

Findings from the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Partner Questionnaire:

Inclusion of Marginalized Groups in Humanitarian Programs

Protection Cluster

March 2021

Introduction

This report focuses on inclusion of marginalized communities in humanitarian programming toward a better understanding of how partners are implementing the HCT Centrality of Protection (COP) Strategy priority:

Enhancing ways to identify and address differential forms of exclusion, including those based on societal discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age, and gender; and strengthening inclusion of and ensuring accountability by community based and other non-traditional humanitarian responders, for more effective protection to affected populations.

This is a critical issue for the humanitarian response, and it is commendable that the HCT has prioritized the issue for the COP strategy since 2018. In 2020 there were a number of initiatives to move forward on the implementation of the strategy, including increased data collection on marginalized and minority groups. This report provides an overview of responses to a questionnaire on inclusion of marginalized groups in the humanitarian response. The questionnaire was developed by the Protection Cluster and administered online in December 2020 to partners of the HRP2021. These findings are based on responses from 105 partners (Refer to Annex I for the list of participating organizations). Ensuring the centrality of protection is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors and not limited to the Protection Cluster and its partners. The request for participation in the online questionnaire was shared with partners across all clusters.

The questionnaire contributes to a better understanding of how partners are defining marginalization and what partners are doing to identify and include marginalized groups in their practices and projects. The purpose is to document steps that have been taken to address the inclusion of marginalized communities in phases of the program cycle, determining what worked, what didn't work or had unintended consequences, what could have been done better, and what would be recommended to others. The terminology "marginalized groups" was selected because of its frequency of use in the humanitarian discourse, including in the HRP. For the purposes of the online questionnaire "marginalized group" was defined for partners as follows:

Groups of individuals that experience inequality or barriers to accessing rights, opportunities, protection, and services fundamental to the fulfillment of their human rights and participation social, economic, and political life on an equal level with other members of society.

Key Findings

- Partners consider factors of age, gender, displacement, and physical disability at high rates (over 85 percent) when identifying marginalized groups, while factors relevant to the Somalia context such as ethnicity and clan affiliation are considered at significantly lower rates (34 and 27 percent respectively).

- The vast majority of partners reported that they always or frequently consider the differences of marginalized groups in the analysis, development, and implementation across the humanitarian program cycle; however, the concept of “marginalized groups” for most partners is limited to age, gender, disability and displacement and is not inclusive of other factors that contribute to marginalization in Somalia.
- Successful practices and projects for the inclusion of marginalized groups prioritize a high level of community engagement and participation, as well as broader community sensitization on the purpose of the intervention.
- Projects face a number of challenges, including influence of external actors, lack of community capacity to equally participate, lack of qualified members of marginalized communities for staff or community workers, no baseline data on minorities, and funding gaps as well as limited funding for marginalized and minority led organizations.
- Partners emphasized that exclusion is a cross-cutting issue and is not just a protection issue but needs to be addressed by all clusters.

The Protection Cluster would like to thank the cluster coordinators from other clusters who supported the questionnaire and the partners who provided their inputs.

