



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Ainabo B 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 2016<sup>1</sup>. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are moving from rural to urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance<sup>2</sup>. 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 B IDP settlement.

## Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 200 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.

This product is one of 26 site level factsheets produced from this assessment.

## Key findings

### Site safety and security

- FGD respondents reported freedom of movement during daylight hours but insecurity was reported when IDPs leave the site to gather firewood or to fetch water.
- Women and girls reported feeling unsafe at night due to the absence of lockable shelters and just 21% of assessed households indicated that they could lock their shelters.
- Government authorities reportedly provide some security in the area, supplemented by a police station in the vicinity of the settlement.
- FGD respondents noted that the host community is from the same sub-clan, meaning that relations between the communities are cordial, with 91% of surveyed households reported good relations with the host community.

### Child protection

- A small proportion (7%) of assessed households reported that their children are in paid work, mostly as domestic labour. However, male adolescents expressed their frustration at the limited income generation opportunities in the area.
- Some respondents further reported that adolescents are being forced to join the Somaliland National Forces by their parents in order to contribute to household income.
- FGD respondents indicated the presence of a Qur'anic school in the IDP site, but suggested that a high proportion of children are not in education. A quarter (25%) of school-aged children in assessed households had reportedly dropped out of school in the six months prior to the assessment.
- Female adolescents in FGDs mentioned instances of early and/or forced marriages taking place as a result of the financial strain of the drought and households' increasing reliance on dowry.
- Most FGD respondents reported that there are no child headed households in the community, although a total of 58 children were reported to have been separated in the three months prior to the assessment - a figure much

higher than in other assessed sites.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

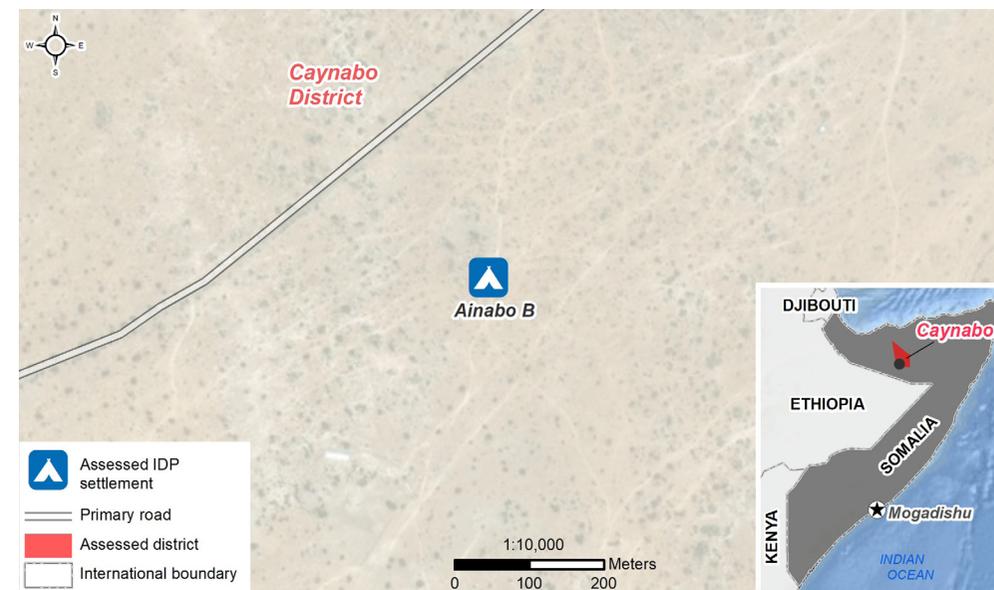
- Some men, having lost their livestock as a result of the drought, reported either joining the army as a financial coping mechanism.
- Women reported increasing responsibility as household breadwinners. This has resulted in rising rates of domestic violence and divorce due to these changing socio-economic roles. Domestic violence as a prevalent protection concern was also indicated by community key informants.
- Frequent instances of sexual assault and rape were reported when women collect firewood or fetching water, with 67% of households indicating water points unsafe for women and children. As a coping strategy,

younger girls are accompanied by adults or going in bigger groups.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- FGD participants expressed that vulnerable groups, such as elderly and disabled people and female-headed households, received no special humanitarian assistance. Over one-third (36%) of households reported that elderly women were sometimes excluded from accessing humanitarian services.
- Site leaders indicated that no services were available for survivors of SGBV or domestic violence.
- Respondents strongly expressed the need for a women's committee to support the already existing camp committee, on issues specifically relating to women and children.

