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Humanitarian
Fund

SOUTH SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

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This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) South Sudan. OCHA South Sudan wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the SSHF website at www.unocha.org/southsudan/sshf

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at CBPF DataHub.

About SSHF

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Front Cover:

Wathmuok, South Sudan. Ajok Angara has benefitted from the seeds given to her by WHH. Now she has a flourishing kitchen garden.

Credit: Welthungerhilfe/Peter Caton

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 4 | FOREWORD |
| 6 | 2022 IN REVIEW |
| 6 | HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT |
| 8 | 2022 TIMELINE |
| 9 | 2022 IN NUMBERS |
| 10 | DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS |
| 12 | HC'S VISION FOR SSHF |
| 13 | ALLOCATIONS OVERVIEW |
| 13 | STRATEGIC STATEMENTS |
| 16 | HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS |
| 22 | SECTOR/CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS |
| 24 | LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES |
| 26 | RISK MANAGEMENT |
| 29 | ANNEXES |
| 30 | COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK |
| 31 | ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS |
| 32 | SSHF ADVISORY BOARD |
| 33 | REFERENCE MAP |
| 34 | ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION |

FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2022 South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) Annual Report. The report reviews SSHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable in 2022. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and an overview of key milestones.

In 2022, the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) allocated US\$49.6 million to support effective humanitarian response in South Sudan.

SSHF adds value by supporting a timely response to numerous emergencies including early action activities in Bentiu, immediate life-saving in Malakal and other priority activities in the country. Through inclusive strategic prioritization the Fund enabled the timely allocation of scarce resources to priority needs and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency in humanitarian response.

In 2022, donors contributed \$50.3 million, which represents 9 per cent reduction from contributions received in 2021 (\$55 million). However, with strict prioritization of the most critical needs, the Fund supported 39 humanitarian partners to target 1.3 million people in 27 counties.

I thank the governments of Canada, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for their trust in the Fund and the Government of Jersey for contributing to the SSHF in 2022.

I wish to acknowledge the strong partnership and efforts from our front-line implementing partners; national and international non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) and agencies of the United Nations (UN) who bear the burden of insecurity and a difficult operating environment, and the cluster coordinators and members of the Advisory Board

who have provided strategic guidance during the prioritization of the allocations.

I commend Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) for continuing to improve the Fund as an effective, inclusive and accountable tool for the humanitarian response.

In 2023, the humanitarian landscape will be a difficult one. The estimated number of people in need of direct humanitarian assistance increased from 8.9 people reported at the beginning of 2022 to 9.4 million people by the end of 2022 with \$1.7 billion required to assist the 6.8 million most vulnerable people in the country.

For the SSHF, the funding target for 2023 should be almost \$180 million, to reach 15 per cent of the reported 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan funding level. However, based on the level of the SSHF funding in 2022, SSHF maintains the target at \$70 million.

As needs continue to increase, increased donor commitment and generosity are required to support an effective humanitarian response to the most pressing humanitarian needs.

I look forward to continuing to work closely with donor governments to support the most effective humanitarian response possible.



NAME: Ms. Sara Baysolow Nyanti
Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan

“

**SSHF remains
the most
flexible
mechanism to
support timely
and effective
humanitarian
response in
South Sudan.**

MS. SARA BAYSOLOW NYANTI

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR
SOUTH SUDAN

”

A Woman is being attended at Malakal POC
Nutrition site.
Credit: OCHA/Sarah



2022 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

The South Sudan 2022 HRP enabled effective response planning for 183 humanitarian partner. Funding received amounted to US\$1.2 billion (FTS, 13 March 2023), reaching 4.9 million people.



8.9M
PEOPLE IN NEED



6.8M
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$1.7BM
FUNDING REQUIREMENT

[Link to South Sudan HRP](#)

Humanitarian situation in 2022

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan worsened in 2022, driven by long-standing conflict, sub-national violence, food insecurity, climate change and public health crises.

By the end of 2022, the about 9.4 million needed humanitarian assistance, compared with 8.9 people at the beginning of the year. This includes 2.2 million women and 4.9 million children who are projected to require humanitarian and protection services in 2023, representing 76 per cent of the country's population and a five per cent increase in the number of people who require direct humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023).

Prolonged flooding conditions

Flooding has led to multiple displacements and increased vulnerability in already affected locations. Torrential rain and floods, persisting for the fourth consecutive year, have displaced 2.2 million people – one third of South Sudan's total displaced population. Flooding drives secondary displacement, affecting the most vulnerable people.

The unusually high flooding since 2019 has multiple causes: unusually high levels of rainfall within South Sudan itself, increased rainfall and water levels in neighboring countries upstream, and a lack of an effective river system management. Climate change is making rural communities more vulnerable as there is a decline in the availability of cultivable land. Moreover, seasonal migration routes used by pastoralists and their livestock are affected as water availability becomes unpredictable, forcing them to search for grazing areas and water sources, which often contributes to conflict.

As of 31 December 2022, the severe flooding had affected over one million people, as confirmed by reports, spanning 39 counties across South

Sudan and in the southern part of the Abyei Administrative Area.

Population movements

Continued conflict and instability in South Sudan, combined with flooding, have resulted in large-scale internal and cross-border displacement.

About 2.2 million people are displaced within the country, mainly because of floods and ongoing conflicts that have both persisted and emerged in states such as Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states.

Additionally, more than 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees have sought shelter in the neighboring countries. At least 148,000 returnees from abroad remain displaced within the country, unable to reach their homes.

The lack of durable solutions, inadequate capacities and institutional preparedness to prevent and address internal displacement have left internally displaced persons (IDPs) in dire circumstances. They continue to live in camps, crowded settlements, or rely on the local host communities. Among them, there are some 329,000 refugees as well, predominantly from Sudan.

Security and access constraints

Inter-communal conflict presented significant obstacles to humanitarian access in 2022, and put humanitarian staff at considerable risk. Bureaucratic impediments, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities and administrative requirements continue to impede an effective, timely, and principled humanitarian response. Poor road conditions and unprecedented flooding of the Nile and other rivers since 2019 rendered physical access to the affected people

extremely challenging, with some locations only accessible by air or river.

.Access constraints continued to affect the humanitarian operations in 2022 with reported access incidents declining but increasing in intensity. About 450 incidents reported in 2022, compared with 591 in 2021, significantly impacting the response operations in areas where people face high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition

South Sudan continues to be the most violent and dangerous context for aid workers. Between January and December 2022, 450 humanitarian access incidents were reported, and nine humanitarian workers were killed in the line of duty, compared to five in 2021. More than 140 humanitarians lost their lives since 2013 – most of whom were South Sudanese nationals.

Food Insecurity and malnutrition

The food security situation for many South Sudanese people remains precarious, affecting two-thirds of the country's population.

Between April and July 2022, some 7.74 million people or 63 per cent of the population were estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity, or in integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above. This included 87,000 people

in hard-to-reach areas in eight counties facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5). The food security situation risks severe deterioration due to combined impacts of conflict, poor macro-economic conditions, spiraling costs of food and fuel and farmlands and crops destroyed from four consecutive years of flooding in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022

Disease outbreaks

Communicable diseases, including measles and malaria, maternal mortality and neonatal health continued to be the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in South Sudan.

In December, the Ministry of Health declared a measles outbreak in South Sudan. Since January 2022, 31 deaths and 2,471 cases in 22 counties have been recorded. All ten states have been affected. With support from partners, the Government commenced vaccination campaigns, surveillance activities and active case search across the country aiming to contain the outbreak, measles vaccination campaigns have been conducted in 15 of the 22 counties.

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity, accounting for 33 per cent, followed by pneumonia and diarrhea.

