



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Maakaw IDP Settlement, Kahxda District, Banadir 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 Maakaw IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 285 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 26 January and 16 February and is comprised of 181 IDP 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 from FGDs

Site safety and security

- Qualitative findings indicated that the close proximity of the site to the main road to Mogadishu makes it dangerous for children and women to leave the site due to reported movement of armed militias and vehicles. Of those households indicating insecurity, most indicated that it stemmed from armed groups.
- FGD respondents indicated strained relations with the host community, with 8% of surveyed households also reporting neutral relations with the host community.
- The lack of external fencing or guards restricts the community's movement at night. Respondents reported multiple instances of robbery and intimidation by militia groups, with both quantitative and qualitative findings reporting theft from shelter in the past months.
- Violence at food distribution sites was also identified as a security issue during FGDs. This was further corroborated by more than 90% of assessed households, out of the ones that reported violence during assistance delivery.

Child protection

- Most respondents reported children in the community dropping out of school due to inability to afford school fees. Quantitative findings indicated only 41% of school-aged children in the assessed households were attending school.
- Some respondents indicated that children are joining armed militias as a financial coping mechanism to support family income. Others indicated children engaging in tasks with high risk of exploitation, including selling khat.
- Twenty percent (20%) of surveyed households reported behaviour change in children, as helping out more with work. Female adolescents also reported working outside the home to contribute to the family income, as domestic helps for host community households, in turn increasing their vulnerability to sexual violence and abuse.
- Qualitative findings indicated that child headed household were rising from voluntary family separation. It is reportedly a strategic decision taken by families to

increase income sources and access to humanitarian services.

Sexual and gender-based violence

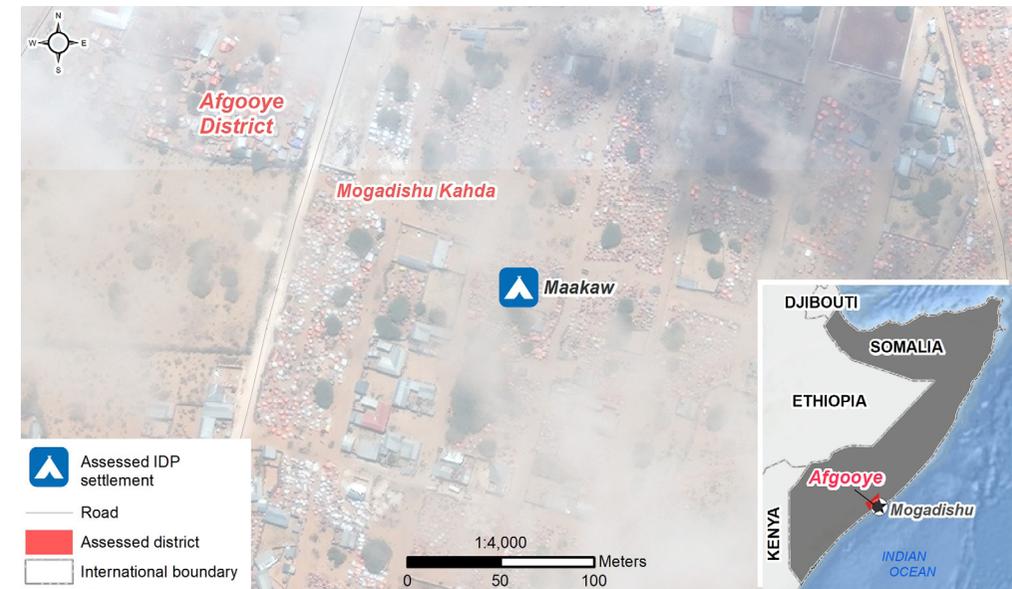
- Women reported experiencing sexual violence while collecting water at dawn or when accessing latrines at night. More than 80% of households reported women and girls feeling unsafe at latrines.
- Women are increasingly working outside the home as casual labourers and cleaners to support the household income, exposing them to higher risks of sexual assault, particularly while travelling.
- Respondents also indicated instances of domestic violence and divorce increasing as a result of women becoming primary breadwinners in the family.

