Final Report

مجلس تنسيق
العمل القاعدي

Acknowledgement

This paper was produced through a collaboration between technologists, local responders, and humanitarian partners dedicated to supporting the Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) in Sudan. The initiative is led by a team of technologists working alongside ERR volunteers, the Localisation Coordination Council (LCC), and the UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub (UKHIH) to develop a home-grown digital infrastructure that strengthens community-led humanitarian response.

Since the summer of 2023, this team has been meeting weekly—co-designing, developing, and deploying a solution that aligns with the needs of local responders. This hands-on collaboration has ensured that every feature is built with direct input from the ERRs, reflecting the realities of operating in crisis environments. This effort is driven by a shared commitment to local ownership, decentralised decision-making, and long-term product development.

Technologists & Core Development Team

Ahmed Zakaria

AI/ML practitioner with a background in data science and statistics. His work spans GenAI, predictive modeling, and NLP, including projects on conflict analysis, agricultural assessment via satellite imagery, and AI-driven fact-checking. He is now leading the development of AI-driven solutions for the ERRs.

Hamza Musa

Full-stack developer - Hamza has worked on secure digital authentication, financial systems, and software platforms. Currently working with the Localization Hub in Sudan to improve ERR reporting, Hamza is also actively testing and deploying ERR digital tools alongside local volunteers.

Mohamed Elobaid

Head of LCC Reporting, Khartoum State ERR. Experienced web developer and volunteer who established the reporting infrastructure for the Sudan Localisation Coordination Council (SLCC) and ERRs.

Santiago Lema

Project Lead, with 10+ years of experience in product and project management, ex-Amazon. A social . entrepreneur dedicated to building digital solutions for local humanitarians

John Gorenfeld

Technical Product Manager and UX Designer, former journalist with work featured in the New York Times. Specializes in app and database development for social impact. He has led the product strategy and scaling of the ERR platform.

Localisation Coordination Council (LCC)

is a growing coordination body representing: 13 state-level ERRs, 8 Sudanese NGOs prioritising grassroots humanitarian response and 4 international NGOs as observers. The LCC functions as a resource-sharing and strategic coordination platform, helping ERRs triage priorities, mobilise aid to critical locations, and develop mid- to long-term resilience strategies. It ensures that funding, advocacy, and technical support align with community-driven needs rather than external mandates.

UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub (UKHIH)

is a key partner in this initiative, fostering multi-sector collaboration across private, public, and non-profit sectors. UKHIH enables creative and scalable humanitarian solutions by leveraging technology, research, and strategic partnerships to support the world's most vulnerable communities.

Call to Action

Who Are the ERRs

Amid the devastation of Sudan's recent conflict, Sudanese communities have pioneered an innovative, decentralized humanitarian mechanism: the Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs). These are volunteer-run, community-led crisis response networks that emerged organically when formal systems collapsed. Born out of the neighbourhood resistance committees that drove Sudan's 2019 pro-democracy revolution, the ERRs have since become a lifeline for civilians during the war between the army (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that erupted in April 2023. As international agencies struggled to operate amid intense fighting, local ERR groups mobilized to fill the void.

Their decentralised and horizontal decision-making model has allowed the ERRs to directly assist at least 2.7 million people - reaching 25 people per $100 received. International NGOs operating in Sudan using similar cash programmes, by comparison, reached only 5 people per $100 received (**ERR Dashboard**).

This impressive impact demonstrates not only the viability of local response but its necessity.

The Sudan Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) have proven that local communities can lead large-scale humanitarian responses—faster, cheaper, and more effectively than traditional aid structures. But sustaining and scaling this model requires more than just funding—it demands a new kind of infrastructure, built by and for local responders. This is an invitation to join us in that effort. Whether through technology, funding, or expertise, we need partners who believe in powering mutual aid and solutions that put communities in control of their own futures.

Inflection Point

The humanitarian sector appears to have reached a point of inflection. For years, the humanitarian sector has felt stuck in cycles of rhetoric over action. Even before the USAID funding freeze and sweeping cuts across the Global North, the system was already struggling to deliver on its commitments. In 2016, the Grand Bargain introduced a modest goal: at least 25% of aid funding should go directly to local actors. But to many —this was never ambitious. Local organisations represent at least 80% of the humanitarian sector, yet almost 10 years later they receive about 1% of direct funding (Global Humanitarian Assistance Report) .

Now, with at least 40% of aid budgets frozen, the international system is looking at reform. On March 10th, the Emergency Reliefs Coordinator issued a statement about a ‘humanitarian reset’ and an intention to refocus Big Aid around local organisations and cash programming. While Big Aid debates reforms, the Emergency Response Rooms in Sudan have already demonstrated a radically different, bottom-up paradigm.

So, what can the aid sector, donors and technologists learn from the Emergency Response Rooms in Sudan?

Amid the devastation of Sudan's recent conflict, Sudanese communities have pioneered an innovative, decentralized humanitarian mechanism: the Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs). These are volunteer-run, community-led crisis response networks that emerged organically when formal systems collapsed. Born out of the neighbourhood resistance

What are Tenets?