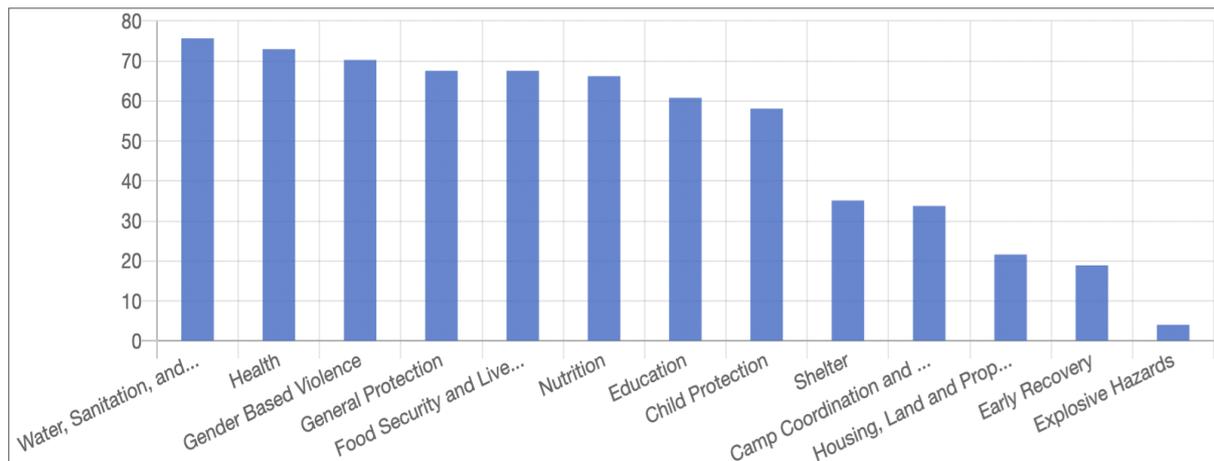
Methodology

The questionnaire was voluntary and shared by cluster coordinators with partners for the HRP 2021 to gather information from partners across clusters to better understand what is being done to identify marginalized communities and ensure inclusive programming. Partners were given 9 days to provide inputs. The voluntary nature of the questionnaire leads to self-selection bias toward the views of partners who elected to participate. The findings were complemented by a roundtable meeting in addition to a presentation of the findings and discussion session with participating organizations.

The questionnaire was a combination of closed and open-ended questions that were divided into three sections first:

1. Basic organizational information: type of organization, cluster affiliation, types of beneficiaries
2. Stock taking of current practice to identify marginalized communities and inclusion throughout the program cycle to identify any common practices, gaps, and trends.
3. Questions on lessons learned looking at specific initiatives or approaches to address inclusion to identify good practices and innovations to promote inclusion, identify significant changes and facilitating factors that improve addressing exclusion, identify barriers or challenges, and determine whether there are generalizations for practical recommendations for replication or scaling up in other contexts.

There was a total of 105 unique responses from 71 local NGOs (LNGO) and 34 INGOs. Although the request for participation in the online questionnaire was extended to UN agencies, none provided inputs. Partners predominantly target IDPs and host communities, with fewer having returnees or refugees as their target population. The below graph shows by percentage the clusters under which partners are working. Partners were allowed to identify multiple and the majority of partners indicated work under more than one cluster.



Overview of Inclusion Questionnaire Responses:

1. How are partners defining marginalized communities

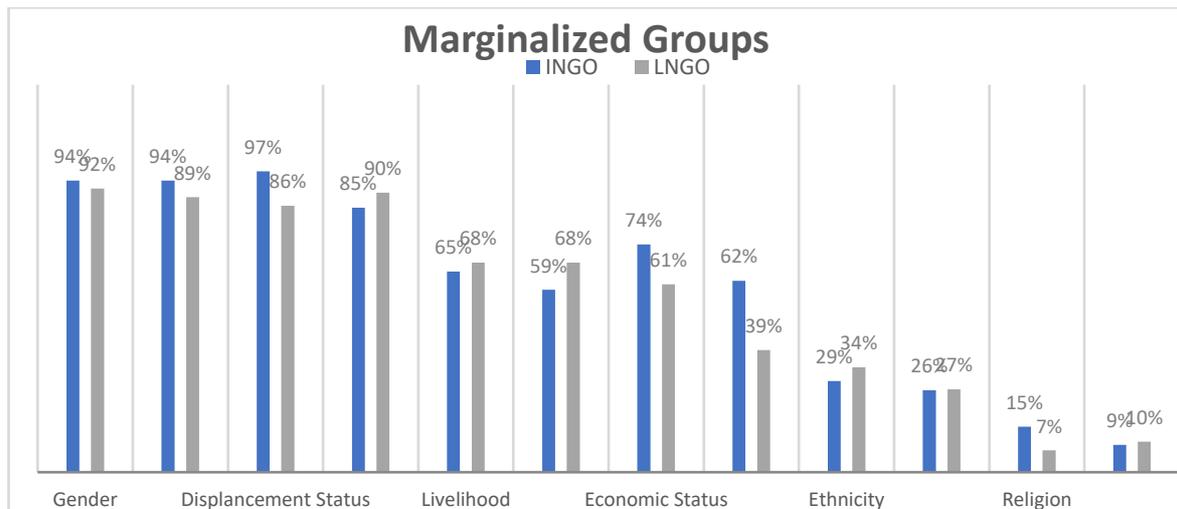
Issues of marginalization are increasingly being incorporated into humanitarian programming. As part of the HRP 2021 project sheets, partners were asked specific questions on protection risk analysis and mitigation measures. Specifically, partners were asked to score to what extent their proposed project had the following risk:

Risk that marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, women, boys, and girls, do not participate in consultations or decision-making processes for the project or are excluded from humanitarian services/assistance/activities.

However, it is not clear how partners are defining “marginalized groups.” To better understand how partners were identifying marginalized groups the questionnaire asked partners to select from a list which factors they considered when identifying marginalized groups. To inform the question partners were provided with the following definition of marginalized groups:

Groups of individuals that experience inequality or barriers to accessing rights, opportunities, protection, and services fundamental to the fulfilment of their human rights and participation social, economic, and political life on an equal level with other members of society.

