1. **CRISIS OVERVIEW**

The humanitarian situation in **Kenya and Somalia** is mainly a result from the severe drought affected the entire East Africa region the between July 2011 and mid-2012, which was said to be "the worst in 60 years". The drought caused a severe food crisis across Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya that threatened the livelihood of 9.5 million people. Many refugees from southern Somalia fled to neighbouring Kenya and Ethiopia, where crowded, unsanitary conditions together with severe malnutrition led to a large number of deaths. Other countries in East Africa, including Sudan, South Sudan and parts of Uganda, were also affected by a food crisis.

On 20 July 2011, the United Nations officially declared famine in two regions in the southern part of Somalia (IPC Phase 5), the first time a famine had been declared in the region by the UN in nearly thirty years. Tens of thousands of people are believed to have died in southern Somalia before famine was declared. Nearly 17 million people are in Stressed, Crisis, and Emergency acute food insecurity conditions in the larger East Africa as of May 2014 (Integrated Food Security Classification Phases 2, 3, and 4). People experiencing the higher phases of food insecurity can be found in South Sudan, Sudan, eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti, southern Somalia, and northern Kenya.

The refugee crisis is a cross cutting agenda for both Kenya and Somalia: Refugees in Kenya continue to face significant protection threats – the majority are from Somalia. In April 2014, the Government of Kenya ordered all refugees to be relocated to Dadaab or Kakuma refugee camps. The forced relocations coupled with security concerns in Dadaab fuel protection concerns that still remain even though this particular operation “Usalama Watch” is over and the majority of the relocated urban refugees have returned to Nairobi. In Kakuma, the continuous influx of people is bringing a large number of unaccompanied minors who are highly vulnerable to abuse. In the camps, insecurity is widespread and cases of sexual and gender-based violence are common. A Kasha (traditional court) has been established in Dadaab and one Kasha and three support staff deployed. This is seen as a positive move towards strengthening protection mechanisms within the camps. The security situation in the North Eastern region, where Dadaab is located, has gradually deteriorated. The situation in Dadaab refugee camp and along the border with Somalia is highly volatile, leading to growing concerns for the safety of humanitarian workers. This could cause immediate negative implications for refugee assistance.

*Kenya* is disaster-prone and its population is recurrently hit by drought, flood or inter-clan clashes; particularly affected are the arid and semi-arid lands in the northern part of the country. Structural under-development and chronic poverty put 5.5 million people living in Northern Kenya, mainly livestock farmers, in a vulnerable position. The number of people facing food insecurity has increased to 1.5 million after two successive poor or failed rain seasons. **Inter-clan fighting resulting in internally displaced people and the associated disruption of markets** and income-earning are likely to further compound the effects of the poor rains. Food prices will remain high and livestock will grow weaker.

*Somalia* is a protracted crisis with very low coverage of social services, mainly due to the absence or low capacity of government structures. As at November 2014, approximately 3.2 million people are estimated to be in need of Humanitarian aid in Somalia. The parameters of responding to these have been put in place but resources may not meet all the needs while the vulnerable populations continue to be exposed to various shocks.

**Regional cooperation**

Kenya and Somalia governments and Non-governmental organizations have been cooperating on various issues of concern in the quest to address Humanitarian needs. These are refugees and asylum seekers protection issues, regional and national security and food security in the horn of Africa & improvement in Humanitarian aid delivery approaches. Some agencies like UNHCR continue to work with a regional approach due to their mandate and
population of concern. Sida is funding UNHCR and other organizations that have a regional mandate. Regional bodies like IGAD & IFAD have also recently been involved in resilience and food security discussions involving the Horn of Africa, Kenya and Somalia included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya-Somalia related</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOMALIA**

The main drivers of the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains climatic variability, poverty, political instability, conflict, and lack of basic social services. There have been positive and negative changes regarding these drivers during the last year 2013/2014. Favourable climatic factors and sustained humanitarian assistance has reduced the number of people in need of emergency assistance. However, there has been no noticeable reduction in conflict, political strife, displacement, poverty, and other drivers of the humanitarian crisis.

