

Humanitarian funding analysis: Outbreak of cholera in south and central Somalia



1. Key points

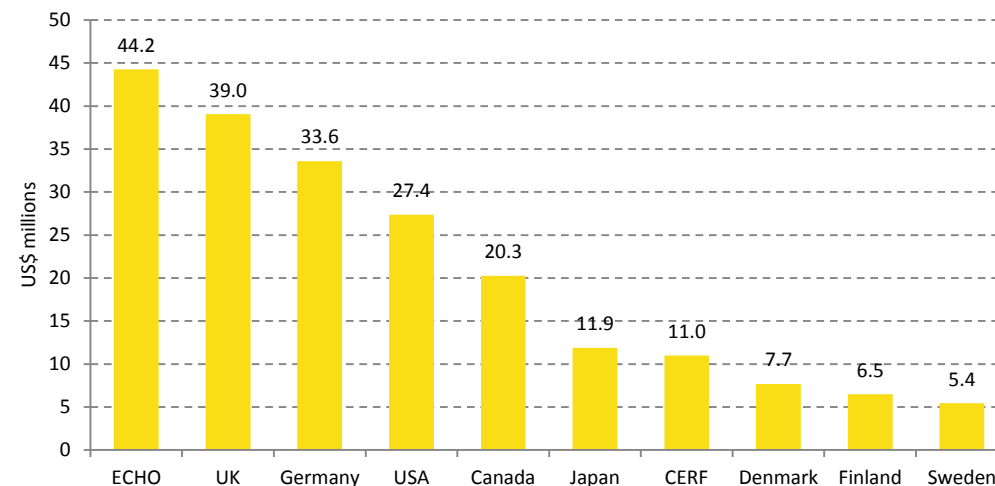
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed US\$255 million of humanitarian assistance to Somalia since the start of 2016.
- The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) is the largest donor to the crisis, contributing 17% of total current funding (US\$44.2 million).
- Only 9% of international humanitarian assistance reported for 2016 has been spent on health.
- US\$11 million has been allocated for Somalia from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in 2016, all of which was under the rapid response emergency window. Of this, 41% has been allocated to the health sector.

2. Recent humanitarian funding to Somalia

Donors have committed or contributed US\$255 million of humanitarian funding to Somalia since the start of 2016.

ECHO is currently the largest donor to the crisis in 2016, committing/contributing US\$44.2 million (17% of the total). It was followed by the UK which has given US\$39 million (15%) and Germany with US\$33.6 (13%). Between them, these three donors have given 45.9% of total funding so far.

Figure 1: The ten largest humanitarian donors to Somalia, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded and compiled 12 May 2016
 Note: This chart does not include carry-overs or funding where the donor has not been specified; ECHO: European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department; CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund; UK: United Kingdom; USA: United States.

3. Appeals and response plans

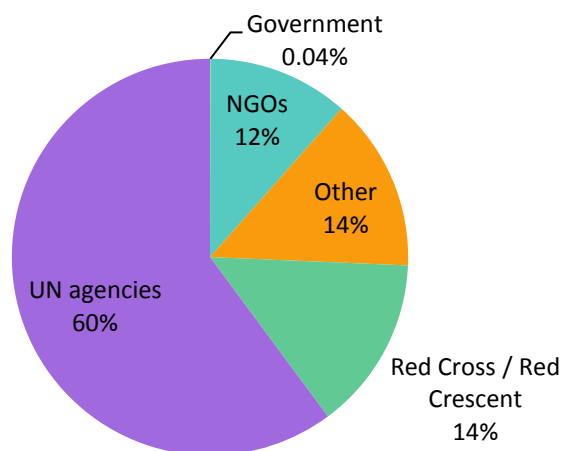
The 2016 UN-coordinated appeal for Somalia (the Humanitarian Response Plan) sets out requirements of US\$885 million for response and resilience, making it the 5th largest appeal in 2016. With US\$175 million of funding received against these requirements, the appeal is currently only 20% funded.

