

## SOMALIA WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

Valid From 5 to 11 May 2026

### Review Summary:

- The week of 28 April to 4 May 2026 was relatively active, with moderate to heavy rainfall observed in parts of Sool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Woqooyi Galbeed, Gedo, and Middle Juba.
- The highest weekly total was recorded at Las Anod, 105.0 mm, but this fell in only one rainy day, indicating a localized intense rainfall event.
- Nine weeks into the Gu season, rainfall performance has been favourable in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and parts of southern Somalia, but national conditions remain uneven, with low totals persisting in parts of Puntland, central Somalia, and localized areas of Lower and Middle Shabelle.
- The April CDI shows substantial drought recovery across Somalia, although localized mild to moderate drought pockets remains where rainfall has been delayed, insufficient, or poorly distributed.
- The Shabelle River remains elevated and flood-sensitive, especially at Belet Weyne and Jowhar, while the Juba River remains comparatively stable and below moderate flood thresholds.
- Field feedback confirms improving water and pasture conditions in several areas, but also highlights localized flooding, weak livestock, and continued drought stress where rainfall has been limited or short-lived.

### Forecast Highlight:

- Light to moderate rainfall is expected over much of Somalia, with moderate rainfall of 50–100 mm mainly over parts of the Shabelle basin, coastal southern Somalia, and localized areas of Sool, Nugaal, Sanaag, and Mudug.
- Localized dry pockets receiving less than 1 mm are expected within broader light-rainfall zones, particularly in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Bari, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba.
- No widespread heavy rainfall is expected; however, rainfall over the Shabelle catchment in Somalia and upstream Ethiopia may sustain elevated river levels, especially from Belet Weyne to Jowhar and downstream areas.
- Maximum temperatures will mostly range between 30°C and 40°C, with temperatures above 40°C confined to localized parts of northern Iskushuban and southern Qandala districts in Bari.
- While recent and forecast rains may support localized recovery, uneven rainfall distribution, elevated Shabelle River levels, and lagging livelihood recovery mean that both localized flood risk and residual drought impacts will persist.

### Review of Observed Seasonal and Weekly Weather Conditions and Experienced Impacts

#### Observed Rainfall Conditions - Weekly Rainfall

The week of 28 April to 4 May 2026 was relatively active, with significant rainfall observed across parts of southern Somalia, particularly Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, and Middle Juba, as well as localized heavy rainfall in Sool and moderate rainfall in parts of Woqooyi Galbeed and Togdheer. The distribution of rainfall was uneven, with some stations receiving substantial totals over several rainy days, while others recorded intense rainfall over only one day.

Moderate to heavy rainfall totals were recorded in parts of Sool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Woqooyi Galbeed, Gedo, and Middle Juba regions. The highest weekly rainfall total was recorded at Las Anod in Sool region, with 105.0 mm, although this was received in only one rainy day, indicating a highly intense and localized rainfall event.

Moderate to heavy rainfall totals of 50 mm and above were recorded at several stations, including Qansax Dheere in Bay region (80.9 mm), Jowhar in Middle Shabelle (79.0 mm), Awdheegle in Lower Shabelle (77.9 mm), Cadaadley in Woqooyi Galbeed (65.0 mm), Luuq in Gedo (54.02 mm), and Bualle in Middle Juba (53.0 mm). These amounts indicate a significant rainfall week, particularly across parts of southern Somalia and localized areas in the northwest and north.

Light to moderate rainfall of 30–50 mm was observed across parts of Banadir, Woqooyi Galbeed, Bay, Togdheer, and Awdal regions. This included Mogadishu in Banadir (41.4 mm), Magalo-

Cad in Woqooyi Galbeed (41.0 mm), Bur Hakaba in Bay (40.6 mm), Sayla Bari in Woqooyi Galbeed (40.0 mm), Warabeye in Togdheer (34.0 mm), Fiqi Ayub in Togdheer (31.0 mm), and Amoud in Awdal (30.0 mm). These rains suggest a relatively active rainfall week, with useful amounts received across both southern and northern stations.

Light rainfall of 10–30 mm was more widespread, covering parts of Hiiraan, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, Lower Shabelle, Sool, Sanaag, Gedo, and Mudug regions. Very light rainfall of less than 10 mm was recorded in several northern and central stations. These totals indicate that while rainfall was spatially widespread, several locations, especially in parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Nugaal, and Mudug, received only marginal rainfall during the week.

In terms of rainfall distribution, relatively better temporal spread was observed at Awdheegle and Afgooye in Lower Shabelle, and Luuq in Gedo, where rainfall was recorded over 5 rainy days. Good temporal distribution was also observed at Qansax Dheere in Bay and Bualle in Middle Juba, with 4 rainy days each, as well as Buuhoodle PL in Togdheer, which also recorded rainfall over 4 days. Several stations recorded rainfall over 3 rainy days, including Jowhar, Cadaadley, Sayla Bari, Warabeye, Allaybaday, Caynabo, and Sheikh. However, some of the highest weekly totals, notably Las Anod PL (105.0 mm) and Amoud (30.0 mm), were recorded in only one rainy day, suggesting localized high-intensity rainfall events.

