



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

M.mooge A IDP Settlement, Hargeysa District, Woolqoi-Galbeed 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 M.mooge A IDP settlement, comprising a total population of 300 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 184 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

- Whilst freedom of movement was reported within the camp during daytime, it is restricted at night for women and children. Movement outside is also limited as respondents reported the presence of drug dealers in the immediate vicinity of the camp.
- FGD respondents reported that the sites' placement next to a garbage centre makes it prone to disease outbreaks.
- Lack of lockable shelters, lighting and accessible latrines in the camps were reported by female respondents as a major protection concern and barrier to their freedom of movement. Respondents additionally indicated the presence of strangers in the camp at night.
- The camp has been receiving more IDPs recently which has increased the strain of resources in the site.

Child protection

- Financial pressure on households due to the drought has led to an increase in school dropout rates, with families unable to afford school fees. Thirty-three percent (33%) of households indicated their children has dropped out of school in the six months prior to the assessment.
- Male adolescents reported being idle or engaged in informal activities like digging and construction work, as opposed to herding livestock. Incidents of physical injury and exploitation at work were reportedly common.
- Additionally, respondents indicated that youth who are unable to find work are resorting to drug abuse. Adolescents also indicated moving to the town for sustainable employment opportunities.
- The drought has led to an increase in the number of unaccompanied children in the camp resulting from loss of parents as well families separating as a result of the financial pressure of the drought. A total of 11% households reported family separation, of which all of them reported it as voluntary.
- All respondents noted that there are no protection mechanisms in place for instances of child abuse.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- In a response to a loss of traditional agro-pastoral livelihood opportunities, women reported working outside the home, on construction sites or washing clothes for money, which has increased their vulnerability to sexual abuse as they travel outside the home. They mentioned instances of being harassed by drug dealers outside the camp. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of households reported women and girls feeling unsafe outside the site.
- Female adolescents reported instances of sexual violence, exploitative labour and physical punishments at work. They also reported facing rape, harassment and exploitation when collecting firewood and fetching water on leaving the camp premises.

- Men reported feeling relatively safer but indicated instances of direct physical violence occurring as a result of thefts and robberies in the area.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- There are no services available for SGBV survivors in this camp, as was confirmed by community leaders. The community reported negligible access to health centres or police stations.
- There was no mention of any formal or traditional mechanisms addressing cases of sexual violence. While a camp committee exists, respondents noted it not being actively involved in matters of SGBV.

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

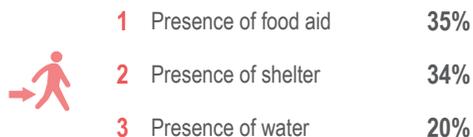
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



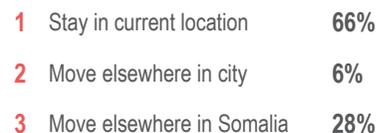
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

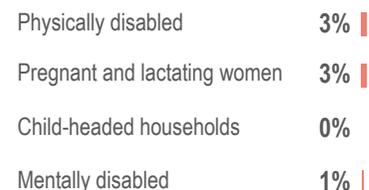
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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



Family separation

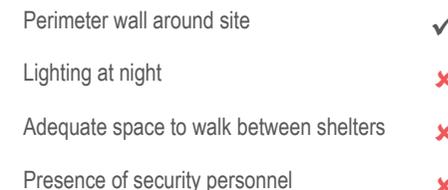
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

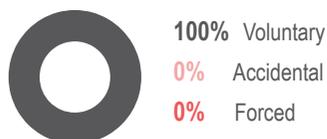


Shelter theft

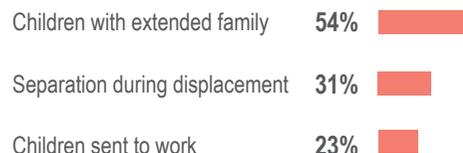
Proportion of households reporting theft from their shelter in the three months prior to assessment:



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 11% 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 (74% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:

No communal latrines reported

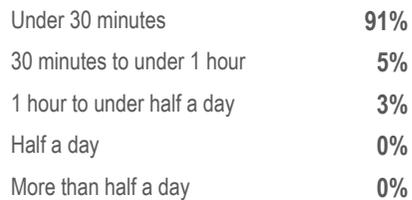
Latrine distance

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

No communal latrines reported

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:



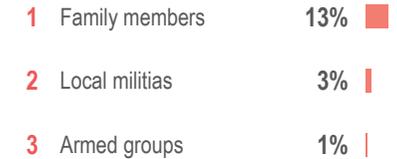
Safety and security

Violence and insecurity in the community

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

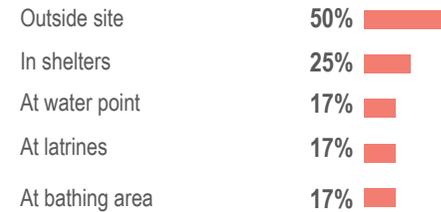


Top three reported groups causing insecurity, as reported by households indicating insecurity:¹⁰

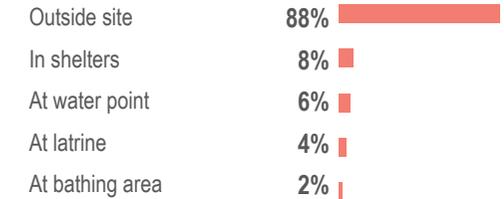


Unsafe areas

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



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



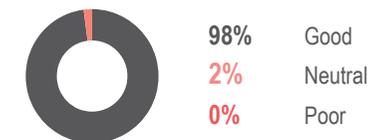
Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women:¹³



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.



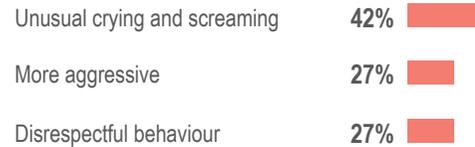
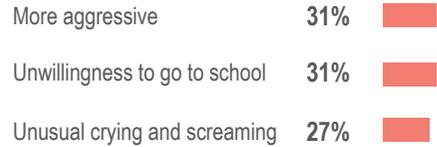
The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Child Protection

Behaviour change of 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:

33%

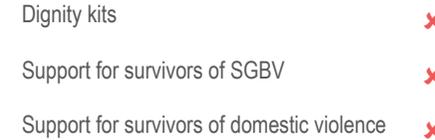


33% Yes
67% No

Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



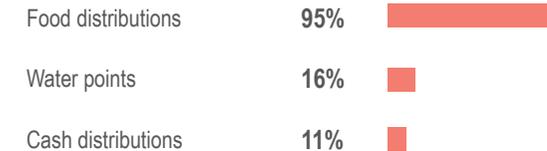
Aid causing insecurity

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:



10% Yes
80% No
10% Do not know



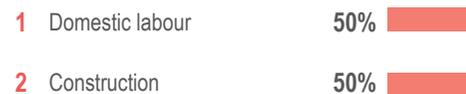
Children engaged in paid work

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

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



2% Yes
94% No
4% 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 15%.
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.