

# **DROUGHT** **RESPONSE PLAN** SOMALIA

**June - December 2019**

ISSUED 20 May 2019



## PEOPLE TARGETED

4.5M

## REQUESTED (US\$)

710.5M

## OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

235

## Situation Overview

Two years after the prolonged 2016/2017 drought destroyed livelihoods and displaced almost one million Somalis - but also triggered a massive and successful scale up in humanitarian response to avert famine - severe climatic conditions, combined with other persistent drivers of humanitarian crisis, armed conflict, protracted and continued displacement and a spike in evictions of internally displaced persons are again pushing Somalia towards a major humanitarian emergency.

The combined impact of the **initial, and potentially complete, failure of the 2019 Gu' rains** (April-June), which followed a poor 2018 Deyr season (October-December), and abnormally hot, dry conditions during the 2019 Jilaal season (January-March) has caused widespread crop failure and accelerated decline in livestock productivity, rapidly pushing communities in the worst-affected areas into food insecurity crisis phase, or worse. The signs of crisis, such as irregular pastoral migration coupled with deteriorating livestock body conditions and reduction in milk production, increased displacement due to drought and increases in drought-related disease, are already widely observed.

Out of 5.4 million expected to be acutely food insecure by July, **2.2 million will be in severe acute food insecurity conditions** (IPC 3 and above), a 40 per cent increase from January this year.

With rains performing worse than the originally predicted average to near average expectation for May and June, when the latest food insecurity outcome projections were calculated, an even more pronounced impact on humanitarian needs can be expected, **with further increase in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) to be anticipated.**<sup>1</sup> Looking ahead, even if the Gu' rains were to attain normal levels for the remainder of the season, they will be insufficient to make up for the lost productive period.

As a result of decades of climatic shocks and conflicts, over 2.6 million people are internally displaced as the country enters the current crisis, mainly in urban areas. Despite efforts to achieve durable solutions, the capacities of host communities are overstretched, and the situation could worsen if additional people displaced by drought move to urban areas. Minority clans and marginalized communities were the groups most severely and disproportionately affected by previous droughts and is highly likely that they will also bear the brunt of the 2019 drought, which will need to be factored into the humanitarian response.

Additional and front-loaded financial resources are urgently required to launch an immediate response. By the third week of May, the 2019 HRP is only 19 per cent funded. The total resources provided this year (\$254 million) are less than 40 per cent of those available at the same time in 2017 and 2018. Assistance has reduced, including in critical WASH, health, nutrition and food security interventions in several drought-affected areas and urban centres receiving internally displaced persons (IDPs).

## Number of People Targeted

Following detailed analysis of the number of people in need, those people impacted by the drought and the most effective response possible, each cluster has targeted their actions as follows:

**4.5 million people in IPC 2, 3 and 4** will benefit from food security interventions, through immediate food assistance, protection and restoration of livelihood-related food and income sources and resilience against shocks. The Food Security Cluster has identified 'unique beneficiaries' and has three targets: (i) access to food and safety nets (2.2 million people in IPC 3-4); (ii) emergency livelihood support (2.45 million people in IPC 2-4); and disaster resilience (1.6 million people in IPC 2). The beneficiaries targeted by FSC often receive "multiple support" and the three targets should not be aggregated.

**The nutrition cluster will target 1,552,282 children and women.** An estimated 541,330 children under five will benefit from treatment of moderate acute malnutrition while 129,450 children affected by life threatening severe acute malnutrition will receive therapeutic treatment. Additionally, 706,500 children and PLW will benefit from prevention programmes, which includes supplementation with vitamins and minerals, plus 175,000 PLW who will be treated for acute malnutrition.

Access to water is a crucial component of the response as it will not only save lives, but also contribute to the sustainability of health, nutrition and food security outcomes. In total, 2.5 million people will receive emergency WASH assistance. **Out of these, 2.5 million people will be supported with emergency and recovery water services and 1.5 million will be reached with hygiene and sanitation assistance.** Among those beneficiaries, 49 per cent will be IDPs or people living in crowded locations and 51 percent will be living in host communities and rural areas.

**The Health cluster will target 2.7 million drought-affected people;** who will receive emergency, essential and reproductive health care services to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality. Services will prioritize: IPC 3 & 4 populations; IDPs; severely malnourished women and children with comorbidities; under-immunized and those with vaccine-preventable illnesses; as well as communities experiencing disease outbreak.

Most IDPs are currently residing in crowded informal settlements, with insufficient access to basic services and under poor shelter conditions that raise protection and health, and privacy and dignity concerns. IDPs live in difficult circumstances and are in urgent need of multiple basic services. **Up to 514,200 drought-affected IDPs in IPC 3&4 will be assisted with non-food items and emergency shelter kits.**

1 million displaced people in sites at IPC 3 and IPC 4 and also newly drought-displaced people who join sites will receive support to improve living conditions and access to services.

The drought conditions continue to undermine access to education for school-going age children. **Some 648,000 school going children who are food insecure (IPC 2-4) will be targeted with education services** to ensure they are retained in the locations of their current schools or provided with access to education opportunities in schools where their families have moved due to drought. The school children will be provided access to safe drinking water, emergency school feeding, hygiene promotion to prevent the AWD/Cholera and provision of teaching and learning materials. This strategy will mitigate and prevent children from dropping out from school as a result of the drought and keep them safe and protected during the crisis.

As part of this plan, **794,000 drought-affected people will be targeted** with protection-oriented assistance, enhanced community-based protection and psychosocial support, case management and referral especially of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and child victims of violations.

**Some 68,092 people**, including refugees, asylum seekers and host communities will **receive multisectorial assistance, and protection-focused multi-purpose cash grants, health assistance, livelihood provisioning, and water for domestic use.**

## Resources Required

A decisive and immediate increase in humanitarian response would help prevent a return to the precipice of 2017 and enable aid agencies to immediately extend response in areas hardest hit by the drought. This will also help preserve important political and security gains made in recent years and contribute to state-building and peace-building initiatives.

CLUSTER/SECTOR	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food Security	4,500,000	\$350,000,000
Nutrition	1,552,282	\$56,188,900
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2,500,000	\$90,000,000
Health	2,700,000	\$62,524,190
Shelter and NFIs	514,200	\$22,000,000
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	1,000,000	\$18,000,000
Education	648,000	\$45,360,000
Protection	794,000	\$47,618,000
Enabling Programmes (includes Logistics)	Lump sum	\$4,800,000
Refugee Response	68,092	\$14,026,520
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$710,517,610</b>

It is important to note that the DRP request for US \$ 710.5 million to scale up the response in the next seven months does not replace the \$1.08 requirement as set out in the 2019 HRP. The DRP sits within the HRP and is designed to respond to the rapidly deteriorating situation on the ground, which results from renewed climatic shocks (drought) and protracted humanitarian needs, exacerbated by a lack of resources.

An HRP revision may be triggered in the future to subsequently adjust the overall annual Somalia humanitarian operation requirement, but the current trajectory of needs and deterioration is so alarming that it requires immediate decisive action.

## Response Strategy

While the 2017 famine prevention benefitted from the lessons learned from the 2011/2012 famine, the DRP is informed by good practice from the 2017 response. Mechanisms are already in place for rapid scale-up and sustained response. These include significant cash programming, expanded partnerships with already-vetted local implementing partners and improved engagement with authorities and affected populations. In addition, funding arrangements that provide an opportunity for operational partners to re-programme existing resources will facilitate timely response and thus enable quick actions to mitigate the impact of the drought.