The graph below shows partner responses by percentage disaggregated by LNGO and INGO. The question allowed partners to select an unlimited number of response options.



The social stratification and economic and political exclusion in Somalia results in substantial levels of marginalization of individuals and groups of individuals. Marginalization is an important consideration for analysis of the capacities and vulnerabilities of affected populations. It is clear from responses that gender, age, displacement status and physical ability or disability are frequently considered, with a high rate for gender, age and displacement status among INGO and a 5 percent higher rate of consideration for physical disability among LNGO. This represents the product of a concerted effort to increase awareness of the specific vulnerabilities attributable to age, gender, displacement, and, increasingly, disability. Partners are expected to report disaggregated beneficiary data by these variables.

The responses also show that ethnicity and clan affiliation are considered at significantly lower rates: 34 percent consideration of ethnicity and 27 percent of clan, with significant overlap of partners considering both—in total 42 partners (40 percent) consider either ethnicity or clan, of which 48 percent consider both clan and ethnicity—for a total of 19 percent considering both ethnicity and clan. INGOs responded at a

lower rate of consideration of clan and ethnicity than LNGOs. While there is some overlap between ethnicity and clan with occupational and language groups, the tool was not designed to identify to what extent partners are considering these groups as proxies from each other.

The lack of consideration by humanitarian partners of the impact of clan affiliation on marginalization has a high risk to lack sufficient conflict sensitivity and create further harm. Clannism is a root cause of the conflict in Somalia. Patterns of marginalization that differentiate and discriminate have been further entrenched through structural processes, such as the 4.5 system. While there is a lack of demographic data, an estimated 30% of the population may be considered minorities under the 4.5 system.¹ But marginalization is not based on comparative population numbers but rather at the degree to which a population is subjugated and has unequal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Recent reports indicate a significant occurrence of exclusion due to clan affiliation affecting minority and majority clans.² While these reports indicate that members of majority clan can also experience exclusion when displaced into minority-like situations, it is important to note the difference with minorities who have a historical experience of exclusion and lack of equal access at the country-wide level. Projects designed without consideration of ethnicity and clan have a chance of further entrenching divisions and discrimination.

¹ OCHA, “A study on minorities in Somalia,” August 2002: Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/study-minorities-somalia>

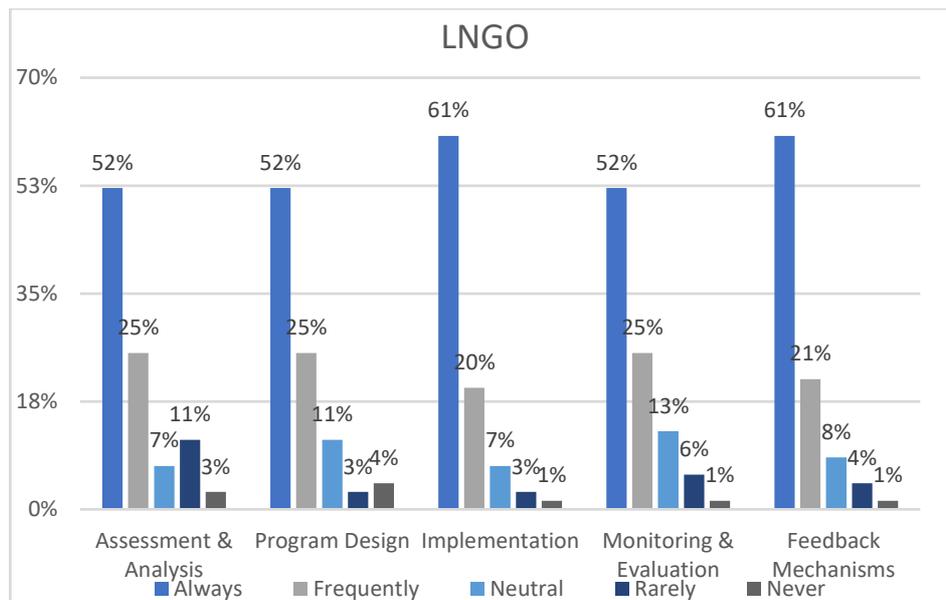
² Reports from the Beledweyne flood response in 2019 in addition to more recent data from Anticipatory Action indicate that exclusion based on clan affiliation is a significant impediment to accessing humanitarian assistance.