4. Channels of delivery

In 2016, most reported international humanitarian assistance (60%) was channelled through UN agencies – amounting to US\$153 million. 14% (US\$36 million) was channelled through the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and 12% (US\$29.3 million) through non-governmental organisations.

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Figure 2: Channels of delivery of international Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia, 2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded and compiled 12 May 2016

5. Pooled funding as part of the response

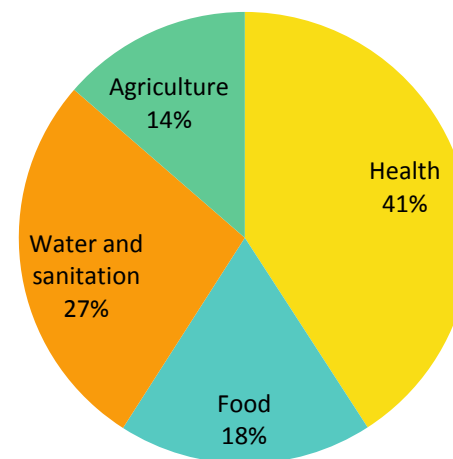
i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Somalia is the 7th largest CERF recipient in 2016, with US\$11 million allocated so far – 5.4% of global CERF allocations in 2016.

Of the US\$11 million of CERF allocations to Somalia in 2016, US\$4.5 million (41%) has been for health projects implemented by UNICEF, World Food Programme, World Health Organization and the International Organisation for Migration.

All of Somalia's CERF allocations in 2016 have been approved under the rapid response emergency window.

Figure 3: CERF allocation to Somalia, 2016 by sector.



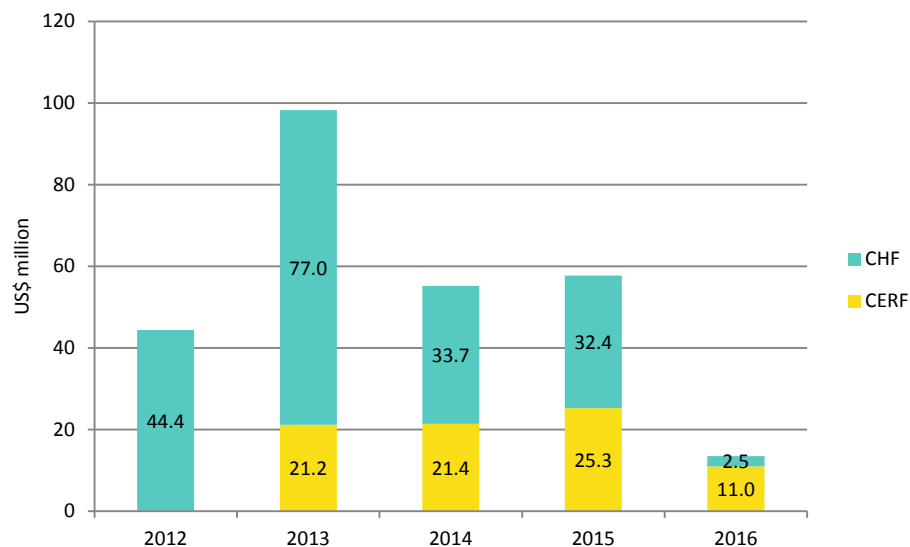
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded and compiled 12 May 2016

ii. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)

In 2016 the Somalia CHF has received contributions and commitments from donors totalling US\$8.2 million and, of this total, US\$2.5 million has been allocated so far this year. The total available from the CHF is far less than in 2013, when US\$77 million was available. Three donors have provided either commitments or contributions to the Somalia CHF so far in 2016, Ireland (US\$3.3 million), Denmark (US\$2.6 million) and Germany (US\$2.3 million).

