





2015 at a Glance

It is the endeavor of the NGO Consortium to strive for great achievements and ensure that we serve our constituents to their benefit and satisfaction. In light of this, the NGO Consortium milestones for the year 2015 are as hereunder.

- » Membership to the Consortium in 2015 was 81 national and international NGOs operating across Somalia/Somaliland.
- » 38% of the members endorsed various advocacy and communication products that targeted Governments and national authorities, key international actors, media, donors, the UN, on increasing awareness on Somalia/Somaliland humanitarian crisis.
- » Over 230 meetings were held and attended in Nairobi, Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa, bringing together members and key external actors to interact, dialogue and share information on various topics.
- » Over 35 agencies posted their project information onto the NGO Consortium 3W matrix clearly depicting their field presence and their sectors of work.
- » Advocacy remained an important element of the Consortium that united members to voice strong positions on critical issues. 4 advocacy position papers were produced and signed by the members. The NGO Consortium also successfully influenced the UNSOM and AMISOM Mandate.

- » The Consortium transitioned to a stronger presence in Mogadishu. This was done by re-establishing monthly coordination meetings in August 2015 and more frequent travels by the Director. Additionally, this paved way for more member, Government and stakeholder engagements.
- » A first ever NGO Roundtable was organized with the Federal Government of Somalia to discuss NGO legislation and bureaucratic impediments.
- » The Consortium continued to maintain contacts with key actors within national authorities, the donor community, the UN and larger international and regional actors through regular interaction and representation at high levels, thereby facilitating a conducive working environment for its membership.
- » Members were represented at 4 high level global summits in which the Consortium raised key operational issues.
- » Ad hoc meetings were conducted in all locations, to maintain members' harmony and deliver timely responses to various emerging issues.
- » 4 trainings were facilitated by the Consortium thereby enabling a platform for capacity building as well as best practice sharing.
- » Progress was made to strengthen NGO coordination in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu. Efforts to sustain and strengthen field coordination between Nairobi and the field will require continuous commitment and support from members.

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Child Friendly Space for IDPs and Yemenis Returnees and Refugees in Bossaso October 2015

List of Abbreviations

AMISOM	-	African Union Missions in Somalia	PDRC	-	Puntland Development Research Center
BRCiS	-	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia	RC/HC/DSRSG	-	Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
CECs	-	Community Education Committees	SDC	-	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
CHF	-	Common Humanitarian Fund	SHF	-	Somalia Humanitarian Fund formerly Common Humanitarian Fund
DFID	-	Department for International Development	SHGs	-	Self Help Groups
EPHS	-	Essential Package Health Services	SNATCs	-	Special Needs Assessment and Training Centers
EPI	-	Expanded Program for Immunization	SNE	-	Special Needs Education
EU	-	European Union	SPUs	-	Special Police Units
FGS	-	Federal Government of Somalia	SWALIM	-	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
FSNAU	-	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	TB	-	Tuberculosis
GAM	-	Global Acute Malnutrition	TSFP	-	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs
GYSD	-	Global Youth Service Day	UN	-	United Nations
HCT	-	Humanitarian Country Team	UN OCHA	-	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
HEIST	-	Hostile Environment Individual Safety Training	UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
ICVA	-	International Council for Voluntary Agencies	UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Person	UNICEF	-	United Nations Children’s Fund
IGAD	-	InterGovernmental Authority on Development	UNMS	-	United Nations Member States
INSO Somalia	-	International NGO Safety Organization Somalia	UNSC	-	United Nations Security Council
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration	UNSOM	-	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
ISWA	-	Interim South West Administration	YSA	-	Youth Service America
MAVU	-	Mobile Audio-Visual Unit			
MoFED	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development			
MTOs	-	Money Transfer Operators			
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization			
NEC	-	National Electoral Commission			
NSP	-	NGO Safety Program			
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance			
OTP	-	Outpatient Therapeutic Center			

Consortium Member Logos

We hereby want to thank our members for working with us through the year 2015. Their dedication to seeing to it that their resources are availed for our mission is highly appreciated.



Message from the Director

I am delighted to present to you the 2015 annual report of the Somalia NGO Consortium. This year's report gives an overview of the achievements of the organization, a summary of key collective achievements and some member features.

We have seen many changes take place in 2015 in Somalia and the impact of Regional State formation on the work of NGOs being increasingly felt. By strengthening our presence in Somalia, we have been able to build stronger relationships with key stakeholders.

We are extremely proud of the fact that the Somalia NGO Consortium remains the primary coordination body for NGOs working in Somalia. It is also the first of its kind, having been established in 1999, and inspired many other NGO coordination bodies around the world, particularly in conflict affected settings. This was the main reason I decided to join the Somalia NGO Consortium as its Director in June 2015.

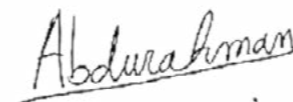
The past year has not been without its challenges. Humanitarian actors in Somalia are still trying to resurface from the impact of the famine in 2011. Insecurity and limited access, particularly in the south, made effective project management for NGOs a challenge. 86 incidents of bureaucratic impediments were reported in 2015 alone by the UN OCHA. Local NGOs continue to feel that tightened risk management approaches at all levels had left them marginalized.

We played a key role in coordinating NGO efforts to tackle some of these challenges. We transitioned to a stronger presence in Mogadishu and increased our travel frequency to different regions of Somalia and Somaliland which allowed for more member, Government and stakeholder engagement.

We are also grateful for the incredible amount of support we continue to receive from our members and the wider NGO community that we serve and without whom: our work would have not been possible. We are well aware of the mandate and responsibility given to us by the membership and assure them that we will continue to work hard to fulfill our mandate of representation, coordination, advocacy and information sharing in a manner worthy of an able Consortium.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the financial support received from DFID, OFDA, CHF (now SHF), SDC and our members which has allowed us to continue providing key services to NGOs working in Somalia.

The team and I look forward to continue working with our members and stakeholders to ensure that together we can grow and expand this Consortium and continue to engage our members through coordination and advocacy.



Abdurahman Sharif,
Director - Somalia NGO Consortium

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Message from the Chair of Steering Committee

The year 2015 was marked with several milestones for the NGO Consortium including implementing a new strategy, taking forward recommendations from the 2014 external evaluation and leadership under a new director. These changes ushered in new ways of working for the Consortium – working hand in hand with all stakeholders, staying relevant by being proactive in responding to the needs of our members and partners, and being field facing in both action and practice.

I was honored to serve as the Chair of the Steering Committee during this exciting period. I had the opportunity to work with colleagues on both the Steering Committee and the Consortium Secretariat whom are dedicated to advancing and supporting our members and their programs in Somalia.

The Steering Committee acts as a traditional NGO board for both the Somalia NGO Consortium and INSO Somalia (formerly known as NSP) and guides and oversees the work of the directors of both these bodies. The Committee members are elected and represent the views of the wider NGO community and ensures that the directors fulfill their roles of serving the membership and our stakeholders. It's with this mandate that the Steering Committee serves, however without the continued support of our membership we cannot fulfill our role.