Somalia remains a country in conflict over scarce resources and power, state fragility, environmental degradation, organized armed groups and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. There are many parties to the conflict including clans, Al Shabab militia, the international community, Somalia National Forces, African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), The Federal government of Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland governments & regional and International agencies.

Many conventional attempts have been made by the international community to bring back peace and security in the country. Al Shabab, though, still controls large swathes of Somali territory in spite of suffering defeats and internal leadership conflict. There is still hope of re-establishing a new Somali polity if the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) can reach out to Somaliland and Puntland; security stabilization in South-Central Somalia; and development of a professional and inclusive security sector.

While cross-border movement of refugees from Kenya to Somalia reached 30 000 people in 2013, it has significantly reduced in 2014. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has set up return help desks in the camps as part of the pilot return project to Somalia. However, conditions in Somalia remain unfavorable for any large or even medium-scale return. The pilot return has been delayed due to military operations. The governments of Kenya and Somalia, and the UNHCR signed a tri-partite agreement in November 2013 setting the basis for safe and voluntary returns of Somali refugees back home when the situation there becomes conducive.

The trend of shrinking space and options for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers continue with strong anti-immigration sentiments in various countries such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Kenya. In Saudi Arabia the policy of favouring Saudi nationals on the labour market is behind the expulsions. Rising security concerns in the region contributed again to the policy discourse and negative media narrative around migrants. Meanwhile, the regime in Eritrea has continued to sustain the migrant exodus irrespective of the risks they face. However, most countries in the region (particularly Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen) has continued to offer refuge for the rising number of refugees and asylum seekers. However, irregular migrants in most countries were treated as criminals - resulting in arrest, detention, deportation, imprisonment etc. The detention of irregular migrants and their return (not necessarily voluntarily), including unaccompanied minors, has been a continued trend throughout 2014.

Meanwhile, the reaction of European countries to rising sea crossings in the Mediterranean and in particular the Mare Nostrum (Italian navy) rescue at sea policy has led in part to stronger pull factor for many migrants. Tens of thousands of irregular migrants were rescued by the Italian initiatives in 2014. As most migrants seek to move on to other countries in Europe, some argue that migrants use the ‘rescue at sea’ as a facilitation to transit Italy itself.

The conflict in Somalia could be expected to linger on, at least, for the short term. The political situation is also likely to remain fluid. The presence of political instability and conflict, and the consequent absence of effective governance in most parts of the country, means the positive impact of climatic changes will not substantively alter the dynamics of the crisis. Moreover, the majority of the population does not have access to the most basic social services. Thus, while the magnitude and dynamics of the crisis may vary from year to year, a significant proportion of the population in Somalia will continue to need humanitarian assistance in the foreseeable future.
1.1 Geographical areas and affected population

The geographical areas that are most severely affected are in the South Central Somalia with Lower Shabelle having 322,000 people, middle Shabelle 254,000, Mudug 178,000, Gigaduud 159,000, Bay 222,000, Hiran 186,000, and Lower Juba 147,000. The most vulnerable groups are food insecure populations 2.1 million people, 218,000 malnourished children 1.1 internally displaced persons and 3 million people without access to water and health services. Coping mechanism of individuals and communities include skipping meals, begging, migration to a different geographical area, borrowing money, borrowing food and depending on hand outs from clan members. Coping mechanisms available to pastoralist men and women are determined by household and external factors. The coping options in turn determine their coping capacity.

1.2 Risks and threats

Somali people face various risks and threats. For example increased political and clan conflict hampers the establishment of proper governance structures that in turn can ensure access to basic services. The scenarios that can be foreseen in the near future in terms of possible deterioration or improvement of the humanitarian situation including factors are the climatic variability i.e. rain seasons, availability of access and humanitarian funding. However, a certain capacity exists amongst the UN and NGO’s for humanitarian response.

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 174 on Transparency Internationals Index for 2014.

