



SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



SHF

Somalia
Humanitarian
Fund

**THE SHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR
GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019**



**MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



CREDITS

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

The latest version of this document is available on the SHF website at www.unocha.org/somalia/shf.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

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Front Cover

A young Somali girl from Elbati IDP settlement in Baidoa. Credit: OCHA Somalia/Ilona Asyrankulova

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2019 Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Annual Report. The report catalogues SHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund strategically addressed urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Somalis in 2019. It also provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund and a brief overview of results by cluster.

Somalia continued to face significant challenges in 2019. Protracted conflict and climatic shocks that swung from drought to flooding continued to drive displacement, disrupt livelihoods and fuel persistent malnutrition and disease outbreaks in many parts of the country. I am proud that the SHF was at the forefront of our responses addressing the needs of the most vulnerable by providing life-saving assistance, strengthening resilience and improving livelihoods. Despite the worrying humanitarian situation, there has been progress, as the number of people in need of assistance in 2019 decreased by 32 per cent compared to 2018.

The added value and comparative advantages of the SHF continued to be demonstrated in 2019, as the Fund supported responses to numerous emergencies differing in scale, nature and location. Combining flexibility and strategic focus with its robust accountability system, the SHF supported collective prioritization, ensured timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response. The SHF allocated US\$53.4 million to 57 humanitarian partners to implement 109 projects across Somalia. Targeted SHF reserve allocations were also a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments, when other resources were scarce or unavailable. 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 support to Somalia. SHF funds enabled them to respond to continuing drought across the country and severe flooding in southern Somalia.

Two important reviews of the SHF were completed in 2019 that have been essential to informing its management. The SHF 2019 evaluation, part of the global evaluation of country-based pooled funds, concluded that the SHF was well-managed and "punching above its weight", an apt description of its import to the operation. Second, an audit of OCHA Somalia, including management of the Fund, by the

UN Office of Internal Oversight Services, which confirmed no critical issues related to the management of the Fund.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the donors for their generous support that demonstrated their continued confidence and trust in the Fund. Some \$58.9 million was received in 2019, the highest since the 2012 famine response. Contributions were received from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and private donors. The SHF accounted for 6.7 per cent of all funds received against the 2019 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, a welcome increase compared to 6.4 per cent in 2018 and 5.5 per cent in 2017. This demonstrates a gradual, but consistent increase in the share of donor funding channelled through the SHF.

The humanitarian outlook for 2020 points to unprecedented challenges where the gains made in 2019 can easily be erased without sustained humanitarian assistance. Given the scale of humanitarian needs and the critical role of the SHF as the preferred channel to extend the reach and impact of humanitarian assistance, I encourage donors to continue their reliance on the Fund as one of the best placed mechanisms to provide adequate and timely integrated assistance to Somalis most in need.



ADAM ABDELMOULA
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

A woman in a green dress is carrying a young child on her back. They are standing in front of a structure made of many vertical and horizontal sticks, possibly a fence or a wall. The ground is dry and reddish-brown. The woman is looking towards the camera with a neutral expression. The child is looking down.

Today, the SHF remains one of the smartest choices to support humanitarian response in Somalia, because of the unique niche it has carved out supporting local partners and leveraging its placement within the humanitarian coordination structure.

ADAM ABDELMOULA
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR SOMALIA

SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Somalia Humanitarian Fund during the 2019 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2019 attributed to allocations granted in 2019 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 - 31 January 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2019 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2019

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remained fragile in 2019. The prolonged conflict, insecurity, displacement and recurrent climatic shocks have continued to exacerbate humanitarian needs and undermine community resilience. In comparison to 2018, the number of people in need of assistance in 2019 reduced by 32 per cent, from 6.2 to 4.2 million.

Climate conditions, food security and malnutrition

Cyclical droughts and floods trapped millions of Somalis in severe hunger and malnutrition. Deterioration of the food security situation in the country was driven by drought conditions from late 2018 through mid-May 2019, followed by delayed below-average April to June *Gu* rains, which resulted in the poorest harvest since the 2011 famine. The 2019 post *Gu* assessment estimated 6.3 million Somalis as acutely food insecure through December 2019. As the year unfolded, the above normal *Deyr* (October to December) rains affected just over half a million Somalis, causing massive displacement, destroying infrastructure including roads and facilities, inundating farmlands and disrupting livelihoods.

Nutrition situation remained precarious with median National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.8 per cent during the *Gu* season in 2019, which was slight improvement from previous years, 14 per cent in 2018 and 17.4 per cent in 2017. Majority of the high GAM rates are concentrated in 5 regions of Banadir (14.8 per cent), Shabelle (11 per cent), Bay 8.8 per cent, Hiran (6.1 per cent), Woqooyi Galbeed (5.6 per cent), and Gedo (5.4 per cent). Protracted conflict, displacement, climatic shocks, and lack of basic social and protection services continued to exacerbate the nutrition situation in the country. The nutrition cluster estimated that

1 in 10 children were acutely malnourished, which is about 1.08 million children of which 178,000 were affected by life threatening severe acute malnutrition and 830,000 with moderate malnutrition.

By end-2019, some 4.2 million people, including 2.5 million children, remained in need of humanitarian assistance. While that was less than in early 2018 (5.2 million), Somalia remained one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world.

Internal displacements

Protracted internal displacement and evictions continued to cause human suffering in the country, with an estimated 2.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs) living in over 2,000 displacement settlements at the end of 2019. The dry conditions and flooding caused further displacement of 370,000 people.

Humanitarian Response Plan

Needs, targets and requirements in Somalia in 2019.



4.2M People in need



3.4M People targeted



\$1.08BN Funding requirement

IDPs also faced forced evictions, discrimination, gender-based violence (GBV), and lacked adequate protection and durable solutions. The majority were women, children, people with disabilities, older persons and members of marginalized communities. In 2019, almost 60 per cent of people in Crisis integrated phase classification* (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) levels were IDPs. With limited access to land and livelihoods opportunities, IDPs were largely dependent on humanitarian assistance and in need of durable solutions.

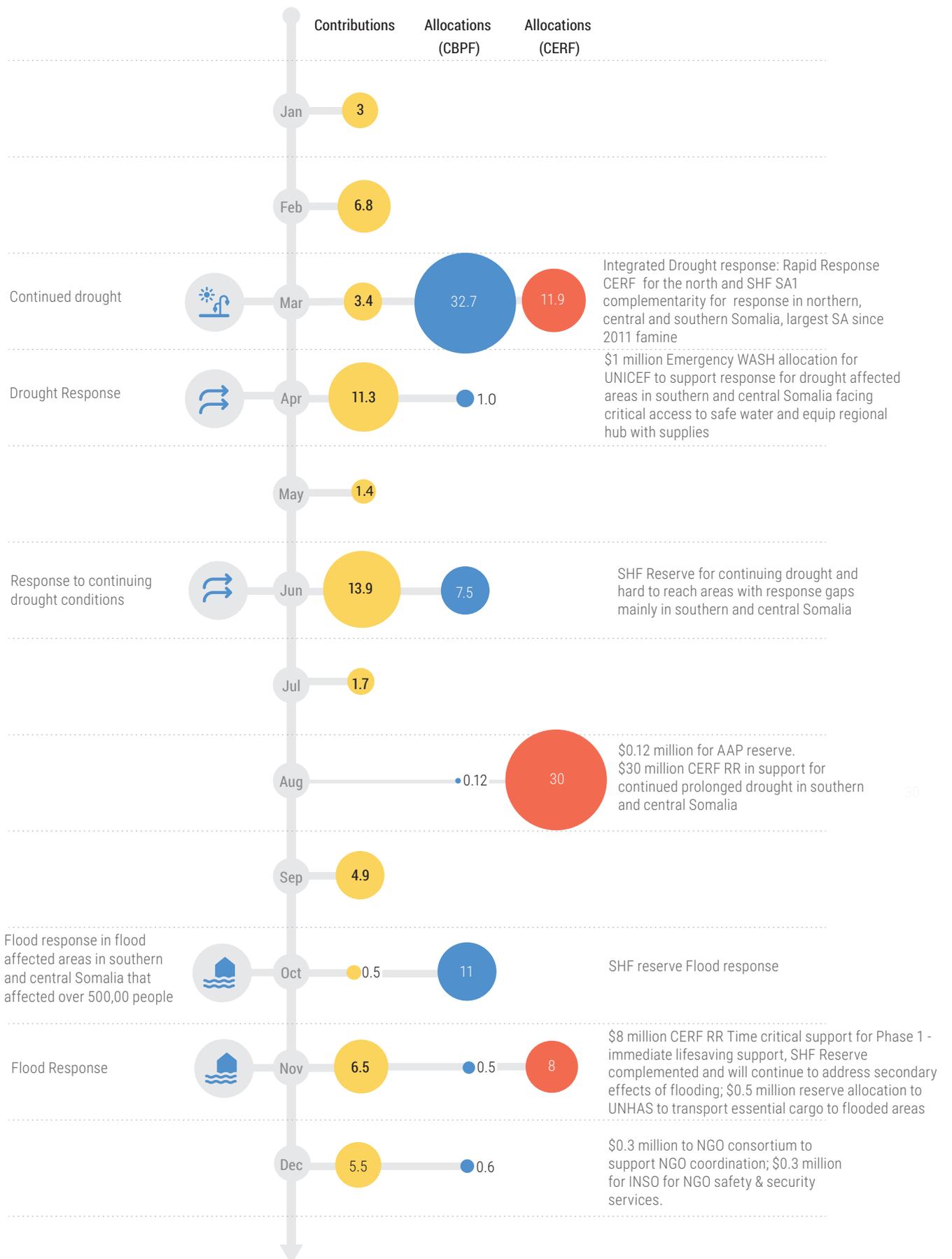
Security and access constraints

The operating environment in Somalia remained complex and dangerous. Humanitarian agencies continued to face huge challenges such as bureaucratic constraints, access impediments, movement restrictions, insecurity and violence. Safety and security concerns continued to impact the ability of humanitarians to reach people in need in a timely manner and the ability of vulnerable people to access humanitarian assistance and protection.

By December 2019, 151 violent incidents were recorded against humanitarian workers in which 12 aid workers were killed, 24 injured, 21 abducted, 18 arrested or temporarily detained and two expelled by authorities for alleged infractions. Despite these challenges, the number of humanitarian partners continued to slightly increase in some areas, notably in Hiraa region due to the flood response. The operational capacity increased by eight per cent over the course of 2019, from 328 humanitarian partners in December 2018 to 354 in December 2019. Assistance continued to be delivered through different modalities, including the use of air cargo, where feasible, cash transfer mechanisms and through local and international partners on the ground.

* The Integrated Phase Classification system is used by the Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit to classify phases of food security based on assessed outcomes on human lives and livelihoods. These phases include: Generally Food Secure, Moderately/Borderline Food Insecure, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Humanitarian Emergency, and Famine/ Humanitarian Catastrophe.

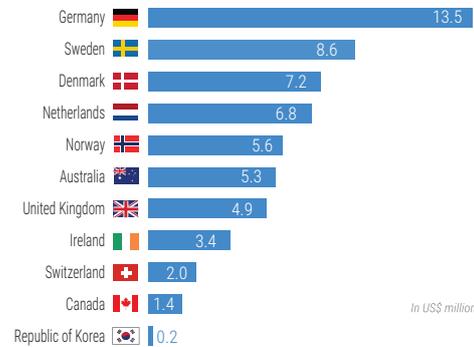
2019 TIMELINE



SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

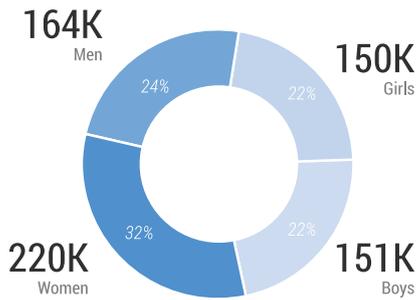
2019 ALLOCATION

\$58.9M
CONTRIBUTIONS

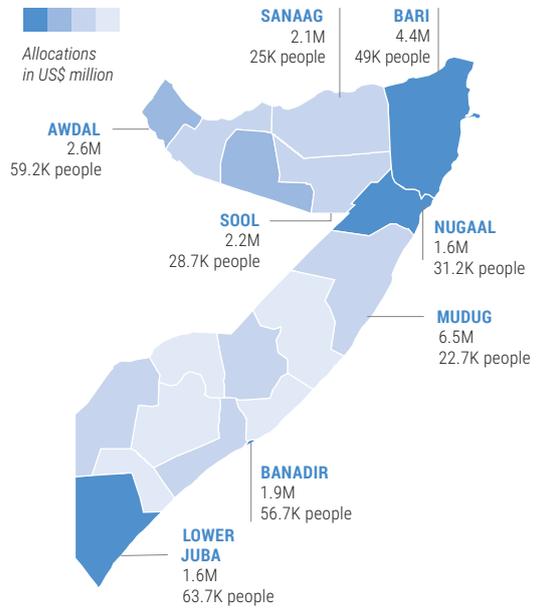


684,508
PEOPLE TARGETED

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview



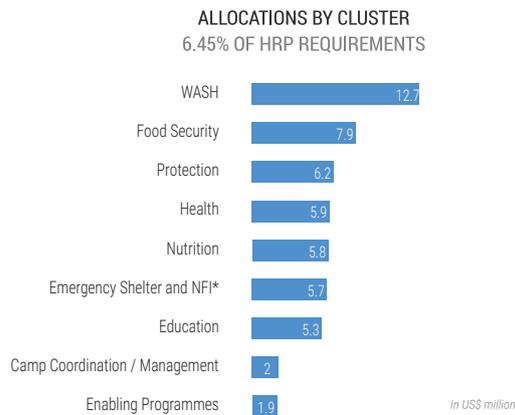
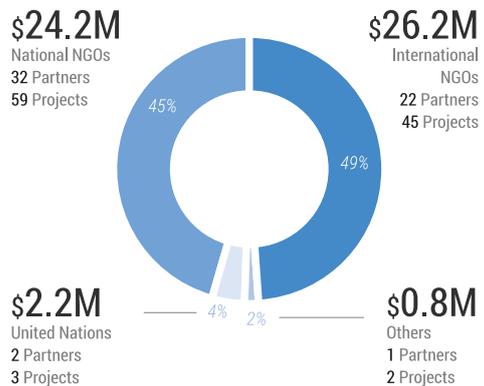
\$53.4M ALLOCATIONS
684.5K PEOPLE TARGETED



Other regions: Bakool 1.9M, 31.9K; Bay 7.0M, 44.1K; Galgaduud 3.2M, 35K; Gedo 1.6M, 19.1K; Hiraan 7.3M, 72K; Lower Shabelle 3.1M, 15.5K; Middle Shabelle 3.7M, 36.2K; Togdheer 1.1M, 8.7K; Woqooyi Galbeed 1.4M, 81.4K; Middle Juba 0.2M, 4.4K.

57 PARTNERS
109 PROJECTS

Allocations in US\$ million



*Non-food item

See explanatory note on p.6

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019



2017



2018



2019



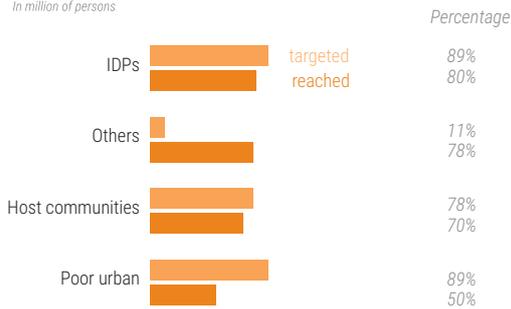
In US\$ million



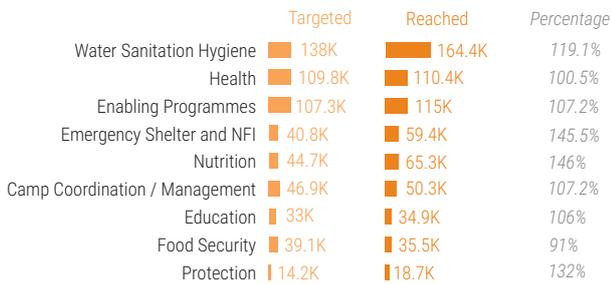
In million of persons

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

In million of persons

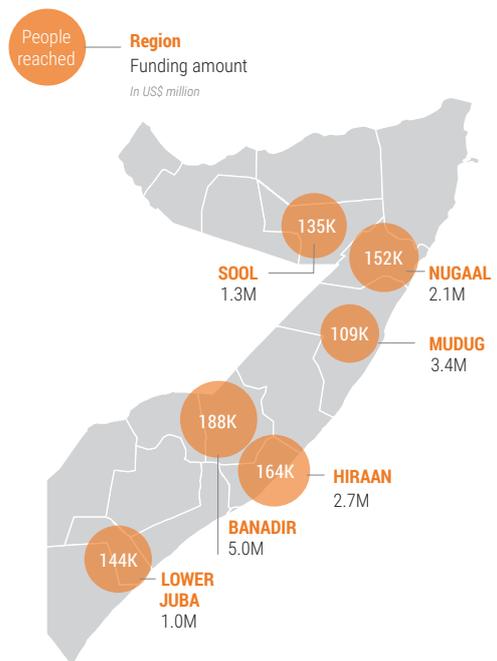


PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER



Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



Other regions: Awdal 195K, 4.5M; Bakool 51K, 1.5M; Bari 170K, 3.5M; Bay 338K, 7.5M; Galgaduud 224K, 2.4M; Gedo 24K, 0.7M; Lower Shabelle 311K, 4.6M; Middle Juba 5K, 0.2M; Middle Shabelle 218K, 3.0M; Sanaag 45K, 0.9M; Togdheer 76K, 2.0M; Woqooyi Galbeed 53K, 0.9M.