### Observed Rainfall Conditions - Seasonal Rainfall

Nine weeks into the Gu 2026 season, cumulative rainfall totals show strong spatial contrasts across Somalia (Figures 1 - 3). The highest seasonal totals have been recorded in Somaliland regions of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed (Figure 5), where several stations have exceeded 150 mm, including Las Dacawo (311.0 mm), Boon (284.0 mm), Xeeqo (262.0 mm), Cadaadley (205.5 mm), Harirad (190.0 mm), Baki (184.0 mm), Magalo-Cad (180.5 mm), and Hargeisa (150.5 mm).

Significant cumulative rainfall has also been observed in parts of southern Somalia, particularly Gedo, Bay, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, and Banadir (Figure 6). Notable totals include Bardheere (250.0 mm), Qansax Dheere (213.5 mm), Bu'aale (204.0 mm), Jowhar (187.8 mm), Dollow (166.7 mm), Marka (155.5 mm), Baidoa (141.3 mm), Luuq (138.02 mm), Awdheegle (114.7 mm), and Mogadishu (105.2 mm). These amounts indicate substantial catchment recharge, particularly over the Juba and Shabelle basins.

Moderate seasonal totals of 50–100 mm have been recorded across parts of Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Bari, and Nugaal, while lower totals below 50 mm persist in parts of Puntland (Figure 7), central Somalia, and localized areas of Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle, including Afgooye (25.2 mm), Balcad (6.0 mm), Wanle Weyne (4.2 mm), Garowe (6.4 mm), Xasbahale (5.0 mm), and Ufayn (3.7 mm).

Generally, the Gu 2026 season so far has been favourable in the northwest and parts of southern Somalia, but rainfall performance remains uneven. The accumulated rainfall has improved water and pasture conditions in several areas, while also contributing to elevated river levels and increased flood sensitivity along parts of the Shabelle River. Areas with low cumulative rainfall should continue to be monitored for localized water and pasture stress.

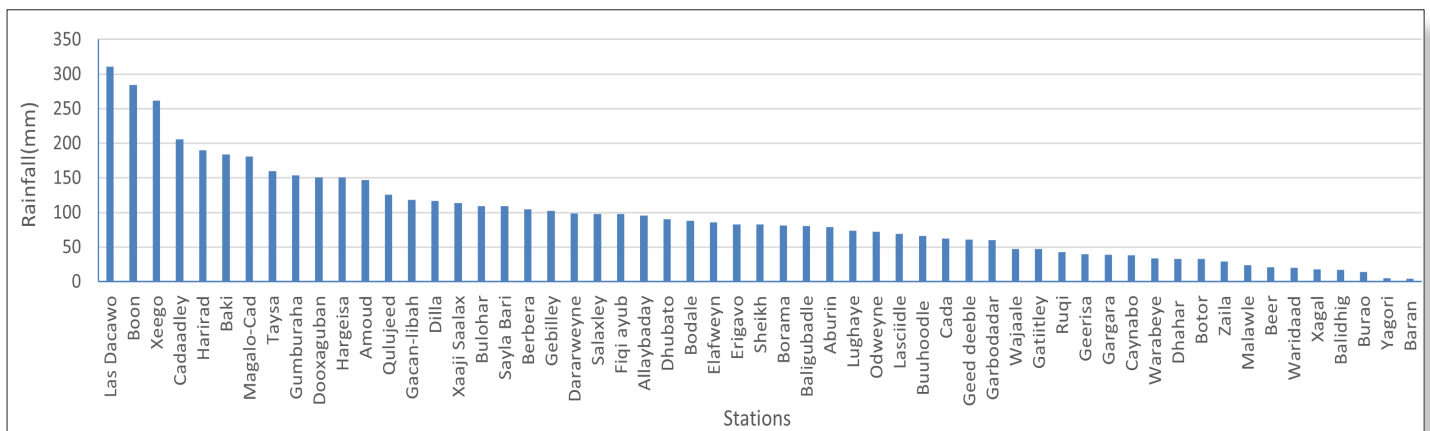


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Somaliland from 1 March to 4 May 2026

