Each year, Sida conducts a humanitarian allocation exercise in which a large part of its humanitarian budget is allocated to emergencies worldwide. The allocation and subsequent disbursement of funds takes place in the beginning of the year to ensure predictability for humanitarian organizations and to allow for best possible operational planning. In an effort to truly adhere to the humanitarian principles, Sida’s humanitarian assistance is grounded in the four humanitarian principles, and in particular impartiality, with its compelling urge to ensure that humanitarian action is carried out based on “needs alone”, giving priority to the “most urgent cases of distress”. Therefore, Sida’s allocation methodology is grounded in several objective indicators such as: the scale of humanitarian needs (number of people in need), the severity of humanitarian needs (including food insecurity/IPC levels), the number of people targeted for the humanitarian response, the financial coverage of the respective humanitarian appeal, national capacities to respond and underlying risks, as well as distinct indicators related to forgotten crises. Sida also strongly supports the humanitarian coordination structures. Besides this initial allocation, another part of the humanitarian budget is set aside as an emergency reserve for sudden onset emergencies and deteriorating humanitarian situations. This reserve allows Sida to quickly allocate funding to any humanitarian situation throughout the year, including additional funding to the Somalia crisis.

For 2019, the Somalia crisis is allocated an initial 135 MSEK. Close monitoring and analysis of the situation in Somalia (and the Kenya chapter) will continue throughout the year and will inform possible decisions on additional funding.

### 1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

This Humanitarian Crisis Analysis (HCA) aims to focus on the humanitarian situations in Somalia and its cross-border humanitarian needs in Kenya, mainly in the Dadaab camp. The Somali refugees in Ethiopia and Yemen will be covered by the Humanitarian Crisis Analysis for the respective crises.

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia has for decades been one of the most complex and protracted emergencies in the world with recurrent climate shocks/natural disasters (e.g. drought and floods) and ongoing conflict. Humanitarian crises in Somalia have been severe in 2008, 2011 and 2017, with a major famine taking place in 2011, resulting in the death an estimated 260,000 people, and a potential famine in 2017, which was successfully averted by an effective and speedy humanitarian response.

The development of the country is impeded by armed violence, political and socio-economic factors, insecurity and poverty, all contributing to a severe and protracted humanitarian crisis in the country. Somalia suffered four consecutive poor rainy seasons that resulted into drought and potential famine in 2017. In 2018, flash floods affected more than 770,000 people and more than 229,000 were displaced. In addition, the tropical Cyclone Sagar wiped out substantial numbers of livestock and caused widespread destruction of infrastructure. The country has also suffered significantly from disease outbreaks, such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera, and malnutrition rates remain at concerning levels.

Factors that continue to hamper the humanitarian and social situation in Somalia include: limited presence and capacities of government institutions; insecurity due to armed clashes between clans and other armed groups, including Al Shabaab, particularly in the south and central parts of Somalia; limited access by humanitarian and development actors; limited livelihood opportunities; lack of basic services; and poor infrastructure, especially with regard to housing.

Although Somalia continues to suffer from the drought which culminated in a humanitarian crisis during 2017, the food security situation in Somalia has improved in 2018, mainly due to the above average performance of the 2018 Gu rains as well as a sustained large-scale humanitarian response. However, despite recent improvements in the food security outlook, such gains remain fragile and humanitarian needs in Somalia are still substantially high. The number of people in need still exceeds levels prior to the onset of the drought crisis in 2016 and gains in humanitarian needs can be easily reversed. The vulnerable communities that were most affected by the drought crisis have not recovered from the significant losses, particularly sustained by agriculturalists and pastoralists.

In 2019, more than 4,2 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection which is a significant decrease in numbers compared to 2018. Humanitarian needs in Somalia are driven by the increase in internal displacement that occurred during the drought as people in inaccessible and/or rural areas relocated in order to have access to humanitarian assistance. New displacements have continued in 2018 as a result of the ongoing conflict and other factors, including lack of food, access to healthcare and education, insecurity and search for better living conditions. The displacement crisis has reached historic levels in Somalia. The total number of internally displaced populations (IDPs) in Somalia is estimated to be 2,6 million people across some 2,000 IDP sites, who are currently living in dire conditions in urban and peri-urban areas and require continuous humanitarian assistance especially in regard to the basic services.
Mass forced evictions of IDPs from established settlements continues to rise in 2018. Investments made by humanitarian partners to facilitate access to basic services, including access to safe and clean water, health facilities, and schools have been negatively affected. In the December 2017 Mogadishu evictions, some 4,200 households in 25 out of 38 IDP settlements were destroyed, along with infrastructure such as schools, WASH facilities and other community facilities. By November 2018, more than 234,000 people were evicted from their homes, which is a 40 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017. Evictions often occur with little or no notice and are carried out by uniformed armed security personnel enlisted by land owners.