In the FGDs, female adolescents reported instances of sexual abuse by militia groups when leaving the camp to collect firewood or fetch water.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Negligible protection services were reported in the site. This was also supported by key informants reporting no access to services for survivors of SGBV or domestic violence, or the availability of women and child friendly spaces in the camp.
- The elderly, disabled, and women and children were identified as being most vulnerable, with little access to targeted humanitarian assistance within the camp.
- Respondents also noted a dire lack of access to maternal health services in the camp, something also confirmed by enumerator observations.

Assessment coverage



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

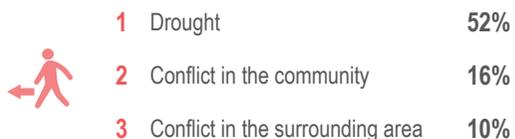


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Displacement

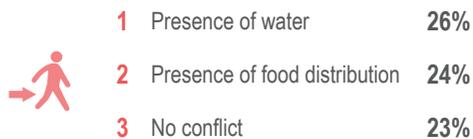
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



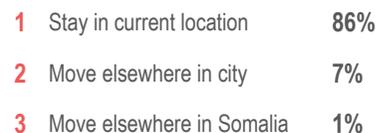
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

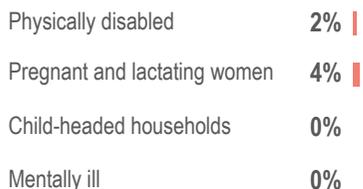
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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



Family separation

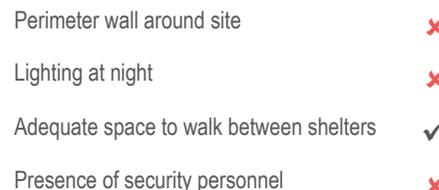
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

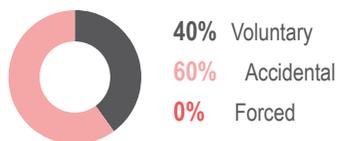


Shelter theft

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 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:



10% Yes
90% 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 | 95% |
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 5% |
| 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 (92% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Take on dangerous work | 29% | |
| Children eat with neighbours | 28% | |
| Beg for food | 27% | |

Latrine distance

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

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Under 30 minutes | 100% |
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 0% |
| 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:



5% Yes
95% 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 | 8% |
| Insecurity | 9% |

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

| | | |
|------------------|----|--|
| 1 Armed groups | 7% | |
| 2 Family members | 2% | |
| 3 Local militias | 2% | |

Unsafe areas in the site

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| School | 84% | |
| Outside site | 53% | |
| Food distribution point | 42% | |
| At water point | 21% | |
| At market | 5% | |

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

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| At latrines | 86% | |
| Food distribution point | 75% | |
| At water point | 71% | |
| In shelters | 49% | |
| At school | 47% | |

Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women:¹³

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

Relationship with host community

Reported relationship with host community:



92% Good
8% Neutral
0% Poor

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

13. As reported by community leaders.

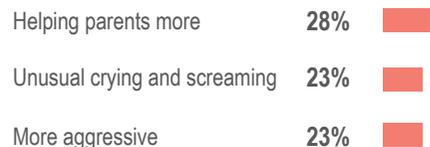


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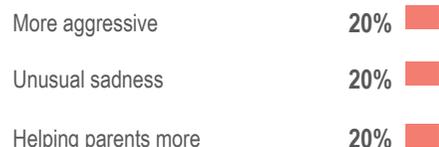
Child Protection

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:



School attendance and drop out

Proportion of school-aged children reportedly attending school:

41%



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



12% Yes
88% No

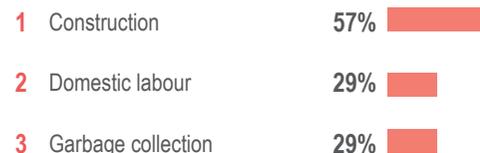
Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



8% Yes
92% 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:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



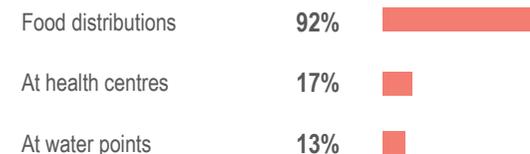
Aid causing insecurity

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



13% Yes
86% 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: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

Not available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 22%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 11%.

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