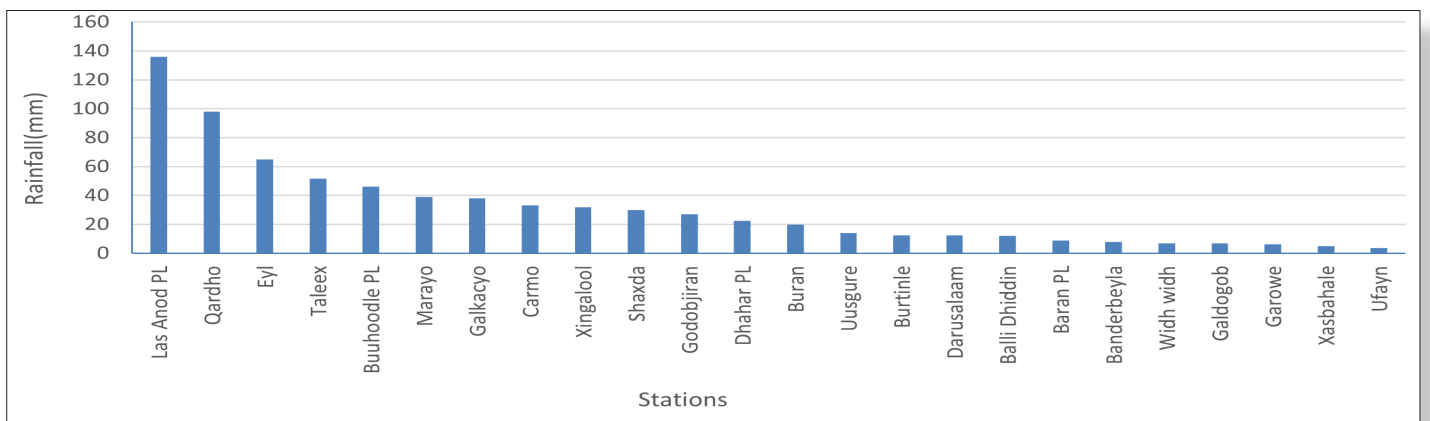


Figure 2: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across Puntland from 1 March to 4 May 2026

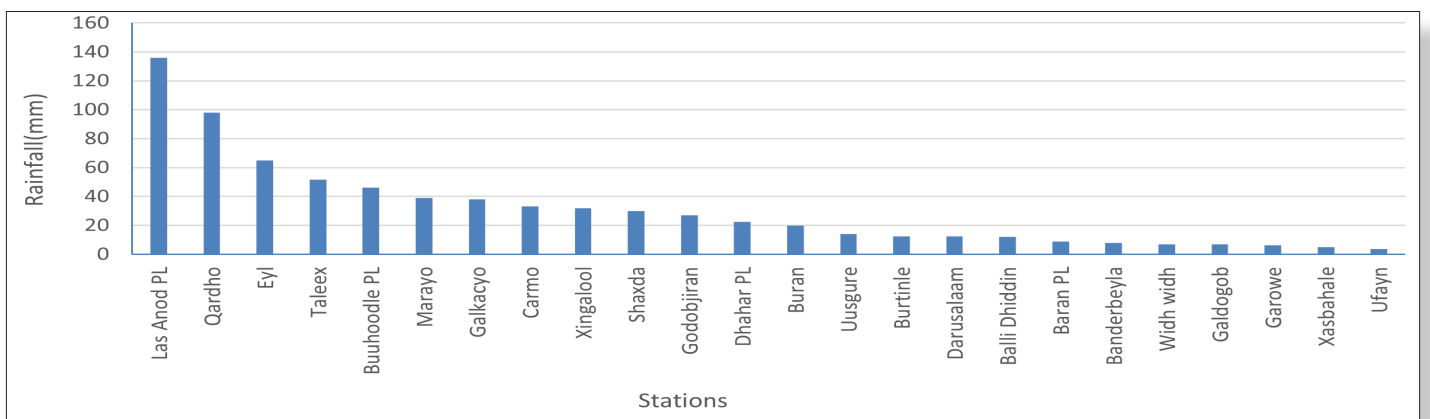


Figure 3: Cumulative rainfall observed at individual stations across South and Central Somalia from 1 March to 4 May 2026

## Observed River Levels

The observed light to moderate rainfall received in the last two weeks over the basin and upstream areas has sustained elevated flows and increased flood sensitivity along the Shabelle River particularly at downstream stations such as Jowhar. River levels along the Shabelle River remain elevated and flood-sensitive, with continued downstream propagation observed from Belet Weyne through Bulo Burte to Jowhar. The situation is particularly concerning at Jowhar, where the river is now only 0.10 m below the moderate flood risk threshold, and at Belet Weyne, where levels are only 0.30 m below the threshold. In contrast, the Juba River remains generally stable, with minor weekly fluctuations and levels still well below moderate flood risk thresholds at both Dollow and Luuq.

## Drought Evolution

The latest (April) Combined Drought Index (CDI) shows a clear improvement in drought conditions across Somalia (Figure 4) following the onset and progression of the Gu rains. Conditions have shifted from widespread drought stress earlier in the year to largely normal or mild drought conditions across most parts of the country by the end of April.

By April 2026, most of northern, northeastern, central, and southern Somalia had transitioned to normal CDI conditions, reflecting improved rainfall, soil moisture, and reduced drought stress. However, recovery remains uneven, with localized pockets of mild to moderate drought still evident in parts of Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug, Bari, and some northern coastal areas.