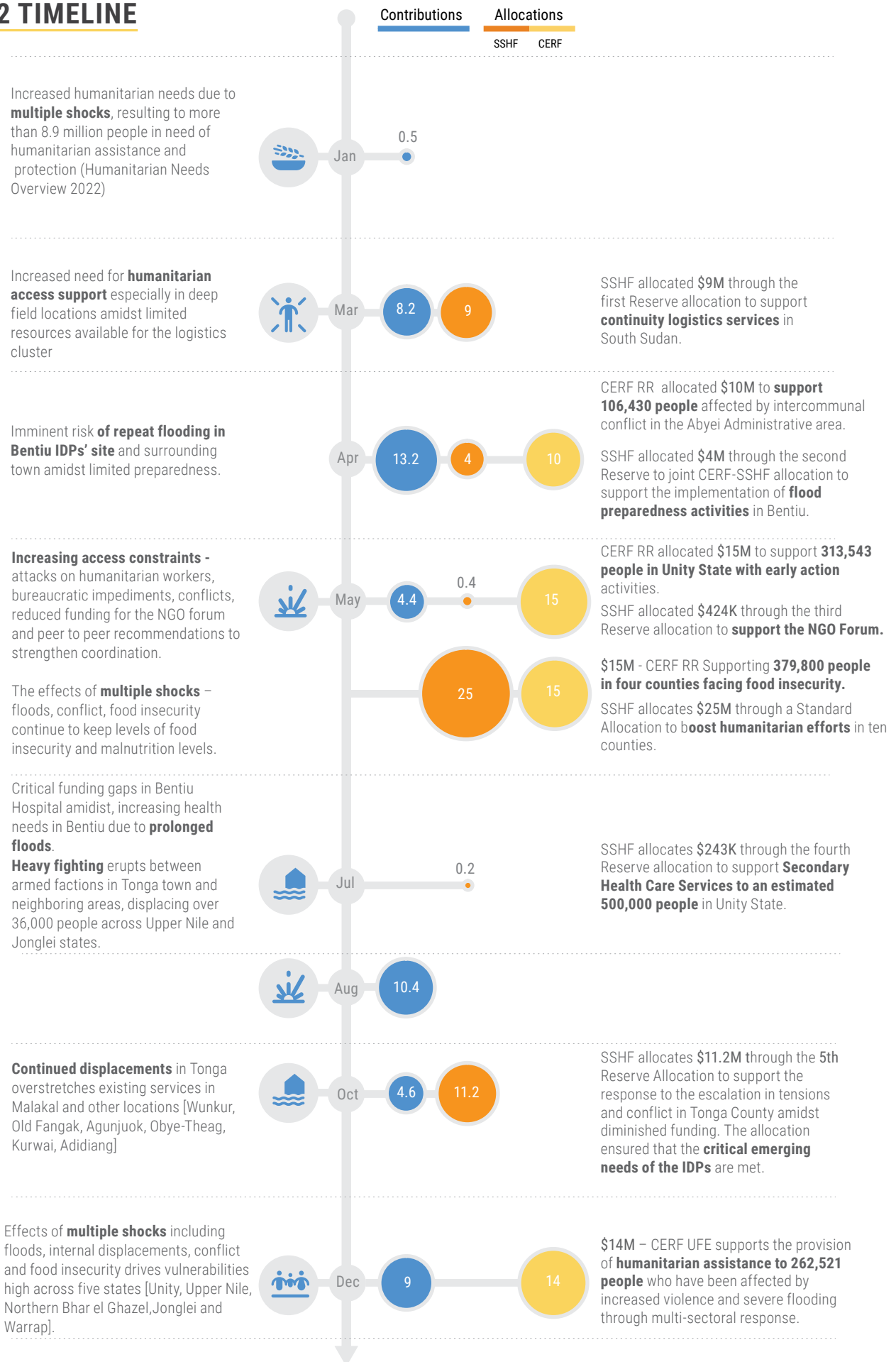


Location Malakal:

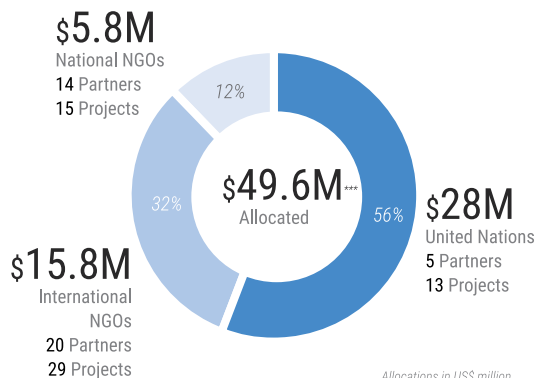
An aid worker registers newly displaced people from Tonga in Panyikang County in Malakal POC.

Credit: OCHA/Sarah

2022 TIMELINE

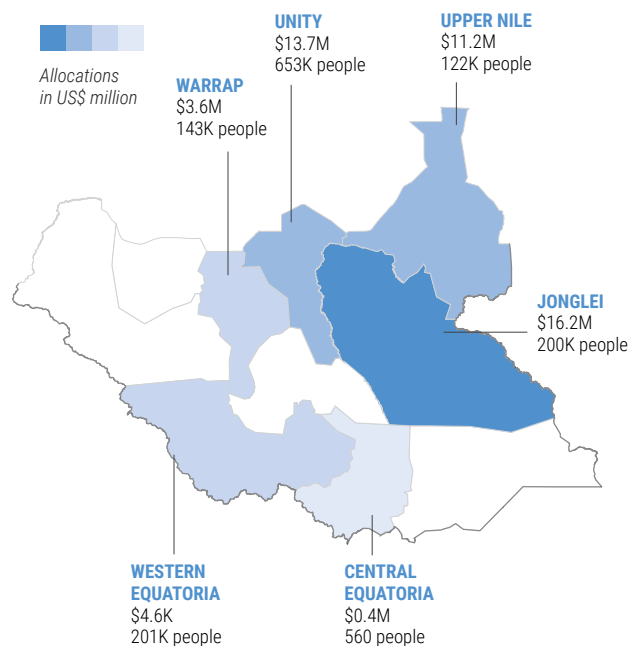
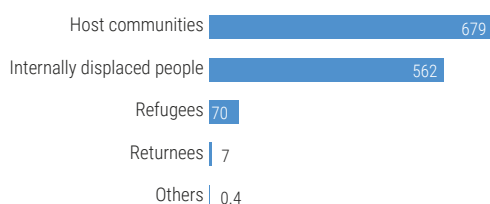


2022 IN NUMBERS



*** Funds provided to humanitarian organizations as a primary recipient and excluding sub-grants arrangements. To see sub-grants included please see page 17

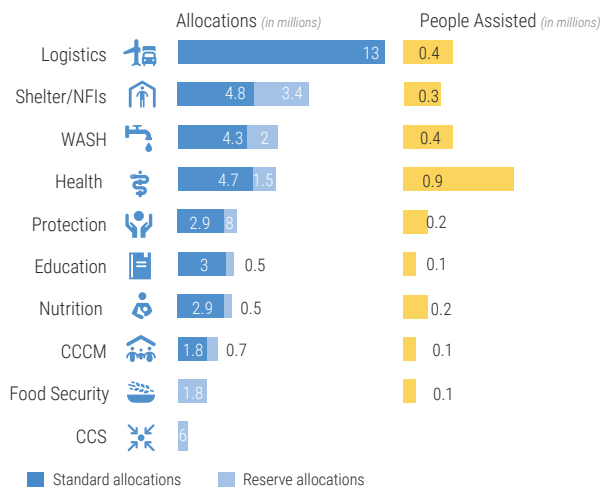
PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE (in thousands)



*The Annual Report uses the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the <https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/> the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

** Figures for people assisted may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2022. The total number of people assisted is thus the sum of the maximum number of targeted beneficiaries by gender and age per cluster/sectors and location at county admin level.

ALLOCATIONS AND PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER



Donor contributions

Donors contributed US\$50.3 million to the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund in 2022. The contributions declined by nine per cent compared with \$55 million received in 2021

Donor trend

Since the inception of the SSHF, donor contributions have totaled \$936 million. Twenty donors have supported the Fund since its inception.

Over the last five years, donor contributions have been declining from \$88 million in 2015 to \$50 million in 2022.

In 2022, there were varied trends in donor contributions especially among long-standing donors.