Humanitarian partners will continue to adopt a **two-pronged approach**, that relies on **extension of humanitarian assistance as close to the rural population as feasible and enhancing the response capacity in larger hubs throughout the country to meet needs of newly displaced due to drought and other vulnerable groups**.

Partners will prioritise unrestricted **cash assistance**, such as multi-purpose cash grants as they allow for beneficiaries' flexibility and dignity of choice. In addition, when choosing delivery mechanisms, preference will be placed on modalities that support timely and safe delivery of cash. Where network coverage exists, the use of mobile money transfers will be expanded to reach affected populations residing in remote locations. The recommended transfer value for multi-purpose cash and food assistance will be determined from ratios of the full and food minimum expenditure basket (MEB) at the time of the response.

Every effort is being made to complement efforts and ensure **close collaboration with the disaster management agencies of government both at national and sub-national level, including the Federal States**. At the national level, planning and implementation of the humanitarian response will be coordinated with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and the Office of the Prime Minister. At the state level, interventions will be coordinated with the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) of Puntland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) of Somaliland, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) of South West State, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation for Jubaland state, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) of Galmudug state, and other ministries at state levels that are responsible for disaster management and response. Coordination with government institutions and humanitarian agencies will be enhanced through regular meetings, information sharing, participation in joint assessment and monitoring missions, cluster and inter-agency forums.



# Cluster Response and Requirements



## Food Security

PEOPLE TARGETED

4.5 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$350 M

The response focuses on saving lives and protecting livelihoods in order to prevent further deterioration of the situation, prioritizing the following:

**Improved access to food and safety nets:** immediate life-saving relief assistance **through unconditional in-kind and cash-based transfer to 2.2 million vulnerable Somalis in crisis and emergency (IPC 3 and 4) in drought affected areas.** Without humanitarian assistance, the people facing crisis and emergency food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) will continue to experience huge food consumption gap in addition to engaging in irreversible coping strategies.

**Emergency livestock asset protection targeting approximately 1.6 million Somalis, including provision of supplementary feeding, basic veterinary care and water trucking for animals, alongside collapsible tanks to hold and supply water in strategic locations.** These inputs are urgently needed to keep livestock alive and producing milk, meat and income for pastoralists and agropastoralists relying on livestock to survive. Complementary cash programming (e.g. "Cash+") will enable households to cover food consumption gaps while avoiding the distress sale of livestock to afford food and non-food items. At a much larger scale, countrywide livestock supportive treatment and vaccination campaigns will protect a critical mass of livestock against fatal conditions and disease that can spread rapidly during drought among weak animals, migrating and crowding around scarce pasture and water sources.

**Emergency agricultural support to 900,000 farmers** in riverine and rainfed areas to secure a harvest in the upcoming cropping seasons (Karan and Deyr). This includes provision of quality drought-tolerant seed varieties to replenish depleted seed stocks, as well as farm tools, irrigation and cultivation services. Farmers unable to crop during Karan or Deyr will not be able to secure a cereal harvest until July 2020 in the south and November 2020 in the north. Complementary cash programming will cover immediate food needs during the lean season (i.e. before the harvest), while contributing to prevent further displacement.

**Mitigating new shocks and supporting the resilience of vulnerable populations, targeting approximately 1.6 million people (IPC 2):** Activities include repairing and effectively managing small-scale productive infrastructure to mitigate shocks (e.g. river de-silting and embankment repair to prevent seasonal floods) including through conditional cash/food assistance; life skills training activities to increase household income; and mitigating other threats to food security including Fall Armyworm.



## Nutrition

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$56.2 M

The nutrition cluster will draw on lessons and successes of the 2017 drought response to coordinate partners in scaling up life-saving curative and preventive interventions. This will be achieved by **establishing additional fixed, mobile and outreach clinics to seek, treat and prevent severe and moderate acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women.** The response will target IPC3&4 hotspot locations notably, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Mudug, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Galgadud, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, W. Galbeed and Togdheer with a specific focus on IDPs, socially marginalized groups and rural communities.

**The nutrition cluster will target 1,552,282 children and women.** An estimated 541,331 children under five will benefit from treatment of moderate acute malnutrition while 129,450 children affected by life-threatening severe acute malnutrition will receive therapeutic treatment. Additionally, 706,500 children and PLW will benefit from prevention programmes, which includes supplementation with vitamins and minerals, plus 175,000 PLW who will be treated for acute malnutrition.

# Cluster Response and Requirements

To ensure a coordinated and coherent response, the cluster will prioritize working within existing health facilities and linking with WASH and Health actors to address risk factors of preventable morbidity from communicable diseases notably AWD, Measles and Pneumonia. Partners will also provide additional vital preventive interventions through blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP), maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN), basic nutrition service package and micronutrient supplementation all targeting in priority pregnant and lactating women and children under age two. Uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition (SAM) will be treated in outpatient therapeutic sites (OTPs) while SAM with medical complications will be referred to inpatient stabilization centers for specialized care and treatment.

To promote participation of affected communities in service delivery, caretakers of children with acute malnutrition will be engaged in a continuous dialogue by trained service providers with the aim of increasing the uptake of infant and young child feeding practices to prevent deterioration of maternal and childhood nutrition situation. To ensure availability of skilled staff commensurate with the scale of the response, additional service providers will be trained on the updated IMAM and IYCF-E guidelines.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE TARGETED

**2.5M**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$90M**

WASH partners will implement temporary emergency solutions for water and sanitation alongside sustainable and long-term solutions. The cluster will prioritize the integration of WASH interventions in catchment populations where nutrition and health programmes are being implemented to achieve sustainable outcomes.

This will be done through the rehabilitation of 300 strategically located boreholes and the extension of 80 well performing existing water systems, the installation and equipping of 120 new water points and by carrying out improvements to sub-surface dams or berkads in under-covered locations. In addition, supplies and spare parts for water systems will be pre-positioned to meet the needs of at least one million people at risk of water scarcity and outbreaks of AWD/Cholera. Gender-balanced WASH committees will be established and capacitated to maintain infrastructures functionality. While durable water facilities are being rehabilitated or constructed, targeted and time limited water trucking or other temporary emergency solutions may be proposed to immediately reduce WASH-related morbidity in affected communities at the early stage of the interventions.

Adequate sanitation facilities will be either rehabilitated or constructed in relevant locations and hygiene promotion campaigns with hygiene kits distribution will be conducted in priority IDP settlements and most at risk communities in close collaboration with health and nutrition partners.

To reduce risk of violence against users, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, special attention will be provided to reducing distance from households to WASH facilities below agreed standards and ensuring that outputs are gender and disability sensitive.

WASH Cluster applied a weight per region based on WASH vulnerability index to target people most in need of emergency WASH services as well as to prioritize the most drought affected districts. This methodology will be wholly applied to areas classified IPC 3 and 4 categories and a smaller proportion of vulnerable IPC 2 categories to prevent further deterioration of their health status where WASH vulnerability is extremely high.

With the support of UNICEF as the Cluster Lead, the cluster will establish a WASH Technical Analysis Unit to enhance its strategic-decision making capacity and reinforce coordination at both national and sub-national levels

# Cluster Response and Requirements



## Health

PEOPLE TARGETED

2.7 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$62.5 M

Health Cluster partners will focus on critical life-saving and disease prevention interventions to drought-affected and vulnerable populations to prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality. Evolving population needs will be targeted through an integrated approach supporting equitable access to emergency and essential healthcare services. By integrating services with especially Nutrition, WASH and Food Security, actions will prevent individuals slipping back into malnourished and fragile health conditions. Health partners will work closely with WASH actors to maintain water availability for health care facilities and waste-management. Drought conditions also demand additional support to health workers themselves affected by shortages and economic distress, to retain their services in affected communities. The Health Cluster works closely with health authorities at the Federal and State levels to ensure that humanitarian action is aligned with local priorities and sector development strategies.

