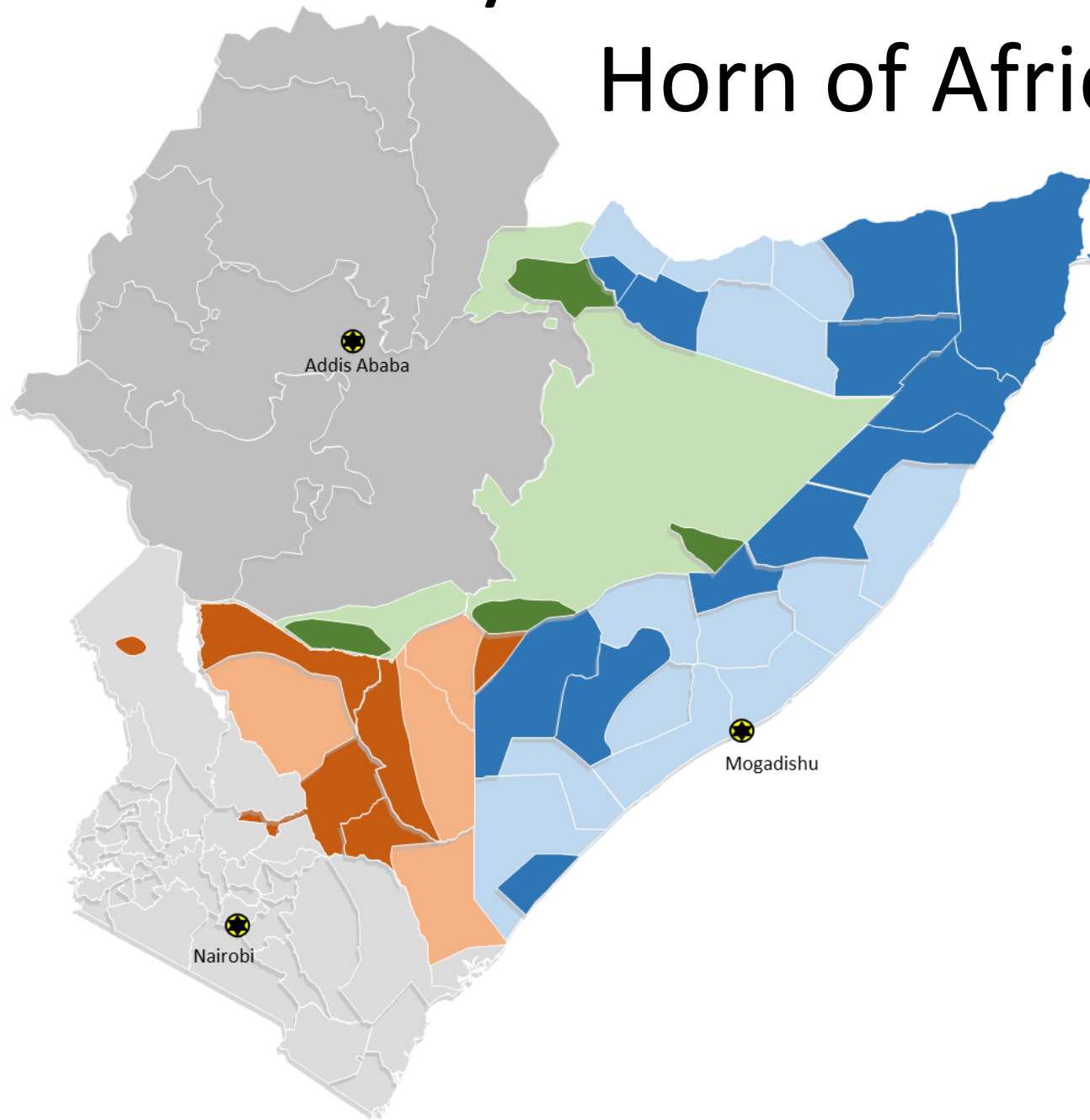




Minority Inclusion Learning Review

Horn of Africa





Why a Minority Inclusion Learning Review?



Key operational challenges in Somalia

- High fiduciary and security risks + access constraints
- Lack of accountability to population
- Marginalization and social segregation. Root cause of protracted displacement situation (IDPs) and non-state actors.



