Each year, Sida conducts a humanitarian allocation exercise in which a large part of its humanitarian budget is allocated to emergencies worldwide. This allocation takes place in the beginning of the year as to ensure predictability for humanitarian organisations and to allow for best possible operational planning. In an effort to truly adhere to the humanitarian principles, Sida bases its allocation decisions on a number of objective indicators and parameters of which the most important are related to the number of affected people, vulnerability of affected people and level of funding in previous years. One of the indicators is also related to forgotten crises in order to ensure sufficient funding to low profile crises. 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 Somalia.

For 2018, Somalia is allocated an initial 150 Million Swedish Kronor (MSEK) in January 2018. Close monitoring of the situation in Somalia will continue throughout the year for potential additional funding or amendments.

1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

The Somalia humanitarian crisis analysis focuses on the humanitarian situation in Somalia and its effects on neighbouring countries, mainly Kenya. The humanitarian response to Somali refugees in Ethiopia is analysed in a separate HCA but should be understood together with the Somalia crisis analysis. This analysis aims at defining how Sida can best support the population affected by the Somalia crisis.

Somalia continues to suffer from the extended drought which culminated in a humanitarian crisis during 2017. Several failed or under-performing rainy seasons during 2016 and 2017 which originally hit the northern parts of the country but later spread all over Somalia, created a famine warning early 2017 which in turn triggered a massive humanitarian response. Famine was averted, but needs have grown and are increasingly severe. A total of 6.2 million people, or half the population of the country, remain in need of humanitarian assistance, and the amount of people classified as IPC phase 4 by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) had increased from 83,000 in the beginning of 2017 to more than 866,000 at the end of 2017. Livelihoods were destroyed on massive scale, malnutrition levels continued to rise during 2017, and the risk of famine persists into 2018. The coming rainy seasons are not expected to produce enough rains, and hence harvests, to become a sufficient ‘pull factor’ for large scale return to agricultural areas.

The severe drought also provoked a massive displacement, adding another approximate one million people to the 1.1 million protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs), amounting to a total of over 2 million IDPs. The IDPs are gathered in informal settlements mainly in the urban areas, and are identified as the most vulnerable part of the population with the highest concentration and levels of malnutrition.

The slow onset drought has had lasting negative effects on resilience investments and livelihoods (large number of livestock deaths, over one third school drop-out rate etc). The many consecutive periods of low yielding rains have eroded household resilience and many are now adopting negative coping mechanisms such as cutting food rations or migrating. To avoid future famine, recovery efforts must take place parallel to a continued large-scale humanitarian response, as well as more development oriented investments in livelihoods and essential infrastructure related to humanitarian needs, such as access roads, sustainable water access and rangeland rehabilitation.

Sida considers the Somalia crisis as a complex and protracted crisis and the impact of protracted conflict and cyclical natural disasters tends to become aggravated due to difficult access for humanitarian actors. Due to a long unsustainable use of natural resources, Somalia is one of the countries in the world hardest


2 Somalia HRP draft 2018: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018_somalia_hrp_final_draft_18122017_0.pdf
affected by climate change with increasing desertification, recurring drought, flooding and. Although the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) estimates that of the population 42 percent are urban (26 percent are Nomadic, 23 percent live in rural areas and 9 percent are displaced), the main part of the Somali population is still dependent on pastoralism and rain-fed agricultural activities for their survival, and droughts and floods affect both lives and livelihoods.

The political and security situation remains extremely volatile and armed clashes between clans and/or armed forces may produce peaks of displacement at any given moment. More than 870,000 people have fled to other countries, mainly to Kenya (313,000), Ethiopia (250,000) and Yemen (256,000), and the current conflict in Yemen has further complicated the situation with returning Somalis and Yemeni refugees entering Somalia from the north. The Dadaab camp in Kenya is slowly being dismantled after a Kenyan political decision to do so. No new Somali refugees are officially received there, but an unofficial and hence unregistered number of refugees continued to enter Kenya during 2017. The voluntary return process during 2017 did reduce the population in Dadaab, but has now officially halted due to the drought in Somalia. Somali refugees in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, will continue to be included as part of the Somalia crisis response until a more long-term and durable solution has been found for this protracted refugee situation.