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Figure 4: Pooled funding to Somalia 2012–2016



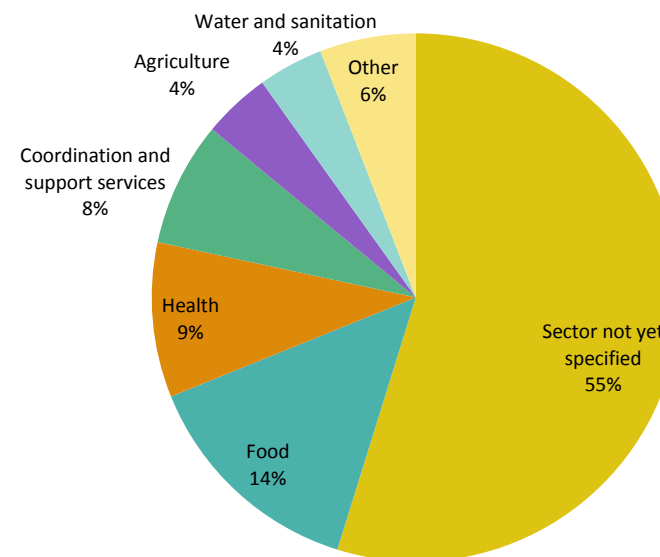
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNOCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 12 May 2016

Notes: CHF: Common Humanitarian Fund; CERF: Central Emergency Response Fund

6. Funding to sectors

The largest proportion of funding to Somalia in 2016 is allocated to ‘sector not yet specified’ (55%), followed by food (17%) and health (9%).

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to Somalia 2016, by sector



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 12 May 2016

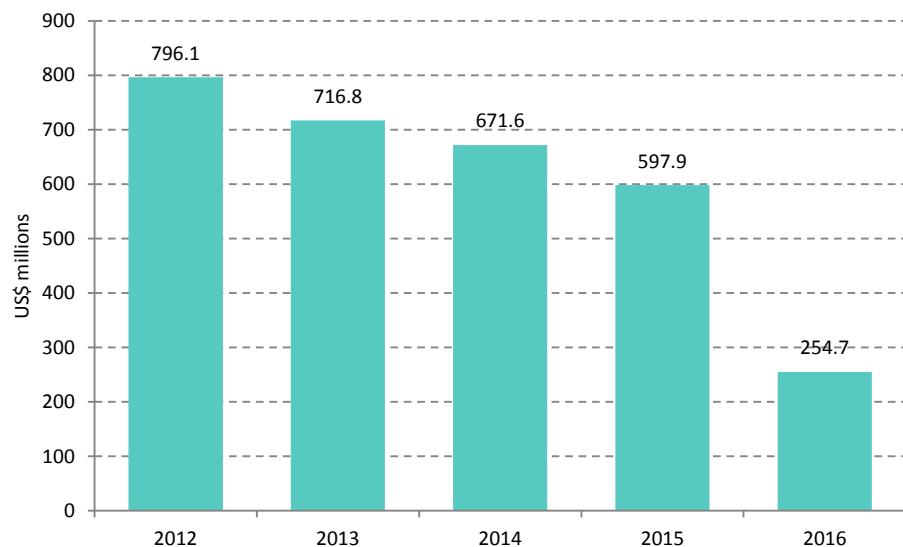
Note: ‘Other’ includes Economic recovery and infrastructure, Protection/Human rights/Rule of law, Shelter and non-food items, Mine action and Safety and security of staff and operations

7. Humanitarian funding trends to Somalia (historic)

International humanitarian assistance to Somalia, as reported to the FTS, appears to have been decreasing steadily from 2012 to 2015, following a peak in funding in response to drought and famine in 2011 and 2012.

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Figure 6: International humanitarian assistance to Somalia, 2012–2016



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 12 May 2016

The top donors over 2012–2016 are the US (US\$866 million), OCHA (US\$322 million) and the UK (US\$294 million).

8. Other information

Somalia's 2016 government budget suggests that only US\$0.9 million will be spent on the Ministry of Health, in comparison to the US\$24 million being spent on health by external donors. An International Monetary Fund paper highlights the constraints that the Somali government encounters when faced with a sudden crisis.¹ The country spends most of its

budget on security and basic state functions, does not have the capacity to increase spending on healthcare and relies crucially on donor funding.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Somalia and other crises see UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service:

fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home

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¹ 2015 Article IV consultation – press release – <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr15208.pdf>