2019 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

SHF basics

The SHF is a multi-donor 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 operations in the country. It is distinguished by its focus, flexibility, the ability to boost responses through targeted allocations and its contribution to strengthening humanitarian coordination and enabling leadership.

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 (SHF AB) 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 prioritised as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country, in close alignment with the Somalia HRP; it also funds interventions in support of immediate response to sudden onset crises or at times of rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

Who can receive SHF funding?

The SHF channels funding to eligible national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, funds and programmes (UN AFPs) operational in Somalia, and other organisations. SHF funds are channelled through partners that are best-placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategies 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 capacities to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian projects in Somalia.

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The HC, in consultation with the SHF AB 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 prioritised geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies. Annual priorities are set by the SHF AB in the form of *Principles guiding allocations*.

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 a strategy that identifies the greatest 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 AB and forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritised and vetted within clusters through Strategic Review Committees (SRCs) and then recommended to the SHF AB for endorsement and final approval by the HC.

SHF Reserve: Reserve funds are primarily intended for rapid and flexible allocations of funding 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 a technical review, endorsement and approval by the SHF AB and the HC.

Who provides the funding?

The SHF is funded through 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 \$531 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 the response. The SHF Accountability Framework outlines measures to increase accountability and mitigate risks. It comprises of interlinked pillars which include capacity and performance assessment and risk assignment; project monitoring (field and remote) and financial spot checks; financial and programmatic reporting; project audits and evaluations.

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 capacities of and risks associated with individual SHF partners.

Operationally, the Framework follows and complements the SHF allocation process from the prioritisation 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.

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 AB, chaired by the HC and comprising of equal number of UN AFP, NGO and donor representatives, and OCHA Somalia's Head of Office, advises on the use of funds and the governance of the SHF.

OCHA Somalia's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the HC. OCHA contracts and disburses SHF funds to non-governmental implementing partners.

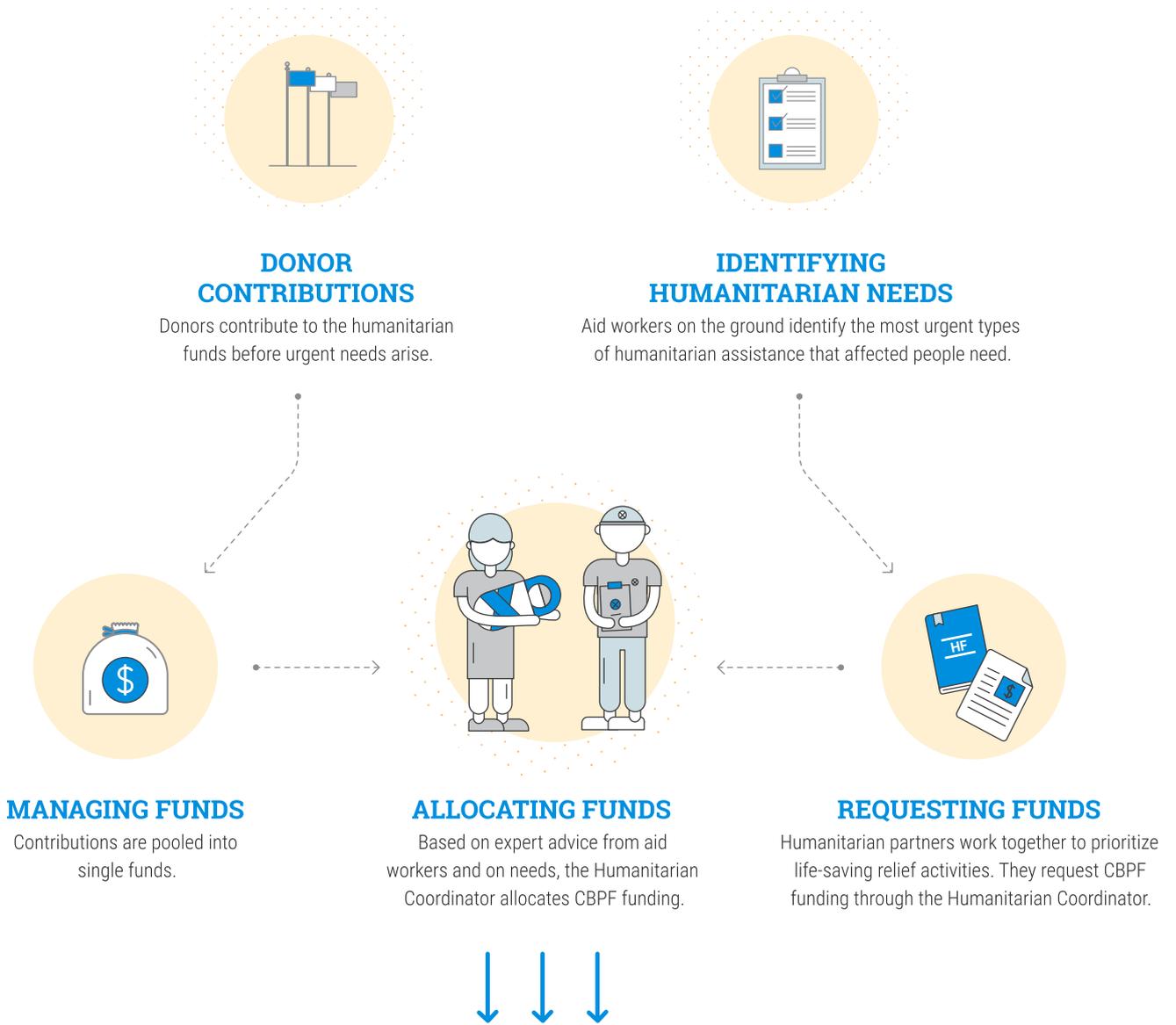
The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office serves as the Fund's 'Administrative Agent' and receives, administers and manages contributions from donors, and disburses funding to OCHA and UN agencies, funds and programmes.

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 localised SHF Operational Manual. The funds contracted to partners are further subject to the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR).

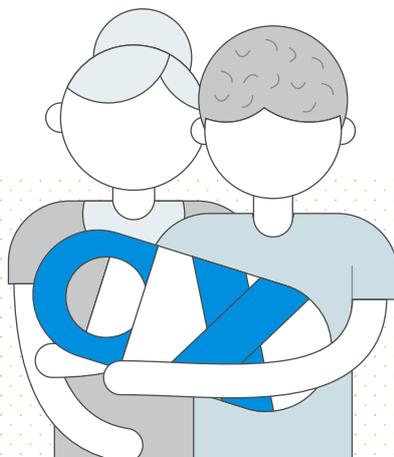
The SHF Operational Manual and its annexes provide technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of the Fund. They are updated annually and available for download at www.unocha.org/somalia/governance-policy-and-guidance.

HOW DOES THE SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND WORK?



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

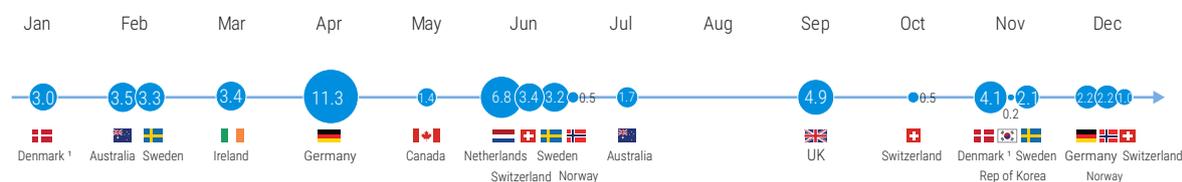
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



2019 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



In US\$ million

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

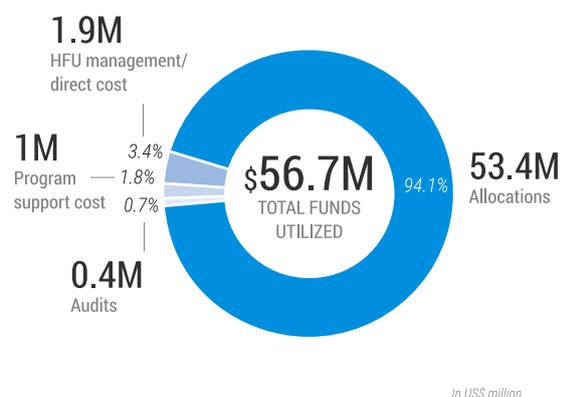


Increased support for the SHF as funding for Somalia drops

Donors continued providing strong support for the SHF in 2019, increasing their contributions beyond the levels of the 2017 famine-prevention year. The SHF funding increased by 8 per cent on 2018 at the time when the overall humanitarian funding for Somalia dropped by 16 per cent compared to the same year. Between January and December, \$58.9 million was deposited (\$56.9 million in 2017, \$54.3 million in 2018).

Given the historical background of the Fund, the increased support demonstrates donors' confidence and trust in the way the SHF funds are allocated, used and accounted for. Germany was the top donor for the third year in a row, followed by Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, United Kingdom (UK), Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, and the Republic of Korea. All these donors have supported the Fund since 2017 and most have again, over the course of the year, topped up their initial annual contribution (Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



Deposits per quarter

The availability of funds continued to determine SHF allocation modalities in response to the most pressing humanitarian needs and seasonal requirements, with Fund management ensuring that deposited contributions were programmed and disbursed to partners in a timely and efficient manner. The Fund's ability to adjust its allocation process to donor contributions or funds as they became available remains one of the SHF's comparative advantages.

More than two thirds of funds (67 per cent, \$39.7 million) were received in the first half of 2019, allowing, for sizeable 1st Standard Allocation in support of live-saving priorities outlined in the Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) early in the year. Contributions received in the second half of the year (33 per cent, \$19.2 million) enabled further drought impact response activities in southern Somalia

in the third quarter, and provided substantial support for floods response (\$11.5 million) in the last quarter of the year, again positioning the Fund as one of the best placed mechanisms to support response to rapid changes in the Somalia humanitarian context.

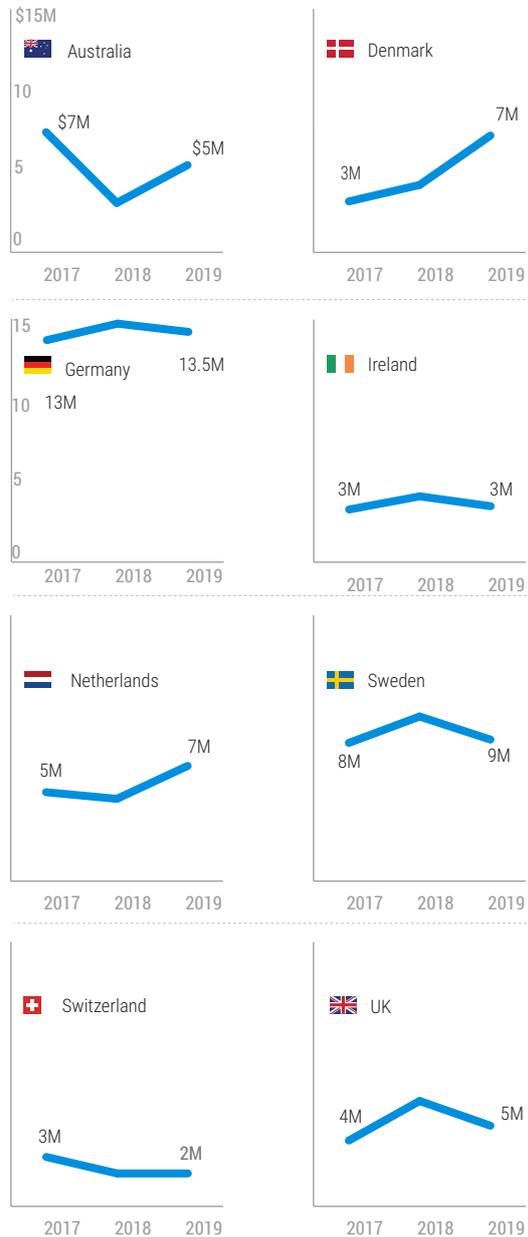
Donor trend

After its peak contribution year in response to the 2011 famine (\$99.7 million), contributions to the SHF declined until 2016 (\$26 million), but then again increased substantially in 2017 (\$56.9 million), following the Fund’s repositioning and changes in fund management. The positive trend continued through 2019 (\$58.9 million), when the Fund recorded an increase in contributions in absolute and relative against the overall humanitarian funding for Somalia: by end-2019, contributions to the SHF accounted for 6.7 per cent of the received Somalia HRP funding (compared to 5.5 per cent in 2017 and 6.3 percent in 2018); and 5.9 per cent of all humanitarian resources made available for the Somalia operation (compared to 4.3 per cent in 2017 and 4.9 per cent in 2018).

Overall, the UK has contributed the largest amount since the inception of the SHF (\$133 million), followed by Sweden (\$80 million) and Denmark (\$58 million). The UK was also the top annual contributor between 2011-2015, providing up to half the annual contributions (in 2013) to the Fund, but was since overtaken by Sweden (2016) and Germany (2017-2019). The changes in the Fund’s donor structure between 2016 and 2019 are characterized by a more equitable distribution and increase in the number of donors, from eight in 2016 to eleven in 2019. While top two donors in 2016 (Sweden, UK) accounted for 54 per cent of contributions, their share fell to 37 per cent in 2017 and 2019 (Germany, Sweden).

This trend demonstrates lesser reliance of the Fund on the support of individual donors, which is also driven by the strengthened and consistent support of donors like Australia, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway, that have consistently contributed over \$3 million annually since 2017. Switzerland also remained a steady donor; and the Fund’s most recently acquired supporters (Canada, Republic of Korea), which first contributed in 2017, maintained their contributions in 2018-2019.

DONOR TREND



DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

+ Switzerland **1.47M** 2019 - 2020

2019 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Strategic, life-saving and effective response

In 2019, the SHF demonstrated its ability to actively support timely, coordinated and effective response through strategically focused, flexible and timely standard and reserve allocations to scale up response to climatic shocks such as drought and floods. It also continued to be distinguished by its flexibility and strategic focus when allocating scarce resources for response to both protracted and emerging crisis. The Fund promoted value for money and bridged collective comparative advantages by promoting direct implementation and integrated interventions, particularly in response to protracted displacements and basic service provision in underserved, hard to reach locations.

The SHF allocated \$53.4 million, a modest increase compared to 2018. Funds were channeled to 57 partners through one standard allocation to address priority needs identified in the 2019 HRP and four reserve allocation rounds to respond to the sudden deterioration in needs and partly support the Drought Impact Response Plan and later the Flood Response Plan. The 2019 Allocation Principles set by the SHF AB under the leadership of the HC, provided the framework for all allocation rounds. This together with an inclusive prioritization process resulted in funding of 109 lifesaving projects, a decrease compared to 2018 (120). The decrease reflects the increase in the size of projects leading to interventions with a broader scope and more greater impact. About 61 per cent (\$33 million) of the allocated funds were released through the standard allocation modality to boost and sustain life saving interventions and 39 per cent (\$21 million) through reserve allocations. To maximize the impact of limited resources and promote efficiency in response, both modalities (standard and reserve) supported multi-cluster interventions. The SHF was used to complement the CERF rapid response grant for drought and flood-affected communities in hot spot areas. Some 3.6 per cent of funds went towards enabling projects that supported humanitarian air service, NGO coordination, safety and security of NGOs and accountability to affected population by deploying the common social accountability platform for affected Somalis.

Principles guiding 2019 allocations

1. Continued focus on life-saving humanitarian response with focus on, if and when possible, underserved and hard-to access areas;

2. Ensuring the centrality of protection in all SHF-funded interventions;

3. Prioritization of direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for at least 80% of available annual SHF funding;

4. Support for local partners by striving to channel at least 40% of available funding directly through national partners (if, when and where feasible);

5. Continue supporting integration of response across clusters and complementarity with other funding sources in support of a stronger collective response;

6. Support funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by the United Nations or NGOs, up to a maximum of 20% of annually available funds.

Alignment with the Somalia HRP

The SHF remained aligned with the strategic objectives and cluster priorities of the 2019 Somalia HRP – a planning tool that articulates and provides strategic guidance for humanitarian response in Somalia. Funds channeled through the SHF contributed close to 7 per cent of the overall funding received against the 2019 Somalia HRP.

All 2019 projects were directly linked to one or more of the following HRP strategic objectives.

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable by providing lifesaving and sustaining assistance.

Strategic Objective 2: Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition by strengthening nutrition-sensitive and integrated multi-sectoral programming.

Strategic Objective 3: Ensure protection of affected populations, including those living in hard-to-reach areas and IDP settlements, through protection promoting assistance that targets the most vulnerable and people at risk of exclusion.

