THE SHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

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 CBPF DataHub.

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Front Cover
Insert caption. Credit: OCHA/Photographer

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.
I am pleased to share with you the 2021 Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Annual Report. The report outlines how the SHF was timely and agile in providing integrated lifesaving response in the complex operating environment of Somalia. The report also provides an overview of its robust management and accountability systems.

The year was marked by persistent drought in large areas of Somalia. Households across the country remained in deep need, with many struggling to achieve essential services and resources necessary to meet the basic requirements of life. In response, the SHF launched multiple allocations that focused on relief to the severe drought conditions in complementarity to four CERF allocations, bringing the overall pooled funds response to $98 million.

The SHF continues to champion localization. In 2021 it achieved a new milestone, direct funding to local and national NGOs rose to 61.3 per cent far exceeding its internal target of 45 per cent. This increase was consistent with the overarching objective of the Fund to support partners best placed to implement activities in a timely, efficient, and accountable manner. In all interventions, the SHF continued to prioritize life-saving humanitarian response with emphasis on underserved and hard-to-access areas, while ensuring the centrality of protection and accountability to affected people, with a focus on women and girls and people with disabilities. Direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounted for 98 per cent of allocations.

I would like to express my gratitude for the continued trust and support of SHF donors. This was demonstrated by increased contributions in 2021, with deposits reaching a total of $58.7 million representing a 19 per cent increase from the year before. Consequently, the SHF was able to increase its allocations from $37 million in 2020 to $46.3 million in 2021. As the drought situation severely deteriorated in November 2021, donors were proactive and responsive by generously depositing $17 million to allow for an early allocation in 2022, underscoring the importance of early contributions.

I would also like to acknowledge the efforts of the Advisory Board members and their proactive engagement in the governance of the Fund and thank clusters, UN and NGO partners for their partnership and tireless support to the Fund. The SHF continues to rely on and empower the Somalia inter cluster coordination system by placing cluster coordinators at the center of prioritization and decision-making processes.

There is a serious risk that the combined impact of consecutive failed rainy seasons may develop into a major drought by early to mid-2022. The number of people estimated to require humanitarian assistance in 2022, has sharply risen from 5.9 to 7.7 million Somali women, men, and children. Given the scale of humanitarian needs and the comparative advantage of the SHF, I encourage donors to maintain their generous support to the SHF as one of the best placed and most agile funding mechanisms in Somalia.

ADAM ABDELMOULA
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2021
In 2021, Somalia experienced a myriad of persistent and protracted humanitarian crises driven by alarming political instability, widespread insecurity and recurring climate disasters. Somalia also continued to address the emergency phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and its far-reaching aftershocks. These perpetuated high levels of humanitarian needs, and protection concerns across the country particularly in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Hiraababla and Jubaland states.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased from 5.9 million reported in February 2021, to 7.7 million people by the end of 2021, representing close to half of the country’s population.

Prolonged drought conditions
In 2021, Somalia was the most severely drought-affected country in the Horn of Africa. There were three consecutive failed rainy seasons, severe water shortages and rising food prices.

The October to December 2020 short rains, April to June 2021 long rains and October to December 2021 short rains began late, were erratic and ended prematurely. These negative rainfall anomalies, coupled with two dry seasons (December to March and July to September) resulted in hunger, malnutrition and increased poverty particularly among rural communities.

In February over 34 districts across Somalia faced alarming water shortages. The drought spread to 66 out of the country’s 74 districts by December, leaving over 3.2 million people in distress. Thousands of people abandoned their homes in search of water, food and pasture. Extreme drought, led to water scarcity, a spike in water and food prices and widespread livestock deaths. By mid-2021, 60 per cent of water catchments in Somalia had dried up and water prices had increased by almost 70 per cent in key drought hot spot districts in pockets of the country. These are Gedeo, Galgaduud, Mudug, Puntland and Somaliland with severely drought-affected districts in Galmudug reporting an increase of up to 300 per cent, leaving millions of people dependent on water trucking.

Riverine and flash flooding
In late April and May heavy rains hit various parts of Somalia triggering riverine and flash flooding that affected 400,000 people in 14 districts. Over 100,000 people were displaced from their homes. In the hardest hit district of Jowar, more than 40,000 hectares of farmland was destroyed. The floods disrupted learning in 12 schools and damaged 82 per cent of WASH infrastructure. In most riverine areas, the heavy rains caused deaths, damaged crops and destroyed livelihood assets and economic infrastructure in some areas.

Food insecurity and malnutrition
Cyclical drought and floods resulted in a sharp increase in food insecurity especially in rural areas. The invasion of desert locust in 2020 through to mid-2021 worsened food security in many areas where households were already experiencing widening food consumption needs and erosion of their coping capacity. The number of people in crisis or worse food security outcomes rose from 1.6 million in early 2021 to 3.5 million by December 2021.

Acute malnutrition continued to worsen, driven by increasing food insecurity, lack of access to water and lack of sanitation. By December, 1.2 million children were projected to be acutely malnourished including nearly 330,000 severely malnourished children.
Prevalence of disease outbreaks
Somalia continues to experience cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera outbreaks in multiple locations because of the scarcity of safe water, limited access to health facilities, poor hygiene and sanitation services. About 3,858 AWD/cholera cases and 27 related deaths were reported from January to August 2021. During the same period, 695 cases of suspected measles were investigated and 595 were found positive.

Internal displacements and protection risks
About 2.9 million people, mostly women and children, are displaced due to conflict, drought, lack of livelihood opportunities and forced evictions from their settlements, mostly by landlords. They live in extremely poor conditions in overcrowded settlements without access to protection and remain at high risk of contracting AWD/cholera and measles due to limited access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene services.

The displaced people face a high risk of forced evictions, discrimination, violation of children’s rights and pervasive gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual violence. Of the 2.9 million IDPs, 537,000 were displaced in 2021, of whom 420,000 were forcibly displaced due to conflict.

Forced evictions continue to undermine efforts to assist IDPs and hinder acceleration of durable solutions. In June alone, some 18,273 IDPs were evicted in Somalia. IDPs in Banadir, Bay and Lower Juba regions face increased evictions or eviction threats.