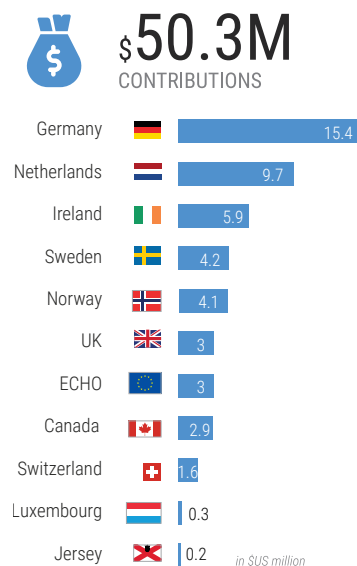
Ireland and Sweden increased their contributions to the Fund by five and one per cent, respectively, compared with 2021 levels.

Seven donors: Germany, Norway, Canada, ECHO, UK and Switzerland decreased funding levels by between one and eight per cent compared with 2021. Significant reductions were from Germany (8 per cent) and Norway (3 per cent).

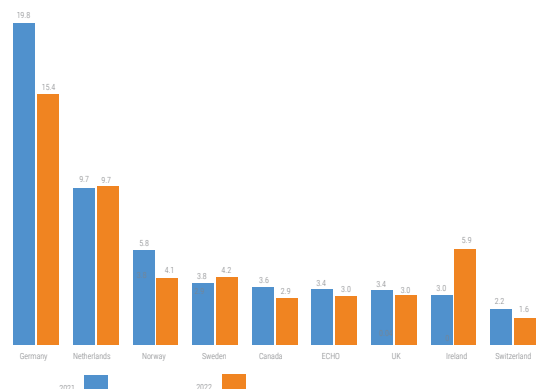
Germany and Switzerland maintained multi-year support to the Fund for 2023 and 2024.

Seven donors: Germany, Norway, Canada, ECHO, UK and Switzerland decreased funding levels by between one and eight per cent compared to 2021. Significant reductions were from Germany (8 per cent) and Norway (3 per cent).

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TRENDS



CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



Germany and Switzerland maintained multi-year support to the fund for 2023 and 2024.

DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------|
| | Germany | \$1.1M |
| | Switzerland | \$1.1M |

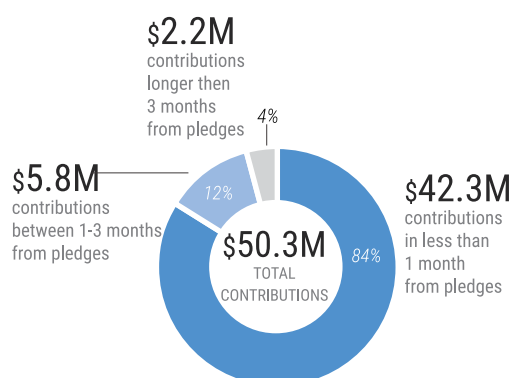
**paid in 2022*

Contributions timeliness

Donors maintained same level of predictability of funding from pledges to contributions. 84 per cent of the pledges were paid within one month from the date of pledge.

In addition, 52 per cent of the contributions were paid by June from four donors, providing substantial funding to enable three reserve allocations and the Standard allocation launched in the first half of the year. This was slightly below the proportion of contributions received at the same time (62 per cent) in 2021.

TIMELINESS OF CONTRIBUTIONS



12

TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Target

Over 60 per cent of contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year.

Results and analysis

In 2022, 52 per cent (\$26.3m) of the funding was received between January and June 2022. The contributions were below the target and below the 62 per cent received at the same time in 2021.

The Fund relied on a significant carry-over (\$18.2m) from 2021 and new contributions to allocate \$38 million through three reserve allocations and the Standard Allocation by end of May 2022 to support critical and immediate life-saving needs.

13

EFFICIENT SCALE

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

Target

15% of HRP funding received.

Results and analysis

In 2022, the resources channelled through the Fund fell short of the goal of 15 per cent of HRP funding, despite the increased humanitarian needs. By the end of the year, the Fund accounted for four (4) per cent of HRP funding.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

HC's vision for SSHf



HC's vision for the SSHf

Humanitarian needs in South Sudan continue to rise in 2023. An estimated 9.4 million people are projected to need humanitarian assistance in 2023, a staggering 76 per cent of South Sudan's population - a four (4) per cent increase from 2022.

The SSHf continues to position itself as a funding vehicle to address the most pressing needs, with an intersectoral and coordinated approach. The strategic allocations allow timely, flexible response and support early humanitarian action. The Fund will strengthen coordination among the different forums both at national and field levels and promote coordination and collaboration with other funding sources to ensure complementarity and coherence under the nexus approach wherever possible.

The SSHf will ensure that allocations are needs-based, giving special attention to promoting three areas of effective programming: 1) Localization, 2) Accountability to the Affected People (AAP), including PSEA; and 3) Cash and Voucher Assistance. Other areas of inclusive programming, such as centrality of protection, gender equality, gender-based violence and disability inclusion will be considered.

The SSHf will continue to advance localization, focusing on quantity of funding (up to 25 per cent) to local and national responders, and capacity development.

As part of rolled out of the ERC's Flagship Initiative in South Sudan, the SSHf will promote Accountability to Affected People (AAP) by ;

- Developing a set of minimum standards on AAP.

- Promote safe, accessible and two-way communication AAP systems across SSHf funded projects.
- Strengthen response-wide efforts to engage with communities, and to ensure corrective actions based on needs and priorities.
- Explore areas where AAP commitments can be turned into action through SSHf funding.

SSHf will support the collective efforts in strengthening PSEA in South Sudan, through the following:

- Providing guidance to partners in understanding their obligations and responsibilities in PSEA.
- Assessing the partners PSEA's systems through the enhanced capacity assessment module.
- Providing feedback to the partners on how to strengthen their systems.
- Identifying areas that can be supported by the Fund to ensure that NNGOs have a strong accountability and safeguarding systems (e.g., cover the staff related costs).
- Including the PSEA activities and indicators as one criterion in allocation strategies.
- Strengthening SSHf partnership with the PSEA Network in country, including capacity development activities for partners, particularly local partners and women and/or young women-led organizations (WLOs).

In 2023, SSHf will adopt the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as a primary modality of intervention whenever feasible. The HFU will work jointly with the CWG to identify good practices and lessons observed to help promoting the increase of CVA in South Sudan.

Allocations overview



Read dashboard:

[First Reserve Allocation](#)

[Second Reserve Allocation](#)

[Standard Allocation](#)

[Third Reserve allocation](#)

[Fourth Reserve Allocation](#)

[Fifth Reserve Allocation](#)

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First Reserve Allocation: Addressing access constraints

Amidst significant obstacles to humanitarian access due to inter-communal conflict, insufficient infrastructure, and devastating floods, the Fund allocated \$9 million in February to coordinate logistics efforts in overcoming access barriers and facilitating the delivery of life-saving aid to communities in the hardest-to-reach regions.

Reflection on implementation

The allocation supported 68 humanitarian organizations (41 International Non-Governmental Organizations, 19 National Non-Governmental Organizations, 7 UN Agencies, and the South Sudan Red Cross with air cargo transportation to 53 different locations in South Sudan. The allocation enabled the continued provision of air cargo transport. Some 2,387 metric tons of assorted humanitarian cargo was moved by air.

Second Reserve Allocation: Early action for flood related needs

Prolonged flooding and heavy rains forecasted for June, posed a huge risk to the displaced people and infrastructure in Bentiu.

Recognizing the urgency of the situation, the Fund provided an early action response, by allocating \$4 million in April. This allocation focused on rehabilitating and dikes around vital access roads, community centers, and the airstrip. This was complemented by CERF \$15 million allocation in Unity state to protect homes, as well as other communal structures such as wells and latrines.

Reflection on implementation

The allocation reduced the impact of the flooding by ensuring continued access to basic services for an estimated 220,000 people. An estimated 20 kilometres of dykes were raised to 2.5 meters high and 18 Kilometres Road stretch was rehabilitated. The funding improved access and prevented the disruption of road transport in and out of Bentiu by raising the road level which facilitated the delivery of 62,000 metric tons of supplies.

