



**SHF** Somalia  
Humanitarian  
Fund

# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



SUPPORTING LIFE-SAVING, COORDINATED AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

September 2017

# SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND 2016

people reached\*

1.3M

allocations

\$29M

# of projects

107

# of partners

38

\* The estimate excludes double counting and includes 450,000 beneficiaries reached with project activities from 2015 allocations (whose implementation stretched into 2016) and about 900,000 people (the highest total cluster target) from project activities funded in 2016. See PART II, 2016 Achievements.

*In 2016, the SHF was supported by the following donors:*



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



**Irish Aid**  
Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland



**Government of Sweden**



**UKaid**  
from the British people



**Government of the Netherlands**



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**



Cover photo: IOM/Muse

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# FOREWORD

by the Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

I am pleased to share with you the 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Annual Report. The document reviews SHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Somalis in 2016. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and a brief overview of results by cluster.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the Fund's donors for their long-standing partnership and support. Their strong commitment continues to empower me to coordinate with our partners so we can jointly deliver and respond to the highest priority needs on the ground. In 2016, their contributions exceeded \$26.1 million, adding to the Fund's carryover from 2015. Our collective thanks go to the governments of Australia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, for their generous support and advocacy to sustain life-saving response through the SHF.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of SHF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies, funds and programmes – and cluster support staff for their dedication and tireless response in Somalia. The SHF funds enabled them to respond to the drought in Somaliland and Puntland and AWD/cholera early

in 2016; to help internally displaced people in Kismayo, Baidoa and Mogadishu; and to kick-start the ongoing famine prevention response that has continued in 2017. Furthermore, the individual SHF reserve allocations were a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments, when other funds were scarce or unavailable.

The added value and comparative advantages of the SHF continued to be demonstrated in 2016, as the Fund supported response to numerous emergencies differing in scale, nature and location. Combining flexibility and strategic focus with its robust accountability system, the SHF supported collective prioritization, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response.

As parts of Somalia continue to face prolonged drought conditions and conflict, we continue demonstrating the Fund's added value in 2017 by placing additional emphasis on direct implementation and integration of response. Today, the SHF remains one of the smartest choices to support humanitarian response in Somalia, not least because of its support for local partners and its unique placement within the humanitarian coordination structure.

“...SHF remains one of the smartest choices to support timely and effective humanitarian response in Somalia...”



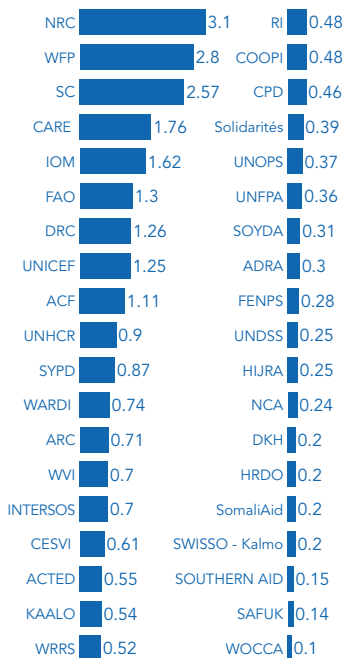
**Peter de Clercq**  
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia  
September 2017

# SHF IN 2016 AT A GLANCE

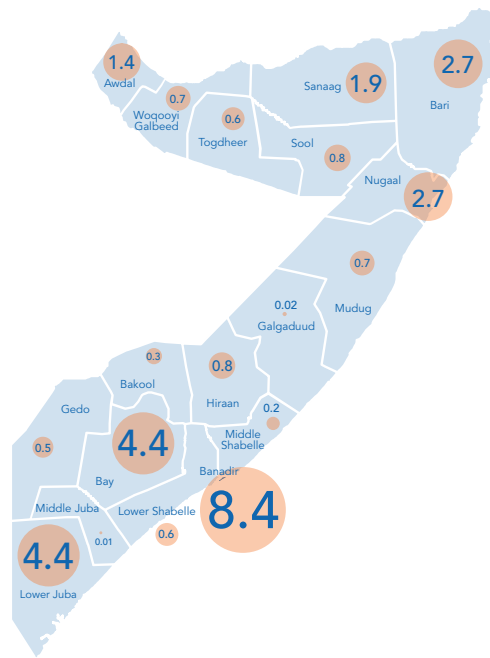
## KEY 2016 FACTS AND FIGURES



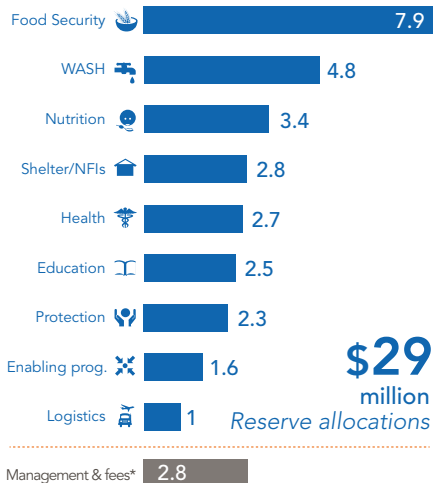
## RECIPIENTS\* (US\$ million)



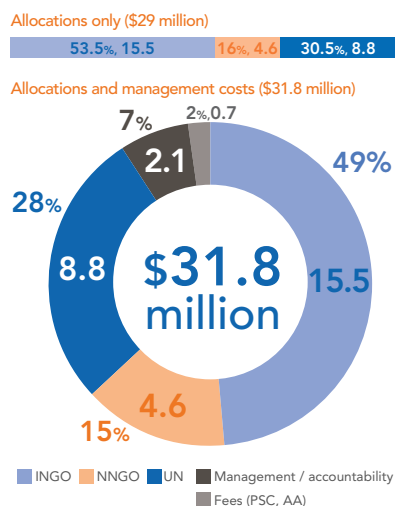
## ALLOCATIONS BY REGION (US\$ million)



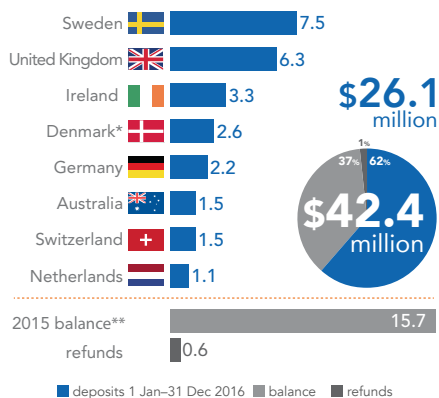
## FUNDING BY CLUSTER (US\$ million)



## UTILIZATION OF FUNDS (US\$ million)



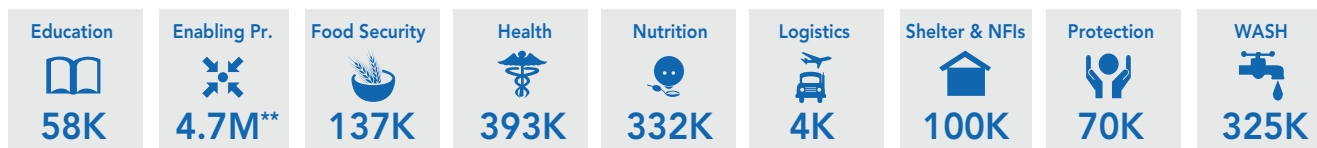
## AVAILABLE FUNDING (US\$ million)



\* OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Financing Unit (budget), capacity assessments (2016/2017), audits (budget), UN Secretariat programme support costs, Administrative Agent (MPTF)

\* Excludes \$4.2 million additional 2016 Danish contribution, deposited on 4 January 2017.  
\*\* December 2015 deposits & carry-over: Australia, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (2016)

## AFFECTED PEOPLE TARGETED WITH SHF FUNDS\*



\* Planning figures. \*\* Number of affected people in need of assistance in Somalia (December 2016)

*A beneficiary of the SHF-funded WASH project awaits to collect water from a water trucking point. Implemented by national partner Center for Peace and Democracy (CPD). Photo: CPD*



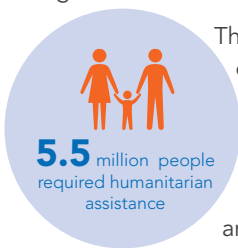
# HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

## Humanitarian situation in 2016

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remained fragile with spikes in food insecurity, a surging AWD/cholera outbreak and internal displacements throughout 2016. The key drivers of humanitarian needs were the underlying vulnerability due to protracted crisis, limited access to basic services, conflict, insecurity and climatic shocks.

## Prolonged drought conditions

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased from 3.9 million reported in February 2016, to 5.5 million people by the end of 2016, representing close to half of the country's population. This was attributed to prolonged drought conditions in most parts of Somalia.



The levels of acute malnutrition increased during the year. The number of acutely malnourished children under the age of five increased to 363,000, including 71,000 children who were severely malnourished, from 304,700 acutely and 58,300 severely malnourished children in February 2016.

## Disease outbreaks

Life-threatening diseases such as AWD/cholera and measles continued to affect thousands due to the lack of safe water, limited access to health facilities, poor hygiene and sanitation services. This resulted in multiple disease outbreaks across Somalia. About 14,165 AWD/cholera cases and 497 deaths were reported in 2016. Of the cases reported, 47.7 per cent were females, while 57.9 per cent were children under age of five.

## Internal displacements

Drought conditions contributed to displacement and family separation in 2016. About 300,000 people were displaced due to persistent drought conditions by the end of 2016,

adding to the 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) already displaced due to protracted crisis.

The IDPs, notably women, children, minorities, child- and female-headed households continued to live in crowded settlements, exposed to protection risks, such as forced evictions, discrimination based on status, child rights violations and child labor, family separation and gender-based violence (GBV).

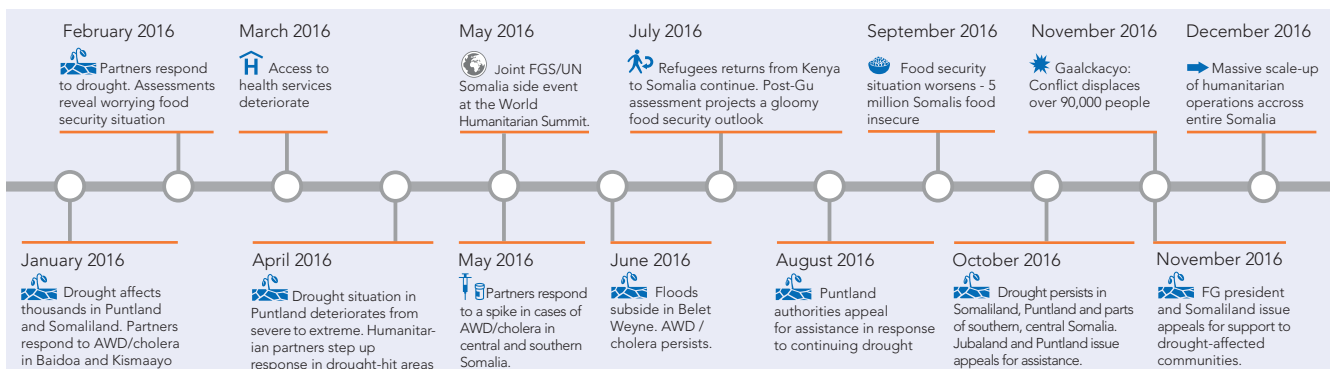
This came on top of limited access to protective shelter, safe water and sanitation facilities as well as other basic needs. Safety and security of children and women continued to be of particular concern, with elevated risks of family separation, rape and other types of gender-based violence and prevalence of child-headed households due to drought-related displacement.

## Security and access constraints

The humanitarian crisis was further compounded by the insecure operating environment. A combination of access-related constraints continued to impede the ability of humanitarian partners to reach people in need in a timely manner.