Strategic Objective 4: Increase resilience capacity of at-risk communities and promote complementary interventions of development partners in social services.

Transparent, inclusive and coordinated response

The SHF continued to actively engage with multiple and diverse stakeholders in its decision-making processes making it one of the most inclusive and transparent

funding mechanisms in Somalia. The cluster system, both at the national and regional level, remained central for SHF processes. Cluster coordinators not only provided technical advice and leadership in project review and selection processes, but also continued to be relied on in identification of critical needs and gaps in response. The Somalia ICCG remained committed to analyzing needs and advocating for integrated multi-cluster response where and when required.

Life-saving response: Integrated SHF first standard allocation and CERF rapid response grant

By early 2019, about 4.9 million Somalis, an increase from 4.6 million the previous year, faced acute food insecurity. This included 1.5 million people whose conditions were expected to deteriorate by mid-2019 due to the impact of below-average seasonal rainfall in late 2018 compounded by the lingering effects of destitution and displacement from the prolonged drought in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Malnutrition rates remained stubbornly high, particularly among IDPs, while localized conflict hindered access to affected people. The SHF stepped forward with a \$33 million allocation to complement CERF support of \$12 million by scaling up protection, education national NGOs, by far exceeding the 40 per cent benchmark set by the Advisory Board for 2019.

Complementarity

Throughout 2019, complementarity was sought when funding was available from both pooled funds to boost emergency response. The approach took advantage of the joint strategic prioritization processes within the ICCG and HCT and ensured the complementary use of limited funds channelled through both pooled funds by:

1. Ensuring that the most immediate needs are addressed by funding the top priority activities in the most affected areas.
2. Taking into consideration other funding sources and re-programmed activities.
3. Ensuring timely response through an integrated and simultaneous strategic prioritization of CERF and SHF, which shortens the time required to identify priority activities and implementation areas.
4. Ensure value-for-money through decreasing overheads and costs of subcontracting.
5. Ensuring the use of accountability measures available to the two funding mechanisms.

Complementarity models

Sequencing approach: SHF or CERF come on top of each other, targeting different geographical and substantive areas (i) The US\$45.7 million integrated 2019 SHF standard allocation and March 2019 CERF RR strategy that supported drought response in hot spot areas in northern Somalia (ii) A \$30 million allocation from CERF in July followed a \$7.5

million June SHF reserve allocation to south and central Somalia to support ongoing drought exacerbated by an underperforming Gu rainy season. (iii) The collective US\$19 million floods response where CERF was used in Phase I of the response for immediate lifesaving assistance and SHF continued onto the second phase with repair of damaged infrastructure in schools, health and nutrition facilities, and WASH facilities while also providing response in secondary flood affected districts.

Comparative advantage approach considers each fund's comparative advantages: CERF that only funds UN agencies was primarily used to cover UN direct operational costs; procurement of bulk supplies for life-saving response that may then be channelled through SHF-funded and other partners in order to benefit from the economies of scale and logistical support; SHF prioritized channelling funds directly to non-governmental implementing partners to ensure the best value-for-money and also benefited from supply pipelines by lead UN agencies. This was used for both drought and flood responses.

Cluster-specific complementarities: ICCG/clusters prioritized both allocations and, determined specific complementarities. In the mid-year US\$37.5 million drought response, CERF grants complemented SHF funded water trucking interventions by providing the affected locations with sustainable WASH services, and SHF Education activities provided services outside the scope of CERF such as emergency teacher incentives.

2019 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$32.7M	Standard Allocation 1	March 2019
\$7.5M	Reserve 2019 Drought	June 2019
\$11M	Reserve 2019 Flood	November 2019
\$2.2M	Reserve allocation	2019

Individual Reserve allocations

The SHF boosted quick response capacity through supporting individual targeted and carefully prioritized interventions. This positioned the Fund as a vital enabler of humanitarian response when needed the most. Some \$1.5 million was allocated to various projects under enabling programmes, to enhance the Somalia operation-wide Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) activities, support the general operations of the Somalia NGO Consortium and International NGO Safety Organization. To enhance logistical support

for floods response, SHF provided the much-needed funds to the UN Humanitarian Air Service to ensure continuity of transportation of humanitarian personnel and cargo to flood affected locations. Similarly, the reserve supported the timely provision of maternal health-care services in the region hardest hit by the floods.

Continued focus on direct implementation

In 2019, the Fund continued prioritizing partners who implement directly, which was made possible due to continuous expansion of its pool of partners. In addition to UN agencies, 137 NGOs, of whom two thirds are national/local actors, feature on the SHF eligibility list. The capacity assessment of more than 60 partners prioritized through the cluster system commenced in 2019. The majority of partners assessed (88 per cent) were local or national partners, giving a further boost to the Fund's operational reach and its ability to support front-line response, particularly in harder to access locations. By end-2019, 18 full capacity assessments had been conducted and finalized. SHF continued to actively promote localization in its prioritization process by actively engaging with national cluster focal points at the regional level. Additionally, the identification of priority needs and geographic locations for SHF funding is a collective activity that includes national and international actors, all having an equal say in the process. The increase in funding to local and national partners was consistent with the overarching objective of the Fund to support partners best-placed to implement activities in a timely, efficient and accountable manner.

Cross-cutting issues

The SHF programme cycle not only continued to consider gender, protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected people but advanced its commitments to further strengthen protection through key SHF processes, including priority needs identification and response. Similarly, one of the key priorities of the Fund has been the focus on implementing actions and approaches that enhance meaningful participation of women, including women with disabilities and of different ages throughout the entire life-cycle of SHF projects. The aim is to contribute towards advancement of women's rights, access and opportunities for participation, which are critical for effective and sustainable response.

An important step forward in 2019 has been **the introduction of the Somalia-specific protection mainstreaming tip-sheets**, which have been adjusted to specific clusters to support project design by partners and integrated in the SHF allocation strategies. The tip sheets provide guidance on specific actions across clusters that can improve adherence to key principles of meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, and accountability in humanitarian

action. Another milestone achieved was the revision of the monitoring tools to better capture information on the progress made by SHF partners in adhering to the protection mainstreaming guidance provided in the allocation strategies and tip sheets. The tools were also revised to better assess disability inclusion in implementation of activities.

The application of the **IASC Gender and Age Marker (GAM)**, which was out in the Somalia operation in 2019, is mandatory in SHF project proposals to promote gender responsive planning and programming. Gender-related issues already have a prominent role in SHF **accountability activities** to ensure gender participation as defined at the project design stage translates into action and results, and the systematic monitoring of gender issues/women's participation in project activities.

The reserve stepped in to fund the Somalia operation-wide Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) which includes nationwide public radio consultation to triangulate and disseminate findings from the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) and collect feedback on Somali citizen's experiences of and suggested solutions to the current crisis in Somalia. The initiative will focus on promoting accountability to affected populations through rich and inclusive public discussion, with findings designed to inform the HNO/HRP process.

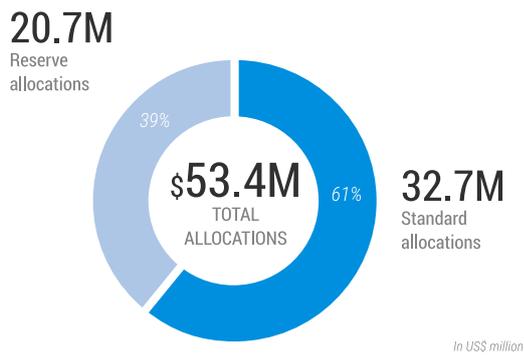
The Fund continues to maintain its complaint mechanism and gather feedback on project implementation through its remote call monitoring and other compliance systems. Stakeholders can bring any issue to the attention of the SHF Manager, OCHA Somalia senior management or through the anonymous email shf-feedback@ochasomalia.org.

Fund performance

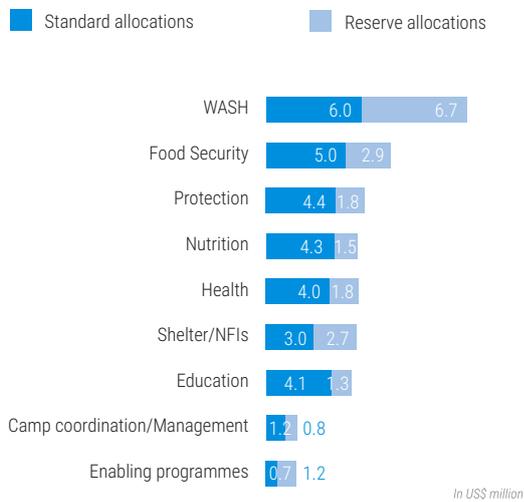
In 2019, SHF continued to demonstrate its added value to an effective humanitarian response through the common performance framework. The tool helped to assess and improve the Funds' performance as a whole, including insight from other monitoring and reporting tools.

The achievements of the Fund's performance was based on five principles, that guided management and how it achieves the strategic objective of improving the efficiency of humanitarian response.

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

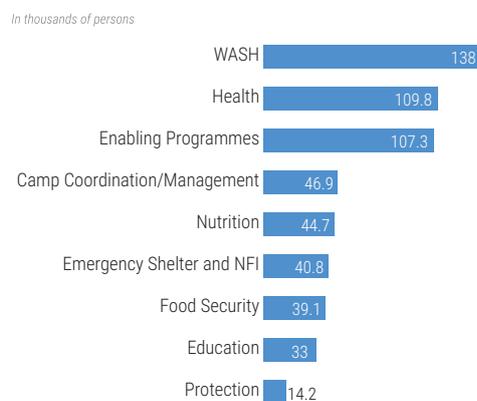


ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



¹ 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).

PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



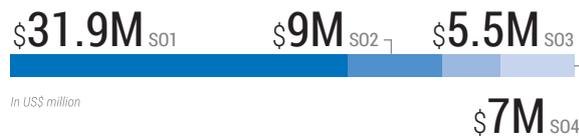
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

S01 Life-saving: Reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable by providing life-saving and sustaining integrated assistance.

S02 Nutrition: Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition by strengthening nutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive and integrated multi-sectorial programming.

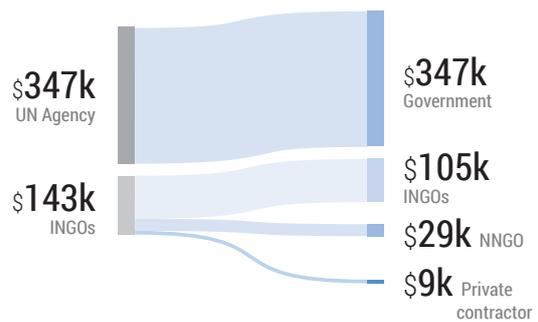
S03 Protection: Ensure protection of affected populations, including those living in hard-to-reach areas and IDP settlements, through protection promoting assistance that targets the most vulnerable and people at risk of exclusion.

S04 Resilience: Increase resilience capacity of at-risk communities and promote complementary interventions of development partners in social services.

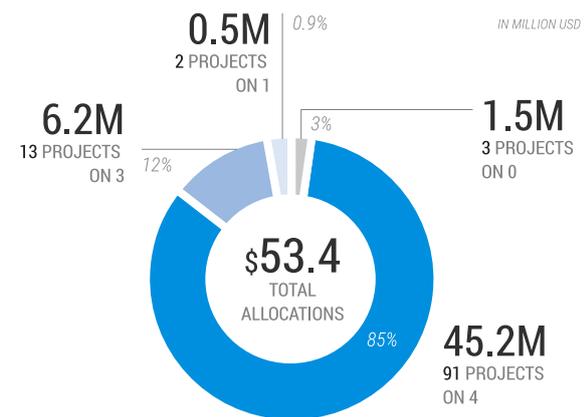


SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE

No sub-grant to partners as the SHF had prioritized direct implementation since 2017.



GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.



Support for **women and girls**, including tackling **gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**



Programmes targeting people with **disabilities**



Education in protracted crises



Other aspects of **protection**

4% of the allocation for 2019 (about US\$ 5 million) was committed to supporting women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment.



The SHF promoted response in protection, through the expansion of community-based child protection and GBV services and established referral pathways to affected communities, including clinical, psychosocial, security and safe house services as well as training of community leaders.

10% of funds were allocated to projects supporting education in protracted crises.



Majority of SHF education projects in 2019 focused on improving enrolment and retention of children living in crisis and conflicts-affected areas into quality and inclusive basic education in a safe and protective learning environment. The projects targeted vulnerable and marginalized girls and boys from newly displaced IDPs and host communities with objectives of access to quality and protective education through providing temporary community learning spaces, teacher incentives and safe sanitation facilities for girls and boys.

7% (about US\$ 2.4 million) was committed to contribute to other protection aspects such as inclusion of people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, and gender-related issues, including women participation.



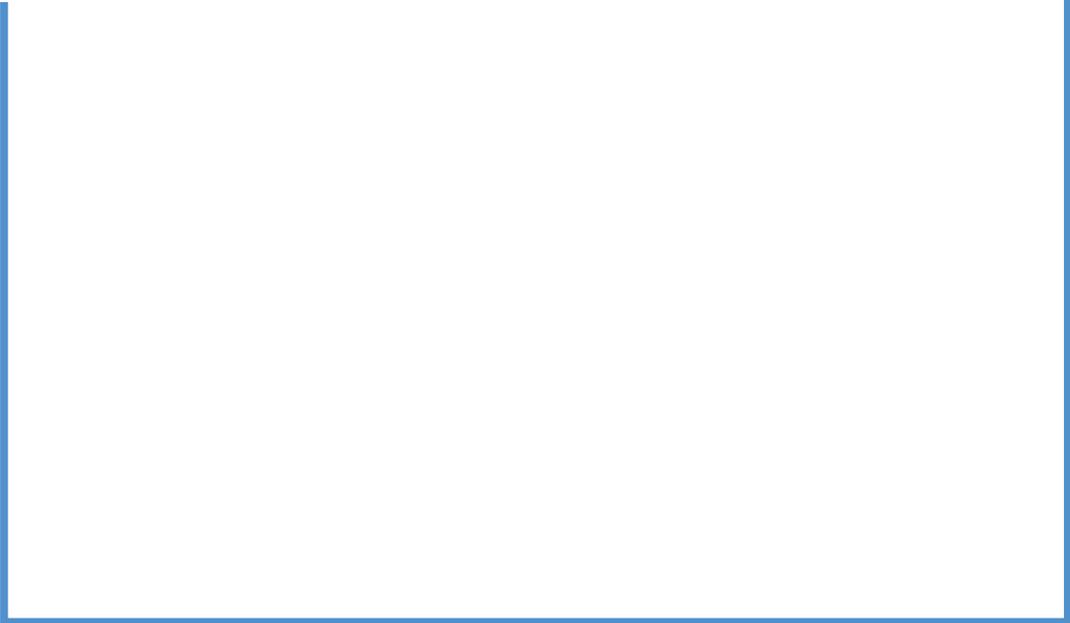


SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

FUND PERFORMANCE

In 2019, the SHF continued to demonstrate its added value to an effective humanitarian response through the common performance framework. The tool helped to assess and improve the Funds' performance as a whole, including insight from other monitoring and reporting tools.

The achievements of the SHF performance was based on five principles, that guided the management of the Fund and how it achieves the strategic objective of improving the efficiency of humanitarian response.



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

The SHF AB has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

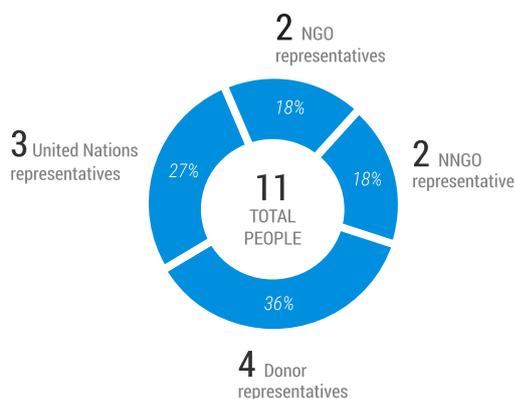
Target

As per 2019 SHF Operational Manual, the SHF AB is composed of the HC; four UN AFPs; four NGO representatives; four donor representatives; and OCHA Somalia Head of Office (OCHA HoO).

Results

Fourteen members sat on the AB in 2019: the HC; four UN AFPs (FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP), four NGO representatives (one national – ADESO, two international – Save the Children and International Rescue Committee; and the Somalia NGO Consortium representative); four donor representatives, of which three were SHF donors (Canada, Germany and Switzerland) and one was a non-SHF donor (USAID); and OCHA HoO.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Analysis

The SHF AB composition is reflected in the SHF Operational Manual and is revised regularly for NGOs and donor representatives, but less so for UN. NGO and donor representative usually serve two years with at least half of their membership changing annually in order to ensure diversity of representation, but also operational continuity. The meetings continue to be well-attended and the interest among stakeholders to serve on the Board remains high.

Follow up actions

Continue ensuring regular rotation across all stakeholders in 2020, including among the UN.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different organizations.