Remote Monitoring + Accountability to Affected Population (FRAP / Kulmis)

- Community feedback mechanisms should reach all vulnerable groups including minorities



Do no harm

- Anecdotal evidence of aid diversion away from minorities



New Cooperation Programme

- Define target population
- Agenda 2030 / Leave-no-one behind (LNOB)

Improving the **Inclusion** of members of minority clans

Minority Rights Group

Minority Inclusion Learning Review

Claire Thomas
Deputy Director



Purpose of the report



Is documenting levels of exclusion of particular communities **possible**.



Understand the mechanisms whereby exclusion takes place in international aid and development assistance programmes



To offer some methods by which **the Swiss** can themselves effectively counter discrimination and exclusion, and work with duty bearers to do likewise

INNOVATIVE

EXPERIMENTAL



CHALLENGES

evident from desk review

SWISS FUNDED INTERVENTIONS



Limited or
NO
principles or
policies on
minority
inclusion



Lack of
donor
requirement



Limited or
no evidence
/data on
minority
exclusion



Limited scope
of indicators
and
information
captured by
the M&E
framework



Area of focus
for
implementing
partners



Limited
influence of
government
institution on
implementing
partners

Did we find Swiss programmes were reaching those furthest left behind (aka minorities)?



Yes but...



*Some multilateral programmes
Overall, clear evidence of exclusion "by capture" in multilateral efforts*



NB: Different groups of furthest left behind: Disability, age, SOGI as well as minority makes it more complicated

Kenya: minorities within minorities

The whole area is populated by minorities
but there are **vulnerable** groups within



Garissa

sakuye, borana, harti, **boni, aweer, watta**

Isiolo

nubian/arera, watta, gabra, ndorobo, lesan

Mandera

Watta, Degodia and the “corner tribes” of Shegal, Warabey, Shabelle, Sharmuge, Gabaweih, Marehan, Leisah, Ashraaf, Hawadhi

Marsabit

sakuye, burji, sidam, **watta, konso, elmolo, dasanach, turkana**

Wajir

harti, issak, arabs, barawa, kikuyu, luo, kamba, meru, ashraaf, shegal, maasai, garre, **murule, borana**

Field work success?



Direct open question possible and effective



Direct open question possible but ineffective in some areas

Occupational group minorities are not identifiable by:

- Appearance
- Language or accent
- Name
- Location, birth place
- Dress, hairstyle, scars, even occupation



No census, security, logistics, high distrust/alienation



Fieldwork results : Kenya

Minority group
Refugee camp

Settlement scheme
Host community

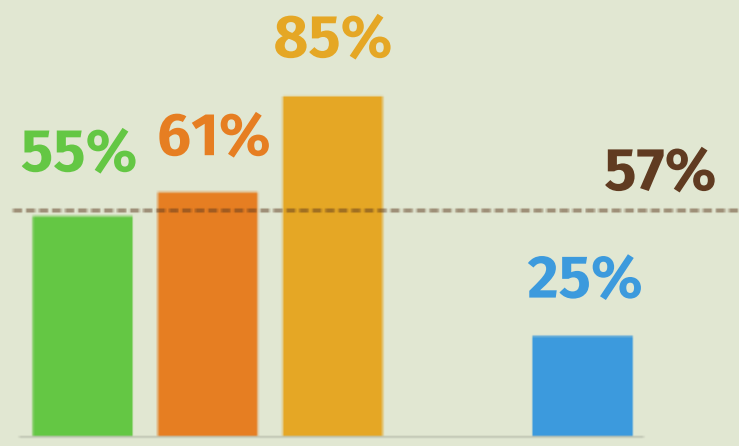
INCLUSION

PERCEPTIONS ON INCLUSION IN INTERVENTIONS



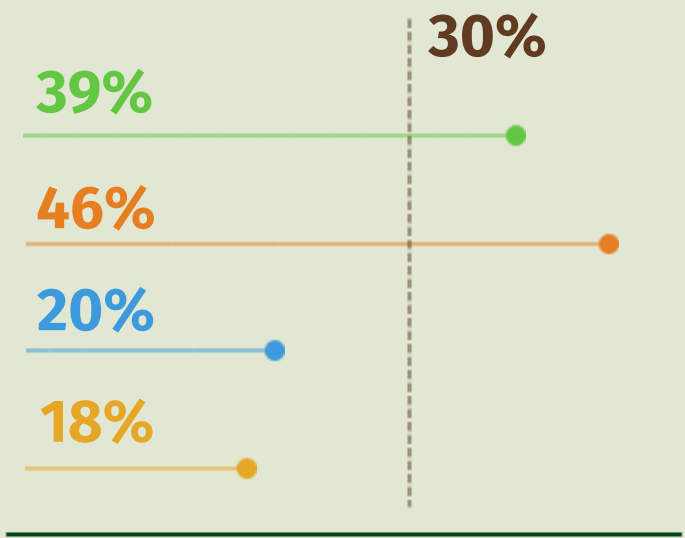
BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