Staff safety and security remained a major concern that severely interrupted humanitarian operations, particularly in areas in southern and central Somalia. More than 165 violent incidents resulted in deaths of 14 humanitarian staff, injury of 16, arrests and detention of 25, abduction of three and physical assault of five humanitarian personnel. This was an 18 per cent increase in the overall number of incidents compared to 2015. Roadblocks and checkpoints manned by armed actors in southern and central Somalia continued to severely hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## 2016 EVENTS TIMELINE



# HOW DOES THE SHF WORK?

## SHF basics

The SHF is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) established in 2010 to support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in Somalia.

The SHF is a crucial tool to enable timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response in Somalia. It is distinguished by its focus, flexibility, the ability to boost response through targeted allocations and its contribution to strengthening humanitarian coordination and enabling leadership in Somalia.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Somalia oversees the Fund and decides on the SHF funding allocations. The HC is supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, the SHF Advisory Board and the Somalia cluster coordination structure – cluster coordinators and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

## What does the SHF fund?

The SHF funds activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); and funds interventions in support of immediate response to the sudden onset crises or at the time of rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

## Who can receive SHF funding?

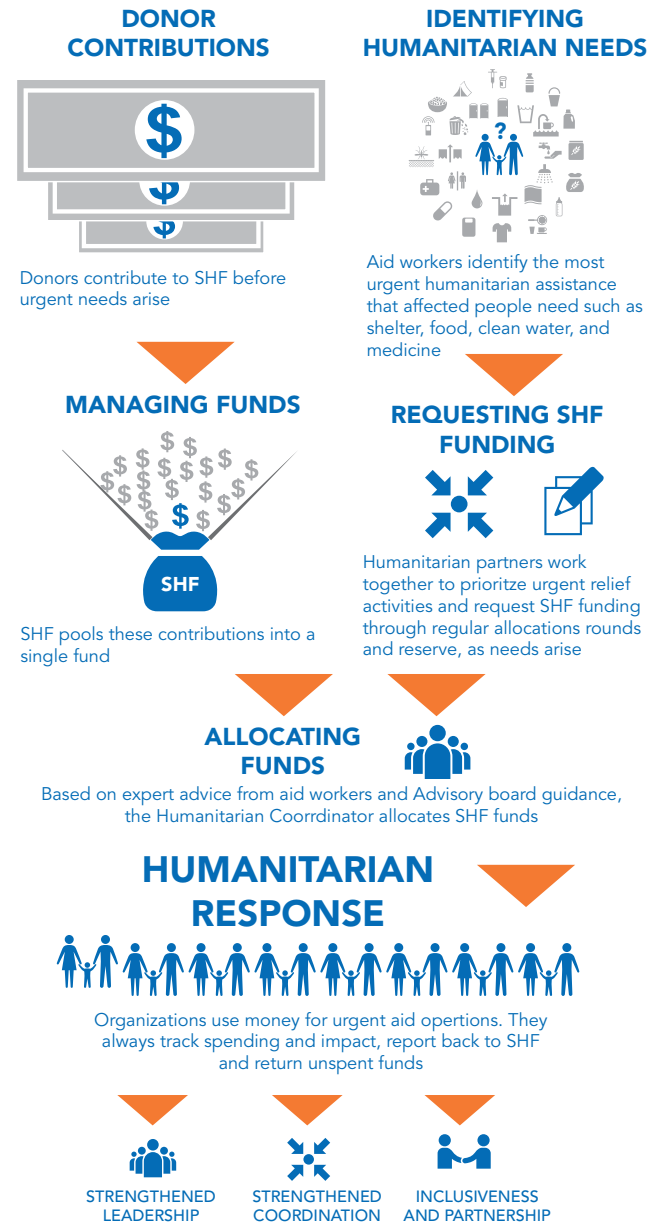
The Fund channels funding to eligible national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operational in Somalia, and Red Cross Red Crescent movement organizations.

SHF funds are channeled through partners that are best-placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategy and humanitarian principles in a timely, and effective manner.

To be eligible to receive SHF funding, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have in place the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities in Somalia.

## Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The HC, in consultation with the SHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ICCG, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Cluster coordinators work with



their regional counterparts and cluster partners to define the SHF cluster-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

## How are projects selected for funding?

The SHF has two allocation modalities:

- **Standard Allocation:** Funds are usually allocated early in the year for projects included in the Somalia HRP, based on the strategy that identifies the highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data and needs analysis. The strategy is developed by the ICCG, approved by

the HC and endorsed by the SHF Advisory Board. It forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within clusters through Cluster Review Committees (CRC) and then recommended to the SHF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the HC.

- **SHF Reserve:** Reserve funds are primarily intended for rapid and flexible allocations of funds in the event of unforeseen emergencies or to address identified gaps. These funds can be allocated through individual reserve allocations or broader allocation rounds, and are usually slightly faster and more geographically focused. They must be cleared by individual cluster coordinators before undergoing technical review and endorsement and approval by the SHF Advisory Board and the HC.

### Who provides the funding?

The SHF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2010, the Fund has received more than \$400 million in contributions.

### How is the efficient and accountable use of the SHF funds ensured?

Through pooling and mitigating the multi-layered risks of humanitarian operations in Somalia, the SHF has maintained its comparative advantage as an attractive tool that enables donors to channel funds regardless of the nature, location or mode of delivery of response.

The SHF risk management approach is outlined in its Accountability Framework, which aims to increase accountability and mitigate risks. It comprises four elements:

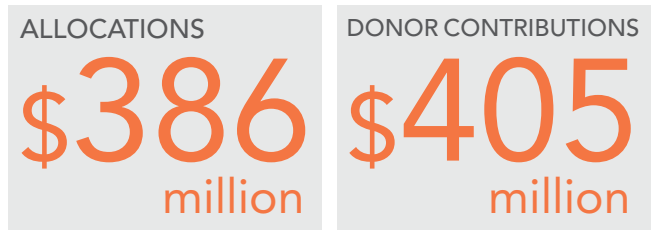
- Partner Capacity Assessment
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Financial controls and audits.

The dynamic nature of the Framework ensures that it is continuously updated with the most recent partner performance information, which complements other components to reflect the overall capacity and risks associated with individual SHF partners.

Operationally, the Framework follows and complements the SHF allocation process from the prioritization areas and clusters, the selection of projects and partners, to the implementation of the project at the field level, including its subsequent reporting, audit and monitoring.

The practical assurance modalities applicable for each individual project are thus determined through the minimum Operational Modalities – parameters that define the amount and the frequency of financial tranches received by the implementing partner, monitoring frequency and modality, and financial controls that need to be applied.

## Somalia Humanitarian Fund 2011–2017



As of 20 September 2017. Discrepancy is due to the ongoing allocations, audits and fees.

### Who manages the SHF?

The HC is responsible for the overall management of the SHF and is accountable for the use of funds. The SHF Advisory Board, chaired by the HC and comprising four UN agencies, four NGOs (with one national NGO), and four donor representatives advises on the use of funds and the governance of the SHF (for 2016 composition see page 32).

The SHF is managed by OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU), which manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the HC. OCHA contracts and disburses SHF funds to the non-governmental implementing partners.

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office serves as the Fund's 'Administrative Agent' and receives, administers and manages contributions from donors, and disburses funds to OCHA and UN agencies, funds and programmes.

### What rules govern the SHF?

The SHF is guided by the global Country-Based Pooled Fund Guidelines, which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized SHF Operational Manual.

The Policy Instruction sets out the principles, objectives, governance and management arrangements for CBPFs, while the Operational Handbook provides technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of CBPFs. The funds contracted to partners are further subject to the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR).

The SHF Operational Manual and its annexes provide technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of the Fund.

The latest version of the SHF Operational Manual was issued in May 2017. The manual and its annexes are available for download at [www.unocha.org/country/somalia/shf/governance](http://www.unocha.org/country/somalia/shf/governance).

### Need more information?

**SHF website** [www.unocha.org/country/somalia/shf](http://www.unocha.org/country/somalia/shf)

**SHF GMS login** [chfsomalia.unocha.org](http://chfsomalia.unocha.org)

**CBPF business intelligence** [gms.unocha.org/bi](http://gms.unocha.org/bi)

**MPTF SHF website** [mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HSO10](http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HSO10)

# DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors continued to demonstrate trust and support for the Somalia SHF, depositing \$26.1 million between January and December 2016, on top of \$15.7 million carried over from 2015 and \$0.6 million in refunds. The generous funding allowed SHF to support humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in Somalia.

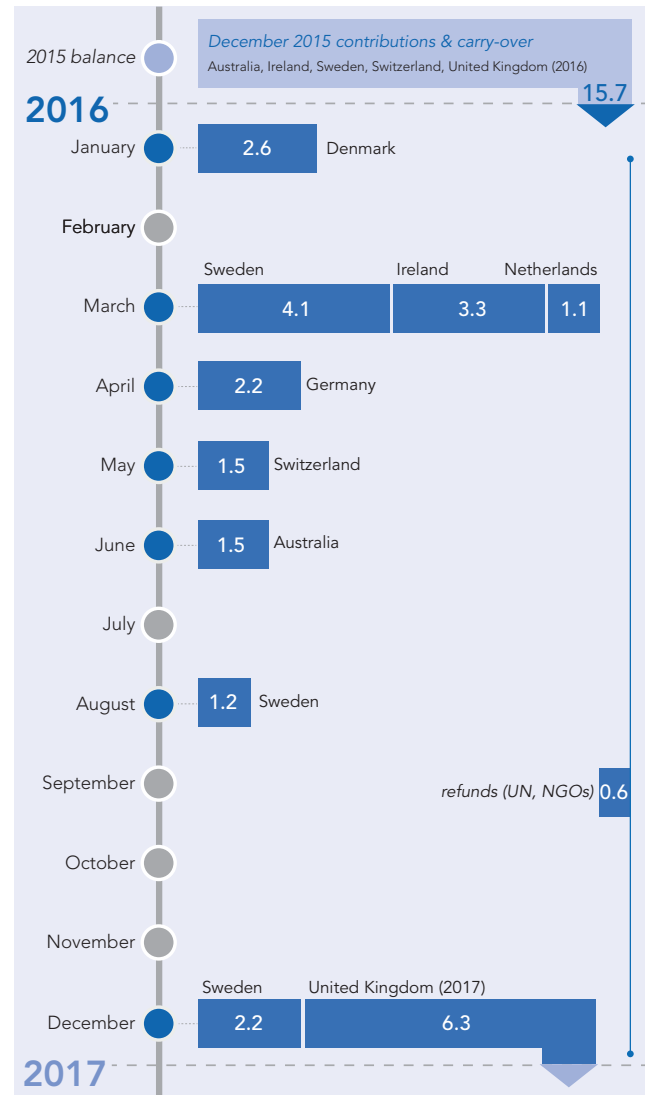
Donors' commitments and contributions in December 2015 and early 2016 enabled the Fund to allocate resources strategically and early in the year, in alignment with the 2016 Somalia HRP objectives.

Some 43 per cent (\$11.1 million) of funds deposited in 2016 were made available by the end of first quarter; and 63 per cent of all 2016 deposits (\$16.3 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year. This came on top of end-of-2015 deposits, which was a mix of the remaining 2015 funding by some donors and early 2016 contributions by others (United Kingdom). Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they give stakeholders enough time to prioritize funds strategically and in complementarity with other available funding. End-of-year 2016 contributions and commitments (United Kingdom, Denmark) were critical for early 2017 response.

