



HABOBA'S HOUSE

IMPACT STATEMENT

We rebuild, so life can begin again

Repairing the homes, schools and small businesses that let families and communities begin again.

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WHO WE ARE

An initiative repairing Sudan's war-damaged buildings

Haboba's House repairs buildings damaged by the conflict in Sudan, homes, schools and small businesses.

We work in the gap between emergency relief and long-term recovery. Emergency aid keeps people alive, and state-led reconstruction is years away for most communities. Between those two things sits the scale at which people actually live: one house, one classroom, one shop. That is where we work.

The work is carried out by a team of Sudanese coordinators, builders and tradespeople who survey each building, price the work, source materials locally and deliver the repairs. Sudanese hands, rebuilding Sudanese communities.

Rebuilding does not have to wait for the conflict to end. It can start now.

OUR WORK SO FAR

Completed projects to date

14	5	4	5
HOMES MADE SAFER	SCHOOLS RESTORED	BUSINESSES REOPENED	SUDANESE TOWNS

Last updated SEP 2026. These are live figures and rise as projects complete.

A home repair typically takes around three days on-site. Community buildings take one to two weeks, and larger projects are delivered in phases as funding allows. The limit on our work is funding rather than capacity.

Four steps, on every project we take on

01 — Assess: Every request is evaluated individually, with priority given to the most vulnerable individuals facing the most challenging conditions.

02 — Verify: Trusted local coordinators confirm each project through a structured assessment on the ground.

03 — Rebuild: Funds go to local Sudanese builders, who procure materials, carry out the repairs and manage the project. Money and skills stay inside Sudan, and nothing is distributed as cash.

04 — Return: The building is restored and returned to the people and community it belongs to.

Scope and budget are agreed in writing before any funds are released, and every project is documented photographically from first survey through to completion.

Why repairing a home matters more than rehousing

War damage is often not collapse. Buildings are left standing and no longer work: ceilings stripped out, wiring burnt, boundary walls down, doors that no longer lock. A family can own a house and still be unable to live in it.

The conventional response is to move people out and shelter them temporarily. But temporary shelter is expensive, it rarely stays temporary, and it separates a family from everything that made a place theirs: their neighbours, their possessions, their street, their children's school. Repair does the opposite. It puts a family back into the building they already own, near the people they already know.

Our repairs are deliberately limited to what makes a house safe and habitable:

- Roof repairs, and structural and boundary walls
- Doors, windows, locks and security
- Ceilings and basic electrical repairs
- Water and sanitation where it affects safety

We do not renovate. Decoration, finishes, furnishings and improvements that are not needed for safety are excluded, and we say so plainly to every family before work begins. Home projects are subject to a maximum funding cap, so that support is spread fairly and as many families as possible are helped.

The measure of success is simple. A family sleeps in their own home, behind a door that locks, under a roof that holds.

How one building serves hundreds

A repaired house changes life for one family. A repaired school changes it for several hundred children at once, and for every parent who can then go back to work.

Community buildings are where ordinary life resumes. Without a functioning school, children lose years of education that are extremely difficult to recover, and families who might otherwise return have no reason to. A neighbourhood where the houses are repaired but nothing else has reopened is not really a neighbourhood yet.

Scope is tailored to what the building has to do, and may include:

- Structural repairs and classroom reinstatement
- Ceilings, electrics, water and sanitation
- Accessibility, doors and windows

These projects are selected on community impact, urgency and the number of people who benefit. There is no fixed funding cap; budgets are set by scope and expected impact, and larger buildings are delivered in phases as funding allows so that work can start before the full amount is raised.

This is also where the money reaches furthest. The cost of repairing a single classroom, divided across the students who use it, is very small indeed.

Why livelihoods end the need for aid

A family living in a repaired home with no income is still dependent. A family with a working shop is not.

Small businesses are how most people in these communities earn. When a shop is destroyed, the loss is not only the building, it is the household's income, the goods the street relied on, and the wages of anyone who worked there. Reopening one restores all of it at once, and it keeps working long after the repair is finished.

Repairs cover the essential works needed to trade again:

- Shop doors, shutters and security
- Roof and wall repairs
- Electrics and other essential services

Projects are chosen on their ability to restore a household's livelihood, on community need, and on whether reopening provides immediate and sustainable income. Like home repairs, they are subject to a maximum funding cap and focused strictly on what is needed to reopen.

The goal was never dependence. It was always independence.

There is one further effect that runs through all three kinds of project. Every repair is carried out by Sudanese tradespeople who are paid for their work, using materials bought inside Sudan. Labour is a substantial share of every budget. So, a donation does not simply repair a building, it puts wages into the same community, supports local suppliers, and circulates money where it is most needed.

Costs, controls and what we do not spend

Nobody at Haboba's House takes a salary. There is no office.

The only cost deducted from a UK donation is the donation platform and card processing fee, approximately 4.75% combined. Donations made in other currencies carry a small additional currency conversion cost.

Financial controls

- ✓ Scope and budget agreed in writing before any funds are released
- ✓ Funds transferred in stages against documented progress, never as a lump sum
- ✓ Receipts retained and transfers tracked against each project
- ✓ Maximum funding caps on home and business projects, so support is spread fairly
- ✓ Photographic and video documentation from first survey through to completion
- ✓ Nothing distributed as cash, funds are spent on materials and labour

What we will and will not claim

Recovery is not instant and it is not tidy. Costs move, access closes, and work sometimes stalls when funding we expected does not arrive. We would rather supporters saw the unfinished projects alongside the completed ones.

We also try to be careful about what we count. We publish the number of buildings we have completed, because we can evidence it. We do not publish exact numbers of people reached, because we cannot, however this is data we are working to collect.

And we rebuild during an active conflict. Although we take careful measures to ensure our repairs are permanent, we cannot guarantee that a building we have repaired will not be damaged again, and we do not pretend otherwise to supporters or to the families we work with.

GOVERNANCE

Who is accountable

Haboba's House was founded in April 2025 by Sarah Abuzeid, a former architect who previously worked in UK practice on residential and modular housing. It is governed by three trustees, including the founder.

We are currently completing registration as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission for England and Wales. Until that is finalised, we describe ourselves as an initiative rather than a charity, and we do not yet publish annual accounts. We will publish them once we are able to.

WHAT COMES NEXT

Priorities for the year ahead

There is a waiting list of surveyed, costed projects. The constraint on our work is funding, not capacity.

- Completing part-funded community building projects
- Continuing home repairs in the towns where we already work
- Restoring further small businesses so households can earn again
- Building regular monthly giving, so work can be committed to before funds are raised



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