We thank our members who have continually bestowed confidence in the work of the Consortium Secretariat and the Steering Committee, and have contributed to the work we are all doing in Somalia.

With best wishes,

Jennifer Jalovec
Steering Committee Chair
July – December 2015



About the Somalia NGO Consortium

The Somalia NGO Consortium was first established in 1999 and has since grown to become an effective network actively supporting its members to promote dialogue, collaboration, information exchange and advocacy on issues of key concern affecting Somali people. The NGO Consortium maintains its presence through its offices in Hargeisa, Garowe, Mogadishu and Nairobi. In all of these locations, the Consortium holds frequent consultations to support the NGO community and provides specific and targeted information and services.

Vision

An environment conducive for all stakeholders to improve the lives of Somali people.

Mission

The Somalia NGO Consortium is a membership organization of national and international NGOs that work together for an enabling environment for the efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian and development assistance for all Somali people.

Core Values

Humanitarian Principles and Do No Harm

We are guided by humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. We are committed to ethical and responsible actions and activities in the service of communities and people.

Enabling Environment

We believe in an enabling environment as common ground for local and international NGOs to operate.

Identity and Collective Action

We will build and nurture the identity and power of collective action of NGOs to achieve common goals. In all our actions we strive to develop people's capacity and confidence to increase the strength of individuals and communities.

Improvement and Quality Services

We are committed to continued improvement and delivery of high quality services to our members.

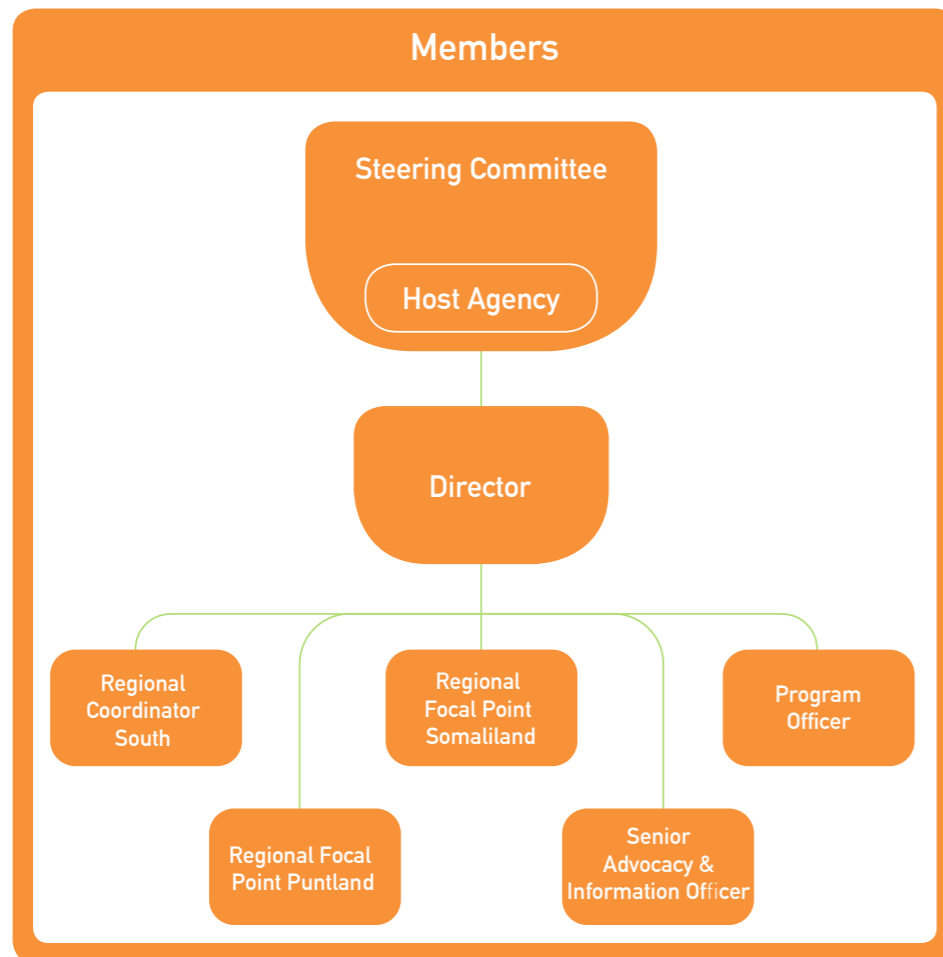
Transparency and Accountability

Through our policies, structures and procedures, and in all our actions, we ensure we are transparent and accountable, answering to our partners, membership and stakeholders.

Our Structure

The Somalia NGO Consortium is hosted by CARE, DRC and NRC. They provide the legal framework and administrative support to the Consortium's personnel. The Consortium is represented by a Director who sits in Nairobi with frequent travels to the regions. There are three regional representatives based in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu. In Nairobi, the secretariat* is composed of a Program Officer and a Senior Advocacy & Information Officer, as well as support

staff shared with INSO Somalia (formerly known as NSP). The Consortium is overseen by a Steering Committee¹ elected annually by members. At regional level, regional Advisory Boards provide support to the regional representatives and are elected from the membership on an annual basis. The hosting agencies have a permanent seat on the Board.



* Administrative support is provided by staff from CARE, DRC, NRC & INSO Somalia (formerly known as NSP)

¹ Steering Committee 2015:
 • WV, Oxfam, Adeso, IMC
 • Host Agencies - CARE, NRC and DRC

Advocacy: Bringing Somalia to the Forefront

Advocacy continues to be a key element of the NGO Consortium. The avenue by which the Consortium engages with and for its members is dependent on the target groups and the issues at hand. The NGO Consortium provides a platform to allow NGOs to have a united stance and strong positions on critical issues affecting their operational space and most importantly, their beneficiaries. It continuously engages its membership in developing position papers, statements, policy briefs, press releases, key messages among other communiqués that are targeted to influence policy change in Somalia.

Influencing UNSOM & AMISOM Mandate

In March 2015, a trip to New York was undertaken by the then Acting Director, Jennifer Jalovec, Safeworld's Regional Policy and Advocacy Advisor, Kathryn Achilles and Oxfam's Policy and Campaigns Manager, Ed Pomfret. The objective of the trip was to ensure Somalia remained on the global agenda. This was achieved by lobbying and conducting meetings with UNSC, UNMS and decision makers in Washington DC. Additionally the team met with UNSC members to influence language on the UNSOM and AMISOM mandate renewal that took place in June. The Somalia NGO Consortium successfully influenced the mandate.

Forced Evictions

A major thematic advocacy issue tackled by members was forced evictions. This continues to be a predominant urban-area-complex issue involving a wide range of stakeholders. Forced evictions violate rights and have adverse humanitarian implications. In 2015, there were rampant cases of forced evictions from informal

settlements and IDP camps. In the period of January – June 2015, one hundred thousand forced evictions were reported in Mogadishu alone. The NGO Consortium in conjunction with Protection Cluster developed a Joint Protection Call to the Humanitarian Coordinator who further initiated high-level advocacy, in addition to detailing recommendations on the prevention of forced evictions.

