

## Somali Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

### **\$3.2 million reserve allocation (November/December 2016)**

This document provides the background, rationale and the information on the apportionment of the remaining SHF 2016 funds (\$3.2 million) through reserve allocation modality.

#### **1. Humanitarian situation and reserve allocation triggers**

- The food security and nutrition outlook for Somalia is gloomy for both the post Deyr 2016/17 period as a result of the combined impact of poor 2016 *Gu* and 2016/17 *Deyr* seasonal rainfall. The number of people in 'crisis' and 'emergency' is projected to increase to 1.3 million by May 2017, up from 935,000 one year earlier.
- At the end of 2016, drought conditions continue to worsen with moderate to extreme drought conditions prevalent across the country. The failure of three consecutive rains (*Gu'* and *Deyr* in 2015 and also *Gu'* in 2016) resulted in severe drought exacerbated by an on-going poor *Deyr* 2016. Thousands have been affected, particularly in Puntland, with communities in Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag and Karkaar regions most severely affected. Other drought affected areas include regions in Somaliland and South-Central (Gedo, Hiraan).
- The prolonged drought in Puntland and Somaliland and new waves of displacements caused by conflict are contributing to the increasing trend of high level of malnutrition. The estimated number of malnourished children is up to 323,350 (*Gu* 2016 IDP Settlements and Rural Livelihood Zones Nutritional Assessment) from 304,700 in 2015. As of July 2016, median GAM prevalence for children under five across Somalia was estimated at 15.6 which is higher than the global emergency threshold with more than 50,000 (prevalence) children under five severely malnourished and require immediate lifesaving interventions. Two thirds of these malnourished boys and girls are in south Somalia, where there are major challenges in access and shortage of critical lifesaving core supplies needed for survival.
- During the first half of 2016, there were close to 293,000 displacements in Somalia. Insecurity related to military offensives, followed by evictions and flooding have thus far been the three main reasons for displacement in 2016. Conflict-related displacement was higher during the first half of 2016 (at 92,073), compared with the whole of 2015 (58,795). In November alone, some 5,000 were displaced in Hiraan and Bakool; 29,000 people in Lower Shabelle; and some 90,000 in Gaalkacyo.

#### **2. Allocation round focus: drought (Puntland, Somaliland and South Central) & conflict (South Central)**

- *Puntland (Bari, Nugaal)*: Severe drought in Puntland is directly affecting 150,000 people and has displaced an additional 12,000 people, according to an inter-agency assessment conducted in September 2016. The continuing drought has led to severe shortage of pasture and water (for humans and livestock), resulting in deterioration in livestock body conditions, declining livestock production and increased livestock deaths. Milk prices have more than doubled putting the lives of children and elderly people at risk; and the cost of water has tripled since June in some areas of Puntland (to \$15/barrel from \$5/barrel – 200 liters); or even increased six-fold to \$30 in some remote pastoral settlements. Water availability has been reported as a serious issues in many locations and especially in Bari region, which has been experiencing extreme drought conditions in November 2016. If drought conditions continue to deteriorate, community coping mechanisms are likely to be abandoned, putting vulnerable households at risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera. Combination of increased malnutrition and low availability of nutritional programmes are of

particular concern in the Bari region where findings showed general acute malnutrition of 33 per cent for children, with 5 per cent being severely malnourished.