1.1. Geographical areas and affected population

In most contexts affected by natural disasters and armed conflict, children (especially the youngest), women, single and female headed households, disabled and elderly as well as displaced persons are considered the most vulnerable population groups.

- Overall, 6.2 million people or approximately half of Somalia's total population, are in need of humanitarian assistance. 3.1 million are in acute need of humanitarian assistance (IPC phases 3 and 4).\(^4\)
  - 1.2 million children are suffering from acute malnutrition. GAM rates are at 17.4%.\(^5\)
  - A total of 2.1 million persons are internally displaced.\(^6\)
  - 3.6 million are in need of protection services. Gender based violence is commonplace, especially amongst displaced persons.\(^7\)
  - Over 3 million persons are classified as IPC phase 2, or 'stressed', and in need of livelihood support. A failure to address this group would likely move them into IPC phases 3 or 4, as happened to large groups that were in IPC phase 2 during 2017.
  - Significant water shortages, livestock losses (up to 80% in some areas) and poor crop harvest require livelihood support both in rural areas and semi-urban settlements.
  - Nearly two million people are estimated to be living in hard-to-reach, conflict affected, rural areas in the south-central Somalia, as well as in the contested Sool and Sanaag regions in the north. Populations in these areas are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, disease outbreaks and inadequate WASH services.

1.2. Critical Assumptions, risks and threats

- The risk of famine persists, and drought and/or drought-like conditions are expected to continue well into 2018. Similar or higher level of humanitarian assistance as during 2017 will be needed, in combination with a higher level of engagement from development partners and large investments in building household resilience.
- 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.
- The geopolitical situation in the region will likely remain volatile and turbulent, with potential new armed conflicts and population displacement to, within and from Somalia.

\(^3\) UNHCR, December 2017: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn?id=3
\(^5\) Ibid
\(^6\) Ibid
\(^7\) Ibid
The African Union peace-support force (AMISOM)\(^8\) fighting Al-Shabaab together with the National Security Forces of Somalia is planning a drawdown of its number of soldiers after an AU decision in 2017. Recurring clashes between different armed groups provokes temporary or permanent displacement increasing the need for humanitarian assistance. Downsizing of AMISOM has a potential to further destabilize the security situation and a resurgence of Al-Shabaab control, with deteriorating effects on the humanitarian landscape, cannot be excluded.

- Lack of access for humanitarian actors to large parts of Somalia (both government and Al-Shabaab controlled areas) will persist also in 2018 and limit the execution and monitoring of the humanitarian response.
- The financial risks in aid contributions are high in Somalia. Corruption is embedded and systematic in Somalia, which ranks 167/168 countries on Transparency International’s 2015 index. There continues to be multiple cases of corruption and diversion of funds and projects funded but never verified.
- The gatekeeping system is present in almost all refugee/IDP settlements in Somalia, meaning that settlements are run by so-called gatekeepers who host the IDPs and decide on the locations of the camps and control the service delivery. There are reports of physical abuses, stolen food aid and marginalization of minorities in the camps related to the gate-keeping system.

### 1.3. Strategic Objectives and Priorities of the Country Humanitarian Response Plan

Under the umbrella of the overarching humanitarian strategy for Somalia for 2016-2018, the humanitarian community has developed a prioritized response plan in 2018 to save lives, ensure protection of the most vulnerable, strengthen resilience, support the provision of basic services and enable durable solutions through an integrated, comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach using Integrated Emergency Response Teams, Response Hubs and multi-cluster field-level coordination through the Drought Operation Coordination Centres to get assistance as close to the people as possible.

The HRP for Somalia 2018 identifies Life-saving interventions, nutrition, protection and resilience as its strategic objectives and appeals for 1.5 billion USD to target 5.4 million people out of the 6.2 million in need.\(^9\) These figures can be expected to change should the coming rainy seasons be low yielding. The humanitarian response plan only covers humanitarian needs identified in Somalia. Protection of the most vulnerable persons is integrated throughout the humanitarian response with a recently adopted protection strategy\(^10\).