Security and access constraints
The operating environment in Somalia remains complex and dangerous. Active conflict, movement restrictions, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities and bureaucratic impediments continue to affect the ability of humanitarians to reach people in need promptly. The presence of multiple armed groups including non-state armed groups disrupt movements along main supply routes. Limited and poorly maintained infrastructure is an impediment to reaching people in need with assistance. Road movement restriction, including unauthorized roadblocks and checkpoints, resulted in increased reliance on air transport for humanitarian supplies and personnel.

VISION STATEMENT
In 2022 Somalia is expected to continue facing significant humanitarian challenges. Drought conditions are predicted due to the risks associated with the high chance of a La Niña developing through March, which will likely affect crop production and food security. Between 76,000 and 250,000 people are projected to be displaced by floods and about 190,000 people will be displaced by conflict, while additional risk of displacement is predicted should the electoral process falter, or drought conditions become severe.

The SHF will continue to prioritize life-saving humanitarian response with emphasis on underserved and hard-to-access areas, while ensuring the centrality of protection and accountability to affected people, with a focus on women and girls and people with disabilities, in all SHF-funded interventions.

The SHF will continue to prioritize direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for at least 80 per cent of annual SHF funding. Funding will be channeled through partners that are best placed to deliver activities following humanitarian principles in a timely, effective and impactful manner. By doing so, SHF will support local partners, as the best responders, by striving to channel at least 45 per cent of funding directly through national partners.

Finally, SHF promotes integration of response across clusters and complementarity with other funding sources to support a stronger collective response while supporting funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by the United Nations or NGOs, up to a maximum of 20 per cent of the annually available funds.

These will allow the SHF to support collective prioritization, ensure timely allocation of scarce resources where needed the most, enable effective humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response.
### 2021 IN NUMBERS

**$58.7M CONTRIBUTIONS**
- **Germany**: $20M
- **Netherlands**: $7M
- **Sweden**: $6M
- **Israel**: $5.5M
- **Canada**: $4.5M
- **Norway**: $4M
- **Ireland**: $3.5M
- **UK**: $3.3M
- **Switzerland**: $2.8M
- **Germany**: $2.1M
- **UK**: $0.5M
- **Norway**: $0.4M

**1.5M PEOPLE ASSISTED**
- **In Somalia**: 321k people
- **In Ethiopia**: 369k people
- **In Yemen**: 319k women

**$123k PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH DREGASH**
- **In Somalia**: 543k
- **In Ethiopia**: 39k
- **In Yemen**: 27k

**$80K SHF Reserve Allocation**
Supporting disability inclusion through funding a disability assessment in Kismayo IDP site that includes collection of demographic data and identifying methods for tailored delivery of humanitarian response.

**$5.2M SHF Reserve Allocation**
- In response to acute water shortages in areas with prolonged drought scale up response to flood affected people in hotspot locations in Harshebelle supporting targeted cluster-specific priorities.

**$1M SHF Reserve Allocation**
To maintain humanitarian passenger service, transportation of light cargo and to support critical access between the humanitarian community and affected people, particularly supporting humanitarian joint missions led by OCHA and UNHAS.

**$17M CERF Rapid Response**
- In response to the drought emergency in the country. This timely allocation will ensure an immediate scale-up of efforts to respond to the worsening drought and mitigate its negative effects to those most in need.

**$16.3M**
- **International NGOs**: 22 partners
- **NATIONAL NGOs**: 27 projects

**$28.9M**
- **Islamic Relief (SHF)**
- **CARE (SHF)**
- **World Food Program (SHF)**
- **Jenīf (SHF)**

**$1.1M**
- **International NGOs**: 47 partners
- **NATIONAL NGOs**: 73 projects

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### 2021 TIMELINE

- **Jan**: Drought conditions and acute water shortages
- **Feb**: Pre-drought conditions and acute water shortages
- **Mar**: Prolonged drought conditions
- **Apr**: Pre-drought conditions and acute water shortages
- **May**: Prolonged drought conditions
- **Jun**: Prolonged drought conditions
- **Jul**: Alarming drought conditions
- **Aug**: Prolonged drought conditions
- **Sep**: Alarming drought conditions
- **Oct**: Alarming drought conditions

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**$8M SHF Standard Allocation**
- In response to alarming drought conditions and water shortages in areas experiencing pre-drought conditions by supporting integrated interventions and cluster specific priorities.

**$7M CERF Rapid Response, $20M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$13M SHF Standard Allocation**
- In response to alarming drought conditions and water shortages in areas experiencing pre-drought conditions by supporting integrated interventions and cluster specific priorities.

**$8.6M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$2.5M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$2.6M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$2.8M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$3.1M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

**$3.2M CERF Anticipatory Allocation**
In response to the severe drought situation to provide immediate support to communities already suffering severe water shortages.

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### ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER

- **Standard allocations (in US$ million)**
  - **WASH**: 12.2
  - **Food Security**: 7.3
  - **Nutrition**: 5.5
  - **Health**: 5.0
  - **Protection**: 4.7
  - **Emergency Shelter**: 4.7
  - **Education**: 2.9
  - **DCCP**: 2.3
  - **Logistics**: 1.0
  - **Multi Sector**: 0.7

- **Reserve allocations (in US$ million)**
  - **Standard allocations**: 0
  - **Reserve allocations**: 0

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*Emergency Shelter and WASH**
**Cary Coordination Management**
Donor contributions

In 2021, SHF contributions reached $58.7 million. These generous contributions have allowed $46.3 million in allocations that focused primarily on the severe and persistent drought conditions that plague Somalia and closely complemented CERF funding.

Donors have continued to demonstrate their trust and support for the SHF by increasing contributions in 2021, depositing $58.7 million which represents a 19 per cent increase (equivalent to $12 million) from the year before. Consequently, the SHF was able to increase its allocations from $37 million in 2020 to $46.3 million in 2021. As the drought situation severely deteriorated in November 2021, donors were responsive by generously depositing $17 million to allow for an early allocation in 2022, underscoring the importance of early contributions. The proportion of SHF funding as a percentage of the overall humanitarian funding increased from 5.75 per cent in 2020 to 7.5 per cent in 2021. This was a result of the increased contributions but a drop in the overall HRP funding in 2021 despite a higher HRP requirements.

Utilization of Funds

- $2.2M in HOU management/direct cost
- $0.5M in Program support cost
- $0.4M in Audits

Allocation of $49.8 million represents 87% of total contributions of $58.7 million.