- *Sool and Sanaag*: There are clear indicators of increased vulnerabilities due to the drought in Sool and Sanaag. Findings from an inter-agency assessment conducted in October/November 2016 revealed that large numbers of livestock are dying in both regions as the situation worsens. Severe water shortages have been reported. A sharp increase in water prices has been reported in many parts of Sool with Laas Caanod being the worst affected where water prices have increased by 60 per cent.
- *Somaliland*: The FSNAU and FEWSNET reported in September 2016 that 31 per cent of the population or more than one million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance in Somaliland until the end of 2016. Acute malnutrition has worsened and 248,000 people face acute food security crisis. The prevailing food security crisis could deteriorate to emergency levels. About 84 per cent of households have had their main sources of income affected by drought, with 62 per cent of these households significant to complete loss of income. Some 86 per cent reported that they have lost livestock, their main source of livelihood, in the last season. Lack of water is a major concern with the distance to available water sources increasing given the prolonged drought condition. Prevalence of illness amongst children has increased as the quality of water has diminished with no available alternative.
- *South-Central*: In Gedo, poor Gu and Deyr rains coupled with conflict have affected nearly 76,000 people, including 3,000 who left their homes in search of water. Most of the residents travel between 15 and 35 km in search of water. About 77 per cent of animal deaths in Gedo has been attributed to the drought. Some 89 per cent of households have reduced meals to two per day while seven per cent have reduced to one meal. General acute malnutrition has worsened. According to the drought conditions map and assessment from SWALIM, parts of Juba, pockets in Hiran and Cowpea belt areas in Galgaduud are currently in a severe drought conditions leading to a likelihood of a further deterioration in the food security situation. The break in nutrition core pipelines is threatening the survival of over 320,000 children, including more than 50,000 who are currently severely malnourished majority of whom reside in south central Somalia. A sustained focus on provision of supplies to life saving treatment, extending service delivery through mobile team to the drought and conflict affected people and strengthening the overall coordination would be the critical to prevent excess mortality.

An estimated 90,000 people have been displaced due to conflict in Galckayo; and up to 60% of IDPs residing in Galckayo town have been forced into secondary displacement, with over 80% of the displaced being women, children and the elderly. Commercial operations have been impacted, leading to the disruption of livelihood activities, especially for IDPs. Health services have also been severely disrupted with the scaling down of south Gaalkacyo hospital services to emergency response teams. On 7 November, health partners reported 69 suspected AWD/Cholera cases from five villages in the vicinity of south Gaalkacyo that host thousands of displaced by conflict in the area. There are no proper sanitation facilities and most people are practicing open defecation. As per latest reports (end-November), an estimated 40% per cent of the newly displaced (mostly host communities) have returned to their homes. Several host community and IDP settlements in north and south Gaalkacyo, however, remain deserted. WASH, health, food, protection and shelter are priority needs.

### 3. **Response focus and activities (by cluster)**

Depending on the specific needs at individual locations, the interventions will focus on:

- **Food security**
  - Provision of unconditional cash grants to vulnerable households;
  - Water for livestock through cash base approach/trucking in complementarity with WASH;

- Cash transfers with deliberate effort towards asset creation/small business support;
- Emergency livestock health support through deworming/treatment.

- **Health**

- Restoration/improvement of essential primary health care services in the drought affected areas via outreach health services, i.e. mobile clinics and expansion of existing primary health clinics (Relief International, WRRS, KAALO);
- Strengthen the early warning surveillance and response system for outbreak-prone diseases such as AWD/Cholera, Hepatitis and other water borne diseases (WHO);
- Improve the operational response of health partners via establishing sub-regional coordination forums and regular monitoring of the health response in the drought affected areas (WHO).

- **Nutrition**

- Provision of critical nutrition supplies in response to the critical break in pipeline, which would enable the cluster to obtain approximately 9,000 cartons of the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) through one application/proposal from the cluster lead agency (UNICEF).

- **WASH (with Education)**

- In drought-affected areas (Puntland and Somaliland), for the affected communities:
  - water vouchers (in schools and inside communities);
  - Establishment/set up of water tanks in schools (if needed);
  - Distribution of containers (jerry cans);
  - Hygiene promotion for schools children and communities.
- In conflict-affected area (Galkayo South), for IDPs:
  - Distribution of water through water voucher/water trucking;
  - Emergency latrines construction.