In order to achieve this, the ERRs and supporting partners have made explicit trade-offs, otherwise known as 'tenets', in order to accelerate action. Commonly used in the private sector, tenets serve as tie-breaking decisions that help organisations to cut through bureaucracy and indecision. They purposefully force a choice rather than allow every option to remain on the table in order to achieve an ambitious target. In Sudan, the ERRs and partners have made explicit trade-offs that have helped them scale their impact locally. This paper outlines some tenets that can be used by the humanitarian sector to provide clarity and resolve in order to make the participation revolution a reality.

Localisation Tenets

The Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) in Sudan have **structured their operations around a deliberate choice: decision-making happens at the local level, while national coordination structures provide support rather than oversight**. This design allows ERRs to remain responsive, adaptable, and rooted in community-led action.

ERRs form organically in response to local needs, self-mobilising and addressing challenges for weeks before seeking to integrate into the broader ERR system. Once they have established their operations, they can apply for additional funding, but decisions on resource allocation and project selection remain with local responders. This ensures that priorities are set by those closest to the response, rather than by external actors.

The nationwide localisation coordination council plays a facilitative role, offering fundraising, advocacy, training, and reporting support, rather than directing field operations. This balance helps ERRs maintain their agility while ensuring access to resources and external engagement where needed.

This approach to localisation is not about excluding national or international actors, but about clearly defining roles: local responders lead, while broader structures provide the tools and connections to support them. By keeping decision-making at the community level, the ERR model has demonstrated how aid can be both locally driven and effectively scaled. The following tenets will allow other humanitarians to properly integrate localised approaches into problem identification, technological development, and program implementation.

Tenet 1

Prioritise Solutions That Build on Local Strengths vs. Only Looking at Needs

The Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) have made a deliberate trade-off: instead of starting with external assessments that define communities by their needs, they act based on local capabilities, networks, and expertise. This strengths-based approach allows them to mobilise quickly, respond effectively, and build long-term solutions that are deeply rooted in the communities they serve.

With over 600 response rooms and 10,000+ volunteers across Sudan, ERRs operate on the principle that solutions emerge from within communities, not from outside prescriptions. Volunteers take the lead in identifying priorities, pooling resources, and coordinating responses without waiting for external validation. This approach enables ERRs to move faster and adapt more effectively to changing conditions.

By focusing on what communities can already do and strengthening those capacities, ERRs create room for local problem-solving and innovation. This is a direct contrast to rigid, top-down humanitarian models that rely on pre-defined frameworks and slow-moving approval processes.

Rather than treating emergency response and long-term development as separate processes, ERRs integrate them—ensuring that every intervention strengthens community resilience. As they scale, they refine their methods, proving that local knowledge, when supported, is the fastest and most effective driver of humanitarian action.

Tenet 2

Build Long Term Local Systems, Not Short-Term Pilots

The ERRs have made a **deliberate trade-off: rather than acting as test subjects for externally driven projects, they have invested in long-term product development, local talent, and systems they control**. This stands in contrast to the humanitarian sector's reliance on short-term pilots, which often reflect donor priorities rather than local needs. By rejecting externally imposed cycles of experimentation and abandonment, the ERRs ensure that their solutions are designed, owned, and sustained locally.

This commitment to long-term systems development is built on four key principles:

1.Ownership and Control of Data and Technology

ERRs do not outsource control over their core systems. They are building solutions that allow them to own and govern their data, ensuring that decision-making remains in their hands rather than being dictated by external vendors or funders.

2.Investing in Local Tech Talent

Instead of relying on expensive, externally built software that is difficult to maintain, ERRs are nurturing a local developer ecosystem. By training and working with Sudanese technologists, they create solutions that fit their operational reality and reduce long-term dependencies.

3.Long-Term Product Development

ERRs are not building stopgap solutions. Every tool—whether for financial tracking, project management, or coordination—is part of a larger, evolving system.This iterative approach ensures that the technology grows with the ERRs, rather than becoming obsolete when funding cycles end.

4.Interoperability Without Dependency

While ERRs maintain control over their core systems, they do not isolate themselves from external innovations. Where beneficial, they connect to existing tools and services through open APIs, ensuring adaptability while maintaining full local ownership. This aligns with the fediverse model—a decentralized, interoperable network where different platforms connect without a single entity controlling them. The ERRs embrace this approach, ensuring that external technologies complement local solutions rather than replace them.

By making these trade-offs, the ERRs have built a model for sustained localisation—one that does not rely on short-term donor experiments but instead invests in the long-term capabilities and autonomy of local actors to own solutions that sustain their communities.

Tenet 3
Solutions Must Enable Local Actors to Learn, Adapt, and Lead and Go Beyond Reporting

The ERRs have made a deliberate trade-off: rather than designing digital systems for external oversight, they are building tools that will enable frontline volunteers to make decisions, manage resources in real-time, and continuously adapt. Unlike many humanitarian digital tools that prioritize compliance and retrospective reporting, the ERRs are committed to developing solutions that enhance action, not just documentation.

