

Somalia

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS ANALYSIS 2020

December 2020

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 2020, the Somalia crisis is allocated an initial 135 MSEK. Close monitoring and analysis of the situation in the Somalia crisis and its spillover into Kenya will continue throughout the year and will inform possible decisions on additional funding.

1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

This Humanitarian Crisis Analysis (HCA) focuses on the humanitarian situations in Somalia and its spillover into Kenya, mainly the two refugee camps Dadaab and Kakuma. The Somali refugee situations in Ethiopia and Yemen will be covered by the Humanitarian Crisis Analysis for the respective crises.

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with nearly 7 out of 10 people living in poverty. Poverty is widespread particularly among populations living in rural areas and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in settlements. The humanitarian crisis in Somalia has for decades been one of the most complex and protracted emergencies in the world with recurrent climate-induced hazards (drought and floods) and ongoing conflict. The country continues to be fragile with a population who frequently faces the predicament of the recurrent shocks without ample time for recovery.

Conflict primarily related to Al-Shabaab attacks and military operations, as well as clan violence continue to hamper trade and market activities and contribute to population displacement and food insecurity. The political and socio-economic instabilities continue to also undermine any positive gains made so far.

Somalia experienced a large-scale drought in 2016/17, leaving an estimated 6.7 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. While famine was averted due to concerted international support, nearly 400,000 children still suffered from acute malnutrition and an additional one million people were internally displaced.

In May 2019, the Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) was launched in response to the outcome of the poor 2018 Deyr season (October-December) harvest, thereafter followed by the harsh and dry conditions during the 2019 Jilaal season (January-March) and finally followed by the prolonged delay in the 2019 Gu' rains (April-June).

In October, unexpected heavy rains in Somalia resulted into floods, affecting over half a million people across the country, including 370,000 people who have been displaced from their homes. The destruction caused by the floods have not only resulted in displacement and death, but infrastructure and farmland have been destroyed which causes disruption of livelihoods. In response to the floods

situation, the Federal Government and humanitarian partners in Somalia launched a joint Flood Response Plan (FRP).

Rapid urbanizations driven by displacement is yet another issue of concern. In 2026, Somalia's urban populations is expected to take over its rural population and by 2040, Somalia will be 62 percent urbanized unless safe and dignified durable solutions are sought. In addition to the IDP populations, Somalia is also the host of 35,000 refugees and asylum seekers primarily from Ethiopia and Yemen. Since December 2014, some 80,000 Somali refugees have also returned from Kenya. The current prevailing humanitarian situation in Somalia in regard to the most recent crises does not offer a conducive environment for voluntary return in safe, dignified and sustainable manner.

The humanitarian situation in *Kenya* is mainly connected to the South Sudan and Somalia crises in terms of the refugee influx. The country is also prone to other humanitarian crises, such as drought, flooding, and food insecurity. During 2019, Kenya has experienced both drought conditions in the springs and severe floods since October 2018 which have affected more than 160,000 people in 31 out of the 47 counties.

In the refugee camps of Kakuma and Dadaab and to a certain extent in Nairobi, Kenya continues to host some 255,000 Somali refugees, with the majority in the Dadaab camp.

Approximately, 743,000 Somali refugees are hosted in other countries with the majority residing in Kenya (255,754), Yemen (250,500) and Ethiopia (186,215), with the remainder in Uganda, Djibouti and Eritrea. In Kenya, the majority of the Somali refugees are in Dadaab camp however, some households are also residing the Kakuma camp.

1.1. Geographical areas and affected population

As per the *draft* Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, over 5,2 million people are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance out of which the most vulnerable groups include 3,5 million non-displaced populations, 1,7 million displaced by conflict, insecurity, forced evictions, droughts and floods. Furthermore, 108,00 returnees and 42,000 refugees require humanitarian assistance and protection.

a) Protection:

Some 3,2 million people will require protection assistance in 2020 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 violent situation. Approximately 1,9 million of those are living in displacement and 1,2 million people belong to host-communities. Child recruitment and labour continues to be on the rise. Among those in need of protection, 48 percent are women and girls, while children constitute 64 percent of the caseload.

b) Health:

Hazards and adverse conditions prevalent in Somalia contribute to poor health, malnutrition and outbreaks. Somalia has one of the world's highest rates of under-five mortality at 122/1,000 live births, and more than 2,4 million people require life-saving essential health care and nutrition services. The health implications on maternal health are also serious where Somalia stands for the sixth highest lifetime maternal death risk at 723 deaths/100,000 live births.

c) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

In 2020, approximately 2,7 million will require support to access basic WASH services which is equivalent to more than 20 percent of the population in Somalia. Out of these 2,7 million people, 2,5 million are in severe need of humanitarian while the remaining are in extreme need of WASH assistance. The risk of contracting waterborne diseases continues to be high, owing to consumption of untreated and contaminated water, lack of latrines and poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Almost 50 percent of the Somalis do not have access to sufficient amounts of water on a daily basis. Poor waste

management and contamination of key water sources pose health risks as they encourage the spread of waterborne diseases.

d) Food security:

An estimated population of 6,3 million people are acutely food insecure through December 2019, which is an increase of 36 percent compared to the same period in 2018. This figure 6,3 million people include 2,1 million facing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) levels 3 'Crisis' and level 4 'Emergency'. Furthermore, 4,2 million Somalis are in IPC 2 category 'Stressed' which is one of highest IPC 2 prevalence ever recorded. In the absence of humanitarian assistance this group in IPC 2 will most likely fall into IPC 3.

e) Nutrition:

Malnutrition is still a major concern in Somalia with the national average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels at 13,8 per cent equivalent to an estimated 1,08 million children. Out of these almost 180,000 children are severely malnourished while 830,000 are moderately malnourished. Some areas in the country remain above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent in 2019, some 2,7 million children and pregnant and lactating women and girls will require emergency nutrition services through treatment of acute malnutrition and preventive therapeutic nutrition assistance.

1.2. Critical assumptions, risks and threats

Political and socio-economic factors are the one of the main drivers of the crisis in Somalia and have a significant impact on the humanitarian needs in Somalia. The general elections currently scheduled for 2020/2021 are anticipated to become the first universal suffrage polls in half a century, bringing hope to the Somalis. The new approach with the electoral process (one man one vote) is perceived as a significantly positive shift from the clan-based election system as in the case of the last three presidential elections (2009, 2012, and 2017). With the upcoming elections also comes the risk of increased violence prior to elections, especially as in the two most recent elections in South-West State and Jubaland States during the last year.

Another factor that has been contributing to an increase in tensions across the country has been the tense relationship of the federal government and the federal members states. Structural inequalities are reflected through social capital and political influence among different social groups, clans and marginalized ethnic groups lead to conflict and exclusion as well as marginalization of the most vulnerable groups.

The security situation in Somalia continues to be volatile and contributes to a challenging operating environment for humanitarian organizations. Outside of major urban centres, accessibility to some districts, particularly in southern and central regions of Somalia, remains limited due to insecurity on key supply routes. The presence of non-state armed groups across parts of Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states, high incidents of violence and conflict in Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba, including abduction and arrest, harassment, forcible seizure of assets, and restrictions on road movement by conflict parties, continue to affect humanitarians' ability to reach people in need, particularly in rural areas, as well as restricting the ability of civilians to safely seek assistance. Attacks by Al-Shabaab (AS) in populated locations such as cities like Mogadishu continue to cause casualties among civilians and humanitarian personnel.

The risk of increased frequency and intensity of climate events is eminent in Somalia. In October 2019, flooding caused by heavy rains, mainly in the southern and central parts of Somalia affected some 540,000 people, of whom 370,000 were displaced from their homes. Infrastructure and farming land have been destroyed and livelihoods disrupted in some of the worst-hit areas. The areas which suffered the most from flooding were already experiencing high levels of vulnerability and after years of crises, coping capacities are exhausted, leaving large population groups vulnerable to falling back into extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Some 2.6 million people continue to be displaced across Somalia due to the drought, floods and conflict in some 2,000 IDP sites across the country, the majority of which are informal settlements on private land, in urban areas. Overcrowded settlements, the subsequent increased risk of disease outbreaks due to 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.

