

# U d h i y a

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for  
**Drought Stricken IDPs in Somalia**

A Project of

**RAHMA ISLAMIC RELIEF FUND NORWAY**



Implemented by

**Helping Hand for Relief and Development**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Muslims celebrate the *Eid-ulAdha* by sacrificing *halal* animals including sheep, goat, cow, camel etc during the Islamic month of *Dhul Hijjah*, the 12th in the Islamic calendar - in pursuit of the tradition (Sunnah) – of Prophet Ibrahim/Abraham (Alaih-es-Salam) once in every year. Observance of this tradition has been made binding upon the affording Muslims. Eid-ul-Adha is one of the two yearly Eid Festivals that celebrated by all Muslims of the world. Islam emphasise on inclusion of the poor people and non-affording people in such celebrations. The ultimate objective of Qurbani is to invoke the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by Prophet Ibrahim (AS) and to submit oneself to the will of Allah.

Rahma Islamic Relief Fund has been organizing Udhiya/Qurbani in different parts of the world by mobilizing contributions from the affording Muslims living in Norway. Rahma performs qurbani on behalf of hundreds of contributors by reaching out to the most deserving beneficiaries. Rahma distributes meat in the areas where the need is greatest. This year, Rahma organized Qurbani in Somalia for the drought stricken internally displaced persons (IDPs) at Camps in surrounding of Mogadishu City.

The distribution of qurbani meat was made in strict compliance to the Islamic injunctions and within the framework of the SPHERE (Humanitarian Charter and the Minimum Standards) two fundamental beliefs; i.e. first, that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of calamity and conflict, and second, that those affected by disaster have a right to life with dignity and therefore a right to assistance.

A just and equitable distribution of qurbani meat has enhanced the Rahma's trust, respect and networking in different stakeholders alongside helping underprivileged households enjoy the happy moments of the auspicious occasion of Eid-ul-Adha by providing them meat sufficient for one family for an entire week. Average meat came out of one goat/lamb was 16 KG, whereas 100 KG out of each cow. In total, Rahma has sacrifices 130 goats/lambs and 50 cows by utilizing total sum of USD 27,625. The meat packages were made on the basis of Cost and Quantity, each goat/lamb package contained 4 KG meat whereas cow package contained 8 KG meat. Altogether, the meat packages were distributed among 1120 households that ultimately **benefited more than 7,840 individuals** living in IDPs camps in surrounding of Mogadishu City.

## 1) GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME:	Udhiya (Qurbani) for the drought affected Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	RAHMA ISLAMIC RELIEF NORWAY
COOPERATION PARTNERS:	HELPING HAND FOR RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT
AREA/COUNTRY:	IDPs Camps in surrounding of Mogadishu, Somalia
FUNDS RECEIVED:	USD 27,584
TOTAL EXPENSES:	USD 27,304

## 2) EFFECTIVENESS AND RESULTS

### a) Project Objectives

- § To distribute qurbani meat to the drought affected IDPs.
- § To contribute reduce malnutrition amongst the community and particularly the vulnerable: women, children and elderly by providing them with meat at least once in a year.
- § To provide opportunity to the affording Muslims of Norway to share the happiness and blessings of Eid-ul-Adha with the beneficiaries.

### b) Project Implementation

HHRD was selected as implementing partner in the context of the vast its experience in implementing such projects in different countries. Rahma has already in partnership with HHRD for delivering a Food Assistance project for the drought stricken IDPs in the same area. Hence, the relationship with HHRD was well tested.

Target areas were selected carefully in terms of need – areas where HHRD was already engaged with different relief and development projects, by an active involvement of the local communities.

The implementation methodology involved performance of ‘fresh qurbani’, where animals were purchased locally according to the financial and procurement policy of the Rahma and HHRD. The slaughtering and packaging of meat was carried out in two different compounds nearby the area where the animals were stored. The packed meat was transported to IDPs camps and distributed with coordination of the camp administration. The beneficiaries were identified with the help of coupons, which were issued to them as ration coupons/cards during Food Assistance Project. Keeping in view the insecure situation in the city, armed security was arranged on the distribution point to make sure smooth distribution in a peaceful environment.

In total, HHRD sacrificed 50 cows and 130 goats on behalf of the hundreds of supporters of Rahma Norway. Each cow weighed 100 kilograms of the chopped meat while each goat provided 16 kilograms of meat on average. In all, 600 packs of cow meat and 520 packs of goat meat, printed with Rahma emblem. Each goat/lamb package contained 4 KG meat whereas cow package contained 8 KG meat. Goat/lambs meat was prepared on the first and last day of Qurbani and distributed among the beneficiaries on second and last day of Eid, whereas cow meat was prepared on the second day and distributed on second day of Eid. Altogether, the activities were carried out in 4 days starting from the first day of Eid.