Advocacy Initiatives

- » Press release on Somali Lifeline Under Threat: Aid agencies express concern at closure of Money Remittance Providers in Kenya
- » Joint Protection Call to the Humanitarian Coordinator
- » Press release related to the drought in Somaliland
- » Press release on possible devastating effects of El Nino rains on communities in Southern and Central Somalia
- » Statement for the Brussels Ministerial Pledging Conference on Somali Refugees



©BRCiS Consortium - NRC - Marco Gualazzini / Contrasto
 Primary school morning assembly in Bossaso

Representation: Influencing Decisions for Members

With a wide membership that cuts across international and local NGOs the Consortium is placed in a platform of a wide range of stakeholders. The NGO Consortium represents NGOs working in Somalia with UN agencies, Donors and other NGO bodies such as Interaction in the USA and the ICVA in Geneva. These bodies invite the NGO Consortium to sit on different platforms and forums where NGO perspectives and viewpoints are well articulated.

Refugee Rights and Migration - A Voice for the Displaced

In the Month of October 2015, the Consortium through a member organisation, had the pleasure of attending the Ministerial Pledging Conference on “Somali Refugees: Conditions for Voluntary Return” in Brussels. The conference was hosted by the EU and UNHCR. The aim of the conference was to mobilize international support for Somali refugees and displaced people as well as prompt financial pledges to the cause.

During the launch, a high-level dialogue on migration at ministerial level was held between the EU and member states. The Consortium developed key messaging that encouraged key stakeholders among them Civil Society, donors, Governments and development partners to ensure a humane and dignified reintegration process of refugees in Somalia.

Somalia remains insecure. Insecurity is likely to be the greatest hindrance to intentional and voluntary return of the refugees. Poor infrastructure and poor living conditions owing to the fragile state of development leads to limited livelihood opportunities for both host communities and returnees. The constraints of limited or no land for resettling returnees and the subsequent increase of IDPs leads to competition of land resources. Limited funding and/or withdrawal of funding in some thematic areas such as education and health by donors and development partners remains a huge challenge to humanitarian, peace building and development actors in Somalia. Moreover, stringent conditions imposed on NGOs working in Somalia makes their existence and implementation of projects very difficult.

Against the backdrop of detailed concerns given by NGOs, the appeals given from the Consortium and its members were that Governments and Member States ensure security is reinforced and strengthened in Somalia to promote and ensure more access of refugees and humanitarian actors. Donors and Development Partners were urged to channel and aid the repatriation programme informed by the need to ensure that the basic needs and rights of the returnees are upheld while supporting studies and reviews on new, emerging migration patterns in the Horn of Africa including the complex dynamics that includes refugees from Yemen to Somalia. The Civil Society on the other hand was implored to create avenues for working with Governments and authorities in Somalia, on durable and lasting sustainable solutions.

Remittances - A Lifeline for Financial Sustainability

Remittances are global industries that annually generate USD 500 billion in economic income. This is expected to reach USD 500 billion in 2016. Africa receives only about USD 40 billion a year. The IGAD region receives the biggest share of Africa’s remittances. In 2014, Somalia received approximately USD 1.5 billion, Kenya - USD 1.4 billion, Uganda - USD 1 billion and Ethiopia - USD 9.8 billion².

In July 2015, the NGO Consortium together with Oxfam were invited to a ministerial roundtable meeting in Addis Ababa on “Remittances as a Tool for Financing Development and Meeting Food Security” organised by IGAD and the MoFED of Ethiopia, with support from the UNDP.

From the meeting, several objectives were tabled with the aim of ensuring that linkages between remittances, financing of development, and household food security in IGAD Member States were reviewed. The aim being to formulate

appropriate policies that enhance remittance contribution to local, national and regional economies while protecting the remittance flows. The other objective was to assess the impact of challenges that MTOs or remittance companies especially after legislation in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia made it increasingly difficult for people to transfer money to receiving countries.

Highlights of the meeting were:

- » A call to all IGAD Member States to coordinate and support efforts aimed at the prevention of illegal money flows
- » The increase of transparency throughout all three steps of the remittances system
- » Compliance with international regulation, appeals to the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and other concerned Governments, to assist Somali and regional MTOs to maintain the necessary bank accounts
- » Possibilities and policies to enhance the development impact of remittances
- » The role of diaspora as potential powerful agents of development in home countries and the region
- » The role of remittances in household food security
- » Mechanism for creating safe, transparent, and legal flows of remittances while addressing national and international concerns and setting the foundation for robust regulations and reliable systems in the financial industry across the IGAD region

Various Representation Forums in 2015

- » Humanitarian Country Team
- » CHF (now SHF) Advisory Board
- » SWALIM Project Steering Committee
- » High Level Health Sector Consultation Meeting, Nairobi, June 2015
- » IGAD High Level Ministerial Roundtable Discussion on Remittances as a Tool for Financing Development and Meeting Food Security, Addis Ababa, July 2015
- » Humanitarian Congress Berlin, October 2015
- » World Humanitarian Summit Global Consultation, Geneva, October 2015
- » OCHA Global Humanitarian Policy Forum, New York, December 2015

² The Importance of remittances in the IGAD region, <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/10/IGAD-Remittance-Presentation.pdf>



Coordination: Platform for Engagement

The NGO Consortium strives to ensure its involvement in as many coordination mechanisms that will position NGO membership in platforms of influence and decision making. The Consortium continues to provide a platform for feedback and engagement with different stakeholders. This is achieved by ensuring that monthly meetings are held in Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi; deliberations of these meetings include discussions on issues that NGOs face during implementation, updates on matters relating to delivery of services, necessary feedback required from the Consortium to its membership as well as information sharing through bringing technical resource and experts of different themes to update members.

Working groups are technical sub-committees comprising of members working in different sectors. Participants in the working groups play an active role in information sharing, reviewing of thematic communiqués developed and most importantly, sharing of best practices. The Consortium currently hosts the Advocacy and Resilience working groups. The Resilience working group is consequently replicated in Hargeisa where members hold periodic meetings. The ideal is to establish thematic working groups in all regions where the Consortium has presence.

Coordination Meetings in 2015

Working Groups

- » Advocacy
- » Resilience

Regular Meetings

- » Somalia NGO Consortium Steering Committee
- » Monthly Consortium Coordination Meetings (Nairobi, Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu)
- » Regional Advisory Board Meetings (Mogadishu, Garowe & Hargeisa)
- » RC/HC/DSRSG Meetings with NGOs
- » OCHA NGO Meetings
- » Humanitarian Communications Group
- » Yemen Task Force Meetings

Ad Hoc/Thematic Coordination Meetings

- » Member State Briefings
- » Somaliland and Puntland Registration and Taxation
- » Meeting with Donors
- » SPU Meetings

Information Sharing: Visibility to Influence

The NGO Consortium provides a forum for information sharing while at the same time actively supporting members to promote dialogue, collaboration, learning experiences and information exchange on political, humanitarian, developmental, and security concerns. The NGO Consortium develops Annual Advocacy Key Rolling Messages that can be adopted by its members and used as a reference tool for advocacy on priority focal areas of engaging key stakeholders (donors, Government officials, and NGOs).