Target

Strategic review committees comprise of experts, selected based on technical knowledge of specific cluster, from national NGOs, international NGOs and UN agencies, cluster staff and HFU. The three groups (local and international NGOs, UN agencies) are represented equitably. The size of Strategic Review Committees (SRC) may vary across clusters and between cluster-specific and inter-cluster projects, from 5 members (1 LNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair) to 11 members (3 LNGO, 3 INGO, 3 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair), and is determined by cluster individually. HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of SRCs and may, at times, take part in decision-making. The Technical Review Committee (TRC) a subset of an SRC comprises of cluster coordinator, cluster support officers, HFU and finance staff of the New York-based OCHA Country-Based Pooled Funds Section of the Pooled Fund Management Branch (OCHA-CBPFS); it assesses the technical soundness and financial quality of project proposals that have been recommended by the SRC.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

of representatives that participated in an average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in an average in Technical Review Committee



PRINCIPLE 1

Results

The SRC size varied from 6 members (1 LNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair and HFU) to 12 members (3 LNGO, 3 INGO, 3 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair and HFU) and was determined by cluster coordinators in consultation with cluster partners. HFU actively participated in, facilitated and supported the work of the SRCs and took part in decision-making, when necessary. HFU led TRCs in the second and subsequent review rounds before project approval. SRC/TRC membership varied for integrated projects as it was necessary to ensure multi-cluster representation.

Analysis

The SRC establishes needs-based priorities for funding in consultation with cluster partners and facilitates SHF related processes in consultation with cluster partners; SRC and TRC work at the time of allocations is time-consuming and requires preparation, but also poses logistical challenges and affects day-to-day coordination and programmatic work of SRC and TRC members. In 2019, HFU continued to take on a more proactive role in the work of SRCs and TRCs, as per the global CBPF guidelines. Despite occasional challenges, particularly with ensuring equitable representation and in-person work of the SRCs and TRCs, the SHF strategic review process remains unique in the Somalia humanitarian operation: it is inclusive and consultative, it benefits from and empowers cluster coordination structures, and promotes quality programming through a multi-stakeholder technical collaboration in an operational setting where response is often fragmented.

Follow up actions

Continue to ensure a diverse and balanced representation, by organization type and gender, in the work of SRC/TRCs; transparency in the SRC/TRC decision-making; and high-quality and speedy feedback to all submitting organizations. HFU will continue to advocate for and enforce regular rotation of the SRC membership, and work towards gender balance in their composition.

3 Inclusive implementation

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

Target

- Continued focus on life-saving humanitarian response with focus on, if and when possible, underserved and hard-to access areas;
- Prioritization of direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for at least 80% of available annual SHF funding;
- Support for local partners by striving to channel at least 40% of available funding directly through national partners (if, when and where feasible);
- Continue supporting integration of response across clusters and complementarity with other funding sources in support of a stronger collective response.
- Support funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by the United Nations or NGOs, up to a maximum of 20% of annually available funds;

Results

Ninety-four per cent of the SHF funds was allocated to NGOs, of which 22 were international and 32 national organizations, for direct implementation; four per cent to two UN partner and two per cent to a Red Cross / Red Crescent movement organization (Qatar Red Crescent Society). The SHF continued to increase the share of funding it provides directly to local and national NGOs., with 45 per cent in 2019, exceeding for the third year in a row the Fund's internal target to channel at least 30 per cent of funds in 2018 and 25 per cent in 2017 to local and national NGOs.

More than 94 per cent of the funds allocated was to NGOs (INGO and NNGO) for the direct implementation, 4 per cent to UN and 2 per cent to Red Crescent Movement organizations. The Fund has significantly increased the proportion of funds allocated to national partners from 16 per cent in 2016 to 39 per cent in 2017, 46 per cent in 2018 and 45 per cent in 2019, in line with the Grand Bargain commitments.

PRINCIPLE 1

Analysis

The Fund once again surpassed the targets set in the 2019 SHF Allocation Principles and the Grand Bargain commitment. This is aligned with its strategic repositioning since 2017 and had been positively received by all stakeholders who appreciate the SHF focus to support local and national partners, which are often best placed to deliver assistance in the challenging Somalia environment.

As a resulting challenge the Fund continues to be perceived as the primary funding mechanism for national/local partners, which has compromised its flexibility and inflated expectations from multiple local/national partners that seek grants but may not necessarily be best-placed to manage funding or implement humanitarian programmes.

Follow up actions

Continue expanding the pool of eligible recipients of the SHF funds and, at the same time, highlight the Fund's flexibility, agility, inclusiveness and transparency as its main comparative advantages.

4 Inclusive engagement

Resources invested by HFU in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

Six training rounds (with multiple sessions and locations) for partners focused on building their capacity to manage and implement SHF projects. Individual partner sessions (on-demand, ten partners/month). 40 per cent funding target for NNGOs paired with respective partner-focused assurance activities, positions SHF as supporter of localization of aid.

Results

HFU organized five training sessions for partners focusing on building their capacity to design, manage and implement the SHF projects, ranging from programmatic to financial issues, compliance, operational modalities, risk management, protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected people, participation of women and disability in response and others.

About 56 partners participated in trainings, of which 72 per cent were national and 28 per cent were international non-governmental partners. Most of these trainings took place at various locations in Somalia (Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu), but also in Nairobi (Kenya).

TRAININGS

 **6** training sessions for partners

 **56** NNGOs trained

 **78** total people trained from NGOs (47 NNGO and 31 from INGO)

Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations	# of people
2 trainings of SHF partners on SHF accountability requirements	UN	1	4 people
	INGOs	5	8 people
	NNGOs	12	19 people
4 trainings of SHF partners on SHF project accountability, women participation and protection mainstreaming	UN	1	3 people
	INGOs	15	19 people
	NNGOs	22	25 people
Total		56	78

On the side of the regular and on-demand trainings the individual sessions were held with partners to address their specific requests, questions and issues, which was in addition to one-on-one consultations during the review process and during the implementation of assurance activities (i.e. monitoring visits, spot checks and ad hoc visits).

Analysis

Capacity development of partners is not the Fund's strategic objective, but it continues to play an important role in steering the management of the SHF. Close partnership through trainings, partner-specific assurance activities and one-on-one exchange, which primarily aims at ensuring compliance with the Fund's standards and procedures, are all concrete examples of investment in the capacity strengthening and development of partners. The Fund's accountability framework provides an incentive for partners to improve their performance, capacity and risk rating; at the same time, all partners that receive funding are provided seven per cent programme support costs on their grants, which they are strongly encouraged to invest in their staff and organizational development.

Follow up actions

The SHF management will continue providing targeted trainings for partners collectively and one-on-one, also based on requirements communicated through the partner satisfaction survey.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding is allocated for cash assistance.

Target

Cash as a response modality will be strategically prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results

Cash as a response modality was prioritized by clusters where appropriate, such as in areas with functioning markets. Cash was an enabler for access to services. For example, cash assistance increased immediate access to food, facilitated access to safe water where there were severe water shortages and allowed beneficiaries to purchase emergency shelter and NFI kits. At least 8 per cent of SHF 2019 allocations (\$4.05 million) was channelled as cash transfers as per the project budget analysis.

in all allocation rounds in 2019 and was instrumental in responding to the needs of populations affected by drought and floods. Cash transfers were overwhelmingly unconditional (65 per cent) compared to unconditional transfers (35 percent) acknowledging the vulnerability of the communities targeted for assistance. Under livelihoods, cash transfers were packaged together with the provision of agricultural inputs to reduce the opportunity cost of farmers looking for food and meeting other needs during the planting season.

Follow up actions

Further improve the systematic tracking of cash-based assistance by the SHF through the use of Somalia cash 3Ws and the cash marker in the Grant Management System (GMS).

6 Flexible operation

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

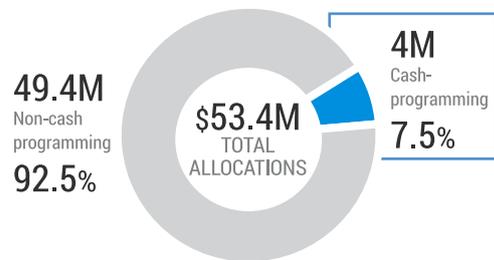
Target

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services.

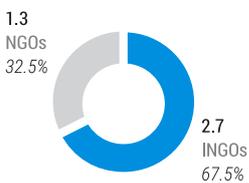
Results

Some \$1.92 million (3.6 per cent) was allocated under the enabling programmes to support vital services provided to humanitarian stakeholders by the Somalia NGO Consortium and International NGO Safety Organization (INSO), as well as for logistics through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to support the movement of humanitarian staff, supplies and other cargo areas inaccessible due to insecurity and poor road network. The Fund also funded the deployment of the common social accountability platform that would be used to promote accountability to affected populations.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



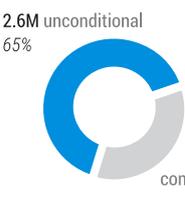
BY PARTNER TYPE



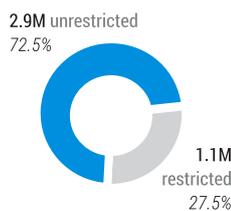
BY SECTOR



BY CONDITIONALITY



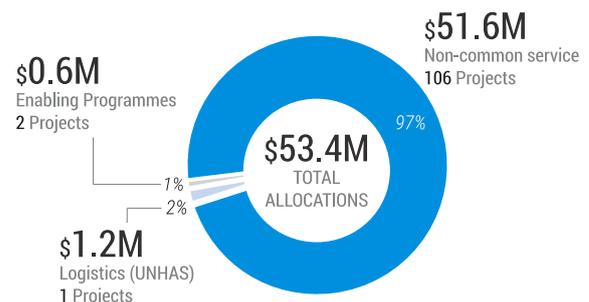
BY RESTRICTIONS



Analysis

The choice of cash transfer modality was guided by local contextual analysis of the affected population. It was used

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



PRINCIPLE 2

Analysis

The SHF funding for support services remained below the maximum cap set by the 2019 Allocation Principles (20 per cent; the target, however, included potential pipeline funding), which was reflective of the focus on direct implementation and support for service delivery. This, nevertheless, demonstrates the Fund’s flexibility as a stand-by funding mechanism that can provide support for common services when urgent needs arise, yet it does not serve as the principle source of funding for these.

Follow up actions

Ensure the availability of stand-by funding for common services (Reserve) or prioritization during the Standard Allocation rounds. This has been reflected in the maximum cap remaining unchanged for 2019 in the SHF Allocation Principles.

7 Flexible allocation process

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

Target

At least 75% of funds allocated through Standard modality and up to 25% kept in Reserve in response to changes in humanitarian context, as well as funding availability.

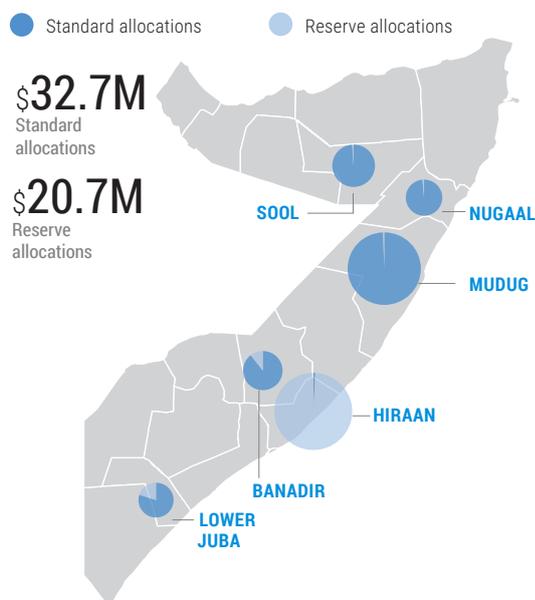
Results

The SHF allocated \$53.4 million in 2019, \$32.7 million or 61 per cent through standard and \$20.7 million or 39 per cent through reserve allocation modality, supporting 17 out of 18 regions in Somalia, the underserved areas and those areas where humanitarian needs were the highest.

Analysis

The higher proportionate funding through the reserve allocation was due to three reserve allocations compared to one standard allocation. The reserve allocations were used to support common services and time critical responses through two special reserve allocations to the drought and

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Other regions: Awdal Standard - 2.6, Reserve - 0.02; Bakool 0.7, 1.1; Bari 4.4, 0.02; Bay 3.0, 4.0; Glogaduud 2.6, 0.6; Gedo 0.5, 1.0; Lower Shabelle 0.9, 2.1; Middle Juba 0, 0.02; Middle Shabelle 0.4, 3.3; Sanaag 2.0, 0.02; Togdheer 1.1, 0.02; Woqooyi Galbeed 1.2, 0.1;

floods with funds available at the time. Notably, the end of year flood called for flexible and timely response. The standard allocation helped address the lingering impact of the 2016-2017 drought and supported response in priority underserved areas.

Using both modalities the SHF remained an early sources of funding for Somalia humanitarian operations, either early in the year, before most donor funding kicked in; towards the end of the year, ensuring the continuity in programming; or enabling or boosting response with time-critical funding.

Follow up actions

Continue to advocate for predictable and early contributions from donors to optimise planning of the size and timing of allocation rounds, and to ensure the appropriate management of funds to support strategic priorities, while remaining flexible to support emerging needs and critical funding gaps.

PRINCIPLE 2

8 Flexible Implementation

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

Target

Project revision requests processed to address operational and contextual changes within 10 days

Results

In 2019, HFU processed 42 revision requests within an average of 21 working days. This included no cost extensions, change in activities, budget revision, change in location and change in bank information.

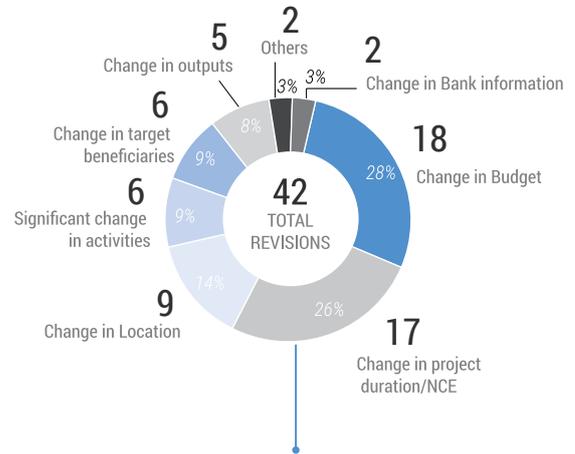
Analysis

Flexibility was demonstrated through a supportive application for project modification. However, delays in completion of revision process in some cases was due to signature delays from partners' headquarters and partners not effectively responding to the comments raised by clusters and HFU. In 2019, requests for project modification were largely due to security-related access constraints, essential supply bottlenecks, delays in recruitment of technical staff, and bureaucratic and administrative delays imposed by authorities. Partners' reprogramming requests were often due to a combination of the reasons shown in the graphic alongside

Follow up actions

Ensure partners' submissions of revision request are initiated at least one month before the project ends and that HFU manages and processes revision requests within the timelines set in the SHF Operational Manual.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

Average duration of the allocation process from proposal submission deadline to HC approval of selected projects for standard allocation: 50 days and for reserve allocation: 30 days.

Results

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
Average number of working days from allocation closing date to HC signature	Standard Allocations	24	35	26
	Reserve Allocations	72	24	17

Average duration from proposal submission deadline to approval of selected projects for standard allocations: **28 days**. Average duration for reserve allocations: **10 days**.

Analysis

HFU demonstrated efficiency through managing four allocation rounds to support top priorities in the HRP and respond to emerging needs or escalating humanitarian situations. The allocations were appropriate, strategic and responded to the evolving humanitarian situation as identified by contextual analyses and inter-cluster prioritization exercises and endorsed by the HC and the SHF AB. Partners were consulted through national and regional cluster structures, guided during the application cycle and supported throughout the approval process.

All allocation rounds promoted integrated/multi-cluster response to maximize impact, avoid duplication, and benefit from economies of scale. Despite the advantages of integrated response, its design requires lengthy consultations during the conceptualisation of interventions, joint planning with the ICCG and multi-cluster review and selection processes.

Concerted efforts were made to reduce the duration of allocation processes resulting in the Fund taking on average 28 days from proposal submission deadline to the HC approval of selected projects for standard allocation; and up to 10 days for reserve allocations – a significant achievement compared to the target of 50 and 30 days for standard and reserve allocations, respectively.

Follow up actions

Enhance partners' technical capacity through continuous development trainings to contribute to timely and efficient allocation processes, while taking into consideration the quality of the approved projects.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

Target

10 days from OCHA Executive Officer (EO) signature of a proposal to first payment.¹

Results

The average number of days from EO signature to first disbursement to implementing partner: 26 days for Standard and 17 days for Reserve allocation.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

The average number of days will be considered from the Implementing Partner signature date to receipt of first payment.



Analysis

Due to streamlined disbursement processes at the country and HQ levels, disbursements were timely and faster than the global average and of the global CBPFs target, and have improved compared to 2018 (6 days). An important factor contributing to the faster processing of payments has been the timely provision of accurate due diligence information necessary for quick disbursement of funds to partners, including accurate bank account details and ensuring consistency between partner information and bank statements. Follow up actions Enhance coordination with OCHA-CBPFs and the UN Treasury to facilitate timely disbursement of funds to partners.

¹ For UNDP managed Funds the average number of days will be considered from the Implementing Partner signature date.

