



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Karasharka IDP Settlement, Burco District, Togdheer 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 Karasharka IDP settlement, comprising a total population of 450 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 227 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

- While most FGD respondents mentioned freedom of movement inside the camp, all participants reported that it was extremely unsafe for women and children when collecting firewood or fetching water. Forty percent (40%) of households reported that women and girls experience insecurity when leaving the IDP site.
- Some security is reportedly provided by a community watch group. Additionally, respondents indicated that a police station was located nearby.

Child protection

- No primary or secondary school was indicated to be operating in the area, although some younger children were reported to be attending Qua'anic school. In lieu of education, boys and girls are engaged with domestic tasks around the home, such as collecting or selling firewood.
- Additionally, some adolescents reported being exploited at work outside the home by low payment, or being physically beaten. Of the households that indicated their children engaged in paid work, 46% reported children engaging in domestic labour.
- Most participants suggested the presence of child headed households in the community, as a result of separation caused adults leaving the site in search of work. Quantitative findings suggest that, of the households reporting family separation, all were voluntary.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- The drought has led to severe depletion of livestock herds, altering the current socio-economic status of families and household responsibilities. With limited employment opportunities available for men, women and children are actively contributing to the family income. Some participants reported occurrences of domestic violence, which could be as a result of this change in family dynamics.
- External to the household, women reported feeling threatened when gathering firewood, and reported

moving together as groups as a coping strategy.

- Similarly, female adolescents reported instances of sexual assault and harassment when leaving the camp premises to fetch water. Thirty-six percent (36%) of households reported increased distance to accessible water points, in turn also increasing exposure to risks for women leaving the site.
- The lack of proper shelters has also increased exposure to violence against women as there is no access to proper accommodation which can ensure their safety and security. Just 3% of households reported being able to lock their shelter.
- Whilst denying facing any kind of direct violence, male FGD respondents did express their concerns about the noticeable trend of male youth joining the army in order

to earn additional income.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Very limited services were reportedly available to SGBV survivors.
- Community members reported traditionally resorting to customary law administered by community leaders for settling disputes relating to sexual and domestic violence.
- Participants reported that there is an active camp committee referred to in case of instances of violence against the community.
- Enumerators observed the presence of women friendly spaces but no availability of mental health or child-friendly spaces available 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.

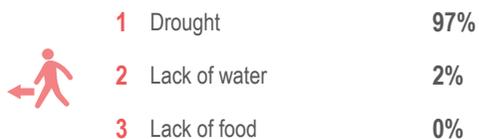


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Displacement

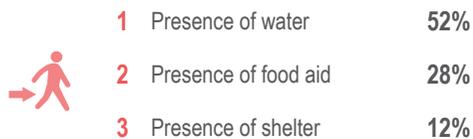
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



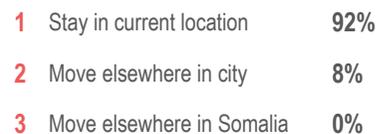
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



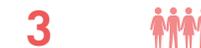
Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

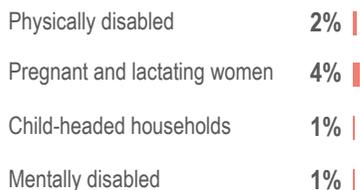
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

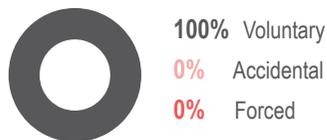


Family separation

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



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



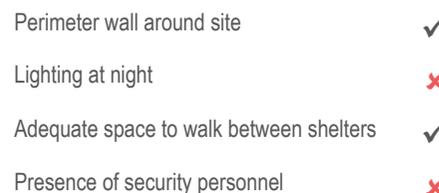
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶

Figures too low to be statistically significant

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 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:



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	52%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	39%
1 hour to under half a day	9%
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 (84% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Children eat with neighbours	62%
Household members beg for food	31%
Children stay in IDP sites	15%

Latrine distance

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

Under 30 minutes	90%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	8%
1 hour to under half a day	3%
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:



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	1%
Insecurity	6%

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

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Unsafe areas

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

At school	50%
Market	25%
At water point	13%
Outside site	13%

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

Outside site	40%
At water point	30%
At bathing point	30%
At school	10%

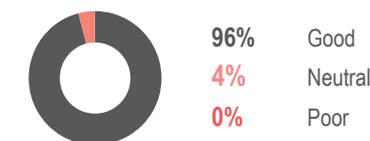
Gender-based violence

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:



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:

16%

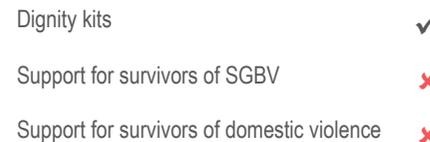


7% Yes
93% No

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:



11% Yes
81% No
8% Do not know



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:



12% Yes
83% No
5% 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

Available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 17%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 8%.

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