Further, individual members of marginalized groups face common groups-based inequalities or barriers; however, individuals may experience the impact of these differently, due to multiple, compounding, vulnerabilities as a result of age, gender, and diversity. Failure to consider the dynamic of marginalization based on ethnicity and clan does not allow for analysis of intersection vulnerability between ethnicity and clan with age, gender, displacement, disability, and other factors that impact on the capacities of individuals.

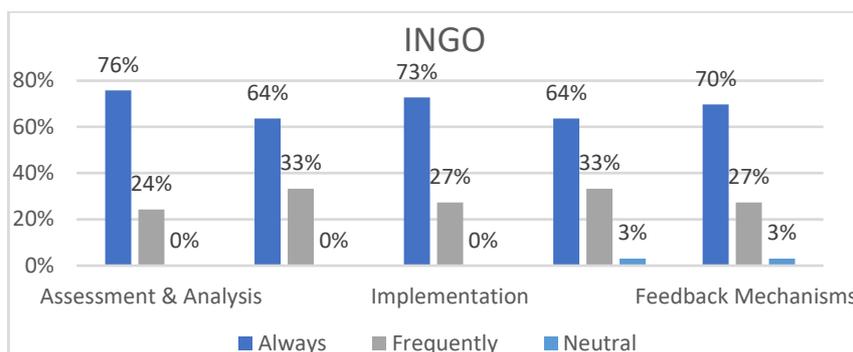
It is important to note that one respondent identified persons living with HIV/AIDS as another group facing marginalization.

2. To what extent are partners considering marginalization through the humanitarian program cycle

In order to ensure that programs are inclusive as well as that they are designed with consideration of the vulnerabilities and capacities marginalized groups who are most at risk of being left behind, it is important that these are considered throughout the program cycle. To understand the extent to which this is happening partners were asked the following question: Does your organization consider differences faced by marginalized groups in the design, analysis, development, and implementation of: Assessment and Analysis, Program Design, Project Implementation, Feedback Mechanisms, and Monitoring and Evaluation. Responses were reported with a Likert Scale to indicate the frequency of consideration. The following two charts disaggregated responses from LNGO and INGOs.



The majority of LNGO and INGO respondents indicated that they always or frequently consider the difference experienced by marginalized groups. However, a number of LNGOs indicated neutral or rare consideration for these differences. The Inclusion Charter calls for a commitment to “Ensuring that programmatic and funding decisions are based on robust vulnerability analysis.” Marginalized groups are not homogenous in need and face different levels of protection risk and occurrence of exclusion based on their specific capacities and vulnerabilities and intersection with context. Robust analysis of vulnerability of affected populations is critical for accessible, inclusive, conflict sensitive humanitarian response. Humanitarian response needs to take into account the different needs and capacities of affected populations based on their age, gender, and diversity.



The majority of partners who indicated that they had successful practices or projects to include marginalized groups highlighted the importance of going beyond the consideration of marginalized groups to include them in design and implementation. Such participatory practices that include marginalized groups in the identification of their specific needs should be the benchmark for humanitarian programming that leaves no one behind. However, Recent findings showing a significant decrease in the extent to which affected populations feel that their opinions are considered by aid providers, with only 37 percent reporting positively.³ The HRP seeks to increase the percentage of beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance involved in the planning, implementation, and/or monitoring and evaluation of the response to 45%.

3. Who are partners consulting with to get information

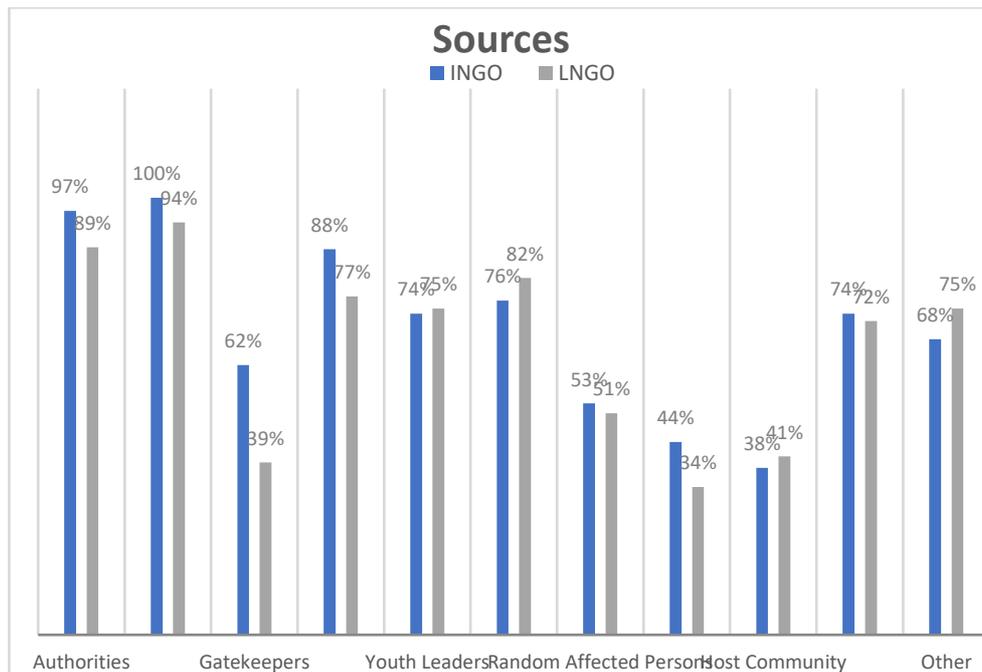
Reliable information is essential to informing programming. The questionnaire solicited feedback from partners on who they were consulting to get information about affected populations. The chart shows sources of information disaggregated by LNGO and INGO. Other sources indicated include media reports, social media, village heads, secondary data review NGO assessments, SITREPs and publications from reputable organizations, clusters, and beneficiary feedback register. The number of partners reporting on use of secondary data review reflects well on partner understanding its importance.