PRINCIPLE 3

Follow up actions

OCHA will continue working closely with partners to ensure submission of correct banking details in order to ensure that funds are received on time. Advocate for the consolidation of the SHF management arrangements under OCHA, which will contribute to the timely disbursement of funds when measured against the entire allocation process.

11 Timely contributions

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

Target

Two thirds of annual contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year.

Results

Q1: \$13.2 million from Australia, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden

Q2: \$26.5 million from Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland

Q3: \$6.6 million from Australia and UK

Q4: \$12.5 million from Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Republic of Korea

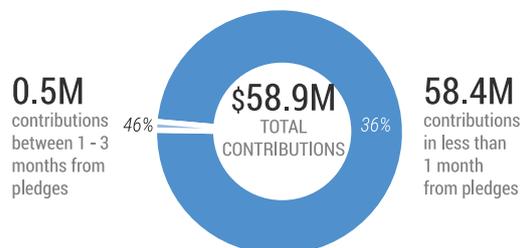
Analysis

The donors committed and paid more than two thirds of contributions in the first half of the year, which allowed the Fund to optimize allocations in relation to the wider humanitarian programme cycle and seasonal requirements. This has also followed the increased advocacy by the Fund management for early donor pledging and payments. Resources made available between January and June, together with funds carried over from 2018, were used mainly for drought impact response: the 1st Standard Allocation was the most sizeable standard allocation since 2011 famine. Additional commitments during the second half of the year enabled the Fund to respond to the ongoing dry conditions in some areas, i.e. in southern Somalia, and provided critical resources for floods response (\$11.5 million) in the last quarter of the year, again positioning the SHF as a best-placed tool to support response triggered by rapid changes in the humanitarian context driven by seasonal trends.

Follow up actions

Continued advocacy, at global and country levels, for early and predictable funding and the encouragement of multi-year commitments by existing donors. Attracting new donors and approaching donors that had previously contributed to the Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

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

Target

15% of HRP funding received.

Results

The 2019 SHF allocations of \$53.4 million represented 6.7 per cent of the received HRP funding (\$880 million) or 5.5 per cent of the original 2019 HRP requirements (\$1.08 billion).

Analysis

The 2019 SHF funding of \$58.9 million represented 6.7 per cent of the received HRP funding (\$880 million) or 5.5 per cent of the original 2019 HRP requirements (\$1.08 billion). In absolute terms, the amount of contributions to the Fund increased against 2018 (\$54.3 million), which is a reflection of donors' strong commitment and support for the Fund, particularly in the context of decreasing resources for humanitarian response in Somalia.

The SHF remained a key source of funding for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (38 per cent), Education (37 per cent), Protection (25 per cent), Shelter/NFI (35 per cent) and WASH (28 per cent) clusters.

Follow up actions

Continuous advocacy and bilateral and collective engagement with donors, in line with the Fund's 2020-2021 Resource Mobilization Approach. Boost the visibility of the Fund through various channels, including social media. Promotion of the Fund's results and success stories and regular production and wide dissemination of information products (i.e. the SHF dashboard etc.).

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

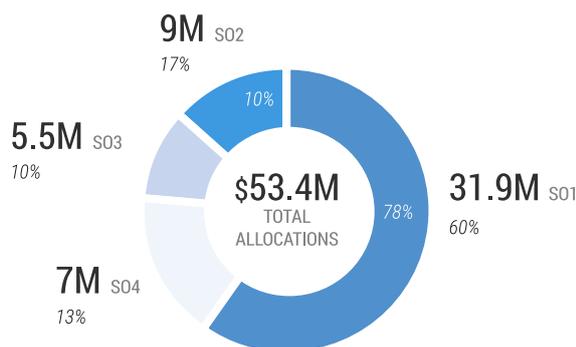
Target

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities. At least 75% of value of funded projects is linked to HRP projects.

Results

100 per cent of the projects were strategically aligned to priorities within the humanitarian response plan.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



S01 Life-saving: Reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable by providing life-saving and sustaining integrated assistance.

S02 Nutrition: Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition by strengthening nutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive and integrated multi-sectorial programming.

S03 Protection: Ensure protection of affected populations, including those living in hard-to-reach areas and IDP settlements, through protection promoting assistance that targets the most vulnerable and people at risk of exclusion.

S04 Resilience: Increase resilience capacity of at risk communities and promote complementary interventions of development partners in social services.

PRINCIPLE 4

Analysis

The SHF remained responsive to the priority needs in the HRP in 2019 as well as other response plans such as the Drought Impact Response Plan and the Flood Response Plan. While 100 per cent of SHF projects were directly or indirectly linked to the HRP, close to 99 per cent (\$52.8 million) of the funds allocated targeted response to drought and floods which were central components of the 2019 HRP, the Drought Impact Response Plan and Flood Response Plan. All allocations responded to either one or more of the first three strategic objectives in the HRP, with the SHF fronting integrated response to those most affected by drought and floods.

The alignment with the HRP priorities was ensured through the allocation prioritization process. Allocation rounds were accompanied by prioritization framework that reflected inputs from individual clusters and the ICCG collectively. Using various needs assessments tools and severity mapping at the cluster level, clusters discussed and agreed on the broader focus of the allocations and priority geographical targeting. The clusters' central role in allocation processes continued to enhance coordination, ensured targeted response to identified needs and promoted efficiency in response through supporting integrated programming.

Follow up actions

Continue to prioritise allocations closely aligned with the HRP priorities and encourage partners to take active part in the HRP process.

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target

100 per cent of targeted people in need have reportedly been reached.

Results

100 per cent of the people targeted were reached (using data from project reports submitted during the period covered by this report).

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE

	Standard allocations	Reserve allocations
 Women	199K targeted	194
	249K reached	294
 Men	125	112
	97	159
 Girls	128	176
	156	205
 Boys	123	169
	146	843

Analysis

The number of people reached through the three allocation rounds in 2019 is yet to be reported as some projects are still under implementation. As per project reports submitted in 2019, some 517,079 were reached compared to 446,389 people targeted. The disaggregated data shows that slightly more women than men were targeted and also reached.

Follow up actions

Ensure stakeholders strategically target and reach the worst-affected areas with the SHF funding.

PRINCIPLE 4

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 5% of overall utilization of funds.

Results

HFU cost plan (\$2 million) was 97 per cent executed (\$1.9 million), accounting for approximately 4 per cent of the

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



overall utilization of the SHF funds (allocations, audits, programme support costs, HFU expenditure).

The actual HFU operational costs of \$1.6 million (the execution of the \$2 million cost-plan) represented 3 per cent of the overall utilization of funds (\$54.8million).

Analysis

The approved SHF management costs for 2019 – the cost plan of HFU that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis – was \$2 million of which \$1.9 million was utilized. While the overall cost plan remained the same as 2018, the portions of the cost plan related to procurement of accountability-related services modestly increased to further boost assurance measures.

Follow up actions

Revise the cost and management structure in line with the further gradual increase of staffing in Somalia, particularly related to the accountability activities.

16 Efficient management

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

Target

The SHF Operational Manual updated is based on the latest version of the global CBPF guidelines. Annual Report and allocation strategies are compliant with the global guidance documents.

Results

The revised SHF Operational Manual was endorsed by the SHF Advisory Board and published on 8 April 2019 in line with the Operational Handbook for OCHA Country Based Pooled Funds.

Analysis

The revised Manual incorporated the revised global CBPF guidelines, articulated existing practices and processes and reflected the changes in the operational context. The revision took into consideration partner feedback, resulting in clarification of various categories and processes such as eligibility costs, capacity assessment, due diligence, reporting and financial controls.

Follow up actions

Ensure that the Annual Report and allocation strategy papers are compliant with the global and in-country guidance and finalized in a timely manner.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

17 Accountability to affected people

CBPFs-funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected population.

Target

All proposals to indicate the plan on accountability to affected populations (AAP). All monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiary component.

Results

All proposals had a plan on AAP and all field monitoring visits included beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation.

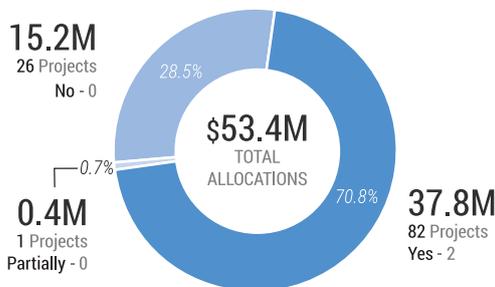
Analysis

The importance of AAP in humanitarian response was highlighted in allocation strategies, which provided general guidance on AAP. All projects funded, by design, include an AAP component, which the implementing partners also reported on. Additionally, all monitoring instances include beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement and decision making in project implementation.

Follow up actions

HFU will, through trainings and guidance in the allocation strategies, advocate for support to marginalised groups and encourage their inclusion in every stage of a project life-cycle. HFU will also continue to promote best practices to strengthen AAP with the assistance of all SHF stakeholders; and explore future partner outreach opportunities to mainstream and enhance AAP in all SHF-funded projects.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



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

*The data was extracted from GMS from final project reports received and reviewed in 2019.

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF-funded activities are appropriately monitored, reported on and audited.

Target

In 2019, 26 financial spot-checks, 100 audits and 108 final financial reports were required to be submitted by partners as per Operational Modalities; 96 projects required monitoring.

Results

From the requirements of the operational modality, 25 financial spot-checks and 69 audits had been conducted and 106 final financial reports were submitted and approved. 125 projects were monitored through remote call monitoring, third party monitoring or SHF/OCHA staff project visits. 34 additional financial spot-checks and 29 monitoring instances were conducted beyond the requirements of the operational modalities.

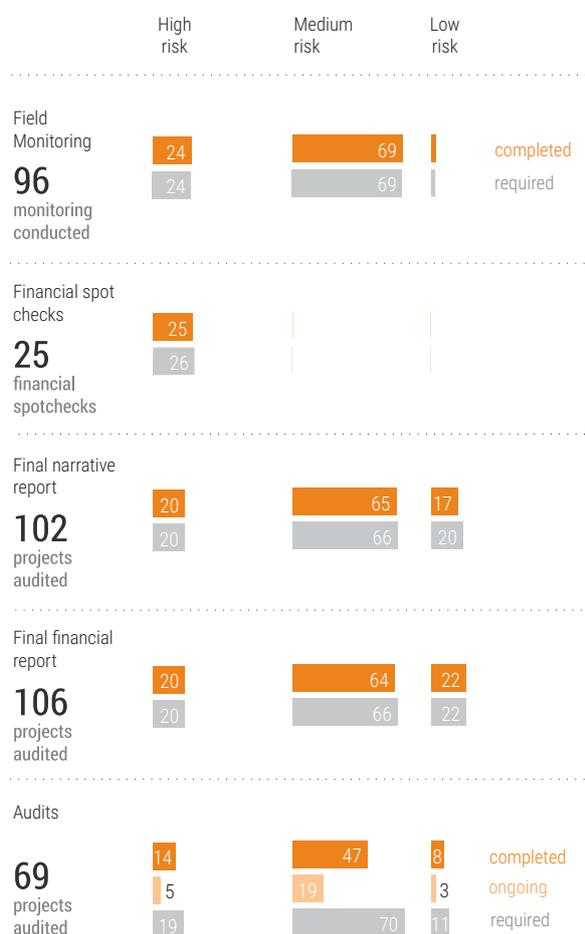
Analysis

Proportionately, 95 per cent and 69 per cent of financial spot-checks and audits required were completed, respectively, while 98 per cent of final financial reports were approved and cleared. Taking into consideration financial spot-checks, monitoring other assurance activities conducted in addition to those required by the SHF operational modalities, performance rate was 231 per cent and 131 per cent, respectively. Due to the challenging humanitarian and operational context and the additional information that may become available during the project implementation, operational modality requirements are considered as the minimum standard and may be applied more strictly on a case-by-case basis.

There were improvements in assurance measures compared to 2018 where 95 per cent of financial spot-checks were conducted and 19 per cent of audits were overdue. The completed monitoring activities accounted for 100 per cent of the target, an improvement compared to the previous year of 89 per cent. Initial steps were taken to enhance the participation of stakeholders other than OCHA Somalia (i.e. cluster staff) in SHF assurance activities.

PRINCIPLE 5

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



Follow up actions

Fund management will continue following up on assurance measures to increase compliance rates to 100 per cent. In addition, the completion of procurement of expired remote call and third-party monitoring services is expected to expand monitoring coverage, particularly to projects implemented in inaccessible locations. Further measures will be taken to enhance the participation of stakeholders other than OCHA Somalia, such as cluster staff, in the SHF assurance activities and to further enhance cooperation with other UN agencies.

19 Accountability and risk management for implementing partners

CBPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity to implement and manage funds.

Target

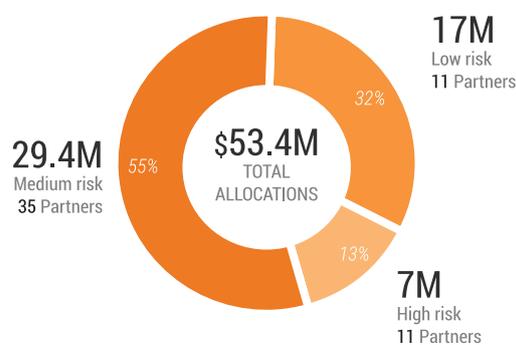
Assessment of new partners aimed at ensuring a portfolio of capable eligible partners able to address geographical coverage and attrition gaps.

Results

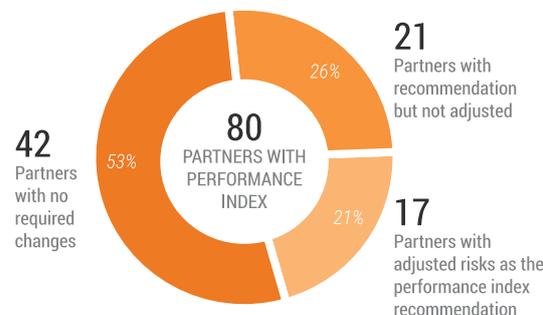
During the reporting period, 11 low risk, 35 medium risk and 11 high risk partners implemented projects. In addition, various risk levels were assessed and adjusted based on performance. Out of these, 42 required no change in their risk levels, 17 were revised based on their performance; and 21 adjusted their performance following recommendations. Four partners were relegated to ineligible status due to compliance issues.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

Implementation by partner risk level type



Updated risk level based on performance index



Number of capacity assessment conducted

18 New Capacity assessments conducted during the year were uploaded in GMS in 2020

PRINCIPLE 5

Analysis

In 2019, low risk partners accounted for 17 per cent of implemented projects, medium risk partners for 68 per cent and high-risk partners for 16 per cent of implemented projects. Eighteen capacity assessments were finalized, indicating a marginal increase in the number of eligible partners compared to the previous year due to relegation of partners that had outstanding compliance issues.

Follow up actions

SHF will continue working towards expanding the pool of its eligible partners, based on the analysis of the current partners' portfolio aimed at determining their geographical and cluster coverage, and inputs of clusters for the prioritization of new partners. This will allow for an informed and adaptive implementation of future partner capacity assessments ensuring that the Fund has enough partners with the necessary capacity to support an effective humanitarian response across Somalia.

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

Full compliance with CBPFs standard operating procedures (SOPs) on fraud management.



7
reported
incidents



17
on going
cases

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2019, either open or closed.

On going cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2019

Results

The SHF management remained vigilant in monitoring and detecting potential diversion of funds by implementing partners through the consistent application of assurance and mitigation measures across all projects. In 2019, there were seven new compliance-related cases identified, resulting from the sustained assurance activities that consist of financial controls, performance and compliance monitoring, as well as information obtained through the confidential feedback mechanism and other sources.

Analysis

The newly identified cases varied in nature and scale; they entailed malpractices in implementation and financial management and also submission of falsified documentation. As of 31 December 2019, seventeen (17) cases remained under review and thirteen respective partners temporarily suspended; two (2) cases were resolved and the eligibility status of the partners involved was fully restored. As per the locally established practice, the SHF management issued two biannual notes for donors on escalated accountability issues (July, December 2019).

Follow up actions

The SHF will continue to ensure that all instances of potential diversion or fraud are treated in compliance with the CBPF and SHF SOPs on fraud management. The management will further scale up of fraud awareness and prevention activities for SHF partners and stakeholder' staff. The management will also continue issuing the biannual note for donors on the escalated accountability issues.

SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the SHF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2019.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent SHF reports. Cluster infographics on targeted and reached sex disaggregated beneficiaries are in thousands (K).

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure emergencies and crises affected children and youth have access to safe and protective learning environments.

Objective 2: Ensure vulnerable children and youth are engaged in learning including lifesaving skills and personal well-being.