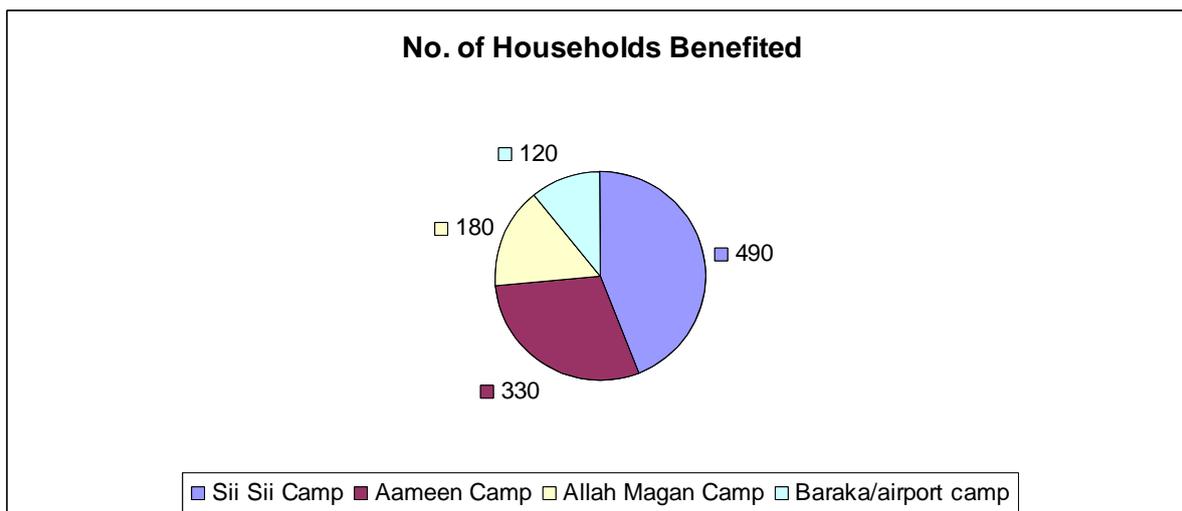
**Figure 1: Area-wise Activities Chart of Qurbani**

Distribution Points	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
1) Sii Sii Camp	Slaughtering & packing of chop meat	Slaughtering, packing and distribution of meat among <b>490 Hhs</b>		
2) Aameen Camp		Distribution of meat among <b>330 Hhs</b>		
3) Allah Magan Camp		Distribution among <b>180 Hhs</b>	Purchasing of 30 extra goats/lambs	
4) Baraka & other adjacent camps near airport				Slaughtering, packing and distribution among <b>120 Hhs</b>

**c) Project Outcome:**

The qurbani project has provided sponsors the means of finding access to Divine blessings at one hand and at other hand it also proved instrumental in the availability of meat to the drought affected vulnerable IDPs families of Somalian Muslims. Altogether, it benefited 7840 individuals including widows, children, orphans, destitute, aged, disabled and drought & conflict-affected populations coming from 1120 households-reached to Mogadishu to get shelter, food and other humanitarian assistance. Most of the drought affected IDPs came to Mogadishu in last 2 to 4 months because of severe drought situation in different parts of Somalia included middle & lower Shabbelle, Hiran, Bay, Bakool.

**Figure 2: Location-wise detail of Beneficiaries**



Somalia is currently facing the most serious food and nutrition crisis in the world in terms of both scale and severity. On 20 July, a famine was declared in two regions of southern Somalia: southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle. On 3 August, two districts of Middle Shabelle, the Afgooye corridor IDP settlement and the Mogadishu IDP community were added to the areas surpassing the famine thresholds. The analysis brought the estimated **number of people in crisis nationwide to 3.7 million**. The population is currently facing multiple crises, drought collapsed livelihood infrastructure as the majority of the population were depending on agriculture and livestock, on the other hand war like situation has almost vanished the socio-economic opportunities in the country. The situation forced the population to either migrate in other countries or shift to IDPs camp. People living in the IDPs camps are getting assistance from humanitarian community, however still facing problems including lack of shelter, malnutrition, under nutrition, hunger, insecurity, disease and poverty. In this backdrop, the provision of qurbani parcels under the project provided each underprivileged family with enough meat allowing them to celebrate the festival and provided them with a valuable source of nutrition.

The animals, were purchased at local markets This particular approach was very helpful not only in the execution of the project within the stipulated budgetary provisions but it also gave a boost to the local economy by reducing the cost of transportation of animals. Thirty (30) additional goats/lambs were purchased from the balance amount left due to purchase of animals with a very careful and cost affective procurement strategy.

