



ANTICIPATORY ACTION: REPORT 10

December 2020 ~ Week 10

The beneficiary satisfaction perception survey has identified 112 persons with a disability (77 female, 35 male), comprising 46 per cent of the total sample of survey respondents. In addition, at least 188 other individuals with a disability have engaged in focus group discussions.

Beneficiary Inclusion and Participation

As summarised in Table 1 below, participants in these focus groups raised concerns that people with disabilities are often not included in programme design, decision-making, or feedback forums.

District	Total number of groups	Total number of persons with a disability across all groups	% of groups who identified exclusion of people with disabilities from design, decision-making, and/or feedback forums:
Hudur	13	39 (mostly female)	85
Dhusamareb	10	14 (mostly male)	60
Merca	11	23	55
Galkayo	21	28 (mostly female)	48
Jowhar	10	33 (12 male, 21 female)	20
Baidoa	6	9 (6 male, 3 female)	17
Beledweyn	8	27	13
Kismayo	6	15 (9 male, 6 female)	0

Table 1. Preliminary patterns of inclusion and participation identified through focus group discussions.

Across six groups in Dhusamareb, participants had mixed experiences of inclusion. For instance, participants with disabilities in two groups discussed positive inclusion in design, decision-making, and implementation forums. Four groups, however, voiced concerns that disability-specific needs are overlooked and lack the prioritisation that they need to prevent further hardships.

Participants in seven groups in Galkayo also explained that people with disabilities are often excluded from design, decision-making, and/or feedback forums. In addition, four groups here (19 participants; 8 male, 11 female) reported that people with disabilities are often unable to access support because attempting to do so can result in harm (e.g., in crowds during aid distribution).

In Hudur, six groups reported that people with disabilities are not given opportunities to provide feedback. Another six said the same for programme design, including three who highlighted problems with physical accessibility.

One focus group participant with a disability in Merca indicated that societal perceptions of this group mean she accepts that it's not something that people want or expect her to be involved in. Similar sentiments were echoed by a further two groups for whom targeted exclusion against people with disabilities appears to be common. It should be noted, however, that participants in these groups were all female (age range 18-59).

On the contrary, in one focus group a participant who had identified their disability shared a positive engagement in design and decision-making projects.

The rest of the participants, however, remarked the opposite: that, in their view, design and decision-making is generally undertaken by local authorities and implementing organisations, not beneficiaries themselves. This could reflect similar findings which indicate a problem of prioritisation whereby beneficiaries often report imbalanced levels of support (e.g., new arrivals over existing IDPs, or women over men).

Beneficiary Exclusion

People with disabilities also experience problems accessing various services in different locations. Indeed, seven of 10 survey respondents with a disability who report being very unsatisfied with the services they use report that this dissatisfaction is with accessibility.

In addition, although interviewees were not asked to indicate whether they had a disability or not, they were asked to identify which groups or individual characteristics that they associate with exclusion. A total 101 interviewees cited disability status as a risk factor to exclusion. Where location data has been provided, emerging trends have been summarised in Table 2 below.

District	No. of interviewees	Affected services	Alleged Offenders	Suggestions from beneficiaries
Afmadow	7	Water taps	Community members	
		Shelter	NGO staff	
		NFI	Local authorities	
		Nutrition		
Baidoa	10	Cash	Local authorities	Build capacity of camp leaders/gatekeepers of aid
		Health	Camp leaders	
Beledweyn	15	Cash	Camp leaders	
		NFI	NGO staff	
		Food	Local authorities	
Dhusamareb	7	Cash	Camp leaders	Build capacity
			Local authorities	
Garbahaarreey	7	Food	Community members	Consult affected populations
		Cash	Local authorities	Build capacity
			Armed groups	
Hudur	6	Cash	Local authorities	Raise awareness
		Nutrition	Law enforcement	Build capacity
Jowhar	4	WASH	Camp leaders (+ an overall power imbalance)	Enhance local understanding of (their) human rights
Merca	11	Food	Camp leaders and/or elders (+ camp militia)	
		Cash		
		NFI		
Mogadishu	9	Cash	Camp leaders	Consult affected populations
		Nutrition	Community members	Enhance collaboration between stakeholders
		Shelter	Law enforcement (military)	

Table 2. Preliminary patterns of exclusion identified through beneficiary interviews.

Beneficiary Extortion or Exploitation

Though not all the same participants, 101 interviewees also cited disability status as a risk factor for extortion or exploitation. Where location data has been provided, emerging trends have been summarised in Table 3 below.

District	No. of interviewees	Affected services	Perpetrators	Suggestions
Afmadow	7	WASH Shelter/NFI Health Livelihoods	Community members Local authorities NGO staff	Involve affected communities in decision-making Strengthen community relations
Beledweyn	12	Cash Food NFI	Community members and leaders NGO staff	Educate and raise awareness
Dhusamareb	5	Cash NFI	Camp leaders or other individual in power	Build capacity
Galkayo	12	Food NFI Interviewees emphasised that this generally only happens during times of emergency	Camp committees and leaders	Elections to choose new camp leader(s)
Garbahaarreey	7	Health Livelihoods	Camp leaders Community members	Build capacity Provide legal support Involve in decision-making
Hudur	11	Cash Food	Camp leaders Community members Local authorities NGOs	Build capacity Raise awareness
Merca	10	Cash Food	Camp leaders (+ camp militia)	
Mogadishu	6	Cash Food Health Shelter	Camp leaders Local authorities Armed groups	Raise awareness Provide legal support

Table 3. Preliminary patterns of extortion or exploitation identified through beneficiary interviews.