AWARENESS

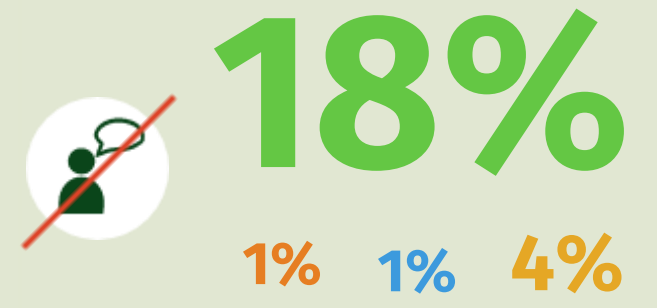


AID DIVERSION

INCIDENTS OF AID DIVERSION



REFUSAL TO ANSWER





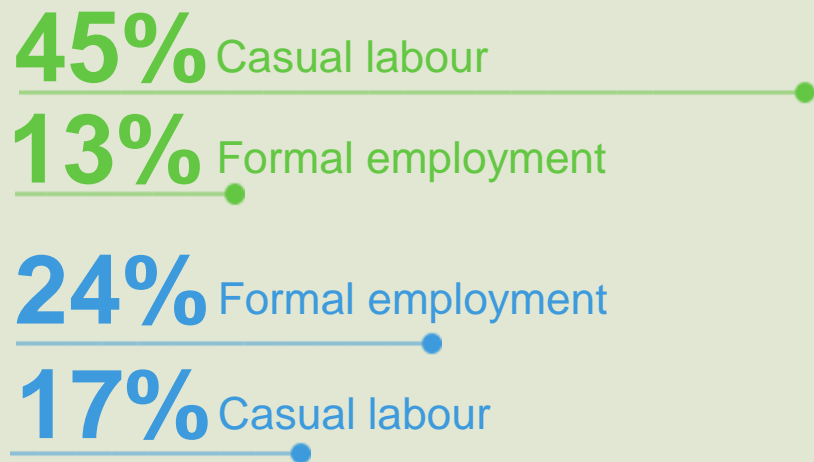
Fieldwork results

Somalia/Somaliland

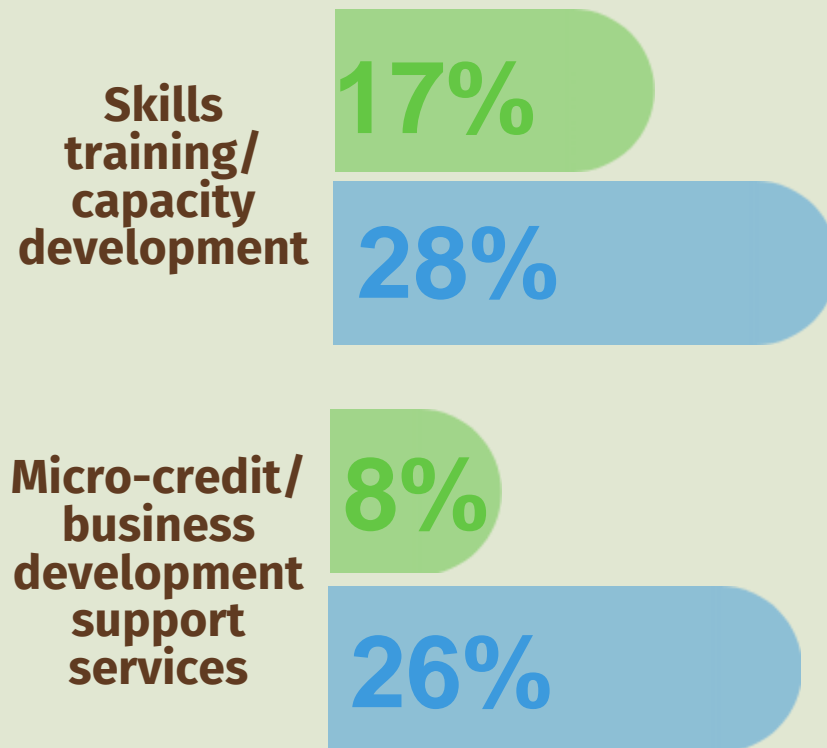
Minority Only Settlements
 Mixed IDPs sites
 Primarily Majority Host Communities

INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY

MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME



ACCESS TO SOCIAL SAFETY NETS



MODERATE TO NO HUNGER



SAFETY & SECURITY



continued

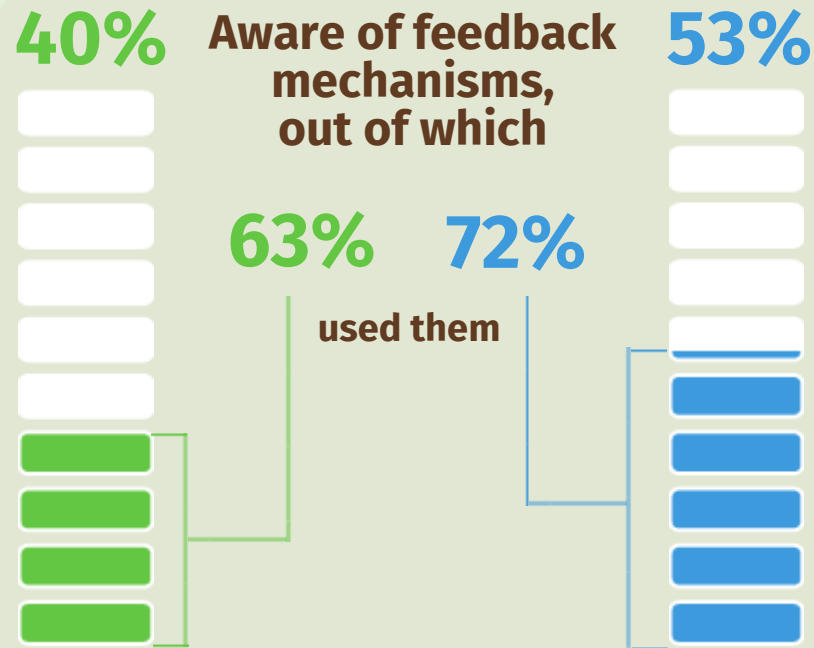


Fieldwork results

Somalia/Somaliland

Minority Only Settlements
Mixed IDPs sites
Primarily Majority Host
Communities

PARTICIPATION, FEEDBACK, ACCOUNTABILITY



MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION



42%

28%



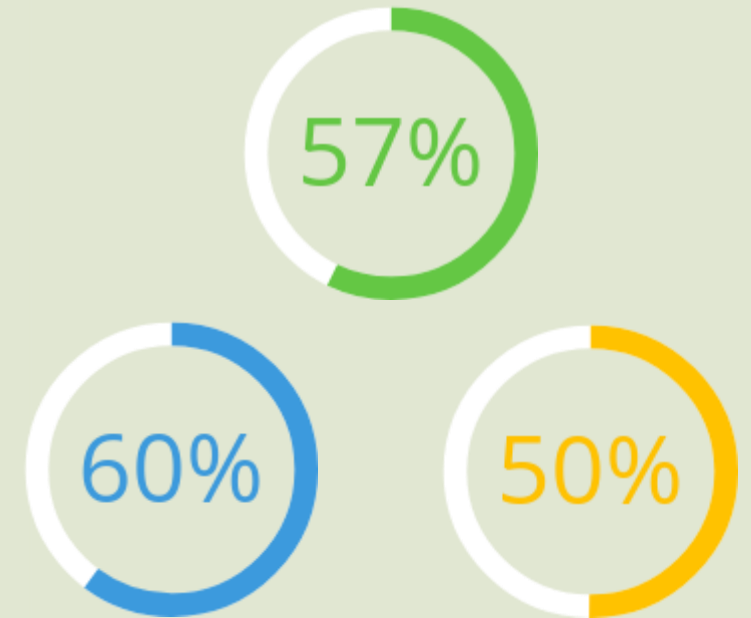
Community meeting/
Village elder

4%

26%

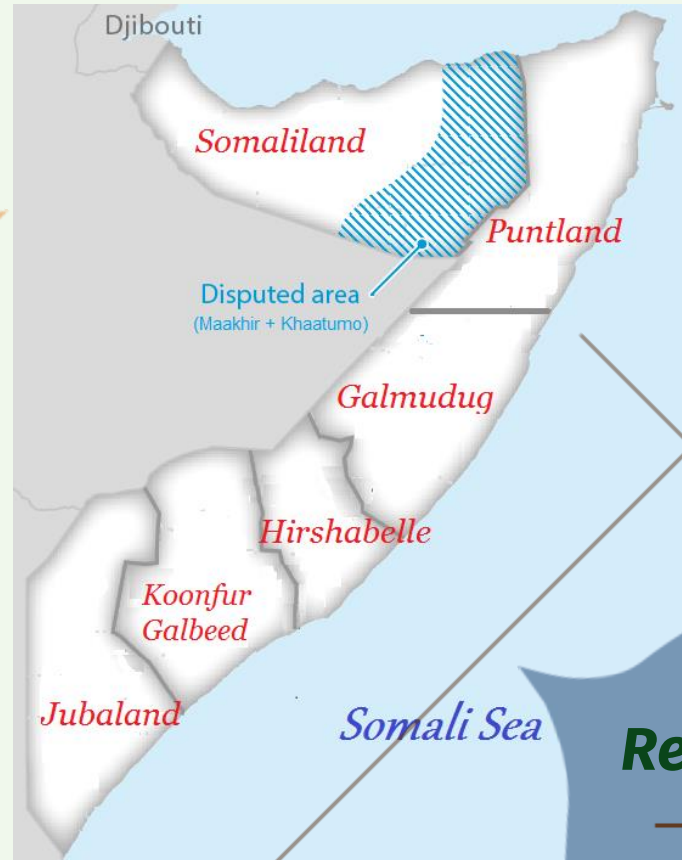
AID EQUITY PERCEPTIONS

AID DIVERSION (affirmative responses)



SURPRISING RESULTS

Somalia: clan questions



SOMALILAND

meaningful response approx.

60%

PUNTLAND

meaningful response approx.

