

Requesting Organization :	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2017			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Enabling Programmes		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Humanitarian Financing Unit			
Allocation Type Category :	HFU Management Cost			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/R/EP/UN/6837	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	1,569,134.67	
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/01/2017	Planned End Date :	31/12/2017	
Actual Start Date:	01/01/2017	Actual End Date:	31/12/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The annual post-Gu assessment, which was released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in September, indicates that five million people face acute food insecurity across the country, with drought being a significant contributor. Over 60 per cent of people requiring humanitarian assistance in 2017 are in urban areas. Some 320,000 children under age 5 are acutely malnourished, of which 50,000 are severely malnourished. Severe drought and seasonal flooding also causes disease outbreaks, disruption to basic services, and further displacements.</p> <p>Elevated protection risk exposure Protection concerns remain at the centre of the humanitarian crisis with a diverse range of protection issues in Somalia, including violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.</p> <p>At least 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable people, notably women, children, minorities, the disabled, child and female-headed households, survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation (particularly children), or older persons without support structures, are exposed to protection risks, such as forced evictions, discrimination based on status, child rights violations and child labour, family separations and gender-based violence (GBV), such as rape and sexual assault, due to conflict and protracted displacement as well as natural hazards. Settlements are often ungoverned, or governed by gatekeepers, overcrowded and displaced people have limited access to protective shelter, safe water and sanitation facilities as well as other basic needs. Forced evictions in the first half of 2016 caused the displacement of nearly 75,000 people. Protection needs are increasing, with further insecurity surrounding the political process in urban settings, along with localized clan conflict. An estimated 90,000 people were displaced by ongoing fighting in Gaalkacyo that began on 7 October 2016, 60 per cent of whom are IDPs suffering from secondary displacement.</p> <p>Basic service delivery remains inconsistent and limited As a result of gaps in development programming and insufficient funding, poor access to basic services continue to strain humanitarian interventions and impact vulnerable people, particularly women and children, weakening coping capacities, causing recurrent disease outbreaks and persistently high levels of malnutrition and distances the prospects for durable solutions for the displaced. An estimated 3.3 million people need access to emergency health care and 3.3 million women, girls, boys and men require improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Access to education also continues to be inadequate, with only 30 per cent of children accessing learning opportunities countrywide, and 3 million children are still out of school, with the majority of them in southern and central Somalia.</p> <p>As at 11 October 2016, since the end of 2014, a total of 31,226 Somali people have voluntarily returned from Kenya, with the majority returning to Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq and Mogadishu. An additional 28,688 people have also returned from Yemen in the same period.</p> <p>Furthermore, an estimated 6,000 individuals were displaced from Gashamo district in the Somali region of Ethiopia to Togdheer region, Somaliland, as a result of the June 2016 conflict. On arrival at their areas of origin or return, returning refugees will require shelter, either permanent or transitional, household items, protection and access to basic services, including education, health and WASH. While the humanitarian caseload is not substantial, information sharing regarding population movement and integration is challenging and requires strengthened coordination. Early indications show that the majority of returnees are moving to urban centres, increasing the burden on the already stretched and underfunded basic service delivery system.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
67	67	0	0	134

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
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Indirect Beneficiaries :**Catchment Population:****Link with allocation strategy :**

The Humanitarian Financing Unit ensures that the strategy is in place and implemented

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
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Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
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Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Mr. Matija Kovač	Head, Humanitarian Financing / SHF Manager	kovacm@un.org	+254 732391043

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

While Somalia continues to be on a positive political trajectory after decades of political turmoil, acute humanitarian needs persist and basic social indicators remain among the lowest in the world. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has reached 5 million, more than 40 per cent of the population. Over 1.1 million people are internally displaced, predominantly in urban centres such as Mogadishu, which hosts more than 400,000 displaced alone. The majority of those affected are women and children. Protection risks are increasing and the need to centralize protection throughout response activities to the most vulnerable is vital. Climatic shocks exacerbated by the El Niño phenomena, continued insecurity and armed conflict, recurrent human rights violations, political instability and major gaps in development programming contribute to high levels of protracted humanitarian needs in Somalia. Acute food insecurity and malnutrition rates remain prevalent, most notably in urban areas. Disease outbreaks re-occur due to poor health infrastructure and a lack of clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Poor basic service delivery also weakens the coping capacity of millions of vulnerable Somalis.

The lack of rule of law, pervasive protection violations, including forced evictions, gender-based violence and exploitation, remain widespread and continue to affect the most vulnerable groups, especially women and girls, people with disabilities, the elderly and minority groups.