The NGO Consortium also collates information on its Skills Development Hub, whereby members are kept informed on upcoming skills development opportunities. In collaboration with different partners, the NGO Consortium also facilitated 4 training workshops.

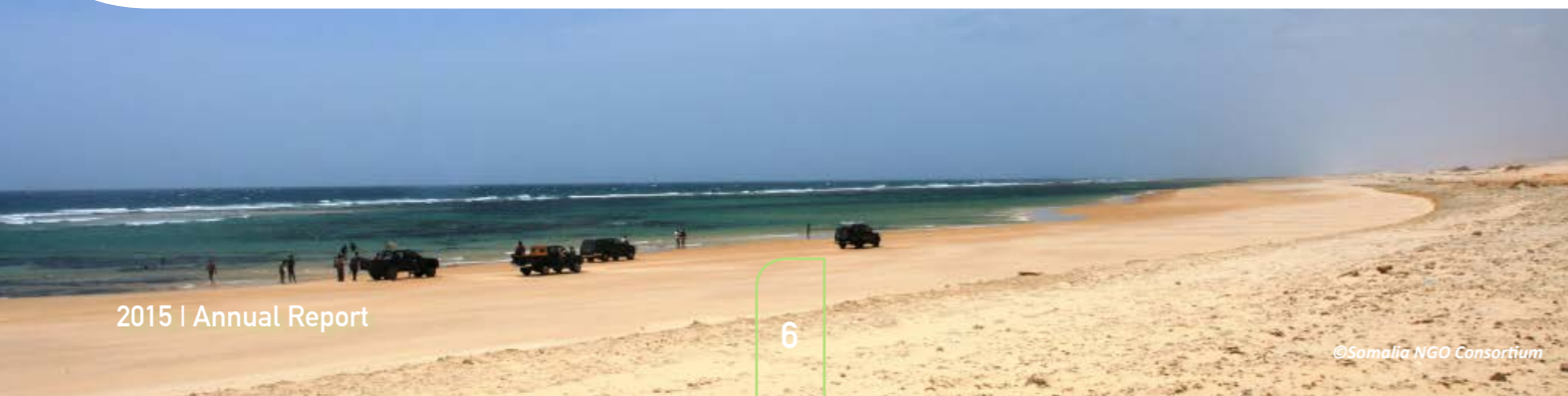
In the year 2015, over 35 agencies posted their project information onto the NGO Consortium 3W matrix clearly depicting their field presence and their sectors of work.

Information products such as position papers, policies briefs, statements, press briefings and other communiqués continued to substantiate a united stance on various thematic issues. Regular bulletins developed weekly kept members informed on diverse thematic issues. The Somalia NGO Consortium through its membership ensures that it remains relevant in service to the people of Somalia by documenting a range issues that need to be addressed.

A feedback mechanism has been provided for members to continually respond and engage with the Consortium secretariat.

Information Products & Workshops

- » Annual Advocacy Key Rolling Messages
- » Bureaucratic Impediment Database
- » Civil Military Coordination Workshop
- » Introduction to Working in Somalia Course
- » Meeting Minutes and Briefing Notes
- » NGO Consortium Brochures
- » Regular E-Bulletins
- » Risk Management & Accountability Workshop
- » Somalia Actors and Agencies Directory
- » UN Risk Management Workshop





Regional Offices

Mogadishu and South

Acting Regional Representative: Abdurahman Sharif

Significant changes in Somalia saw an increased presence of senior level presence of aid agencies in Mogadishu. The NGO Consortium re-established its presence in August 2015 after a 2 year long absence with the Director acting as a regional representative pending the recruitment of a full time representative. This allowed the Consortium to increase its visibility among the NGO community and lobby for its members before the Federal Government of Somalia. Its main interlocutors included UN Agencies, the Prime Minister's office, Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance and the Aid Coordination Unit.

The NGO Consortium carried out 7 coordination meetings in the year, and several ad hoc meetings including a first ever NGO roundtable with the Federal Government of Somalia. A new Advisory Board³ was established in Mogadishu to support lobbying and advocacy efforts with the authorities on behalf of the

membership. NIS Foundation was elected as chair of the Advisory Board in Mogadishu with a local NGO GREDO deputizing.

Through the NGO Consortium's persistent lobbying, the Prime Ministers' office issued a letter to all line ministries instructing them that there was no legal basis to impose new requirements on NGOs until the Government approved all the necessary laws via an NGO Policy/NGO Act.

Members in Mogadishu and South **50**

3 Mogadishu Advisory Board Members included: ACF, CARE, DRC, NRC, INSO Somalia, GREDO, IRW, MC, NAPAD, NIS Foundation, SCI

Somaliland (Hargeisa)

Regional Representative: Halimo Elmi Weheliye

The Somalia NGO Consortium, Somaliland continued providing its strategic leadership to the membership to address a host of issues affecting NGO operations in Somaliland. It provided a useful platform for constructive information sharing between members and allowed for positive engagement with a range of key actors in Somaliland.

The membership in Somaliland prides itself with a strong Advisory Board that has played a critical role to support the regional representative to lobby and advocate with the Government on behalf of the membership. In 2015, AAIS was elected as Chair of the Advisory Board in Hargeisa⁴. The NGO Consortium continues to envision expanding its reach to NGOs in vast regions of Somaliland. To further support the regional representative and ensure NGO coordination, an Advisory Board in Burao⁵ was developed.

The NGO Consortium office cultivated and maintained productive relationships with Somaliland stakeholders including the UN, Civil Society, donors and local authorities. The office remained the key contact

between these actors and members through significant regional development updates. The NGO Consortium in Somaliland also shared regional highlights with the Nairobi office through monthly meeting briefings via teleconference for further lobbying with regional head offices and key stakeholders on ongoing issues of common interest.

The Somaliland regional office conducted 14 coordination meetings on various themes including working group meetings and 11 monthly meetings throughout the year.

Members in Somaliland **56**

4 Hargeisa Advisory Board Members included: SCI, NAGAAD, AAIS, CARE, INSO Somalia, PSR-Finland, Oxfam

5 Burao Advisory Board Members included: NRC, CARE, ADO, WVS, COOPI



©MusawiaAbdallah

Hore Haady Village, Darasalam district, Hargeisa Region

Puntland (Garowe)

Regional Representative: Abdirashiid Hirsi Omar

A full time regional representative was recruited in late 2014 replacing the voluntary structure that was in place until then. This recruitment helped strengthen the voice of Puntland based members and united members in addressing key concerns in their operating environment.