This approach is shaping how the ERRs design and build their systems:

1.Solutions Designed Around Volunteer Workflows

Instead of imposing rigid reporting structures that slow response, the ERRs are building tools that mirror how volunteers actually work—whether drafting project proposals, distributing funds, or coordinating interventions. By reducing friction, these systems will support local decision-making rather than delaying it.

2.Real-Time Execution and Learning

The ERRs are developing adaptive workflows that will allow responders to track and adjust their strategies in real time. Financial tools will ensure that funds reach communities at the speed of crisis, not the pace of compliance. AI-powered workflows are being tested to reduce administrative burdens, allowing volunteers to focus on delivering aid.

3.Integrated Feedback and Local Prioritization

The ERRs are embedding structured beneficiary feedback loops into their systems to ensure that interventions are guided by local priorities, rather than distant compliance requirements.

By making these trade-offs, the ERRs are demonstrating that technology should strengthen local agency rather than reinforce external control. Their model prioritizes action, learning, and adaptability—a stark departure from the prevailing donor-centric approach to humanitarian tech. While the full system is still being developed, the ERRs are committed to ensuring that every digital tool they build enhances local decision-making first.

Sidebar

Shifting the Focus—From Reporting Burden to Enabling Local Decision-Making

Survey results from a recent workshop with local responders using the Group Cash Transfer system reveal a critical tension in how localisation is being implemented. While financial reporting and the complexity of documenting expenses were identified as the biggest operational challenges, the most valuable solutions were those that support project planning and decision-making. This highlights a major disconnect—current systems are shaped around donor compliance, while local actors need tools and structures that help them plan and execute more effectively.

The reality is that financial reporting remains a donor-driven requirement, placing an overwhelming administrative burden on local responders. While ERRs have found ways to simplify these processes, reporting cannot be the defining feature of localisation. The real priority must be to equip local actors with the ability to move fast, allocate resources effectively, and drive their own decision-making processes.

Our approach reflects this balance. We are developing solutions that reduce the administrative load on local actors by streamlining reporting where necessary, but our focus is broader—ensuring that ERRs have the planning, budgeting, and coordination systems they actually need. Localisation cannot be reduced to shifting paperwork; it must be about shifting control.

Tenet 4
Aim to Scale Locally, Not Globally

Humanitarian top-down solutionism often falls into the trap of framing success around whether a solution can scale regionally or globally, diverting attention from the most critical question: Does it actually work at the local level? This mindset has led to standardized approaches—such as the UN cluster system or rigid international frameworks—that struggle to adapt to local realities. **The ERRs have taken a different path, prioritizing local scalability over global replication and continuously refining their model based on what works in practice.**

This requires a constant trade-off between flexibility and structure. The ERRs operate with a bias for action, enabling volunteers to mobilize quickly and address urgent needs without waiting for top-down approvals. But they also recognize that some level of standardization—such as common application or reporting structures—helps them coordinate effectively at scale. Too little structure can create inefficiencies; too much can slow them down. Instead of adopting a one-size-fits-all model, the ERRs treat scalability as an evolving process, adjusting their approach based on real-world experience.

Key ways the ERRs navigate this balance:

Selective Standardization

Instead of rigid global frameworks, the ERRs have defined a minimal set of common protocols—such as financial tracking and basic reporting—to enable coordination while preserving local autonomy.

Flexibility in Implementation

Each ERR tailors its workflows to fit its local context, ensuring that processes remain adaptive and community-driven, not dictated from above.

Iterative Learning Over Fixed Models

The ERRs do not assume that what works now will work forever. They refine their approach over time, based on real-world challenges, ensuring that structure evolves to support effectiveness, not bureaucracy.

The ERR experience demonstrates that scalability should not be the starting point—it should be the outcome of solutions that work locally. Their model does not seek to create a universal blueprint but to prove what works in practice and refine it over time, allowing solutions to spread organically without sacrificing their impact.

Tenet 5

Invest in Local Vision, Not Just Proven Models

Backing the ERRs early on meant making a clear trade-off: **partners and donors choosing to invest in what the ERRs were building, rather than just what they had already proven.** The ERRs were not designed as a temporary response mechanism—they were built with a long-term vision for community-led crisis response and self-governance. Yet, when support first arrived, their systems were still evolving, and their structures were far from complete. Instead of waiting for a fully developed model, key partners provided funding and technical support in a way that allowed the ERRs to scale on their own terms, ensuring that their decentralized governance and local decision-making structures remained intact.

Had support been contingent on a fully built system, the ERR model may never have reached the scale it has today. The decision to invest in vision rather than pre-packaged solutions allowed ERRs to refine their methodologies in real-time, maintain flexibility, and build infrastructure that reflects local realities rather than external compliance frameworks.