1.3. Strategic objectives identified in the Strategic Response Plan

The main humanitarian strategic objectives for the Somalia crisis are the following:

1. Provide timely and quality lifesaving assistance to people in need in Humanitarian emergency
2. Strengthen resilience of vulnerable households and communities through livelihood support, basic services and social protection programmes that complement risk reduction, recovery and development
3. Enhance the scale and quality of Humanitarian protection services and improve the broader protective environment through preventive measures.

Specific targets are as follows;

- Reduce malnutrition levels below global emergency thresholds of 15%
- Reduce acute watery diarrhoea, measles and polio cases
- Reduce the number if people unable to meet minimum food requirements from the current 13.7% to less than 10% of the total population
- Reduce the number in ‘stressed’ food security situation and prevent further deterioration; Increase the number of people with access to safe drinking water from the current 30% to 40%
- Increase the coverage of protection services with the overall target of up to 55,000 people (up to 100,000 last year and finally to support durable solutions for an estimated 90,000 displaced people with return and reintegration packages.

Geographical areas outlined as strategic priorities are the various areas with populations of concern, while sectors that have been prioritized include the 8 clusters in Somalia namely Health, education, nutrition, protection, shelter & non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene, multi sector and food security.

Potential gaps exist in the areas of capacity, risk management, funding possibilities and factors that may not be in the control of Humanitarian agencies i.e. climatic changes and the volatile political situation.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1 National and local capacities and constraints

Government (national and local): The Government's in the 3 regions of Somalia’s capacity is constrained in terms of addressing humanitarian needs are limited even though there is willingness to participate in various Humanitarian works.

Puntland: With 19 UN agencies and around 85 NGOs, 18 of them international, operating in the zone, there is adequate capacity to respond to emergencies. Funding constraints, rather than absence of agencies, have been the main challenge to timely and appropriate response in Puntland. The capacity of the Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) to respond to emergencies is limited.
Somaliland: There is no protracted humanitarian emergency in Somaliland, and therefore, the context is different to other parts of Somalia. The Somaliland administration has emergency response structures and mechanisms, which are activated in times of drought. The National Disaster Council (NDC), under the Office of the President, provides overall leadership; however, the focal agency for coordination of emergency response is the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Agency (NERAD). NERAD does not have adequate capacity to respond to emergencies and has no properly resourced disaster risk management system in place. More than 20 UN agencies and scores of NGOs, including over 20 international NGOs, operate in Somaliland. There are relatively well-functioning sectors, led by government Line Ministries, which play a pivotal role in preparedness and response activities. Due to this substantial presence of humanitarian agencies and existence of better local administrative structures, there is adequate capacity to respond to emergencies in most regions of Somaliland; the exception being the eastern parts of Sool and Sanaag, where there is no UN presence and few NGOs are operating. Humanitarian needs in Sool and Sanaag are reportedly high but data on needs and response has always been scant due to access restrictions.

South Central: The capacity of relevant Government institutions to respond to disasters remains limited. The secondment of skilled national staff to the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) by IOM however improved the capacity of the government’s Disaster Management Agency (DMA) to coordinate emergency response. DMA led Technical Working Groups under the Mogadishu IDP relocation Task Force, before the relocation plan stalled in July 2013. DMA also played a key role in coordinating IDP profiling exercises in some IDP settlements in Mogadishu, in collaboration with UNHCR and Save the Children UK. The civil society in Somalia is not robust and their capacity to respond to the humanitarian situation is constrained.

2.2 International operational capacities and constraints

- **Leadership and Coordination**: The structure for humanitarian leadership and coordination, including National humanitarian structures, the Cluster System, the Humanitarian Country Team and Advisory Boards exist and are robust and fit for purpose. Sweden’s engagement is in the CHF advisory board, co-chair of the Informal Humanitarian donor group, member of the CHF working group and member of the HCT. Sweden has not had specific messaging in these fora but participates in the agendas of these meetings as agreed by the host and convenors.