Health cluster partners continue to provide health service in conjunction with national and local health authorities; by filling gaps in human resources, supplies and equipment. **The provision of essential medical supplies, vaccines and equipment will enable uninterrupted delivery of quality services.** Partners will support life-saving health service delivery in drought affected areas through existing fixed facilities or via outreach services and mobile clinics to serve marginalized, nomadic and hard-to-reach communities; re-targeted as needed. Integrated service provision and community outreach will work to strengthen mechanisms that improve the quality of health care through up-to-date knowledge and skills of medical practitioners while ensuring that services are provided in a safe and patient-rights centred environment. Health Partners will strengthen reproductive health services, including clinical management of rape and psychosocial support within the multi-sectoral approach to GBV; and ensure that survivors of violence are referred to complimentary services. Harsh conditions, violence, marginalization and displacement cause psychosocial stress in the drought affected population. Social and mental health needs are an integral part of health and protection services.

Due to the heightened risk of mortality and morbidity of communicable and water-borne disease during drought, strengthening and expanding of disease surveillance, deployment of rapid response teams and enhancing case management capacities is a priority. Cluster partners will enhance health workforce capacity to manage epidemic outbreaks, procure and preposition essential medical supplies, and will engage with communities for mobilization of prevention efforts and effective health seeking behaviour on malnutrition, vaccination and water-borne disease. Re-doubled efforts to improve vaccination in drought-affected and marginalized populations will be integrated into fixed and mobile service delivery mechanisms. Cholera vaccination will be conducted in "hot spot" areas to help prevent future outbreaks. Rapid Response Teams at regional level will be trained and equipped to respond to suspected disease alerts, confirm cases and support early investigation and response efforts.



## Shelter

PEOPLE TARGETED

514,200

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$22 M

Shelter cluster partners' response will be informed by ongoing market analysis surveys in developing a cash and vouchers system to allow people buy locally available materials. The cluster will target areas that host large number of IDPs affected by drought. Supplies of essential emergency shelter and non-food items kits will be pre-positioned in strategic hubs close to the targeted areas.

Shelter Cluster partners will provide support to displaced populations and host communities in drought-affected areas through distribution of non-food items and emergency shelter kits. This plan will focus on life-saving activities to ensure that displaced households have access to basic shelter and household items required for survival. This will include standardised shelter kits designed by cluster members.

In areas where markets are still functioning and are stocked with quality shelter materials, the Shelter Cluster will utilise a voucher and cash approach to deliver assistance and training of partner agencies in the use of cash. This approach will be informed by ongoing market analysis of

# Cluster Response and Requirements

of non-food items (NFIs) to scaling of shelter interventions will require a massive injection of funds to augment gaps caused by less funding received by the shelter cluster in 2019.

In addition, the shelter cluster will focus on the following; (i) coordination in major hubs where the response is being delivered to ensure there is a coordinated responses (ii) the delivery of accountability with affected populations (AAP) and mainstream protection into shelter interventions to ensure that vulnerable and marginalized communities are assisted with shelter response.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

PEOPLE TARGETED

1 M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$18 M

To minimize the pull factors to sites, the CCCM cluster will advocate for basic services provision in sites through integrated programming and in parallel for centralized access to services outside of sites in IDPs' areas of origin, which will benefit both IDPs and host communities affected by drought. **The Cluster will reinforce the existing mechanisms and also scale-up CCCM response in locations i.e. Banadir, Bay, Kismayo, Bari, Nugal, Mudug, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Awdal, Hiran, Lower Juba, Afmadow and Galgaduud that are experiencing drought** ensuring equitable access to services and protection of extremely existing and newly vulnerable displaced persons, including the elderly and disabled, in informal settlements. The key activities which the Cluster will undertake under this response ensuring mitigate to the effect of drought and to prevent further deteriorating the living condition of already overcrowded sites will be:

- (i) **Provide up to date information on population movements and displacement sites to Clusters through DSA, movement tracking of new arrivals and site verification exercises** to ensure that services target the most vulnerable populations;
- (ii) Ensure people displaced by drought who join existing sites are able to immediately receive lifesaving services through community **outreach and ensuring mechanisms for communication and feedback** on multisector services are available;
- (iii) **Improve living conditions of drought-affected populations through site improvement and maintenance;**
- (iv) Enhance coordination with local authorities and other key partners to support displaced people in sites to achieve early solutions;
- (v) Monitor service provision at the **site level to identify gaps and duplication;**
- (vi) **Strengthen community participation and their empowerment** through consistent engagement.



# Cluster Response and Requirements



## Protection

PEOPLE TARGETED

**794K**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$48.7M**

The Cluster will support the implementation of complaints and feedback mechanisms to ensure inclusive targeting and as well as equal access to humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable and historically marginalized groups. Also, the Protection Cluster will support and mainstream data collection and analysis through its Protection Monitoring System and other protection-related mechanisms, including the collection of disaggregated data. Based on the responses and the results obtained, it will adapt its response strategy and will raise awareness among the humanitarian partners with respect to current/updated protection concerns in the context of the drought.

The Protection Cluster will scale up protection interventions with a focus on addressing protection concerns aggravated by drought especially: displacement and violations of housing land and property rights, inter-community conflicts, family separation, psychological distress, child recruitment, gender based violence and other negative coping strategies stemming from food insecurity such as child labor, force/child marriage among others. Recognizing the strong expertise and capacity of drought affected communities, community-based protection mechanisms will be designed jointly, to increase physical safety, strengthen social cohesion and conflict mitigation. Protection oriented direct assistance to persons with specific needs or heightened vulnerability will be scaled up, referral pathways in drought affected areas will be strengthened and informed by protection monitoring.

Aimed at mitigating the impact of the drought on children and their families and provision of coordinated response, the child protection partners will focus on strengthening community based child protection mechanism and provision of critical child protection services including documentation and provision of family tracing services to unaccompanied and separated children, case management and referrals, provision of age and gender appropriate psychosocial support services for children and their caregivers, awareness raising to mitigate risk, monitoring and reporting of child protection concerns and capacity building of child protection actors to effectively respond to the protection needs in line with Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS). Mobile outreach activities will be scaled up to reach children and their caregivers directly in drought affected areas.

To mitigate risks of gender-based violence (GBV), enhance safety and protection mainstreaming, safety audits at sites hosting new arrivals including as a result of drought will be conducted and specific recommendation provided to improve safety especially for women and girls. Women and girls at risk of GBV will be provided with dignity kits. Clinical Management of Rape, psycho-social support (PSS) and socio-economic reintegration will be provided to GBV survivors through a survivor-centred approach ensuring confidentiality, safety, respect and non-discrimination. Protection Cluster will work closely with CCCM cluster and other duty bearers in pre-identifying sites and to put measures in place for to ensure the safety of any new IDP sites and security of land tenure for drought-displaced people to mitigate eviction risks.

The cluster will support other sectors in mainstreaming protection in their activities as well as ensuring that interventions are delivered in a safe, accountable manner, providing meaningful and equal access to services and empowering communities. The response will be delivered in line with the priorities of the Centrality of Protection Strategy for Somalia addressing risks of exclusion and discrimination, including those based on societal discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age, and gender and addressing critical protection concerns with increasing displacement towards IDP sites and collective-centres, including heightened protection risks/threats that have emerged in the failure to end displacement.

