



# LRDO

Livelihood Relief & Development organization

## **LRDO NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR IDENTIFICATION OF MINORITY INCLUSION INTO AID ACCESS DELIVERY IN THREE DISTRICTS OF DAYNILE, KAHDA AND GARASBALEY IN BENADIR REGION OF SOMALIA.**

### **BACKGROUND**

Decades of conflict and natural disasters including recurrent climate change followed by limited government and institutional support have had a profound negative effect on the food security situation and social service sector in Somalia. Nearly seven in ten Somalis live on less than USD 1.90 per day, the sixth-highest poverty rate in sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty is both widespread and deep, particularly for households in rural areas and internally displaced persons (IDP) settlements.

The number of food-insecure people experiencing long-term stress is trending upward, indicating that chronic food insecurity persists, and requiring sustainable solutions. Recurrent climate-related shocks and political instability are key drivers of food insecurity and pose continuing risks to crop production and food access. It is estimated that a total of 6.7 million out of the 17.8m people face acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and IPC 4 of crisis or worse). These problems stated above had left the people especially those originated from the minority/marginalized communities to face obstacles in finding basic needs for their kids and even for themselves.

In the last three decades, the people residing the IDPs in Kahda, Daynile and Garasbaley districts of Somalia has long been affected by displacement, food insecurity and other environmental shocks which have disproportionately impacted minority group living within the districts.

Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile are the most popular districts in Benadir Region where most IDPs reside.

The history of these three districts is closely tied to the broader history of Somalia, which experience ongoing droughts, conflicts and instability for decades. The country has been marked by periods of authoritarian rule, civil war, and regional disputes, all of which have contributed to the ongoing challenges faced by the people of Somalia.

In response to these challenges various organizations CBOs, NNGOs, INGOs and UN agencies have implemented comprehensive emergency response programs in Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile Districts. These programs aimed to provide immediate assistance to those affected by displacement and food insecurity, as well as to address the underlying causes of these issues. These programs typically include the distribution food, water and other necessities to those in need, as well as the provision of shelter, medical care, and other support services. In addition, they often involve the implementation of long-term development projects aimed at building resilience of affected communities and reducing their risk of future disasters.

Minority groups within Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile districts have often excluded from access to resource and support and have faced discrimination and marginalization. This has contributed to a cycle of poverty, and vulnerability and has made it difficult to this groups to fully participate and contribute to their communities. It is therefore, critical to undertake efforts to address the root causes of these issues, which are mostly linked to displacement and food insecurity, by providing access of communities to resources and addressing discrimination and exclusion.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, Kahda, Garasbaley, and Dayniile districts of Banadir Regions, Somalia has been severely affected by displacement, food insecurity, and environmental shocks. By 2022, the districts has seen large influx of over 5000 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have fled from conflict and natural disasters in other parts of the country. The displacement of these IDPs have placed significant strain on the local community, as they struggle to cope with the influx of people and the accompanying challenges of food insecurity and environmental shocks.

LRDO officers had begun to engage with both the local authorities and the gatekeepers. These local authorities and gatekeepers are those that reside in Kahda, Dayniile and Garasbaley Districts. The aim of LRDO to engage with the local authorities was to consult with about the security and safety of their respective locations more specifically areas where the minority people reside. The local authority welcomed our team and promised to work with LRDO hand in hand as they worked before. After having meeting with them, the team then proceed to have a meeting with the gatekeepers of the camps with high population of the minority people especially those the Somali Bantu clans resides.

The gatekeepers then accepted our invitation, LRDO team then explained to them the kind of people that LRDO is engaging in this project. We (LRDO) informed the gatekeepers, that our main focus this time round is the minority people whose residence are the three districts we mentioned above.

We also explained to them, that we are focusing on the newly arrived IDPs, and those that had never benefited from the voucher card or E – voucher transfer.

The team together with the gatekeepers had agreed the following actions points.

- ✓ To LRDO team to track on the areas where minority people are living.
- ✓ To identify the newly arrived people from other parts of Somalia.
- ✓ To focus on the minority people especially the Somali Bantu communities.