As the performance of the 2016 Deyr (October – December) rains have not even met the expectation to be below normal to near normal, low water availability and agricultural production in most areas with poor rainfall has further negatively impact humanitarian needs. In tandem with ongoing drought and seasonal flooding expected later in the year, the multi-faceted crisis is expected to deepen in 2017. An increase in returns of Somali refugees from neighbouring Kenya to areas with limited absorption capacity, could further exacerbate the situation.

2. Needs assessment

The annual post-Gu assessment, which was released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in September, indicates that five million people face acute food insecurity across the country, with drought being a significant contributor.

Over 60 per cent of people requiring humanitarian assistance in 2017 are in urban areas. Some 320,000 children under age 5 are acutely malnourished, of which 50,000 are severely malnourished.

Severe drought and seasonal flooding also causes disease outbreaks, disruption to basic services, and further displacements.

Elevated protection risk exposure Protection concerns remain at the centre of the humanitarian crisis with a diverse range of protection issues in Somalia, including violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

At least 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable people, notably women, children, minorities, the disabled, child and female-headed households, survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation (particularly children), or older persons without support structures, are exposed to protection risks, such as forced evictions, discrimination based on status, child rights violations and child labour, family separations and gender-based violence (GBV), such as rape and sexual assault, due to conflict and protracted displacement as well as natural hazards. Settlements are often ungoverned, or governed by gatekeepers, overcrowded and displaced people have limited access to protective shelter, safe water and sanitation facilities as well as other basic needs. Forced evictions in the first half of 2016 caused the displacement of nearly 75,000 people. Protection needs are increasing, with further insecurity surrounding the political process in urban settings, along with localized clan conflict. An estimated 90,000 people were displaced by ongoing fighting in Gaalkacyo that began on 7 October 2016, 60 per cent of whom are IDPs suffering from secondary displacement.

Basic service delivery remains inconsistent and limited As a result of gaps in development programming and insufficient funding, poor access to basic services continue to strain humanitarian interventions and impact vulnerable people, particularly women and children, weakening coping capacities, causing recurrent disease outbreaks and persistently high levels of malnutrition and distances the prospects for durable solutions for the displaced. An estimated 3.3 million people need access to emergency health care and 3.3 million women, girls, boys and men require improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Access to education also continues to be inadequate, with only 30 per cent of children accessing learning opportunities countrywide, and 3 million children are still out of school, with the majority of them in southern and central Somalia.

As at 11 October 2016, since the end of 2014, a total of 31,226 Somali people have voluntarily returned from Kenya, with the majority returning to Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq and Mogadishu. An additional 28,688 people have also returned from Yemen in the same period. Furthermore, an estimated 6,000 individuals were displaced from Gashamo district in the Somali region of Ethiopia to Togdheer region, Somaliland, as a result of the June 2016 conflict. On arrival at their areas of origin or return, returning refugees will require shelter, either permanent or transitional, household items, protection and access to basic services, including education, health and WASH. While the humanitarian caseload is not substantial, information sharing regarding population movement and integration is challenging and requires strengthened coordination. Early indications show that the majority of returnees are moving to urban centres, increasing the burden on the already stretched and underfunded basic service delivery system.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

n/a

4. Grant Request Justification

Cost plan

5. Complementarity

n/a

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor funds to the most urgent humanitarian needs and critical gaps in Somalia

Enabling Programmes

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Strengthen coordination to support delivery of humanitarian aid to ensure equal access for women, girls, boys and men	Somalia HRP 2017	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :

Outcome 1

Well managed and well resourced CHF accessible to UN agencies, INGOs and LNGOs with a diversified and boadened CHF donor base.

Output 1.1

Description

-

Assumptions & Risks

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of cluster meetings held					6

Means of Verification :

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Support CHF project cycle from the announcement of the allocation to funds disbursement to NGO projects, provide advisory services to HC, advisory board, clusters and implementing partners through close coordination with assigned clusters to agree on priorities, criteria etc							
Output 1.2							
Description							
-							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of coordination meetings held or facilitated					4
Means of Verification :							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Ensure implementing partners receive funding based on the needs indentified by the HC and advisory board by closely coordinating with assigned clusters to agree on priorities, criteria, etc.Produce bi-annual CHF allocation strategies that reflect highest priority needs and gaps							
Output 1.3							
Description							
-							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	Enabling Programmes	Number of coordination meetings held or facilitated					4
Means of Verification :							
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Regular engagement with donors either bilaterally or through donor meetings to keep them well informed of humanitarian funding needs							
Outcome 2							
Adequate resources are mobilized for humanitarian action and communication on fund improved							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Number of coordination meetings held or facilitated							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Enabling Programmes	no of updates on the CHF webpage					4
Means of Verification : Support HC advocacy efforts in the mobilization of resources against the HRP, including through humanitarian conducting regular meetings/providing updates on the fund and involving them in the CHF allocation process e.g participating in Cluster/joint review committees. Regular distribution of information to CHF stakeholders.							
Indicator 2.1.2	Enabling Programmes	Number of workshops held in Nairobi an field					6
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 2.1.3	Enabling Programmes	Number of advisory meetings held					4
Means of Verification :							
Activities							