All partners indicated a high level of use of key informants, with the highest rates for local authorities and community leaders. INGOs indicated a significantly higher level of use of gatekeepers for information than LNGOs (with 62 percent of INGO compared to 39% of LNGOs). Overreliance on KI can be problematic as they are susceptible to personal bias. As one partner describing using independent criteria to identify beneficiaries, “The procedure has at times brought some friction between us and the local leadership (politicians) who at times want their kin or clan members to be prioritize in expense of the targeted groups.”

Cumulatively 63 percent of partners indicated that they directly consult with members of affected populations, either randomly selected (51 percent), purposefully selected (37 percent), or both (25 percent). Direct engagement with affected populations is necessary so that they participate in and inform the design and implementation of responses. The questionnaire findings indicate a need for increased support and training for partners on purposeful selection for engaging with affected populations. Purposeful selection ensures that consultations are reflective of the population and that perspectives are sought based on age, gender, and diversity of affected populations.

³ Ground Truth Solutions, “Perception survey of aid recipients in Somalia,” December 2020. Available at: https://groundtruthsolutions.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/GTS_Somalia_Survey_Dec_2020.pdf

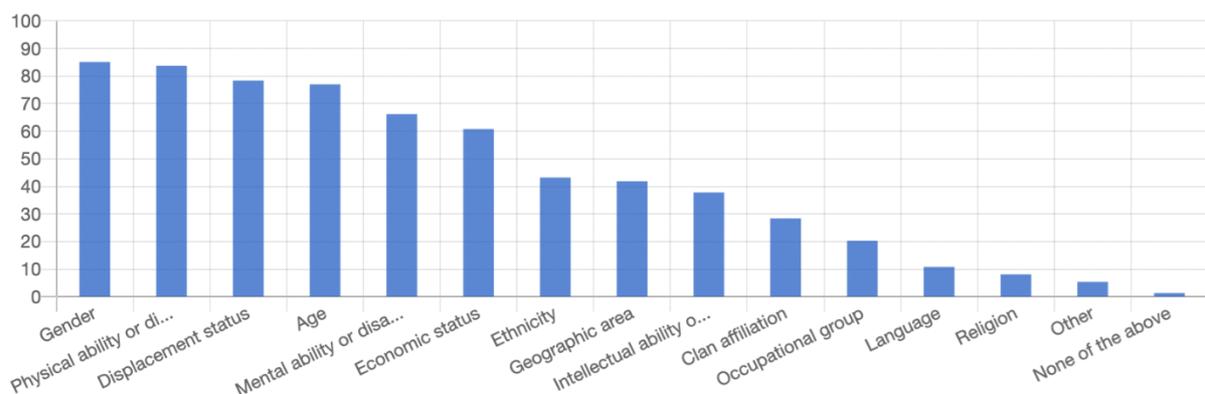
Specific question: Do you feel aid providers take your opinion into account when providing support and aid to your community?



4. Inclusion of Marginalized Groups in Practices and Projects: Lesson Learned

The following section provides a brief overview of the open-ended questions that asked partners to elaborate on the specific practices or projects to identify and/or include marginalized groups. Partners were asked to detail the practice, success factors and enablers, challenges and mitigation measures, and recommendations. Of the respondents answering these questions, 64 percent indicated their practice or project was implemented successfully, 30 percent implemented with partial success, one percent had not worked well, and one percent did not have an inclusive practice or project for marginalized groups. There was a wide range in the amount of detail provided to the open-ended questions.