A generic risk in all countries with such complex 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 International's Index for 2018.

1.3. Strategic objectives and priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan

The *draft Somalia HRP* for 2020 identifies **5,2 million** people as *people in need* of humanitarian and protection assistance with the aim to **target 3,0 million** people through a range of critical life-saving and protection interventions. The immediate requirements of the appeal stand at approximately USD 1,0 billion. The 2020 Somalia HRP strategic objectives aim to address the following:

1. **Physical and mental wellbeing** by reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition and health needs affecting more than 1,8 million people by the end of 2020.
2. Addressing the **living standards** and meeting the basic needs of 3 million people including 1,6 million non-IDPs and 1,4 million IDPs across 74 districts.
3. Strengthened **protection** of right to safety and dignity for 3 million people.
4. Addressing **recovery and resilience** by enhancing the capacity to cope with significant shocks for 1,34 million people both from the IDP and non-IDP communities.

2. IN COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1. National and local capacities and constraints

The humanitarian capacities of the national and local authorities remain limited in Somalia. In terms of mandate, humanitarian assistance falls under the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHDM) at the federal government level, however the Ministry being one of the newest ministries in Somalia has not only limited capacity but is also under-resourced. The capacity of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) at capital level struggles to provide assistance and coordinate the recurrent shocks in the country. The disaster management agencies of Somaliland (NADFOR) and Puntland (HADMA) also have limited but are growing in terms of capacity. Overall, these are positive developments and demonstrate the Government's increased commitment and willingness to coordinate and lead humanitarian response efforts. Since 2017, the government is demonstrating the willingness to lead and be part of the humanitarian coordination and response. The interaction and coordination between these governmental entities/agencies remains unclear and needs to be strengthened.

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. The capacity of national CSOs/NGOs remains limited. The Somali Red Crescent Society is yet another important implementer of humanitarian assistance with a wide presence in most regions of Somalia and is growing its network with the support of ICRC and the National Red Cross Societies. The support from Somalia diaspora continues to be significant and around one-fifth of Somali households receive overseas remittances. This represents an important source of income and make a significant contribution to the household resilience and the food security of many Somalis. It is also seen in times of major shocks, such as the most recent floods in Beletwayne. This type of remittances is difficult to track and coordinate, but still crucial as the support has been going to essential life-saving interventions.

2.2. International operational capacities and constraints

The United Nations is an integrated mission in Somalia with the different windows of political stabilization, development assistance and humanitarian action. Despite the increase in capacity of the humanitarian actors over the last few years, there are certain restrictions on the presence of international staff in the country due to the prevailing security situation, severity of needs and the scale of the crisis. 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 however, more advocacy is required to convince non-traditional donors of the advantages and efficiency gains of integration into the traditional humanitarian coordination structures. This could further improve the overall humanitarian response in Somalia.

The Somali refugee response in Kenya is coordinated by UNHCR together with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. Other main partners are the UN Country Team, international and national NGOs, and the Kenya Red Cross Society. The official declaration of Kenya as a CRRF country in late 2017, combined with the roll out of the multi-year, multi-partner (MYMP) strategy shifted the way UNHCR delivers its protection and solutions strategy. The roll out also accelerated the Government's drafting of its CRRF "roadmap" which also includes the national action plan for Somali refugees.

2.3. International and regional assistance

Key humanitarian donors in 2019 have been the US, UK, Germany, UK, European Commission, Sweden, Canada, Norway and Switzerland. In 2019, substantial funding was provided through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) (53,4 MUSD) and the CERF (50 MUSD). As of 28 November 2019, 823 million USD has been provided against the 1,08 billion USD appeal (76,5 percent funded). Sweden has contributed to the HRP appeal with approximately 24,6 MUSD.

In addition to the traditional donors in Somalia, donors such as Qatar, the Organisation for Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are all active the country. In 2019, some 134 million USD were reported to be invested outside the 2019 Somalia HRP which also includes humanitarian assistance channelled through organisations such as the ICRC. The monetary value provided by these other donors for humanitarian assistance is not entirely known.