Due to the extremely volatile political and security situation with armed clashes between clans and/or armed forces, many people have fled Somalia to neighbouring countries. The official figures of Somali refugees hosted in other countries stands at approximately 805,978 with the majority residing in Ethiopia (257,283), Yemen (256,363) and Kenya (255,980), with the remainder in Uganda, Djibouti and Eritrea. In Kenya, the majority of the refugees are in Dadaab camp and more than 82,000 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya since December 2014. Due to the insecurity and floods in the areas of return, the return process was halted for a period of six months and resumed in July 2018. Since 2014, Somali refugees have been returning from Yemen with a total of some 37,000 people. In addition, the Kenyan government has in the past had plans to close the Dadaab camp, but the process is currently on hold after a decision by the high court.

1.1. Geographical areas and affected population

In 2019, an estimated total of 4.2 million people are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance out of which the most vulnerable groups include IDPs, children, female-headed households and marginalized communities.

a) Protection:
Some 2.6 million people will require protection assistance in 2019 to protect their safety, dignity or basic rights, grave violations of children’s rights and gender-based violence due the multi-faceted armed conflict and violence situation. Child labour and recruitment to armed groups is on the rise while protection from gender-based violence and support to survivors remains a priority need for mainly women and girls in affected communities.

b) Health:
Because of the protracted conflict and instability, Somalia’s health system has significantly underperformed for several years with major gaps in health service availability and accessibility. Excess mortality is a reality in Somalia due to malnutrition, disease outbreaks (e.g. measles, AWD/cholera), poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. Three million people are in need of health care service in Somalia.

c) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):
Some 2.9 million people are in need of WASH services, with almost two-third of the population lacking adequate safe water to meet basic needs. The risk of contracting waterborne diseases is high, owing to consumption of untreated and contaminated water, lack of latrines and poor hygiene and sanitation practices. More than half of the population lacks access to adequate sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas and drought- or flood-affected locations. The absence of latrines and toilets leads to open defecation. It is estimated that only 20 per cent of people in IDP settlements have access to sanitation facilities. Poor waste management and contamination of key water sources pose health risks as they encourage the spread of waterborne diseases.

d) Food security:
Some 4.6 million people in Somalia are anticipated to experience some degree of food insecurity, out of which 1.5 million people will require acute and life-saving interventions. Amongst the most food insecure, IDPs account for some 40 per cent of the total food insecure population and 58 per cent of those who are facing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) levels 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency). In several IDP camps, food security and livelihood coping outcomes suggest some IDP households may be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the absence of humanitarian food assistance.

e) Nutrition:
Malnutrition is still a major concern in Somalia with the national average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels at 14 per cent. Some areas in the country remain above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. Some 1.5 million people are expected to need emergency nutrition assistance in 2019. Despite the improved food security, the nutrition situation continues to be at serious levels, particularly for displaced populations. More than 950,000 children are estimated to be acutely malnourished, including some 173,000 severely acute malnourished. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and micronutrient indicators continue to be of major concern.
1.2. Critical assumptions, risks and threats

Although famine was averted in 2017, the humanitarian situation still remains critical. Without the sustained ongoing humanitarian assistance in Somalia, the food and nutrition insecurity of the Somali population would deteriorate once again. The conflict and its effects on Somalis will most likely continue to affect the country negatively in 2019 as well.

The limited humanitarian access, mainly in al-Shabaab controlled areas, remains a major issue since the group continues to take control of towns after the withdrawal of Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and other government affiliated forces, thus resulting in disruption of humanitarian operations and, in some cases, results in the complete suspension of programmes. The deteriorating security situation has exacerbated an already difficult environment, especially in the south and central regions and the disputed Sool/Sanaag region.