Activity 2.1.1									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Support HC advocacy efforts in the mobilization of resources against the HRP, including through humanitarian funds analysis, donor relations, key messaging and public information products. Maintain good working relationships with donors through conducting regular meetings/providing updates on the fund and involving them in the CHF allocation process e.g participating in Cluster/joint review committees.Regular distribution of information to CHF stakeholders.									
Activity 2.1.2									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Conduct workshops to share information and create awareness on new processes/requirements as per the Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) guidelines. Train partners and cluster coordinators on the newly introduced Grant Management System(GMS).									
Activity 2.1.3									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Maintain regular information flow on CHF allocations to the Humanitarian Coordinator, Advisory Board and members of the humanitarian community by implementing the communication strategy including timely production of CHF interim and annual reports, collection of success stories from implementing partners for publication etc.									
Outcome 3									
Improved Accountability of the CHF									
Output 3.1									
Description									
-									
Assumptions & Risks									
Indicators									
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle		
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target		
Indicator 3.1.1	Enabling Programmes	None							0
Means of Verification :									
Indicator 3.1.2	Enabling Programmes	Number of SHF projects monitored per cycle							20
Means of Verification :									
Indicator 3.1.3	Enabling Programmes	Number of CHF projects audited							236
Means of Verification :									
Activities									
Activity 3.1.1									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Contextualise and operationalise the CBPF Accountability Framework and upload existing results on capacity assessment, audit and monitoring to new Grant Management System (GMS).									
Activity 3.1.2									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Review due diligence and conduct capacity assessment of Common Humanitarian Fund implementing partners. Conduct field monitoring visits and third party remote monitoring for projects funded by the SHF.									
Activity 3.1.3									
Standard Activity : Not Selected									
Conduct audit of CHF Projects - engaging with audit firm through a long term agreement, collecting relevant documents (project reports etc) for timely submission to auditors and recording audit findings.									
Additional Targets :									

M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
Project will be monitored on a quarterly basis													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Support CHF project cycle from the announcement of the allocation to funds disbursement to NGO projects, provide advisory services to HC, advisory board, clusters and implementing partners through close coordination with assigned clusters to agree on priorities, criteria etc	2017	X	X					X	X			X	X

Activity 1.2.1: Ensure implementing partners receive funding based on the needs identified by the HC and advisory board by closely coordinating with assigned clusters to agree on priorities, criteria, etc. Produce bi-annual CHF allocation strategies that reflect highest priority needs and gaps	2017	X	X					X	X			X	X
Activity 1.3.1: Regular engagement with donors either bilaterally or through donor meetings to keep them well informed of humanitarian funding needs	2017	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.1: Support HC advocacy efforts in the mobilization of resources against the HRP, including through humanitarian funds analysis, donor relations, key messaging and public information products. Maintain good working relationships with donors through conducting regular meetings/providing updates on the fund and involving them in the CHF allocation process e.g participating in Cluster/joint review committees.Regular distribution of information to CHF stakeholders.	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct workshops to share information and create awareness on new processes/requirements as per the Country Based Pooled Fund(CBPF) guidelines. Train partners and cluster coordinators on the newly introduced Grant Management System(GMS).	2017	X	X				X	X					
Activity 2.1.3: Maintain regular information flow on CHF allocations to the Humanitarian Coordinator, Advisory Board and members of the humanitarian community by implementing the communication strategy including timely production of CHF interim and annual reports, collection of success stories from implementing partners for publication etc.	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.1: Contextualise and operationalise the CBPF Accountability Framework and upload existing results on capacity assessment, audit and monitoring to new Grant Management System (GMS).	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.2: Review due diligence and conduct capacity assessment of Common Humanitarian Fund implementing partners. Conduct field monitoring visits and third party remote monitoring for projects funded by the SHF.	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.3: Conduct audit of CHF Projects - engaging with audit firm through a long term agreement, collecting relevant documents (project reports etc) for timely submission to auditors and recording audit findings.	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

The beneficiaries will be involved when gathering information in the field on their needs and will work closely with the implementing partners during project implementation. A call centre monitoring will be put in place where beneficiaries will raise their concerns and complaints.