In 2015, a new Advisory Board⁶ was established in Puntland to support the regional representative to lobby and advocate with the authorities on behalf of the membership. IRC was elected as the Chair of the Advisory Board.

The NGO Consortium office in Puntland maintained productive relationships with key stakeholders and quickly gained recognition as the main NGO coordination body recognized by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Puntland. The NGO Consortium provided feedback on directives

related to the Puntland NGO Act and the Puntland Tender Board. This constructive engagement also allowed members to get important information on Government directives that paved way for discussions within the membership to address some of them.

The Puntland regional office conducted 13 coordination meetings on various themes and 10 monthly meetings throughout the year.

Members in Puntland
44

⁶ Puntland Advisory Board Members included: WVS, ACF, CARE, DRC, INSO Somalia, IRC, NRC, KAD



Coordinated Response in the Field



How Solar Street Lighting is Transforming the Lives of Barawe City Residents



"Without light, we could not do anything at night. When there is power cut, the whole city sleeps but now with solar lighting women can move freely and we can also socialize at night. Kids also play football at night on the corner of streets too. The lighting helps me keep my business open" a villager said

©NIS Foundation

Barawe residents socializing at night.

Old concrete houses dot the landscape of Barawe city, an old historical sea port town in the southwestern Shebelle region of Somalia. For many years for the residents of Barawe, when the sun goes down, life comes to a screeching halt and people lock themselves in their homes with fear of unimpeded violence. In June 2015, NIS foundation led a feasibility mission to the Barawe district initiating an extensive community consultation to identify initiatives to support building the resilience of local communities ravaged by conflicts over the years. A huge need for energy supply and electrification was one of the major problems identified affecting people's movement and socio-economic services at night. NIS started installation of solar lighting to again boost the social and economic life of the city. The city has being illuminated with the solar lights which have allowed people to feel safe, shop longer and liberate themselves from fears and from the danger of kerosene lightings.

Solar lighting in Somalia contributes to enhancing social protection, the safety of women and children and also fosters community resilience. Outdoor lighting in Barawe city has contributed not only to enhanced security but

commercial prosperity by extending market hours and increased productivity of working days.

Electricity is a rare luxury in many parts of Somalia. It's a glimpse into the future of how access to renewable energy and affordable electricity powered through solar, could turn the entire narrative around people's life. Since 2012 NIS has provided street solar lighting solutions to facilitate movements in the villages by installing 1,746 solar powered lighting in major Cities of the country.

NIS Foundation is engaged in providing public support; moving from fragility to institutional resilience by empowering local citizens and supporting infrastructural development including rehabilitation of public premises with electricity facilities, rehabilitation of shallow wells by providing elevated water tanks mounted with solar power generators and enhancing quality of life by supporting vocational centers, health facilities and schools.



Give the Earth a Chance



Villagers planting tree in Bulla Elay

©SOYVGA

The environmental destruction from the charcoal industry that has flourished in Somalia since the state collapse is leading to deforestation and environmental degradation. For many business men, the industry is profitable with huge increase in demand for both domestic consumption and international export but ultimately, this is unsustainable and harmful to Somalia's long-term environmental situation.

To combat climate change and its impacts, SOYVGA in conjunction with GYSD Community Partner under YSA, jointly carried out a tree planting exercise for Bulla Elay inhabitants in Waberi district in Mogadishu. The theme of the event was to "Stop Charcoal Export in Somalia & Give Earth a Chance." The community gathered to promote the Sustainable Development Goal 15 - Life on Land - of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting land degradation and loss of biodiversity.

Cutting trees became a source of income for the poor charcoal burners. The charcoal trade in Somalia has had a negative impact on the acacia forests. The processing of wood into charcoal is extensive and pollutes the air, albeit in a very local fashion. While the impact on the global environment and global warming is negligible at best, the

ramifications of the charcoal trade on the local environment and the livelihoods of Somalis are drastic.

Pastoralists and agriculturalists rely on the acacia forests to play their part in maintaining the delicate balance that makes life in arid Somalia possible. Agriculturalists grow staple crops but as erosion increases their lands are becoming fallow. With forests destroyed, these groups must move to other areas in order to survive, or engage in the charcoal trade themselves, which only deepens the cycle of destruction.

There are also several causes contributing to the deforestation and charcoal export in urban cities as well. Some of these include clearing land for settlements and for construction driven by human population growth and the demand for open land and construction material.

SOYVGA is working on promoting environmental protection with tree planting exercises; 500 trees were so far planted to create community awareness on charcoal export.

Building A Comprehensive Approach to Aid delivery in Somalia For the Communities, with the Communities

BRCiS is a humanitarian Consortium that takes a holistic approach to supporting Somali communities in developing their capacity to resist and absorb minor shocks without undermining their ability to move out of poverty. Consortium members (Cesvi, Concern Worldwide, IRC, NRC and Save the Children) have worked with 99 communities across the Southern and Central regions of Somalia since November 2013 and started operations in 37 new communities in late 2015.

A Comprehensive Approach to Aid Delivery in Somalia

While State and peace building processes are on-going in Somalia, communities continue to be vulnerable to recurrent stresses and shocks as a result of climate change induced disasters, weak infrastructure and conflicts. The resilience approach applied by BRCiS allows for long term engagement with the communities, creating viable opportunities for responsively and gradually building and enhancing the coping mechanisms of the communities towards durable solutions.

For the Communities, with the Communities

In the first phase of the Programme, the 5 international and four local NGOs involved in BRCiS spent time with the communities to understand which hazard concern them most, the sources of internal conflicts, the main threats to their security, the root causes of their vulnerabilities and the capacities, resources and assets that they have available. This inclusive, participatory process, led to the development, together with the communities, of locally-adapted understanding and definitions of resilience, based on the attributes of each village or settlement. The

communities, with the NGOs support, created three-year action plans that address the issues that the villages are facing with do-able actions. By mitigating the threats, building knowledge and skills, and providing access to some basic services, the Programme generates a space for economic life to develop.

Early Response and Mitigation

Climatic disasters regularly push Somali communities into distress coping strategies (migration, selling land, cutting trees to make charcoal, marrying girls off at young ages, etc.) that can result in assets losses, conflict over land and a breakdown of social norms. To mitigate their effects, the plans developed under BRCiS include targeted mitigation measures. In the event of a more serious crisis, BRCiS has the ability to support the population through a crisis-modifier mechanism, providing emergency relief to communities for a few months and thus protecting the long-term gains of the Programme. This emergency mechanism is also used to support communities in case of conflict-related displacement, allowing them to live with dignity in the area where they have resettled. This support relieves the host community of part of its burden in supporting the displaced, and facilitates acceptance of the newly-arrived into the social fabric.

For more information, visit www.brcis.org



©BRCiS – Marco Gualazzini/Constrasto and the caption: BRCiS livelihood component uses a number of different approaches to ensure the most durable impact: saving groups schemes, farmer field schools, business-grants. Here, a fishermen training in Banadir.