- **Humanitarian Agencies**: Twenty four UN agencies and over 104 national and international NGOs continue to operate in Somalia. Due to the high security risk in southern and central Somalia, most humanitarian partners employ national staff to deliver assistance. The lack of sustained access to most of the affected areas makes assessing needs and monitoring response extremely difficult. Attacks and threats against humanitarian staff increased in 2013 and further affected the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide assistance. The 19 June attack on the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu temporarily affected operations. Some United Nations international staff relocated to Mogadishu International Airport in order to allow continuation of critical programme activities while others relocated to Nairobi. UN national staff in Mogadishu continues to work from home. Throughout Somalia, emergency preparedness and response is not sufficiently mainstreamed through the response by international and national actors. There is a critical gap in the areas of developing triggers for a response, having sufficiently trained staff and maintaining contingency amounts / stocks that can be rapidly activated. While there may be adequate capacity to respond, the efficacy of this capacity to respond quickly when a new crisis, particularly a slow onset, develops is not clear.

- **Implementing partners**: The role of implementing partners, is not limited to implementation only, some of the INGO’s members of the CHF board, are member of the HCT and also various working groups e.g. the risk management and CHF working groups. They also participate actively in the clusters through actual project preparation and decision making as cluster review committees and co-chairs of cluster e.g. NRC is co-chair in the Shelter and Non-food items.

2.3 International and Regional assistance

Key donors in Somalia’s Humanitarian space are the US food for Peace and OFDA, DFID-UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, ECHO, France, Japan, Swiss Development cooperation. In 2014 these donors funded various agencies implementing multi sectorial Humanitarian projects and programmes. Their focus for 2015 is continued support to the Somalia Humanitarian needs overview and strategic response plan. A donor mapping matrix is available for detailed understanding of current commitments and agencies with budget. Regional organizations are IGAD (Intergovernmental authority on development through their involvement at the horn of Africa crisis.
3. SIDA’s HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

3.1 Sida’s role

Sida’s Humanitarian funds for Somalia for the year 2014 were used for multi sector activities as follows: Food security and Nutrition through UNICEF, FAO and resilience programmes. Water and sanitation through UNICEF, the protection of internally displaced persons through UNHCR & enhanced coordination through OCHA. Sida also funded the Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia.

Sida notes the need for better coordination, information sharing, linking humanitarian and development, and prioritization of key sectors in Somalia.

3.2 Response Priorities 2015

The focus of Sida’s humanitarian assistance in Somalia will be to address the needs identified through the Humanitarian Needs Overview in Somalia in the three geographical areas of Somalia. Identified priorities are 3.2 million persons in need of critical Humanitarian assistance broken down as 1 million unable to meet food requirements, 2.1 million acutely food insecure, 218,000 malnourished children and 1.1 million internally displaced persons.

There are synergies with Sweden’s development agenda in Somalia more so in the areas of promoting resilience building, addressing gender inequity and in the provision of durable solutions. Such links will continue to be strengthened in 2015 through dialogue. Sida’s development budget for Somalia for 2015 will prioritize programmes related to the Somalia strategy i.e. Democracy and Human Rights, Health and Gender Equality & Human security and livelihoods. This position will allow for greater regional synergies in Sweden’s humanitarian support, but also contribute to strengthening linkages between humanitarian and long-term development support in the sub-region.

3.3 Partners

The proposals for humanitarian work for Somalia in 2015 for Sida’s partners are expected to be relevant and related to the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plans. It’s not possible to assess whether the framework partners use the Gender Marker as a tool for ensuring that humanitarian assistance is needs based and effectively reaches all segments of the affected population with an equal access and equal quality of services. This will be taken as part of 2015 programme preparation dialogue.

No new partners are recommended for Sida to engage within 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. integrated or multi sectorial programming)</th>
<th>Proposed amount 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Core support</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSNAU</td>
<td>Food security and nutrition analysis</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>5 sectors- multi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>coordination</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Refugees and IDP’s</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Multi sectorial</td>
<td>13 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Health incl. south central</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRK</td>
<td>Health-Focus on the North</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOMREP</td>
<td>Resilience/livelihoods</td>
<td>7 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF Somalia</td>
<td>Pooled fund to multi sectorial work</td>
<td>37 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td></td>
<td>105,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KENYA