The long-term effects on the affected population, such as loss of livelihoods, increased poverty in the region is an expected outcome, putting pressure on already exhausted communities. This includes the 830,000 people affected by riverine and flash flooding in the southern and central parts of the country in 2018. The areas which suffered the most from flooding, was already experiencing high levels of vulnerability and after years of crises, coping capacities are in many areas exhausted, leaving large population groups vulnerable to falling back into extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

More than 2.6 million people are internally displaced across Somalia due to the drought, floods and conflict. Overcrowded settlements, the subsequent increased risk of disease outbreaks due, overburdened health services, violence against women and girls, family separation and exploitation are some of the consequences and may push vulnerable population further down the spiral.

The ongoing mass evictions taking place is yet another worrisome issue. The lack of specific regulations for evictions and an outdated law governing land ownership leave the IDPs extremely vulnerable to powerful local landlords and informal settlement managers. The trend observed in 2018 are extremely concerning. Sustainable durable solutions are crucial for these populations including the women and girls that are exposed to gender based violence.

A generic risk in all countries with humanitarian needs is the risk of corruption. With general challenges in all societal pillars including law, order, stability and justice - the area of checks and balances also becomes fragile. Somalia ranks on number 180 out of 180 on Transparency Internationals Index for 2017.

1.3. Strategic objectives and priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan

The Somalia HRP for 2019 aims to assist 3,4 million people through a range of critical life-saving and protection interventions. The immediate requirements of the appeal stand at 1,08 billion USD. The 2018 Somalia HRP currently aims to address the following strategic objectives:

1. Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable population.
2. Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition through integrated, multi-sectoral response (enhance integration of nutrition, WASH, health and food security programmes to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming).
3. Support the provision of protection services to affected communities, including in hard-to-reach areas and in IDP sites, targeting the most vulnerable, especially those at risk of exclusion.
4. Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized groups.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1. National and local capacities and constraints

In Somalia, the capacities of the national and local authorities remain limited and the Somali population continues to mainly rely on international organizations for humanitarian assistance. During the last couple of years, efforts have been made by the Somali authorities to strengthen the response capacity, partly through the establishment of the Ministry of the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHDM) but the capacity remains limited. The capacity of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA struggles to provide assistance at the federal level while and the disaster management agencies of Somaliland (NERAD) and Puntland (HADMA) also have limited but growing capacity. Overall, these are positive developments and demonstrate the Government's increased commitment and willingness to coordinate and lead humanitarian response efforts. Investments in a functional and central level coordination body, with information management/sharing capacity and interaction between these various entities could be one of the next steps the Government could pursue. Although this is the vision of the MoHDM, lack of resources and funding continues to negatively affect the ability of government institutions to carry out their constitutional mandates.
National Somali NGOs continue to be large in numbers and one of the most important vehicles for delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country, both as implementers for UN agencies and international NGOs. Given the significant humanitarian access challenges, the role of the local and national responders has been fundamental to ensure humanitarian assistance and service delivery to the people most in need, in particular in difficult to reach areas.

The number of national Somali NGOs that receive large-scale bilateral funding from international donors is also significant. The Somali Red Crescent Society is yet another important implementer of humanitarian assistance with a wide presence in most regions of Somalia.

2.2. International operational capacities and constraints

The United Nations has an integrated mission in Somalia with the different windows of political stabilization, development assistance and humanitarian action. As of September 2018, the number of organizations working in Somalia stands at 328, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs in all 18 regions of the country.

Despite the increase in capacity of the humanitarian actors, there are certain restrictions on the presence of international staff in the country, mainly due to the difficult security situation. Monitoring of district level presence is an area of focus that the coordinated humanitarian response is working on strengthening. The national organizations have had a key role to play in responding to the humanitarian crisis especially in areas prohibited for international staff. Coordination between the humanitarian donors has worked relatively well although the coordination with the non-traditional donors needs to be strengthened, since approximately 186 million USD have been provided to humanitarian activities outside the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Integrating these non-traditional donors into the existing HRP coordination structure could improve the efficiency of the humanitarian response.

During the drought, Drought Operations and Coordination Centres (DOCC) was established, both in Mogadishu and at regional levels, such as in Baidoa and Garowe, thereafter improving coordination (information sharing, multi-sectorial coordination and integrated response). These centres have evolved since the drought and are now existing in the form of the Disaster Operations and Coordination Centres (DOCC) with the aim to continue the collaboration and coordination of the main humanitarian UN agencies.