Improved Learning Environment

International Aid Services is a relief and development agency that focuses on water, inclusive education and Civil Society development. In order to promote an improved teaching and learning environment as well as build the local capacity to manage school, IAS undertook the following project activities: there were 2 distributions of mobility disability equipment in Berbera and Erigavo for 200 children and the aged. Other few related materials were selected and fed into the SNATCs as a move to set up a physiotherapy center.



Wheelbarrow to Wheelchair: For ten years 17 year old Hodan from Berbera, Somaliland was pushed around in a wheelbarrow. Besides the discomfort, she was always dependent on someone to take her around. A wheelchair and a specially made toilet from IAS gave Hodan the opportunity to a dignified life.

with special needs, school management and leadership and achieved the following; 85 parents (family networks) were trained on how best to support children and young people with special education needs and other related disabilities and to enable them participate fully in the community; as well as in promotion and advocacy of child rights and education of children with diverse abilities. 35 CECs and education administrators were sensitized on

the importance of inclusive education, administrative and school management. 12 staff members of IAS's Somaliland humanitarian partner organizations (Taakulo) were trained in the promotion of special needs education and inclusive education best practices, leadership, proposal and report writing in Hargeisa. In the next step, IAS in close coordination with the local Government

authorities, collaboration of the local NGOs and other international agencies will embark on building the capacity of school management systems and parents (in the family networks) to become more effective advocates of child rights (especially those with special abilities) of their respective communities.



©IAS - Staff members of TAAKULO undergoing training in Hargeisa

6 primary schools have been built with ramps to ease accessibility into classes in addition, friendly sanitary facilities have been constructed. 150 primary school teachers have been trained on technical skills and on handling of children with diverse learning abilities (40 in each town of Berbera, Burao and Erigavo). 6 schools fitted with sanitary facilities.

70 teachers graduated with certificates in SNE (40 in Borama and 30 Burao). 2 Inclusive classes (one in Sh. Ahmed Salaan Borama and the other in Omer Toorey primary school Berbera) were provided with 20 set of desks.

Awareness and Capacity Building

Other than the formal in-service training sessions, the program also undertook to create awareness among the local NGO and community on the education of children

At the Somali Peacebuilding Frontier



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Two young men from opposing clans embrace each other with joy.

Over the past three years, Interpeace has increased its engagement in support of the peace- and state building process in Somali region. By bringing a peace building approach to the highly complex social, economic, and political context at this critical juncture in Somalia's state building process, Interpeace supports the process through the building of trustful relationships with all key stakeholders through a participatory approach, and facilitates the bridging of existing divides. In its Somaliland democratization programme, Interpeace applied a similar approach to support the Somaliland NEC. Throughout 2015, Interpeace worked very closely with NEC and partner APD, to plan and prepare for the on-going Biometric Voter Registration in order to ensure peaceful and credible future elections as well as continued progress in the democratization process.

In the South and Central Regions, Interpeace organized a youth forum in Baidoa to commemorate the Somali Youth League Day on 15-16 May 2015. The forum provided space for young people to voice their opinion on the challenges facing peace and development in the South West State, and how they

can play a more constructive role in support of peace- and state building. Participants in the forum noted that this was the first peacebuilding-oriented forum in Baidoa since the establishment of the ISWA in 2014. At the conclusion of the forum, a nine-member Youth Technical Committee was constituted, led by NEC. A female chairperson was mandated to spearhead the involvement of youth in the peaceful development of the region. With support from ISWA and international partners, the committee will lead efforts to galvanize greater youth volunteerism and commitment for the promotion of sustainable peace.

Interpeace has also utilized other tailored approaches such as films and polling to promote community participation and evidence-based programming. The MAVU project is one such approach that uses simple technology such as cameras, inflatable screens and projectors. MAVU increases awareness and catalyzes debate on key societal issues on peace, reconciliation and democracy by bringing the cinema experience to communities off the beaten track. One of MAVU's success stories of 2015 involved the resolution of a long-running conflict between two communities in the Rako district of Puntland. The MAVU project began by gradually laying the foundation for dialogue through film-based shuttle diplomacy between the communities spearheaded by Interpeace partner in Puntland, PDRC. After watching community members from both sides stressing the negative consequences of the prolonged conflict, a group of youth decided to take non-violent action together. The Government of Puntland took note of the resolve of the youth activists and began to support their quest for a peaceful rapprochement between their communities. At the end of March 2015, a peace agreement was signed.

Creating Employment Opportunities for the Youth at Risk in Baidoa

"I needed something for the second part of my life. I knew I wanted to be a link in the next generational chain that is why I defected and surrendered to the authorities in Baidoa"

- Amina



After more than two decades of civil conflict, Somalia is currently at a "turning point" in terms of positive political and security developments as well as the commitment of the international community for a sustainable resolution of the protracted crisis in the country. Despite this, Somalia remains a fragile complex political and security-working environment, which is beset by poverty, recurring famine and conflicts. The lack of opportunities to earn a decent living makes Somali youth susceptible to crime, piracy, and freelance militia groups and radical-Government groups. In response to this, READO with support from IOM launched a youth employment, reintegration and livelihood support Programme. This is especially to the youth (who are at risk or had previously engaged in militia groups and wish to quit the unlawful practice), using vocational and entrepreneurship skills training in Baidoa town.

In late 2015, after the AMISOM and the FGS forces intensified their military offensive in the region against A/S controlled areas, there was pressure on many militants to surrender to the local authorities and Amina was not an exception. She found herself in a very difficult and challenging situation and the future looked bleak. Before attending the vocational and business management skills training at the READO center, Amina only knew how to read and write and she was having difficulty in the fundamental mathematics operations and other business related skills. After 9 months of the programme, Amina graduated in April 2015 among other trainees. Amina was among the first group that benefited from the training and gained extensive knowledge and field practicals on operating small businesses including bookkeeping and keeping other

financial records. Afterwards, Amina together with her group members received a small business grant- and she begun a business which is currently thriving.

The objective of the project was to give livelihood support and ensure the youth employment and reintegration on of the most vulnerable youths who are either internally displaced or are part of the host communities in urban Baidoa district. Providing vocational skill training thus creating employment opportunities for them did this. This also involved providing small business grants to the beneficiaries (in groups/cooperatives) for their business start-ups and in kind livelihood support.

Curriculum for all the courses in the training was developed and the courses included basic mathematics, masonry, traditional weaving, Tie & Dye, business entrepreneurship, tailoring and carpentry. An intensive vocational skill training of the 206 beneficiaries from the internal displaced people in Baidoa in the above-mentioned topics followed, while 90 other were youth at risk and successfully youth re-integration. After the training, the trainees in groups/ cooperatives received their respective startup kits as per their own proposed in business plans and in kind support that they needed. The startup livelihood support comprised of equipment, tools, materials, and cash. The livelihood startup kits were only released after trainees submitted their reviewed business plans. Furthermore, the cash given to the trainees was used to establish the business premises, paying advance business premise rent, and to cover other expenses relating to starting up of the business.