Third Reserve Allocation: Strengthening partnerships among humanitarian stakeholders

Considering the bureaucratic impediments, access challenges, attacks on humanitarian workers, inter-communal conflicts, timely humanitarian response is severely affected. To this, the South Sudan NGO Forum (SSNGOF) plays a critical role in facilitating access, safety, and well-being of the humanitarian community. The Fund allocated \$424,000 to support the SSNGOF to continue its operations.

Reflection on implementation

The funding kept vital services available for the larger humanitarian community particularly for NNGOs, such as coordination with local authorities, other stakeholder engagement to address access issues, and advocate for enabling environment for humanitarian staff. Through the SSNGOF's leadership, ToRs for the legal advisors for the development of the NGO Act Working Document and the development of the labor regulations were developed.

Fourth Reserve Allocation: Critical assistance to Bentiu health services

Noting that Bentiu State hospital is the main hospital receiving patients from other facilities and community, the SSHF allocated \$243,000 through the Fourth Reserve allocation to support the continuation of critical Secondary Health Care Services to an estimated 41,000 people in Unity State.

Reflection on implementation

The allocation provided critical support at a time when the main funding source had halted and other donor support or commitments were yet to materialize. The funding enabled uninterrupted operations and access to primary and secondary health care services at Bentiu State Hospital reaching an estimated 41,000 people. An estimated 18,000 out-patient consultations were carried out, 1,852 in-patient admissions and 231 deliveries.

Fifth Reserve Allocation: Response to conflict

Following the escalation of conflict in Tonga County in August the Fund allocated \$11.2 million to respond to the critical needs of 36,000 people displaced to Malakal Persons of Concern (PoC). The allocation enabled humanitarian organizations to respond to the onset emergency and support the continuity of services through multi-cluster life-saving intervention in Upper Nile and Jonglei States.

Reflection on implementation

The allocation provided timely injection of resources to support the upgrading of the living conditions in Malakal PoC site and providing humanitarian assistance to the newly displaced IDPs in Malakal as well as other vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas such as Fangak, Pigi/Canal, Lul and Kodok.

Standard Allocation: Reaching the most vulnerable

In response to the increasing violence and food insecurity in the country, the SSHF allocated \$25 million to boost humanitarian efforts and address the impact of effects of these shocks that have included school closures, damaged infrastructure and limited access to basic services. The allocation specific targets ten counties in the four worst-hit states: Warrap, Jonglei, Unity and Western Equatoria states.

Reflection on implementation

The allocation provided a significant boost to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan and promoted complementarity with the 2022 CERF allocations in Jonglei, Unity and Warrap states.

Specifically, the allocation supported the timely response to about 203,000 IDPs in Tambura, and scaling up multi-sectoral response in Warrap, Jonglei and Unity states.

The multi-sectoral packages provided a comprehensive set of services maximising the effectiveness of response

2022 ALLOCATIONS

| Amount | Category | Launch month |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$9M | Reserve allocation | February |
| \$4M | Reserve allocation | April |
| \$25M | Standard allocation | May |
| \$0.4M | Reserve allocation | May |
| \$0.2M | Reserve Allocation | July |
| \$11.2M | Reserve allocation | October |

8

FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

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

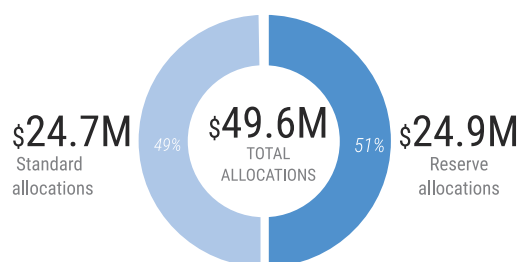
Target

At least 60 per cent of the total funds is allocated through Standard Allocation(s) and between 40 per cent of the available funds allocated through Reserve Allocation(s) to respond to changes in the humanitarian context.

Results and analysis

The SSHf allocated 51 per cent of funding through five Reserve Allocations. The high proportion of funds allocated through Reserve allocations is justified by the numerous unforeseen and successive emergencies which required SSHf support as the only funding source.

ALLOCATION BY TYPE *in US\$ million*



14

EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

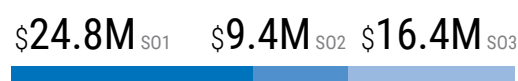
Target

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities.

Results and analysis

All projects contributed to the 2022 HRP objectives. S01 received the highest funding due to the nature of the humanitarian needs in South Sudan and joint prioritization to address the critical sectoral needs.

ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *in US\$ million*



S01 Vulnerable people have reduced morbidity and mortality through equitable and dignified access to critical cross-sectoral essential services to meet their needs

S02 Vulnerable people experience reduced protection threats and have access to safe, tailored, timely and dignified access to appropriate services through integrated and inclusive humanitarian action

S03 Vulnerable people withstand and recover from shocks and have their resilience and stress built and seek solutions that respect their rights

15

EFFICIENT COVERAGE

CBPF funding effectively assisted people in need.

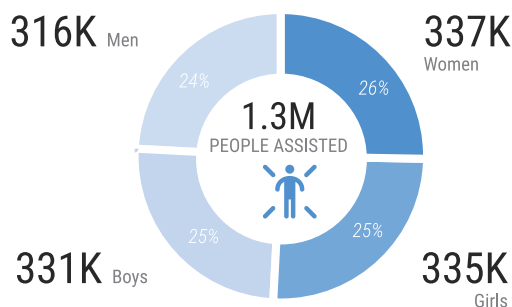
Target

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

Results and analysis

SSHf assisted 1.3 million people in need in 2022. The number of people assisted was 28 per cent less compared with the 1.8 million people assisted in 2021 due to less funding allocated in 2022 (\$49.6M) compared with (\$68.8M) allocated in 2021. Women and children remain the most vulnerable categories in South Sudan and thus prioritized across the funded activities.

PEOPLE ASSISTED



[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

10

TIMELY ALLOCATION

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

According to SSHF operational manual and Common Performance Framework (CPF), Standard Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 60 days on average. Reserve Allocation projects are processed (from the submission deadline to the HC signature) within 31 days on average.

Results and analysis

The allocations were conducted in a timely manner. The Standard allocation was processed within 46 days while Reserve allocations took 19 days. The over-achievement is due to trainings and bilateral clinics organized by HFU before and during the allocation.

Milestones: From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement

| Category | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Standard Allocations | 51.54 | 42.15 | 46.14 |
| Reserve Allocations | 24.88 | 21.79 | 19.38 |

16

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

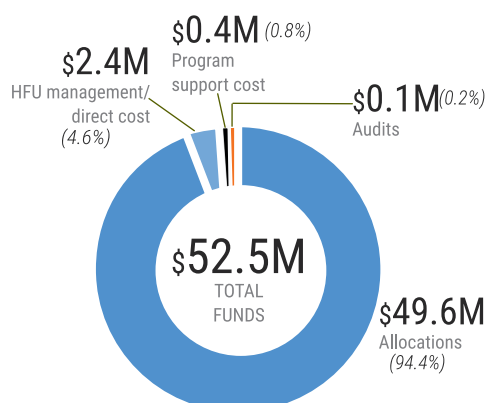
Target

HFU operations cost (cost-plan) accounts for fewer than five (5) per cent of the overall use of funds (allocations + operations costs).