# Cluster Response and Requirements



## Education

PEOPLE TARGETED

**648K**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$45.4M**

Schools serve as an entry point to provide life-saving services and ensure protection for one of the most vulnerable groups: children. Education interventions will ensure the provision of a safe and protective learning environment and access to life-saving services for children through an integrated approach targeting children in the worst drought affected areas and drought displaced children in the major hubs.

The Education Cluster will scale up the current response and as a first priority ensure school going children are retained in their current schools where they live. Children will be provided access to safe drinking water, emergency school feeding, hygiene promotion to prevent the AWD/Cholera and provision of teaching and learning materials. This strategy will mitigate and prevent children from dropping out from school as a result of the drought.

The second priority for the Education Cluster is to support children where they move to as a result of drought and provide access to education and life-saving services such as safe drinking water, food and prevention of AWD/Cholera through hygiene promotion. The response will, provide a protective learning environment through the construction of temporary learning spaces, distribution of teaching and learning materials, and support to teachers with emergency teacher incentives. This will ensure continued access to education and protection for children affected and displaced by the drought. Of the 5.4 million food insecure people, 2.16 million are school-aged children. The education cluster will target 648,000 learners who are food insecure (IPC 2-4) and either displaced or at risk of dropping out from school due to the impact of the drought.



## Enabling Programmes

PEOPLE TARGETED

**Lump Sum**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$4.8M**

The scaled up of response will require additional coordination capacity or in some cases the retention of capacity. This involves supporting and strengthening coordination at the sub-national levels to ensure efficiency the operationalization of the response through a joint identification of needs, operationalization and monitoring of the drought response. Maintain and strengthen disaster operations and coordination centres (DOCC) to ensure continued joint identification of needs and gaps, facilitation of a coordinated response and implementation of integrated projects, enhance collaboration with federal and state government institutions.

UNHAS scheduled passenger air transport services will continue to support humanitarian personnel responding to the emergency along with readily available medical and security evacuation services. The funding requirement under the HRP 2019 supports the needs foreseen for this emergency response with a cost estimated at about 4.8 million US\$ for the remainder of the year 2019

# Cluster Response and Requirements



## Logistics

Access to reach people in need, and deliver assistance remains a key constraint for humanitarian partners, especially in the southern and central regions of Somalia. Under the enabling section of the HRP 2019, UNHAS scheduled passenger air transport services will support humanitarian personnel travel to respond to the emergency. Humanitarian goods transport using STOL (short take-off and landing) type cargo plane will continue to be provided on a cost-recovery basis prioritizing most critical drought-related cargo movements. Land and sea transport services will also be augmented as required, along with storage services, to be provided on a cost-recovery basis too. Through the Logistics Cluster, specific log cluster information management services will be provided as required in support of logistics operational coordination, including logistics data and maps etc.

*No funding is requested for Logistics under the DRP because the UNHAS scheduled passenger and transport serves of logistics are included in the Enabling section above.*



## Refugee Response

PEOPLE TARGETED

**68,092**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**\$14.1 M**

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# Deatialed Overview Of The Crisis

The poor performance of 2018 Deyr, coupled with harsh weather conditions in January–March 2019, has left many parts of Somalia facing worsening drought conditions, leading to concerning water scarcity and earlier than normal start of water trucking across the country, particularly in Somaliland and Puntland.

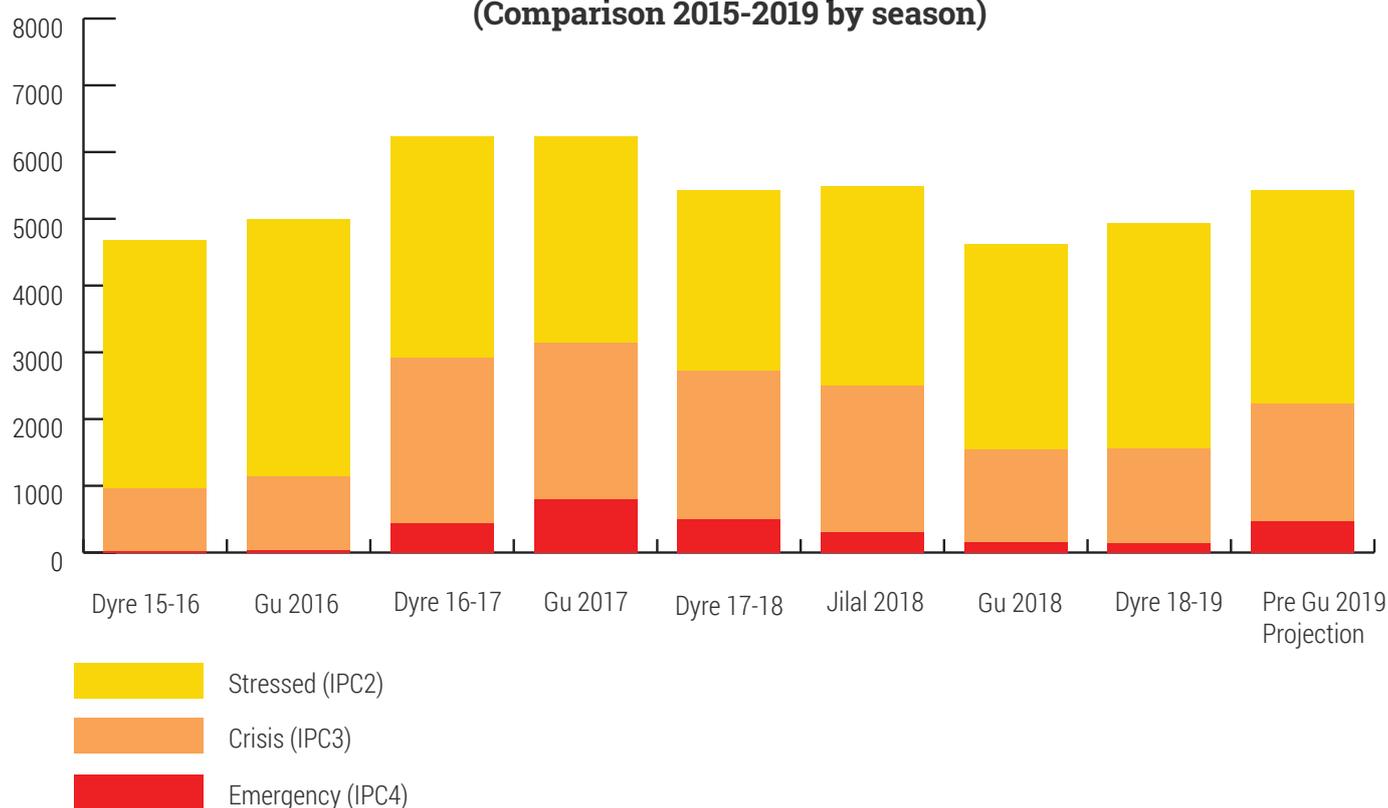
According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Somali Water and Land Management Unit (SWALIM), drought conditions in most parts of northern and central Somalia are projected to worsen due to below normal rainfall forecasts in the coming months. In addition, the Shabelle and Juba river levels are very low; and the drying up of river beds has been observed in many areas in both regions. Some parts of the river in the lower reaches of Shabelle river are nearly dried up, with the exception that Shabelle River which has experienced a slight increase in river levels over the last 10 days due to the rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands. Meanwhile, a minimal increase in river level has been recorded over the last one week for Juba River

Across the country, and in contrast to normal trends, most regions did not receive rainfall in March 2019 except for northwestern Somalia and some regions of Bari, Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Lower Juba wherein there were light to moderate rains (25-75 millimetres) during the first three weeks of April. As a result of lower than normal precipitation over the October 2018 – April 2019 period, significant portions of northern and central regions of Somalia have been classified as moderately or severely dry based on the Standardized Precipitation Index. The condition of the affected areas is expected to worsen in the coming months, as the rainfall forecast remains grim.