2.4. Access situation

Security remains a major constraint for humanitarian operations in many parts of Somalia. Administrative requirements put in place by authorities also contribute to hamper and delay 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. The main challenge in delivering humanitarian assistance in a timely, efficient manner is the limited access to areas controlled by Al-Shabaab. While insight of what the actual humanitarian needs are in these areas is required, only a limited number of actors have the capacity to operate in Al-Shabaab controlled areas and the lack of access by international staff makes it increasingly difficult to carry out monitoring and evaluation of projects on the ground.

The safety of and ability to implement humanitarian interventions where they are most needed remains a key priority.

Humanitarian staff and facilities are repeatedly exposed to violence (both targeted and unintentionally). This is more frequent in the southern and central part of Somalia, and 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 which is in line with the Strategy for Sweden's Humanitarian Aid provided through Sida 2017-2020.

Sida has in the past few years supported programmes targeting malnutrition and with a multi-sectoral angle including other relevant sectors such as food security, health and WASH. The number of people affected by this crisis has remained static and without major improvements due to the recurrent and frequent shocks, and as such malnutrition and food insecurity have been critical issues in Somalia for years.

Sida has maintained a flexible funding approach to partners and programmes enabling actors to respond to urgent needs where and when possible (and by doing so extending access when possible). The Sida Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has also played a vital role in Somalia where partners have had the opportunity of accessing this mechanism and thereafter respond to rapid onset situations such as the floods.

The initial allocation for Somalia (including the Kenya Somali refugee situation) in 2019 stood at 135 MSEK and as of 3 December 2019, funding to partners has increased to **227 MSEK** including the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) allocations and secondments to United Nations organisations.

3.2. Response Priorities 2020

During 2020, Sida will maintain its focus on providing support to life-saving interventions. Priority will be given to areas affected by climate-induced hazards (floods and droughts) and/or conflict by applying a holistic multi-sectoral approach to address food insecurity and malnutrition closely linked to the health and WASH interventions. Furthermore, protection (including GBV, child protection) and humanitarian coordination will be prioritized in 2020.

- **Protection**

Since 2018, protection needs have been on the rise as a result of continued armed conflict and violence and severe impact of climate change shocks. Within all the activities supported by Sida in Somalia, protection will be a central element.

Key protection violations faced by communities in Somalia include forced displacement, gender-based violence, child rights violations, arbitrary detention, forced recruitment particularly of children, evictions, forced relocation, and family separation. The most vulnerable members of the community are often women and children, people living with disabilities and minority groups. These groups do not always have equal access to humanitarian assistance, and therefore it will be crucial for Sida to target the most vulnerable communities and populations in 2020.

The situation of children affected by armed conflict in Somalia remains worrisome. Somalia has the highest reported number of grave violations against children, mostly committed by Al-Shabaab. Somalia alone stands for more than 35 percent the global figures. The recruitment and use of children as well as abduction and sexual violence are particularly alarming.

Forced eviction of IDPs from their settlements is a significant protection problem and reports indicate that more than 200,000 people were evicted as of end of September 2019. Forced eviction caused by development projects has also been increasingly reported in 2019 and evictions from private land has increased from previous years exacerbating the protection risks for all vulnerable groups.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) affecting women and girls is widespread across all parts of the country, with displacement aggravating the risks. The protective environment is weak for the most vulnerable populations including IDPs, civilians affected by the conflict, floods, drought, forced evictions and where life-saving services are limited. Service provision for GBV survivors improved in some locations in Somalia but remains largely inadequate as a result of lack of access, limited/low capacity among service providers, increasing needs and poor coordination of services. GBV also remains highly under-reported.

As the Somalia crisis is characterized by widespread violations of human rights, interventions that prioritize the most vulnerable will be crucial. The Centrality of Protection Strategy for Somalia whether it is extended or revised will be closely followed up on during 2020.

- **Access to Basic Services (WASH, food security, health and nutrition)**

The most vulnerable populations in Somalia encounter challenges in accessing basic services such as health care, nutrition services and access to safe and clean water. Access and provision of basic social services for all people living in the affected areas will be a priority.