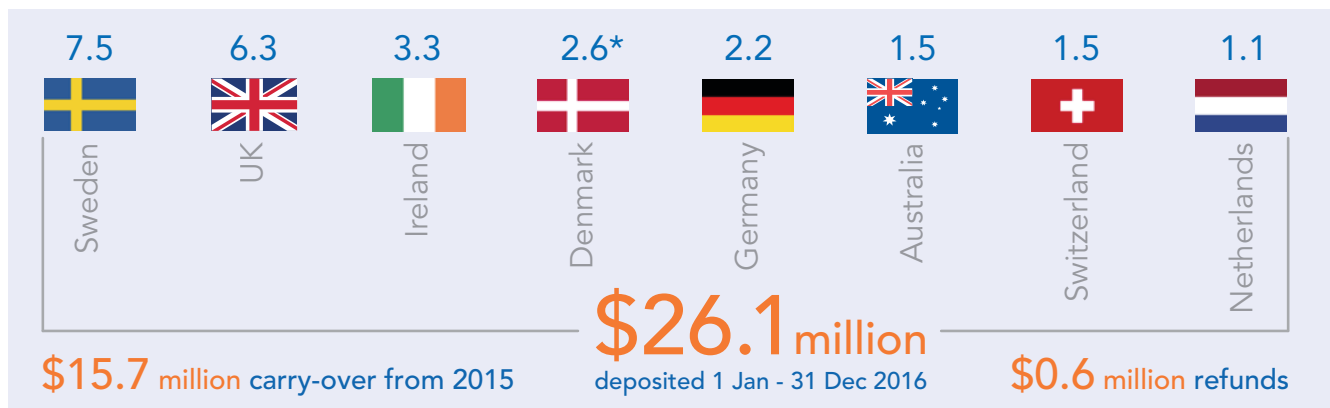
While the SHF remained pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in Somalia, the overall contributions to the Fund declined between 2014 and 2016 – from \$55.4 million in 2014 to \$36 million in 2015 and \$26.1 million in 2016. By the end of 2016, the SHF accounted for approximately 6 per cent of the total Somalia HRP funding.

Donor funding to the SHF and its subsequent allocations complemented other sources of funding, in particular \$12.9 million received for Somalia response in 2016 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The two funds jointly supported the scaling up of humanitarian response to the worsening drought conditions in Puntland and Somaliland, and response to AWD/cholera in southern and central Somalia.

2016 contributions by month of deposit (US\$ million)



2016 FUNDING AVAILABILITY (DEPOSITS 1 JAN-31 DEC 2016, CARRY-OVER, REFUNDS) (US\$ million)



\* Excludes \$4.2 million additional 2016 Danish contribution, deposited on 4 January 2017.

# ALLOCATIONS OVERVIEW

## Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

In 2016, the SHF continued to be a crucial tool for timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response to the numerous emergencies, addressing the most urgent needs of IDPs, drought-affected and other vulnerable people in Somalia under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Combining flexibility and strategic focus as its comparative advantage, the Fund has ensured the timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and strengthened humanitarian coordination.

Throughout 2016, SHF funds were allocated through Reserve allocation modality, with strategic prioritization adjusted to meet the emerging needs and availability of funding.

Correspondingly, four Reserve allocation rounds were conducted, striking a balance between a more modest size of allocation rounds and their strategic focus.

This was complemented by the agile response capacity through individual reserve allocations, acting as a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments.

## Alignment with the Somalia HRP

The Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provided a baseline for allocating SHF resources throughout 2016 in the evolving humanitarian context. Specifically, the Fund supported two HRP strategic objectives:

- Strategic Objective 1: Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable; and
- Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups and catalyze durable solutions.

## Empowering coordination

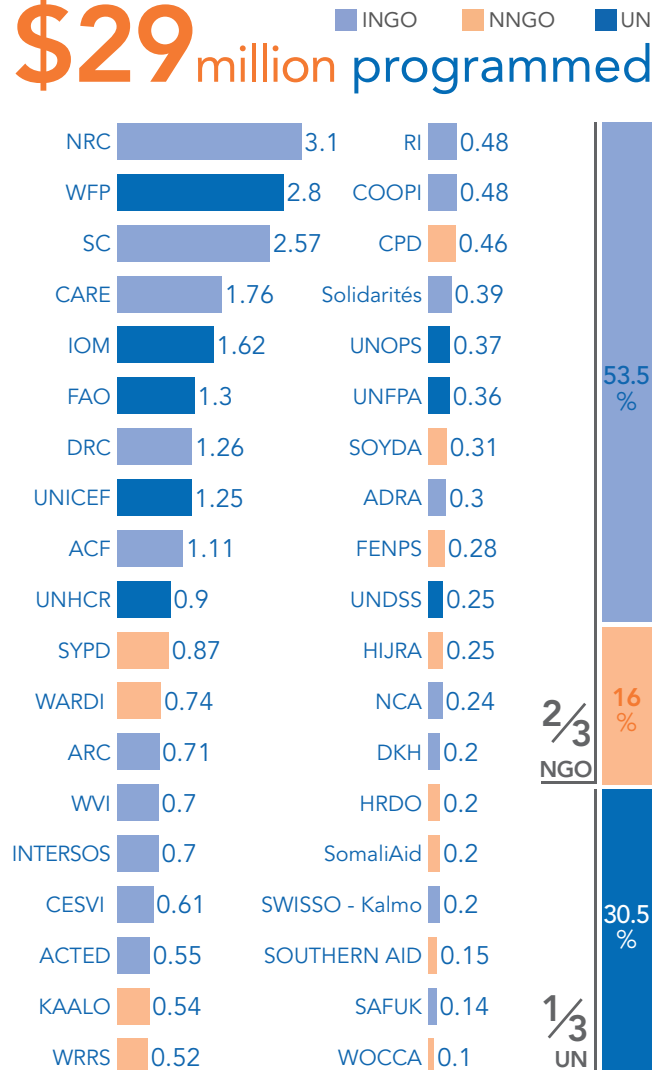
The SHF continued to be among the most inclusive and transparent funding mechanisms in the Somalia humanitarian landscape, promoting collective response and partnership diversification through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in its decision-making processes.

Most notably, cluster coordinators remained at the center of allocation decision-making with the support of their regional and Government counterparts. The collective engagement and leadership of the Somalia cluster system ensured they played a lead role in the development of SHF prioritization strategies presented to the HC and the SHF Advisory Board for endorsement.

Cluster coordinators not only provided technical advice and leadership in the project review and selection process,

## 2016 SHF recipients\* of funding (US\$ million)

**\$29 million** programmed



\* See SHF website / page 34 for acronyms

but also continued to serve as the main focal points for the identification of critical needs and gaps in response.

## Diverse set of partners

SHF allocations strengthened partnerships in humanitarian response by allocating funds to local and international humanitarian organizations.

The Fund leveraged distinct comparative advantages of its partners, promoting diversity, reach and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

More than \$20 million or almost 69 per cent of programmed funds was channeled through non-governmental partners –

\$15.5 million or almost 54 per cent to international and \$4.6 million or 16 per cent to national NGOs. This demonstrates the distinct strategic focus of the Fund as an enabler and supporter of partners focusing on direct delivery of services on the ground.

United Nations agencies, funds and programmes received \$8.8 million or slightly more than 30 per cent of funds programmed by the SHF.

### Early support for drought response in Puntland and Somaliland

At the beginning of 2016 when the situation was deteriorating in Puntland and Somaliland regions due to drought, the SHF was instrumental in kick-starting life-saving response.

The Fund's allocation of \$6.5 million was among the first sources of funding for response to assist people affected by severe drought conditions in northern Somalia.

This allocation, complemented by \$11 million in CERF Rapid Response funding, was set aside for programming and needs as captured in the "Drought and El Niño Call for Aid", which prioritized the worst drought-affected areas, including Awdal, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool and Woqooyi Galbeed regions.

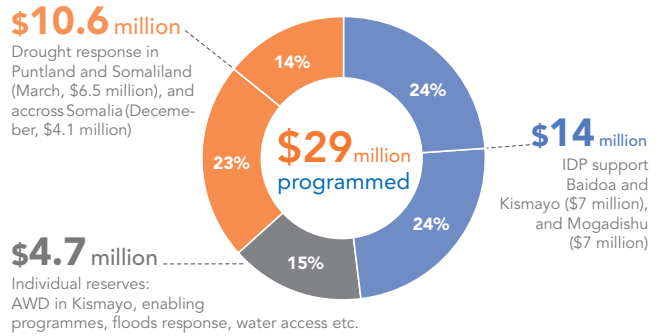
Some 31 projects to implement food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and WASH interventions were funded through this allocation round.

### Supporting IDPs in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu

The SHF provided critical funding to boost timely implementation of humanitarian activities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu in response to the influx of people displaced by inter-clan conflicts, forced evictions, seasonal flooding and worsening drought conditions in most parts of southern and central Somalia.

The critical \$7 million funding injection for Baidoa and Kismayo came at a time when life-saving clusters had received less than a quarter of their financial requirements (as part of the 2016 Somalia HRP) and helped to ease congestion in

### 2016 allocations by strategic focus (US\$ million)



overcrowded IDP settlements. The Fund supported access to basic services for 58,000 most vulnerable IDPs in Baidoa (31,000) and Kismayo (26,000).

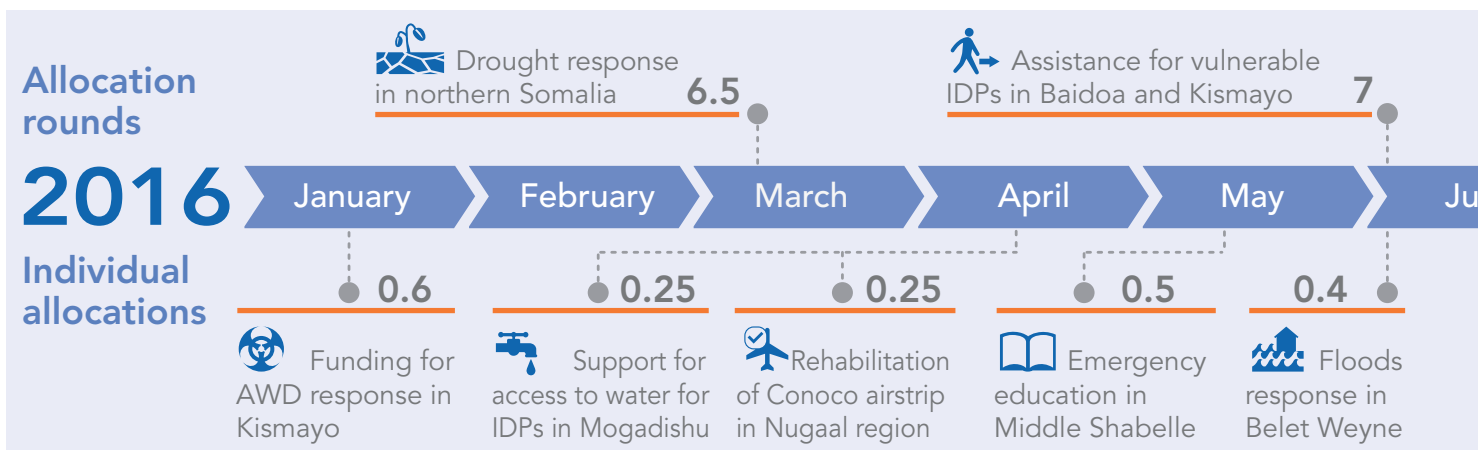
In addition, SHF allocations supported life-saving humanitarian response for some 75,000 IDPs, majority of whom were evicted from Mogadishu in 2015. Some \$7 million helped address immediate humanitarian needs, provided livelihood inputs and catalyzed sustainable solutions for IDPs in Daynille and Dharkenley areas.