30%

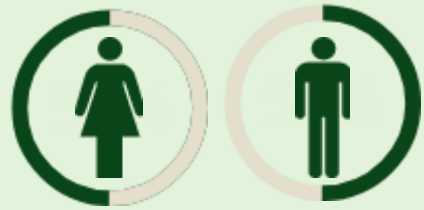
40%

Rest of FMSs

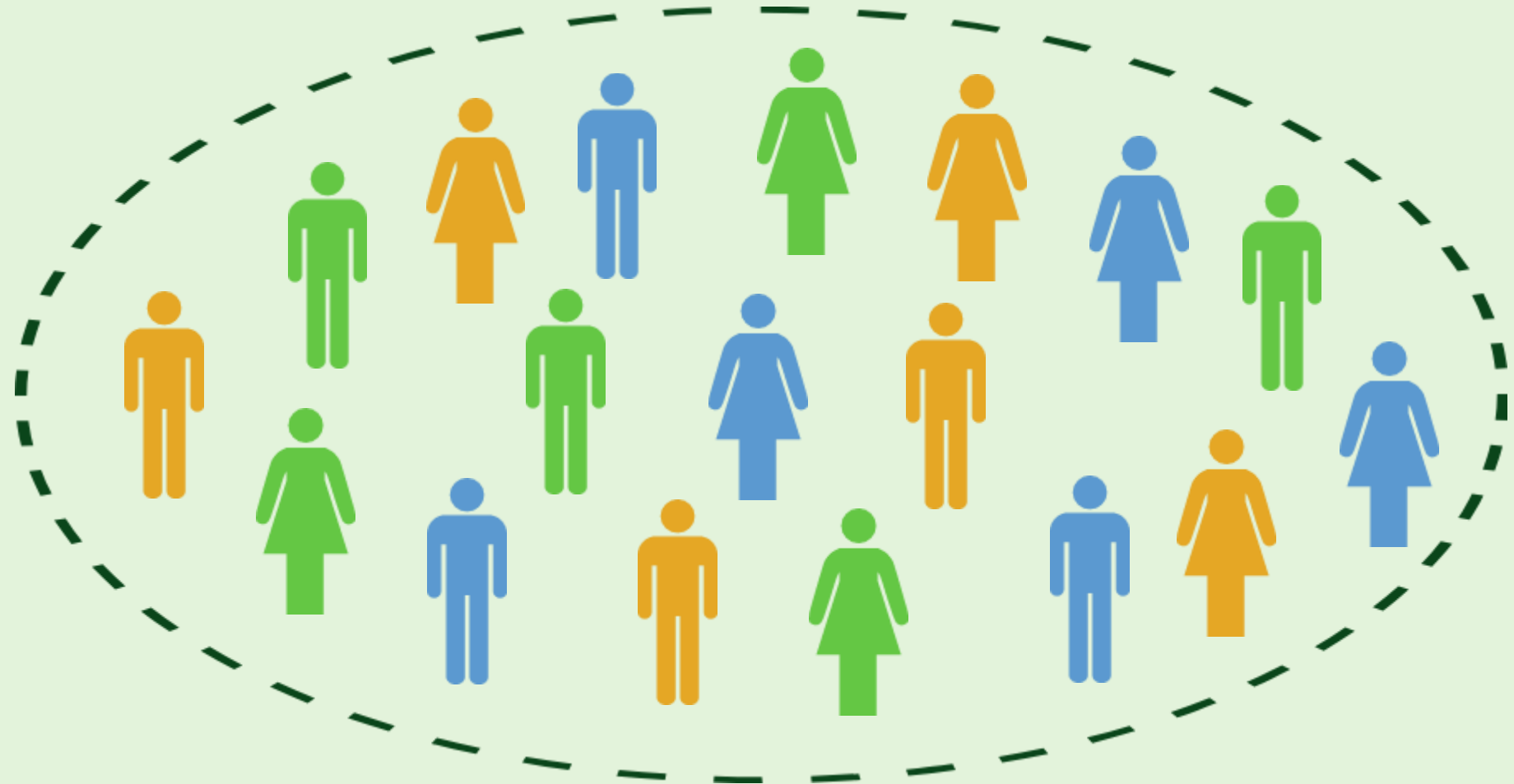
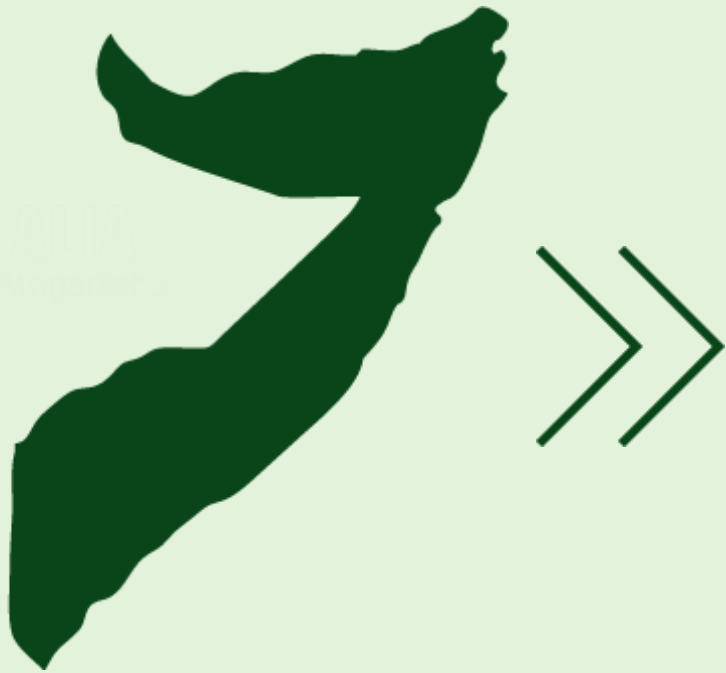
No meaningful response


PRE-IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES

Sample size: xxxx



Minority Only Settlements
Mixed IDPs sites
Primarily Majority Host
Communities





Be aware, expect and actively counter social discrimination, work to understand it

Work with minority led NGOs
(but they need funding)

Meet with minority communities without powerholders or their representatives present

Think **pushed behind** not left. Think **factors, not groups**

Localisation, yes, but don't exclusively rely on local political leaders

What can agencies do?

Ask staff the difficult questions about their relationships with local powerholders, ensure a diverse staff group.