### 2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

#### 2.1. National and local capacities and constraints

The Somali government’s capacity to respond to emergencies is generally weak, in particular in southern and central Somalia and persons in need of humanitarian assistance rely entirely upon humanitarian relief organisations. Even counting recent improvements in institution building, such as the establishment of regional states governments, Somalia’s institutions continue to be fragile and are largely unable to manage implementation of humanitarian response at the necessary scale. The 2017 development of the National Development Plan and establishment of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management are big improvement in terms of national ownership and participation in the coordination of the response.

In addition to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, relevant government institutions are the Ministry of Interior and Federalism, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Somali Disaster Management Agency, which is the nominal Federal-level interlocutor for humanitarian partners. Limited resources and funding for Government institutions continue to affect their ability to carry out their constitutional mandates. As part of the state formation process regional administrations have recently been

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\(^8\) The African Union Mission in Somalia is an active regional peace support mission set up by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union with the full support of the United Nations. The principal aim is to provide support to the Federal Government of Somalia in its efforts to stabilize the country and foster political dialogue and reconciliation. AMISOM is also mandated to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and create necessary conditions for the reconstruction and sustainable development of Somalia.

\(^9\) Somalia HRP draft 2018: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018_somalia_hrp_final_draft_18122017_0.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018_somalia_hrp_final_draft_18122017_0.pdf)

\(^10\) A first protection strategy was adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team in November 2017.
formed in the south and central Somalia and are showing emerging capacity to govern. In Puntland and Somaliland, local disaster management agencies have been set up and participating in the coordination of the response, and in other areas administrators have assigned humanitarian focal points as main counterparts for humanitarian partners. These are positive developments and demonstrate the Government’s increased commitment to lead humanitarian response efforts.

With the support of OCHA and humanitarian partners, the Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) mobilises humanitarian partners, coordinates assessments, advocates for prioritization of response and ensures timely information sharing. OCHA regional hubs and offices also provide leadership and coordination through Regional Inter-Cluster Coordinating Groups (RICCG) to identify emerging cluster specific needs, gaps and recommend priority actions.

In Somaliland, The National Disaster Council provides overall leadership, while the focal agency for the coordination of emergency responses 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.

Local Somali NGOs continue to be the most important vehicle for delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country, both as implementers for UN agencies and international NGOs, but increasingly also in their own right. In accordance with the commitments for localization of aid made at the World Humanitarian Summit, several Somali NGOs are now receiving direct large-scale bilateral funding from international donors. Coherent programs to develop capacity of local NGOs are still largely absent, but several of them now qualify for international standards for financial management, accountability and control.

2.2. International operational capacities and constraints

In 2017, over 280 humanitarian partners, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, have been active in Somalia.

- In southern and central Somalia, there are 7 UN agencies and 191 national and international NGOs delivering assistance.
- In Puntland, there are close to 70 national and international humanitarian agencies with operational presence.
- In Somaliland, more than 60 national and international humanitarian organisations are currently operational.

The most important constraints for international humanitarian agencies in Somalia revolves around security and access, funding levels, corruption and to some extent political impediments, such as unclear policies for taxation and recruitment for NGOs. The UN risk management unit manages databases of contracts and partners keeping track of incidents of corruption, double contracts etc to help both UN and NGOs in this difficult context. Some bilaterals, notably DFID and USAID are developing their own third-party monitoring and evaluation systems including call centres for clients, third party staff equipped with mobile technology in the field to verify project sites and handouts. Similarly, the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has third party monitoring systems and call centres in place.

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 plans that can be rapidly activated. While there may be adequate capacity to respond, the comprehensiveness and speed of this response when a new crisis looms, particularly a slow onset, is not clear.

Coordination is challenging and can be a constraint to efficient response, specifically in a complex situation such as Somalia. The humanitarian cluster system was reactivated during the recent drought with five active clusters (food security, non-food items and shelter, nutrition, protection and WASH). The recent trend for humanitarian donors to channel funds outside of the HRP as well as increased number of private initiatives by the Somali diaspora further complicate coordination and the tracking of resources which is an important aspect in the dialogue with the government. During 2017, an improved model of cross-cluster coordination
and integrated response with the aim to locate response hubs closer to the populations most in need was implemented with good results. This was noted mainly in the relatively low figures of refugees crossing into Ethiopia and Kenya. It is expected that this model will be further enhanced and continue in 2018. The establishment of Drought Operations and Coordination Centres (DOCC), both in Mogadishu and at regional levels, such as in Baidoa and Garowe, greatly improved coordination in terms of information sharing, multisectoral coordination and integrated response.