Over the last 23 years Somalia has been experiencing political instability, conflict and recurring drought which has forced hundreds of thousands Somali people to flee the country over the years. Kenya has hosted Somali refugees in camp environment since 1991. Dadaab is the major refugee settlement hosting Somali refugees, situated in Garissa County about 100 km from the border with Somalia. Dadaab consists of 5 camps hosting 357,392 refugees, with 96% of the refugees being of Somali origin (341,574). The other refugee complex is situated in Kakuma in Turkana County, North West part of the country, bordering South Sudan. Kakuma is host to 176,279 refugees where Somali refugees account for 31% of the refugee population (54,360). In addition, close to 51,000 urban Somali refugees are registered and residing mainly in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kajado.

UNHCR estimates Kenya to host a total of 650,610 refugees and asylum seekers in January 2015. This makes Kenya the second largest refugee host country in Africa after Ethiopia. It is foreseen that by the end of 2015, refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia will represent nearly 70% of people of concern to UNHCR in Kenya. 18,000 people to voluntarily return or (in small numbers) resettling to third country.

The insecure operational environment in Dadaab has weakened the protection environment and increased the cost of project delivery. More resources and strategic partners are needed to develop, deliver and sustain quality protection and humanitarian solutions for both protracted and newly populations of concern. Based on experience and developments of 2014, UNHCR expects majority of essential needs in 2015 to remain in the areas of life-saving and life-sustaining support and the need of working to find sustainable and durable solutions. The main priorities are projected to be: protection of vulnerable groups, providing basic shelter, primary health care, WASH services, enabling access to education, livelihood- and work opportunities and supporting voluntary repatriation.

A tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 between the Kenyan Government, Somali Government and UNHCR, governs the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Kenya. A UNHCR pilot project assisting Somalis with voluntary repatriation has been designed. The pilot project targets an initial group of up to 10,000 Somali refugees in Kenya who wish to return to Somalia, starting with the immediate support to around 400 persons in December. Still, a very small number of Somali refugees have indicated interest in repatriation and the project was postponed for almost a year for various reasons. However, around 40-50,000 Somali refugees are estimated by UNHCR to have returned by own means during 2014.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1 National and local capacities and constraints

Kenya’s national response capacity can to some extent answer to upcoming humanitarian needs. It has been strengthened by the establishment of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), placed under the Ministry of Devolution and planning, yet this agency primarily deals with drought emergencies in the ASALs (Arid and Semi-arid lands) of Kenya. Disaster risk management has been decentralised to the newly established 47 counties and each county is expected to set up a contingency fund for local emergencies and prepare contingency plans with the support of NDMA’s county officers. It is however not clear what is considered a national or a local emergency and when the responsibility is passed to national government. The National Disasters Operations Centre under the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for other disasters. The Ministry of Interior and its Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) are UNHCR’s primary government counterparts in asylum and refugee management. There is still no national emergency fund in place. When the pending Disaster Management Bill is passed a new national Disaster Response Fund and a National Disaster Management Authority will be established.

The Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS) plays an integral role in humanitarian response in Kenya and is often acting first responder to sudden crisis or emergencies. KRCS, often as only humanitarian actor, has access to highly insecure areas such as North Eastern Region. This area is often exposed to emergency situations due to drought, outbreaks of epidemics and violent clashes between ethnic groups.

