

Principles guiding 2017 allocations

ENDORSED by ADVISORY BOARD



The drought situation in Somalia has been rapidly deteriorating. A massive and urgent scale up of humanitarian assistance is required in Q1 2017 to avert a famine in some of the worst drought-affected areas.

Since Q4 2016, the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has channeled all available resources – some \$17.3 million as of 16 February 2017 – for drought and pre-famine response, playing a crucial role for the early scale up of response activities. The integrated prioritization with CERF UFE 2017 funding ensured timely and efficient prioritization, supported stronger collective response and ensured maximum impact of limited resources. The SHF focus remained on addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs and supporting, when and where feasible, direct implementation through non-governmental partners.

Table 1: SHF famine prevention funding, December 2016 – February 2017, per recipient type and cluster (in US\$)

Type\Custer	E	FS	H	N	P	S/NFI	WASH	Total	%
INGO	1,400,000	2,952,850	1,299,092	1,091,395	1,988,017	225,000	2,488,000	11,444,354	66
NNGO		909,142	1,225,109	908,605	261,973	225,000	1,120,000	4,649,829	27
UN				800,000			450,000	1,250,000	7
Total	1,400,000	3,861,992	2,524,201	2,800,000	2,249,991	450,000	4,058,000	17,344,183	
%	8	22	15	16	13	3	23		

Taking stock of the Fund's comparative advantages – the unearmarked nature of the Fund; the established and functioning accountability systems; integration within the existing coordination systems; and flexibility – the following principles should guide future SHF allocations in 2017:

- Continued focus on **famine prevention life-saving humanitarian** response.
- Prioritization of **direct implementation** through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for at least 70% of available annual SHF funding;
- Support for **local partners** by striving to reach the global target of at least 25% of available funding to be channeled directly through national partners (if, when and where feasible);
- Support funding for **pipelines, enabling programmes** and other **support services** provided by UN agencies, funds and programmes, but also NGOs, up to a maximum of 30% of annually available funds;
- Seek **integration across clusters** and **complementarity with other funding sources**, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and bilateral funding, to ensure timely and efficient prioritization in support of a stronger collective response and maximum impact of limited resources.

While SHF is guided by the long-term global target of 70 per cent of funding to Country-Based Pooled Funds funding to be channelled through the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with some 25 per cent through national partners, the overarching objective remains that funding should be channelled through partners that are best-placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with humanitarian principles in a timely, effective and impactful manner at the given time and location.

Notwithstanding this criteria and in accordance with the globally endorsed [Operational Handbook for Country-based Pooled Funds](#) (page 6, paragraph 37), the Humanitarian Coordinator has the final responsibility to approve the use of and define the strategic focus and amounts of Fund allocations; and to make final decisions on projects recommended for funding. This responsibility is exclusive to the HC and cannot be delegated. Funding decisions can be made at the discretion of the HC, without a recommendation from the AB, for circumstances which require an immediate response.