#### 4. Cluster envelopes

Table 1: Breakdown of envelopes per cluster and region

LOCATION	TOTAL	FS	Health	Nutrition	WASH / Education
Puntland (rest)	<b>1,258,000</b>	<u>480,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>205,000</u>	<u>488,000</u>
<i>Bari</i>	<b>738,000</b>	<i>300,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>110,000</i>	<i>278,000</i>
<i>Nugaal</i>	<b>520,000</b>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>210,000</i>
Sool / Sanaag	<b>880,000</b>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>
<i>Sool</i>	<b>455,000</b>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>65,000</i>	<i>80,000</i>	<i>160,000</i>
<i>Sanaag</i>	<b>425,000</b>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>90,000</i>	<i>160,000</i>
Somaliland (rest)	<b>280,000</b>	-	-	<u>150,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>
<i>Toghdeer</i>	<b>280,000</b>	-	-	<i>150,000</i>	<i>130,000</i>
South-Central	<b>782,000</b>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>209,000</u>	<u>275,000</u>	<u>118,000</u>
<i>Gedo</i>	<b>45,000</b>	-	-	<i>45,000</i>	-
<i>Bakool</i>	<b>45,000</b>	-	-	<i>45,000</i>	-
<i>Dollow</i>	<b>195,000</b>	<i>180,000</i>	-	<i>15,000</i>	-
<i>Hiran</i>	<b>185,000</b>	-	<i>135,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>	-
<i>Lower Juba</i>	<b>124,000</b>	-	<i>74,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>	-
<i>Lower Shebelle</i>	<b>35,000</b>	-	-	<i>35,000</i>	-
<i>Galkayo / conflict</i>	<b>153,000</b>	-	-	<i>35,000</i>	<i>118,000</i>
TOTAL	<b>3,200,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,057,000</b>
	<i>% of total</i>	<b>30%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>33%</b>

SHF-funded intervention apportionments per cluster have been suggested to mirror the CERF-funded drought response from early 2016, with the addition of the education component for water in schools under WASH cluster.

	<i>FS</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>WASH</i>
<i>CERF drought percentages</i>	32%	14%	27%	27%
<i>Adjusted percentages</i>	30%	12%	25%	33% ( <i>with Education</i> )

## 5. Process overview and guidance

- Following the HC’s endorsement of the SHF reserve strategy, including cluster envelopes, cluster coordinators will proceed to identify, review and submit relevant proposals to address the specific needs elaborated in this document. SHF eligible partners will be selected based upon their capacity to absorb the allocated funds, respond promptly in the priority areas and work closely with cluster coordinators and other partners during the project cycle.
- Full project proposals will be developed and uploaded into the Grant Management System (GMS) by the implementing partners that seek funding (via <https://chfsomalia.unocha.org>). The Cluster Coordinators and Cluster Review Committees should, as they are performing their strategic and technical review, advise whether the request is valid and funding should be granted. Requests recommended for approval are subject to technical review the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU/OCHA Somalia) and Funding Coordination Section (FCS/OCHA headquarters). Reserve allocations may be adjusted as per decision of the HC who holds the ultimate responsibility for allocation decisions.
- Programming must reflect the distinct needs of men, women, boys and girls during the implementation period. As gender issues are manifested in different ways for each cluster, an overarching gender-sensitive approach will be ensured through prioritizing proposals that highlight their strategy towards overcoming obstacles that prevent vulnerable groups from receiving access to lifesaving services. A major focus will be placed on supporting female-headed households, as well as pregnant and lactating women who are particularly vulnerable from health- and nutrition-related risks. Children between the ages of six months and five years will also be a programming priority, as they face significant risks from malnutrition-related health complications.
- Selected projects should help achieve the HRP overall strategic priorities and cluster objectives. While projects that are ranked as ‘high’ in the HRP should be prioritized, this reserve allocation round may include projects that were previously not included in the HRP.
- All projects must address life-saving needs. The proposals must be backed by credible data to demonstrate the severity of needs and activities must be interconnected across clusters.
- Implementing partners must be eligible to receive SHF funding, present in the locations targeted in this allocation round or have the ability to immediately execute activities in the selected locations
- Drought response projects should be implemented within 6 months and should not have a budget of less than \$100,000.
- Clusters should apply prioritization matrices (score cards) per project with standard scoring in at least the following key areas (i) strategic relevance (ii) programmatic relevance (iii) cost effectiveness / value for

money. The score card should be made available to HFU and will be recorded in the SHF GMS to ensure transparency and accountability of the allocation process.