As for the agreed action points of the team from LRDO and the gatekeepers, the needs assessment had successfully commenced on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023 and ended in 16<sup>th</sup> May 2023.the team had done the assessment in 5 working days in three districts namely Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile Districts. LRDO selected the most vulnerable families of Somali Bantu clans who have been severely affected by the existing droughts, floods discrimination and conflicts in collaboration with the local authorities of the three districts mentioned above and the other NGOs involved in those three areas.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology used in this assessment was a mixed methods approach, including both qualitative and quantitative assessment and analysis. This was chosen to provide comprehensive

understanding of the complex issues surrounding emergency response to communities affected by displacement, food insecurity, and environmental shocks, and the minority exclusion experienced by the IDPs in Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile districts of Banadir Region Somalia.

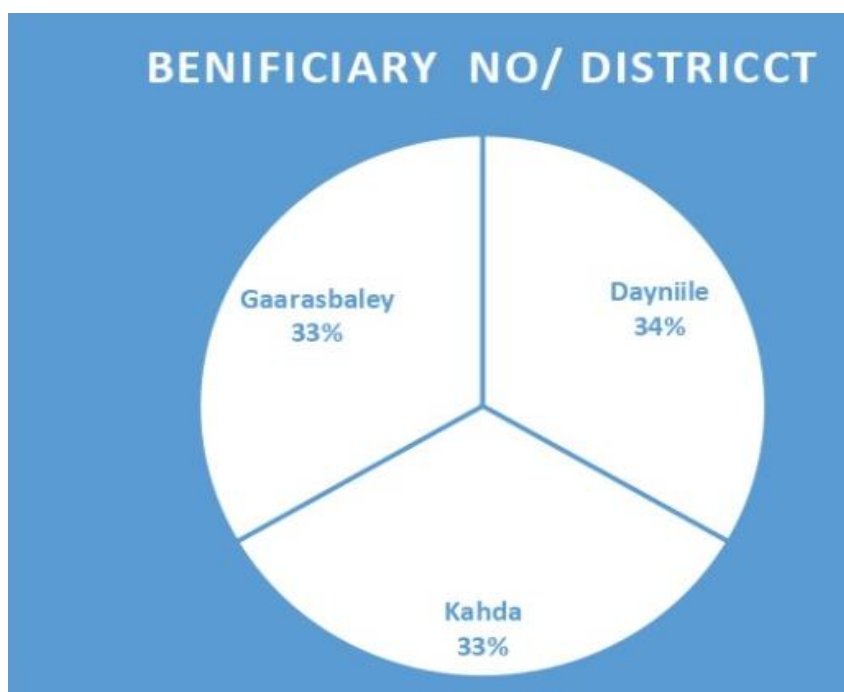
Qualitative assessment was collected through in – depth consultations with gatekeepers with (67 IDPs camps) community leaders and humanitarian aid workers. The camps with names of gatekeepers and the GPS coordinates data which the team assessed are shown in the table figure below.