In regards to sustainability, the youths were allowed to take the lead role in the implementation of the project through the bottom -up approach. In essence, the youth developed one's own business plans, which inculcated a sense of ownership and responsibility, which is essential for the sustainability of the project. In addition, provision of intensive business skills training to the youth in Baidoa and creating business employment with provision of business start-up kits will ensure the continuity of small medium enterprises in Baidoa consequently improving household income of vulnerable households.

More than a Savings Group - Increasing Resilience - Guaranteed Development

Resilience describes a set of interrelated capacities to absorb, anticipate, or adapt to shocks and stresses. These capacities are essential for long term development, but how are they built, and when are they exceeded? Recent research on Tearfund's self-help groups sheds some light on this.

More than a Savings Group

Tearfund's approach to SHGs - where women come together and save small amounts of money over time - places a consistent emphasis on the role of relationships. These relationships build trust between members and foster strong networks of SHGs which may then form cluster level associations.

The strengthened relationships mean that women are happy to start saving together. Findings show that, in turn, this act of saving builds trust through: i) repeated interactions over time; and ii) the accumulation of savings changing the ways that participants view the credibility, competence, fairness, openness, and integrity of the other women. SHGs are having the greatest impact with those displaced from their origins and social networks; empowering the previously isolated and voiceless women through increased social and financial capital within and between groups.

"When you are facing problems as an individual, it's different from when you face it as a group; it brings positivity" Woman from Burao.

Increasing Resilience

The importance of social and financial capital for individual's or household's capacities to be resilient has been known for some time, but increasing evidence also suggests the key role that relational trust has in enhancing adaptation through social learning. Women in SHGs have demonstrated that it is a safe and encouraging space to experiment or try new livelihood strategies.

Guaranteed Development?

Our evidence shows that the SHGs, whilst developing

resilience that is allowing the women to absorb and even anticipate some shocks and stresses, are yet to show significant adaptations that remove their vulnerability to others. There are also some shocks, such as ransom demands for migrating family members that pass the threshold of their capacity to absorb shocks - crippling the groups. There is, therefore, a tension between the incremental positive changes which the women can enact themselves, and the larger scale processes that are out of their control.

"I have become empowered and independent from my husband. You can't imagine the levels we are hoping to reach, big trade, high levels of education, a good improvement of life and living standards. Yes, I was blind, now I can see the light" Woman in Burao.

The Future?

In March 2015, a SHG working group in Hargeisa formed, co-chaired by Tearfund's partner, Gargaar. Now with 21 member agencies they have collectively initiated over 850 SHGs and 12 clusters (each representing 200 women). As more of these SHGs form clusters and are supported to form federations (representing 2000+ women) their voice will grow and ultimately their capacities to improve the rights and opportunities of women in Somaliland.



©Tearfund - Women in a Self Help Group

For more information and access to background research please contact: jonathan.stone@tearfund.org

Health & Nutrition Integration in Gedo

In 2010, Somalia experienced one of its worst droughts which resulted to thousands of children dying of malnutrition. In response to this, Trocaire, with support from the UNICEF; introduced nutrition programs across 5 districts in the region i.e. Dollow, Luuq, Bula Haawo, Gaarbahaarey and Burdhubo. Trocaire has been a major actor within the health sector in Gedo, Somalia since 1992. Program implementation covers health, nutrition and education. Trocaire has worked towards having a more holistic approach to health through provision of integrated health and nutrition programs. This is informed by the fact that nutrition and health are interconnected and to be more effective in achieving results both must be addressed.

Trocaire has been implementing health and nutrition services through the DFID's EPHS in the areas/districts of Dollow, Luuq and Bulla Hawa. While it is an integrated approach, EPHS has focused more on developmental approaches and therefore most of the nutrition components in EPHS are promotive and preventive such as micronutrient supplementation, deworming, growth monitoring and awareness creation. This has been very vital and acute malnutrition in Gedo has remained above the emergency threshold of 15% GAM rates since 2011. To complement the EPHS program, Trocaire has integrated lifesaving nutrition interventions through extra funds from the Irish Aid Emergency Humanitarian Fund and donations in kind from UNICEF. Through the integrated health and nutrition services, beneficiaries have access to a variety of promotive, preventive and curative services under one roof. In Somalia the nutrition services of OTP and TSFP attract many people to the health facilities and Trocaire has used this as an opportunity to inform the caregivers of available services and educate them on infant and young child care practices and EPI among other topics.

For instance, in most FSNAU reports, EPI coverage has always been reported as below the expected standard. To address this in Gedo, Trocaire has made it mandatory for all children in nutrition programs to carry their immunization cards. This helps to verify that children have indeed completed their immunization. The organization has thus seen an increase in the number of children immunized.



©Trocaire
Mothers wait to receive plumpy nuts at the nutrition center, Dollow hospital

The direct beneficiaries of the nutrition Programme are people who have become severely malnourished because of the crisis in the country and food insecurity as well. In addition to the preventive assistance that targets the key influencers in the household, and protective assistance within communities reducing the immediate effect of crisis and food insecurity, the nutrition programme targets children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women who are the primary care givers to children of that age. TB patients are also targeted for the protective element of the Programme because of the impact of the treatment on their families and livelihood and the requirement to have good meals as part of the TB treatment protocol (the medicine is too strong to be taken on an empty stomach). For this reason (integration), patients who visit Luuq and Dollow hospital have realized the importance of nutrition.

Although there are many advances in the medical field, basic healthcare services and nutrition awareness are still a privilege for many Somalis. Communities struggle with high morbidity and mortality rates for mothers, new-borns and children and widespread malnutrition. Trocaire focuses on reducing chronic, acute and micronutrient malnutrition through a range of proven interventions that increase access to and demand for nutritious food, improve nutritional diversity, and encourage appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.

Transforming Lives: The Story of Hirbo



©World Vision

"...fistula is something that can be treated; and that after the surgery they (women) have a reason to have a great future once again. Fistula does not hold us down. I am grateful to World Vision."

- Hirbo

"My name is Hirbo. I first came here at Borama fistula hospital for treatment of my condition. When I was referred here, I did not have money but World Vision paid all the expenses including food and accommodation. I went through an operation and thanks to Allah, it was successful.

After my treatment, I was sponsored to go and study community midwifery in one of the local universities. This motivated me to increase my knowledge gained from the fistula hospital. This will enable me to share more on fistula with the women and girls who come to the hospital for treatment. I encourage my sisters who are affected by fistula to come to the hospital to get treatment as the hospital has specialists and experienced doctors and the treatment is free.

I want to tell all girls that fistula is something that can be treated; and that after the surgery they have a reason to have a great future once again. Fistula does not hold us down. I am grateful to World Vision.