### Responding to worsening drought conditions at the end of 2016

As drought conditions deepened in the north and spread to other areas across the country due to another failed rainy season at the end of 2016, a massive scale up of humanitarian response to prevent famine was initiated. In December, the food security and nutrition situation was deteriorating fast in Puntland and Somaliland and new waves of drought related displacements were starting to put additional strain on the ongoing operations.

The SHF again provided early funding for response with \$4.1 million for individual reserve allocations, which were later complemented by the 2017 Standard Allocation and Reserve funding, and other bilateral and multilateral resources. The allocations supported the implementation of food security, health and WASH activities across the country, but also the immediate replenishment of core pipeline nutrition supplies.

### 2016 SHF ALLOCATIONS TIMELINE (in US\$ million)



### Individual SHF Reserve allocations – an agile response capacity

In addition to the four Reserve allocation rounds, the SHF provided an agile response capacity through individual reserve allocations. Through this targeted and carefully prioritized allocations, the Fund acted strategically as a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments.

The \$600,000 allocation for health and WASH activities early in 2016 helped the response to AWD/cholera outbreak in Kismayo, contributing significantly to the reduction of AWD/cholera-related morbidity and mortality rates. AWD/cholera presented a significant challenge with more than 14,000 cases reported from January to September 2016 (up from 5,300 registered cases in 2015). The response activities targeted 25,000 vulnerable people in Kismayo. The allocation was complemented by a \$1.9 million CERF Rapid Response grant to contain the outbreak in seven other districts.

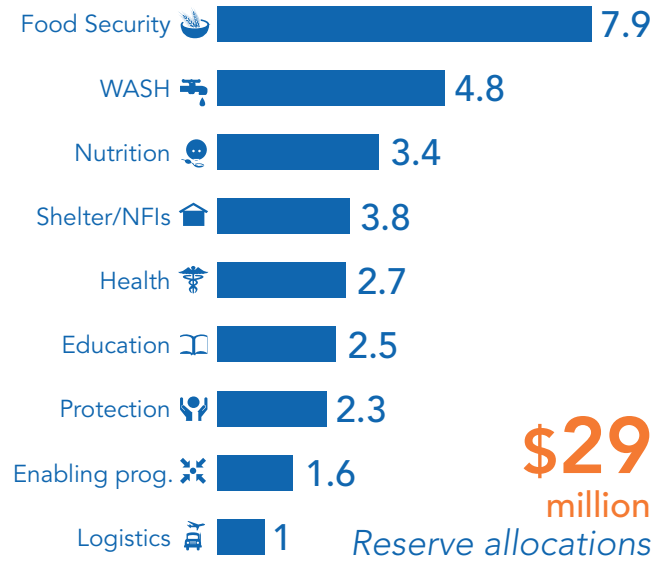
Following the displacement of more than 70,000 people by floods in Belet Weyne in June 2016, the SHF supported the timely provision of non-food items to 24,000 people. Some \$400,000 was allocated to support the operational costs and transportation of the distribution of 4,000 non-food items. As part of late-2016 drought response, the SHF allocated \$400,000 to scale up access to safe water and food for 9,400 people affected by severe drought conditions in Afmadow, an area that was particularly hard hit and required immediate life-saving response.

The Fund maintained its crucial role as an enabler of humanitarian response by supporting the common services vital for the continued response across the country.

A \$500,000 allocation for the FAO-managed Food Security, Nutrition and Analysis Unit (FSNAU) was essential to ensuring the continuity of vital services in humanitarian data collection and analysis in Somalia that serve other stakeholders in response and support informed decision-making.

To enable efficient access to some areas, the SHF allocated \$1.4 million to support the rehabilitation of the Conoco airstrip in Nugaal (\$400,000) and for the support of the

### 2016 allocations by cluster\* (US\$ million)



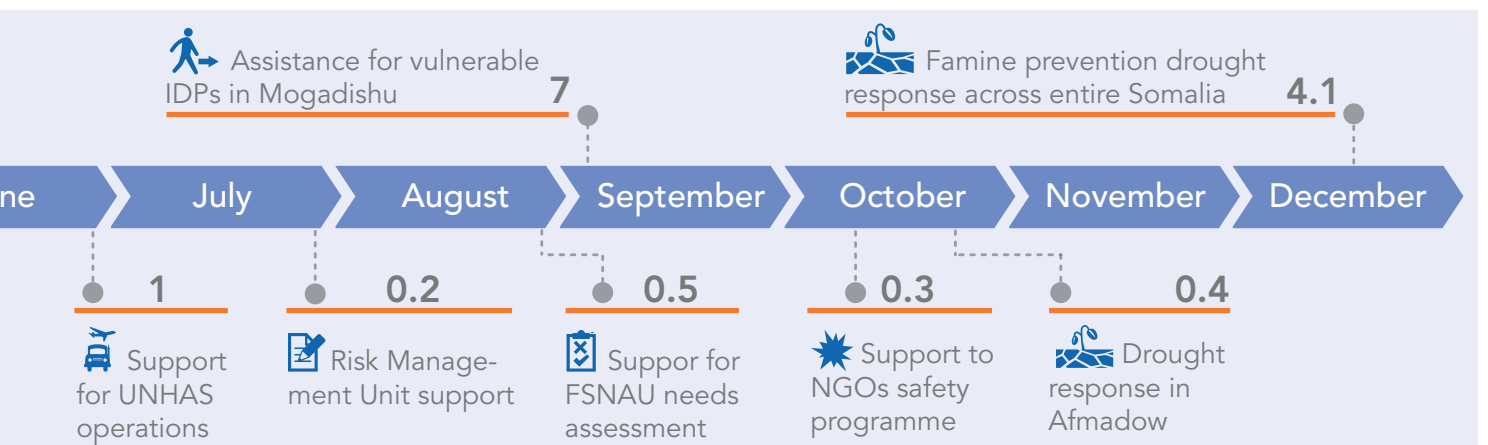
\*Excludes transfers to OCHA for the management of the SHF. See Utilization of funds, p.15

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) in Somalia (\$1 million). These allocations opened air access to areas affected by severe drought conditions, and enabled the movement of at least 3,341 humanitarian staff and delivery of more than 28 metric tons of humanitarian cargo.

### Complementarity with CERF

Throughout 2016, the SHF allocations were decided and conducted in close coordination with funding from CERF in order to ensure the complementarity of the two funding mechanisms and avoid gaps and duplication. When possible, the SHF and CERF applied joint allocation strategies and utilized their individual comparative advantages based their mandates, allocation and eligibility criteria, grants' size and feasible implementation timelines.

The two funds jointly programmed almost \$42 million in Somalia, which amounted to some 8 per cent of all HRP funding received (\$495 million) in 2016. The funding complemented other bilateral funding to Somalia operations.



# FUND PERFORMANCE

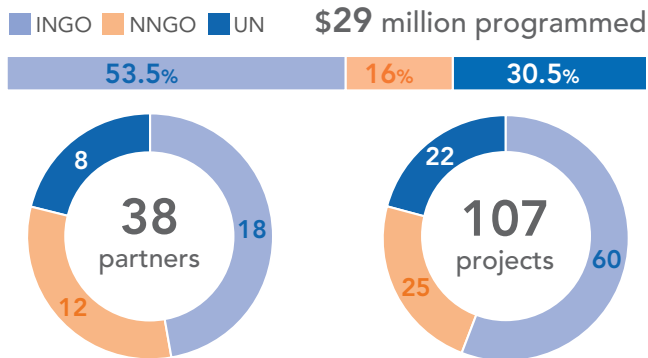
## Partner structure and allocation modalities

Cognizant of the donor funding and deposit trends, the allocation approach for 2016 was adjusted by intentionally strengthening the Fund’s Reserve, while at the same time maintaining a strategic approach through prioritizing funds into more modest size multi-cluster allocation rounds.

This resulted in strategically allocated funding through four Reserve allocation rounds (March and December drought response allocations, support for IDPs in Kismayo and Baidoa, and in Mogadishu) and 10 individual Reserve allocations, all responding to the needs identified and prioritized through the coordination system (ICCG) and endorsed by the HC and the SHF Advisory Board.

The SHF funding was channeled through 38 humanitarian partners – 18 international NGOs, 12 national NGOs and 8 UN agencies. 107 projects were funded, of which 60 were implemented by international NGOs, 25 by national NGOs and 22 by UN agencies. Compared to 2015, the SHF in 2016 decreased funding to UN partners (from 46 to 35 per cent) and increased funding for international (42 to 54 per cent) and national NGOs (12 to 16 per cent), respectively.

## 2016 partner structure (by partner type)



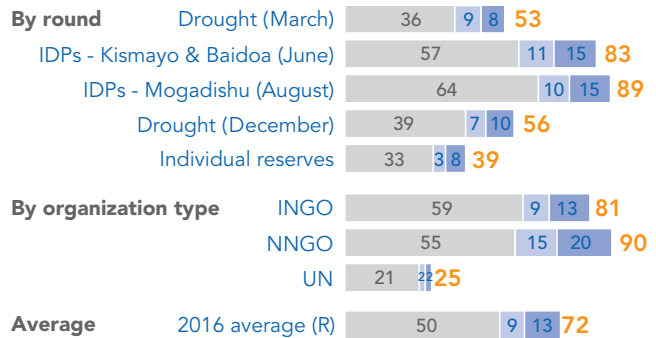
## Improving allocation timelines

In addition to ensuring that the SHF allocations are targeted, coordinated and maintain the highest standards, timeliness is one of the main components to support the maximum impact and effective use of funds.

Timeliness of the SHF depends on various internal and external factors that can lead to delays and accelerations during individual stages of the allocation process, namely strategic prioritization, strategic and technical reviews of individual proposals, contracting and disbursement of funds.

The timely availability and the actual amount of available funds, the scope and nature of needs that determine the most appropriate response, and the specific focus of

## 2016 allocation timelines (by round/type, in days)



**# days Submission to IP signature:** # of days from IP project submission to IP grant agreement signature (implementation can start with SHF funds on the day of IP agreement signature)  
**# days IP signature to EO signature:** # of days from IP grant agreement signature to OCHA EO  
**# days EO signature to disbursement:** # of days from OCHA EO signature to disbursement  
**# days Submission to disbursement:** # of days from project submission to disbursement of funds

individual allocations or allocation rounds play a vital role during the strategic prioritization. The degree of consensus required or sought to determine top priorities for funding – especially when the available funds are modest – is a decisive factor that can often lead to delays. The focus of the ICCG and the leadership of the HC thus play a vital role in ensuring the effectiveness of the process.

The speed of strategic and technical review of individual interventions and the subsequent contracting for NGOs are heavily determined by the capacity of partners funded, and the quality and number of received submissions.

Due to a more thorough financial and technical review aimed at ensuring maximum accountability, followed by individual contracting and disbursement, NGO allocations (whether Standard or Reserve) by design take more time. They are also more labor intensive for all stakeholders (implementing partners, strategic reviewers and OCHA as the Managing Agent), resulting in a more detailed and intense follow-up.

Subsequently, the number of partners funded, which increases if focus is on funding NGOs with, on average, smaller allocation amounts, can lead to further delays. The quality of submissions is the next decisive determinant of the timelines of the review and allocation process.

In 2016, initial steps were taken to improve allocation timelines as a follow-up to stakeholder consultations in the third quarter of the year, paving the way for further measures in 2017. Some concrete measures included strengthened technical support by the OCHA Somalia HFU to the SHF implementing partners in order to improve the quality of submissions and reduce the overall number of days from the time when proposals are submitted and when funding is approved and disbursed.