2.3. International and regional assistance

According to OCHA, the five largest humanitarian donors are the USA, the European Commission, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Sweden. In 2018, funding was provided through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) (50.2 MUSD) and the CERF (17 MUSD). As of 28 November 2018, 839 million USD has been provided against the 1.5 billion USD appeal (54 per cent funded). Sweden has contributed to the HRP appeal with approximately 24 MUSD.

2.4. Access situation

For the humanitarian community, the operational environment in Somalia remains very challenging. The safety of humanitarian operations remains a key concern due to the volatile and unpredictable security situation. Furthermore, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities, and formal and informal policies instituted by some state and non-state actors continue to impact the operations of humanitarian organizations. Some of the main gaps of the humanitarian response in Somalia are related to access in Al-Shabaab controlled areas. In the wake of displacement, those slightly better off have the opportunity to move from the area affected by either conflict or climate change. The most vulnerable are usually left behind with no options to flee, remaining in hard to reach areas with limited access to humanitarian assistance. Large parts of the south-central areas continue to be controlled by non-state armed groups resulting into inaccessibility to large populations in need of humanitarian assistance. Only a limited number of actors have the capacity to operate in Al-Shabaab controlled areas and the lack of access for international staff makes it increasingly difficult to carry out monitoring and evaluation of projects on the ground.

Humanitarian staff and facilities are repeatedly exposed to violence, both accidentally and targeted, especially in the southern and central parts of Somalia as well as in the disputed area of Sool and Sanaag regions in the north. Incidents that directly target humanitarians differ in nature and include killings, abductions, expulsions, arrest and detentions, looting, assault and other forms of armed violence.

3. SIDA'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

3.1. The role of Sida

The objective of Sida's humanitarian contributions is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity for people affected by crises, with focus on the most vulnerable population groups. In line with the Strategy for Sweden's Humanitarian Aid provided through Sida 2017-2020, the humanitarian support to partners will ensure the inclusion and
the integration of gender equality, conflict sensitivity and resilience perspectives to be mainstreamed in all programmes and projects in Somalia.

Sida has during the last couple of years focused its response to the Somalia crisis by mainly targeting food security and malnutrition from a multi-sectoral angle including the closely linked sectors, such as health and WASH. The protection needs (including child protection and gender based violence/GBV) of the Somali population has also been prioritized, with special focus on those most vulnerable (e.g. women, children, the displaced populations and marginalized communities).

The initial allocation for the Somalia crisis (incl. Kenya) in 2018 was 155 MSEK. As of 28 November 2018, funding to partners has increased to 228 150 000 SEK including the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) allocations which cover secondments as well as financial support.

### 3.2. Response Priorities 2019

During 2018, Sida focused on providing support to life-saving interventions in areas affected by natural disasters and conflict. Provision of basic services including multi-sectoral approach for the basic essential service to the population in need to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition (together with WASH and health services), protection and humanitarian coordination will be prioritized in 2019.

- **Protection**
  Some 2.6 million people are in need of protection, GBV and child protection assistance to protect their safety, dignity or basic rights. More than 80 per cent of gender based violence incidents are related to IDPs, while 15 per cent are seen in host communities. During the first six months of 2018, about 3,700 children were reported to be victims of violence committed by parties in conflict with the majority of cases related to abduction and recruitment of children by non-state armed groups. An estimated three million children are out of school with the majority in the south and central parts of the country. The crisis is also characterized by widespread violations of human rights. Activities that strengthen the identification and access to all vulnerable individuals, including women, girls, children, displaced and marginalized groups will be crucial. The implementation of the Centrality of Protection Strategy for Somalia will be closely followed up on during 2019.

- **Access to Basic Services (WASH, food security, health and nutrition)**
  Access and the provision of quality basic services is limited in Somalia especially in hard to reach areas. The population in affected areas encounter challenges in accessing basic services such as health care and access to safe and clean water and nutrition services.