This approach is not about abandoning accountability—**it is about recognizing that the most effective solutions often emerge through iteration and learning.** The ERRs have demonstrated that clear intent, local legitimacy, and a willingness to adapt can be stronger indicators of long-term success than rigid adherence to pre-set metrics. Their experience shows that betting on what local actors want to build—rather than just what exists today—is what enables transformative, locally owned change.

Ultimately, this investment has paid off. The ERRs are now a proven model, having reached 2.7 million people across Sudan with direct aid, compared to international NGO cash programs that have only reached a fraction of that impact per dollar spent. Their success is not just an argument for localisation—it is a demonstration of why trusting local vision leads to more scalable, effective, and community-driven solutions.

Sudan ERR Project: A Locally Led Digital Infrastructure for Humanitarian Response

The Sudan Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) have reshaped humanitarian response in Sudan. Against immense challenges, ERRs have proven that local actors can lead large-scale, effective humanitarian efforts—providing food, shelter, and medical aid to millions. However, sustaining this model requires more than emergency action; it requires systems that allow local responders to manage resources, coordinate interventions, and scale their impact independently. This project was launched to build that infrastructure—a set of digital tools designed explicitly for ERRs, ensuring they remain agile, accountable, and self-sustaining.

Rather than adapting to externally imposed tech systems, ERRs are building a digital infrastructure designed for their needs—developed by local engineers, informed by frontline experience, and fully owned by the communities using it. This ensures that technology that serves the community is owned by the community.

With support from the UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub, the project has moved from concept to execution, equipping ERRs with the systems needed to control their own humanitarian response.

Key Achievements

Scaling the ERR Digital Platform

Initially launched in seven rooms across Sudan, the ERR digital platform is now being scaled across Sudan. The system enables volunteers to digitally track projects, budgets, and aid distributions, replacing slow, paper-based processes and ensuring faster, more transparent decision-making.

Scaling the ERR Digital Platform

A key milestone has been the development of a foundational digital infrastructure that will allow ERRs to continuously learn, adapt, and refine their response methodologies. This includes the **Sudan ERR App**, a front-end application where users can plan projects, apply for funding, report expenses, and track impact, integrating AI-powered automation for reporting and offline functionality to accommodate low-connectivity environments. Security measures, such as masking the app as a calculator, ensure safer usage in high-risk areas. The **ERR Database** serves as a secure, scalable repository storing intervention data, expense tracking, community feedback, and donor reporting—establishing the foundation for future learning and analytics tools that will enhance ERR decision-making over time. Additionally, **the ERR Code and Project Repository**, a GitHub-based community development model, allows developers to contribute to and expand the system, ensuring long-term local ownership of the technology.

Positive Feedback from Pilot Users & February Workshop

Following initial pilots, the platform was showcased to 50+ volunteers across Sudan in February, where it received overwhelmingly positive feedback. ERR teams highlighted the system's ease of use, faster reporting capabilities, and direct impact on project planning. Based on this feedback, new workflows have been developed to significantly reduce reporting times using AI, cutting manual documentation efforts and enabling responders to focus more on delivering aid.

Migrating Historical ERR Data into a Centralized Learning Hub

For the first time, all historical ERR operational data has been consolidated into a single database, allowing teams to track financials, interventions, and impact in one place. This unified system has not only provided critical insights into ERR capabilities and response effectiveness but has also laid the groundwork for the ERR Learning Hub, a knowledge-sharing platform designed to continuously refine methodologies based on real-time data.

Building a Local Tech Ecosystem

All development remains led by Sudanese engineers and ERR volunteers, ensuring the technology remains locally controlled, adaptable, and scalable—rather than dependent on external vendors. This community-driven approach has established a self-sustaining digital infrastructure that can evolve with ERRs' needs.

Next Steps

March and Beyond

Refining the Work Plan & Budgeting Workflow

Following feedback from the February workshop, we are enhancing the Work Plan and Budgeting workflow to further streamline project planning and financial tracking. Once these refinements are complete, we will re-launch the app to a waitlist of 50 ERRs eager to test the platform in March-April, significantly expanding its reach and usability.

Developing a Payments Solution with Convexity, CHATS, and Mercy Corps Ventures

In alignment with our tenet to build operational tools that serve local humanitarians, we are collaborating with Convexity, CHATS, and Mercy Corps Ventures to develop a stablecoin payment solution that enables secure, on-chain transactions. This system will facilitate faster, more direct, and transparent cash transfers to local responders, reducing delays and ensuring that ERRs have immediate access to critical funding when and where it is needed.

Advancing AI for Learning & Adaptation

We are improving our AI models to better capture and process insights from volunteers on the ground, ensuring that real-time lessons and experiences contribute to ongoing system improvements. This will enhance ERRs' ability to learn from their operations, refine best practices, and improve response effectiveness over time.

Expanding Community-Led Product Development

To further strengthen local ownership of the ERR digital infrastructure, we will be opening up product development to more volunteers who want to contribute to building and refining the platform. This will provide opportunities for technologists, designers, and problem-solvers to collaborate

These steps will build on the momentum from the user acceptance tests, ensuring the ERR digital platform continues to scale, adapt, and empower local responders at every stage.