Since 2008, World Vision with support from World Vision Korea has been working closely with community networks, local partners and the Borama Fistula Hospital to support women and girls suffering from fistula in Somaliland. The intervention addresses the medical aspect but also the underlying societal and economic factors that promote fistula.

The fistula project has been very successful in the community because it has changed the lives of beneficiaries by reducing their pain, reducing the cause of their stigmatization, allowing them to pursue economic activities again and reintegrate with their communities. So far the fistula Programme in World Vision has supported 147 women.



INSO (International NGO Safety Organization)



maps and "Areas of Influence" maps are also available in soft and hard copy upon request.

NGOs benefitted from HEIST for field staff, security management for country directors and guards training linked to compound security assessment.

Only NGOs and UN humanitarian agencies registered in their mailing list receive services and with 155 NGOs subscribing INSO remains a paramount resource and valued asset. Our donors include, ECHO, UK Aid/DFID and SDC.

Some 2015 Key Statistics:

- » 211 NGO Staff trained representing 46 NGOs
- » 7 HEIST courses conducted in Nairobi (3), Hargeisa (2), Garowe & Burco.
- » Over 1200 individuals received INSO reports regularly.
- » In a satisfaction survey conducted in December 2015 and January 2016, 91.3% of the respondents confirmed that the services of INSO Somalia / NSP improved their organization's understanding of the security environment, and helped in the management of their staff's safety.

INSO Somalia contributes to the safety & security of NGOs operating in Somalia & Somaliland through the provision of incident analysis, security advice, training and support.

Formerly known as NSP, on 1st April 2015 INSO Somalia became an NGO in its own right as part of the INSO Global family. INSO Somalia continues to deliver the same high quality products and services that NSP did, and remains committed to the same set of principles. NGOs welcome the publication of daily, bi-weekly, quarterly & annual reports with regular advisories. Together with security briefings in Nairobi, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Burco, Cerigaavo, Laas Canood and Garowe, these services enable them to apply critical information in security management and threat mitigation in the field. In addition, an incident database is available to NGOs so they can access relevant information for their specific areas. "Access"



Financial Overview

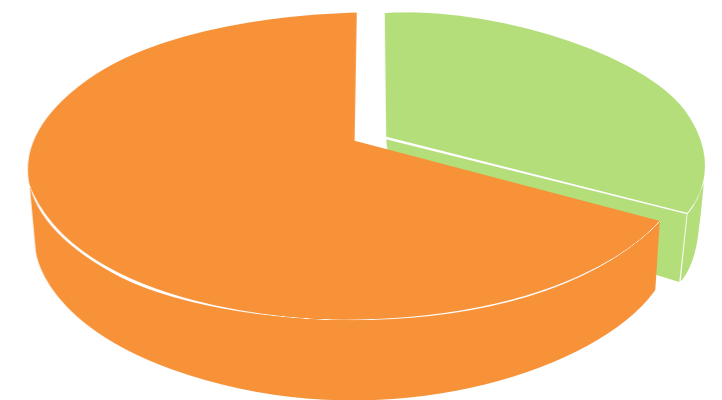
Through a multi donor approach the Consortium maintains its fund base through donor funding and Membership fees. In the year 2015, the donors who included DFID, CHF, SDC and OFDA, contributed 67% of the total income.

The Somalia NGO Consortiums' annual subscription is also another source of funding for the Consortium. The subscriptions paid vary according to an agency's annual budget. In 2015 the membership fees was 33% of the total income.

The Consortium is able to minimize costs by sharing administrative costs and premises with INSO Somalia in all the program locations: Nairobi, Hargeisa, and Garowe.

The Consortium maintains one budget for all Consortium functions and regional representations. The 2015 annual income was approximately USD 430,000.

Income 2015



67% Donors 33% Membership

List of 2015 Members

1.	AAH-I	Action Africa Help-International
2.	AAIS	Action Aid International Somaliland
3.	ACF	Action Contre la Faim
4.	ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
5.	Adeso	African Development Solution
6.	ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Somalia
7.	AET	Africa Educational Trust
8.	AFSC	American Friends Service Committee
9.	ARC	American Refugee Committee
10.	CARE	Cooperative Relief And Assistance Everywhere
11.	CARITAS	Caritas Switzerland
12.	CCM Italy	Comitato Collaborazione Medica
13.	CDI	Conflict Dynamics International
14.	CEFA	European Committee for Training and Agriculture
15.	CESVI	CESVI
16.	CI	Chemonics International
17.	CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
18.	Concern	Concern Worldwide
19.	COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
20.	CRS	Catholic Relief Services
21.	DDG	Danish Demining Group
22.	DRC	Danish Refugee Council
23.	DS	Diakonia Somalia
24.	ECO	Environmental Care Organisation
25.	FCA	Finn Church Aid
26.	GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
27.	GRC	German Red Cross
28.	GREDO	Gargaar Relief and Development Organization
29.	HISAN	Handicap Initiative Support and Network

30.	IAS	International Aid Services
31.	IMC	International Medical Corps
32.	Internews	Internews Network Somalia
33.	Interpeace	International Peacebuilding Alliance
34.	Intersos	Intersos
35.	IRC	International Rescue Committee
36.	IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
37.	ISF	International Solidarity Foundation
38.	JCC	Jubbalandese Charity Centre
39.	JCCP	Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention
40.	JF	Juba Foundation
41.	KAD	Kaalo Aid and Development
42.	LAW	Legal Action Worldwide
43.	MA	Muslim Aid
44.	MAG	Mines Advisory Group
45.	MC	Mercy Corps
46.	MdM	Médecins du Monde
47.	MEDAIR	Medair
48.	Mercy USA	Mercy USA Aid & Development
49.	NAPAD	Nomadic Assistance for Peace And Development
50.	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
51.	NDI	National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
52.	NIS Foundation	Nordic International Support Foundation
53.	NLM EA	Norwegian Lutheran Mission East Africa
54.	NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
55.	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
56.	Observer	Observer
57.	Oxfam	Oxfam Novib
58.	OXGB	Oxfam GB Somalia

59.	PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action
60.	Progressio	Progressio
61.	PSR Finland	Physicians for Social Responsibility, Finland
62.	READO	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organisation
63.	RI	Relief International
64.	RVI	Rift Valley Institute
65.	SADO	Social-life and Agriculture Development Organisation
66.	SCI	Save the Children International
67.	SFH	Solutions for Humanity
68.	SI	Solidarites International
69.	SJHR	Somali Journalist for Human Rights
70.	SOYDAVO	Somaliland Youth Development Voluntary Organisation
71.	SW	Saferworld
72.	Tearfund	Tearfund
73.	THET	Tropical Health & Education Fund
74.	TN	Terra Nuova
75.	VSF Germany	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany
76.	VSF Suisse	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse
77.	WCDO	World Concern International
78.	WHH (GAA)	Welthungerhilfe (German Argo Action)
79.	WI	Warzone Initiatives formerly ARC Solutions
80.	WRG	World Relief Germany
81.	WVS	World Vision Somalia





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