Sida’s own capacity and presence is somewhat restricted in Somalia especially in areas outside government control. During 2019, priority will be given to conducting visits to Somalia with the aim to follow up on the humanitarian response by the Sida partners particularly in IDP sites. Furthermore, interventions closely linked to the resilience projects financed through Sweden’s Development Cooperation Strategy for Somalia 2018-2022 and the Somalia window under the Horn of Africa Resilience initiative under the Swedish Regional Cooperation in Africa 2019-2021 will be followed up on. In this manner, priority can be given to strengthening the synergies between the programmes and projects supported under the different strategies in order to ensure better joint analysis, planning and coordination with Sida’s humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

### 3.3. Partners

Sida’s initial allocation to humanitarian programmes to the Somalia will be provided to the following partners:

**UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** plays an important role in coordination, joint analysis and plans for the humanitarian response in Somalia. Through the establishment of the DOCCs, the coordination at sub-national level has been strengthened.

**The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF),** managed by OCHA, is an essential channel for reaching local NGOs and other organizations who are not Sida’s direct strategic framework partners. The SHF allocates funding to projects nationwide and also enhances coordination since it strengthens the mandate of the humanitarian coordinator in the overall humanitarian response in Somalia.

**United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)** leads several clusters which are in line with the Sida priorities including combating the malnutrition crisis, as well as addressing child protection. The organization operates in most parts of Somalia and is a key partner in its support to the crisis affected communities with the mandate to draw on synergies from programmes in other sectors through a multi-sector resilience approach. UNICEF will sustain critical services in crisis-affected areas and target IDPs in priority locations, while continuing to expand services in hard-to-access areas. The response will prioritize integrated programming that includes nutrition, WASH and health services complemented
by child protection and education interventions. UNICEF will provide cash based assistance to 30,062 households with children under 5 years diagnosed with SAM and admitted for treatment. There will be a gradual transition from humanitarian cash transfers to safety net approaches.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is key actor for the countrywide food assistance and has increased its proportion of cash and voucher based support. The WFP biometric SCOPE card for delivery of digital cash is slowly becoming a joint standard for cash based assistance for organizations such as UNICEF. Through the new WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019-2021, emergency support is provided alongside a scale up of recovery and resilience initiatives, addressing root causes of vulnerabilities.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continues to be one of the main actors in Somalia with a wide presence in addition to playing an important role in resilience and livelihood related interventions connected to livestock and agriculture. Sida will continue with contributions to the two main FAO multi-year programmes. The Somalia Resilience programme and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). FSNAU identifies food insecure populations by livelihood and by district, pinpoints the specific challenges facing vulnerable groups, including women, in achieving food security and reports on the population’s nutritional status to support targeted interventions. Without FSNAU filling this gap in crucial information, humanitarian agencies in Somalia would lack the information and evidence to design the appropriate type and scale of interventions. Sida’s continued support to FSNAU will be vital to continue monitoring the crisis and informing an effective response in 2019.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its mandate within the clusters such as protection has an important role to play in Somalia. The organization has however struggled with fully responding to the recent crisis due to various reasons as staffing issues. During 2018, more permanent staff has been recruited for a longer term in some of the key positions of UNHCR and a positive change is envisioned. Sida will further strengthen its dialogue with UNHCR to strengthen protection of vulnerable groups, such as IDPs. In Kenya, UNHCR is also selected as one of the key partners for the humanitarian response in the Dadaab camp and the ongoing process of relocating Somali refugees back to Somalia.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Due to the serious security incidents that affected ICRC in 2018, with the killing of one staff member and the abduction of another, the ICRC is prompted to reduce activities in 2019 (20 % budget decrease) while continuing to adapt its working procedures to the security situation in the country. Widened and reinforced engagement with authorities, weapon bearers and civil society groups, is therefore a key priority. Other main priorities in 2019 include work with the Somali Red Crescent Society to deliver a multidisciplinary response, prioritizing areas inaccessible to all but a few other humanitarian actors. Despite security related challenges and a reduced budget for, Somalia is the ICRC’s tenth largest operation in 2019.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is one of Sida’s main partners for support to displaced communities. Since 2017, Sida has provided programme based support to NRC’s programme for the Somalia crisis which is in line with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship and motivated by NRC’s past high performance in regard to delivery of humanitarian assistance. NRC operates in Baidoa, Banadir, Bossaso, Burao, Dhole, Dollow, Erigavo, Galkayo, Garowe, Hargeisa and Kismayu. The overall objective for NRC Somalia is to ensure that vulnerable displacement affected populations in Somalia including those in hard-to-reach areas have access to humanitarian assistance as well as durable solutions and resilience-based programming. In addition, Sida will also support NRC’s refugee response for displaced Somalis in Kenya, to complement the work of UNHCR.