This project has demonstrated that locally led humanitarian response is not just possible—it is essential. The Sudan ERR model has proven its ability to scale rapidly, sustain operations, and drive impact more efficiently than traditional aid structures. The challenge now is not whether this approach works, but how to institutionalize it—ensuring local responders have the tools, funding, and autonomy to shape their own future.

The UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub's support has been instrumental in launching this initiative, but the next phase requires deeper commitment—from donors, technologists, and policymakers—to shift from short-term innovation to long-term system change. The ERRs have built the foundation. Now, the sector must follow their lead.

ERR Platform FAQs

FAQ1

What have we built so far?

We have built an MVP version of the **app** that we are testing between January and February. Below is a summary of the three components that we have built so far.

Sudan ERR Bot

frontend application that allows users to (1) plan projects, (2) apply for funding, (3) report on expenses and impact to donors and community. The app utilises AI and metadata to help streamline application and reporting processes,

ERR Database

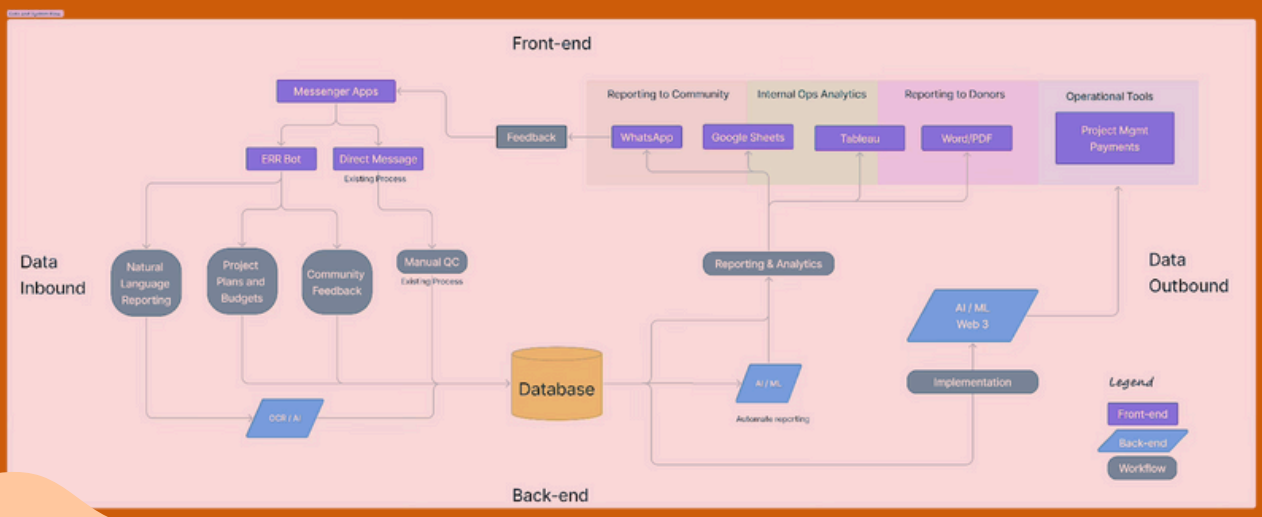
a secure and flexible relational database that will be used to store all information related to the ERR interventions from applications, expenses, community feedback, donor requirements. The database will be used as the bedrock for additional features that can help the ERRs learn, adapt, and grow their methodologies.

ERR Code and Project Repository

a **Github** repository that will be used as the base for the community development model that will be used to develop the solution. This repository is where we will store code, documentation and challenges that will help build the solution for the ERRs.

