

Bantu

Interviewees who identified themselves as Bantu were in unanimous agreement that exclusion happens as a result of clan-based discrimination. For them, decisions are made on their behalf by camp leaders and/or local authorities who tend to favour majority clans. Moreover, many Bantu interviewees identify clan-affiliation as a primary risk factor for extortion. FGDs with Bantu participants also highlighted what was commonly described as 'unfair' food distribution based on clan-affiliation, leading to intra-communal tensions and conflict. Although interviewees who identified specifically as Bantu did not provide any location data, many members of Bantu subgroups did; including people who identify as Jareer and Reer Shabelle.

Jareer

A small number of Jareer interviewees came to Merca from Janale, and Lower and Middle Shabelle. Here, it has been reported that clan militia play an active role in preventing access to support including cash, food, and NFIs. All survey respondents who self-identify as Jareer also reported that, overall, they are very unsatisfied with the services in their settlements. Moreover, these respondents - from Beledweyn, Jowhar, Merca, and Mogadishu - are particularly dissatisfied with accessibility.

Makane

Many Makane interviewees had been displaced to Beledweyn where they have all reported both clan-based exclusion and extortion. All agreed that this clan-based exclusion is a persistent problem, with some also reporting clan-based extortion and/or exploitation in Merca, Jowhar, and elsewhere.

Shiidle

Independent monitors spoke with Shiidle host community members in Merca, in addition to a number of Shiidle IDPs in Jowhar. For them, exclusion is common but they did not necessarily link this to clan (e.g., discrimination against women and people with disabilities is also common here). Shiidle survey respondents in Jowhar, Merca, and Mogadishu do, however, report being very unsatisfied with the accessibility of services, and also report being unable to access food, cash, and NFIs in the last four weeks; some of whom cited discrimination as the primary reason for this exclusion.

Bimaal

Within the Dir clan family, all Bimaal subclan members who responded to surveys in Merca are very unsatisfied with services; specifically with accessibility. Moreover, all reported being unable to access food, cash, and/or NFIs in the last four weeks, citing discrimination as the primary reason for this exclusion, with some also describing frequent extortion.

A number of interviewees also identified as Bimaal in Merca; with some having been displaced by conflict in Janale. Most also agreed that discriminatory access to cash-based support in Merca is due to the relative 'majority' status held by some camp leaders.

Darod

Darod interviewees report that exclusion occurs because of clan-favouritism during beneficiary selection and aid distribution; but that they are too scared to speak out about it due to the potential ramifications of doing so. Clan-based extortion by implementing agents (e.g., from NGOs, local authorities) was also reported during these interviews.

Hawiye

Within the Hawiye clan family, survey respondents in Beledweyn, Dhusamareb, and Jowhar are overall very unsatisfied with accessibility, and have commonly experienced problems trying to access food and cash support. Interviewees from various Hawiye subclans report similar clan-based exclusion, including individuals of Abgal, Damay, Derandole, Galja'el, Hintere, Jajele, and Ujudeen lineages and sublineages.

Hawiye interviewees in Beledweyn, Dhusamareb, and Jowhar all reported problems accessing food and cash-based assistance. More specifically, clan-based monetary extortion has been reported by interviewees in Dhusamareb, Hudur, and Jowhar. FGD participants from Hawiye clans and subclans also reported challenges with aid distribution; including unequal allocation and extortion.

In addition, interviews were conducted with members of Murosade and Duduble subclans displaced from Ceelbuur to Dhusamareb. Duduble interviewees here are under the impression that extortion is common-practice in various services, and ultimately affects everyone. Here, Ceyr interviewees also report frequent exclusion from cash and livelihoods support by local authorities and/or camp leaders based on clan-affiliation.

In Jowhar, a member of the Derandole subclan mentioned that clan militia control access to services insofar as they oversee unequal distribution of aid. In Beledweyn, independent monitors also spoke with members of the Jajele subclan, for whom clan-based exclusion has been reported.

Rahweyn

Within the Rahweyn clan family, survey respondents from various subclans in Beledweyn and Merca reported that they are very unsatisfied regarding the accessibility of services in their settlements. Furthermore, some reported recent exclusion from food, cash, and NFIs because of extortion.

Independent monitors spoke to people with lineages of the Boqol Daabe subclan: including, Garuwale from Hudur in Deynille; Leisaan from Abal and Bananey in Baidoa; and Ma'alimweyn from Baidoa in Deynille. According to interviewees, the authorities in Baidoa often exclude Leisaan individuals from various services, including food and cash. Here, distinct from the Medovo subclan Boqol Daabe, Harien lineage lies with the Boqol Damba subclan and could point towards tensions between lineages within subclans. In Deynille, interviews also indicate that camp leaders discriminate against Rahweyn Garuwale and Ma'alimweyn individuals.

Experience or knowledge of clan-based exclusion has also been reported by members of the Boqol Damba subclan in Baidoa and Merca - particularly by camp leaders and thus preventing access to food; the Dabare subclan in Hudur - who fear raising concerns about their exclusion in case it puts them in danger; the Elay subclan from Barhakaba in Beledweyn and Merca; the Hadama subclan from Danuuney in Baidoa, and from El Leheli and Korkoor in Hudur; the Jiron subclan from Falanfay in Hudur and Wajid in Baidoa; and the Wangial subclan from Bush Madina in Baidoa.

In various locations, distributing agents are reported to withhold up to half of beneficiaries' allocated assistance. Given that camp leaders have often been cited by interviewees as the main offenders of clan-based exclusion, recommendations to tackle these problems here should include ensuring equal clan representation in committees.