



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Bataalimiin IDP Settlement, Baidoa District, Bay Region

Somalia 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 Bataalimiin IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 149 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 119 household surveys, 2 key informant interviews with site leaders and a site observation. Quantitative findings are strengthened by 12 gender and age-segregated focus group discussions. The household survey 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

- FGD participants reported feeling unsafe at night due to fear of attacks by armed people, also reported by 57% of assessed households.
- Women and girls identified the risk of violence at night, while accessing latrines and when collecting firewood outside the site.
- Two-thirds (66%) of households reported that women experience insecurity in their shelters, which hints at broader issues of domestic violence and/or attacks on shelters at night. Only 16% of households reported having lockable shelters.
- A small proportion of households, 6%, reported experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment, with armed groups the most common perpetrators, reported by 57% of households which had indicated experiencing insecurity.

Child protection

- The number of child-headed households in the settlement has reportedly increased since the drought began. This is partially due to family separation, which was reportedly experienced by 4% of assessed households. Within this, 60% of households which had experienced separation reported it to be voluntary.
- Respondents highlighted that child-headed households are prone to exploitation and child labour. Some unaccompanied children in the settlement were also reported to be physically abused by their caregivers, as indicated by FGD respondents.
- FGD respondents reported their inability to afford school fees, which has resulted in school drop-out, and increased numbers of children turning to work to generate additional income for the family. Ten percent (10%) of assessed households indicated that children were engaged in paid work.
- FGD respondents further indicated that boys in the settlement are engaging in high-risk work such as carrying stones at construction sites and hawking firewood, whilst

girls are working as market sellers or laundry girls.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Loss of livestock as a result of the drought has reportedly forced men to shift from agro-pastoral activities to high-risk activities such as digging latrines and cutting trees to sell firewood.
- Women are also increasingly engaging in work outside the home to generate additional income for the household, with 56% households indicating mothers as the main breadwinner. This has reportedly caused tension within the household, leading to higher rates of domestic violence and, in some cases, divorce.
- Camp leaders interviewed indicated that domestic violence and forced marriage were issues in the community, whilst FGD respondents further reported

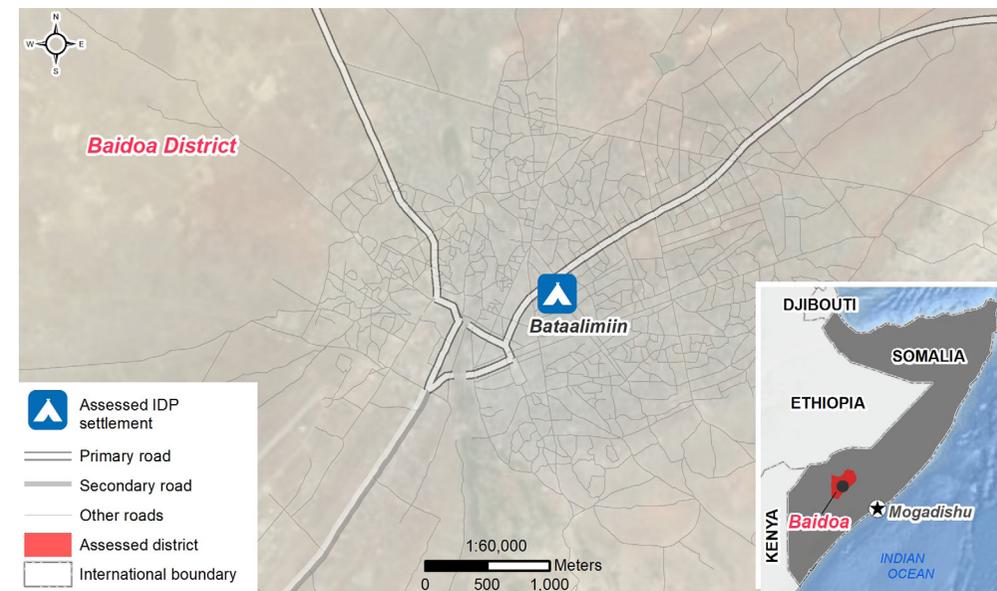
instances of sexual violence.