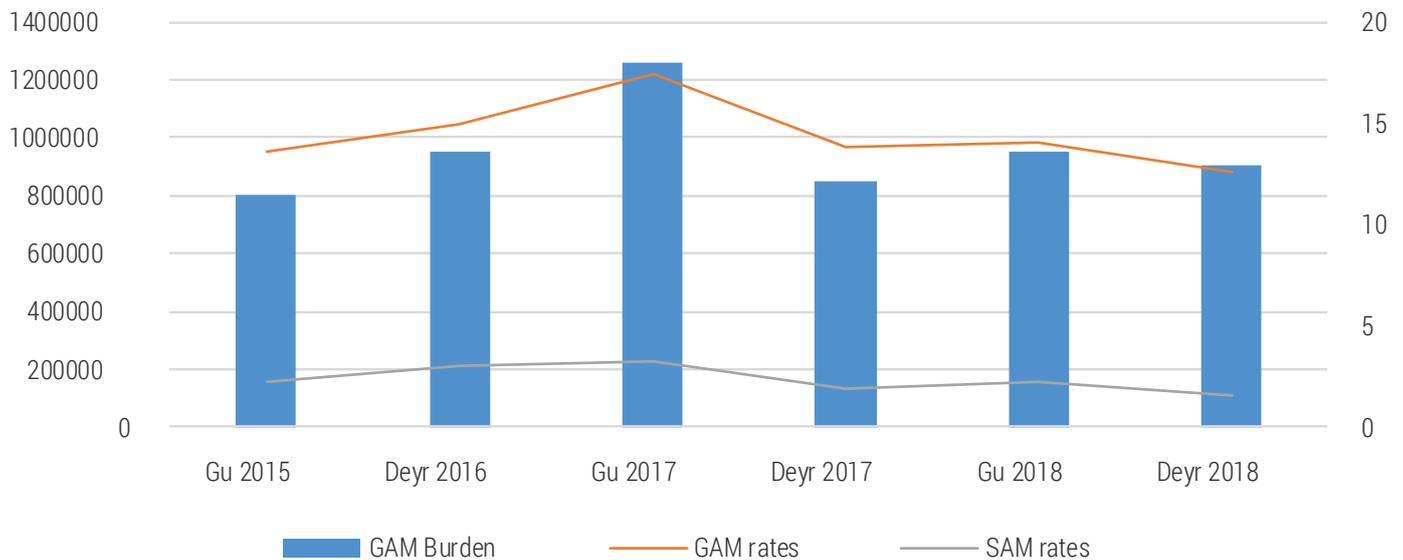
The cumulative rainfall forecast for the week which ends on 09 May 2019 shows moderate rains across the central and southern regions of Somalia and within Ethiopian highlands while light rains are expected in Puntland and Somaliland regions. However, the situation is expected to deteriorate later in May, as forecasts indicate only light to moderate rains in southern regions, and limited localized rains in central regions of Somalia.

The humanitarian impact of the deteriorating drought conditions is concerning. There are likely to be adverse effects on water for human consumption; livestock and irrigation (including increased costs); agriculture and livestock in terms of production and reproduction, herd size, products and market price; food security and nutrition, leading to increased numbers of people in IPC 3 and IPC 4 (by 10 percent).

**People in IPC 2, 3 and 4  
(Comparison 2015-2019 by season)**

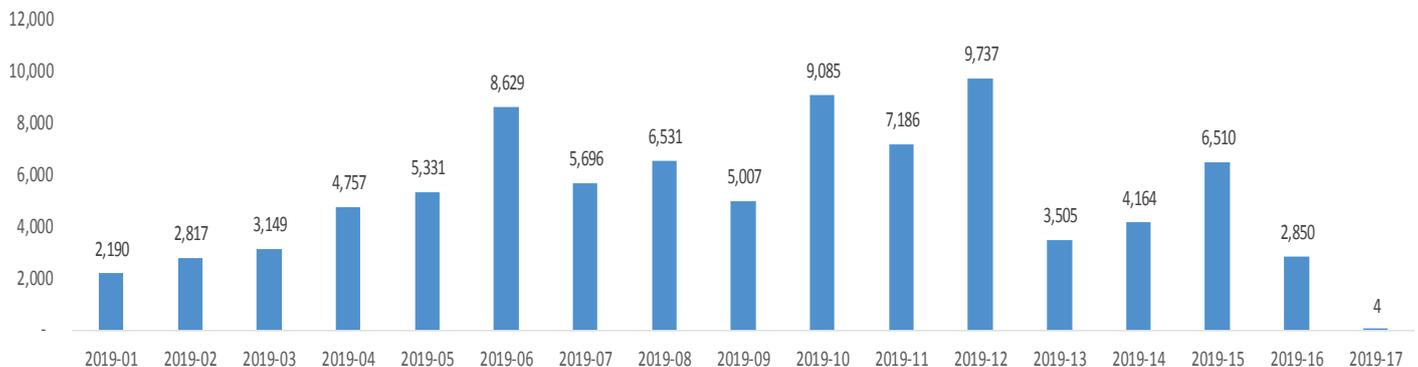


## Acute Malnutrition rates Trends and Burden in Somalia 2015 - 2018



Migration or displacement to areas where humanitarian assistance may be available; and security / increased conflict due to scarcity of resources such as water and pasture are key concerns. In addition, according to the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) 54,300 people have been displaced across Somalia since the start of 2019 by drought. Most departures were reported from Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Sanaag and Bari regions and most of drought-triggered arrivals came from Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Muduug and Bay regions. IDPs come mainly from marginalized groups and thus face more hurdles accessing humanitarian assistance as they lack representation of gatekeepers and land owners.

### weekly analysis of displacements



Health disease surveillance signals that cases of measles are increasing, with 107 suspected cases reported in the week of 15 April 2019. This is the highest number of new cases since the week of 11 March 2019 and represents the steepest rise in four weeks. Banadir, Middle & Lower Shabelle Regions are the most affected. The occurrence of measles, a vaccine preventable disease, in the setting of a rise in admissions of acutely malnourished children, is very concerning as the combination can lead to an increase in mortality. Equally concerning is that drought conditions, resulting in a lack of water safe for human consumption and hygiene use, significantly increases the risk of water-borne diseases such as diarrheal disease, including Cholera; as well as vector-borne and skin disease. In the past, drought has contributed to significant outbreaks of AWD/Cholera.