Donors with Multi-Year Funding

- Germany: 47.5% for 2020-2024

Timeline Contributions

- Switzerland
- Canada
- UK
- Sweden
- Ireland
- Germany
- Netherlands
Donor trend
There was an increase in contributions despite the number of donors dropping from 11 to 8. Some countries changed their funding priorities because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Denmark pledged a contribution in December 2021 which will be reflected in the 2022 contributions.

Four out of the eight donors have made their highest contributions ever to the fund in 2021. Germany remains the top donor for the fifth consecutive year. Their contributions have increased steadily year on year, and in 2021, they increased 72 per cent from the previous year. This amount equals 47.5 per cent of the total contributions received by the fund in 2021, which indicates high confidence in the SHF.

Important to note, is the upward trend of funding from Sweden after a decline in 2020. Contributions by Sweden increased 59 per cent from the previous year, rising from $3.6 million to $5.6 million. In summary, although 3 donors have decreased their funding in 2022, and another two have stopped funding the SHF, the Fund still enjoys a firm donor base and support.

The Humanitarian Coordinator has visited many donor capitals in the Gulf and Europe to raise the profile of the SHF and attract potential donors. In addition, he has made regular donor visits to Nairobi to update on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia and reaffirm the integral role of the SHF to the overall response, particularly for localization.

FROM SHINING SHOES TO SCHOOL

Abdullah, 11, resides in Madhayto camp, one of the 517 sites for internally displaced people (IDP) in Baidoa, South West State, Somalia. At this young age, family circumstances had forced him to work as a shoe shiner in Baidoa town.

As other children from the IDP settlement picked their books and head to school, Abdullah would pack his tools (brush and polish) and head in the opposite direction. He would spend the whole day at work to ensure that he returns home with food for his siblings. He quietly wished to go to school but that was not a priority for his family due to financial constraints.

A local non-governmental organization stepped in to meet the educational needs at the IDP sites. The partner, Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization (READO) supported by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), supported 15 schools: 10 public schools in Bardaale, Xudur and Awdinle areas and five temporary schools in the IDP sites.

As a result of the support, the schools were able to retain 5,190 learners, (2,676 boys, 2,514 girls), and to enrol 28 new learners from the marginalized minority communities, including Abdullah.

“I never ever want to go back to the shoe shining again, I felt bad seeing other children go to school, but there was nothing I could do,” said Abdullah, now a student in Madhayto IDPs school. “At least writing is softer than brushing the shoes,” he jokes, hiding the blisters on his hands.

In collaboration with the community leaders, READO was able to sensitize members from the community on the importance of sending their children to school. In addition to back-to-school campaigns, READO provided dry food ration, clean water and learning kits for the children on a monthly basis.

“The IDP schools have saved the lives of many children, their future was uncertain, and this is how they become vulnerable to abuse and bad elements in the community who enlist them in armed conflicts,” the head teacher of Madhayto, Mr. Hassan Mohamed Adan.

“But now they are settled in school, and this is good for us as a community.”

The SHF through its implementing partner is prioritizing saving the future of young children through various interventions. Providing access to quality education is not only a right of every single boy and girl in Somalia, but also an investment.
### Strategic Statements

**Strategic, life-saving and effective response**

The SHF continues to demonstrate its comparative advantage through its allocations and attainment of its localization targets. In 2021, the SHF channeled 61.3 per cent of its funding to national NGOs as front-line responders. Increased funding allowed for one Standard Allocation, two Reserve Allocations to respond to sudden onset emergencies, and an additional two special Reserve Allocations for small and targeted projects. Much of the funding focused on relief of the severe drought conditions. Many of these allocations complemented CERF funding.

**First Standard Allocation: Anticipatory Drought relief**

In response to the Government’s appeal to address the devastating drought conditions in Somalia, the HC released all available SHF funds ($13 million) to launch a targeted response to drought. The allocation focused exclusively on water shortages in the most affected districts of Somaliland, Jubaland, Puntland and Galmudug. An appeal followed this to the ERC for CERF Rapid Response and CERF Anticipatory Action as the triggers for these interventions had been met. This unique allocation was complemented by the two CERF allocations, allowing NGOs and UN early action to save lives, alleviate suffering, reduce displacements, and deliver assistance before the situation further deteriorated.

**First Reserve Allocation: Reaching persons with disabilities**

This allocation funded a three-month disability inclusion assessment in 146 IDP sites in Kismayu to assess the needs of displaced persons with disabilities and identify actions to reach them that can be replicated in different displacement sites. The findings were presented to all relevant stakeholders, encouraging agencies working in IDP sites to take practical measures such as—door to door visits or shelter level information engagement, provision of mobility aids and specialized mobility assistance—in streamlining disability inclusion within their programmes.

**Second Reserve Allocation: Reducing vulnerabilities due to floods and drought**

This $26 million allocation addressed the acute water shortages in selected drought hot-spot areas in Banaadir, Galgadud, Gedeo, Lower Juba and Bay regions, and scaled up immediate response to flood-affected communities in two severely affected districts of Jowhar, Baardheere, Garbaharey and Beletweyn. The allocation came at a critical time, mid 2021, when overall humanitarian funding to Somalia was at its lowest in six years and the coping mechanism of communities had been eroded by multiple shocks.

### 2021 Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1st Standard</td>
<td>$13.3 M</td>
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<td>4th Reserve</td>
<td>$6 M</td>
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<td>5th Reserve</td>
<td>$1 M</td>
<td>Drought response</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6th Reserve</td>
<td>$9 M</td>
<td>Drought response</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7th Reserve</td>
<td>$10 M</td>
<td>Drought response</td>
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**ALLOCATION OF ALLOCATIONS**

- **Total allocations**: $46.3 M
- **Standard allocations**: $13.2 M (29%)
- **Reserve allocations**: $33.1 M (71%)
- **UN Agencies**: $46.2 M (46%)
- **NGOs**: $16.3 M (35%)
- **Institutions and Government**: $1.1 M (2%)
- **Sub-granting**: $74,998 (0.2%)
- **Direct implementations**: $28.9 M (62%)
- **IDPs**: $20.2 M (43%)
- **Refugees**: $6.0 M (13%)
- **Others**: $2.7 M (5%)

**PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE**

- **Adults and children**: $32.6 M
- **Men**: $20.2 M
- **Women**: $74.2 M
- **Children**: $16.3 M
- **Older people**: $28.9 M
- **People with disabilities**: $1.1 M
- **Formerly displaced people**: $16.3 M
- **Host communities**: $20.2 M
- **Refugees**: $6.0 M
- **Others**: $2.7 M
- **Emergency responders**: $46.2 M

**PEOPLE ASSISTED BY STRATEGIC FOCUS**

- **SO1**: Reduce loss of life for 3.1 million of the most severely vulnerable people by decreasing hunger, acute malnutrition, public health threats and outbreaks. **$20.2 M** ($43%)
- **SO2**: Sustain the lives of 4 million people requiring humanitarian assistance by ensuring safe, equitable and dignified access to livelihoods and essential services by the end of 2022. **$28.9 M** ($62%)
- **SO3**: Uphold commitments to the centrality of protection across the humanitarian response through protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations and monitoring of the protection environment. **$6.0 M** ($13%)

**ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE**

- **UN Agencies**: 84%
- **NGOs**: 16%
- **Others/Government**: 2%
- **Sub-granting**: 0.2%
- **Direct implementations**: 62%
Third Reserve Allocation: Maintaining critical services to reach people in hard-to-reach areas
A UNHAS project of $1 million maintained humanitarian passenger services, transportation of light cargo and ensured continued humanitarian access in hard-to-reach locations mostly in southern Somalia. This SHF allocation contributed to bridging their funding needs during severe drought conditions that required a stable continuation of humanitarian assistance.

Fourth Reserve Allocation: Integrated response through complementary funding streams
In response to the prolonged drought in priority locations in parts of northeastern and central Somalia where the situation had rapidly worsened, a $6 million allocation was released to partners already on the ground. The allocation also supported an integrated/multi-sectoral project (those that cover two or more sectors or clusters) where the needs of communities were addressed through a suite of life-saving services including protection support. The allocation was complemented by a CERF rapid response grant of $7 million and an additional grant of $17 million shortly after in 2022.

HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

**PROMOTING LOCALIZATION**

The Fund supports the localization of humanitarian response through local and national implementing partners, whose share of direct funding rose from 45 per cent in 2019 to 53 per cent in 2020 and 61.3 per cent in 2021. This exceeds the Fund’s internal targets to channel at least 45 per cent of funds in 2021 to local and national partners. 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.

The close work with local and national NGOs is valued as an investment contributing to improved delivery of services. In 2021, the SHF management organized nine training sessions for partners, developing capacity to design, manage and implement SHF projects, ranging from programmatic to financial issues, compliance, operational modalities and risk management. More than 200 partners participated in trainings, of which 64 per cent were local and national, and 36 per cent were international non-governmental partners.

While not a strategic objective of the Fund, capacity development of partners is, and will continue to be, essential to the Fund’s effectiveness. Close partnership through training, partner-specific assurance activities, and one-on-one exchanges, which primarily aim to ensure compliance with the Fund’s standards and procedures, are all concrete examples of investment in the capacity strengthening and development of partners, thereby contribute to localization in Somalia.

Through working directly with national and local actors, the SHF strives to better serve communities in need by bringing local and national actors closer to prioritization and decision-making processes.

- **1,238** GVB survivors provided with specialized protection service GVB prevention activities and awareness raising.
- **$41.7M** of project funded by CBPFs contributed to gender equality.
- **6.5 per cent** of SHF funded projects, partners developed guidelines for the inclusion of children with disabilities in humanitarian action to ensure they receive equal access.
The SHF aims to ensure protection of women and girls from GBV by focusing on village leaders given their influence in the community. The survey found that 20 per cent of the respondents were persons with disabilities, higher than the 15 per cent planning figure in the Humanitarian response Plan (HRP). In December 2021, the assessment results were shared with the wider humanitarian community and will inform future programming of SHF and other projects. This is a modest increase from 6 per cent in 2020. The survey also found that 91% of all SHF projects funded in 2021 contributed to gender equality and $4.5 million was allocated to help protect the most vulnerable reaching 100,000 people.

To respond to the food and security crisis in northern Somalia, integrated food security and nutrition projects partly provided cash transfers, primarily targeting women-headed households and families with children discharged from therapeutic feeding centers. To augment response, the cash plus initiative was used where the cash benefit was supplemented with complementary activities, such as restocking of livestock, to restore livelihoods and boost nutrition.

Improving humanitarian access

Through the wide network of national and local SHF partners, the SHF has reached vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas. Access-constrained areas are locations that are remote or insecure, making them difficult for members of the humanitarian community to reach. However, the guaranteed cash benefit was supplemented with UN response and providing immediate relief to the drought-affected communities. Second, it aimed at mitigating the effects of a fourth consecutive failed season in early 2022. Using the learnings from the anticipatory action, multi-purpose cash allocation helps people to make informed and timely choices to protect their livelihoods and reduce vulnerability.

ANTICIPATORY ACTION

In 2021, as Somalia faced increasing needs and diminishing resources, two CERF allocations, totaling $20M, were granted in tandem with an SHF allocation of $20M. The CERF Rapid Response Grant signaled to the humanitarian community the need for immediate response. It aimed to jump start response in the areas hardest hit by drought still waiting for relief, while extensive resource mobilization efforts were ongoing. The CERF AA grant built on the success of the 2020 Somalia AA pilot and was in response to alarming drought conditions rapidly increasing in parts of Somalia, triggering the AA Framework.

Setting precedent, this double CERF allocation for Somalia allowed the Rapid Response grant to provide immediate assistance to those facing crisis right now while the Anticipatory Action grant complemented the response by reaching those at risk of sliding into crisis. This innovative approach to CERF allocations was strategically designed to address recurrent climate shocks through short- and longer-term integrated interventions.