S/No	Camp Name	Gate Keeper name	Telephone	Lacotion	HHs No	GPS	
1	Dhaay Gawan	Bisharo Gure fidow	618544335	Dayniile	60	2.093476	45.286026
2	Fatxulah	Mohamed Omar Hassan	615200618	Dayniile	71	2.0746	45.272338
3	Ubax	Abdullahi Abdi Waheliye	612503350	Dayniile	61	2.072652	4,528,109
4	Gaheyr	Abdinasir Abdi Mohamed	618299424	Dayniile	43	2.08765	45.290136
5	Baylot	Ayan Ali Hussien	615301486	Dayniile	70	2.085784	45.258008
6	Ceynte	Farhia Mahmuad nor	613380357	Dayniile	73	2.088989	45.291331
7	Hogal	xabibo xashi Gele	618455212	Dayniile	50	2.095412	45.289014
8	Adan salog	Duniya Abshur fidow	619522693	Dayniile	50	2.094739	45.290173
9	Balaaya moog	Abdikadir Huute Islaw	619996767	Dayniile	68	2.099094	45.29251
10	Hiran	Amina ADAN mohamed	615207806	Dayniile	72	2.094088	45.289171
11	Shan dhabale	Ayan Xasan Gabow	615311313	Dayniile	55	2.099552	45.284707
12	Garasbaley	Abdullahi Mohamed arale	618646288	Dayniile	53	2.099551	45.288076
13	Idhisreeba	Abdi Ibrahim Mumin	615581397	Dayniile	67	2.101502	45.284528
14	Hassan Cade	Hinda Mahmuad idow	618519666	Dayniile	50	2.101912	45.290576
15	Xalimo Sacdia	Hakimo Mustaf Abdirahma	612189253	Dayniile	52	2.101403	45.291427
16	Awal Qasim	Sahro Abdi dahir	618471693	Dayniile	59	2.101534	45.291915
17	Qubyaxaas	Safiyo shiek Mohamed	615191316	Dayniile	56	2.101407	45.291423
18	Ayan	ayan abdiguleed	615358212	Dayniile	71	2.096317	45.28666
19	Maroodi jeex	ZAMZAM Husien Elmi	615954062	Dayniile	53	2.096317	45.289483
20	marxaba	faadumo cabdulah abdi	614747976	Dayniile	51	2.090744	45.284677
21	gamboole	farxiyo cabdulah maxamed	612378911	Dayniile	73	2.08775	45.284009
22	luuq ganaane	luul adan muqtaar	612704577	Dayniile	52	2.083894	45.280914
23	dancad	Timro Abdule Halane	615345980	Dayniile	73	2.08999	45.291924
24	Miimo	Mohamed Farah ALI	615730414	Dayniile	73	2.084614	45.291268
25	iidle	Shukri Awale Hanshi	618485027	Dayniile	73	2.098402	45.29322
26	Beelo	Habibo adan Mohamed	615356995	Dayniile	73	2,078,845	45.281438
27	Hoos weyne	LUULEY Hassan Ali	615875552	Dayniile	39	2.08836	45.294281
28	xayle Barise	Maama Nuurto	615599967	Dayniile	65	2.082702	45.274807
29	Washaaqle	SIIDOW Abdiwaxid	617518529	Dayniile	95	2.081267	45.274985
30	Ruun nirgood	Safiyo Mohamed MAOW	615668451	Dayniile	57	2.081175	45.274984
31	Buuna dheer	Anab	615416163	Dayniile	90	2.084839	45.274
32	Fiilata	Ruqiya Ahmed NUR	618953620	Dayniile	50	2.084271	45.2834
33	Wardi camp	Abdifatah Wardi	615479266	Dayniile	73	2.083993	45.272533

34	Ale qaba	Ali Mohamed Hussein	615103153	Dayniile	100	2.083877	45.281388
35	Maclulow	Ceynab Mahmud Dage	615155598	Dayniile	73	2.102036	45.292273
36	Bagdaad	safiyo ahmed muse	615358713	Dayniile	70	2.08774	45.294381
37	Buufow bacaa	Maxamed maxamuud xinta	617229606	Dayniile	100	2.09367	45.286521
38	Saaxil kaam	Yusuf omar Mahmud	615324292	Dayniile	100	2.07554	45.272234
39	MARAAY Bari	Najmo Hassan Mahmud	611090858	Dayniile	100	2.089219	45.291722
40	Buurane camp	Xabibo Abdulle Ali	619127600	Dayniile	100	2.01012	45.3111
41	Bariise	Sheih Xassan Ahmed	615479003	Garasbaley	50	2.072673	45.271455
42	Gacmofuran	Sorey Saleban ABDI	615051153	Garasbaley	73	2.07626	45.272577
43	Abriiq	Mohamed ibrahim Moh'd	615096969	Garasbaley	71	2.058787	45.23782
44	Basro	Muna xassan maxamed	615544539	Garasbaley	63	2.049484	45.24911
45	Tabaarak	Faadumo xasan Maxamed	615847696	Garasbaley	48	2.058821	45.26722
46	Sablaale two	Hindiyo ali faarax	615637815	Garasbaley	73	2.058821	45.262722
47	jemeeca Misra	Raqiye Maxaad	618796176	Garasbaley	100	2.051774	45.257181
48	Qodqod	Haawo Cabuure Mahad	615336881	Garasbaley	100	2.063716	45.25345
49	wlaalaha	C/dulaahi deerow	615879984	Garasbaley	105	2.049611	45.24912
50	Baadheer1	Maryan Xaaji mac	615548391	Garasbeeley	50	2.058822	45.26721
51	Caasho	Osman Malin Mahmud	616395196	Kahda	30	2.049648	45.247797
52	Faarax	Ismail Abshir Adow	616691253	Kahda	45	2.049648	45.247797
53	Cadcadey	Xabibo Hassan Magafe	618905777	Kahda	25	2.049648	45.247797
54	ALLE SUGE	Zamzam Abdi wali yusuf	611175131	Kahda	120	2.049484	45.24911
55	Walaalaha 2	Deeqa Abdullahi Mohamed	612194563	Kahda	20	2.049844	45.244929
56	Zamzam	Abdiwali omar Burale	619950562	Kahda	41	2.09476	45.244
57	Mara cade	Nasro Abdullahi Ali	619522570	Kahda	30	2.0942	45.261
58	Banan dege	Amina Hassan OSMAN	610555292	Kahda	50	2.058821	45.262722
59	Caasho	Farhia jilacow	615212135	Kahda	70	2.05883	45.262698
60	xariir	Luul Yusuf Diriyee	615524458	Kahda	73	2.059288	45.260072
61	Barwaaqo	Moalin Ali sidow	617026078	Kahda	73	2.051779	45.257987
62	Buulo jameco	shiek Ahmed Ali	615851331	Kahda	101	2.063718	45.253131
63	Raama cadey	Mohamed adan Abdi	619098893	Kahda	113	2.047382	45.250991
64	Talo Rabi	Fadumo caraye Nur	611646761	Kahda	90	2.043133	45.299941
65	Buulo gurac	Farxiya Arare	618006024	Kahda	32	2.041421	45.250355
66	Tuugsade	Farhia Abdi Mohamed	612340511	Kahda	40	2.046972	45.21749
67	Buula qaliif	Macalin xuseen siidow	615922553	Kahda	100	2.063697	45.253164