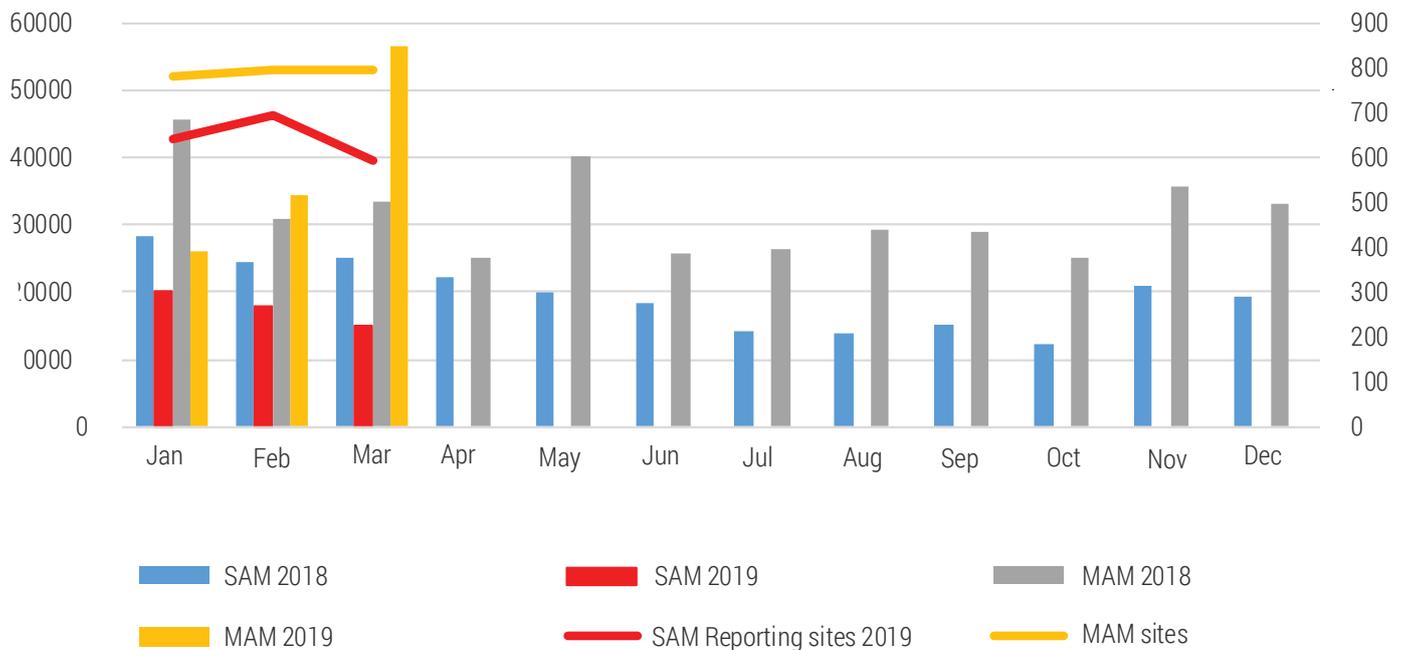
Somalia is currently experiencing a protracted cholera outbreak which began in December 2017. Overall incidents have flattened out since October 2018, while in 2019 the great majority of cases have been seen in Banadir and Lower Jubba, along with cases in Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle.

The analysis of children under five admission trends in 2019 shows that stabilization centres in the four regions of Bakool, Banadir and Gedo have confirmed a considerable increase by 15 to 30 percent in admissions this year when compared to the same period in 2018. Stabilisations centres are typically embedded within hospitals and or large primary health facilities as the treatment is inpatient.

As such, only one to two stabilisation centres exist in a district depending on population density and funding availability. Communities that affected with the high rates of stabilisation centre admissions are (Heliwa, Hamar Jaabjab, Hodan, Abdi\_Aziiz, Wadajir and Daynile) districts in Banadir, Dolow district in Gedo region, Baidoa district in Bay region and (Xudur, Ceel Barde) district in Bakool.

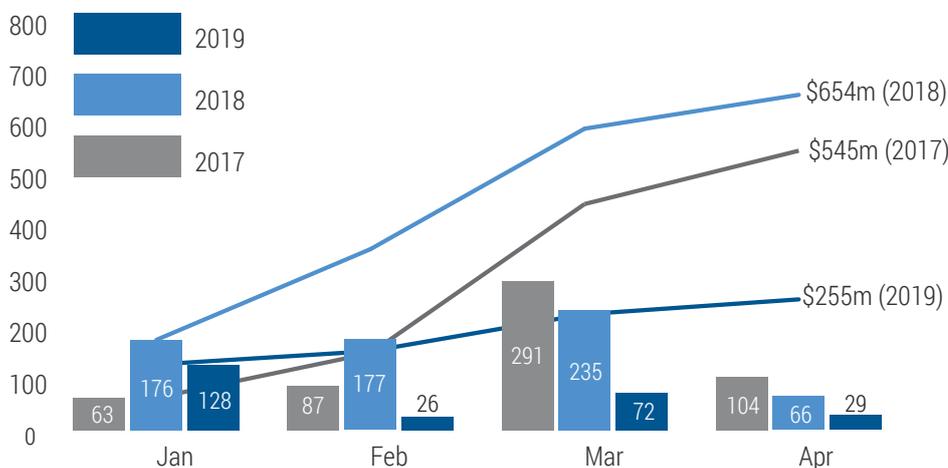
In addition, admission trends so far in 2019 have steadily increased for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) while severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admission appear lower compared to same periods of the previous year due to under reporting. As such, the admission figures are of grave concern as reporting mechanisms do not capture cases in areas where there is no ongoing response/operation.

### Acute Malnutrition Admission Trends 2018 vs 2019



In 2017, famine was averted in Somalia in major part due to additional, decisive and front-loaded financial support by the international community. The 2017 collective effort proved that the humanitarian community, working closely with the federal and local authorities, the private sector, the global Somali diaspora and civil society, can avert famine.

The 2019 financial outlook is, however, drastically different. The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is only 20 per cent funded (\$208 million of the \$1.08 billion), with an additional \$46 million available outside of the appeal. The fact that critical sectors such as WASH, health, nutrition, food, protection and shelter are unable to scale up and are actually reducing response due to limited resources indicates the Somalia operation is notably underfunded. While some scale up is ongoing, including through significant boosts from the two humanitarian pooled funds – the Central Emergency Response Fund – CERF (\$12 million) and the Somalia Humanitarian Fund – SHF (\$35 million), much more is required.



### Somalia humanitarian funding January-April (2017-19)

**In Jubaland State**, the drought and dry situation have affected the entire Jubaland State. Low Deyr' rains compounded by the delayed and insufficient Gu' rains have led to the shortage of water, pasture and the migration of people and their livestock. The WASH Cluster at the regional level has reported scarcity of water in almost all the districts across the regions. Pastoralist communities have begun either relying on water trucking or moving away from their traditional habitats in search of water and pasture to cope with increasing prices of water and scarcity of pasture. In the past months, the price of water has increased by more than 50 percent (with a 200-liter drum of water that used to cost US\$5 now US\$11) in some locations. The recent Situation Analysis indicates increasing numbers of child and domestic violence due to limited food and water resources. Preliminary findings from the recent assessment also show an increase in prices of food commodities like rice, wheat flour and cooking oil by over 12 percent. Areas in Badhadhe and Afmadow Districts rely on trucked water from water sources located 60 kilometres away due to drying up of their traditional water sources. The coastal areas of Lower Juba - an area that normally receives moderate rainfall during the Gu' and Hagaa seasons has received very little rains in the last eight months. In Lower and Middle Juba regions of Jubaland state, an estimation of 241,430 people from Argo-pastoral communities in Afmadow, Badhadhe, Bualle, Sakow and Salagle regions began migrating towards Juba river over last three weeks, - a location they would traditionally not migrate to due to the presence of ticks. Herders, mainly men, migrate with livestock in search of pasture and water often leaving their families behind, resulting in separation. According to the Jubaland Refugees and IDPs Agency (JRIA), more than 1,300 IDP households (largely marginalised communities) from Jilib, Bualle, Sakow and Jamame districts have arrived in Kismayo and Afmadow districts in the last 3 months bringing the total number of IDP households in Lower Juba to more than 18,000. In Gedo, 2,500 IDP households have moved to Ceel Waaq, Gariley, Luuq and Doolow Districts of Gedo region. Gedo regional government recently called humanitarian partners to scale up their humanitarian responses by indicating that over 200,000 IDPs and rural people have been affected by shortage of food and water in the of the region. Findings from an assessment carried out in Luuq district reported that 70 per cent of the rural population and IDPs have been affected by drought. The closure of the Kenyan boarder near Balet Xaawo has created a new humanitarian needs as large number of populations used access their livelihood through cross border trade. Furthermore, pastoralist communities have reported the drying of most surface water sources. In addition, the price of livestock has dropped by about 20 percent (from US\$ 600 to US\$ 470) due to the weakening body condition of livestock as well as the practice of destocking with the main objective of decreasing the herd size in anticipation of the loss of livestock. Consequently, the purchasing power for pastoral communities has been affected, with communities inclined to buy local foods at higher prices. The price of essential food commodities and dairy products has risen by about 20-30 percent since March 2019, due to the migration of livestock, poor harvest and scarcity of water and pasture. The cost of 3 liters of milk spiked by 50 percent from US\$ 3 to US\$4.5. The Jubaland regions are AWD prone areas due to significant number of people without access to clean water in the region.