As a result, the average time between submission and approval of SHF projects (resulting in a grant agreement signature as a milestone that determines the actual start of implementation) started reducing towards the end of 2016, even though the SHF increasingly focused on funding NGOs.

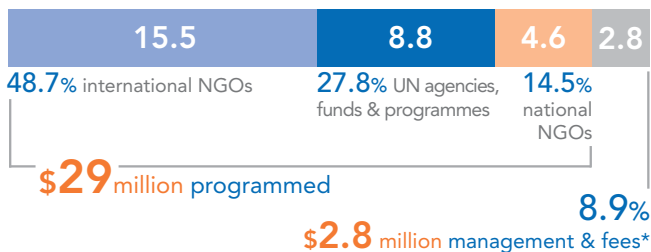
Important lessons on timeliness have been drawn from the two 2016 IDP allocation rounds (Kismayo / Baidoa and Mogadishu), particularly in relation to the facilitation of strategic prioritization and day-to-day management of the allocation process. Following the collective stakeholders' lessons-learned exercise conducted in October 2016, allocation timelines improved already for the December 2016 drought Reserve allocation round and further in the 2017 First Standard Allocation round.

The individual reserve requests, in 2016 mainly for UN agencies, funds and programmes' allocations that are by default faster and less process-intense, took on average 33 days to project approval and 39 days to disbursement.

### Ensuring value for money

The SHF was committed to maximize the impact of each dollar allocated to improve the lives of people affected by emergencies. The effective management of the Fund and emphasis on economy, efficiency and effectiveness during programmatic and financial review of projects aimed at ensuring that overheads were kept at the minimum across interventions.

#### 2016 utilization of funds, incl. management (US\$ million)

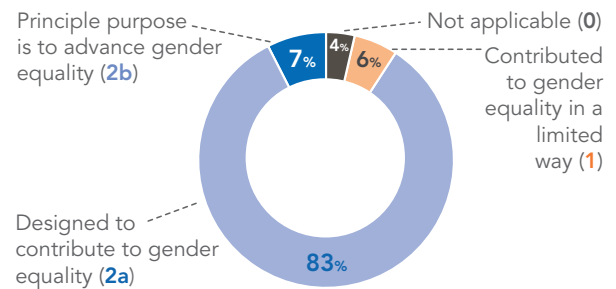


\*MPTF administrative agent fee (1% of donor deposits), UN Secretariat Programme Support Costs (Jan-May 2016 3% of NGO allocations, 2% since June 2016), Management (OCHA Somalia HFU), accountability costs (capacity assessments and external monitoring), audits (as budgeted).

Of the funds utilized in 2016 (\$31.8 million), 91.1 percent (\$29 million) went for the implementation of programmes. Some 8.9 per cent (\$2.8 million) was used for management fees and fund management, including accountability and assurance activities such as monitoring, audit costs and the costs of day-to-day management (OCHA Somalia HFU).

OCHA Somalia HFU, responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, continued to provide technical support to humanitarian partners during proposals' submission and approval, and implementation. The review process, in particular, ensured that project outcomes were relevant and that requested resources demonstrated competitive, accurate and reasonable cost estimates. The Unit helped ensure that all costs were linked to and supported the implementation of activities as stated in the project proposal and the accompanying allocation strategy.

### Gender marker of SHF-funded projects



The SHF supported an effective project implementation through constant follow up on the reporting and monitoring to ensure that the funding achieved the intended results, within planned timelines. When the changing circumstances necessitated flexibility, the SHF promptly supported necessary revisions and adjustments to ensure that the project delivers maximum impact to the beneficiaries.

### Providing flexibility in a complex setting

In a complex context characterized by changing security situations, humanitarian access challenges, price fluctuations and intermittent bureaucratic impediments, the SHF demonstrated flexibility by facilitating project revisions and reprogramming to ensure the changing circumstances did not deny vulnerable people the much-needed humanitarian assistance.

The SHF facilitated 14 project revisions in 2016, which included combined no-cost extensions and budget revisions (5), no-cost extensions (4), budget revisions (3), change in activities (1) and change in bank information (1).

### Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming remained a key priority throughout 2016, duly reflected in SHF allocations strategies – for allocation rounds and individual Reserve requests. About 83 per cent of the SHF funds were allocated to projects designed to contribute to gender equality (gender marker 2a), while 7 per cent of funded projects' principle purpose was to advance gender equality (gender marker 2b).

The joint technical proposal reviews emphasized the disaggregation of beneficiaries by gender and age, as well as clear elaboration of how the project and specific activities would contribute to gender equality. This ensured that project activities remained responsive to the different needs of women, men, boys and girls and deliberately mainstreamed such analysis into the proposal needs assessment and response activities across the clusters. For example, the construction of latrines and shelters ensured that they were lockable and enhanced privacy, while the food voucher distributions placed control in the hands of women.

Due to the nature of some cross-cutting or enabling projects about 6 per cent and 4 per cent of funds, respectively, was allocated to projects contributing to gender equality in a limited way (gender marker 1) and to gender neutral projects (gender marker 0).

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Enhancement of the SHF Accountability Framework continued in 2016. The four pillars of the Framework – capacity assessment, monitoring, reporting and audits – were utilized to inform the mitigation of risks related to the management of the SHF funds and implementation of project activities.

According to third party monitoring reports, the quality of project implementation and accountability to respective stakeholders improved with the SHF partners proactively addressing recommendations from the respective reports.

## Partner capacity assessment

Capacity assessments of NGOs are aimed at determining whether an NGO has sufficient institutional, managerial, financial and technical capacity and expertise to receive funding from the SHF and implement projects.

Passing the SHF capacity assessment is a precondition for an NGO to receive direct funding from the Fund. The assessment provides the minimum assurance that the partner will be able to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance to intended beneficiaries and be accountable for the use of SHF funds and UN assets.

The SHF commenced its Second capacity assessment round in 2015. During the first stage, 66 potential partners were invited to apply and 36 entities passed the internal pre-assessment exercise that included a review of submitted documents. These partners proceeded to the next phase (full external assessment) and by the end of 2016, the assessment visits to their main and field offices had commenced and continued in 2017.

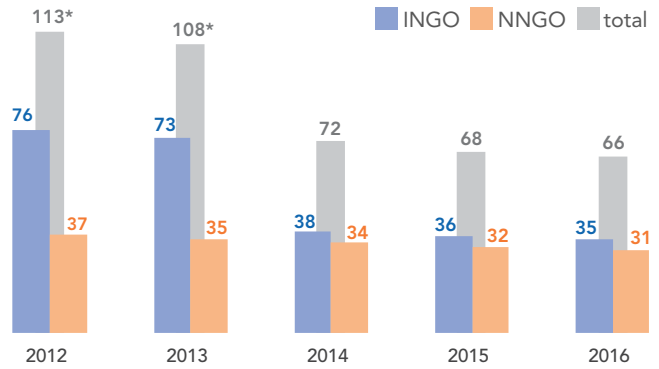
For the purpose of full assessment, a structured questionnaire comprising of 66 questions was updated to enable the collection and analysis of information in areas such as general organizational information, technical capacity, funding, coordination and partnerships, financial management, human resources, logistics, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

A relative improvement in NGO capacity was discernible, especially with those that were pre-assessed after having failed the previous assessment (2013).

To increase the pool of partners eligible for funding and address prevailing coverage gaps in real-time, enrolment into the Fund has been conducted on a rolling basis during the Second assessment round once a potential partner had been deemed to have passed the assessment.

Informed by past experiences and drawing from lessons learned since the previous assessment exercise, OCHA Somalia also provided additional information to partners

## NGO partners eligible to receive SHF funding



\* Number of NGOs receiving funding prior to the 2013 capacity assessment

prior and during the assessment process. The information included the publication of the SHF Capacity Assessment Questions and Answers document that had been developed in consultation with various stakeholders.

The aim was to clarify the purpose of SHF capacity assessments, the criteria and the process followed, as well as to correct various misconceptions relating to the outcome of the assessments. For additional information please consult [www.unocha.org/somalia/shf/partners](http://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf/partners).

## Project monitoring

As a viable addition and alternative to direct field monitoring, third party monitoring (TPM) continued to be used extensively to verify the quality of implementation in select SHF projects.

In 2016, 20 projects were monitored using TPM in Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection and WASH clusters. In addition, the projects were visited by OCHA Somalia and cluster coordination staff in order to ensure the adequate monitoring coverage.

The results emanating from monitoring provided the SHF with important performance insights of funded projects, which was also useful in updating performance indicators associated with the eligible SHF partners. Importantly, it was possible to establish the effectiveness and relevance of the majority of the projects visited based on positive witness accounts from the beneficiaries and other community representatives.

The monitoring highlighted areas that require improvement in terms of application of certain programme standards, coordination of multi-sectoral projects, flexibility and contextual specificity of project activities, as well as relevance and sustainability of certain activities.

The findings and recommendations from TPM were constantly shared with the respective partners whose projects were visited.

Furthermore, since 2016 the monitoring reports had been shared with associated clusters to ensure their integration in future programming and project prioritization processes.

## Reporting

The submission of project narrative and financial reports remained among the key performance indicator of funded partners. Importantly, the subsequent quality review and analysis of narrative reports submitted by NGOs at project mid-term and conclusion provided an additional level of assurance. The rate of compliance to project reporting remained high: 100 per cent for progress narrative reports and 81 per cent for financial reports that were due by the end of 2016 having been submitted.

## Financial controls (audits and spot checks)

Financial spot checks and project audits form an integral part of the SHF accountability framework, ensuring that adequate financial controls are in place. The spot checks entail the review of a partner's financial records to obtain reasonable assurance of the accuracy of the amounts stated in submitted reports, as well as to assess the soundness of the internal controls adopted by the partner and compliance with the UN financial regulations (FFR). In 2016, the SHF took initial steps to prepare for the implementation of spotchecks in the subsequent year (2017).

All SHF projects remain subject to audit. Project audits mainly aim at reviewing a partner's project management structure, progress of implementation, internal controls system and compliance with the funding agreement.

In 2016, 136 projects audits (from 2013, 2014 and 2015) were carried out and reports submitted to the SHF for review, finalization or further action.

## Fund risk management

In 2016, the SHF continued with the implementation of the operational modalities provided in the new CBPF guidelines as part of assurance mechanisms for grant management. Departing from the practice of previous years, the adjusted

project- and partner-specific fund disbursement modalities were applied, depending on the assessed risk of an individual partner and location-specific risks of individual projects.

Alongside the varying disbursement tranches, a set of assurance measures have been applied, aimed at managing the risk further by ensuring sustained oversight of funds and associated implementation activities.

Among these include periodic financial and progress narrative reporting, monitoring through remote call, project field visits (TPM, OCHA staff, but also cluster staff) and project financial spot checks.

For additional information on SHF operational modalities, please consult the SHF Operational Manual available at [www.unocha.org/somalia/shf/governance](http://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf/governance).

## Global evaluation of CBPFs and the SHF

In line with the recommendations stemming from the independent global evaluation of CBPFs and the SHF, in particular, further steps were taken to address the recommendations in 2016.

Steps were taken, specifically, to improve disbursement timelines (see pages 14-15); the need for a stronger Fund's Reserve (see page 14); addressing concerns over the funding proportion to UN agencies versus NGOs (see page 16); and the need for further enhancement of transparency and communications on the use of SHF funds to stakeholders (page 16).

## SHF Operational Manual

In 2016, the SHF continued the adoption and alignment of the Fund's governance structures to the CBPF global guidelines through various activities, including the development of the SHF Operational Manual as a principle resource laying out the rules and procedures governing the Fund. While the manual was only formally adopted in 2017, most of the provisions contained within have been under implementation since 2013.

# CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

## Limited resources and the need for flexibility

Declining donor funding to the SHF was a major challenge in 2016. By the end of the year, the Fund had received the lowest level of deposits since 2011.

The deposits were thinly spread throughout the year, which made it difficult for the SHF to launch a substantive Standard allocation early in the year without having to wait for contributions to trickle in.

An alternative mode to allocate funds was thus agreed, using the Reserve allocation modality. The “Reserve Plus” approach aimed at allocating funds on a rolling basis through modest-size Reserve allocation rounds that were to be initiated as donor deposits materialized.

This was a departure from the traditional Standard allocation vs. Reserve allocation dichotomy, where the SHF would delay the first major allocation round until reaching a critical level of funding. This more flexible approach allowed allocation of funds to priority needs on a rolling basis throughout the year.

While the streamlined allocation planning and prioritization yielded some results, it also resulted in an extended and resource intense process, during which reaching an agreement on what constituted the highest priorities – especially given the modest available funds – was particularly challenging.

## Lessons learned from 2016

In the second half of 2016, the Fund’s stakeholders underwent a lessons-learned exercise led by the ICCG, resulting in the following recommendations to be implemented in the subsequent year (2017):

- Clear strategic focus guiding allocations to be articulated and adopted by the HC and the Advisory Board.
- Support for response to predictable, cyclical and seasonal emergencies, using the most suitable allocation modality (Reserve or Standard) at the time of allocation.
- Boosting the Fund’s reserve, which could stand between 15 and 25 per cent of projected annual contributions to ensure the Fund’s immediate response capacity.
- Plan for modest Standard allocations as funds become available to facilitate a timely and strategic allocation and disbursement of funds.
- Support for enabling programmes to be considered after and separate from immediate response priorities.
- Support for core pipelines to be considered on an exceptional and high needs basis, to ensure the focus on operational response and funding to NGOs.

- Support for NGOs to be prioritized and funding targets set along the global Grand Bargain commitments for donors and aid organizations to providing 25 per cent of humanitarian funding to local and national responders.
- The need for alignment with Humanitarian Needs Overview and HRP.
- The need for a strong and more assertive role of OCHA Somalia in its role as the SHF managing agent.

These recommendations formed a basis for the “Principles guiding 2017 allocations” endorsed by the SHF Advisory Board in early 2017.

## Improving programme quality and reducing timelines

A more inclusive and participatory approach during the review of project proposals, which resulted from the 2016 lessons learned exercise, led to the initial improvements in the quality of project proposals and shortened review timelines already by late 2016.

OCHA Somalia as the SHF managing agent also scaled up direct bilateral engagement with implementing partners, especially the first-time applicants, to offer one-on-one support. This led to reduction in the back-and-forth exchange of comments between implementing partners and Fund management already in late 2016, ultimately resulting in less time spent on technical and financial review and further improvement of timelines in 2017.

## Promoting humanitarian response planning

The involvement of clusters through the ICCG was effective in strengthening the coordinated prioritization of response. By bringing together stakeholders through the ICCG, to prioritize activities, the Fund leveraged collective knowledge of priority needs leading to targeted implementation. In 2016, the approach promoted targeted response in select areas and subsequently improved impact of interventions.

## Complementarity of pooled funds

The SHF allocations complemented the \$12.9 million CERF allocation, enabled coordinated response to priority needs early in the year, allowing partners to kick start the implementation of drought and AWD/cholera response activities within the first quarter of 2016.

The complementary approach leveraged on common needs analysis, ensured coherence in the prioritization process and maximized on the comparative advantages for the two funds, culminating in integration of early SHF and CERF allocations in 2017.

# PART II:

## 2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the SHF allocations and results reported in 2016 by cluster. Reports at clusters level section highlights key indicator achievements based on partners narrative reports submitted within the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2016. Achievements against targets include reported achievement against indicators

from the SHF funded projects whose reports were submitted in 2016, but funded in 2015 and 2016. A considerable number of the projects funded in 2016 are still under implementation or their final reporting was not yet due at the time of this report. The associated results and achievements will be reported subsequently.

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# EDUCATION

Lead agencies: UNICEF, Save the Children

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Ensure emergencies and crisis-affected children and youth have access to safe and protective learning environment
- **Objective 2:** Ensure vulnerable children and youth are engaged in life-saving learning that promotes personal well-being and social cohesion
- **Objective 3:** Strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education system

In 2016, the SHF supported the implementation of the three education-specific objectives.

The SHF complemented other bilateral funding for the Education Cluster activities, contributing 33 per cent of the funding received in 2016. Six partners were supported with the SHF education grants for education project activities.








The Fund supported continued access to education for school-age children by contributing to the improvement of learning facilities, access to learning supplies such as books and teacher incentives.

By the end of the reporting period, the Fund supported at least 17,163 children with assorted learning supplies and the construction or rehabilitation of 177 learning spaces. To

support access to education for vulnerable children, in an environment where government capacity and resources are limited, the SHF contributed to learning in existing facilities by funding emergency teacher incentives. Some 451 teachers were provided with monthly teacher incentives.

The SHF funding promoted integrated approach by ensuring that the activities implementation was conducted in complementarity with interventions from other clusters in order to ensure maximum efficiency and sustainable impact.

For example, the construction of learning spaces ensured that facilities contained gender sensitive and gender disaggregated latrines.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of children provided with learning supplies	19,856	17,163	86	<b>\$ 1,878,807</b> allocated
	Number of learning spaces constructed/rehabilitated, with WASH facilities, provided with school equipment	297	177	60	 6 partners, 6 projects
	Number of children enrolled in protected learning spaces	15,391	12,878	84	HRP total  33% SHF 67% others
	Number of teachers benefitting from emergency monthly incentives	491	451	92	 <b>\$5.7</b> million

The SHF-supported school in Dharkenley, KM13, benefitting 341 children. Photo credit: FENPS





# ENABLING PROGRAMMES

Lead agency: OCHA

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Strengthen coordination to support the delivery of humanitarian aid to ensure equal access for women, girls, men and boys
- **Objective 2:** Provide timely and relevant cluster information and analysis on emergency situations
- **Objective 3:** Provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective inter-agency air transport for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance

Through support for enabling programmes activities, the SHF facilitated implementation of humanitarian activities and promoted collective efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian response in Somalia. More than \$1.6 million was allocated from the Fund, comprising 10 per cent of the \$16 million received by the cluster under 2016 HRP.

The SHF funds facilitated access in difficult-to-reach areas through supporting the rehabilitation of Conoco airstrip, enabled air access to the region and allowed delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance to Puntland and Somaliland. The SHF also provided support to the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to keep the stand-by plane for conducting security assessments and emergency medical evacuations in Somalia.

The SHF enhanced accountability to disaster affected people by supporting operational costs of the UN Somalia Risk Management Unit (RMU), which enables a systematic approach to risk analysis and risk assessments for the UN partners in Somalia. This contributed to UN agencies, funds and programmes' ability to make informed decisions on how to manage risks and enhance collective approaches.

The Fund also supported the needs-based response planning by funding needs assessments conducted by the FAO-managed FSNAU, which collects and analyzes data on food security and nutrition. FSNAU outputs are a central guide for the humanitarian community's planning of humanitarian response activities in Somalia.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of seasonal assessments publications produced	8	8	100	<b>1,566,624</b> allocated
	Number of crew members supported	4	4	100	<b>5</b> partners, <b>6</b> projects
	Number of airstrips rehabilitated	1	1	100	HRP total <b>10%</b> SHF   <b>90%</b> others
	Number of NGO consortia supported	2	2	100	<b>\$15.7</b> million

UNDSS-chartered Caravan airplane supporting donor mission to Kismayo, Lower Juba. Photo: UNOCHA/Matija Kovac





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Lead agencies: WFP, FAO

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Improve household immediate access to food through provision of unconditional transfer depending on the severity of food insecurity and seasonality of the livelihoods
- **Objective 2:** Increase productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods through the provision of seasonally appropriate and livelihood specific inputs
- **Objective 3:** Support the rehabilitation and or the restoration of household and community productive assets and capacity to build resilience to withstand future shocks and prevent further deterioration

The SHF allocated \$7.4 million to the Food Security Cluster to ensure immediate access to food and livelihoods at the household level, complementing other bilateral donors in supporting the attainment of the three cluster objectives. 20 projects were funded by the SHF, contributing four per cent of the total cluster HRP funding.







SHF funding enabled improved access to food through conditional and unconditional cash transfers for 28,121 people, while an additional 8,374 people were reached with livelihoods support packages.

Timely funding to the cluster enabled partners to kick-start the implementation of life-saving activities in Puntland

and Somaliland, particularly in March 2016, when funding to the cluster was particularly scarce.

 **28,000** people supported to access food and protect livelihoods through cash transfers (conditional/unconditional)

The SHF funding to the cluster complemented the \$3.5 million CERF allocation early in the year. Combined, the two pooled funds accounted for six per cent of the overall HRP funding to the cluster in 2016 (\$190 million).

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary	
	Number of people receiving unconditional support to improve access to food	18,774	19,004	101	<b>\$</b>	<b>7,351,893</b> allocated
	Number of people and returnee IDPs that received a livelihood investment package	8,424	8,374	99		<b>20</b> partners, <b>20</b> projects
	Number of people benefiting from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihoods	10,957	9,117	83	HRP total	 <b>\$190</b> million 4% SHF   96% others
	Number of individuals trained	1,672	1,519	91		

SHF-funded, WOCCA-implemented food distribution at Goley village, Balad district. Photo: WOCCA





# HEALTH

Lead agency: WHO

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Improved access to essential life-saving health services (quality primary and secondary health care) for crisis affected populations aimed at reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality
- **Objective 2:** Contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality
- **Objective 3:** Strengthen capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education in strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated health system

The SHF supported the provision of essential and life-saving medical services in settings where health services are generally insufficient and over-stretched. Some \$2.6 million was allocated to 15 health projects implemented by 12 partners.





The SHF funding to the cluster complemented other bilateral funding and accounted for 13 per cent of the Health 2016 HRP funding (\$19.6 million).

With the support of SHF funds, the Health Cluster partners managed to address and cover gaps in the provision of quality primary and secondary health care services. This included the provision of health care services to pregnant and

lactating women, and immunization of children and women of child-bearing age. **63,000** children & women of child-bearing age immunized

The SHF promoted the sustainability of health services by supporting the training of health workers and dissemination of awareness messages on safe motherhood, and appropriate nutrition, health and WASH practices.

The SHF funds were complemented by \$1.5 million from CERF in response to AWD/cholera outbreak in Kismayo, and worsening drought conditions in Puntland and Somaliland.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving health care services	16,866	17,238	102	<b>\$ 2,620,196</b> allocated
	Number of children and women of child bearing age immunized	70,546	62,702	89	<b>12 partners, 15 projects</b>
	Number of health workers trained	635	597	94	HRP total
	Number of people who sensitized on safe motherhood, nutrition, health and WASH practices through regular health education sessions	9,495	10,470	110	<b>\$19.6</b> million 13% SHF   87% others

Banadir: Health consultations in Mogadishu IDP settlements. SHF-funded, implemented by SOYDA. Photo UNOCHA/Matija Kovac








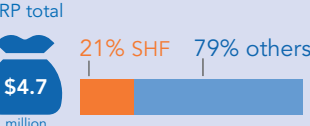


# LOGISTICS

Lead agency: WFP

## Cluster objectives

- Objective 1: Optimize and utilize available agency logistics capacity.
- Objective 2: Provide logistics coordination and information management.
- Objective 3: Fill identified logistics gaps

The SHF supported the movement of humanitarian supplies and staff to inaccessible areas due to insecurity and poor road network. The fund allocated \$1 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) for one month project to support the safe passenger air services to and within Somalia to all humanitarian personnel for an average of 4,000 passengers/month and light small cargo, pouches and luggage. The funding enabled the provision of subsidized air tickets for humanitarian personnel and medical and security evacuations by air for humanitarian personnel working in Somalia.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
 Number of passengers transported		4,000	4,000	100	 <b>1,000,000</b> allocated
 Number of locations accessed by air per month		15	15	100	 <b>1</b> partners, <b>1</b> projects
 Quantity of small cargo in metric tonnes transported		30	30	100	HRP total 
 Monthly fleet utilization in percentage		100	100	100	

UNHAS flight preparing to land in Diinsor, Bay region. Photo credit: Giles Clarke





# NUTRITION

Lead agency: UNICEF

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Reduction of Nutrition related morbidity and mortality rate to below emergency thresholds
- **Objective 2:** Emergency preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies
- **Objective 3:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stress

The Nutrition Cluster received \$3.4 million from the SHF in 2016. The funding was channelled through 10 partners implementing 14 projects.