Don't expect anyone to report aid diversion by someone to a person who shares their background

Improve accountability mechanisms - don't just ask beneficiaries but also those who might have missed out

Identify beneficiaries by random sampling and not via local authorities or gatekeepers or from existing lists



How did findings inform Cooperation Programme?



Chapter 1 - Context: Subchapter on «Social Diversity and Exclusion»

Chapter 3 – Achievements and Lessons learned: Reference to the Minority Inclusion Learning Review

Chapter 4 – Implications: Target Population. Strong LNOB focus
Minorities + Nomadic Communities

Reach furthest
behind first
(LNOB)



Chapter 5 – Domain Good Governance: longer-term goal to reach inclusion of women and minority groups

Assumption-based planning: Signpost – Eviction increase in urban areas (of IDPs, minorities, ...)

Results Framework – Cluster Outcome 1 : POV_ARI_1 Indicator (LNOB/inclusion indicator), defining LNOB groups as minorities and marginalized groups such as in Kenya, e.g. in Marsabit: Sakuye, Burji, Sidam, Watta Koriso, Elmolo, Dasanach, and Turkana, or in Garissa: Sakuye, Borana, Harti, Boni, Aweer, Watta; or in Somalia: Aweer, Boni, Eyle, Bantu, Bajuni, Bravanese, Gabooye, Mahdiban, Tumaal, Yibir, as well as People with disabilities (PWD).



How are findings incorporated into programming?



- Minority Focal Point within Nairobi office



- Minority Inclusion Assessments before start of new project/phase



- Data disaggregation



- Design consultation processes that allow minority only meetings

- Support SNBS in gathering clan/minority-specific data; minority dimension in next census (supported through UNFPA)

- Make sure that minority-led NGOs are part of the Somalia NGO Consortium and that their voices is being heard



How are findings incorporated into programming?



- Kulmis Remote Monitoring → review targeting approach of implementing partners making sure that minorities are included as beneficiaries
- Capacity assessment of implementing partners → t assess how they consider LNOB, gender mainstreaming, PWD, minorities, inclusive + participatory project design
- Community-Feedback Mechanisms → Minority-only meetings. Partnership with African Voices Foundation / Radio to solicit feedback from target population, including minorities
- Population interviews / Accountability to Affected Populations → Minority enumerators or enumerators fluent in minority dialects
- Kulmis Digital Dashboards → Minority clan inclusion (risk matrices, stakeholder mapping, ...)



Key challenges: taboo topic, no baselines, lack of experience + expertise, potential resistance in South-Central, ...



Downstream impact?

Official Presentations:

- Presentation at Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion Working Group (GHRIWG), with Somalia Ministry of Women and Human Rights
 - Presentation to agencies and donors co-chaired by DSRSR/RC/HC and Swiss Cooperation Office
 - Presentation to Kenya Development Partner Group
- + more presentations of MRG with donors, agencies, clusters

HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy 2022-2023 (*“develop a policy on minority clan affiliation data collection, and the progressive efforts of the CCCCCM cluster to obtain data on minority clan affiliation as part of its Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) exercise and adapt the clusters approach as a result”*)

HRP 2022: Will have a stronger targeting focus on minorities according to head of OCHA

WFP Somalia CSP 2022-2025: Key takeaways and lessons learnt from 2019-2021: Work on minority inclusion.

WFP Somalia: Minority representatives to be included in district-level meetings on food aid distribution



Downstream impact + wider take up

Additional presentations to **US, Swedes, UK, UN data teams**, and continuing (World Bank, Germans)

Appointment of (wider) **inclusion focal point** in each agency

Direct reporting minority led NGOs to **CCCM cluster re IDP settlements not receiving aid**/not on lists

Additional question re minority clan in **Detailed Site Assessment** (ongoing Nov 2021)

Question and recommendation in **Somalia UPR**

Significantly higher awareness (at least some staff) in e.g. **WFP, IOM, UNICEF, World Bank**





Downstream impact + wider take up

Additional question on minority clan being considered for **Bureau of National Statistics Household questionnaire**

Minority led NGOs prioritised for **Somalia Humanitarian Fund Assessment**

Close cooperation between **UN Panel of Experts on Somalia, UN Independent Expert on Human Rights in Somalia** and minority led partners

Capacity gains of minority led NGOs





Questions and discussion