The follow up and monitoring capacity of Sida continues to remain restricted in Somalia, especially in areas outside government control. During 2020, priority will be given to conducting field visits in Somalia with the aim to follow up on the humanitarian response by Sida's partners particularly in areas with large IDP populations. 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 (e.g. HRP, DIRP, FRP in 2019) for the humanitarian response in Somalia.

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 countrywide 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 organisation 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.

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 organisations 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. The FAO hosted Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) plays a crucial role for all actors in Somalia in regard to its robust data collection and analysis system that continuously guide the overall humanitarian response. Sida's continued support to FSNAU will be vital to continue monitoring the crisis and informing an effective response in 2020.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its mandate within the clusters such as protection has an important role to play in Somalia. Sida will continue to further strengthen its dialogue with UNHCR on the 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/Kakuma camps.

Although the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** has reduced its footprint in terms staff and operations during 2019, the organization remains one of the main actors in the conflict affected regions in Somalia. The support provided to the health sector remains crucial.

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. 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.

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

Sida's HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA in 2020		
Recommended partner for Sida support	Sector/focus of work (incl. cross sectoral/multipurpose programming) and response modalities (e.g. in-kind, services, CVP or a mix)	Proposed amount
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination	5 000 000
UNICEF	Multi-sector: Health, nutrition, WASH, child protection	13 000 000
WFP	Food security, nutrition, cash transfers	13 000 000
FAO	Livestock, agriculture, cash transfers	13 000 000
FSNAU/FAO	Food and nutrition analysis unit at FAO	4 000 000
UNHCR	Multi-sector: Protection, Displacement	5 000 000
SHF	Humanitarian Pooled Funds	35 000 000
ICRC	Protection, WASH and health	15 000 000
NRC	Programme-based (Displacement, WASH cash transfer)	11 000 000
AAH	Programme-based (Food security, Nutrition, health, WASH)	8 000 000
NRC Kenya	ICLA, Nutrition, WASH, health	5 000 000
UNHCR Kenya	Multi-sector: Protection, refugees (Dadaab/Kakuma)	5 000 000
Swedish Church/LWF	Refugees in Dadaab, Kenya	3 000 000
	TOTAL:	135 000 000

3.4. Synergies and Nexus

The 2019 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) has recently finalized the ninth Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP-9) 2020-2024, which is intended to provide the country with a clear path that will lead to significant improvement of the economy and poverty reduction within the next five years, together with the four roadmaps that will complement the NDP. 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.

During 2019, Sida has continued to seek opportunities to better link its long-term development interventions with the humanitarian assistance specifically through the integration of risk, vulnerability and resilience. Sweden's Development Cooperation Strategy for Somalia 2018-2022 is taking resilience, vulnerability, risk and the linkages between development and humanitarian efforts as a starting point and prioritizing interventions that further the resilience and nexus agenda for Sweden. The four results areas of the Sweden's strategy for Somalia 2018-2022 include:

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

Through results area 3, Sweden is in the process of finalizing a new joint resilience project with WFP and FAO to strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers in geographical areas categorized as being in IPC 2 level. This support will be addressing some of the key underlying causes of vulnerability and will be supported through both the Sweden's Strategy for Somalia 2018-2022 the Regional Cooperation in Africa Strategy 2018-2021, specifically through the Horn of Africa resilience initiative.

A new phase of the Somalia Resilience Programme (SomRep), a consortium of NGOs, was launched earlier this year. In 2019, the SomRep Crisis Modifier tool was tested after the launch of the Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) due to poor 2018 Deyr season (October-December) harvest, unusually hot, dry conditions during the 2019 Jilaal season (January-March) and the prolonged delay in the 2019 Gu' rains (April-June). Thus far, the lessons learnt from this modality/tool are still being assessed.

Furthermore, Sida is in its final stages of entering into a partnership with the European Commission to support the shock responsive safety nets programme (EU ILED Social Safety Nets Component) in 2019 and beyond. 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.

In 2020, a durable solutions programme with focus on the IDPs and a disaster management project will be added to the overall portfolio of interventions that will contribute to enhancing the synergies between Sweden's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

In results area 4, Sida continues to see Save the Children and UNFPA as crucial health partners in Somalia that both contribute to strengthening the efforts to better link the two funding streams of humanitarian and development assistance.

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