The funds supported activities reducing nutrition-related morbidity and mortality and enabled cluster members to respond in a timely manner and support the affected household to mitigate and withstand shocks.

The SHF funding complemented other bilateral and multilateral contributions, accounting for 8 per cent of the cluster's 2016 HRP funding (\$42.6 million).

The sustainability of response was supported through enhancing local capacity in the management of malnutrition

interventions, mainly through the training of 1,154 local community mobilizers on nutrition, hygiene and malnutrition awareness. In addition, the SHF funds contributed to the appropriate infant feeding practices by allowing humanitarian partners to reach 35,000 community members through infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion messages and one-on-one counselling.

**1,154** people  
trained on hygiene and  
malnutrition awareness

The SHF allocations to the nutrition cluster were complemented by \$3 million for nutrition response from CERF. Combined, the two pooled funds allocated \$6.4 million for nutrition, accounting for 15 per cent of the overall cluster funding.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women admitted in treatment programmes	90,031	84,826	94	<b>\$ 3,431,644</b> allocated
	Number of caregivers (male and female) receiving IYCF promotion messages and one on one counselling	32,391	35,000	108	<b>10</b> partners, <b>14</b> projects
	Number of community mobilizers trained on nutrition hygiene and malnutrition awareness	1,219	1,154	95	HRP total <b>\$42.6</b> million 8% SHF   92% others
	Number of boys, girls and pregnant lactating women receive micro-nutrient supplementation	19,328	11,179	58	

Children accompanied by mothers at an-SHF supported nutrition centre in Banadir, implemented by the local NGO Somali Young Doctors Association (SOYDA). Photo: SOYDA





# PROTECTION

Lead agency: UNHCR

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** To improve the protection risk prevention, response and access to services for IDPs and other civilians affected by conflict, violence human rights violations or disaster
- **Objective 2:** To improve protective environment for IDPs and other vulnerable groups in particular through enhanced protection interventions to support durable solutions for IDPs
- **Objective 3:** To improve operational response capacity through capacity development, strategic advocacy and humanitarian dialogues

The SHF allocated \$2.3 million to support 9 partners and 15 projects aiming to improve the protection and provision of services for IDPs and other vulnerable people.







The SHF funds allocation complemented other bilateral contributions and represented 9 per cent of the total HRP funding for the cluster (\$27.4 million).

The implementation of project activities funded in 2016 stretches into 2017 and reporting has not yet been due for all projects.

In 2016, 1,071 GBV survivors were reportedly provided with medical assistance within 72 hours in line with standard

guidelines, and 299 separated and unaccompanied minors were reunited with their families.

The funding was much needed in the wake of an upsurge in GBV incidences caused by the many evictions that continued in early 2016 and the risk associated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war that continue to injure many as the travel from one point to another.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of IDP households having access to lighting	2,150	870	40	<b>\$ 2,332,343</b> allocated  <b>9 partners, 15 projects</b> HRP total  <b>\$27.4 million</b> 9% SHF   91% others
	Number of male/female survivors who receive medical assistance within 72 hours, in line with set standards	1,185	1071	90	
	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services	34,913	30,047	86	
	Percentage of identified unaccompanied minors and separated girls and boys reunited with their families	270	299	111	

SHF-funded protection activities targeting drought-displaced in Tawakal IDP settlement, Belet Weyne (Hiraan), implemented by Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) and Hiraan Women Action on Advocacy for Peace & Human Rights (HIWA). Photo: UNOCHA/Matija Kovac





# SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Lead agency: UNHCR

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural disasters
- **Objective 2:** Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs
- **Objective 3:** Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return to their place of origin.







The Shelter & NFIs Cluster received \$1.9 million from the SHF in 2016. The funding supported seven humanitarian partners to implement 10 projects, targeting mostly IDPs displaced by conflict and natural hazards in Somalia.

The SHF funding complemented other bilateral funding in responding to shelter needs, triggered by forced evictions (Mogadishu), and drought- and conflict-related displacements across Somalia.

The SHF funding accounted for 18 per cent of the total cluster funding (\$16 million). More than 19,400 people were reportedly reached with transitional shelter and 13,820

people provided with non-food items with the support of SHF.

While the SHF was used to address immediate emergency needs, the durable solutions approach has been promoted where and when possible. One of such supported interventions included the training of 160 local artisans on masonry, settlement and site planning to promote owner-driven and mainstreaming of housing, land and property rights in shelter provision.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of people benefiting from transitional shelters	17,670	19,408	110	<b>\$ 1,878,807</b> allocated
	Number of displaced people receiving emergency shelter kits	3,600	3,278	91	 <b>7 partners, 10 projects</b>
	Number of people provided with non-food items	13,920	13,820	99	HRP total
	Number of participants trained (various skill sets)	160	160	100	 <b>\$16</b> million 18% SHF   82% others

Recipients of transitional shelter in Marino IDP settlement, Kismayo (Lower Juba), funded by SHF and implemented by local NGO Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS). Photo: UNOCHA/Matija Kovac



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Lead agency: UNICEF

## Cluster objectives

- **Objective 1:** Emergency WASH preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies
- **Objective 2:** Access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for people in emergency
- **Objective 3:** Provision of reliable and sustained access to sufficient safe water based on identified strategic water points and establishment of sustainable management structures

The SHF allocated \$5.2 million to the WASH cluster, supporting 17 partners to implement 20 projects across Somalia.

The SHF funds complemented other bilateral contributions to cluster activities and accounted for 21 per cent of cluster HRP funding in 2016 (\$24.6 million).







The SHF-funded activities enabled cluster partners to provide access to sustained water for about 290,000 people and an additional 160,000 with temporary access to safe water (partial reporting).

The timely allocation of \$0.6 million at the beginning of the year allowed for effective response to AWD/cholera

outbreak in Kismayo. The funding came at time when most of the donor commitments were yet to materialize.

 **450,000** people provided with safe drinking water

SHF funds were closely coordinated with CERF grants to Somalia, particularly the \$3 million CERF WASH allocation for drought response in Somaliland and Puntland, aiding the worst drought-affected communities in the region. Combined, two pooled funds accounted for 33 per cent of the total HRP funding for WASH in 2016.

2016 output indicators		Target	Achieved	%	2016 allocation summary
	Number of people with sustained access to safe water	296,479	290,939	98	<b>\$ 5,162,148</b> allocated
	Number of people with temporary access to safe water	98,448	159,932	162	 17 partners, 20 projects
	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities	208,788	271,171	130	HRP total
	Number of people with access to emergency sanitation facilities	56,941	35,257	62	 <b>\$24.6</b> million 21% SHF   79% others

Rehabilitation of VIP latrines in Belet Weyne regional hospital (Hiraan), funded by the SHF and implemented by Diakonie Katastrophen Hilfe (DKH) and local NGO Sustainable Development & Peace Building Initiatives (SYPD). Photo: UNOCHA/Matija Kovac



# PART III: ANNEXES

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# ANNEX 1: 2016 SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

	Project Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget
1	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2509	Food Security	Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	\$249,874
2	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/3759	Nutrition		\$278,519
3	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/3774	Health		\$185,000
4	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/4468	Food Security		\$400,000
5	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/2551	Food Security	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	\$250,000
6	SOM-16/3485/R/EP/INGO/4128	Enabling Programmes		\$300,000
7	SOM-16/2470/R/Ed/INGO/2530	Education	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$300,000
8	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2481	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	American Refugee Committee (ARC)	\$199,999
9	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/2534	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$242,327
10	SOM-16/2470/R/H/INGO/2543	Health		\$169,917
11	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/2544	Protection		\$99,531
12	SOM-16/2470/R/Nut/INGO/2487	Nutrition	CARE Somalia (CARE Somalia)	\$215,894
13	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2488	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$245,331
14	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2502	Food Security		\$250,000
15	SOM-16/3485/R/EP/INGO/4328	Enabling Programmes		\$150,000
16	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/4483	Food Security		\$900,000
17	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3896	Food Security	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	\$300,000
18	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/3911	Health		\$190,000
19	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/4456	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$118,001
20	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2527	Food Security	Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	\$300,000
21	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/4458	Food Security		\$180,000
22	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/3789	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Center for Peace and Democracy (CPD)	\$249,846
23	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3891	Food Security		\$209,271
24	SOM-16/3485/R/Ed/INGO/3777	Education	Diakonie Katastrophen Hilfe (DKH)	\$200,000
25	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2489	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	\$287,244
26	SOM-16/2470/R/Prot/INGO/2512	Protection		\$200,000
27	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/3713	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$350,000
28	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/3880	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$250,000
29	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3905	Protection		\$170,000
30	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2506	Food Security		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
31	SOM-16/3485/R/EP/UN/3492	Enabling Programmes		\$500,000
32	SOM-16/3485/R/Ed/INGO/3706	Education	Formal Education Network for Private Schools (FENPS)	\$279,999
33	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2520	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)	\$247,856
34	SOM-16/2470/R/H/INGO/2561	Health	Hidig Relief And Development Organization (HRDO)	\$200,000
35	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/2547	Protection	INTERSOS	\$103,830
36	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/2570	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$199,122
37	SOM-16/2470/R/Ed/INGO/2577	Education		\$299,317
38	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3824	Protection		\$100,004
39	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/UN/2482	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	\$200,000
40	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/UN/2548	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$300,033
41	SOM-16/2470/R/H/UN/2574	Health		\$150,000
42	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2582	Food Security		\$300,000
43	SOM-16/3485/R/H/UN/3885	Health		\$190,000
44	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/UN/3902	Food Security		\$229,893
45	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/UN/3903	Shelter and Non-food Items	\$250,039	
46	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2494	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	KAALO Aid and Development (KAALO)	\$245,807
47	SOM-16/2470/R/H/INGO/2501	Health		\$249,077
48	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/4478	Health		\$44,761
49	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2491	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	\$243,884