Results and analysis

The total funds utilized was \$52.5 million. This includes \$2.9 million HFU operations cost and \$49.6 million allocated. HFU cost constituted 4.6 per cent of the total funds utilized.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS in US\$ million



11

TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS

Payments are processed without delay

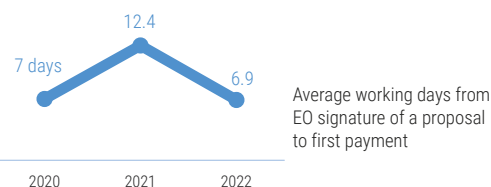
Target

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

Results and analysis

The Fund exceeded the target with an average of 6.9 days from EO signature to first payment. However, isolated cases of longer timelines were reported especially for newly eligible partners and those who decided to change bank account details of the approved projects.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING



17

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

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

Target

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

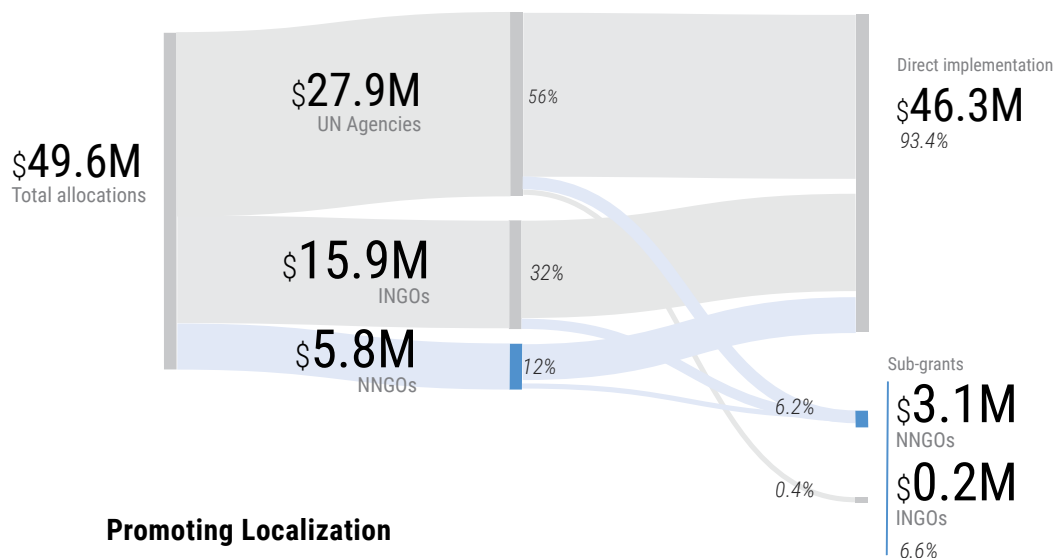
Results and analysis

The SSHF operational manual was not revised in 2022 pending the launch of the CBPF Global Guidelines.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

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



Promoting Localization

In line with the commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), the Fund actively promoted localization while addressing life-saving humanitarian needs by channeling 12 per cent (\$5.8 million) of the funds directly and an additional 6 per cent (\$3.1 million) indirectly. This brought the total funding channeled through NNGOs to 18 per cent.

In conflict affected payams of Twic county in Warrap state, the Fund leveraged on the acceptance and access to hard-to-reach locations by national NGOs to provide emergency healthcare services to most vulnerable populations affected

by increased violence and food insecurity. The comparative advantage of national partners enabled the Fund to support the implementation of life-saving humanitarian services in hard-to-reach conflict affected areas.

The HFU devoted time to strengthening capacity of eligible partners. A total of 104 staff from 47 NNGOs participated in SSHF facilitated trainings. The trainings were aimed at enhancing organizational capacity in various areas such as proposal development, implementing and reporting, fraud

1

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

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

Target

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

Results and analysis

The SSHF Advisory Board (AB) has balanced and equal representation from all stakeholders donors, INGOs, NNGOs and UN agencies. The Advisory Board comprised of two donors, two NNGOs, two INGOs and two UN agencies. OCHA and one observer participate as members.

2

INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

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

Target

Each Strategic Review Committee (SRC) will be composed of at least 5 members (1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, 1 cluster coordinator, OCHA HFU). The Technical Review Committee (TRC), a subset of SRC, comprises of a cluster coordinator and the HFU.

Results and analysis

The committees had overall equitable representation. Technical experts such as Cash/Voucher Assistance (CVA) and gender experts were co-opted on ad hoc basis to provide technical advice where required.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)



5
TRAININGS



47
NNGOS TRAINED



104
TOTAL PEOPLE
TRAINED FROM
NNGOS



28
NATIONAL
WOMEN-LED
ORGANIZATIONS
TRAINED

3

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

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

Target

The SSHF leveraged the comparative advantage of the best placed eligible partners by ensuring that allocations were channeled through NGOs and UN agencies.

Results and analysis

The proportion of funding to NGOs was 44 per cent. This was justified due to the nature of funded activities which UN agencies had the comparative advantage. 12 per cent was directly allocated to NNGOs and an additional 6 per cent was allocated indirectly to NNGOs bringing the total funding to NNGOs to 18 per cent.

The allocations were needs-based and channelled to the best positioned actors with 51 per cent channeled through reserve allocations.

4

INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

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

Target

Five training sessions were planned in 2022. The multiple sessions will cover different topical areas to ensure understanding of CBPF process and procedures and improve their management and implementation of SSHF projects.

Results and analysis

In 2022, the SSHF conducted five training sessions covering five different topics - implementation and reporting, proposal development, fraud loss and incident reporting, project proposal reviews and UN partner portal registration. 218 partners staff from 97 organizations were trained including 28 Women Led Organizations (WLO).

5

INCLUSIVE RESPONSE

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

Target

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

Results and analysis

The HFU and review committees (technical and Strategic) ensured that all SSHF-funded projects included a clear strategy on ensuring AAP is included.

The strategic review score card contains a parameter on AAP which further strengthened during the technical review.

The SSHF verified the implementation of AAP activities during the monitoring and held discussions with beneficiaries to confirm their engagement during the project cycle. Additional information was required in the narrative reports for analysis.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

prevention, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and reporting for losses.

Additionally, the HFU provided continuous support and feedback to partners, including national NNGOs field monitoring and audit recommendations as well as bilateral meetings with partners.

NNGOs were allowed to include budget costs to support the improvement of internal accountability and other control mechanisms

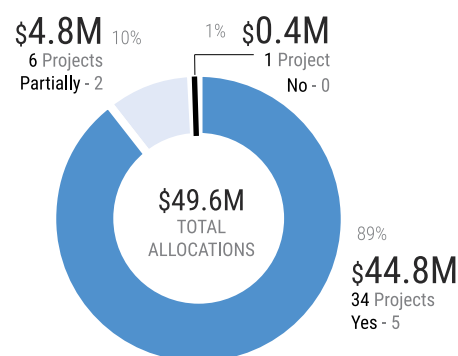
EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

Inclusive Programming

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

SSHF promoted the participation of affected people in all phases of the project cycle and aimed to empower communities to influence project priorities during the project inception and in the implementation phase.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



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



23,150
PEOPLE BENEFITING
FROM GENERAL
PROTECTION
SERVICES



4,657
PEOPLE TARGETED
WITH CASE
MANAGEMENT AND
REFERRAL SERVICES



\$3.7M
OF SSHf
ALLOCATION
CONTRIBUTED TO
CENTRALITY OF
PROTECTION

At the proposal strategic and technical review process, the Fund ensured that all proposal demonstrated needs-based approach and community consultations in determining priority needs and evidence of a clear strategy for engaging targeted people during the project implementation. AAP is one of the parameters rated during the proposals strategic review. Project proposals with solid strategy on AAP were rated favorably.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection

SSHf promoted the centrality of protection by ensuring protection is mainstreamed in all project implementation and allocation \$3.7 million or seven per cent of the overall allocation to support protection related activities: the Fund supported 13 partners to promote wider analysis and identification of protection risks for people facing elevated humanitarian needs

Addressing gender equality and responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

SSHf promoted gender equality and addressed Gender-Based Violence (GBV), especially given the fragile humanitarian environment and absence of effective justice and legal mechanisms in South Sudan.

All project proposals articulated specific considerations for risk analysis and mitigation with regard to safeguarding vulnerable people and protec-

tion of women from exposure to risks of gender-based violence.

As a protection sub-cluster GBV is systematically given consideration in allocation strategies and funding decisions with prevention and mitigation activities. At least 16,800 women, men, girls and boys were reached through education and advocacy on GBV risks mitigation, available response services and timely reporting.

SSHf continued to promote the wider response to gender equality by strengthening the capacity of 28 WRO/WLO partners through the various capacity building exercises conducted by the Fund in 2022.

Including Persons with Disabilities (PWD)

The SSHf demonstrated its strong commitment to supporting persons living with disabilities by directly providing humanitarian services to 256,000 individuals in need.