For organizations reporting that they had a specific practice or project, the majority focused on age, gender, displacement status, and persons with disabilities. The following chart shows the target groups indicated by partners for inclusive practices and projects:



Partners articulated specific projects, particularly in WASH, education, health, nutrition, and livelihoods to improve inclusion; however, the following provides a summation of partner inputs focusing on practices that are cross-sectoral in their application. The following details selected partner responses thematically and draws out generalizations that may be applicable to across organizations, clusters, geographic areas,

or population groups: practices and enablers, challenges, and recommendations. To a large extent partner quotes are used to provide detail in their own words. Quotes have been anonymized.

Note: Some partners refer specifically to minorities. A round table meeting was held to better understand how “minority” was being defined. A summary of this meeting can be found below.

Practices and enablers of inclusive programming:

- Awareness of local context and dynamics that contribute to marginalization
- Consideration of geographic barriers to access services and infrastructure for minority groups
- Direct engagement with marginalized groups and community participation in the design and implementation to improve ownership
- Work with and capacitate community-based structures to improve their capacity to advocate for marginalized group
- “Engage minority leaders in project implementation and design, call minority leaders to participate in a project consultation forum to give their view and provide conducive environment where the views and opinions of the minority leaders are meaningfully respected and appreciated”
- Assessment of minority groups that has direct contact and minimizes manipulation by intermediaries such as: gatekeepers and community leaders
- Use of simple language so that population understands questions
- Language capacity among staff for minority languages
- Select staffing and community workers from minority groups—one partner noted that using members of affected minority communities allowed for service delivery to geographic areas that were inaccessible due to insecurity.
- Develop and communicate clear targeting criteria for beneficiary selection:
 - “always develop and use clear criteria for beneficiary selection... before using we sensitize the targeted group on the criteria to be used including local government authorities and other stakeholders... we provide a clear understandable justification...we don’t rely on solely on lists of affected or registered locations or beneficiaries provided by political or influential actors... at all times we conduct our independent selection and verification of beneficiaries”... in addition geographic coverage is focused on the areas and populations most in need taking into consideration pre-existing social, cultural and political dynamics or practices that may marginalize or exploit certain groups”
 - “using clear criteria for beneficiary selection ... ensured we reach the genuine vulnerable... [and] also helped us to build our reputation as an organization within the communities”
 - “the wider society also appreciates the work we do as a result because it is based on a selection criterion that is shared with them. Often, community members themselves identify needy cases and recommend them for support.”

5. Challenges and mitigation measures (to the extent identified):

Community mistrust, discrimination, stigma:

- “Community reluctance to participate due to fear as a result of marginalization”
- Inequality in access to humanitarian services, protracted gaps in services, contributes to “loss of trust between the UN and the affected, isolated clans”
- “[M]inorities cannot hold authorities accountable”

Lack of equal community participation:

- poverty and more community vulnerability with less community capacity, especially lack of education
- Women's burden of providing for the HH reduces time to participate
- "Some people particularly women are victimized as a result of their engagement in the community engagement process."
- "[T]here are is a cultural believe that women cannot be part of decision makers."

Lack of adequate capacity within minority groups for staffing:

- "An agreement with the communities that if they don't have the required qualified staff then they would have to accept staff from other areas."

Competition among community groups:

- "Ensuring that no group gets more advantage than the other by carrying out thorough checks and vetting of participants with the [help] of the local administration and elders."

Funding limitations:

- "short funding which disrupted service continuation"
- Lack of donor flexibility
- Limited funding opportunities for NGOs from minority communities
- "Exhaustive assessment and need analysis to ensure the most severely affected populations is identified... Increased cost resulted from increased and special work force and timing to achieve the intended results"
- "Funding gaps also continue to be a major challenge and a hindrance to proper implementation of project activities. There is never enough for everybody even for deserving cases."

External influence:

- "Leaders and NGO staff from influential clans like to impact negatively when and how to engage the marginalized groups in Somalia"
- "Gatekeepers always from majority clan"
- "Clans divide up aid and opportunities while minorities are left aside"
- "The [targeting criteria] has at times brought some friction between us and the local leadership (politicians) who at times want their kin or clan members to be prioritize in expense of the targeted groups, also in some scenarios it caused the delay in project implementation when we learnt that the selection procedure was marred in some clan politics and favoritism and we had to redo the selection again in order to ensure the right and genuine cases were considered, lastly because of not yielding to some of the demands of local actors, they tried in some instances to interfere with projects implementation through coercion and not giving the necessary support and goodwill."
- "beneficiaries not included in distribution lists complain or vested interests delay implementation of activities as negotiations and consensus building on selection criteria takes place."