**In South West State**, the Gu' rain season was delayed and where rains fell in Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions, they are mainly light showers and poorly distributed. Most rural areas in South West State were the worst affected by famine in 2011 and drought of 2016/2017 leading to the largest number of internally displaced persons in Somalia due to drought. For instance, Bay region still hosts more than 320,000 people, most of them living in IDP settlements located in Baidoa town. Poor crop production due to below-average rain in past seasons has resulted in a sharp decline in income from farming and livelihood opportunities. Livestock body condition is deteriorating due to lack of pasture, water and disease. According to local authorities and humanitarian partner agencies, over 15,000 people have been displaced from SWS since the beginning of the year mainly due to severe dry conditions and armed conflict, of whom 43 percent (6,500) have moved to Baidoa, putting additional strain on existing service provision in locations where IDPs live and urban settlements. According to the WASH cluster, the price of water in most areas of the state has almost tripled. For instance, in Baidoa, the cost of water per 200 litre barrel has increased to more than \$3 up from \$1 in normal conditions. In some cases, it is much higher if the distance from the water source is more. In Buur Hakaba, the price has gone up from 20,000 to 80,000 Somali Shillings for a 200 litre barrel in the same period. Increasing demand for water and long queues have been observed at many water points across the state. According to Ministry of Health (MOH), World Health Organisation (WHO) and health partners, a total of 415 cases of suspected of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera have been reported from several health facilities in South West State since the beginning of 2019. According to FSNAU, in Bay Agro-pastoral livelihood where the nutrition situation was Serious (GAM 10-14.9 percent) in January 2019, malnutrition is likely to have deteriorated to Critical (GAM 15-29.9 percent) between February and April 2019, due to reduced access to food on account of the below-average 2018 Deyr harvest, declining humanitarian assistance, and increasing morbidity levels related to water shortages. At the time, when drought is affecting people, non-state actors have levied tax on property, harvest, livestock and cultivated land thus pushing people to migrate from rural to urban areas and increasing the population of urban areas such as Baidoa—a key concern of state authorities. Inflation is also affecting the purchasing power of most vulnerable communities among them the IDPs and poor host communities. The fall of the Somali shilling against the US\$ is affecting the purchasing power of most vulnerable communities in Baidoa.

**In Galmudug state**, prolonged severe dry conditions have turned into drought due to the delayed Gu seasonal rains April-June 2019, characterised by water scarcity and lack of pasture. This is more pronounced in remote and rural areas thus affecting rural communities who buy water from water vendors and pastoralists communities who now depend on buying livestock feed for their livestock. The price of buying 200 litres has increased from \$ 1.5 to between \$3 – \$6 depending on the distance of transporting water. In addition, the cost of buying (50kg) livestock feed has increased from \$12 to between \$20-24 since February according to Inter-agency rapid drought assessment conducted in 3-5 May 2019. This is the highest price recorded since 2017 drought conditions. Pastoralist communities have begun migrating with their livestock from one place to another within Galmudug in search of pasture, following light showers of rains in some few places in parts of south Mudug and Galgaduud region. Body conditions of the livestock begun weakening particularly among goats due to lack of pasture, except those that depend on feeds brought by the owners, even though continuity of buying feeds may be limited due to the increasing prices of the livestock feeds. Zakat collection continues in areas controlled by non-state armed actors. Pastoralists living in areas controlled by non-state actors have been prevented to migrate freely with their livestock to other districts in Galmudug unless they pay zakat or hand over livestock to non-state actors.

Many of these have already lost over 70 percent of their livestock from previous droughts. Consequently, the Galmudug Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management have issued appeals for assistance including water trucking for communities affected by drought in Galgaduud and south Mudug regions. Due to a lack of resources some Food Security Cluster partner agencies have reduced by 80 percent the relief assistance they have been providing to IDPs and vulnerable communities. In addition, the inability to access areas controlled by non-state actors affects the timely delivery of assistance including the trucking of water.

**In Puntland**, poor rains over the past three seasons have caused drought conditions, the drying of surface water sources, increase in the price of drinking water and food items, and a fall in livestock prices. The price of water has risen by 150 percent i.e. from US\$ 4 up from US\$10 for 200 litres of water. On the other hand, the price of goat [1] has decreased by 41.7 percent i.e. from US\$ 60 to US\$ 35. Recurring drought, poor living conditions of protracted IDPs, as well as the conflict in Sool region, have decimated communities' income and livelihood opportunities in the region, and deeply eroded their ability to resist the shocks. Consequently, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) estimates 202,832 households are destitute an equivalent of 28 percent of the total Puntland population (722,000 households). Half of these households (100,000) have been affected by the ongoing drought and the other half (100,000) are protracted IDPs and people displaced by armed conflict pastoralists displaced by past droughts. According to HADMA, the areas that are most affected by drought are Nugaal Valley, Sool, Plateau, Dharoor Valley and the coastal areas lying between Gara'aad and Batgaal, Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zones and coastal communities of Bari, Karkaar Sanaag, Sool and Nugaal regions of Puntland. Puntland authorities fear that poor Gu rains would further deplete the livestock assets that pastoralists possess. Even if affected regions receive ample Gu rains, it would take at least two to three months for affected communities to recover from drought conditions and the loss of livelihoods assets. The Puntland government has re-established a Drought Task Force, an inter-ministerial body to coordinate humanitarian assistance to the most affected areas and populations. At the same time, they have appealed for the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of [2]50,000 households.

**In the Banadir region**, delayed Gu' rains and the prolonged dry season led to increased water shortage for most IDPs. WASH partner agencies in Banadir region estimate that between 150,000 - 180,000 IDPs are facing acute water shortages. Camp elders stated that the cost of 20 liters of water had risen by approximately 50 percent i.e. from \$0.50 to \$0.75 for 20 liters, equivalent to households spending US\$3 to US\$4 per day on water. IDPs also spend an average 3 to 4 hours queuing to obtain water and sometimes fail to get the water as they get discouraged due to hunger. Between March and mid-April 2019, some 10,000 new IDPs (1,665 households) moved from Lower and Middle Shabelle regions to Banadir region largely due to the prolonged dry season, including armed conflict and military operations. They settled in Kahda, Hordan, Dharkenley, Waaberi, Wadajir, and Daynille districts of Banadir. The impact of drought is further compounded by insecurity that hampers the free movement of IDPs and limits their ability to engage in livelihood and income generating activities outside the camps. This is happening against the backdrop of prevalence of AWD/Cholera, high rates of malnutrition and increasing evictions. The FSNAU Post Deyr report of February 2019 indicates that 42 per cent of the Banadir population (between 682,000-700,000 people) are in need of humanitarian assistance; including worrying Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 15 -30 per cent, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 2.5-4 percent and reported increasing admissions of acutely malnourished children. Further, the Ministry of Health and WHO report about 7,005 AWD/Cholera cases and 46 deaths in Banadir region from December to Mid-April 2019.