- Projects that can demonstrate ‘value for money’ relative to the project budget should be prioritized. Factors to consider include maximum reach and impact for given cost, outcome and beneficiary reach for each dollar invested, cost effectiveness of the intervention including, minimizing support and overhead costs.
- Partners should adhere to the Country-Based Pooled Funds basic definitions and guidance including on project budget preparation including use of budget narrative and itemized budgetary breakdowns. The HFU will recirculate the relevant guidance and should be contacted in case additional clarity is required:
  - Food Security programmatic issues: Afifa Ismail, +254(0)708515570, [afifa@un.org](mailto:afifa@un.org)
  - Health and Nutrition programmatic issues: Patricia Agwaro, +254(0)207629144, [agwaro@un.org](mailto:agwaro@un.org) & Umikalthum Shukri Noor, +254 20 7629159, [nooru@un.org](mailto:nooru@un.org) .
  - WASH programmatic issues: John Ndiku, +254(0)705000722, [ndiku@un.org](mailto:ndiku@un.org) & Linda Onyango, +254(0)734800140, [onyango1@un.org](mailto:onyango1@un.org) .
  - For budget/financial issues contact officers above or Eric Kundu, +254(0)721663790, [kundu@un.org](mailto:kundu@un.org) & Mary-Bernadette Obadha, [obadha@un.org](mailto:obadha@un.org) .
  - For general queries related to the allocation round contact Afifa Ismail (above) or Matija Kovač, +254(0)732391043, [kovacm@un.org](mailto:kovacm@un.org) .
- To ensure timely allocation and disbursement of funds, only three revision rounds will be allowed for proposals. Projects that fail to reach the required level of quality after three rounds of revision may not be funded, and the funding earmarked for the project may be relocated to other priorities or clusters.
- If and when feasible, clusters should prioritize the selection of implementing partners directly responsible for the implementation of projects. While SHF is guided by the long-term global target of 70 per cent of funding to Country-Based Pooled Funds funding to be channelled through the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with some 25 per cent through national partners, the overarching objective remains that funding should be channelled through partners that are best-placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with humanitarian principles in a timely, effective and impactful manner at the given time and location.

## 6. Tentative process timeline

Date	Action	Who
4 December	Humanitarian Coordinator’s pre-approval	HC
6 December	Advisory Board endorsement	AB
6 December	HFU/OCHA circulates strategy to clusters that request partners to apply	OCHA
12 December, COB	Deadline for partners to submit projects via GMS	IP
16 December, COB	Cluster coordinator/CRC recommend projects for funding	CCs/CRC
23 December	HFU/OCHA completes the review of projects *	OCHA
30 December	FCS/OCHA HQ completes the review of projects and clears budgets	OCHA
2-6 January	Grant agreement signature, disbursement of funds	OCHA

\* HFU/OCHA will review project proposals on a rolling basis to ensure their timely clearance.

- The allocation is guided by the underlying assumption that it is in everyone’s interest that the SHF-funded response commences as early as possible. Pre-financing options (i.e. determination of the date before the signature of the Grant Agreement after which the implementing partner can start incurring eligible costs for SHF-funded activities) for the current reserve round will be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the nature of the funded activities, timeliness of impact, partners’ overall capacity and (SHF-determined) risk-rating, as well as their actual ability to pre-finance. The projects will only be considered for

pre-financing approval by the HC after the draft project proposal has been submitted through GMS. The partners are requested to specify (at the time of project submission) the following for the portion of the project for which the pre-financing approval is sought:

- activities,
- target locations / population,
- estimated amount (in \$) of costs (vs. the entire budget) to be incurred before the signature of the Grant Agreement
- the suggested date when the partner is expected to start incurring these costs.

**Annex: Somalia Drought Condition Map (FSNAU/SWALIM, 15 November 2016)**