Lack of baseline data on minorities

Lack of adequate, qualified staff from minority communities:

- “[N]o adequate qualified staff are available from minority communities due to systematic discrimination i.e. lack of access to education.”
- “Need for capacity building for local staff, lack of training and funding opportunities for minority NGOs on an equal level”

In the open-ended questions and round-table discussions partners noted that some marginalized groups are more difficult to identify than others, due to an absence of identifiable characteristics. This results in a reliance on self-identification by group members.

Similarly, another partner noted “unintended consequence of a selection criteria that targets a particular gender or section of society has the risk of being misinterpreted by the target population...While intervening to provide support for a group of girls with complications as a result of FGM where the girls received medical support and dignity kits, a mother to one of the girls asked the project officer to reserve some dignity kits for other girls she knew were yet to undergo the cut but would soon do.”

Recommendations

Community empowerment and capacity building:

- “sensitization of the marginalized groups to take more active role”
- “If we had more resources we would have supported empowerment of organization of persons with disabilities to enhance their meaningful participation in policy implementation and reviews”
- Develop minority champions

Engaging external actors:

- “[T]raining [and] capacity building for local authorities to show the minorities communities needs full protection in humanitarian programs”
- “involve all persons and geographical locations beyond gatekeepers who are normally from the majority tribes/clans”
- “Majority communities need mass community awareness in order to prevent rights [violations] of minority and marginalized communities”
- “More engagement with religious and cultural leaders in the importance of including women in decisions of issues affecting communities.”
- “training and group discussion for only minorities and local authorities that is way to achieve these issues related the minorities groups”

Community awareness and sensitization:

- “I would recommend that before interventions are provided, the community is sufficiently sensitized on the project, its intended goals and outcomes and opportunities for the community to misconstrue or misunderstand the project interventions are minimized to avoid unintended negative consequences.”
- “More sensitization which would require more time at the community mobilization stage”
- “Doing enough awareness and education on the objective of the project or program, the other one is taking the leading role in beneficiaries selection and not delegating the role fully to community leaders and committees and lastly ensuring the selection committee is dominated by the marginalized groups”
- “Community sensitization is a prerequisite for effective inclusion of the marginalized. Allocate more time for this stage. Cluster to guide more with a view to having standard sustainability measures build into projects to ensure communities embrace inclusion.

Project monitoring and establishment of feedback mechanisms:

- Flexibility in programming to adapt to community needs
- Hotlines for people from marginalized and minority groups who may not be comfortable voicing concerns “due to long term suppression”
- “Ensure project implementation include criteria for monitoring impact of projects on minorities and evidence of relevant knowledge on minority issues, include baseline data and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of projects and programs on minorities and Integrate attention to minority issues into relevant training.”

Funding and capacity building for minority led organizations, and representative and sensitized staffing:

- “formalization strategy and coordination among donors and aid agencies to employ contracting staff/NGO/companies of the marginalized groups so they take the assistance to their people”
- “minority owned and led organizations should be given recommendation or initial one prioritization to SHF eligibility partner lists for funding purposes”
- “Affirmative action in hiring staff could increase representation of minorities”
- “Build technical capacity of staff from local community to implement projects. this might however take time. also provide enough funds to pay staff working in some geographical areas higher as these are hardship areas. many donors do not consider this making it hard to sustain capacity in these areas.”
- “Train staffs on how to handle marginalized communities as they remain sensitive in dealing with them.”

Coordinated response:

- “More coordination with other partners to give confidence to the communities that if one misses out on support, the next project will reach the remaining deserving cases without political or ethnic [preference]”
- “conducting sequence assessment to researching the whole country for minorities and to reach isolated villages never seen for humanitarian aid programs”
- “A multi-sectoral approach in addressing social protection needs would have ensured some of the needs beyond protection were addressed”
- “establish new cluster for marginalized communities for given full supporting and approaches for mechanisms protection status related marginalized communities in order to ensure the delivery humanitarian aid programs”

Additional Comments from Roundtable and Discussion Sessions

The Protection Cluster held a round-table discussion with partners who indicated that they had practices or projects that targeted minorities specifically. The purpose of the discussion was to discuss initial findings from the questionnaire, how partners defining minorities, what are good methods for collecting information from minority communities, and what issues of exclusion partners have identified and mitigation measures.