Action Against Hunger (AAH) is considered a sound organization within the sectors of nutrition, water and sanitation, health and food security in Somalia and has performed well in its geographical areas of operation. The objective of the AAH programme in Somalia is to contribute to the reduction of morbidity rates among children under five, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers, through an integrated health, WASH, nutrition and food security response. ACF operates in several parts of the country, including in Garowe and Mogadishu, but has its main operations in Bakool.

Church of Sweden (CoS) focuses on humanitarian assistance for displaced Somali populations through their partner Lutheran World Federation in Dadaab (Kenya).

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<th>SIDA’s HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA in 2019</th>
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<td><strong>Recommended partner for Sida</strong></td>
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3.4. **Synergies with long-term development assistance**

In Somalia, humanitarian and development actors have really come together and work towards making linkages between the two different types of assistance with the goal of reaching those furthest first.

The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) outlines key priorities to continue averting famine in Somalia, with focus on the provision of life-saving assistance, reducing emergency levels of malnutrition, protection, and restoring livelihoods. In parallel, the Federal Government of Somalia’s (FGS) National Development Plan 2017-2019 provides the framework for development priorities, focusing on six pillars including building of the national resilience. The drought impact needs assessment (DINA) which outlines a drought recovery strategy, complements the HRP and NDP. It is also very much linked to the Recovery and Resilience framework (RRF) that defines a multi-sectoral approach to identifying key development policies and investment priorities to prevent the recurrence of cyclical famine risk, placing emphasis on building resilience to shocks and addressing the root causes of vulnerability. These plans and frameworks are a testimony to the importance of moving forward with the humanitarian and development nexus in Somalia. The RRF however needs to be translated into an active operational plan with programmes that are funded and implemented with a clear correlation with the NDP.

Sida is continuously striving to connect its long-term development interventions to the humanitarian portfolio through a stronger focus on resilience and the humanitarian and development nexus specifically through the integration of risk, vulnerability and resilience. This work will be done throughout the development portfolio and further strengthening synergies with humanitarian assistance and the Horn of Africa Resilience Initiative. These efforts will be reflected in the updated resilience action plan for Somalia 2019-2020.

The new Swedish strategy for Somalia 2018-2022 is taking resilience, vulnerability, risk and the linkages between development and humanitarian efforts as a starting point, allowing Sweden to be part of the new initiatives for durable solutions and safety nets, and also exploring options within the four results areas:

1. Peaceful and inclusive societies;
2. Human rights, democracy and the rule of the law;
3. Resilience, environment, climate and energy; and
4. Equal health with focus on SRHR.

It is increasingly recognized in Somalia that building household resilience to shocks is critical to overcome repeated humanitarian crises. Somalia is highly dependent on imported goods, including food that is extremely susceptible to global food price fluctuations, as well as weather shocks. Synergies with humanitarian interventions and target groups is seen as a priority.

In light of recent, recurrent drought and flood emergencies, Sweden will be partnering with FAO in Middle Shabelle to increase the resilience of vulnerable people’s livelihood to food crises by addressing key underlying causes of vulnerability supported through the Regional Cooperation in Africa Strategy specifically through the Horn of Africa resilience initiative. A new phase of the SomRep (consortium of NGOs that works with resilience programmes) support will be launched before the end of 2018. Through this support to SomRep 2018-2020, Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (GCVCA) will be applied to provide understanding on how social and gender dynamics influence vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters in a community.

Furthermore, Sida will partner with the European Commission through support to the shock responsive safety nets programme (EU ILED Social Safety Nets Component) in the 2019. The focus of the EU ILED programme is on developing a predictable cash-based social transfer/safety net approach, moving from the current large-scale emergency cash programming to more predictable programming, drawing on the experience of smaller scale safety net
and resilience programmes that have been running in Somalia. With this safety net programme, vulnerable people will be targeted by contributing to strengthening their recovery and resilience during e.g. lean periods. Sweden recognizes the critical mandate of UNFPA (Somalia Country Allocation) in the national coordination of GBV both within the humanitarian system and the development. For Sweden, protection is a priority area in Somalia, where coordination and potential areas of collaboration will be sought between the Sida humanitarian partners working in protection and UNFPA, specifically in the area of gender based violence.