Objective 3: Strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education in emergencies preparedness and response within the education system.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, Save the Children

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.3M	13	13
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
16,791	2,269	3,422
	GIRLS	BOYS
	6,000	5,100

SHF funding focused on mitigating the impact of the drought by ensuring continued access to education, as well as retention of children already enrolled in schools. Support for integrated education/ child protection projects also supported the protective learning environment. Schools were a safe place to provide psychosocial and material support reinforced by capacity building of teachers, school management committees and the community on key child protection concerns. In addition, SHF grants enabled improved access to education for school-age children by contributing to the establishment/ rehabilitation of learning facilities, access to learning supplies such as books and pencils, and teachers' incentives. Concomitantly, teachers received intensive pedagogical training and assessments. Community engagement further ensured sustainability of this initiative.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.7M	9	8
2018	\$3.5M	15	13

PEOPLE TARGETED

33,037

PEOPLE REACHED

34,925

	Targeted	Reached
Women	7.6	8
Men	6.9	7.3
Girls	9.6	10.1
Boys	8.9	9.4

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of children benefiting from emergency teaching & learning materials	330,068	334,000	101
Number of temporary learning spaces rehabilitated available to emergency affected children	3,300	1,962	59
Number of teachers benefiting from emergency incentives	5,000	4,644	93

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Education project changing lives for children in Baidoa



Ali (left) and Muhammad (right) working at the quarry / Ali and Muhammad at school. Credit: INTERSOS

Two friends, Ali Malin Abdi, 12, and Mohamed Nur Ali, 11, live with their families in Al-Amin internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Baidoa. Previously, while other children from the local host communities picked their books and rushed to school, Ali and Mohamed picked their working tools and headed the opposite direction to the nearby stone quarry.

Ali is the eldest child in a family of five. His friend Mohamed, the third-born, lives with his mother and seven siblings. Poverty and despair forced both families to leave their hometowns and move to Baidoa, where the two boys met and became good friends. For Ali and Mohamed, education was nowhere near their priorities. In order to support their families, the boys had to work hard daily at the stone quarry, where they crushed rocks into small pieces for construction. While Ali and Mohamed wished to get an education, their families could not afford school supplies and study fees.

In 2019, thanks to the ongoing Education project funded by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and implemented by INTERSOS in Al-Alamin IDP camp, Ali and Mohamed were able to enroll in the IDP school for the first time in their lives and at no cost at all. “The pen is soft not like the hammer,” joked Ali. “I never ever want to go back to the quarry again, I felt sad seeing other children going to school, but there was nothing I could do,” added Mohamed.

The boys no longer work at the quarry; they received free learning materials and are now provided with wet feeding

(breakfast and lunch) every day at school. With the SHF support, INTERSOS set up temporary learning classes, provided school feeding, clean and safe drinking water and learning kits to all school children at Al-Alamin. Besides, INTERSOS mobilisation team raised community awareness on the importance of sending children to school, which has increased the attendance level.

“This school is saving lives of so many children,” says Ibrahim Adan Ali, headteacher of the IDP school. “If the future is uncertain, children might become vulnerable to bad elements in the community or get recruited in armed conflict. The right to education is what all children must have.”

Thanks to the SHF funding in 2019, INTERSOS was able to support 16 IDP schools with 2185 pupils, by rehabilitating and constructing temporary classrooms and equipping them with desks, teaching and learning materials. To ensure that good hygiene practices were put in place, the INTERSOS project has helped provide safe water, sanitation facilities and hand washing stations. Teachers and school management committees were trained on pedagogy and school management guidelines. In addition, teachers learned basic psycho-social skills to help or refer vulnerable children to the INTERSOS Child Protection Unit.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

ENABLING PROGRAMMES



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthen coordination to support delivery of humanitarian aid to ensure equal access for women, girls, boys and men.

Objective 2: Enable humanitarian activities and personnel with safety and security programmes in Somalia.

Objective 3: Strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education system

Objective 4: Strengthen channels for communicating with communities through gathering and sharing of listener feedback with the humanitarian responders.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

OCHA

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.9M	5	4

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
107,380	47,198	60,190
	GIRLS	BOYS
	0	0

In addition to UNHAS, SHF grants were allocated for vital services provided to humanitarian stakeholders including International Safety Organisation (INSO) and the Somalia NGO Consortium. The consortium works with key non-governmental and other partners to provide an enabling environment for humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance in Somalia. INSO provides dedicated safety and security services to NGOs working in Somalia, including information and analysis reports and briefings; aid workers' safety training; and support to NGOs on crisis management and their security management practices and capacities.

Results reported in 2019

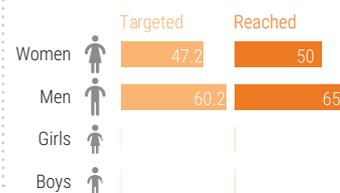
	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$1.6M	16	14
2018	\$0.4M	19	16
2019 ¹	\$0.6M	5	4

PEOPLE TARGETED

107,380

PEOPLE REACHED

115,000



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of coordination meetings held or facilitated	25	15	60
Number of information products made available to stakeholders	78	50	64
Number of communities or partners who have participated in emergency preparedness or/and contingency planning trainings	100	70	70

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



SHF

Somalia
Humanitarian
Fund

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve households' immediate access to food through provision of conditional and unconditional assistance depending on the severity of food insecurity phases, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods (IPC 3-4).

Objective 2: Protect and restore livelihoods, related food and income sources, through provision of seasonally appropriate livelihood inputs and technical support in rural and (peri-) urban settings (IPC 2-4).

Objective 3: Support household and community resilience to shocks, through rehabilitation and/or restoration of productive assets, enhance livelihood strategies and disaster preparedness. (IPC 2-4).

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO, WFP

With the SHF funds, Food Security Cluster partners improved immediate access to food through provision of conditional and unconditional support, particularly to drought and floods affected communities and IDPs. The Cluster also prioritised complementary livelihood activities aimed at curbing the deteriorating food security situation. These included provision of seasonal support to vulnerable households and support to community participation in the rehabilitation of livelihood assets through cash-for-work. Restocking activities were implemented targeting pastoralists whose livestock holding had been significantly depleted by the prolonged dry conditions. Seasonal support provided to vulnerable households included distribution of seeds and tools as well as rehabilitation of key livelihood assets through cash-for-work in strategically selected locations with the aim of enhancing the purchasing power of targeted households to access essential food items and services.

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$7.9M	21	20

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
18,000	5,000	6,500
	GIRLS	BOYS
	3,250	3,250

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$1.7M	11	10
2018	\$7.3M	19	15
2019 ²	\$1.4M	4	4

PEOPLE TARGETED

39,169

PEOPLE REACHED

35,562

	Targeted	Reached
Women	10.9	10.5
Men	4.8	3.7
Girls	12.2	11.5
Boys	11.2	9.8

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of people in crisis and IDPs receiving unconditional support to improve access to food	681,289	915,249	134
Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to improve access to food and protection of livelihood assets	234,523	262,359	112
Number of vulnerable people supported through safety appropriate seasonal (seeds, tools and safety nets)	100,237	116,065	116
Number of individuals trained	7,056	23,871	338

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Shariff Ahmed Shire receiving unconditional food voucher.
Credit: AADSOM

Food voucher distribution supporting farmers in Puntland

Shariff Ahmed Shire, a 39-year-old father of four children lives in Iskushuban town and district, Bari region, Puntland state in Somalia. Shariff is from the riverine community and farming was always the main source of income for his family until his farmland was seriously affected by drought.

Unusually dry conditions during the 2019 Jilal season (January-March) and the second consecutive below-average 2019 Gu' rainy season (April-June), resulted in cumulative below-average rainfall. For crop growing areas, the delayed start of the Gu' rains have significantly affected planting and germination. Many farmers, including Shariff, lost crops and faced food consumption gaps. "I lost most of the harvest from my farm. I could not take care of my family anymore; they were hungry, I was terrified," said Shariff.

In May 2019, thanks to funding from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), Action Against Disasters Somalia (AADSOM) organization was able to reach 2,100 severely drought-affected families, including Shariff's, through unconditional food voucher distribution for three months. Each family was allocated 25kg rice, 25kg flour, 25kg sugar, 10kg spaghetti and 6 liters of cooking oil. "At the time that I received the supplies, there was no food in our house," Shariff said.

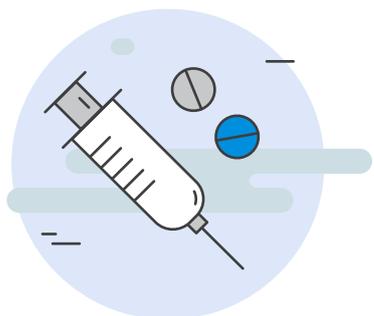
In October 2019, Shariff and other farmers received assorted vegetables and seeds (100g tomatoes, 100g onions, 50g hot pepper, 50g carrots, 50g salad, 250g watermelons, 50g melons, 50g pepper, 50g okra, 5kg maize, 8kg beans) from AADSOM and attended the training on new farming methods. "I hope all beneficiaries will make a good use of the support," Shariff said.

Together with his wife Fatma, Shariff planted seeds on their two hectares of land, applying new farming methods gained from the training. Their efforts paid as they got a fruitful harvest. At first, Shariff started selling vegetables to neighbors and the revenue was just enough to cover family's daily needs. Later, he received a loan from a local businessman to expand his business. Fatma and Shariff then started selling their harvest to other markets in neighboring villages. Very soon, they were earning US\$30 per day.

Shariff was able to quickly repay the loan and earned enough to support his family and pay for school tuition for his children. "I am now saving money for my children's future. I want to send my kids to college in Bossaso," said Shariff. "On behalf of Iskushuban district, I hereby express my sincere gratitude to AADSOM and SHF for the timely, life-saving assistance that changed our lives."

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve access to essential lifesaving health services for crisis-affected populations aimed at reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality.

Objective 2: Contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality among crisis-affected and host populations.

Objective 3: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at all levels in order to mitigate and respond to communicable disease outbreaks in an efficient, coordinated and timely manner.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

SHF supported critical primary health care service provision to the most vulnerable and affected communities in prioritised targeted geographical areas, either through health-specific interventions or through the integrated emergency response teams (IERT) collectively with the nutrition and WASH clusters. Funding supported emergency reproductive, maternal and child health care services, and contributed to health systems' resilience through strengthening health facilities' staff capacities. Awareness and community mobilization campaigns on safe motherhood, appropriate nutrition, and good WASH practices further promoted health-seeking behaviour among targeted communities.

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.9M	18	17
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
58,592	26,432	15,360
	GIRLS	BOYS
	8,400	8,400

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED
2017	\$1.7M	14	13	109,823
2018	\$3.7M	19	17	110,449

	Targeted	Reached
Women	30.7	44
Men	24.2	14.7
Girls	28.6	27.7
Boys	26.3	24

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of people reached with healthcare services	276,426	283,063	102
Number of children below 5 yrs and women of child bearing age vaccinated against vaccine preventable disease (VPD)	96,718	91,686	95
Number of health staff trained on EPI and immunization of vaccine preventable diseases	58	58	100

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Shukri Ali Mohamed and her newborn daughter getting medical check by CPD health worker at the Health Care Center
Credit: CPD

Godinlabe Health Centre saves women from birth-related complications

Shukri Ali Mohamed, a 25-year-old mother of six children, developed complications at childbirth and lost her first baby due to lack of proper health care. She had relied on an untrained traditional birth attendant and almost bled to death during birth. Shukri's case is not unique, child and maternal mortality rates in Somalia are the highest in the world. Women, especially in rural areas where the health sector is underdeveloped, have one in 10 chances of death while pregnant or due to childbirth-related causes.

Shukri lives in Godinlabe town, Adado district, where the Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) organisation provides primary health care (PHC) services at the Health Care Center, supported by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF). In 2019, when Shukri got pregnant, she was referred to the Health Care Centre by the CPD's community health worker for antenatal care (ANC) during her third trimester. The young woman was provided with necessary medication and check-ups and successfully delivered her sixth child. Shukri and her healthy newborn daughter have also received postnatal care and immunization.

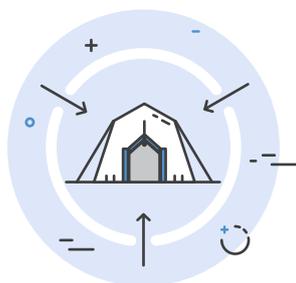
Shukri and many other mothers in Godinlabe no longer rely on untrained traditional birth attendants. "I would like to thank doctors and CPD health workers who helped me during my pregnancy and still continue to provide us with the necessary support," said Shukri. "This Centre has been a blessing to the people of Godinlabe, especially for mothers like me."

The Centre was opened in June 2019 in Godinlabe town after discussions and needs assessment by the Ministry of Health and CPD to address the gaps in the health sector. Under the health project funded by the SHF, CPD provides quality PHC services to prevent morbidity and mortality, respond to and mitigate disease outbreaks. It supports 45,000 beneficiaries in Adado district. Key services provided include: outpatient consultations for the treatment of common illnesses, sexual reproductive health services, basic emergency obstetric care services such as ANC, child birth services, supplementation with Iron/Folic, provision of multiple micro nutrients, as well as referral of complicated cases.

The child health care services include: nutrition growth monitoring, screening/referral of malnourished children, vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases, supplementation of Vitamin A and deworming. Up to 18,501 beneficiaries received consultations, vaccinations and treatment in the CPD-run Health Centre in 2019, including 3,814 boys, 3,830 girls, 4,327 men and 6,530 women.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve living conditions of displaced people through site development, care and maintenance.

Objective 2: Strengthen community self-management and access to information for displaced populations.

Objective 3: Support opportunities for displaced people to achieve durable solutions.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, IOM

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.0M	8	5
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
59,822	21,600	16,200
	GIRLS	BOYS
	10,601	11,421

The SHF funding for CCCM Cluster partners supported IDPs at displacement sites to safely access humanitarian services. Partners improved living conditions for IDPs by coordinating humanitarian service provision and strengthening communication and participation channels to ensure that IDPs were at the centre of service delivery and ensured their dignity was restored during displacement through creating mechanisms and structuring programs. Partners improved sites through maintenance and site planning activities with a focus on mitigating risks such as fire and flooding, as well as reducing the risks of gender-based violence. Partners built the capacity of displaced communities to self-manage their sites and supported local authorities to have the information they need to respond to displacements. Integrated programming focused on ensuring that basic services such as WASH, shelter and protection were available.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.3M	1	1
2018	\$1.4M	7	3

PEOPLE TARGETED

46,961

PEOPLE REACHED

50,391

	Targeted	Reached
Women	13	13.2
Men	12.8	12.9
Girls	10.6	13.5
Boys	10.5	10.8

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of community centers established/constructed	3,024	3,024	100
Number of people trained (government's actors and relevant stakeholders) on needs evaluation and capacity building	120	120	100
Number of people reached with awareness and service mobilizations segregated by gender	18,900	19,655	104

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Sustainable community-led projects in Malawle IDP site in Hargeisa, Somaliland



Nima (left) and Firdows (right) fixing damaged clothes at the tailoring center in Malawle IDP settlement.

Credit: ACTED

In order to promote community participation, strengthen resilience and self-management, ACTED together with local leaders selected 22 young women and men from 11 IDP settlements in Hargeisa to implement community-led projects that address lack of services, empower community members and create more sustainable solutions.

One of the selected projects proposed by Firdows Omar, a 20-year-old university graduate, was to open a vocational training center in the Malawle IDP settlement to offer tailoring skills training for young women and girls, which would then increase their employment opportunities. With funding from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), ACTED organised a series of workshops for the youth and supplied them with necessary materials for the successful implementation of the selected projects.

For this tailoring project, ACTED procured three sewing machines. Firdows, a certified tailor and project leader, committed to share her knowledge with the community together with her friend Nima Ibrahim, 32, also a tailoring graduate residing in Malawle. The two young women attended the workshops organized by ACTED that helped them to come up with the sustainable project idea.

“Currently, we have about 70 women and girls who have registered for tailoring courses and I am very happy to train them,”

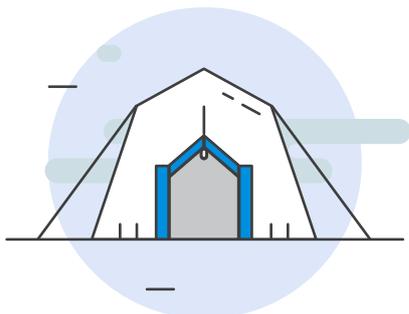
said Firdows. “To get our damaged clothes fixed, we had to travel to Hargeisa town, approximately 10 km away from the Malawle IDP settlement. Going there is costly and insecure for women and girls, who often become victims of gender-based violence,” shared Nima. “We now feel empowered and dignified as we can have access to tailoring services in our settlement at no costs and risks.”

The tailoring center is now successfully operating and benefiting the Malawle community, especially women and girls. Other initiatives such as opening of the mini-market, cosmetics shop, livestock market and two tailoring shops are being implemented by local youth with support from ACTED and funding from the SHF. Alongside this support, ACTED conducted a site safety audit and focus group discussions with the community representatives to assess the needs of the community.

ACTED provided operational and maintenance tools for repair works and helped to install solar lights and fire extinguishers to ensure safety standards in the IDP settlements. By building the capacity and strengthening self-management of displaced communities, the living conditions of IDPs are gradually improving.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people, IDP / refugee returns and those affected by natural hazards.

Objective 2: Improve the living conditions and contribute to local reintegration of the protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees returning back to their place of origin.