In all sectoral programming, the Fund took proactive steps to consider the specific vulnerabilities faced by PWDs, ensuring inclusive and accessible services. For instance, in the health sector, the SSHf supported the provision of specialized healthcare services and accessible facilities, while in the education sector, it promoted inclusive



Bentiu: Children stand on the dykes surrounding the Bentiu IDP camp
Credit: OCHA/Sarah

learning environments with tailored resources and trained teachers.

Additionally, the SSHF diligently reviewed all project proposals in collaboration with cluster coordinators to ensure the mainstreaming of disability inclusion. This rigorous assessment process ensured that projects incorporated measures to address the unique needs and rights of PWDs. From water and sanitation initiatives to infrastructure projects, the SSHF scrutinized proposals to guarantee the provision of accessible facilities and services, such as wheelchair-accessible toilets and handwashing stations at appropriate heights.

Areas of Contextual Programming

Advancing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

The SSHF continued to promote the use of Cash - Voucher Assistance (CVA) by prioritizing five per cent of the allocation for cash transfer programming, an increase from 3 per cent reported last year.

A larger proportion of the CVA was implemented by UN agencies due to their absorption capacity, geographical coverage and experience in implementing similar programmes.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



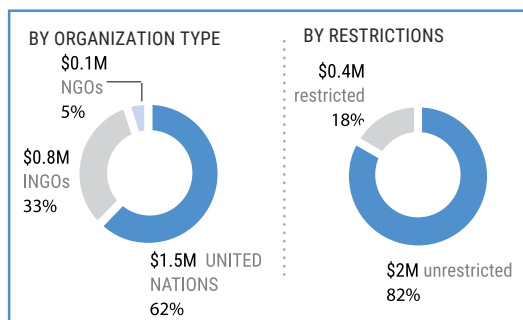
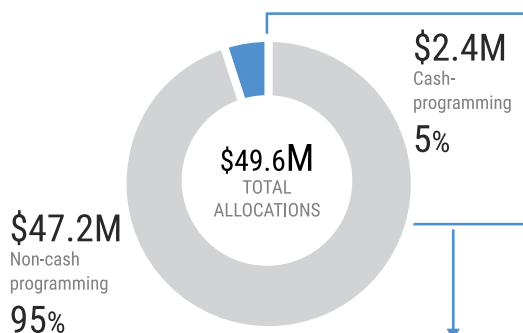
\$0.6M
COORDINATIONS
2 PROJECTS



\$36M
NON-COMMON
SERVICES
53 PROJECTS



\$13M
LOGISTICS
3 PROJECTS



Improving Humanitarian Access

The SSHF contributed to humanitarian access for vulnerable people by providing timely resources to support 1.3 million people with assorted assistance. The Fund contributed to improved access by supporting the rehabilitation of 18 kilometers of road and 20 km dikes in Bentiu which allowed road access and facilitated the delivery of 62,000 metric tons of supplies to Bentiu.

At a time when humanitarian access in hard-to-reach areas was threatened by underfunding for the logistics cluster, the SSHF availed 27 per cent of the allocated funds to support humanitarian access to 53 locations and support to 68 humanitarian partners.

The allocation enabled the continued provision of air cargo transport. A total of 2,387 metric tons of assorted humanitarian cargo was moved by air.

Enhancing complementarity with CERF and other funding streams

SSHF allocated \$40 million to complement some \$39 million CERF allocations.

In anticipation of devastating floods in Unity state an allocation of \$15 million through the CERF Rapid Response window enabled UN agencies to protect homes and other communal structures such as wells and latrines. CERF prioritized these activities considering the operational readiness of UN agencies and experience. This was complemented by a Standard Allocation of \$4 from SSHF that focused on rehabilitating and dikes around vital access roads.

As the humanitarian situation worsened in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Western Equatoria states, CERF allocated \$15 million to procure core pipeline supplies and scale up and expand humanitarian services in the four locations. This was complemented by a Standard allocation of \$25 million that focused frontline services in education, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and non-food items, water, hygiene and sanitation.

In response to the conflict in Tonga, the CERF allocated \$14 million for the provision of direct humanitarian assistance to 262,521 people who have been affected by both increased violence and severe flooding in Abyei Administrative Area, Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bhar el Ghazel, Jonglei, and Warrap. The SSHF complemented the CERF with \$11 million to expanded coverage in supporting people facing humanitarian crisis in the same states as result of continued conflict.

6

FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE

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

Target

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

Results and analysis

\$2.4 million allocated through cash-based interventions with \$0.9 million as restricted cash assistance and \$1.3 million unrestricted cash.

HFU engaged with the Cash Working Group (CWG) to enhance the coordination between CWG and ICCG and to understand Cash programming and cash based interventions.

7

FLEXIBLE OPERATION

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

Target

Up to 5% of allocations support common services and other support services.

Results and analysis

The SSHF supported an enabling operational environment by allocating 27 per cent or \$13.6 million to common services (Logistics Cluster and Coordination and Common Services).

The allocation to common services exceeded the set target of 5 per cent and above 8 per cent in 2021. This was justified by huge funding gaps particularly for the Logistics Cluster at a time when critical humanitarian assistance was required in the hard to reach areas in the beginning of the year.

US\$4 million was channeled to the support of early action interventions under the common coordination services.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

9

FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

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

Target

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

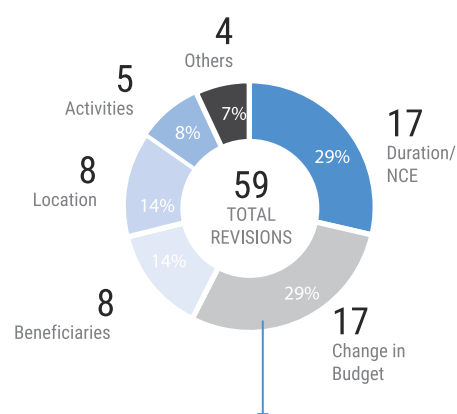
Results and analysis

In 2022, the HFU processed 59 revisions from 30 SSHF funded projects. Some projects had multiple revision requests.

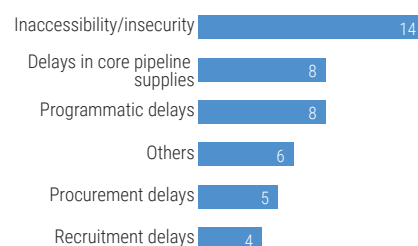
The common changes were No-cost-extensions (NCE) and budget amendments. Inaccessibility due to insecurity and floods were the main reason for NCE requests.

SSHF and HFU staff were flexible in promptly supporting the revision process to enhance implementation and operational efficiencies.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2022



Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE



SECTOR/CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS





Location Ganyiel: Tabitha poses for a photo in her kitchen garden in Thoanhoun.

Credit: IRC/Peter Ruot

Supporting longer-term nutrition security



As a member of the mother-to-mother support group, I decided to lead by example so that those I reach understand the benefits of kitchen gardening. “In addition to supplementing my family’s food consumption, I make some income from the sale of surplus vegetables earning about 15,000 SSP per week.”

South Sudan, Ganyiel. “I decided to lead by example,” Tabitha says. As a member of the mother-to-mother support group in Ganyiel she wants her neighbors to understand how her children benefit from her kitchen garden.

Not only do her kids get access to a more diverse diet – making them healthier, stronger, and less likely to suffer from malnutrition – but Tabitha is able to earn some extra income selling the excess.

The peer learning approach, part of a project implemented by the International Rescue Committee in Ganyiel, has improved nutrition security of vulnerable kids, and kickstarted improved household food production. It represents a more sustainable approach to addressing malnutrition before children are in crisis.

The food security situation for many South Sudanese people remains precarious, affecting two-thirds of the country’s population.

Between April and July 2022, some 7.74 million people or 63 per cent of the population were estimated to

face high levels of acute food insecurity, or in integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above.

The project puts affected people at the center of the solution. Tabitha is one of eighty mothers who are part of the peer support programme in Ganyiel. They are promoting breastfeeding and early child nutrition, and encouraging women to start kitchen gardens to improve their nutrition diversity, a key part of combatting childhood malnutrition.

Tabitha has been able to grow enough food for her family, and earn extra money from selling the excess. “I make some income from the surplus,” she explains. Her garden has become a learning ground for other women in the neighborhood.