2.3. **International and Regional assistance**

Key humanitarian donors in 2017 have been the US, Germany, UK, ECHO, Sweden, Canada and Japan. A donor mapping matrix is available for detailed understanding of current commitments and recipient agencies. The Regional organization IGAD (Intergovernmental authority on development) is engaged through initiatives such as IDRSSI – a regional resilience program – but mainly on a political and coordination level. Furthermore, the African Union adopted a policy on humanitarian affairs, which aims at becoming an international framework, pushed out to member states through the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa. For Somalia, it could become an interesting standard, since a lot of debate is ongoing with the government and regional administrations about their role and involvement in humanitarian assistance.

2.4. **Access Situation**

The main gaps to the humanitarian response, apart from limited resources, relate to access in Al-Shabaab controlled areas. When drought or conflict forces people to move, it is the individuals with some financial capacity left that manage to move. The most vulnerable are left behind, residing in areas which are hard to reach with humanitarian assistance. Large parts of the south-central areas continue to be controlled by the islamist group and, hence, humanitarian access in these areas is severely constrained due to insecurity. 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.

Apart from Al-Shabaab, other armed non-state actors are active throughout Somalia, further complicating humanitarian access. The ongoing conflicts also put humanitarian workers at risk as Somalia has the fifth highest number of attacks on aid workers globally. For partners relying on the UN security system, the availability of secure logistics (UNDSS, armoured vehicle, close protection) is another key constraint for humanitarian actors in Somalia as it defines the possibility for staff to visit project sites. More importantly, it affects the long-term delivery of humanitarian assistance, locally and globally, as the line between humanitarian and military resources are blurred. The use of military resources for the delivery of humanitarian aid is a critical limiting factor in the long term.

Among the Sida funded partners ICRC, and to some extent FAO, are the international actors with most extensive access, working through locally negotiated access agreements or private sector actors. Still in the most restricted areas, only a limited number of local actors are present and it cannot be excluded that pockets of populations in severe need of humanitarian assistance are totally cut off from aid.

3. **SIDAs HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**

3.1. **The role of Sida**

Sida’s humanitarian funds for Somalia for the year 2017 was used for multi sector activities including: food security and nutrition through UNICEF; FAO and resilience programmes; water and sanitation through UNICEF; the protection of internally displaced persons through UNHCR and NRC; and enhanced coordination through OCHA. The main part of the humanitarian allocation for 2017 was channelled through the Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia. Other important partners included ACF, ICRC and SRK.

As of December 2017, partners reached 3.1 million people with food assistance and treated over 225,000 children for malnutrition. Over 4 million people have received WASH assistance, 1 million people have been reached with emergency health care interventions and 230,000 girls and boys have received education assistance.
3.2. Response Priorities 2018

The focus for 2018 is the continuation of 2017 efforts to respond to life-saving needs in the areas of drought, related displacement and food security, as well as epidemics as resulting from the factors mentioned in section 1. Sweden is continuously striving to connect its long-term development interventions to the humanitarian portfolio through a stronger focus on resilience.

Through its key role in both development and humanitarian coordination, Sweden can act to further attract developmental actors and funding to address humanitarian root causes. Area based planning and integrated response, as well as cash based assistance should be the preferred modalities when appropriate and possible. The risk of corruption must be managed as far as possible and increased use of instruments such as third-party monitoring solutions, call centres, grievance redress mechanisms and closer relations with The UN Risk Management Unit (RMU) should be promoted in the Swedish support.

The objective of Sida’s humanitarian contributions is to improve the lives and alleviate suffering of the most vulnerable population such as children, women and female-headed households, displaced persons and marginalized ethnic groups. Focus to these groups will be given when designing interventions to internally displaced and drought affected populations. Geographic focus will be to the most severely affected areas of the country, both by conflict (Sol, Sanaag, Galkayo), and by drought (Bay, Bakool, North Eastern parts), as well as so called hard-to-reach populations and areas.

