



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Ainabo A IDP Settlement, Ainabo District, Sool Region, Somaliland

Somaliland Drought Crisis
February 2018

Overview

An estimated 761,000 people have been displaced by drought in Somalia since November 2016¹. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are moving from rural to urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance². The uptick in displacement and the increased financial strain that the ongoing drought has placed on households present significant protection challenges, particularly for women and children. However, there has been limited research into the specific vulnerabilities and threats faced by IDPs, and little is understood on the relationship between drought and its impact on protection concerns. Gaps in information have limited the extent to which humanitarian intervention and protection service provision is targeted towards affected populations. In order to address this gap, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Plan International, Oxfam and REACH conducted an assessment of 28 IDP sites from across Somalia in January - February 2018. The assessment focused on four key thematic areas: site safety and security, child protection, sexual and gender based violence, and gaps and availability of protection services. This factsheet presents findings from Ainabo A IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 900 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 348 household surveys, 2 key informant interviews with site leaders and 1 site observation. Quantitative findings are strengthened by 12 gender and age-segregated focus group discussions. The household survey sample had a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%, meaning findings are generalisable at the site level. Data collected for this assessment is considered representative at the site level only. Findings therefore cannot, and should not, be generalised to the district, region or national level.

Key findings

Site safety and security

- Free movement was noted during daytime but women reported restricted movement at night. Qualitative findings indicate that lack of lighting in latrines and the absence of security guards was leading to increasing cases of attempted rape in the peripheries of the camp.
- Lack of secure shelter material was expressed a cause of increasing instances of theft and robbery, with only 20% of households reporting they could lock their shelter.
- In FGDs, women and girls reported going together as a group to collect firewood and fetch water as a safety coping strategy. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of households reported water points as a site of insecurity for women and girls.

Child protection

- FGD respondents reported that school dropout rates have increased due to the financial strain of the drought on households. Most FGD respondents shared that only children under the age of ten can attend the free primary school in the area, with 20% of households reporting that children had dropped out of school in the past six months. However, of the ones attending, attendance was reported to be regular.
- Whilst prior to the drought most children reportedly supported the household through domestic chores or care for livestock, a growing proportion of children are now engaged in paid work, such as in construction or as maids.
- Male adolescents who had married early expressed the pressure of generating income as the primary breadwinners of the household. Instances of child abuse were reported by adolescent participants.
- The presence of child headed households in the camp was indicated in qualitative findings, either as a result of children being orphaned but mostly due to early marriages taking place as financial coping mechanism in the context of the drought.
- Additionally, whilst the issue of family separation was

frequently mentioned in FGDs, very few households (6%) indicated that they themselves had experienced it directly, suggesting that the issue may be underreported.

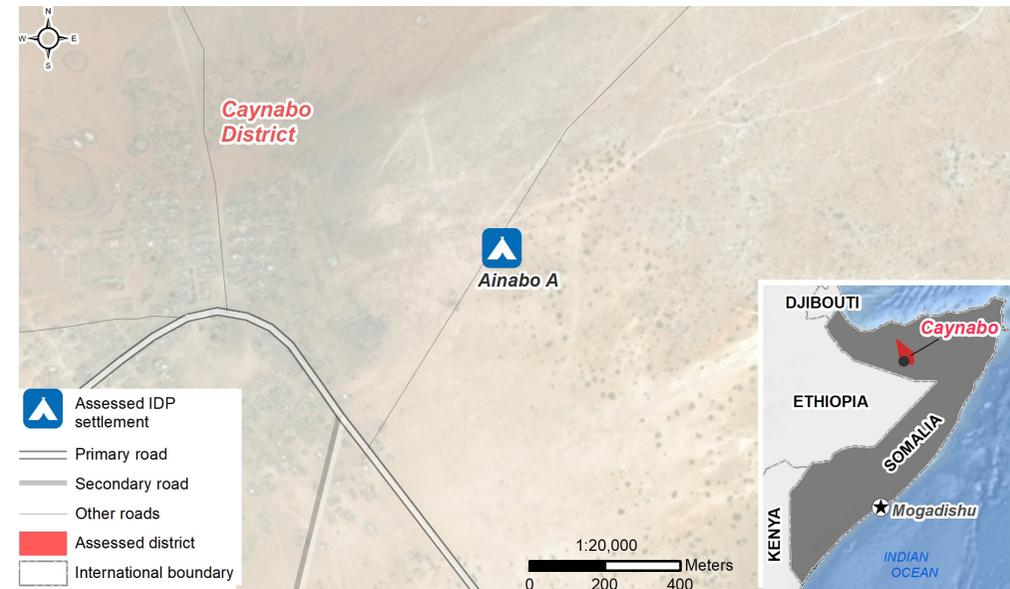
Sexual and gender-based violence

- Men expressed concerns over direct physical violence, with murders taking place against different community members. Cases of suicide were also reported due to men's frustration with unemployment.
- Women also indicated increased responsibilities in the household as a result of absent men, including tasks such as fixing their shelters.
- Adolescent girls explicitly reported sexual harassment and violence while visiting latrines at night, with 20% of assessed households reporting the same.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Divorced, widowed and separated women and members from the minority clan were seen as vulnerable with no access to targeted humanitarian response, with their names reportedly missing from beneficiary lists.
- All respondents agreed that instances of sexual violence are usually dealt with by customary law. Women reported that justice served through the traditional system seemed to prioritise maintaining relations with clans rather than being fair to victims.
- The only access to health services or police stations are in Ainabo town. Women noted that the presence of more female members in the camp committee would be a good starting point for addressing specific problems that women and children face.

Assessment coverage



1. OCHA Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. Issue 6 June 2017.
2. US Department of State. Somalia: Drought and Displacement Overview. May 2017.