	Project Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget
50	SOM-16/2470/R/WASH/INGO/2479	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	\$200,000
51	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2503	Food Security		\$400,000
52	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/2526	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$222,342
53	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/2539	Food Security		\$349,371
54	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/2557	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$292,895
55	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/2579	Protection		\$400,002
56	SOM-16/3485/R/Ed/INGO/3168	Education		\$514,490
57	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3817	Food Security		\$224,049
58	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/3930	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$250,000
59	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3948	Protection		\$250,000
60	SOM-16/3485/R/Ed-WASH/INGO/4449	Education (50%), WASH (50%)	Relief International UK (RI)	\$299,916
61	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/4460	Health		\$184,087
62	SOM-16/2470/R/Nut/INGO/2560	Nutrition	Skills Active Forward Kenya (SAFUK-International)	\$37,146
63	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/3826	Nutrition		\$99,949
64	SOM-16/2470/R/Nut/INGO/2485	Nutrition	Save the Children (SC)	\$430,295
65	SOM-16/2470/R/Prot/INGO/2514	Protection		\$200,001
66	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/2567	Food Security		\$300,000
67	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/2569	Nutrition		\$300,000
68	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/2575	Protection		\$175,000
69	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/3893	Nutrition		\$200,000
70	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/INGO/3901	Food Security		\$230,000
71	SOM-16/3485/R/Ed/INGO/3929	Education		\$285,000
72	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH-Ed/INGO/4455	Education (50%), WASH (50%)		\$450,000
73	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/4155	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		Solidarités International (Solidarités)
74	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/2556	Nutrition	Somali Aid (Somali Aid)	\$200,000
75	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/2546	Nutrition	Southern Aid (Southern Aid)	\$150,000
76	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/3751	Nutrition	Somali Young Doctors Association (SOYDA)	\$99,999
77	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/3752	Health		\$214,990
78	SOM-16/2470/R/H/INGO/2537	Health	SWISSO - Kalmo (SWISSO - Kalmo)	\$197,342
79	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/2552	Shelter and Non-food Items	Sustainable Development & Peace Building Initiatives (SYPD)	\$223,848
80	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/INGO/2553	Food Security		\$199,434
81	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/2554	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		\$200,210
82	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/3898	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$250,095
83	SOM-16/2470/R/EP/UN/2519	Enabling Programmes	UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	\$250,000
84	SOM-16/2470/R/Prot/UN/2511	Protection	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	\$99,974
85	SOM-16/2470/R/Prot/UN/2578	Protection		\$134,422
86	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/UN/3916	Protection		\$130,000
87	SOM-16/2470/R/Shelter/UN/2516	Shelter and Non-food Items	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	\$500,118
88	SOM-16/2470/R/Shelter/UN/2521	Shelter and Non-food Items		\$400,373
89	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH-Ed/UN/4470	Education (50%), WASH (50%)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	\$450,000
90	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/UN/4479	Nutrition		\$800,000
91	SOM-16/2470/R/EP/UN/2518	Enabling Programmes	United Nations Operation Services (UNOPS)	\$246,966
92	SOM-16/3485/R/EP/UN/2588	Enabling Programmes		\$119,658
93	SOM-16/3485/R/WASH/INGO/3783	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives (WARDI)	\$250,065
94	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/3845	Health		\$220,081
95	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/3848	Nutrition		\$170,002
96	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3897	Protection		\$100,090
97	SOM-16/2470/R/FSC/UN/2507	Food Security	World Food Programme (WFP)	\$1,300,001
98	SOM-16/2470/R/L/UN/2564	Logistics		\$1,000,000
99	SOM-16/3485/R/FSC/UN/3895	Food Security		\$500,001
100	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/3801	Protection	Women and Child Care Organization (WOCCA)	\$99,992
101	SOM-16/3485/R/Shelter/INGO/2529	Shelter and Non-food Items	Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS)	\$198,074
102	SOM-16/3485/R/Prot/INGO/2532	Protection		\$69,500
103	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/2540	Health		\$180,000
104	SOM-16/3485/R/H/INGO/4463	Health		\$75,348
105	SOM-16/2470/R/Nut/INGO/2486	Nutrition	World Vision Somalia (WVI)	\$250,706
106	SOM-16/2470/R/H/INGO/2500	Health		\$253,678
107	SOM-16/3485/R/Nut/INGO/2558	Nutrition		\$199,133

## ANNEX 2: SHF ADVISORY BOARD 2016

As of 31 December 2016

Stakeholder	Agency
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
NGO	NGO Consortium
NGO	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
NGO	Save the Children (SC)
NGO	Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)
UN	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN	World Food Programme (WFP)
UN	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Donor	United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)
Observer	The Government of Sweden
Observer	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
SHF/OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

## ANNEX 3: USEFUL LINKS

For more information please see

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) website: <https://www.unocha.org/country/somalia/shf>

The SHF Grant Management System (GMS) login: <https://chfsomalia.unocha.org>

The SHF Twitter feed: [https://twitter.com/shf\\_somalia](https://twitter.com/shf_somalia)

The Country-Based Pooled Funds business intelligence portal: <https://gms.unocha.org/bi>

Multi-partner Trust Fund Office SHF website: <https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HSO10>

OCHA Somalia website: <https://www.unocha.org/country/somalia>

Financial Tracking Service: <https://fts.unocha.org>

United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): <https://www.unocha.org/cerf>

## ANNEX 4: ACCRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	NFI	Non-food items
ARC	American Refugee Committee	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
CARE	CARE Somalia (CARE Somalia)	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
CESVI	Cooperazione E Sviluppo	RI	Relief International
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	RMU	Risk Management Unit
CPD	Center for Peace and Democracy	SAFUK	Skills Active Forward Kenya (SAFUK-International)
DKH	Diakonie Katastrophen Hilfe	SC	Save the Children
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	SHF	Somalia Humanitarian Fund
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	SOYDA	Somali Young Doctors Association
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	SYPD	Sustainable Development & Peace Building Initiatives
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	TPM	Third Party Monitoring
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	UK	United Kingdom
FENPS	Formal Education Network for Private Schools	UN	United Nations
FFR	Financial Regulations and Rules	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
FSNAU	Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GBV	Gender-based violence	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
GMS	Grant Management System	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HIWA	Hiraan Women Action on Advocacy for Peace & Human Rights	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNOPS	United Nations Operation Services
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	USD	United States Dollar
HFU	OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Financing Unit	WARDI	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives
HIJRA	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
HRDO	Hidig Relief And Development Organization	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	WFP	World Food Programme
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	WHO	World Health Organization
IDPs	Internally displaced persons	WHS	World Humanitarian Summit
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WOCCA	Women and Child Care Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration	WRRS	Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	WVI	World Vision Somalia

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OCHA Somalia wishes to acknowledge the contributions made in the preparation of this document, particularly by cluster coordinators and the SHF implementing partners.

The latest version of this document is available on the SHF website at [www.unocha.org/somalia/shf](http://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf) or on Reliefweb at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at [gms.unocha.org/bi](http://gms.unocha.org/bi). Allocation data includes projects for which funds have been set aside and for which review had started in 2016. The implementation for most of the projects funded in 2016 had continued in 2017. Contribution data includes donor contributions deposited between 1 January and 31 December 2016.

For additional information, please contact [kovacm@un.org](mailto:kovacm@un.org), [afifa@un.org](mailto:afifa@un.org) or [shfsomalia@un.org](mailto:shfsomalia@un.org).

All data as of 31 August 2017.

Produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Somalia | September 2017



# SHF Somalia Humanitarian Fund

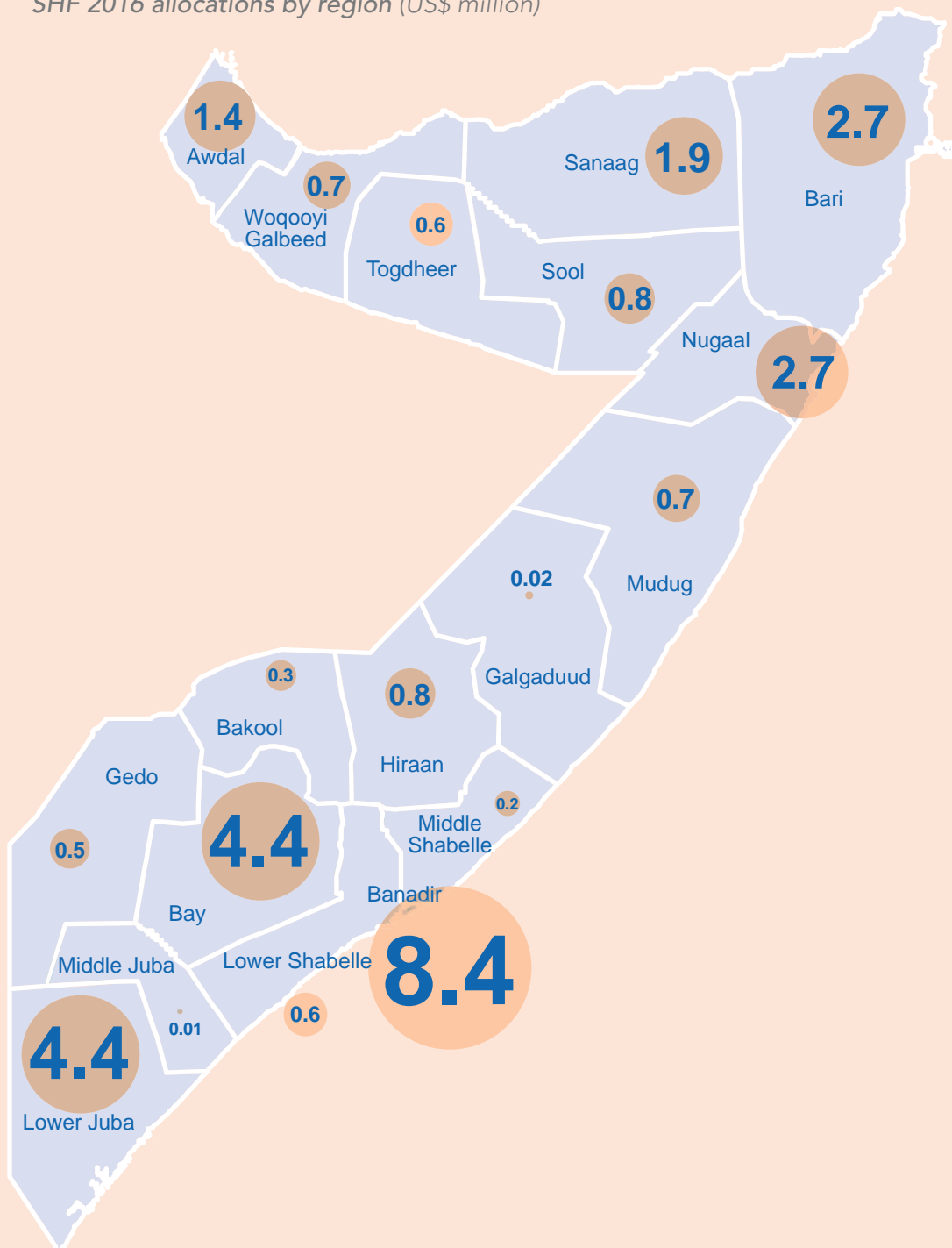
The humanitarian situation in Somalia deteriorated in 2016 due to protracted conflict and prolonged drought conditions in most parts of the country. By December 2016, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance had reached 5 million, a 28 per cent increase from 3.9 million in February.

The SHF played an instrumental role in responding to humanitarian needs by allocating \$29 million through 107 projects to 38 humanitarian partners.

The SHF allocation rounds enabled partners to respond to drought conditions in Somaliland and Puntland early in the year and at the end of 2016; to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/ cholera outbreaks; and to provide assistance to internally displaced people in Kismayo, Baidoa and Mogadishu.

In addition, the Fund's targeted reserve allocations were a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments across the country and for various activities.

SHF 2016 allocations by region (US\$ million)





# SHF

Somalia  
Humanitarian  
Fund

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) that ensures timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in Somalia.

The SHF allows Governments and private donors to pool their contributions into a common, unearmarked fund to deliver life-saving assistance to those who need it most.

The SHF enables timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response and is distinguished by its focus and flexibility. The SHF funds are prioritized locally; they help save lives, strengthen humanitarian coordination and the humanitarian system in Somalia.

The SHF is managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).



SHF 2016 donors