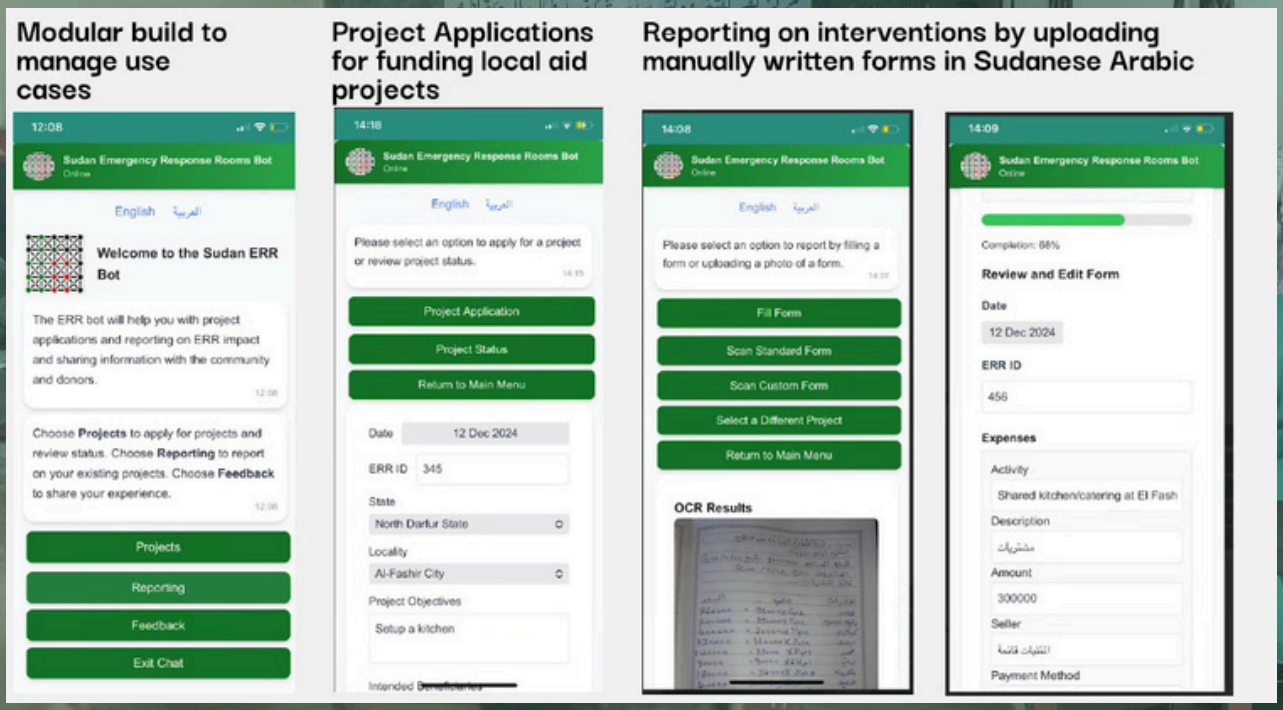
System Architecture

Below is a diagram of the frontend and backend applications that we are building around the F-System process.



FAQ2

What does the frontend look like?



FAQ3

Where is the Github repository and how can I get access?

The Github repository is located **here**. It's currently closed to team members, but will look to fully make it public by March-April this year. To get access feel free to reach out to anyone in the team working on this project.

FAQ4

Who will the Open Source solution be governed?

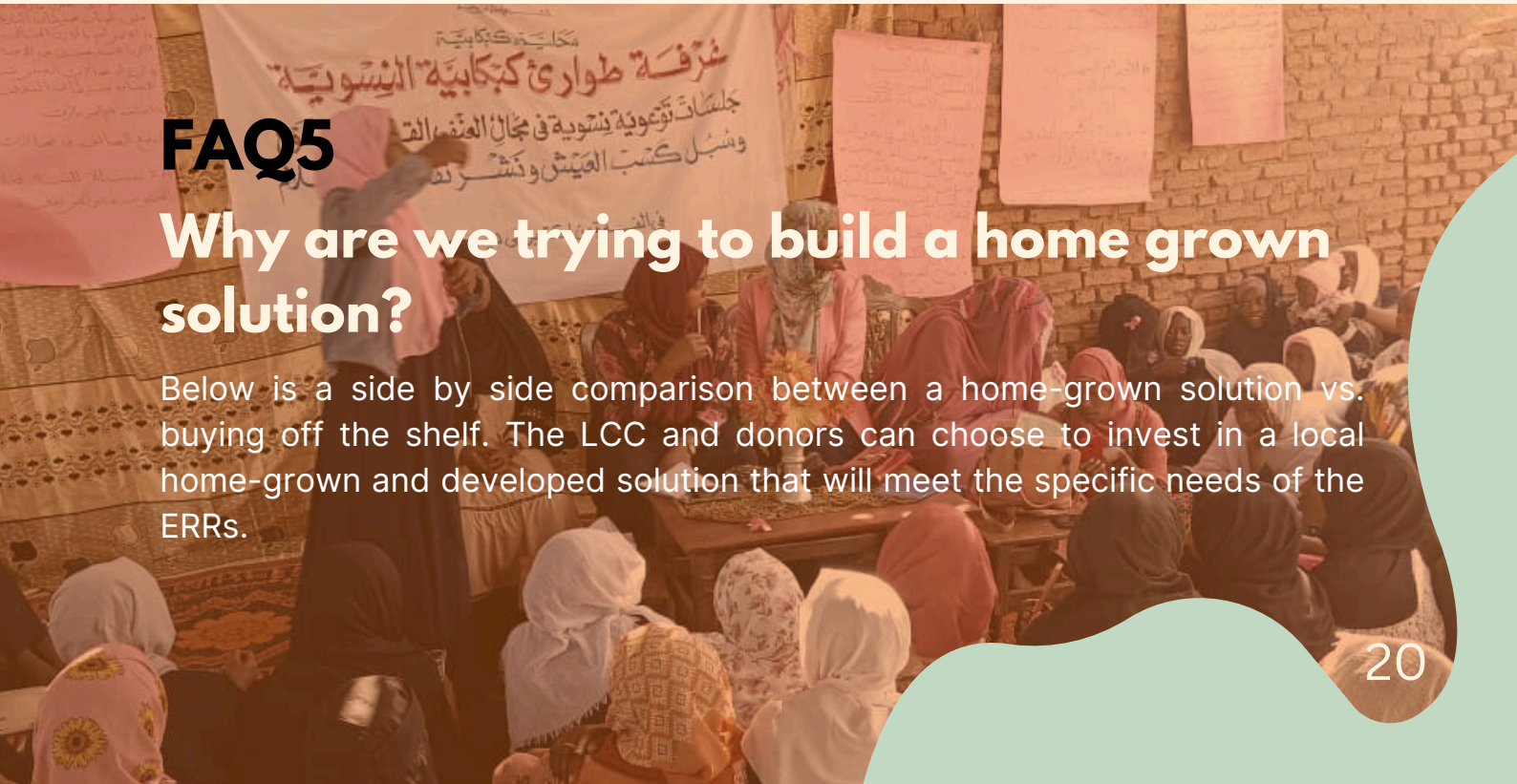
In line with the Long Term Vision, the ERR Bot and Database will be locally hosted and Open Source. Our goal is to define and align a governance structure together with the LCC in February.