The aim of this intervention is that people learn from each other, and are able to improve their livelihoods as well as longer-term nutrition outcomes.

[Read more impact stories on storyhub.](#)

Lessons learned and best practices



Early Action allocations

The allocation of resources to support the implementation of mitigation activities ahead of forecast triggers proved to a worthwhile investment for the SSHF.

The release of funds through a reserve allocation a head of a forecasted heavy rains in South Sudan helped to prevent catastrophic flooding in Bentiu through the rehabilitation and strengthening of flood control dykes. The support averted flooding in Bentiu IDPs site, saving the lives of Internally Displaced Persons and the humanitarian infrastructure in Bentiu.

By averting flooding, an estimated an estimated 220,000 people in Bentiu IDPs site continued to receive uninterrupted services and prevented the disruption of road transport in and out of Bentiu throughout the year.

An estimated 20 kilometres of dykes were raised to 2.5 meters high and 18 Kilometres Road stretch was rehabilitated.

Agile allocations

SSHF quick and successive reserve allocations enabled the fund to respond to emergency humanitarian needs at a time when donor contributions were slowly trickling in while humanitarian needs were escalating in the country.

The SSHF channelled 51 per cent of the resources through five reserve allocations, enabling timely response to urgent life-saving needs.

Catalytic funding

SSHF provided catalytic funding to support the NGO forum management transition and continuity of services to the humanitarian community including addressing access constraints, and bureaucratic impediments a time when donor interest was declining due to the protracted management transition for the NGO forum which threatened the continuity of forum's functions.

The SSHF allocated \$424,000 through the third reserve allocation to support the forum's continued operations and smooth management transition and keep the forum alive as other donor commitment are expected to resume dependent on the success of the SSHF support.

Location: Bentiu
SSHF funded road
rehabilitation works
by WFP
Credit: WFP/
Kurukanya



Location Pibor, project implemented by HI
Credit: HI/Mogga Alex

Critical mobility for those who need them



With the provision of this wheelchair that I have sat on for the first time, HI has restored my dignity that I lost due to Disability”.

South Sudan, Pibor. Dole is a young women in Pibor county.

A chronic illness has led to her upper and lower legs being impaired. As she can't move easily, she had been confined to her shelter in Pibor town.

Like Dole, people living with disabilities in Pibor are likely to suffer disproportionate social exclusion due to stigma and exclusion from relief and recovery programmes due to inability to access relief distribution points. In crisis times such as floods and conflict PWDs often face the risk of abandonment and rights violation.

Humanity International, with funding from the SSHF, aimed to reach people like Dole who were living with disability. Dole received a wheelchair, which for her is life-changing.

It was the first time she had the opportunity to use a wheel chair.

In text messages with the HI team, she said they should expect to meet her “in every corner of Pibor town” as she goes about her day to church, market, and visiting friends.

[Read more impact stories on storyhub.](#)



Risk management

In 2022, SSHF continued to invest in risk management. With the overall guidance of the Fund Manager and dedicated Risk Management and Compliance Officer, SSHF strengthened its risk management approaches and practices. The various accountability tools and assurance mechanisms have been effectively utilized to identify and manage risks associated with the Fund.

Risk management of projects

In 2022, SSHF continued to undertake project monitoring activities with a particular focus on assessing implementation performance, identifying gaps, and providing corrective recommendations for the partners.

Overall, the HFU ensured 100 per cent compliance with the Operational Manual requirement in terms of reporting and programme monitoring.

During the reporting period, 98.7 per cent of the required Financial Spot Checks (FSC) were conducted by the HFU.

As for the financial audit of 77 projects was triggered, comparing to 19 audits in 2021. The critical monitoring results (programme and Financial Spot-Check (FSC) were shared with the auditors for follow-up and extended verification as necessary. Through close follow up and co-operation with auditors, robust audit exercises helped SSHF detect fraudulent trends among some partner's projects for SSHF consideration.

Risk management of partners

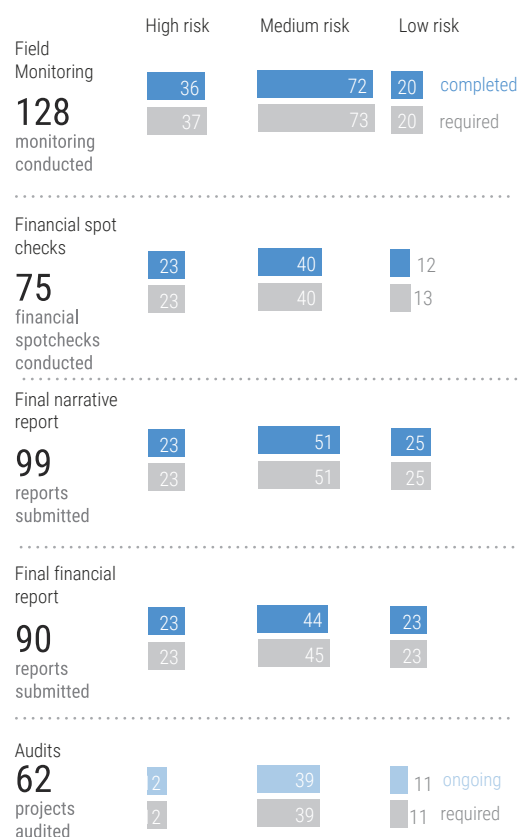
In 2022, the SSHF reinforced its internal prevention, control and oversight system and continued to adapt to operating environments with the additional capacity that integrated the team. Key improvements: All instances of potential diversion, misconduct or fraud are treated in compliance with the CBPF SOPs on fraud and SEA management; and an incident and compliance register has been set up to include all cases reported between 2020 and 2022.

Additionally, the Partner Performance Index (PPI) and compliance to the SSHF rules and regulations were updated and verified on a regular basis before each allocation. As a result, in 2022, the risk level of 29 partners was updated and 18 partners were made ineligible for

future SSHF funding. Consequently, the number of eligible partners decreased from 121 to 103.

In comparison with 2021: the number of high-risk partners decreased from 53 to 37 (94.6 per cent NNGOs) partners; the number of high-risk partners increased from 43 to 55 partners (18.1 per cent NNGOs) per as for the number of low-risk partners it decreased from 25 to 10 (80 per cent

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



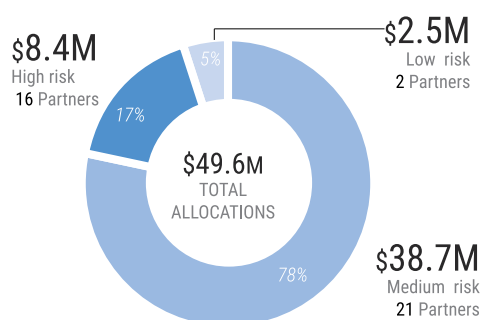
UN agencies). Although the number NNGOs medium-risk partners is still relatively low, it has doubled in 2022.

To note that, 78 percent of the funding allocated in 2022 was granted to medium risk partners and approximately 17 percent to high-risk partners.

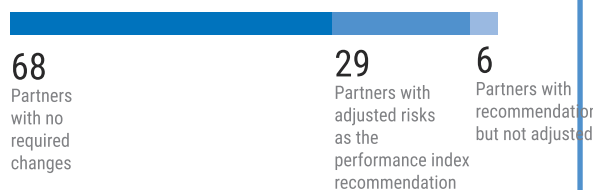
Since the Managing Agent transition in January 2020, the number of reported incidents has significantly increased. This increase can be attributed to the particular emphasis SSHf gave on the risk management such as partner training on risk management and compliance and methodologically thorough project-end audit. A total of 16 incidents were reported in 2022 of which:

- 15 (cases reported through the financial audit exercise): the financial audits conducted in 2021 and 2022 under OCHA management helped capture an important number of irregularities, misconduct and financial control weaknesses.
- Four cases were self-reported by implementing partners: the risk management training organized by the HFU in 2022, helped raise awareness and encouraged the SSHf partners to come forward with self-reporting on Fraud and Financial Misconduct.
- One case was reported by a whistle blower.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



18

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

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

Results and analysis

The compliance ranged from 91 per cent for financial spot checks to 96 per cent for final financial reports. The average compliance rate was 93 per cent.