- Male respondents indicated being at risk of threats and attack from armed actors when they leave the IDP site, with 40% of households indicating the same.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- No protection and medical service for survivors of SGBV and child abuse are reportedly available in the settlement.
- Additionally, participants highlighted that, aside from increasing the compensation price (*sabeen*) that perpetrators of SGBV have to pay to the victim and their family, nothing else is done to prevent SGBV in the settlement.

Assessment coverage



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

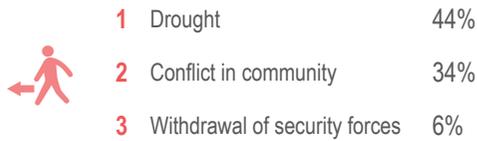


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Displacement

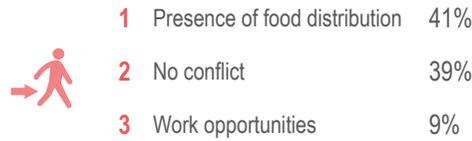
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



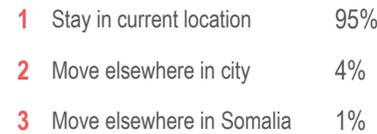
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

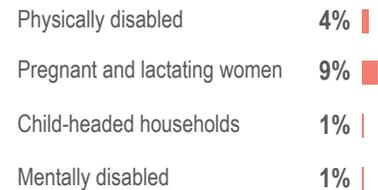
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

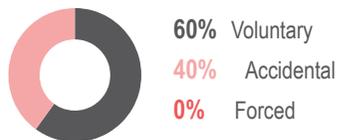


Family separation

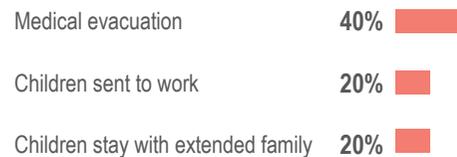
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



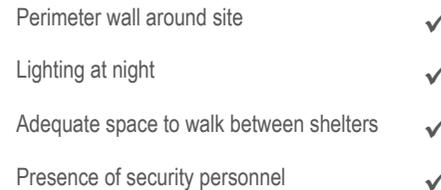
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶



Site conditions (1)

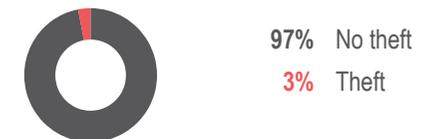
Safety features

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:⁷



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

4. A total of 4% 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:



9% Yes
91% 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	97%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	3%
1 hour to under half a day	0%
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 (97% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Send children to work	43%	
Children stay in IDP sites	43%	
Take on dangerous work	26%	

Latrine distance

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

Under 30 minutes	97%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	3%
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:



4% Yes
96% 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	6%

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

1 Armed groups	57%	
2 Criminals	16%	
3 Local militias	3%	

Unsafe areas in the site

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

Outside site	40%	
In shelters	40%	
At water point	10%	

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

In shelters	66%	
Outside site	45%	
At water point	10%	
At market	3%	

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:



97% Good
3% Neutral
0% 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:

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Figures too low to be statistically significant

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:

36%



8% Yes
92% No

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:

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:



8% Yes
89% No
3% Do not know

- 1 Garbage collection 40%
- 2 Transporting people or goods 20%
- 3 Domestic labour 20%

Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶

Dignity kits	✓
Support for survivors of SGBV	✗
Support for survivors of domestic violence	✗

Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:

Physically disabled women	45%	
Mentally disabled women	33%	
Widows	29%	

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:



1% Yes
70% No
29% Do not know

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Mental health services

Reported availability of mental health services:¹⁷

Not available



Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:¹⁸

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 3%.

15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 10%.

16,17. As reported by community leaders.

18,19. As observed by enumerators.