2021 ALLOCATIONS

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### Allocations Overview

- **316K** people were assisted under the Camp Coordination and Management cluster.
- **$8.5M** funds were allocated to nutrition activities for **346k** assisted people.
- **$8.5M** funds were allocated to healthcare for **418k** affected people.
- Nearly **$1M** allocated to facilitate the delivery of essential humanitarian services.
- Nearly **$5.4M** funds were allocated to WASH activities.
- **18.9k** children are provided with school and learning supplies.
- **123k** people in need received assistance under the food security.
- **97k** people received Shelter and NFI assistance.
- **11%** of the total SHF funding contributed to cash transfer programs.
- **$12M** covering **18** regions.
- **91%** of the projects funded by SHF contributed to gender equality.
- **11%** of the total SHF funding contributed to cash transfer programs.
- In 2021, SHF supported **71 partners** by funding **112 projects** mainly the national NGOs.
- **18.9k** children are provided with school and learning supplies.
- **123k** people in need received assistance under the food security.
- **316K** people were assisted under the Camp Coordination and Management cluster.
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Lessons learned and best practices

Investing in hygiene facilities makes handwashing easier to practice
WASH projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic have shown that access to handwashing facilities, soap and water has been essential to improving hygiene behavior. This has ultimately driven community-led and institutional efforts to drastically scale up access to handwashing facilities with the support of SHF funding. Ultimately, due to the associated improved hygiene this is expected to lead to reduced disease incidents resulting in improved health.

Community campaigns are an opportunity to strengthen immunization services
SHF projects capitalized on the benefits of community campaigns to draw public attention to the benefits of routine immunization and essential health services. They familiarized communities with COVID-19 vaccine rollout in their areas.

Meaningful and ongoing community engagement is the foundation of a successful project
All SHF-funded projects must include a mainstream AAP and thereby ensure that community priorities and preferences are addressed satisfactorily into the design of projects. Through the different oversight mechanisms, the SHF has assessed the community’s level of engagement throughout the life cycle of a project. Findings have shown that the projects with consistent inclusion of the community at the different phases of the project align with the project’s success and the community’s acceptance. Additionally, the SHF remote call monitoring services have helped capture project implementation feedback from beneficiaries and resulted in recommendations to strengthen programming and community participation. The SHF Complaint Mechanism has successfully brought community concerns on SHF projects to the attention of the Fund.

Building trust through open community meetings for selection of assisted people
SHF projects have shown that conducting open community meetings for selection of assisted people at the village level with participation of target and non-target households has reduced misunderstandings, negative perceptions and improved collaboration. It is good practice to ensure a transparent process in beneficiary selection – the target community must understand the selection process and have appropriate information.

Cluster involvement in project monitoring contributes to better technical verification
Engaging the cluster at the national and sub-national levels has contributed to better technical verification of the implemented activities, leading to timely corrective measures for the projects to achieve the desired objectives and serve the right needs. After COVID-19 lockdowns were lifted and field monitoring resumed, the monitoring teams consisted of SHF members, OCHA field staff, and cluster technical staff to ensure a comprehensive review of project deliverables.

“I WOULD ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SEEK HELP,” SUPPORTING GBV SURVIVORS WITH HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES

Gender-based violence is a violation of human rights that inflicts suffering on the people who are survivors. GBV is any act committed against a person’s will, which can be physical, emotional, psychosocial and sexual, and can be expressed through deprivation of resources or access to services.

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund through its implementing partner, Somalia Young Doctors Association – SOYDA has designed projects that aim to provide immediate lifesaving services and risk mitigation to GBV survivors living in the displacement and host communities in Marka district, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.

Through the project, SOYDA provided clinical care for sexual assault survivors, case management, psychosocial support, tailored material emergency support and dignity kits to survivors of GBV and other vulnerable people. In addition, SOYDA provided transport cost to GBV survivors to facilitate access to post exposure prophylaxis in different health facilities and treating each case with care and confidentiality.

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One such example of this support is a GBV survivor who was afraid to go to the hospital, believing that this was destined to happen and that no one could help her.

The SOYDA case workers spoke with her about the importance of treatment within 72 hours to prevent STIs, pregnancy, and HIV. With all the information she provided, she agreed to go to the hospital where she received the support she needed.

“I wasn’t sure to get treatment, more specifically disclosing it to anyone but I’m grateful for the support I received. I would encourage others as well to seek help if they experience the same,” says a GBV survivor.

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The SHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.

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

**Target**
As per 2021 SHF Operational Manual, the SHF Advisory Board (AB) should be composed of the HC; four UN Agency Focal Points; four NGO representatives (two international, one national, and one (1) representative of the Somalia NGO-consortium); four donor representatives (three (3) SHF-contributing donor and one (1) non-SHF donor member of the Somalia Informal Humanitarian Donor Group (IHDG)), and OCHA Somalia Head of Office (OCHA HoO).

**Results**
The SHF Advisory Board in 2021 was composed of 12 representatives: Humanitarian Coordinator, four UN Agency Focal Points (IOM, UNICEF, WFP & WHO), four NGOs (ACF, FCA, ASAL & NGO consortium), three donor representatives (Ireland, Sweden & Switzerland) and the OCHA Somalia Head of Office.

**Compliance of Advisory Board**
The SHF Advisory Board in 2021 was composed of 12 representatives: Humanitarian Coordinator, four UN Agency Focal Points (IOM, UNICEF, WFP & WHO), four NGOs (ACF, FCA, ASAL & NGO consortium), three donor representatives (Ireland, Sweden & Switzerland) and the OCHA Somalia Head of Office.

In 2021, the SHF was strengthened by the support of a non-traditional donor. The election of new AB observer, exited in the 3rd quarter of 2021 as its term ended. The SHF plans to onboard a new observer in the next rotation, which may include consideration of a non-traditional donor. The election of new AB members followed a participatory and transparent process led through the NGO forum, INGO channel, and the UN Heads.

Four meetings were arranged in 2021. Despite the movement restrictions due to COVID-19, all constituencies actively engaged in the Advisory Board via remote meetings and bilateral communications throughout the year to direct the strategic use of the Fund. The SHF will continue the annual rotation of the donor representatives in the second half of the year.

**Principle 1**
**Inclusiveness**
A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in SHF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

**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.

**Principle 3**
**Timeliness**
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

**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.

**Principle 5**
**Risk Management**
CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.
The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

### INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

#### Target

The size and composition of strategic and technical review committees (S/TRCs) is between 6 members (2 NGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair; HFU) and 11 members (3 NGO, 3 INGO, 3 UN, cluster coordinator, co-chair), and is determined by cluster coordinator.

#### Results

In 2021, the S/TRCs remained within the required size of between 6 and 11 members, with representation from a minimum of six members representing NGOs (1), INGOs (1), UN Agency (1), Sector Coordinator (2), and the OCHA-Humanitarian Financing Unit (OCHA-HFU) (1). The size of the S/TRCs varied across the clusters as the size and composition is determined by the cluster coordinators.