19

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS

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

Target

Maintaining the same number of eligible partners as last year.

Results and analysis

The number of eligible partners decreased from 121 in 2021 to 103 in 2022 mainly due to changing the eligibility status of partners who did not receive funding from SSHf in the previous 3 years.

20

RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

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

Results and analysis

All potential aid diversions or fraud cases are addressed according to CBPF SoPs on fraud management.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)



Location Malakal: Women queue to receive food rations at Malakal POC. Credit: OCHA/Sarah

Annexes

| Annexes list | | Annexes title |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 30 | ANNEX A | COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK |
| 31 | ANNEX B | ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS |
| 32 | ANNEX C | SSHF ADVISORY BOARD |
| 33 | ANNEX D | REFERENCE MAP |
| 34 | ANNEX E | ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION |

ANNEX A

COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The SSHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.



ANNEX B

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| AAP | Accountability to Affected Population | NCE | No cost Extension |
| AB | Advisory Board | NFI | Non-Food items |
| BHA | Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs | OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| CA | Capacity Assessment | RA | Reserve Allocation |
| CBPF | Country Based Pooled Funds | RRF | Rapid Response Fund |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund | SA | Standard Allocation |
| CVA | Cash voucher Assistance | SAG | Strategic Advisory Group |
| EO | Executive Officer. | S/NFIS | Shelter and non-Food items |
| GBV | Gender based violence | SOP | Standard operation procedures |
| GMS | Grant Management system | SRC | Strategic Review committee |
| HC | Humanitarian coordinator | SSHf | South Sudan Humanitarian Fund |
| HEV | Hepatitis E virus | TRC | Technical Review committee |
| HFU | Humanitarian Fund Unit | UN | United Nations |
| HRP | Humanitarian Response Plan | UNF | United Nations Foundation |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons | WASH | Water, sanitation and Hygiene |
| MA | Managing Agent | WHS | World Humanitarian summit |
| MPC | Multi-purpose cash | | |

ANNEX C

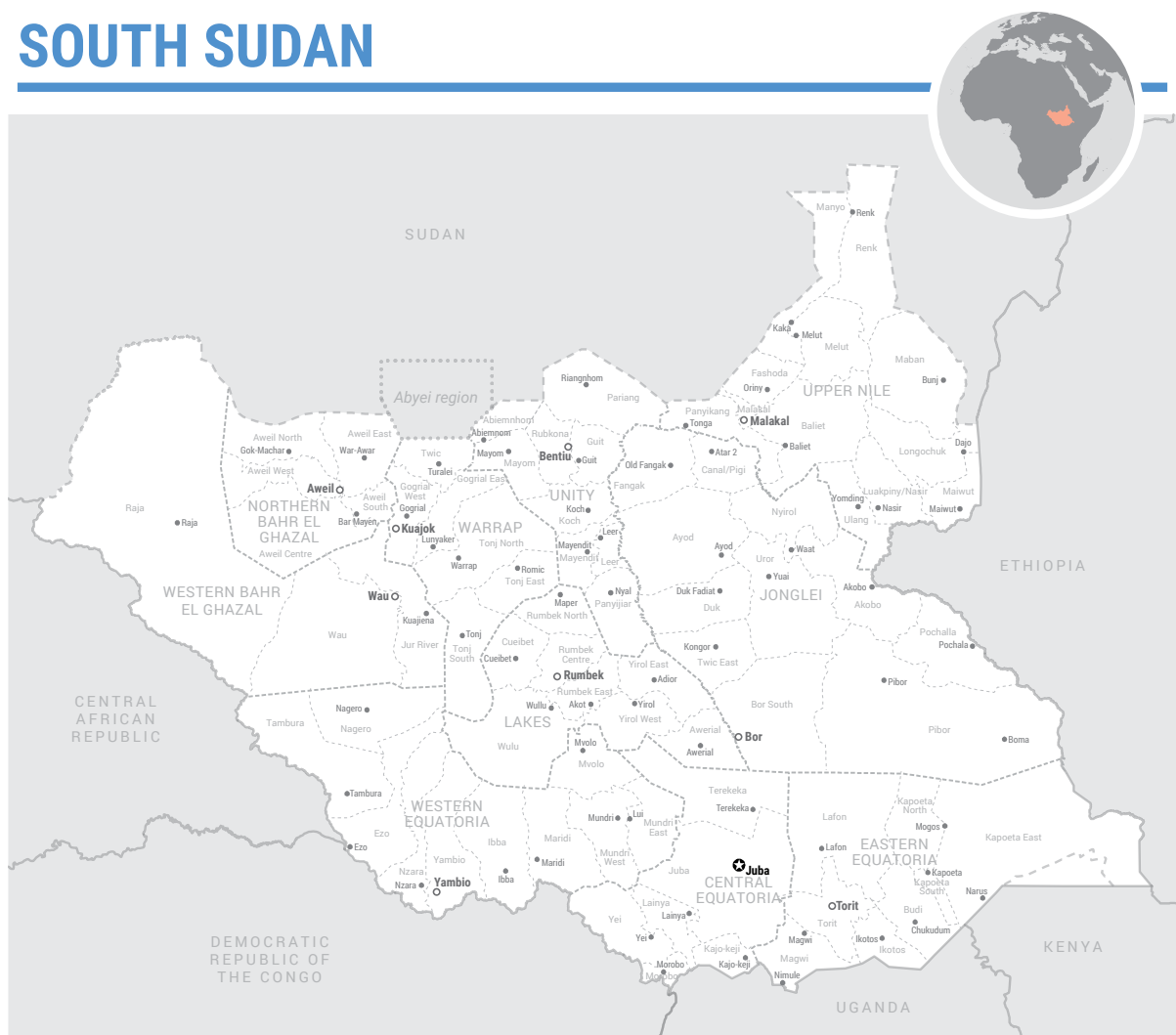
SSHf ADVISORY BOARD

| STAKEHOLDER | ORGANIZATION |
|-----------------------|--|
| Chairperson | Humanitarian Coordinator |
| INGO | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) |
| INGO | Solidarites International (SI) |
| NNGO | Titi Foundation |
| NNGO | Community Aid for Relief and Development (CARD)) |
| UN agency | International Organization for Migration (IOM) |
| UN agency | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) |
| Donor | Germany |
| Donor | United Kingdom / Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) |
| Observer | USAID/BHA |
| Managing agent | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). |

ANNEX D

REFERENCE MAP

SOUTH SUDAN



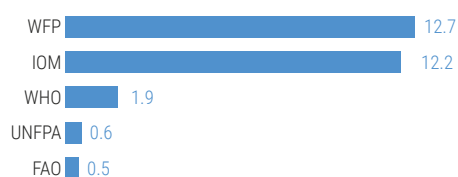
Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. The final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

ANNEX E

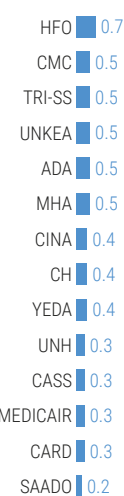
ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

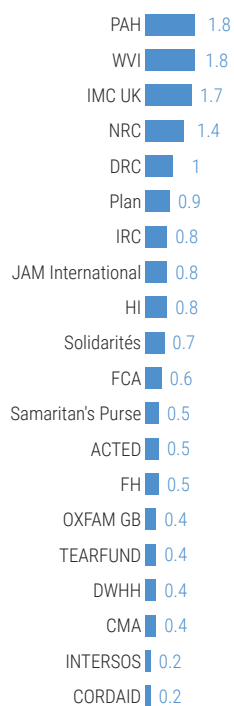
United Nations 27.9 56%



National NGO 5.8 12%



International NGO 15.9 32%



See Annex D for acronyms

#InvestInHumanity



SSHF South Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

UNOCHA.ORG/SOUTHSUDAN

GMS.UNOCHA.ORG

CRISISRELIEF.UN.ORG

FTS.UNOCHA.ORG

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 FACEBOOK.COM/UNOCHA