Geographical areas for field follow-up in 2018 includes drought-affected areas in south-central Somalia as well as parts of Somaliland and Puntland, with a special focus on IDP settings. Thematically, protection will be closely monitored and Sida will prioritize a continued strengthening of multi-cluster coordination and integrated response.

3.3. Partners

Based on the priorities described in 3.2. Sida has decided to allocate the initial funding for 2018 to the partners listed below. Sida monitors each partner’s adherence to gender marker codes, conflict sensitivity and resilience. Sida reviews project proposals for 2018 to ensure that supported projects are coordinated within the broader humanitarian response to the crisis.

**OCHA** now has a strong presence in Mogadishu and has come to play an increasingly important role in the area based joint analysis and plans for both drought and displacement response and was the driving force behind the establishment of the DOCCs. Similarly, OCHA reached out to several privately funded initiatives, to enhance coordination outside of the ‘traditional’ humanitarian actors. OCHA also manages the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), which is the main instrument for channelling humanitarian funds to local NGOs. Support to the SHF also greatly enhances coordination since it strengthens the mandate of the humanitarian coordinator.

**UNICEF** is another key partner to support drought affected communities and has the ability to draw on synergies from programs in other sectors through a multi-sector resilience approach, as well as protection. Sida encourages UNICEF to use the Sida-funds for health-related activities that include nutrition programs for children under 59 months old and WASH (clean water supply, access to hygienic sanitation etc.).

**The World Food Program** (WFP) is key actor for the country wide food assistance and has lately shifted significantly towards the use of cash (40%). The WFP biometric SCOPE card for delivery of digital cash is slowly becoming a joint standard for cash based assistance as organizations such as UNICEF and NRC are signing on to the platform. Sida encourages WFP to use the Sida-funds to focus activities on child nutrition (moderate acute malnutrition) a particularly vulnerable group. Sida will also engage in discussions with WFP and potentially other actors for long term, sustainable risk and vulnerability reducing activities (development funds).
FAO is a leader in resilience and livelihood related interventions connected to livestock and agriculture. The organization has constantly increased its presence on the ground and even operates in some al-Shabaab controlled areas. Furthermore, the analytical unit FSNAU is housed at FAO which greatly strengthens its analytical force.

UNHCR has struggled with the overwhelming task of multiple displacements and the recent multisectoral response plans in combination with a low number of staff, but has a key role to play, especially regarding its protection mandate. In 2017, Sida will continue the dialogue with UNHCR to strengthen protection of vulnerable groups, such as IDPs.

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), managed by OCHA is key to reach out to national partner organizations. It has benefited from the collaboration with the UN RMU and has since 2011 a strong due diligence and risk management system in place.

ICRC priorities for 2018 response are in line with the Sida objectives of its contributions. ICRC focuses on protection, health, water and food for violence affected populations, especially women and children and SGBV survivors. The assistance also includes community resilience building against violence and natural disasters (drought).

NRC is one of Sida’s main partners for support to displaced communities. Sida supports the refugee, returnee and IDP response in Somalia (Baidoa, Dollow, Dhobley, Kismayo, Banadir), Somaliland (Sanaag, Awdal, Hargeisa) and Puntland (Garowe, Galkayo, Bossaso) focusing on food security, education, WASH and ICLA. Sida has since 2017 provided programme based support to NRC’s programme for the Somalia crisis. Sida’s decision 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, including reporting on results as well as a sound management and internal control system.

ACF is one of the main nutrition and food security partners to Sida. In 2017, Sida supported projects in the Bakool region in Somalia (Hudur, Yeed, Elbarde) in the sectors of nutrition, emergency food security/livelihoods and WASH. In 2018, Sida will provide programme based support to ACF to allow for further flexibility in a highly volatile context.

Swedish Red Cross’ operations target vulnerable communities with health, nutrition and WASH interventions in drought-affected parts of Somaliland and Puntland. The support to the Somali Red Crescent Society through the Swedish Red Cross has an added value within the health sector, particularly when it comes to reaching vulnerable populations who are not able to access ordinary health services.