### 3) COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

The project was implemented with close coordination and cooperation of the respective camp management authorities, community volunteers and local authorities. HHRD has also shared the plan Qurbani with different other INGOs at OIC cluster forums at Mogadishu. Timely sharing of plan and accordingly re-scheduling the activities has improved the implementation and effectiveness of the activities by reducing the chances of duplication or overlapping and to address maximum number of the vulnerable beneficiaries.

Although, the governance structure of the country is also suffering from the worst crises, however the local authorities has facilitated the activities in selection of distribution points and organizing the security arrangements. Hence, the activities were carried out in smooth and peaceful environment.

All distributions were made in strict compliance to the Islamic injunctions and within the framework of two fundamental SPHERE (Humanitarian Charter and the Minimum Standards) beliefs; i.e. first, that all possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of calamity and conflict, and second, that those affected by disaster have a right to life with dignity and therefore a right to assistance.

#### **4) THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE**

Equal access and opportunities for all genders for a just, equitable and sustainable socio-economic development is one of the primary principles of humanitarian organizations. HHRD formulates and executes specific strategies to make sure gender equality during the identification of beneficiaries and execution of activities.

Women headed families were addressed on priority and the approximate ratio of their participation was more than sixty-percent during this qurbani project.

The identification and selection of the beneficiary households was made based on gender-disaggregated data collected with the cooperation of male and female volunteers. Besides, distribution points were made near to the residence of the beneficiaries to decrease women's vulnerability to any violence.

#### **5) THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN**

Somalia has one of the highest rates of malnutrition among children in the world's low-income countries. In the last few months, tens of thousands of Somalis, the majority of whom are children, have died. The consecutive droughts and ongoing conflict increased malnutrition rate, which is currently at highest in the world. There are an estimated 310,000 acutely malnourished children in the regions of Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Gedo and Hiraaan. The under-five death rates are higher than 4/10,000/day, equivalent to 10% of children under five dying every 11 weeks. The fact that both internally displaced and refugee have lost their livelihoods and opportunities of employment for them, either inside or outside the camps, are extremely scarce, so the chances of mal and under-nourishment among these children are even more. Somalia's financial crisis, coupled with surge in food prices, place severe limitations to the Government's ability to respond to the needs of these children in terms of minimum essential levels of the right to food.

The project has specifically focused the families having malnourished children as per principle of entitlement of vulnerable children to adequate nutrition as a matter of right as enshrined in the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Under this project, approximate ratio of the children was more than 40 percent of the beneficiary population. The distribution of meat has provided the beneficiary households with a valuable source

towards addressing the nutrition needs of this particularly vulnerable group in terms of protein-energy nutrition for one complete week.

**6) COMMENTS ON THE PROJECT ACCOUNTS**

<b>ITEMISED BUDGET BREAKUP</b>					
<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Rate (USD)</b>	<b># of Months/events</b>	<b>Total cost (USD)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Animal Cost</b>				
1.1	Cows	50	320.00	1	16,000
1.2	Goats	130	75.00	1	9,750
	<b>Sub Total 1 - Animal Cost</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>395.00</b>		<b>25,750</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Traveling &amp; Utilities</b>				
2.1	Staff Travelling (Air ticket, Car rent, Fuel)	1	200	1	200
2.2	Accommodation	1	1200	1	1,200
2.3	Communication/Utilities	1	154	1	154
	<b>Sub Total 2 - Traveling &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>1,554</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>27,304</b>



**Figure 1 Qurbani animals at warehouse**



**Figure 2 Making sure the health and age of the animal is as per Islamic injunctions**



**Figure 3 Extra 30 goats before qurbani**



**Figure 4 Cows ready for qurbani**



**Figure 5 Chopping meat at Qurbani compound**



**Figure 6 Chopping & Packing Process being observed**



**Figure 7 Packed meat is being counted and arranged to make sure transparent and smooth distribution**



**Figure 8 Women beneficiaries at first...inside distribution point**



**Figure 9 Beneficiaries arriving to collect meat in discipline manner**



**Figure 10 Beneficiaries are listening, while the good wishes of Muslims of Norway being communicated**



**Figure 11 A woman beneficiary collecting meat package from Rahm Staff**



**Figure 12 Distribution at Allah Magan Camp**



**Figure 13 A woman collecting meat pack, she came along with her children**



**Figure 14 Beneficiaries in queue**



**Figure 15 An old man collecting his share**



**Figure 16 People waiting for their turn inside their camp**



**Figure 17 A woman showing her baby while collecting the qurbani meat**



**Figure 18 An old woman collecting the qurbani meat inside of her camp**



**Figure 19** Rahma staff distributing qurbani meat



**Figure 20** A woman is collecting the meat from HHRD staff