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the assessment that LRDO conducted in 67 IDP settlements in Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile districts of Banadir Somalia, has a total of 4,500 beneficiaries from minority clans living in those areas. The number of beneficiaries has been divided into males, females, aged people, orphans and disabilities from the minority clans in the settlement areas. Below is a pie chart representing beneficiaries distribution rank.



## CONCLUSION

The emergency response to communities affected by displacement, food insecurity and environmental shocks in the 67 assessed camps in Dayniile, Garasbaley and Kahda districts of Banadir Region, Somalia has been inadequate and has failed to address the needs of minority groups, particularly those who have been excluded from humanitarian assistance due to their ethnicity. In May 11<sup>th</sup> LRDO conducted an assessment on 65 IDP camps with total beneficiaries of 4,500 persons from minority who are living in Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile districts of Banadir Region Somalia.

With about 70% of IDP leadership in the hand of minority clans despite them being minority in terms of their population in the camp the assessment shows there need for more coordinated and inclusive approach to emergency response in Dayniile, Garasbaley and Kahda districts. One that considers the specific needs and vulnerabilities of minority groups and ensures that they have equal access to

assistance. This should include targeted interventions to address food insecurity, health and WASH needs faced by these communities as well as efforts to mitigate the impact of environmental shocks such as food insecurity.

It is also essential that the emergency response in Kahda, Daynile and Garasbaley districts remains sensitive to the cultural and social norms of the minority groups and engages them in the planning and implementation of interventions. This will ensure that the response is appropriate and affective in meeting the needs of these communities.

Overall challenges faced by the minority groups in the 67 assessed IDP camps are still high, and assistance should be provided to ensure that their rights and needs are respected and protected in times of crisis.

## **Challenges**

There are various challenges that have hindered effective emergency response to communities affected by displacement, food insecurity and environmental shocks in those assessed districts particularly, for minority groups who have been excluded from assistance due to their ethnicity. These challenges are:

1. **Insufficient funding.** There is often lack of enough funding available to meet the needs affected communities, particularly those that have been excluded from assistance due to their minority status.
2. **Lack of coordination among humanitarian organizations.** There is often lack of coordination among different humanitarian organizations working in the locations above which can lead to duplication of efforts and inefficiencies in the delivery of assistance.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To address the challenges of emergency response to communities affected by displacement, food insecurity, and environmental shocks in the 65 IDP camps assessed, in Kahda, Garasbaley and Dayniile districts, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. **Increase funding for emergency response:** with increased influx of IDPs due to food insecurity and natural disasters that has led many families to arrive in those districts where most of them are from the minority clans.
2. **Coordinate efforts among humanitarian organizations.** Currently there are various NGOs operating over the districts of the assessed locations. There needs to be better coordination among different humanitarian organizations working in Kahda, Dayniile, and Garasbaley districts to ensure assistance is delivered efficiently, effectively and without discrimination.
3. **Engage with community leaders.** It is important to engage with community leaders when delivering assistance to minority groups to ensure assistance is culturally appropriate and meets the needs of the community.
4. **Build the capacity of the local organizations.** Local organizations working in those districts need support to build their financial and organizational capacity and resources so that they can effectively respond to the needs of the affected communities, particularly those that have been excluded from assistance due to their minority status.

PHOTOS