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Displacement

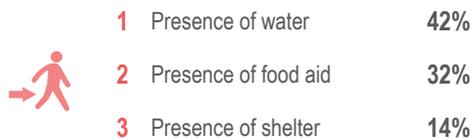
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



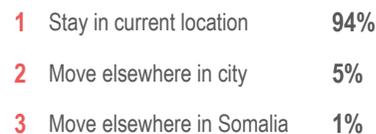
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

Proportion of vulnerable groups of total site population (individuals):



Family separation

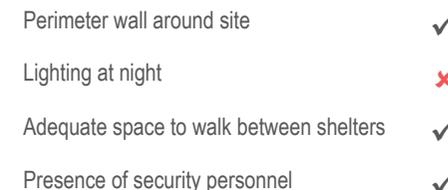
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

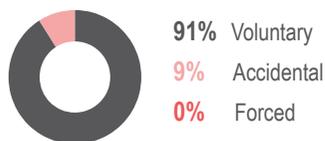


Shelter theft

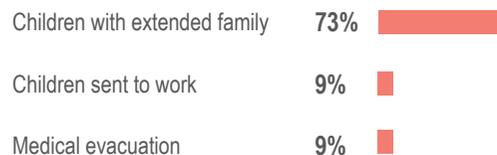
Proportion of households reporting theft from their shelter in the three months prior to assessment:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶



Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:



Proportion of IDP households reporting that their shelter has the following features:⁷



3. Most frequently cited as primary reason (this applies to all figures in the factsheet presenting 'top three reasons').

4. A total of 6% reported family separation.

5,6. Of those households reporting family separation.

7. Households could select multiple responses.



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Site conditions (2)

Shelter sharing

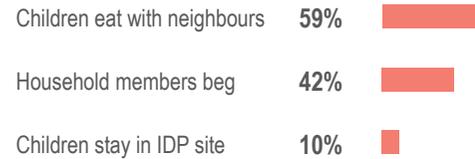
Proportion of households reporting that there are multiple families sharing one shelter:



16% Yes
84% No

Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (85% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:

Light at night	✗
Gender segregated	✓
Disabled access	✗
Lockable from inside	✗

Latrine distance

Reported time to reach the nearest latrine from the assessed households by foot:

Under 30 minutes	95%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	5%
1 hour to under half a day	0%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%

Water point distance

Reported time to reach the nearest water point from the assessed households by foot:

Under 30 minutes	89%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	11%
1 hour to under half a day	0%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%

Proportion of households reporting that distance to water point has increased in the six months prior to the assessment:



40% Yes
60% No

Safety and security

Violence and insecurity in the community

Proportion of households reporting experiencing violence or insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment:



Top three reported groups causing insecurity, as reported by households indicating insecurity:¹⁰

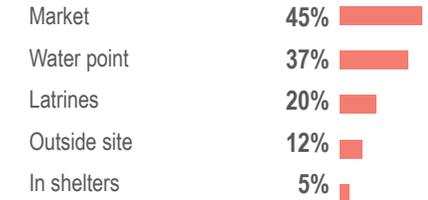


Unsafe areas

Most commonly reported areas where men and boys feel unsafe:¹¹

No areas reported unsafe.

Most commonly reported areas where women and girls feel unsafe:¹²



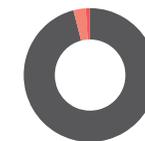
Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women¹³:

Domestic violence	✓
Forced marriage	✓
Female genital mutilation	✓
Trafficking	✓
Sexual violence/ rape	✗

Relationship with host community

Reported relationship with host community:



96% Good
3% Neutral
1% Poor

8,9,10,11,12. Households could select multiple answers.

13. As reported by community leaders.



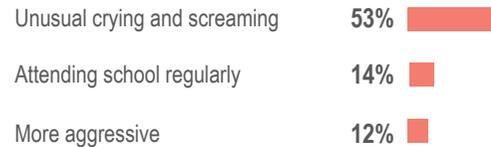
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Child Protection

Behaviour change of children¹⁴

Top three reported behaviour changes of girls in the three months prior to assessment:

Top three reported behaviour changes of boys in the three months prior to assessment:



School attendance and drop out

Proportion of school-aged children reportedly attending school:

Proportion of households reporting school-aged children dropped out of school in the six months prior to the assessment:

45%

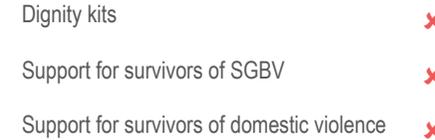


20% Yes
80% No

Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



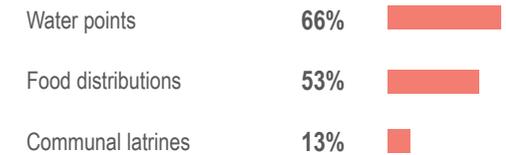
Aid causing insecurity

Reported incidence of violence in site during delivery of humanitarian assistance:

Top three reported forms of humanitarian assistance during which violent incidents have occurred, as indicated by households reporting violence during aid delivery:



23% Yes
67% No
10% Do not know



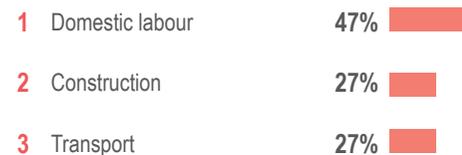
Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work:¹⁵

Top three reported forms of dangerous or harsh work that children are involved in, as indicated by households reporting that children are involved in dangerous work:



5% Yes
88% No
6% Do not know



Mental health services

Reported availability of mental health services:¹⁷

Not available



Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:¹⁸

Not available



Women friendly space

Reported availability of women friendly space:¹⁹

Not available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 20%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 3%.

16,17. As reported by community leaders.
18,19. As observed by enumerators.