

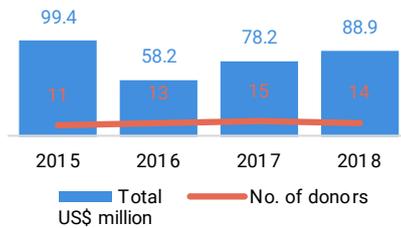
## Overview

- Independent assessment of the funds between **2015 to 2018**
- Identified how funds have performed against their **main objectives and principles**
- Main purpose: improve **accountability and learning**
- Identified the **operational impact, results and outcomes** of CBPFs in supporting a timely, coordinated and principled humanitarian response for affected people
- Assessed the **governance and management** of CBPFs
- Took into account **gender** and other **cross-cutting issues**, complementarity between CBPFs and other funding tools, and reforms such as the Grand Bargain
- Five case studies: Afghanistan, Iraq, oPt, Somalia and **South Sudan**

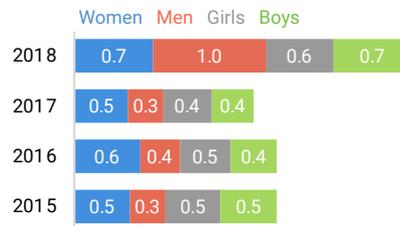
## SSHF Case Study based on...



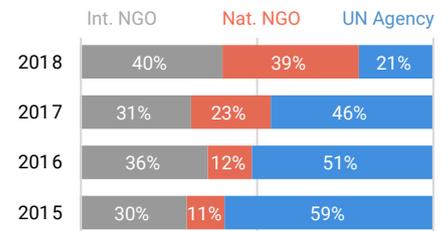
## Donor funding allocated by the SSHF (in millions)



## SSHF beneficiaries (in millions)



## Funds allocated by partner type



## Achievements



In a context of limited funding, made a difference to people's lives by responding to natural disasters and conflict-related needs



Increased access to funding for national and local NGOs because they often work in remote and hard to reach areas



Strengthened cluster coordination, and restricting funding to Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) projects incentivized participation in HRP processes

## Opportunities for Improvement



Allocation strategy papers consistently emphasized cross-cutting issues and promoted guidance but implementation remained a challenge



Stakeholders expressed concerns about the robustness of UNDP's risk management processes for funding to NGOs



A large number of small, short-term grants increased the administrative burden and made it more difficult to take account of cross-cutting issues

## Recommendations



Develop a vision for the fund's future role to ensure that it remains relevant to the context and continues to add value to the overall response.



Ensure smooth and timely transition of the Managing Agent role from UNDP to OCHA.



Strengthen support for principled humanitarian action by ensuring systematic reporting on access incidents and adequate resources for training partners to operationalize humanitarian principles.



Work with relevant stakeholders to mainstream gender and protection, address the needs of vulnerable groups such as Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and the elderly, and strengthen accountability to affected populations.