2.2 International operational capacities and constraints

In November 2014 OCHA decided to terminate the mandate for the Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya. The main reason for the decision is that the humanitarian preparedness gradually has been integrated into development plans. UNDAF 2014-2018 (UN Development Assistance Framework) integrates humanitarian preparedness and response into objective 4 (environmental sustainability and human security). OCHA will henceforth support the Resident Coordinator in humanitarian affairs. OCHAs Kenya office has closed and Kenya is hence covered by OCHAs regional office for Eastern Africa. Kenyan Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT), coordinated by OCHA, will cease to exist. Instead of Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), OCHA in collaboration with partners developed a humanitarian strategic framework to support the national systems and structures to become more efficient and effective.
Lacking a formal coordination forum and formalised compiled needs assessment document, a group comprising of major donors, humanitarian NGO’s, WFP and UNHCR has taken shape, called the Kenya Refugee Programme Team. In 2014, the first Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) was launched, presenting a consolidated view of refugee related programmes being implemented by humanitarian actors including UNHCR, Non-governmental Organisations (NGO’s), UN agencies and government entities. A task force under the KCRP has been meeting regularly to review the progress of the comprehensive needs and gaps analysis undertaken by UNHCR as the group’s secretariat. The group will as well review the principles issues in the refugee programme, its strategies, funding and operational gaps. It’s expected to be further strengthened by participation of other agencies and the Government of Kenya. The same product will be presented in 2015. The KCRP should be read in conjunction with the UNHCR Global Appeal, the Inter-Agency Appeal for South Sudan and other programme documents and appeals issued by organisation’s involved in protection and assistance to refugees. It is meant to present a coherent summary of the Kenyan refugee programme with combined requirements for priority interventions.

2.3 International and Regional assistance
In 2014, the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) is spending €15.7 million in support of the refugee operations, with most of the funding helping the neediest of the refugees both in Dadaab and Kakuma. ECHO is making a concerted effort to also improve the protection of children and women through targeted community-based protection interventions. Other major donors are United States Agency for Development Aid (USAID) and Department for International Aid, UK (Dfid). According to OCHA’s Financial Tracking System (FTS) in Dec-14, Sweden is the 6th major donor, accounting for 3.6% of total (FTS registered) humanitarian assistance in Kenya.

3. SIDA’s HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN -
3.1. Sida’s role
A major part of Sida’s humanitarian funding in Kenya previous years has been allocated to refugee response. However a significant part has also been allocated to other crises and target groups such as malnourished children, support to drought affected populations and people displaced due to conflict. A small part has also been dedicated for resilience program (FAO) supporting durable solutions and facilitating in creating a link to development. Kenya is currently undergoing a transition where humanitarian donors (with the exception of aid to the refugee camps) progressively decrease their funding. Kenya has the right conditions to develop initiatives that include components of humanitarian and development funding, for example through development cooperation complemented by a mechanism that quickly can be released and step in with support when a sudden upcoming crisis or emergency occurs. Sweden’s humanitarian support will now shift to an increased focus on refugee support. Resilience related support outside refugee support will be managed by the Swedish development cooperation. E.g. Sida via the Swedish Embassy in Kenya has just decided upon a 3-year support to World Food Programme (WFP) supporting a resilience program building national and local capacity within the agriculture, natural resources, disaster management and social protection sectors.

3.2. Response Priorities 2015
Priority will focus on contribution to refugee response activities, assessed as the major humanitarian need in Kenya. Out of the 20 MSEK, 2 MSEK are already bound by agreement to FAO’s resilience program. The remaining 18 MSEK will be divided between the refugee operations in Kenya, notable Kakuma and Dadaab, in support of the short and long-term refugee influx from Somalia and South Sudan (see also Regional HCA for South Sudan for support to South Sudanese refugees). Humanitarian needs outside refugee response will be covered through Sida’s Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) where strategic partners can apply for funds for sudden upcoming humanitarian crises.

3.3. Partners
Only 4 strategic partners have submitted an initial interest for support to programs in Kenya: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Church of Sweden/Lutheran World Federation ( SvK/LWF) and Action Against Hunger (ACF). In addition, the Swedish Embassy in Kenya has been approached by Resilience Consortium (north Kenya) and the NGO Refugee Consortium who both are interested to discuss humanitarian support from Sida but no proposals have yet been submitted. NRC and SvK/LWF works both in Kakuma and Dadaab.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. integrated or multi sectorial programming)</th>
<th>Budget according to entry value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO*</td>
<td>Resilience livelihood, food security</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Food security, Shelter, WASH, Education, Information, counselling and Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>SvK/LWF</td>
<td>Education, Child protection, Livelihood, Community service, Peace building, WASH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</table>

*FAO support amounting to 2 MSEK is agreed. The 2 MSEK is divided between this budget and Kenya in South Sudan budget.