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

3.4. Synergies with Long-term Development Assistance

For 2018, there is a very high level of acceptance that synergies must be strengthened. This is materializing in a number of initiatives both from the government, humanitarian and development actors. A joint (WB and UN), multi-sectorial assessment of the impact of the drought (DINA) is finalized and puts the reconstruction bill from the drought at 1.8 billion USD. In the National Development Plan, resilience has been prioritized as one of the seven pillars, and a ministry for humanitarian affairs and disaster management has been established. From the UN, a coherent approach to durable solutions for the internally displaced is being launched with both political, development and humanitarian inputs. Similarly, the development of a safety nets program, which will build on the humanitarian cash intervention’s methodology, target groups and technological solutions is being discussed and will launch during 2018. Already, a plethora of resilience initiatives are being financed, with the main objective to reduce the impact of future droughts and floods (EU REINTEG, RESTORE 1 and 2, MIDNIMO, DALHIS, BRICs, SOMREP, etc).

During 2017, Sweden made a conscious effort to allow partners and programs from the development portfolio a high level of flexibility to adjust their programs for the highest level of relevance possible to mitigate the
impact of the drought. Whilst humanitarian interventions focus on lifesaving, there is potential for many of Sida’s partners to respond through disaster risk reduction, local capacity strengthening, resilience, targeted infrastructure and labour, and other similar efforts.

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, with a special focus on human security, and the participation on women and youth in the peace- and state building process.
2. Human rights and rule of law, with a special focus on women’s and girls and children’s rights.
3. Environmentally sustainable development (land, oceans and water) and sustainable use of natural resources, including livelihoods and renewable energy.
4. Equitable health systems.

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 – both of which combined to foment the famine which killed more than a quarter of a million Somalis, mostly in South Central Somalia, in 2011-12. For longer term resilience, the Somalia team at the Swedish embassy in Nairobi has developed an action plan to strengthen resilience in the country portfolio. Synergies with humanitarian interventions and target groups is seen as a priority. Sweden is a key supporter of resilience programming in Somalia through SOMREP, a consortium of 7 NGOs, which until 2016 was funded both through development and humanitarian funds. Sida’s engagement with SOMREP will be re-assessed during 2017. Sweden responded to the call for preparedness to El Niño by channelling additional development funds through the SOMREP resilience programme in Somalia, and will continue to monitor their progress in the humanitarian space even though any continuation of their program will be supported through the country framework for Somalia.

Sweden has also been instrumental in supporting innovative approaches to displacement through pilot schemes together with UNHCR, NRC and Legal Action Worldwide (LAW). These pilots will strengthen IDP’s and returnee’s possibilities to durable solutions and integration through strengthened legal agencies, livelihoods, income generating activities, rental subsidies and reduced SGBV and forced evictions. Similarly, they contribute to harmonization and enhanced multisector humanitarian-development planning for shelter and urban integration of returnees in Kismayo. It represents developmental approaches to address a protracted humanitarian situation for some of the most vulnerable groups in Somalia. Another example is being developed in the health sector, where a high level of flexibility and innovation is being promoted in the development of a new area based health programme support through Save the Children. Sweden is also a key donor in coordination through the informal humanitarian donor group and its role in the SHF board, where a priority is to better plan for resilience and linkages with development actors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. integrated or multi sectorial programming)</th>
<th>If Multi-year support indicate category A or C</th>
<th>Proposed amount (SEK)</th>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>155,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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11 Sida supports multi-year humanitarian interventions with one of the following purposes:

a. Humanitarian assistance in protracted crises, in line with multi-year Humanitarian Response Plan (only in contexts with multi-year humanitarian planning).

b. Transition/phase out of humanitarian assistance (handing over to development and national/local actors according to a proposed plan within a specific time-frame).

c. Humanitarian assistance in specifically hard-to-reach areas. Based on the observation that in many of today’s humanitarian contexts, few actors tend to have access to those with the greatest needs, Sida would like to encourage partners to build strong and durable relations with concerned stakeholders in a view to facilitate swift and efficient access also to areas considered more challenging to reach.