Compared to February and March, the April CDI indicates a strong overall recovery, particularly across areas that had previously experienced severe drought conditions in southern and northeastern Somalia. However, localized dry pockets remain where rainfall has been delayed, insufficient, or poorly distributed.

## Experienced Impacts

Latest Radio Ergo audience feedback for 23–29 April 2026 indicates a mixed hydrometeorological situation, with recent rainfall bringing relief in many areas while drought and localized flooding impacts persist. More callers reported rainfall than drought, with several communities noting replenished water sources, cooler temperatures, improved pasture, livestock recovery, and renewed farming activity, especially in parts of Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Awdal, Sanaag, Sool, and Puntland.

However, livelihood recovery typically lags behind meteorological recovery. As a result, water availability, pasture regeneration, livestock body condition, and household resilience may remain weak even where recent rainfall has reduced drought severity.

Continued drought stress was reported in parts of Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiiraan, and Lower Shabelle, where callers noted water shortages, livestock losses, weak

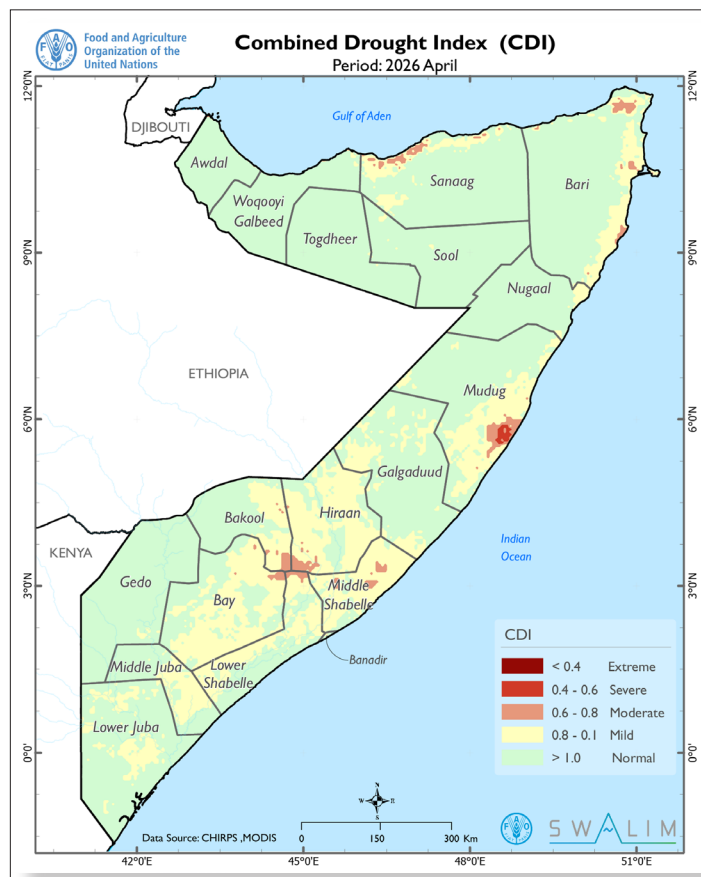


Figure 4: Status of drought conditions over Somalia based on Combined Drought Index (CDI) as of 30 April 2026

Overall, the CDI evolution confirms that the Gu 2026 rains have significantly reduced drought severity across Somalia, but the recovery is not yet uniform. Continued monitoring is required in areas still showing residual drought stress, while wetter catchments, especially along the Shabelle River, remain sensitive to further rainfall and possible riverine flooding.

animals, and limited recovery following short-lived or insufficient rains. These reports are consistent with the uneven observed rainfall distribution and remaining localized drought pockets.

Flood-related impacts were also reported, including flash flooding in Middle Shabelle, heavy rainfall impacts in Garbaharey, Gedo, and concerns over Shabelle River flooding in Hiiraan, where callers requested support to strengthen riverbanks. These field reports align with elevated Shabelle River levels and increased flood sensitivity at downstream gauging stations.

Overall, recent rains have improved water availability and early livelihood recovery in several areas, but hydrometeorological risks remain active. The main concerns are localized flash and riverine flooding, especially along the Shabelle basin, and persistent drought stress in areas where rainfall has remained low, delayed, or poorly distributed.

## Monthly and Weekly Weather Forecast

### Rainfall Forecast for Period 5 to 11 May 2026

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, light to moderate rainfall is expected over much of Somalia during the week of 5–11 May 2026, with the highest rainfall amounts mainly concentrated over parts of the Shabelle basin, coastal southern Somalia, and localized areas in the northeast (Figure 5). The absence of a widespread heavy or very heavy rainfall signal over Somalia is consistent with the forecast weakening and eastward shift of the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) away from the more favourable Indian Ocean phases 2/3. As the MJO moves toward the centre of the phase-space diagram, its influence on large-scale convective enhancement over East Africa is expected to weaken. This supports a forecast of mainly light to moderate, localized rainfall over Somalia, rather than widespread heavy rainfall.