Objective 3: Improve the quality of shelter assistance and ensure accountability through effective mechanisms.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.7M	9	6
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
48,540	12,720	9,540
	GIRLS	BOYS
	13,140	13,140

The Shelter/NFI support focused on assisting and improving the living conditions of IDPs affected by both natural hazards and political conflicts through provision of emergency shelter kits and NFIs, thus contributing to the protection as well as providing a bedrock of recovery from shock of displacement that offered early relief from disaster. In 2019, special consideration was given to the elderly persons, women headed households and people living with disabilities. The fund supported training of local artisans on masonry, settlement and site planning, promotion of owner driven approach through inclusion of beneficiaries in the whole process until construction of shelter. A fraction of the SHF Shelter/NFI allocations in 2019 promoted the integration of delivery through joint projects with the CCCM, Protection and WASH clusters.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$1.0M	3	3
2018 \$4.6M	11	7
2019 ¹ \$1.4M	2	2

PEOPLE TARGETED

40,870

PEOPLE REACHED

59,400

	Targeted	Reached
Women	13.2	20.8
Men	9.9	20.8
Girls	9.2	8.9
Boys	8.5	8.9

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of beneficiaries reached with ESK and NFI kits	140,026	139,097	99
Percentage of distributions having undergone PDM	890	890	100
Percentage of transitional shelter projects that have included site planning	500	500	100
Number of participants trained	7,056	23,871	338

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Emergency shelter improves living standards of internally displaced people in Sarmaan IDP settlement



Faduma Adan cleaning utensils in front of her shelter at Sarmaan IDP camp, Mogadishu.
Credit: SSWC/Abdihakim

Faduma Adan, a 25-year-old mother of five children, cleans utensils in front of her shelter as she shares her story. She feels safe and protected in her new house and now has basic household items to support her family of seven.

In early 2019, Faduma's family fled from the drought-affected Kuntuwarey district of Lower Shabelle region to Sarmaan internally displaced persons (IDP) settlement in Mogadishu. Faduma and her husband built an improvised shelter using sticks, ropes and worn out clothes but this provided little protection from the scorching sun, rain, wind and cold weather at nights. The family did not have any basic household items, Faduma had to borrow cooking pots and utensils from the neighbors every time she cooked food. Her husband is a casual worker and earns about US\$3 per day, which was just enough to buy food products for the family.

In December 2019, with the support of SHF, Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC) organisation and Sarmaan IDP settlement leaders selected Faduma's family as one of the beneficiaries to be provided with shelter and non-food items (NFI). SSWC constructed an emergency shelter and gave the family non-food items comprising a plastic sheet, three blankets, two sleeping mats, kitchen sets (two cooking pots, five spoons, five cups, five plates, a kitchen knife and a

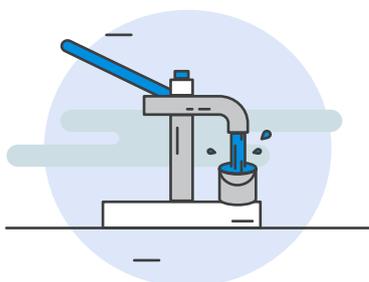
serving spoon), mosquito net, torch and two jerry cans for water storage.

"I am grateful to SSWC and SHF for improving our lives," said Faduma. "Bad weather conditions, mosquito bites, and lack of basic household and kitchen items are no longer a problem for us. We are better than before in many ways."

With the support of the SHF, SSWC has provided dignified basic integrated services in the IDP settlements in Mogadishu. Construction of temporary shelter and distribution of NFIs were part of the project. In December 2019, SSWC reached out to 1,900 IDPs in Daynile, Kahda and Dharkinley districts in Banadir region; 500 temporary shelters were constructed for the most vulnerable IDPs, and 1400 NFI kits were distributed to improve their living standards.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Deliver life-saving WASH assistance to reduce acute needs among the most vulnerable settlements and communities.

Objective 2: Reduce risk of violence against women, children and vulnerable groups when accessing WASH services.

Objective 3: Provide or restore sustainable access to safe water and adequate sanitation services in targeted communities and institutions.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$12.7M	21	18
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
138,000	28,980	26,220
	GIRLS	BOYS
	41,400	41,400

The SHF funding for WASH Cluster focused on delivering temporary emergency services and addressing life-saving needs to reduce the burden of WASH-related mortality and morbidity. In long-term IDP settlements, localised pockets of drought, and historical AWD/Cholera hotspots, SHF funding provided sustainable WASH solutions to progressively improve the water and sanitation ladder and further contributed to health, nutrition and education outcomes by ensuring access to essential WASH services in health facilities of all types and in schools. The fund improved WASH services through repair and rehabilitation of existing strategic water points (boreholes, shallow wells, storage tanks) and construction of new water sources; desludging of latrines; and scaling up of hygiene promotion activities in IDP settlements and trained WASH committee members on sustainable operations and maintenance of the rehabilitated water systems. were trained. To ensure the broader impact of response, the WASH Cluster integrated some of its projects with CCCM, Shelter and Protection Clusters.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$2.1M	14	13
2018	\$5.5M	25	21
2019 ¹	\$1.0M	1	1

PEOPLE TARGETED

138,000

PEOPLE REACHED

164,406

	Targeted	Reached
Women	29	37
Men	26.2	35.3
Girls	41.4	51
Boys	41.4	41.1

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of people with sustained access to safe water	32,422	34,603	107
Number of people with temporary access to safe water	2,820	2,820	100
Number of wash committee members who have participated in capacity building activities	122	122	92
Number of people with access to emergency sanitation facilities	32,422	34,603	107

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Hawa and her kids fetching water from 16m deep shallow well in Buula-waray village.

Credit: PAH

“I can now fetch water any time of the day and night without ever worrying about safety”

Hawa Mumin Muhumed, a 38-years-old mother of 6 children, lives in Buula-waray village, in the northeast of Jowhar town, Middle Shebelle region, Somalia. Hawa and her husband migrated from Jowhar town to Buula-waray when they could not pay the rent for their house.

“My husband is jobless. He and I do manual work at other people’s farms to earn a living,” shared Hawa. Her family is among 3,052 households that benefited from the SHF-funded WASH programme implemented by Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) organisation in 2018-2019.

Hawa, like many other people in the village, had to cope with poor hygiene and sanitation and constant water crisis. Culturally, it is the responsibility of women and young girls to fetch water for their families and collect firewood for cooking food. Women and young girls often face the risk of being raped and harmed on their way to and from their villages.

“I used to fetch water from Bula-Bisharo; a 5km walk with water on my back. Every day it took me at least two hours to get to the water point and back,” said Hawa. “Now that PAH

has constructed 36 latrines and 3 shallow wells with clean drinking water in my village, I can fetch water any time of the day and night without ever worrying about safety.”

When the PAH team paid a post-intervention visit to Buula-waray village to assess the WASH infrastructures put in place, they met with Hawa and other grateful beneficiaries. “We can feel that this intervention was implemented with love and concern for the well-being of my people,” says Hawa. “The shallow wells solved so many problems with water and sanitation in our village. Having access to clean water, I am now thinking of growing a garden with home fruits and vegetables using the irrigation method for watering,” says Hawa with a wide smile on her face after she filled all her water containers with ease and without queuing.

The WASH project was funded by SHF in 2018-2019 with the objective to provide sustainable and flood-resistant access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable communities in Jowhar district. With the SHF support, PAH constructed 266 latrines and 24 shallow wells in 2019.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthen lifesaving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in emergency, micronutrient interventions and optimal maternal nutrition.

Objective 2: Improve equitable access to quality lifesaving curative nutrition services through systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases.

Objective 3: Strengthening robust evidence-based system for nutrition with capacity in decision making to inform need-based programme.

Objective 4: Establish integrated nutrition programs between and across relevant sectors through enhanced coordination and joint programming including nutrition sensitive actions.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, WFP

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.8M	13	12
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
98,897	24,824	19,011
	GIRLS	BOYS
	27,531	27,531

In the wake of the high national malnutrition caseload among children aged under five and moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers (PLWs), the Fund's support for preventative, curative and therapeutic nutrition treatment complemented the Nutrition Cluster's objectives to reduce acute malnutrition levels and boost community resilience. In concert with the Health and WASH Clusters either as IERT or single interventions covering the same communities, funded interventions were critical contribution to addressing nutrition-related morbidity. Services offered included the Basic Nutrition Service package (BNSP), infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and nutrition education services. Services were offered through mobile and fixed sites including stabilisation centres (SC), outpatient therapeutic centres (OTPs) and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFPs). The SHF contributed to the capacity building of both government and partner nutrition staff on integrated management of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$2.0M	16	14
2018	\$3.4M	19	16

PEOPLE TARGETED

44,710

PEOPLE REACHED

65,312



OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to the programme	177,530	154,126	87
Number of boys, girls and PLW receiving multiple micronutrients	18,000	18,643	104
Number of children with SAM with complication and/or lack appetite and MAM cases referred to appropriate programmes.	2,500	2,100	84

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Child feeding services reduce acute malnutrition, mortality and morbidity in Kismayo



Fatima Mohamed Farhan talking to the Nutrition Centre counsellor about the importance of breastfeeding. Credit: Save the Children

Fatima Mohamed Farhan, 28, a mother of four children, was a farmer in Lower Juba. Fatima's village was hit by floods during the Deyr (October-December) rainy season that destroyed farmlands and crops of hundreds of families, including Fatima's. She now lives with her family in Alla-Qabe IDP settlement in the Western side of Kismayo town. Fatima does some laundry and other casual work to generate income for her family, in addition to the aid that she gets from different humanitarian agencies on the ground.

Fatima gave birth to her fourth child, Rahma, recently. The baby was very weak, and Fatima could not understand why her daughter's health was deteriorating. Fatima was breastfeeding and a few weeks later introduced some mixed baby feeding formula hoping to improve the infant's health. However, Rahma's condition only worsened; she developed a bad cough, diarrhoea and started to vomit. This was when Fatima went to seek medical help at Alle-qabe Mobile Health and Nutrition Centre, supported by the Ministry of Health of Jubaland and Save the Children organization, and funded by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF).

At the health centre, baby Rahma was diagnosed with severe malnutrition. She was provided with timely treatment, life-saving nutrition support and proper medication. She slowly started re-gaining her strength. At the same time, Fatima was referred to the Nutrition Centre counsellor to learn more about

infant health through the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme. During the sessions with the counsellor, Fatima learnt about the importance of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, as well as the risks and complications associated with mixed feeding. Fatima went back to exclusive breastfeeding to allow her baby to get the right nutrients. Within a few months, baby Rahma's health improved. Fatima was very happy.

"I understand the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. I can see the difference it has made to my baby," said Fatima. "I will ensure my girl gets nothing but breast milk until she is six-months-old. I want all my future children to enjoy that as well."

Fatima was later recruited by Save the Children as a member of "Mother to Mother Support Group." She has completed 12 IYCF training sessions and became an IYCF ambassador in her village. Fatima is proud to help educate other mothers on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding by sharing her personal experience and advocating for health of mothers and new-born babies in the community. In 2019, with the support of the SHF, a total of 400 women in Kismayo were trained through the IYCF programme, including 210 at Alla-Qabe settlement.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Address acute protection needs of women, men, girls and boys, stemming from violence, including GBV, as well as coercion, and abuse.

Objective 2: Strengthen resilience of individuals, communities and institutions exposed to protection risks and prevent further abuse.

Objective 3: Strengthen the coordination of protection advocacy with relevant stakeholders.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, DRC

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$6.2M	18	14

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
41,980	10,265	9,475
	GIRLS	BOYS
	11,575	10,665

The SHF support for the protection projects improved the protection and provision of services for IDPs and other vulnerable groups. The SHF stepped in to respond to protection concerns mainly GBV, forced evictions of IDPs and family separation. GBV survivors were provided with medical assistance, including post-rape treatment within 72 hours in line with the set rules. Referral pathways and child-friendly spaces were established; psychosocial support was provided to GBV survivors and unaccompanied children; clinical management of rape was administered, family tracing and reunification of drought-displaced unaccompanied minors with their families was facilitated and individuals were assisted with tenure security support through delivery of land titles, where possible, with the aim of minimizing the impact of forced evictions and protection concerns arising from the upsurge in displacements in 2019.

Results reported in 2019

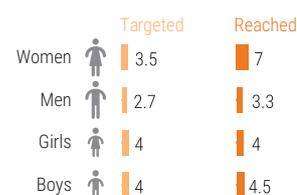
	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.9M	3	3
2018	\$3.4M	18	15

PEOPLE TARGETED

14,224

PEOPLE REACHED

18,773



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of male/female survivors who receive medical assistance, including post rape treatment within 72 hours, in line with set standards	1250	1272	102
Number of IDP households having access to lighting	7695	8312	104
Percentage of identified UAM and separated girls and boys reunited with their families	1564	2149	137

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Ibrahim Ahmed with his wife Macay and their children
Credit: TASS

COMMUNITY DIALOGUE OFFERS SOLUTIONS TO END GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Ibrahim Ahmed lives with his wife and children in Ayaan IDPs settlement in Qardho district, Bari region. Previously, Ibrahim said, he was frequently involved in domestic violence against his wife. With regret and shame, he now reflects on countless times when he beat up his wife and was completely out of control.

Ibrahim is the participant and beneficiary of the community dialogue sessions, organised and conducted by Tadamun Social Society (TASS), an implementing partner of the SHF projects in Puntland, Somalia.

Community dialogue is a community-based approach that provides a platform to address thematic problems affecting the community members. During the dialogue sessions, people engage in a structured conversation on specific issues, demystify the root causes and find solutions to address those issues. The sessions are conducted on a monthly basis in consultation with the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, and participation of religious leaders, clan leaders, women-led groups and youth representatives.

Ibrahim Ahmed's case is one of the examples of how community dialogue helped to stop ongoing domestic violence in

the family. "Since I have attended several dialogue sessions, I have not committed any violent incident. My wife and I are now discussing everything instead of fighting and she is very happy," says Ibrahim.

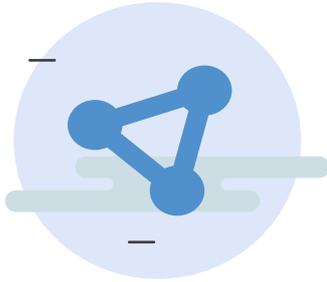
TASS protection staff visited Ibrahim's family and talked to his wife, Macay. She affirmed that Ibrahim had transformed completely. "I suffered physical and mental abuse from my husband, until he started attending the community dialogue sessions that have positively changed his behavior," she said. "I believe that no woman should go through such a traumatising experience."

The community dialogue has significantly reduced gender-based violence (GBV) cases in the Ayaan IDP settlement in 2019. It has also raised awareness on child protection issues by advocating access to justice and communal efforts to end violation of child rights. Before the dialogue sessions, about 10 GBV cases, mostly domestic violence, were reported every week. After introducing the community dialogue, they have reduced to one to two cases.

With the help of SHF funding, TASS has created safe spaces for GBV victims. Women who have faced GBV in the past and benefitted from psychosocial support from TASS caseworkers now act as peer counsellors. They help other women to overcome their challenges in a non-judgmental environment and support children who often become silent victims of domestic violence.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

INTEGRATED PROJECTS



Integration of response, whether through comprehensive or highly-targeted multi-cluster interventions by one or more partners, is one of the ways to achieve efficiency. Following the introduction of integrated emergency response teams (IERTs) the Somalia humanitarian coordination system, which offers a comparative advantage in working towards the integration of response and operationalizing the principles of collective responsibility and partnership.

In 2019, cluster coordinators were jointly encouraged to define the most suitable inter-cluster integration packages in response to the needs of the specific setting, thus defining the most suitable form of integration. The core elements of integrated approach were:

Somalia Humanitarian Fund encouraged partners to adopt a more multi-sectorial and integrated response via three SHF allocation rounds. In 2019, \$8 million, or 16 per cent of total SHF funds were allocated to integrated projects responding to the needs of communities most affected by drought and floods. An increase in range of partners have been providing humanitarian assistance in Somalia over the last two decades through increasingly holistic and comprehensive interventions that aim to alleviate human suffering. At the same time the humanitarian partners have constantly been enhancing efforts to ensure the most efficient use of limited resources for response.

- Targeted focus on communities affected by the deteriorating nutrition;
- Food insecurity and significantly below average or between 25-50% below normal rainfall during the deyr rains;
- Centrality of protection across all clusters in line with the humanitarian response plan (HRP);
- Focus on rapid response enabling the most urgent scaling up of essential humanitarian activities in April / May before Gu rains.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED																
2017 \$12.2M	18	18	188,156	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Targeted</th> <th>Reached</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women </td> <td>79.4</td> <td>53.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men </td> <td>64</td> <td>64.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls </td> <td>23.8</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys </td> <td>20.7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Targeted	Reached	Women	79.4	53.5	Men	64	64.6	Girls	23.8	0	Boys	20.7	0
	Targeted	Reached																	
Women	79.4	53.5																	
Men	64	64.6																	
Girls	23.8	0																	
Boys	20.7	0																	
2018 \$4.2M	7	7	PEOPLE REACHED																
2019 ¹ \$4.5M	8	7	150,681																

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Photos from left to right:
1. Amina and her children sitting in their newly constructed shelter.