## 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

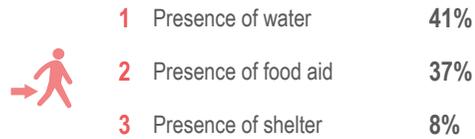
### Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:<sup>3</sup>



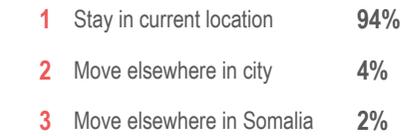
### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



### Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



### Multiple displacements

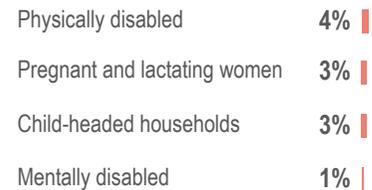
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



## Demographic composition

### Household vulnerability

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

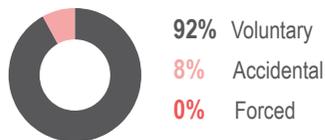


### Family separation

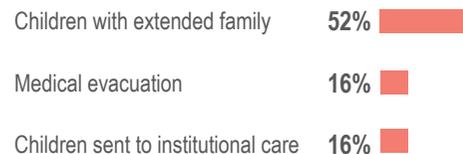
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment<sup>4</sup>:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:<sup>5</sup>



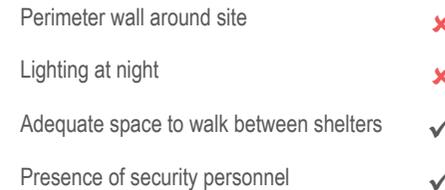
Top three reported reasons for child separation:<sup>6</sup>



## Site conditions (1)

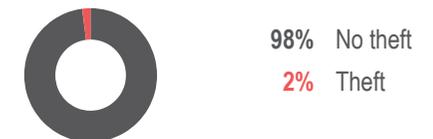
### Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



### Shelter theft

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



### Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:



Proportion of IDP households reporting that their shelter has the following features:<sup>7</sup>



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

4. A total of 14% 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:



21% Yes  
79% No

### Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:

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

### Water point distance

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

Under 30 minutes	85%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	15%
1 hour to under half a day	1%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%

### Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (81% reported inadequate access to food):<sup>8</sup>

Children eat with neighbours	56%	
Beg for food	30%	
Children stay in IDP sites	17%	

### Latrine distance

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

Under 30 minutes	92%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	8%
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:



35% Yes  
65% 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:

Violence	2%
Insecurity	8%

Top three reported groups causing insecurity, as reported by households indicating insecurity:<sup>10</sup>

1 Family members	3%
2 Criminals	1%
3 Community leaders	1%

### Unsafe areas

Most commonly reported areas where men and boys feel unsafe:<sup>11</sup>

At market	25%	
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Most commonly reported areas where women and girls feel unsafe:<sup>12</sup>

At water point	67%	
At school	25%	
At market	17%	
Food distribution	8%	

### Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women:<sup>13</sup>

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

### Relationship with host community

Reported relationship with host community:



91% Good  
8% Neutral  
1% Poor

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

13. As reported by community leaders.



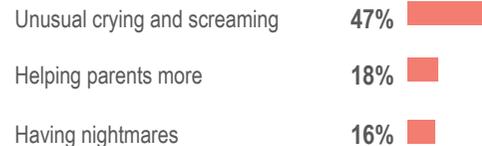
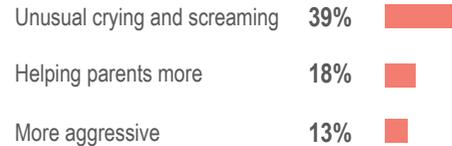
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## Child Protection

### Behaviour change of children<sup>14</sup>

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:

67%

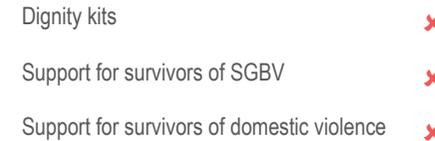


25% Yes  
75% No

## Available protection services

### Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:<sup>16</sup>



### Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



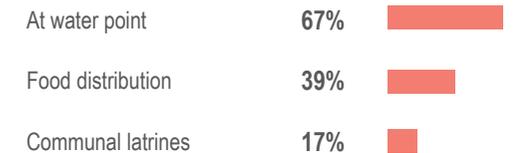
### Aid causing insecurity

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:



9% Yes  
76% No  
15% Do not know



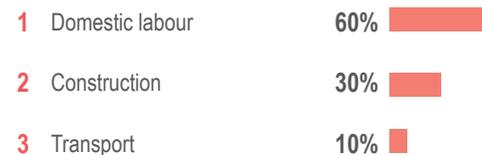
### Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work<sup>15</sup>:

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:



6% Yes  
89% No  
5% Do not know



### Mental health services

Reported availability of mental health services:<sup>17</sup>

Not available



### Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:<sup>18</sup>

Available



### Women friendly space

Reported availability of women friendly space:<sup>19</sup>

Not available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 23%.  
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 7%.

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