The spatial distribution of forecast rainfall (Figure 5) is as follows:

Moderate rainfall of 50–100 mm

- Moderate rainfall is forecast over parts of the Shabelle River basin, particularly around Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, and Lower Shabelle. This includes areas around Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar, Balcad, Afgooye, Marka, Qoryooley, Kurtunwaarey, and parts of Baraawe/Sablaale. Moderate rainfall is also likely in localized areas of Sool, Nugaal, Sanaag, and Mudug, including areas around the Laas Caanood–Garowe–Eyl corridor, parts of Ceerigaabo/Ceel Afweyn, and localized central coastal areas.
- Within the Shabelle catchment, moderate rainfall is also forecast over the upstream Ethiopian catchment areas west and northwest of Belet Weyne. This is hydrologically important because additional rainfall over the upper catchment may sustain or increase inflows into Somalia, particularly at Belet Weyne, with possible downstream effects toward Bulo Burto, Jowhar, Balcad, and Afgooye. Given that current river levels along the Shabelle are already elevated, forecast rainfall over both the Somali and upstream Ethiopian parts of the catchment may maintain high flood sensitivity during the forecast period.
- Across the Juba River catchment, rainfall is expected to be more variable. Within Somalia, mainly light rainfall below 50 mm is forecast over much of Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba, including areas around Dollow, Luuq, Bardheere, Bu'aale, Jilib, Afmadow, Jamaame, and Kismaayo. However, the map shows areas of moderate to locally heavy rainfall over upstream catchment areas in Ethiopia and near the Kenya–Ethiopia–Somalia border zone, especially west of the Somali border. This may contribute to some upstream recharge, although the immediate flood risk along the Juba River remains lower than along the Shabelle based on current river levels.

Light rainfall below 50 mm

- Light rainfall is forecast across much of the rest of Somalia, including large parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Bari, Galgaduud, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba. Localized moderate pockets may still occur within these broader light-rainfall zones, but the dominant signal remains below 50 mm.

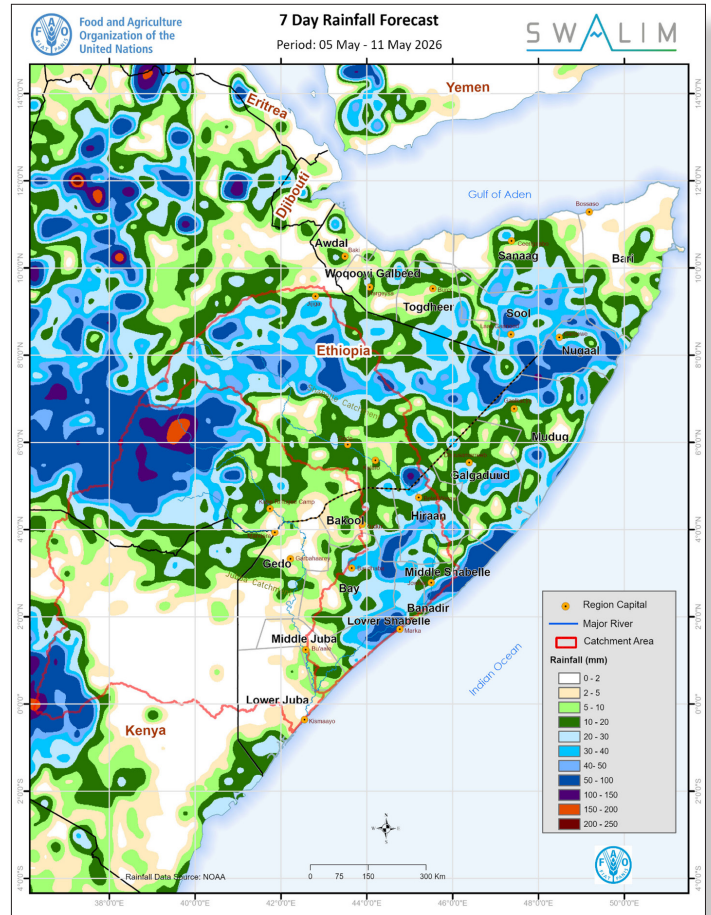


Figure 5: Cumulative rainfall forecast over Somalia for the week between 5 to 11 May 2026

Dry conditions

The main dry pockets are likely over parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Bari, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba, including areas around Zeylac, Lughaye, Baki, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Xudur, Waajid, Garbahaarey, Baardheere, Afmadow, Jilib, Jamaame, and Kismaayo.