Locally hosted solution

ensures that any tech that is used to sustain the community is controlled by the community. This model ensures that the solution is purpose-built for local context and that any data collected by volunteers is used and managed democratically by the LCC for the sole benefit of supporting Sudan ERRs.

Open Source solution

ensures that any solution is inclusive and can be further improved upon by anybody in the community. Open Source also ensures that any decision today is a two-way door. It gives the LCC and ERR flexibility when choosing to integrate with external 3P products and minimizes potential vendor lock-in.



FAQ5

Why are we trying to build a home grown solution?

Below is a side by side comparison between a home-grown solution vs. buying off the shelf. The LCC and donors can choose to invest in a local home-grown and developed solution that will meet the specific needs of the ERRs.

Features	3rd Party System	Home Grown System
System Cost ($60M)	2% or $1.2M	2% or $1.2M
Who is the system built for?	International NGOs	Sudan ERRs
Developed locally?	No	Yes
Data locally hosted?	No	Yes
Open Source?	No	Yes
Connect with APIs	Potential	Yes
F-System Inter-operable?	Partially	Yes
F1 - Project Planning	No	Yes
F2 - Project Selection & Voting	No	Yes
F3 - Contracts & Due Diligence	Yes	Yes
F4 - Financial Reporting	Yes	Yes
F5 - Narrative Reporting	Partial	Yes
Knowledge Repository	Yes	Yes
Natural Language Processing	No	Yes
Works Offline	No	Yes
Grant Distribution	Yes	Yes

FAQ6

How are you safeguarding your solution?

Below is a summary of mechanisms & guardrails to be implemented alongside the solution to ensure the solution is participatory, inclusive, secure and does-no-harm.

Training

App operating procedures and guides to be developed with the solution. The documentation will be shared in the app and training sessions will be organized with the volunteers with support from LCC.

Participatory & Inclusivity

The platform will exist in the context of an inclusive and participatory approach.

Any technology introduced should either help drive more participation or at very least not harm participation. Operating procedures and app prompts/notifications to be developed to ensure the app does not replace human group interactions, promotes participation. Information that is shared should reflect reality on the ground and not only the reality of a few expert users.

Security and do-no-harm

- Implement roles-based access based on mobile numbers, verification keys, and PIN codes.
- Implement features to delete information from local devices after information is shared.
- ERR volunteer inputs to be encrypted and truncated (e.g., ERR location to upload into one database and ERR project results into another database, only linked together by unique IDs known only to admins)
- Implement security audits, rotations on chatbot and database access.

FAQ7

What are some of the AI solutions we are looking to implement?

Meeting volunteers where they are

Using AI to help capture natural language and unstructured data from volunteers on the ground to tell their stories effectively. Our goal is to build a multilingual model that understands and structures written forms, voice and video messages.

Sharing impact with communities and donors

Using AI to tell effective stories on how interventions are being implemented and what support is needed from donors.

Reconstruct the narrative around effective response and conflict

Using AI to learn how ERRs can better support and allocate resources based on a repository of collective knowledge they are building.

Anticipatory action

Using AI to integrate with external indicators (e.g. conflict, weather) and funds to allocate resources to groups before a crisis occurs.

FAQ8

What is Web3 and how can it help the Sudan ERRs?

Web3 technology leverages decentralised blockchain systems to create transparent, tamper-proof, and automated processes between entities. Two elements of Web3 tech in particular can help build tech that matches the ERRs decentralised approach.

