



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Kurtuunwaarey IDP Settlement, Dayniile (Mogadishu) District, Banadir Region, Somalia

Somalia 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 Kurtuunwaarey IDP settlement, comprising a total population of 60 households.

## Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 58 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

- The majority of FGD respondents indicated restricted movement within the camp at night. Whilst the absence of security fences around the periphery of the camp has made it porous to intruders, with quantitative findings also indicating cases of theft and robbery in shelters, reported by 22% of households.
- Participants noted that the camp is surrounded by areas prone to explosions due to fighting, making it unsafe to move freely outside the site boundaries. Twenty-two percent (22%) of households reported experiencing direct violence in the past three months.

### Child protection

- The drought has resulted in increased financial strain on households resulting in high school dropout rates as parents can no longer afford school fees. Only 25% of households reported that their children were in school. This has also reduced the availability of safe spaces for children in the camp.
- Male adolescent FGD respondents reported the occurrence of forced recruitment in the camp and physical violence at food distribution points. Additionally, 70% of households also indicated women and girls feeling unsafe at food distribution sites.

• Respondents noted that drought-induced displacement has led to an increase in the number of separated families, whilst insecurity has also resulted in an increased number of child-headed households, arising from children losing their parents in explosions and attacks by militias. Quantitative findings indicated that out of the households reporting family separation, the majority was accidental.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

- Households reported increasingly relying on casual labour, rather than domestic or agro-pastoral activities as source of income. Men reported experiencing exploitation and underpayment during construction work.
- Respondents also indicated an increase of female-headed households as a result of men migrating to urban

areas to work. Women have been pushed to take on paid employment, most commonly as maids or laundry women, outside the home.

- Women reported that increasing pressure to support the family is affecting decision making dynamics within the households, with domestic violence incidents on the rise. Its prevalence was also confirmed by community leaders.
- Women and girls reported facing sexual assault and risk of rape when collecting firewood (39%) and facing physical violence at water points (46%). Additionally, the lack of lockable shelters was reported as a source of insecurity for women at night, particularly for female-headed households.
- Aside from livelihood change, insecurity in the

area has also led to men experiencing direct physical violence, as reported by both FGD respondents and households.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- Respondents reported limited access to medical, psychosocial or legal services for responding to cases of SGBV.
- There is a community leader present in the camp but his involvement was reported to be limited in resolving protection issues.
- Whilst child-friendly spaces were observed in the site, no women-friendly spaces were reportedly available.

## Assessment coverage



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

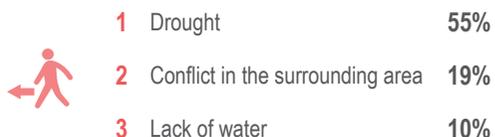


# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## Displacement

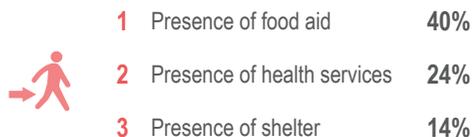
### Push factors

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



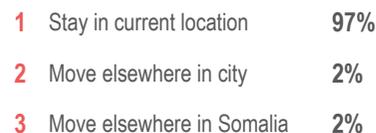
### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



### Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



### Multiple displacements

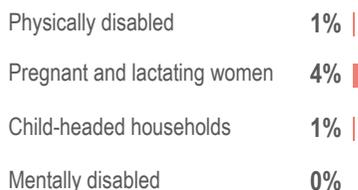
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



## Demographic composition

### Household vulnerability

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



### Family separation

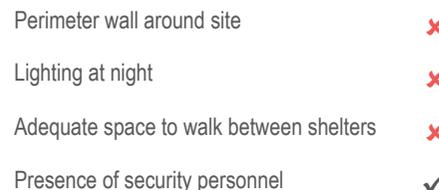
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment<sup>4</sup>:



## Site conditions (1)

### Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

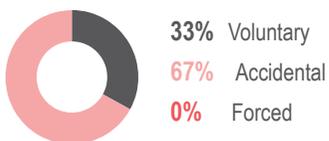


### Shelter theft

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



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



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

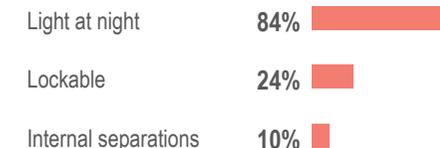


### Shelter

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 5% reported family separation.

5,6. Of those households reporting family separation.

7. Households could select multiple responses.



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## Site conditions (2)

### Shelter sharing

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



### Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (98% reported inadequate access to food):<sup>8</sup>



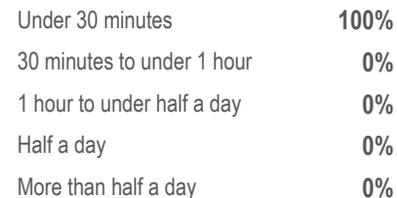
### Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



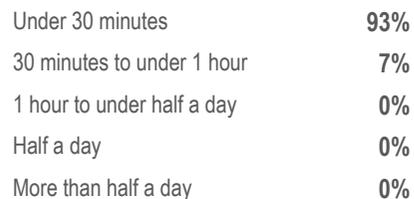
### Latrine distance

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



### Water point distance

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



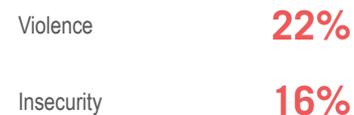
Proportion of households reporting that distance to water point has increased in the six months prior to the assessment:



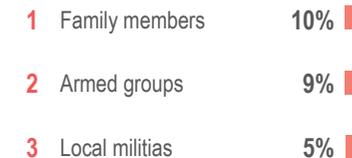
## Safety and security

### Violence and insecurity in the community

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



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



### Unsafe areas

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



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



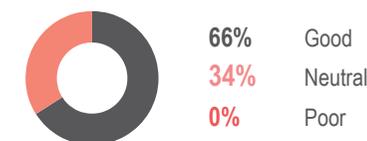
### Gender-based violence

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



### 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.

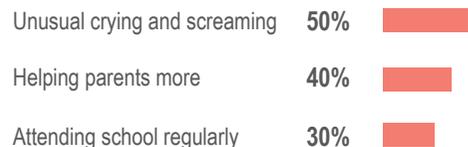


# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## 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:

25%



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



13% Yes  
87% No

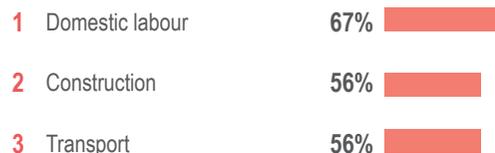
### Children engaged in paid work

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



4% Yes  
96% No  
0% Do not know

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:



## 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:



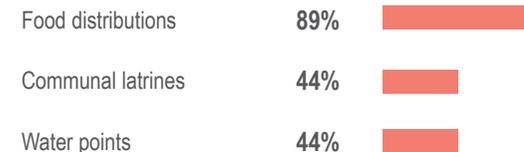
### Aid causing insecurity

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



16% Yes  
83% No  
1% Do not know

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



### Mental health services

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



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 19%.

15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 2%.

16,17. As reported by community leaders.

18,19. As observed by enumerators.