### Temperature Forecast

#### Maximum Temperature

According to NOAA-NCEP GFS, Overall, maximum temperatures during 5–11 May 2026 are expected to remain mostly between 30°C and 40°C across Somalia (Figure 6). The hottest conditions above 40°C are limited to a small, localized pocket in central Bari, mainly over northern Iskushuban and southern Qandala. Most central, southern, and northeastern districts are expected to experience 35–40°C, while relatively lower temperatures of 30–35°C are likely over the northwest, northern inland areas, and parts of the western border areas. The coolest daytime conditions, 25–30°C, are confined mainly to the Ceerigaabo highlands in central Sanaag. The spatial variation of maximum temperatures is as follows (Figure 6):

- Very high daily maximum temperatures (above 40°C) are forecast only over a small, localized area in central Bari region, mainly affecting the northern parts of Iskushuban district and the southern parts of Qandala district. This is the only clear area within Somalia where the forecast colour corresponds to the 40–45°C category.
- Moderately high daily maximum temperatures (35–40°C) are expected across broad areas of Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, Lower

Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Sool, Togdheer, and parts of Sanaag. The affected districts include most or parts of Bossaso, Caluula, Qandala, Iskushuban, Qardho, Bandarbeyla, Garoowe, Eyl, Burtinle, Jariiban, Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Xarardheere, Dhuusamarreeb, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Belet Weyne, Bulu Burto, Jalalaqsi, Jowhar, Balcad, Banadir, Afgooye, Marka, Qoryooley, Kurtunwaarey, Baraawe, Sablaale, Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba, Diinsoor, Qansax Dheere, Xudur, Waajid, Tayeeglow, Luuq, Doolow, Garbahaarey, Baardheere, Bu'aale, Saakow, Jilib, Jamaame, Afmadow, and Kismaayo.

- High daily maximum temperatures (30–35°C) are forecast over parts of the northwest and northern inland areas, especially across Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, and parts of western Sanaag and Sool. This includes areas around Zeylac, Lughaye, Baki, Borama, Gebiley, Hargeysa, Berbera, Sheikh, Burco, Owdweyne, Buuhoodle, Caynabo, Xudur, Taleex, and Laas Caanood. This temperature category is also expected in some western inland areas bordering Ethiopia, including parts of Gedo and Bakool, especially around Ceel Waq, Belet Xaawo, Doolow, Luuq, Xudur, Waajid, and Ceel Barde.
- Moderate daily maximum temperatures (25–30°C) are likely only over localized highland areas, most clearly in central Sanaag region, particularly around the Ceerigaabo district highlands. This reflects the elevation effect over the northern highlands. Elsewhere across Somalia, maximum temperatures are generally expected to remain above 30°C.

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperatures are expected to remain mostly 20–25°C across much of Somalia, indicating warm night-time conditions (Figure 7). Higher minimum temperatures of 25–30°C are likely in localized low-lying and coastal areas whereas relatively cooler minimum temperatures of 15–20°C are limited to northern highland areas. The spatial variation of minimum temperatures is as follows (Figure 7):

- High minimum temperatures (25–30°C) are anticipated in localized areas along the northeastern and central-eastern coastal belt and some low-lying inland areas. Affected areas include parts of Bari (Bossaso, Qandala, Caluula, Iskushuban, Bandarbeyla), Nugaal and Mudug (Eyl, Garoowe, Gaalkacyo, Jariiban, Hobyo, Xarardheere), with localized pockets over Galgaduud, Hiiraan, Middle Shabelle, Banadir, and Lower Shabelle, including Dhuusamarreeb, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Balcad, Mogadishu, Afgooye, and Marka.
- Moderately high minimum temperatures (20–25°C) are expected across most of Somalia, covering large areas of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba. Key towns include Borama, Hargeysa, Berbera, Burco, Laas Caanood, Ceerigaabo, Garoowe, Cadaado, Bulu Burto, Baydhaba, Luuq, Doolow, Baardheere, Kismaayo, and many others.
- Moderate minimum temperatures (15–20°C) are forecast only over highland and western fringe areas, including