2. Amina inspecting her maize crops before the harvest.

3. Asha (middle) and Farhia (right) at Tima Cadde Primary School where they were enrolled.

4. Omar with his classmates at Tima Cadde Primary school.

Credit: AYUUB

Integrated project empowers women in Cusman Qunle IDP settlement

Amina, 48, a mother of five lives in Cusman Qunle IDP settlement in Marka city, southern Lower Shebelle province of Somalia. She left her home village in Ceel Wareegow after losing agriculture and livestock farming due to clan conflict that erupted in Marka and its surrounding villages in 2015. Hundreds of civilians died including Amina's husband, private property was destroyed, and more than 8,000 families were forced to flee the area.

In August 2019, Amina along with 750 other vulnerable households (HHs) in Marka registered as women headed conflict-affected HH beneficiaries in the SHF-funded integrated project implemented by the NGO, AYUUB. The project included an education component targeting 4,868 children (2,665 boys, 2,203 girls), 93 teachers (63 male, 30 female), 49 Community Education Committees (25 male, 24 female); a livelihoods component targeting 500 women-led HHs (3000 people); and a Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) component targeting 750 HHs. The integrated response across clusters provided services more effectively to people in need.

Amina and her children - three daughters: Asli, Farhiya, Asha and two sons: Omar and Bashir - used to live in a makeshift shelter made of old clothes under a rainbow tree. After receiving an Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) and NFIs from AYUUB as part of the integrated project, Amina was able to construct a better shelter to protect her family from cold nights, bad weather, direct sunlight and intruders. The family received three blankets, two sleeping mats, a plastic sheet, kitchen set for cooking, mosquito net, solar lamp and two jerrycans for water storage. Amina also benefitted from the five months cash transfer (\$ 66) to buy nutritious food for her children. This assistance had significantly improved the wellbeing of the family.

Using SHF funds, AYUUB has improved food security in Cusman Qunle IDP settlement by distributing seeds and farming tools to vulnerable HHs. "My family is very happy to have this livelihood opportunity, we are now able to grow maize thanks to the support from AYUUB and SHF," said Amina. She has received agricultural livelihood input and tools including a spade, hoe, panga, pickaxe, sprayer, ridger and wheelbarrow. The livelihood input contained 10kg of sesame, 25kg of maize, 1kg of vegetable seeds, watermelon, 1kg of spinach, 1kg of lettuce, and 1kg of tomatoes. She was also entitled to three tractor hours for land cultivation.

In February 2020, Amina had her first good harvest of maize crops. For the first time, Amina's children except the youngest son were enrolled in Tima Cadde primary school, supported by SHF. "All my four children can read and write now," Amina shared proudly. The Integrated Education and Child Protection project provided wet feeding to all the school children: porridge and a cup of tea for breakfast and rice with pulses for lunch, plus safe drinking water for 9 months. It also provided protection services and recreational kits, sanitary kits for school girls for three months, and psychosocial counseling to conflict-affected children. So far, 96 children have received counseling.

"On behalf of all women-led HH beneficiaries, I would like to thank AYUUB and SHF for delivering timely and needs-based life-saving services to many families in Cusman Qunle IDP settlement," said Amina. "We urge SHF, AYUUB and other aid organisations to continue supporting vulnerable people like us across Somalia." With funding from the SHF, AYUUB continues to respond to the needs of women-headed households and vulnerable IDP communities in Lower Shabelle region, including those, in hard-to-reach areas.

SHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ANNEXES

- Annex A ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
- Annex B SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS
- Annex C SHF ADVISORY BOARD
- Annex D ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS
- Annex E REFERENCE MAP

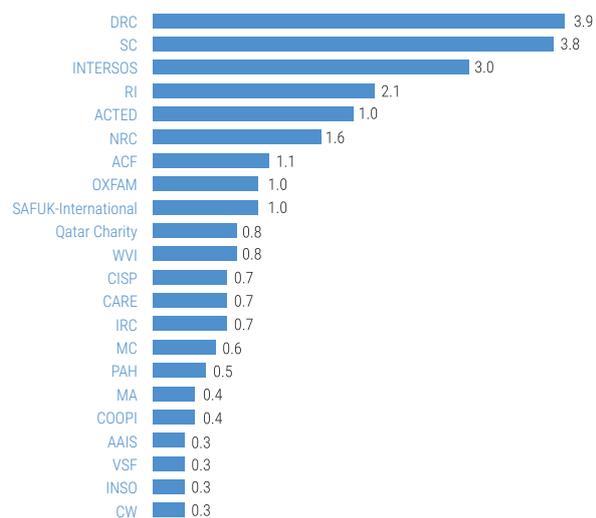
ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

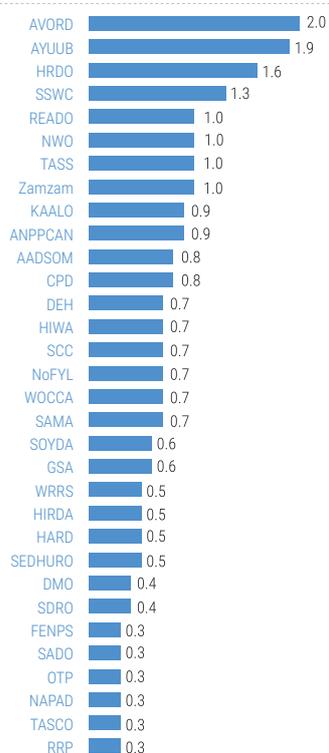
United Nations 2.2 4.1%



International NGO 26.2 49%



National NGO 24.2 45.3%



National NGO 0.8 1.6%



IN MILLION USD

See Annex D for acronyms

ANNEX B

SHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12533	Food Security	AADSOM	\$300,000
2	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/NGO/14543	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	AADSOM	\$500,000
3	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12471	Food Security	AAIS	\$400,000
4	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12532	Food Security	ACF	\$350,000
5	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/INGO/12552	Health	ACF	\$422,000
6	SOM-19/3485/RA2/FSC/INGO/13266	Food Security	ACF	\$400,000
7	SOM-19/3485/SA1/CCCM/INGO/12385	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	ACTED	\$450,000
8	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/INGO/12397	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	ACTED	\$1,000,000
9	SOM-19/3485/RA1/EP/INGO/13245	Enabling Programmes	ACTED	\$120,000
10	SOM-19/3485/RA2/FSC/INGO/13269	Food Security	ACTED	\$300,000
11	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/NGO/12525	Nutrition	ANPPCAN	\$899,187
12	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Shelter/NGO/12383	Shelter and Non-food Items	AVORD	\$699,759
13	SOM-19/3485/SA1/CCCM/NGO/12443	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	AVORD	\$249,601
14	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Shelter/NGO/13254	Shelter and Non-food Items	AVORD	\$199,918
15	SOM-19/3485/R3/Shelter/NGO/14529	Shelter and Non-food Items	AVORD	\$895,777
16	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Shelter/NGO/12461	Shelter and Non-food Items	AYUUB	\$886,656
17	SOM-19/3485/RA2/FSC/NGO/13282	Food Security	AYUUB	\$250,000
18	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Ed-Prot/NGO/13283	Education (60%), Protection (40%)	AYUUB	\$499,633
19	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Shelter/NGO/13285	Shelter and Non-food Items	AYUUB	\$299,072
20	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/INGO/12472	Health	CARE Somalia	\$386,789
21	SOM-19/3485/RA1/EP/INGO/14833	Enabling Programmes	CARE Somalia	\$300,000
22	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed-Prot/INGO/12530	Education (60%), Protection (40%)	CISP	\$687,228
23	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12507	Food Security	COOPI	\$400,000

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
24	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/NGO/12476	Health	CPD	\$359,606
25	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12558	Food Security	CPD	\$400,000
26	SOM-19/3485/RA2/FSC/INGO/13293	Food Security	CW	\$250,000
27	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/NGO/12494	Nutrition	DEH	\$492,492
28	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12495	Food Security	DEH	\$249,524
29	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Nut-H/NGO/13260	Nutrition (65%), Health (35%)	DMO	\$441,876
30	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/INGO/12469	Protection	DRC	\$1,030,701
31	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/INGO/12470	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	DRC	\$1,000,000
32	SOM-19/3485/RA2/CCCM/INGO/13265	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	DRC	\$199,198
33	SOM-19/3485/R3/Shelter-CCCM/INGO/14521	Shelter and Non-food Items (85%), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (15%)	DRC	\$947,458
34	SOM-19/3485/R3/FSC/INGO/14568	Food Security	DRC	\$700,188
35	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed/NGO/12346	Education	FENPS	\$358,209
36	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/NGO/12554	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	GSA	\$570,659
37	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/NGO/12516	Nutrition	HARD	\$495,751
38	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Ed/INGO/13826	Education	HIRDA	\$498,549
39	SOM-19/3485/R3/Ed-Prot/NGO/14508	Education (50%), Protection (50%)	HIWA	\$487,557
40	SOM-19/3485/R3/Prot/NGO/14540	Protection	HIWA	\$249,182
41	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/NGO/12425	Health	HRDO	\$462,865
42	SOM-19/3485/RA2/WASH/NGO/13277	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	HRDO	\$399,408
43	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Ed/NGO/13787	Education	HRDO	\$222,000
44	SOM-19/3485/R3/H-Nut-WASH/NGO/14533	Health (38%), Nutrition (37%), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (25%)	HRDO	\$499,869
45	SOM-19/3485/RA1/EP/INGO/14835	Enabling Programmes	INSO	\$300,000
46	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed/INGO/12352	Education	INTERSOS	\$652,324
47	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/INGO/12362	Protection	INTERSOS	\$399,418

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
48	SOM-19/3485/RA2/WASH/INGO/13253	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	INTERSOS	\$800,001
49	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Prot/INGO/13255	Protection	INTERSOS	\$350,064
50	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/INGO/14532	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	INTERSOS	\$500,000
51	SOM-19/3485/R3/H-Nut/INGO/14605	Health (70%), Nutrition (30%)	INTERSOS	\$389,300
52	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/INGO/12376	Protection	IRC	\$653,000
53	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/NGO/12521	Health	KAALO	\$413,093
54	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/NGO/12557	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	INTERSOS	\$500,002
55	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/INGO/12542	Health	MA	\$411,931
56	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12430	Food Security	MC	\$599,999
57	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12522	Food Security	NAPAD	\$299,978
58	SOM-19/3485/SA1/CCCM/NGO/12351	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	NoFYL	\$249,997
59	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/NGO/12559	Protection	NoFYL	\$249,574
60	SOM-19/3485/RA2/CCCM/NGO/13273	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	NoFYL	\$199,925
61	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed/INGO/12463	Education	NRC	\$710,500
62	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Shelter/INGO/12500	Shelter and Non-food Items	NRC	\$899,926
63	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed-Prot/NGO/12413	Education (65%), Protection (35%)	NWO	\$310,916
64	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/NGO/12442	Health	NRC	\$421,155
65	SOM-19/3485/R3/Prot/NGO/14535	Protection	NRC	\$250,881
66	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12488	Food Security	OTP	\$300,000
67	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/INGO/12411	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	OXFAM Netherlands	\$1,000,000
68	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/INGO/14510	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	PAH	\$478,387
69	SOM-19/3485/RA2/FSC/INGO/13263	Food Security	Qatar Charity	\$299,996
70	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/INGO/14546	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Qatar Charity	\$499,950
71	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/O/12479	Food Security	QRC	\$500,000

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
72	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/O/12512	Health	QRC	\$288,345
73	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed/NGO/12429	Education	READO	\$499,968
74	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/NGO/14509	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	READO	\$500,000
75	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed-Prot/INGO/12388	Education (60%), Protection (40%)	RI	\$914,942
76	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/INGO/14571	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	RI	\$500,000
77	SOM-19/3485/R3/FSC/INGO/14601	Food Security	RI	\$699,995
78	SOM-19/3485/R3/H/NGO/14877	Health	RRP	\$291,604
79	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12477	Food Security	SADO	\$300,000
80	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/INGO/12478	Nutrition	SAFUK-International	\$561,692
81	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/INGO/12547	Health	SAFUK-International	\$407,178
82	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/NGO/12396	Protection	SAMA	\$262,975
83	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/NGO/12428	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	SAMA	\$400,001
84	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/INGO/12410	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	SC	\$1,100,003
85	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/INGO/12560	Nutrition	SC	\$1,476,246
86	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH-H-Nut/INGO/14582	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (45%), Health (30%), Nutrition (25%)	SC	\$1,199,995
87	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed/NGO/12357	Education	SCC	\$300,000
88	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/NGO/14524	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	SCC	\$400,000
89	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Nut/NGO/12569	Nutrition	SDRO	\$405,450
90	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/NGO/12404	Protection	SEDHURO	\$471,453
91	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Prot/NGO/13267	Protection	SOYDA	\$249,922
92	SOM-19/3485/RA2/H-Nut/NGO/13268	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	SOYDA	\$406,870
93	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Shelter/NGO/12483	Shelter and Non-food Items	SSWC	\$500,006
94	SOM-19/3485/SA1/CCCM/NGO/12484	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	SSWC	\$250,005

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
95	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Prot-CCCM/NGO/13287	Protection (50%), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (50%)	SSWC	\$500,001
96	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/NGO/12491	Food Security	TASCO	\$298,979
97	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Prot/NGO/12462	Protection	TASS	\$400,512
98	SOM-19/3485/SA1/Ed-Prot/NGO/12511	Education (60%), Protection (40%)	TASS	\$567,486
99	SOM-19/3485/RA1/WASH/UN/12984	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	\$1,000,286
100	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12581	Food Security	VSF Germany	\$300,000
101	SOM-19/3485/SA1/EP/UN/12359	Logistics	WFP	\$700,000
102	SOM-19/3485/RA1/EP/UN/14836	Logistics	WFP	\$500,001
103	SOM-19/3485/SA1/WASH/NGO/12405	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WOCCA	\$400,000
104	SOM-19/3485/RA2/Nut-H/NGO/13261	Nutrition (60%), Health (40%)	WOCCA	\$290,898
105	SOM-19/3485/R3/Shelter/NGO/14511	Shelter and Non-food Items	WRRS	\$500,070
106	SOM-19/3485/SA1/FSC/INGO/12348	Food Security	WVI	\$300,000
107	SOM-19/3485/SA1/H/INGO/12502	Health	WVI	\$462,342
108	SOM-19/3485/RA2/H-Nut/NGO/13289	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	Zamzam	\$456,952
109	SOM-19/3485/R3/WASH/NGO/14566	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Zamzam	\$496,850

ANNEX C

SHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
NGO	Somalia NGO Consortium
NGO	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
NGO	Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC)
NGO	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
UN	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN	World Food Programme (WFP)
Donor	Germany
Donor	The Netherlands
Donor	Canada
Observer	Informal Humanitarian Donor Group (IHDG) representative (USAID)
Observer	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid operations (ECHO)
SHF/OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ANNEX D

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AADSOM	Action Against Disasters Somalia	NCE	No Cost Extension
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	NFI	Non-Food Items
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ADESO	African Development Solutions	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ADO	Agricultural Development Organisation	NWO	New Ways Organization
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect in Somalia	OTP	Ocean Training and Promotion
ARD	Action for Relief and Development	PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action
AV	Aid Vision	PLW	Pregnant Lactating Women
AVORD	African Volunteers for Relief and Development	QRC	Qatar Red Crescent Society
AYUUB	AYUUB NGO	RCM	Remote Call Monitoring
BREC	Bay Regional Education Committee	READO	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization
CANDLELIGHT	Candlelight for Environment Education and Health	RI	Relief International UK
CBPF	Country Based Pooled Fund	RR	Rapid Reponse
CCBRs	Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland	RRP	Riverine Relief Program
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	SADO	Social Life and Agricultural Development Organisation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	SAMA	Salama Medical Agency
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	SC	Save the Children
CPD	Center for Peace and Democracy	SCC	Somali Community Concern
CW	Concern Worldwide	SEDHURO	Socio-Economic Development and Human Rights Organization
DEH	DEH Relief and Development Organization	SHF	Somalia Humanitarian Fund
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	SOUTHERN AID	SOUTHERN AID
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SOYDA	Somali Young Doctors Association
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	SRC	Strategic Review Committee
FSANAU	Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit	SRCS	Somaliland Red Crescent Society
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SRDA	Somali Relief and Development Action
GMS	Grant Management System	SSWC	Save Somali Women & Children
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	TASCO	Taakulo Somaliland Community
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	TASS	Tadamun Social Society
HEAL	Health Education Agro-pastoralist Liaison	TPM	Third Party Monitoring
HIJRA	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	UFE	Under-Funded Emergency
HINNA	Women Pioneers for Peace and Life	VSF GERMANY	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres
HIRDA	Himilo Relief and Development Association	WARDI	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives
HIWA	Humanitarian Integrity for Women Action	WFP	World Food Programme
HRDO	Hidig Relief And Development Organization	WOCCA	Women and Child Care Organization
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	WRRS	Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	WVI	World Vision Somalia
IERT	Integrated Emergency Response	ZAMZAM	Zamzam Foundation
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group		
IDP	Internally Displaced Person		
INSO	International NGO Safety Organization		
IRC	International Rescue Committee		

ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP

SOMALIA



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, UNDP, UNHCR.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Apr 2012.



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Humanitarian
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