Alloc. amount	%
United Nations Children's Fund	\$7,890,299	12%
World Food Programme	\$5,400,000	8%
World Health Organization	\$4,834,113	7%
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$4,808,813	7%
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$4,731,021	7%
Save the Children	\$4,247,466	6%
International Organization for Migration	\$2,150,023	3%
Plan Sudan	\$1,717,532	3%
CARE International Switzerland in Sudan	\$1,665,314	2%
Fellowship for African Relief	\$1,527,077	2%
Total	\$38,971,658	58%

## 2013 Participants of CHF Advisory Group

Participant	Role
Humanitarian Coordinator	Chair
OCHA	Secretariat
United Kingdom	Donor representative
Sweden	Donor representative
Norway	Donor representative
Danmark	Donor representative
Ireland	Donor representative
Spain	Donor representative
Netherlands	Donor representative
UNICEF	UN representative
FAO	UN representative
UMCOR	INGO Steering Committee representative
GOAL	INGO Steering Committee representative
Almanar	National NGO representative
ECHO	Observer
OFDA	Observer



## A6: LIST OF ACRONYMS

A	Abyei	MCS	Mercy Corps Scotland
AA	Administrative Agent	MPTF Office	United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation Development	MRE	Mine risk education
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	MoAR	Ministry of Animal Resources
AMVO	Almanar Voluntary Organization	M&R	Monitoring and reporting
AORD	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
ARC	American Refugee Council	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
AWD	Acute watery diarrhea	NCE	No-cost extension
BI	Basic Infrastructure	NDUs	National demining units
BPWO	Business and Professional Women Organisation	NFI	Non-food items
BN	Blue Nile	NIDAA	Sudanese Development Call Organisation
CAP	Comprehensive peace agreement	NIPP	Nutrition impact and positive practice
CIS	Care International Sudan	NINGO	National Non-governmental organization
CBO	Community based organisation	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CCS	Coordination and Common Services	OTP	Out-patient therapeutic programmes
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	PTA	Parent-teacher association
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	PWD	Persons with disabilities
CFS	Child friendly spaces	RER	Returns and Early Reintegration
CW	Concern Worldwide	RI	Relief International
CfW	Cash for work	RHF	Rufaid Health Foundation
CP	Child protection	RMS	Refugee Multi Sector
CPiE	Child protection in emergencies	RSD	Refugee status determination
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	SAG	Sudanese Action Group
CWS	Child welfare space	SAM	Severely acute malnourished
E	Education	SCS	Save the Children Sweden
ERW	Explosive remnants of war	SIBRO	Sudan Open Learning Organisation
ES	Emergency Shelter	SK	South Kordofan
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization	SPLM-N	Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North
FAR	Fellowship for African Relief	SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
FPDO	Friends for Peace and Development	SUAM	Separated and unaccompanied minors
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods	UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
GIER	Governance, Infrastructure and Early Recovery	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
GAM	Global acute malnutrition	UNDP/FMU	United Nations Development Programme Fund Management Unit
GBV	Gender-based violence	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HAI	HelpAge International	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UPO	United Peace Organisation
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	UXO	unexploded ordnance
HNO	Humanitarian needs overview	VSF-Germany	Veterinaires sans Frontieres (Germany)
HWP	UN and Partners Work Plan	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IDP	Internally displaced person	WCC	War Child Canada
IOM	International Organization of Migration	WCH	War Child Holland
IMCI	Integrated management of childhood illness	WFP	World Food Programme
INGO	International non-governmental organization	WHO	World Health Organisation
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide	WN	White Nile
KRT	Khartoum	WR	World Relief
LET	Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	ZAWD	Organization for Humanitarian and Development
MA	Managing agent		
MA	Mine Action		
MAG	Mines Advisory Group		

# ABOUT CHF SUDAN

## Quick facts and basic information about Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

The CHF is a multi-donor pooled fund, managed by the Humanitarian Coordinator. It is used to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the most urgent humanitarian needs and critical gaps in Sudan. The fund was born out of the Humanitarian Reform initiative of 2005, which called for improved predictability and accountability in financing for humanitarian emergencies.

The CHF is **funded by** UN Member States. Since its inception in 2006, eight donors have contributed more than US \$1 billion to the Sudan CHF.

The CHF **provides funding** for UN humanitarian agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and national NGOs. The CHF funds activities that have been identified as the most urgent and critical humanitarian needs.

The Sudan CHF has two allocation modalities:

- The **Standard Allocation** (which includes Special Allocations and Core Pipelines), funds projects identified in the Sudan Work Plan and prioritized by sector partners through a consultative review and ranking process. The selected projects are then defended by the sectors to the CHF Advisory Group and are recommended to the Humanitarian Coordinator for approval.
- The **Emergency Reserve** is used at the discretion of the Humanitarian Coordinator to respond to sudden onset and unforeseen humanitarian needs. The reserve may also be used to address critical gaps, also considered urgent. These

requests are confirmed through the sector lead and undergo a due diligence review by the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the management of the CHF and accountable for the use of the fund. The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Section provides guidance to partners in the selection of funding priorities and oversees the allocation, monitoring and reporting processes.

UNDP, through its Fund Management Unit, acts as the managing agent for NGO projects, which includes fund disbursement, capacity assessment and monitoring NGOs.

The CHF is administered by the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), which as administrative agent is responsible for receiving funds from donors, administering and disbursing funds to UN agencies, funds and programmes, and providing consolidated annual and final financial reports.

The Humanitarian Coordinator relies upon the CHF Advisory Group to provide strategic guidance on funding decisions and advise on CHF policies. The Advisory Group is comprised of members of the humanitarian community representing donor countries, the humanitarian country team and NGOs.

For more information refer to the Sudan CHF webpages:

- <http://www.unocha.org/sudan/humanitarian-financing/>
- <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HSD20/>

### 2013 DONORS TO THE CHF



United Kingdom



Sweden



Norway



Denmark



Netherlands



Ireland

The OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Financing Section wishes to acknowledge the contributions made in the preparation of this document, particularly by the United Nations Development Programme - Fund Management Unit, the sector leads and United Nations humanitarian agencies and other Sudan Work Plan partners.

The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/sudan>. Full project details and financial updates, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org> and <http://mptf.undp.org>.

Cover photo: 2013 Albert Gonzalez Farran/UNAMID

For additional information, please contact [chfsudan@un.org](mailto:chfsudan@un.org) or see [www.unocha.org/sudan](http://www.unocha.org/sudan).

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OCHA