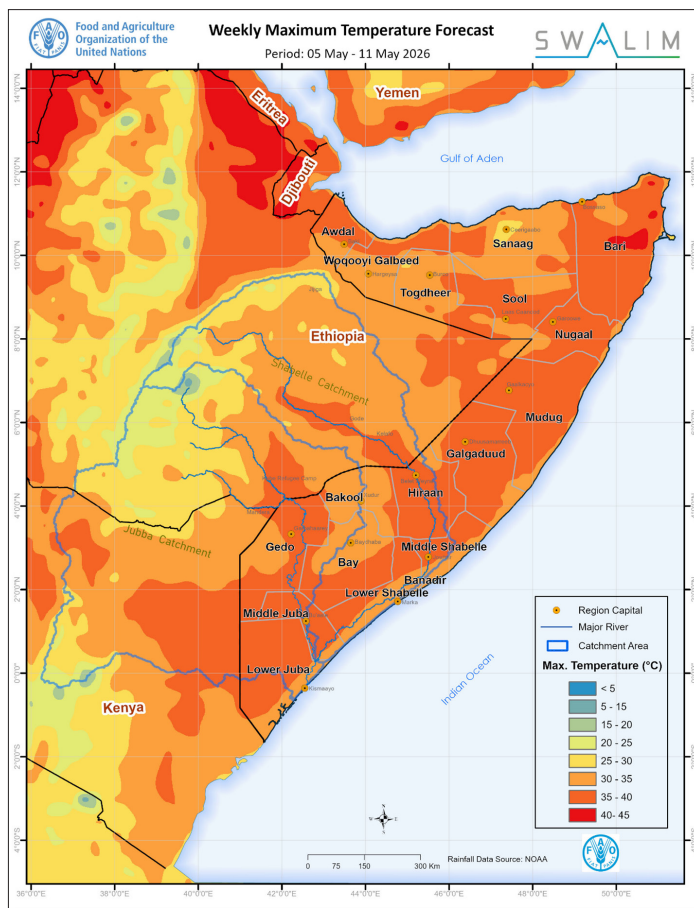


Figure 6: Maximum temperature forecast over Somalia for the week from 5 to 11 May 2026

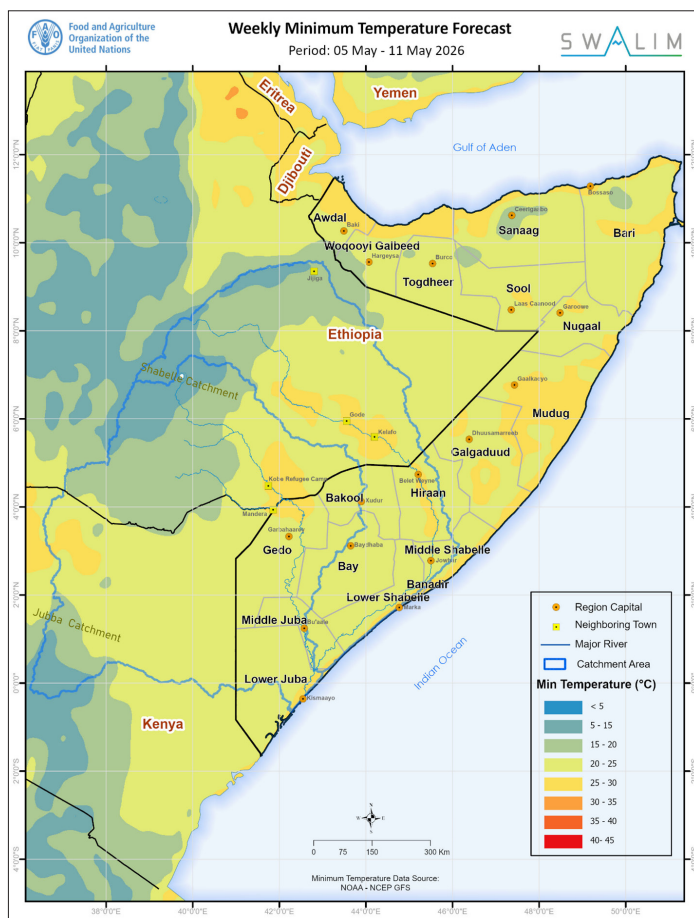


Figure 7: Minimum temperature forecast over Somalia for the week from 5 to 11 May 2026

northwestern highlands around Borama, Gebiley, Hargeysa, and Sheikh, highland areas of Sanaag around Ceerigaabo, and western parts of Gedo and Bakool near the Ethiopian border around Ceel Waq, Doolow, Luuq, Xudur, and Waajid.

## Current River Levels

### Rainfall Forecast for Period 5 to 11 May 2026

On 5 May, the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne stands at 6.20 m, up +0.48 m from 28 April. The level is now 1.50 m above the 2025 level and 1.01 m above the long-term mean, while only 0.30 m below the moderate flood threshold of 6.50 m. This indicates very high flood sensitivity, especially given the sustained rise since early April, when the level was 5.00 m on 8 April — a total rise of +1.20 m over four weeks, confirming strong upstream recharge and continued riverine flood risk if additional rainfall occurs over the Ethiopian highlands or upstream catchments.

Further downstream at Bulo Burte, the river is at 5.42 m, up +0.42 m over the past week, 0.87 m above the 2025 level and 1.25 m above the long-term mean, but still 1.08 m below the moderate flood threshold of 6.50 m. Although below the threshold, the station has shown the sharpest multi-week rise among all stations, increasing from 1.95 m on 8 April to 5.42 m on 5 May — a total of +3.47 m — confirming active downstream flood wave propagation and progressively increasing flood risk in downstream reaches.

At Jowhar, the river level is 4.90 m, up +0.30 m from 28 April, now 0.35 m above the 2025 level and 0.47 m above the long-term mean. Critically, it is only 0.10 m below the moderate flood threshold of 5.00 m. Having risen +3.30 m since 8 April (from 1.60 m), Jowhar

### Impacts Associated with the Weekly Weather Forecast

**Drought and water stress:** Recent and forecast rainfall is expected to continue easing drought conditions in parts of the northwest, northeast, and some central and southern areas. However, recovery will remain uneven, especially in localized dry pockets and areas where rainfall has been short-lived or poorly distributed. Livelihood recovery may also lag rainfall recovery, with continued water, pasture, and livestock stress possible in parts of Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiiraan, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, and Puntland.