### PRINCIPLE 1

**INCLUSIVENESS**

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

#### Analysis and follow-up

In 2021, the S/TRCs were composed of elected members of the respective clusters, representing INGOs, NGOs, UN Agencies, cluster coordinators and OCHA-HFU. All project proposal reviews were chaired by cluster coordinators (which are co-led by UN agencies and NGOs in Somalia), playing an impartial role and attended by UN agencies, NGOs, and OCHA representatives. More clusters ensured NGO representation in S/TRCs compared with the previous year. Multi-cluster project proposals were vetted in the respective review committees and clusters coordinated to ensure the quality and complementarity of different cluster components within these projects. The HFU and clusters will continue to promote increased participation of NGOs in the review committees of all clusters.

### PRINCIPLE 3

**INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION**

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

#### Target

At least 80 per cent of available funding channeled to national and international NGOs to prioritize direct implementation. At least 45 per cent of available funding channeled through NGOs, if possible.

Support integration across clusters and complementarity with other funding sources in support of a stronger collective response.

#### Results

In 2021, 99.8 per cent of available funding was channeled through direct implementation by the UN, national and international NGOs. Two per cent (2 per cent) of funding was directly allocated to UN agencies, 32 per cent to INGOs and 62 per cent to NGOs which are the best positioned actors to deliver front-line response in Somalia.

### INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

The overall funding to INGOs and NGOs in 2021 increased, with a majority of funding allocated to NGOs. The SHF exceeded its target for the proportion of funds allocated to local and national NGOs by 17 per cent, an increase of eight per cent from the previous year’s achievement (55 per cent), and in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. With 62 per cent allocated to local NGOs, the SHF remains a key funding source for organizations at the frontline of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

The SHF plans to increase the number of partners to increase geographical access, inclusion of minority organization, and strengthening of technical capacity under strategic thematic areas. The SHF will continue to offer a variety of trainings to partners before allocations. This will strengthen the capacity of partners to submit quality proposals. The Fund will conduct a thorough review of partner presence in all areas, particularly the hard-to-reach areas. This will provide useful information required to encourage more partners to submit proposals.

### TRAININGS

#### Target

Six training rounds (with multiple sessions) for partners, to ensure understanding of CBPF processes and procedures, and improve their capacity to manage and implement SHF projects. Dedicated training sessions for newly eligible partners, individual partner sessions (on-demand).

#### Results

In 2021, the SHF staff conducted 24 trainings across various topics. The trainings were attended by 302 participants from 203 organizations.

Analysis and follow-up

Due to COVID-19, all the trainings were conducted online by either SHF staff and/or specialized staff from other organizations. New approaches and online tools were introduced to ensure that the trainings were interactive. The SHF exceeded its planned trainings by about four times. Aside from the regular trainings by about four times. Aside from the regular trainings on the CBPF programme and grant management cycle, the SHF offered trainings on International Humanitarian Law, gender and protection mainstreaming, disability inclusion, and PSEA.

Based on the partners feedback, 75 per cent said the trainings met their expectations, 86 per cent found the use of polls interesting and useful, 81 per cent enjoyed the participation levels. 100 per cent found the examples used in the training relevant. The SHF partners expressed interest in person trainings; trainings that offer certificates; and for trainings to include government officials.

#### Analysis and follow-up

Target: At least 80 per cent of available funding channeled to national and international NGOs to prioritize direct implementation. At least 45 per cent of available funding channeled through NGOs, if possible.

Support integration across clusters and complementarity with other funding sources in support of a stronger collective response.

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### SELECTED TRAININGS

- **Trainings**
  - 24
  - **Total People Trained from NGOs**
  - 129
  - **ORGANIZATIONS TRAINED**
  - 203
  - **Trainings for Women-Led Organizations**
  - 4
Target
All SHF-funded projects ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) as part of the implementation. All monitoring instances include consultation with assisted people to assess community engagement in project implementation.

Results
All SHF-funded projects were required to include a plan on engaging direct and indirect assisted people for all projects awarded. All projects provided accessible and functional feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for assisted people. All field monitoring visits (including those conducted by third-party monitors) included consultations with assisted people to assess community engagement in project implementation. Visualize that 100 per cent of all projects fulfilled the requirement to include Complaints Feedback Mechanisms. Similarly, out of the projects implemented, 66 per cent per cent have CFM in IDP sites.

Analysis and follow-up
As part of the Funds strategic objectives in 2021, the SHF promoted AAP throughout the partner project cycle. The HFU conducted an online training on protection mainstreaming to support their project development under the Standard and Reserve Allocations. Further, the Strategic Review scorecards for all allocations launched included a specific question about protection mainstreaming principles including Do No Harm; Meaningful Access; Accountability to Affected Populations; Participation and empowerment of women; and awarded scores to projects that incorporated these elements.

The HFU will ensure that all SHF funded projects continually incorporate and implement a plan to ensure AAP through project reviews, monitoring and report reviews.

| Principle 2 | FLEXIBILITY |

Target
Cash as a response modality is operationally considered and strategically prioritized by clusters and partners, where appropriate.

Results
High Score: $5.1 million was allocated through cash modalities in 2021, of which $1.7 M was restricted cash assistance. Analysis and follow-up

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, 11 per cent of the funding was allocated towards cash, exceeding the target of 10 per cent of the grant value. The largest proportion of the cash assistance (67 per cent) was from the 2nd reserve allocation of 2021 which supported the response to acute water shortages in areas with prolonged drought and scale up respond to flood affected people in Somalia. Cash assistance increased immediate access to food, facilitated access to safe water during severe water shortages and allowed beneficiaries to purchase emergency shelter and NFI kits. 73 per cent and 27 per cent of cash assistance was allocated to national and international NGOs respectively.

| Principle 1 | INCLUSIVENESS |

Target
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The HFU will ensure that all SHF funded projects continually incorporate and implement a plan to ensure AAP through project reviews, monitoring and report reviews.

| Principle 3 | FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE |

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

Results
The SHF allocated $1.7 million to support common services (logistics and enabling programmes). $1 million was allocated to WFP towards transportation of humanitarian cargo by UNHAS, $0.4 million to support the Somali National NGO Consortium and $0.3 million to a project for safety and security services to NGOs working in Somalia.