Definition of minority:

There was general recognition of the complexity and fluidity of the context, as a result minority experiences occur at the national and local level. It was noted that it is important to define minority versus marginalized groups. Not all marginalized groups are minorities. Minorities should not be solely identified by their proportional population but must consider access to power and inclusion in decision making. The 4.5 system⁴ that establishes unequal political representation is an important reference point for a definition. The historic experience of exclusion and discrimination of minorities under .5, this differs from other groups who through displacement may find themselves in minority-like situations.

Collection of information:

- Data collection needs to have a high level of anonymity. A possibility would be to look at the community level instead of the individual. This could be done through engagement of minority leaders to map locations with minorities.
- It was noted that many minorities do not have easily identifiable characteristics, as a result identification is largely dependent on self-identification. This leads to both under and over reporting depending on the context. Partners noted concerns that if targeting is seen to be based on clan affiliation, then it may be susceptible to corruption. This could be mitigated by using a mix of local and independent sources.
- Partners noted that there linguistic and occupational aspects to minority groups. When information on language is collected by staff who speak minority languages, language can serve as a proxy indicator. However, partners did not recommend that questions are asked directly.
- Geography is another consideration for analysis of barriers to access and exclusion.
- Partners highlighted the importance of including minorities in the planning and design process.

Recommendations:

- Partners noted that while the behavior change needed to address exclusion will take place over longer periods, it is critical for the humanitarian community to be cognizant of social dynamics and take steps to ensure that projects do no harm and do not exacerbate existing inequalities.
- Partners suggested that to improve inclusion in staffing organizations could look at putting in place inclusion policies.
- Partners suggested that there should be a benchmark for minority inclusion—this would call for collective thinking on what would be generally acceptable.
- Partners suggested that the cluster look into establishing an Inclusion Working Group.
- Partners in the round table discussion on the inclusion of minority groups noted that for over 10 years there have been meetings on the issue, but little demonstration of a sustained commitment to addressing the problem.
- Partners highlighted that the issue of exclusion of minorities is not just a protection issue but needs to be addressed by all clusters.

⁴ The internationally recognized power-sharing arrangements for the 2000 TNG and 2004 TFG established the 4.5 system whereby political representation is allocated on the basis of clan. Under the system four clans (Hawiye, Darod, Dir, and Rahaweyn) were allocated equal representation, while groups outside of these four were collectively allocated half representation. There was no official list of minority groups nor demographic data.

Annex I: HRP Partner Respondents

Partners participating in the questionnaire were offered the option to have attribution, 8 partners wished to remain anonymous. The following are the 98 partners—list in alphabetical order—who provided responses for the questionnaire:

Action for Relief & Development	Puntland Peer Education Network
African Relief Development initiative	Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA)
Alight	Relief International
ALIGHT(Formerly known as ARC)	Rural Education and Agriculture Organization (READO)
ASAL Youth Development Association	SAMAWADA REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (Saredo)
Burhakaba Town Section Committee (BTSC)	SAYS (Somaliland Association for Youth Salvation)
CARE	SOLUTIONS FOR HUMANITY (SFH)
Catholic Relief Services	Somali Community Concern (SCC)
Centre for Peace and Democracy	Somali Community Development Organization (SOCDO)
Community Development and Humanitarian Network (CoDHNNet)	Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization
Community Empowerment and Wealthy Initiative (CEWI) org	Somali Greenpeace Association
Danish Refugee Council	Somali Vulnerable Actors (SOVA)
Degsuf Foundation	SOMALI WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS
EDRO	SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION
Elite Relief Society	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO)
Finn Church Aid	SOS Children's Villages Somalia
HARD	SOYDAVO
Harqan Relief and Development Organisation	Stichting Kaalo Nederland SKN
HAVOYOCO	STS international solidarity
HIDIG	Sustainable Livelihoods Relief Organization
HINNA	SYPD
Horn of Africa Peace Network	Taakulo Somali Community
Humanity &Inclusion	Timely Integrated Development Services TIDES
Iniskoy For Peace and Development Organisation	TROCAIRE
International Rescue Committee	United Somali Women Roots Organization
Isha Human Rights Organization(IHRO)	USKESOCBA
Juba Foundation	Wadani Relief Organization (WARO)
KAAH Relief and Development Organization	WISE SOMALIA
Lewiston Auburn Youth Network	World Vision
Livelihood Relief & Development Organization (LRDO)	WRRS
Medair	WVI
MIDNIMO Relief and Development Organization (MRDO)	
Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development	
Peace and Development Action- PDA	
PHYSICIANS ACROSS CONTINENTS-SOMALIA	
Puntland Minority Women Development Organization	