**Water and Pasture:** Light to moderate rainfall may support localized replenishment of surface water, pasture, and browse, particularly where seasonal totals have been favourable. However, improvements are expected to remain patchy and may be limited by high daytime temperatures, warm nights, and continued evapotranspiration in low-lying and drought-affected areas.

**Flood Risk:** Even without a widespread heavy-rainfall likelihood over Somalia this coming week, flood risk remains elevated along the Shabelle River due to already high river levels, wet antecedent conditions, and forecast rainfall over both the Somali and upstream Ethiopian parts of the catchment. Continued monitoring is advised at Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jowhar, Balcad, and Afgooye, especially where river levels are close to moderate flood thresholds. The Juba River is expected to remain comparatively stable, although upstream rainfall over the wider catchment should continue to be monitored for delayed downstream response at Dollow and Luuq.

**Heat Stress:** Persistently high maximum temperatures of 35–40°C across much of central, southern, and northeastern Somalia, together with warm night-time temperatures in coastal and low-lying areas, may increase heat stress on people and livestock and slow soil moisture recovery.

and downstream areas — including Balcad and Afgooye — are in a highly flood-sensitive condition where even minor additional increases could trigger riverine flooding, particularly at known weak riverbank and breakage points.

Along the Juba River, levels remain comparatively stable and within safe limits. At Dollow, the level is 3.62 m, up +0.14 m weekly and 0.72 m above the 2025 level and 0.28 m above the long-term mean, remaining 0.88 m below the moderate flood threshold of 4.50 m. Since 8 April, Dollow has risen modestly by +0.40 m, indicating some upstream recharge but no immediate flood risk.

At Luuq, the Juba stands at 3.56 m, showing a slight weekly decrease of -0.04 m, with the level 0.36 m above the 2025 level and 0.30 m above the long-term mean, while remaining 1.94 m below the moderate flood threshold of 5.50 m. Over four weeks, Luuq has increased only marginally from 3.40 m, suggesting stable conditions and low immediate flood risk across the Juba basin.

Figures 8 and 9 show the current station levels against the long-term mean and 2025 values along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne and the Juba River at Luuq, respectively.

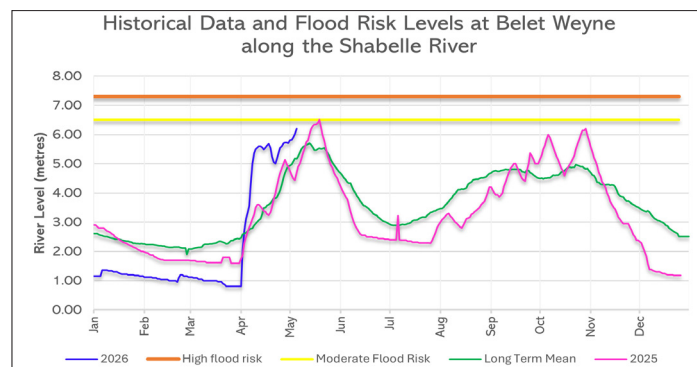


Figure 8: Current levels along the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne Gauging Station as on 5 May 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

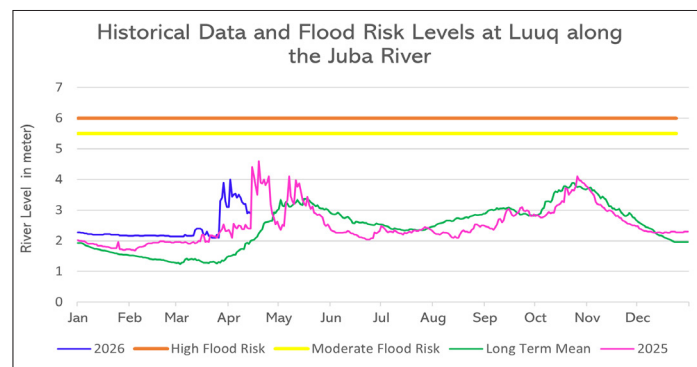


Figure 9: Current levels along the Juba River at Luuq Gauging Station as on 5 May 2026 compared to LTM and Flood Risk Levels

**Agriculture and Livelihoods:** Forecast rainfall may support ongoing late planting, weeding, pasture regeneration, and water recharge in areas receiving useful rainfall. However, livelihood recovery remains cautious and spatially uneven due to irregular rainfall distribution, residual drought impacts, weak livestock body condition, crop pest concerns, and localized flood risk along the Shabelle corridor.

SWALIM is a multi-donor project managed by FAO and currently funded by The European Union, UKaid, SDC, AICS, FCDO, Canada and Government of Sweden



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
  
Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office