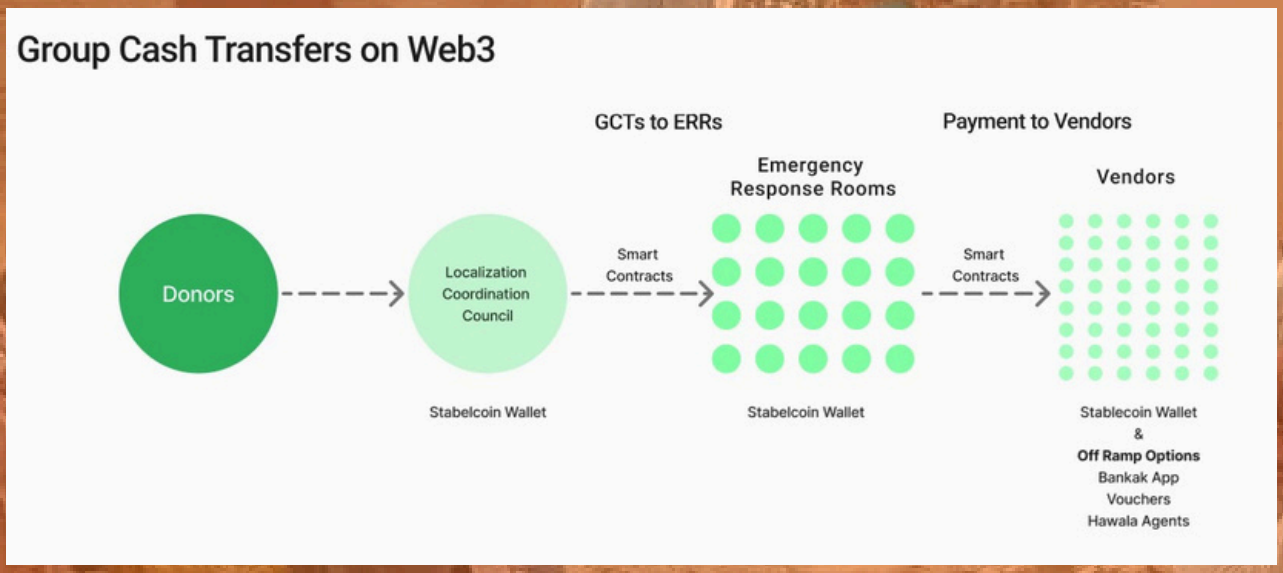
Smart Contracts

Digital agreements stored on a blockchain that automatically execute actions when predefined conditions are met between entities (LCC, ERRs, Vendors). These contracts help ensure transparency, efficiency, and tamper-proof transactions.

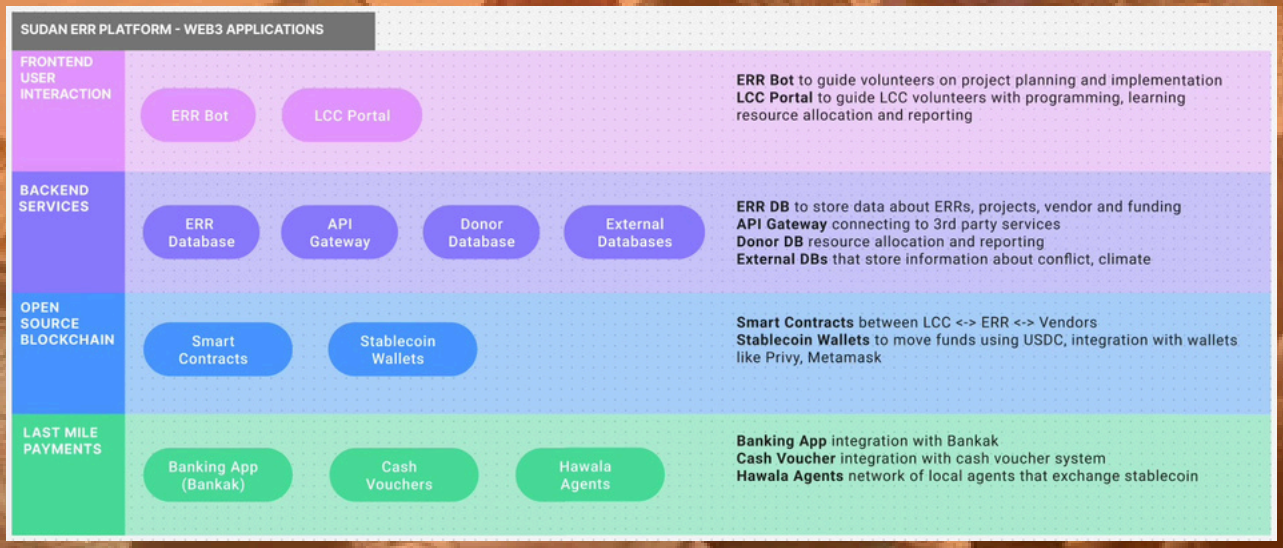
Stablecoin Wallets

Provide a fast, cost-effective, and stable method for distributing funds. Using wallets, recipients can securely receive and off-ramp funds to local currencies, bypassing traditional banking delays.

Below is a visual representation of how Smart Contracts and Stablecoin wallets could be integrated into the Group Cash Transfer process.



Below are two additional layers we would build to integrate Web3 into the grant distribution process.



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