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, 3.7 per cent of the allocated funding was made available for common services. SHF funding for support services was reflective of the focus on direct implementation and support for service delivery. It demonstrates the Funds flexibility as a funding mechanism that can support common services when urgent needs arise; yet it does not serve as the principal source of funding for these sectors.
$25.7 million was allocated to respond to acute water shortages in areas with prolonged drought and scale up response to flood-affected people in hotspot locations in Hiirobelle. $6 million was utilized in responding to the effects of prolonged drought in priority locations in parts of northern and central Somalia where the situation was rapidly worsening as of December 2021.

Analysis and follow-up
During 2021, the SHF launched one Standard Allocations (SAs) and five Reserve Allocations (RAs). The largest portion of the funds was allocated in the first half of the year to support the continuation of lifesaving and basic services. The fund will continue working flexibly with these two modalities as the situation requires.

Results
In 2021, the HFU processed 39 revision requests from all modality assignments, 16 revisions (which cost-extended previous Standard Allocation grants) and five Reserve Allocations (RAs). The largest portion of the funds was allocated in the first half of the year to support the continuation of lifesaving and basic services. The fund will continue working flexibly with these two modalities as the situation requires.

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PRINCIPLE 3
TIMELINESS

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

Results
62 per cent of SHF funding was received between January and June 2021 compared with 61 per cent in 2020. 82 per cent of contributions were received within one month of pledging by donors. The SHF thanks its donors for the generous and sustained contributions made in 2021 against increased global humanitarian needs. Contributions increased by 60 per cent from $36.6 million in 2020 to $58.7 million in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up
Timelines for contributions by donors within a month of pledging improved slightly in 2021 compared to 2020. Only six per cent of pledges took longer than three months to be honored. Whereas funding received was slightly below two thirds of total contributions by the end of the first half of the year, the Fund optimized allocations with the wider humanitarian programming cycle and seasonal requirements. The SHF will continue to strengthen advocacy, at global and country levels, for early and predictable funding and multi-year commitments by existing donors. The aim is to attract new donors, approach donors that had previously contributed to the Fund and reach out to potential donors.

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.

Target
SHF allocations amount to at least 15 per cent of Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding received.

Results
Funding to the Somalia Humanitarian Fund in 2021 amounted to 7.5 per cent of HRP funding for Somalia as compared with 5.3 per cent for 2020, 6.7 per cent in 2019 and 6 per cent in 2018. $58.7 million out of $829.82 million of the HRP was funded through the SHF in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up
The SHF aligned its allocations with the strategic objectives of the HRP thereby ensuring 100 per cent of projects were aligned to one or more objectives. This was achieved through inclusive and consultative prioritization processes. Allocation rounds included a prioritization framework that collectively reflected individual clusters’ inputs. 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 enhanced coordination, ensured targeted response to identified needs, and promoted efficiency by supporting integrated programming.
The Operational Manual was updated in 2021 and went through an iterative and consultative process throughout the year. The operational modalities and the risk-management elements of the Operational Manual were updated, and annual report and allocation papers were fully compliant with the Global Guidelines. The SHF will ensure that the SHF’s operational manual guidelines are compliant with global guidelines contained in the operational handbook for OCHA CBPFs.

### Performance

#### Efficiency

**Target**

100 per cent of funded projects address HRP strategic priorities and are disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and geographic areas (district level).

**Results**

100 per cent of the targeted people were reached with assistance. 1.5 million people were reached with assistance. The consolidated maximum figure per district is applied for reporting purposes and to minimize double counting of assisted people in the same district receiving multiple types of assistance.

**Analysis and follow-up**

Whereas the number of men reached was lower than targeted by a small margin, the number of girls, women, and boys were exceeded. The SHF reached 100 per cent of the affected people targeted under standard and reserve allocations. The report results reflect the maximum number of people assisted per community in efforts to avoid double-counting of assisted people to the extent possible.

#### Risk Management of Projects

**Target**

100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of risk management pillars.

**Results**

During the 2021 allocation year, 100 per cent of financial spot-checks and 98 per cent of monitoring instances were conducted as required. 93 per cent of audits were completed while seven per cent were ongoing. 98 per cent of final financial reports and 97 per cent of final narrative reports were submitted on time.

**Analysis and follow-up**

In 2021, the SHF sustained the level of results in 2020. Monitoring was conducted for 17 high-risk, 72 medium-risk and 15 low-risk partners across different locations and clusters 85 per cent (104 out of 123) of audits required were completed on time in 2020.

This is a significant improvement from last year results at 69 per cent. While in 2020 the SHF was more flexible in its assurance mechanisms to deal with COVID-19 restrictions in line with the CBPF COVID-19 flexibility guidance, in-person missions increased in 2021.

In 2021, the SHF maintained the level of results in 2020. The SHF will continue improving accountability and transparency with increasing awareness on fraud prevention and detection measures. This comes due to capacity development work by the SHF and more rigorous capacity assessments that identify red flags. SHF continues to be vigilant in uncovering and addressing new schemes of fraud including double-billing, falsification of documents (on a reducing scale), collusions, conflicts of interest and bid-rigging among other forms of fraud.

The SHF will continue improving accountability through lessons learnt to ensure that all potential diversion or fraud instances are prevented and reported to in line with CBPFs standard operating procedures on Response to Concerns of Fraud or Misuse by Partners.
The SHF prioritized funding to the best positioned and 20 new partners were conducted in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

compliance reasons. No new capacity assessments increased by 21 to 137 between 2020 and 2021. One or changes were postponed in consideration of inter-

eligible in 2021 following finalization of reports and organization was suspended from eligibility due to GMS registration process and subsequent eligibility of capacity assessments for going projects in 2021. Risk ratings for 133 partners (proposals, and budgets); quality and timeliness of submissions of project documents and timeliness of reporting; frequency, timeliness and justifi-

indices based on performance metrics such as quality and timeliness of implementation against approved targets; quality and timeliness of reporting; frequency, timeliness and justifi-

As part of progressive updating of risk ratings for partners, the SHF maintained partner performance indices based on performance metrics such as quality and timeliness of submissions of project documents (proposals, and budgets); quality and timeliness of implementation against approved targets; quality and timeliness of reporting; frequency, timeliness and justification of project revision requests; quality of financial management and audit findings. Considering projects from previous allocation years, 174 partners had on-going projects in 2021. Risk ratings for 133 partners required no change during the year while ratings for 29 were changed as recommended. Risk ratings for 12 that were recommended for change were not adjusted or changes were postponed in consideration of internal and extenuating information regarding partners.