In Hirshabelle, the poor Deyr 2018 and 2019 Jilaal seasons has led to the deterioration of water and pasture thus affecting pastoral, agro-pastoral and riverine areas in both Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. The water levels in river Shabelle have decreased significantly. Water shortages have led to crop failure and depletion of livelihood assets such as livestock. There is a rise in water and sanitation related diseases. Livestock body conditions have deteriorated and have begun to die. Lack of water, dairy and meat products is exposing vulnerable groups especially children, lactating and pregnant women, and the elderly to malnutrition. Pastoralists have not only incurred huge debts owed to water vendors but are failing to get buyers for their livestock. The drought is occurring at a time when Hirshabelle has not fully recovered from effects of the 2017 drought. Hirshabelle state institutions are relatively new and lack the capacity and resources to manage disasters, making the state vulnerable. The humanitarian situation and the nutrition status of people in riverine areas is aggravated by limited humanitarian interventions, limited access to health service, conflicts and security concerns. In addition, non-state actors have blockaded areas in Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi districts. Some 155,000 people need assistance in Hiran region, of which 101,000 people are in stressed and 54,000 people are in crisis (FSNAU) thus indicating the need to for urgent humanitarian interventions. Malnutrition is on the rise, largely due to lack of access to food. Most household have reduced the number of meals they normally have in a day. Migration of herders has led to the separation of households and children dropping out of schools. Although light rainfall was reported at the end of April, it has resulted to the migration of large herds of livestock to areas that have received rain. Even at this time, if more rains are received it is too late for crop production.

In Somaliland, poor performance of Deyr rains in 2018 and delayed Gu rains in 2019 have led to a sharp decline in food security and severe water shortages following the drying of surface water systems known locally as berkads, water dams and shallow wells thus pushing people to migrate from the hotspot areas, especially in Sool and Sanaag regions. Crop failure and reduced purchasing power in Woqooyi Galbeed region (Salaxlay, Farawayne, Darasalaam), Sool (Xudun and Teleex ), Sanaag (Ceerigabo, Ceelafweyn, and Bhadan) and Awdal (Iughaya) region led the people to cope with assistance from relatives, loans and limited humanitarian assistance. Hunger is severe among families that are unable to receive food assistance. Most vulnerable pastoralists are migrating to southern areas of Sool and Togdheer and northern areas of Sanaag in search of pasture and water elsewhere. In addition to depleting pasture and water resources, migration is also causing separation of households as herders, mainly men leave their families behind. The price of water has risen from US\$2 to US\$7. Access to safe drinking water is very limited among the IDPs with reports of skin diseases, malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and 85 per cent of IDP households mentioning that they lack proper supplies for fetching and storing water.. The prices of goats in Togdheer and Awdal has increased from US\$ 50 to US\$ 70 as they target foreign markets.

Poor livestock body conditions have led to an increase in the price of milk from US\$1 to US\$ 2.5 per litre in Togdheer and Sanaag regions. Livestock deaths are also expected in the coming weeks, if rain is not received, as animals are becoming very weak. The current drought conditions are severely affecting pastoralist areas, compounding the impact of the loss of livestock in previous droughts which they are still recovering from, as well as their existing coping mechanisms. According to the FSNAU, debts incurred among pastoralist households have increased from US\$300 (during pre-Jilaal season) to US\$500-US\$600 in Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone, one of the areas hardest hit by the drought in Sool and Sanaag regions. Anecdotal evidence indicates that there is currently no significant rise in remittances from the diaspora. However, it is also clear that households are sharing remittances with other members of the extended family. All in all, 35,685 (214,110 individuals) in hotspot areas of Awdal, Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer require water. Food assistance is required for people living in Buuhoodle, Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigaabo, Taleex, Xudun, Oodweyne, Waqooyi Galbeed region (Salaxlay, Faraweyne, Darasalaam). Consequently, the National Disaster and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) has appealed for the delivery of food assistance to 28,500 households (171,000 individuals).

## Regional Dimension of The Crisis

The drought crisis is affecting most of the Horn Africa and particularly Southern Kenya, much of Somalia, Somali region of Ethiopia, and localised areas of Uganda thus indicating that the crisis has a regional dimension. This season is one of the driest seasons on record in Southern and Eastern Kenya, Southern Somalia and Central-Northern Uganda. Pastoral conditions along the Uganda-Kenya could lead to possible competition over resource and could result in localised conflicts. Crop production would also be below-average in marginal agricultural areas of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. This, combined with the potential of lower than average production in Uganda and Tanzania, could cause price increases and reduce access to basic food supplies by vulnerable households. Maize harvests are expected to be significantly below-average in Kenya's marginal agricultural areas, though the longer rainfall season in high potential areas is still likely to support near-average production in those areas. In pastoral areas, the widespread nature of the rainfall deficits could limit opportunities for livestock migration. Under this scenario, worsening food insecurity and nutrition would be likely in parts of Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda, with a peak between June and October and highest severity in worst-affected Kenya and Somalia.

## Humanitarian Access

The volatile and unpredictable situation in Somalia remains a major concern as it continues to hamper the ability of humanitarians to reach people in need. In 2018, 67 humanitarian personnel were directly affected by violent incidents, which is significantly lower than the 116 reported in 2017, partly due to the scaled-up response in the hard-to-reach areas. Of this number, some 10 humanitarian workers were killed, 13 injured, 24 abducted, 18 arrested and temporarily detained, and two expelled by the authorities. In comparison, in 2017, 16 humanitarian personnel were killed, 35 injured, 31 abducted, 22 arrested and temporarily detained, three physically assaulted and nine expelled.

Civilian populations as well as humanitarian organizations continue to experience severe challenges along the roads in 42 districts across the country. A siege by a non-state armed actors on some government-held towns in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West states has hindered the movement of humanitarian and commercial supplies by road. In Buldo Burto, Diinsoor, Xudur and Waajid, non-state armed groups members continue to target the donkey-cart operators using minor roads and tracks to deliver essential supplies to the people in need. They often confiscate or destroy the supplies, attack the transporters, kill them and/or levy fines. Humanitarian organizations continue to access besieged towns by air allowing the delivery of certain supplies.

Meanwhile, extortion and other forms of violence are also common at the numerous illegal checkpoints manned by both government-affiliated and non-state armed actors. Similar violations are also reported at static checkpoints along the major roads in the southern and central areas of Somalia, with the Mogadishu-Afgooye-Baidoa-Doolow and Mogadishu-Balcad-Jowhar and Dhuusamarreb-Cadaado-Gaalkacyo roads being the most affected. Despite these violations and impediments, the humanitarian community has continued to make efforts to scale-up its presence in Somalia. However, administrative/ bureaucratic impediments remain high and continued to disrupt humanitarian programmes. In 2018, there were over 100 incidents where humanitarian operations were interrupted by administrative impediments. These included arbitrary taxation, demands to participate in contracting suppliers and service providers for aid organizations, and interference in staff recruitment, among others.