Implementation Plan

The Humanitarian Coordinator(HC) is responsible for the management of the CHF and accountable for the use of the fund. An Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the HC and comprised of four UN agencies, four NGOs and two donor representatives advises on the use of the funds.

The HC decides on the most critical needs to be funded, in consultation with the CHF Advisory Board and informed by cluster coordinators recommendations. Cluster coordinators work with partners to define CHF cluster priorities derived from the highest priority needs articulated through the HRP.

The standard allocation is prioritised and vetted by the clusters through Cluster Review Committees. The projects are then recommended to the CHF Advisory Board for endorsement and approved by the HC. The need for the reserve allocation is cleared by cluster coordinators and then undergo a due diligence process before being approved and signed by the HC.

The Somalia CHF is governed by the Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) guidelines comprised of a Policy Institution and an Operational Handbook. The Policy Instruction guides on the principles, objectives, governance and management arrangements for the Fund and the Operational Handbook provides technical guidance, tools and templates used in management of the CBPFs.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a- The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Protection Mainstreaming

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security****Access****BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Supplies (materials and goods)							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
2. Transport and Storage							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
3. International Staff							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Local Staff							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Training of Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
6. Contracts (with implementing partners)							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. Other Direct Costs							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
8. Indirect Costs							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00

11. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: International Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
12. A:1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs: Local Staff								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
13. B:2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
14. C:3 Equipment								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
15. D:4 Contractual Services								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
16. E:5 Travel								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
17. F:6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
18. G:7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
19. H.8 Indirect Programme Support Costs								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	Section Total						0.00	
20. Staff and Other Personnel Costs								
1.1	Head of Unit (P5)	D	1	17,04 6.00	3	100.00	51,138.00	

1.2	HAO (P4)	D	1	14,422.00	12	100.00	173,064.00
1.3	HAO (P3)	D	1	12,106.00	12	100.00	145,272.00
1.4	General Service Senior associate (GSL/7)	D	1	4,320.00	12	100.00	51,840.00
1.5	General Service project associates (GSL/6)	D	4	3,870.00	12	100.00	185,760.00
1.6	General Service - driver (GSL/2)	D	1	1,530.00	12	100.00	18,360.00
1.7	NOB - Humanitarian Affairs Officers	D	3	9,270.00	12	100.00	333,720.00
1.8	NOC - Humanitarian Affairs Officers	D	2	9,930.00	12	100.00	238,320.00
1.9	NOB (Somalia) - H	D	1	3,924.00	9	100.00	35,316.00
1.10	Overtime	D	1	7,226.00	1	100.00	7,226.00
Section Total							1,240,016.00
21. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Temporary assistance for meetings	D	1	19,750.00	1	100.00	19,750.00
2.2	External printing	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
2.3	Training/ Upgrading of substansive skills	D	1	6,023.00	1	100.00	6,023.00
2.4	Other hospitality	D	1	2,750.00	1	100.00	2,750.00
2.5	Freight and Related Costs	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
Section Total							40,023.00
22. Equipment							
3.1	Acquisition of office furniture	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
3.2	Acquistion of office equipment	D	1	16,413.00	1	100.00	16,413.00
3.3	Stationery and Office Supplies	D	1	12,000.00	1	100.00	12,000.00

	Section Total								30,913.00
23. Contractual Services									
4.1	Contractual services	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00			5,000.00
	Section Total								5,000.00
24. Travel									
5.1	Other official travel staff	D	1	67,314.00	1	100.00			67,314.00
5.2	Local travel of staff	D	1	42,335.00	1	100.00			42,335.00
5.3	Local transportation	D	1	7,880.00	1	100.00			7,880.00
	Section Total								117,529.00
25. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts									
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0			0.00
	NA								
	Section Total								0.00
26. General Operating and Other Direct Costs									
7.1	Programme Support Costs - UNDP country office cost recovery	D	1	15,000.00	1	100.00			15,000.00
7.2	Telephone long distance	D	1	15,500.00	1	100.00			15,500.00
7.3	Pouches	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00			2,500.00
	Section Total								33,000.00
SubTotal			31.00						1,466,481.00
Direct									1,466,481.00
Support									
PSC Cost									
PSC Cost Percent									7.00
PSC Amount									102,653.67
Total Cost									1,569,134.67

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Banadir -> Mogadishu -> Mogadishu	100	67	67			134	

Documents

Category Name	Document Description