Analysis and follow-up

The SHF will continue working towards attaining the right pool of eligible partners with the best capacity to implement projects. Analysis of current partner port-

fokos (mainly from geographic and cluster coverage) and cluster inputs for prioritization of new partners will allow for an agile and adaptive implementation of future partner capacity assessments, ensuring that the Fund has enough partners with the necessary ca-

pacity to support an effective humanitarian response across Somalia.

RISK MANAGEMENT

PRINCIPLE 5

TARGET

SHF funding is allocated to partners with demonstra-

crated capacity. In 2021, the SHF strived to actively engage all the eligible partners in the Standard and Reserve allocations. To achieve this, completion of the GMS registration process and subsequent eligibility of partners whose capacity assessments were finalized in 2020 remained a priority.

RESULTS

The number of partners eligible for SHF funding in-

creased by 21 to 137 between 2020 and 2021. One organization was suspended from eligibility due to compliance reasons. No new capacity assessments were conducted in 2021. However, 22 partners from assessments conducted in 2019 and 2020 became eligible in 2021 following finalization of reports and due diligence processes. Capacity assessments for 19 and 20 new partners were conducted in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

The SHF prioritized funding to the best positioned partners in 2021, while considering the risks associated with the modalities selected and the targeted locations. In 2021, 112 projects were implemented by 71 partners. Seven partners were rated high risk, 57 were rated medium risk and seven were rated low risk. Most partners (80 per cent) who implemented projects were rated medium risk. Correspondingly, 7 projects were implemented by high-risk partners, 94 by medium risk partners and 10 by those rated low risk.

As part of progressive updating of risk ratings for partners, the SHF maintained partner performance indices based on performance metrics such as quality and timeliness of submissions of project documents (proposals, and budgets); quality and timeliness of implementation against approved targets; quality and timeliness of reporting; frequency, timeliness and justification of project revision requests; quality of financial management and audit findings. Considering projects from previous allocation years, 174 partners had on-going projects in 2021. Risk ratings for 133 partners required no change during the year while ratings for 29 were changed as recommended. Risk ratings for 12 that were recommended for change were not adjusted or changes were postponed in consideration of internal and extenuating information regarding partners.

Analysis and follow-up

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The novel idea to combine the monthly stipends to start a business was initially suggested by Simaan, a mother of 8 children (6 girls and 2 boys) who is the family’s primary breadwinner.

“I spoke to several women who are participating in the camp cleaning exercise but only Xamaro accepted my idea. We agreed to put aside some money every month so that we could start a business.” Over the next 3 months, the two IDP women saved enough money from the monthly incentive to start a small retail shop in Beled-Amin site. They are now able to make a decent living for their families.

“Can you believe we saved money for 3 months and now we have our own business?” said Xamaro. It came out half question, half statement. “Thanks to the cash for work program, I am living my dream of owning a business. We sell everything: food items, clothes, shoes, soaps and liquid shampoos. If we had a space here, we would bring camels here and sell them!” she laughed.

“Our family’s needs are now covered, and I don’t depend on people for assistance anymore.”

To supplement their income, the two women bought solar battery chargers and set up a mobile charging system in their shop where other IDPs can charge their mobile phones, at a small price of $0.1. In a day, they can charge up to 50 mobile phones. This helps them pay rent of the shop and cover daily food cost and other basic needs. They are now planning to expand their business and sell fruits and vegetables.

Xamaro and Simaan at their shop Beled-Amin site, Hawo district, Gede region, Somalia. © Jafar/NoFYL

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## Annexes

### Annex A

**Annex A**  | Acronyms & abbreviations
---|---
Annex B  | Reference Map
Annex C  | SHF Advisory Board
Annex D  | Allocations by recipient organizations

### Annex A

**ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>American Refugee Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWD</td>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>CARE Somalia (CARE Somalia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-Based Pooled Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CESVI</td>
<td>Cooperazione E Sviluppo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPI</td>
<td>Cooperação Internacional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPD</td>
<td>Center for Peace and Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAI</td>
<td>Diakonia Katastrophen Hilfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>OCHA Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS</td>
<td>Funding Coordination Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERPS</td>
<td>Formal Education Network for Private Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFR</td>
<td>Financial Regulations and Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGS</td>
<td>Federal Government of Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSNAU</td>
<td>Food Security Nutrition and Analysis Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Grant Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIWA</td>
<td>Hirzna Women Action on Advocacy for Peace &amp; Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFK</td>
<td>OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIJRA</td>
<td>Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRDO</td>
<td>Humanitarian Relief and Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCG</td>
<td>Inter-Cluster Coordination Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPS</td>
<td>Internally displaced persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and Young Child Feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPFF</td>
<td>Multi-Partner Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>Norwegian Church Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-food items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIF</td>
<td>Protection and Inclusion Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCM</td>
<td>Relief and Rehabilitation Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMU</td>
<td>Risk Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFUK</td>
<td>Skills Action for Kenya (SAFUK-International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHF</td>
<td>Somalia Humanitarian Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOYDA</td>
<td>Somali Young Doctors Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYPD</td>
<td>Sustainable Development &amp; Peace Building Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPM</td>
<td>Third Party Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHAS</td>
<td>United Nations Humanitarian Air Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICIF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Operation Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WADDI</td>
<td>Water Relief and Development Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WADSA</td>
<td>Water Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>World Humanitarian Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOCCA</td>
<td>Women and Child Care Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>WRI</td>
<td>Wais Relief and Rehabilitation Services</td>
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<td>WVI</td>
<td>World Vision Somalia</td>
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### Annex B

**SHF Advisory Board**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>NGO Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Action Against Hunger (ACF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Action in Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Finnish Church Aid (FCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>The Government of Switzerland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### Annex C

**Reference Map**

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.
# InvestInHumanity

## Annex E

### Allocations by Recipient Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>United Nations</th>
<th>National NGO</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>1.8M (2.3%)</td>
<td>28.8M (62.4%)</td>
<td>30.6M (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### International NGOs

- CARE Somalia: 1.1
- ADH: 0.9
- WRI: 0.8
- IRC: 0.7
- COOPI: 0.4
- SOS CVGS: 0.2

### National NGOs

- KAAH: 0.4
- NAIDOC: 0.4
- BARDO: 0.4
- ADF: 0.3
- HHW: 0.3
- UNICEF: 0.2

See Annex E for acronyms