



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Midnimo IDP Settlement, Hodan (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 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 Midnimo IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 75 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 69 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 the majority of respondents stated feeling secure within the settlement due to protection provided by the camp community, women indicated insecurity when visiting the latrines at night due to lack of public lighting; 46% of households indicated latrines as a location where women and girls experience insecurity.
- Several participants also mentioned fighting at water points and distribution centres as a source of violence. Relatedly, 14% of households indicated violence taking place during aid distributions.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of households reported theft from their shelter in the past three months. As a way of addressing these incidents, respondents indicated the need to introduce security guards or police posts to improve camp safety.

Child protection

- A lack of employment opportunities for men and boys was identified as a source of frustration, with many respondents indicating that boys were now idle. Loss of agro-pastoral livelihood for families must be understood as more than simply an economic strain, but also a source of humiliation and frustration as households lose the ability to provide for themselves.
- Adolescent girls indicated being forced to contribute to the household income by working as street hawkers or washing laundry for host community members.
- Reduced household income arising from the change in livelihood opportunities has also resulted in increased school drop-out rates. Only 42% of households reported sending their children to school.
- Quantitative findings suggest that out of the households reporting children engaging in paid work, most children were engaged in domestic labour and construction activities, which are often underpaid and overexploitative.
- During FGDs some respondents also reported increasing incidents of forced recruitment of men and boys into armed groups.

Sexual and gender-based violence

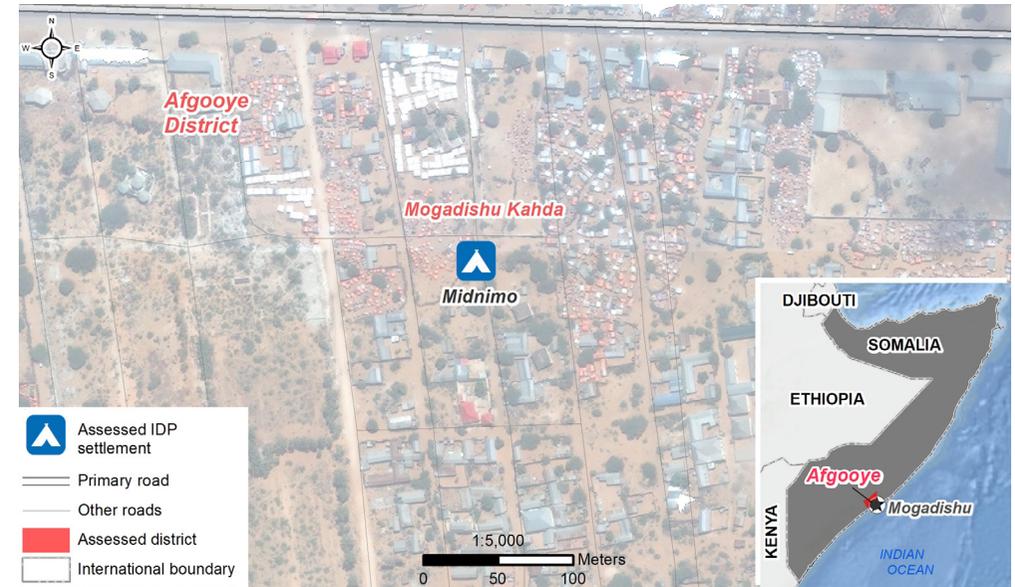
- As with adolescent girls, women reported being forced to look for work outside the household. Whilst some participants indicated that this was a positive move, others suggested that it was against the cultural norms and has resulted in increasing domestic violence. This was also confirmed by community leaders, who noted domestic violence as a prevalent security concern for women and girls.
- Female respondents indicated incidents of sexual assault whilst working outside the home, as maids or street hawkers. This is corroborated by 46% of households reporting that markets were unsafe areas for women and girls.
- Qualitative findings indicated that the lack of

employment opportunities had resulted in an increase in forced or early marriage for households to access dowry.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Extremely limited protection services were reported for SGBV and domestic violence survivors by respondents.
- Community leaders however reported the presence of support for SGBV survivors, indicating the lack of awareness/ communication in the community.
- Enumerators also observed the lack of mental health services as well as the lack of women-friendly and child-friendly spaces.

Assessment coverage



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

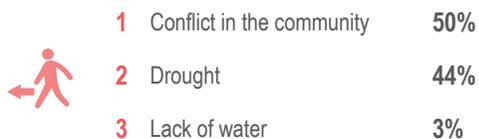


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Displacement

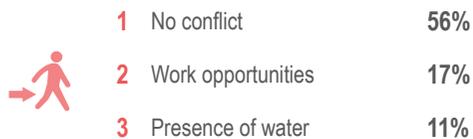
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



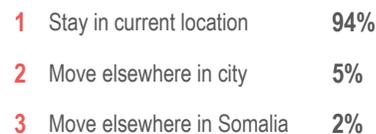
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

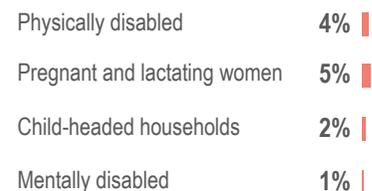
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



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

No separation reported

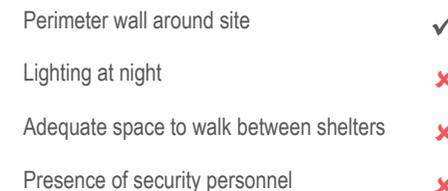
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶

No separation reported

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 0% reported family separation.

5,6. Of those households reporting family separation.

7. Households could select multiple responses.



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Site conditions (2)

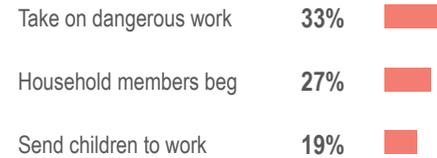
Shelter sharing

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



Coping strategies

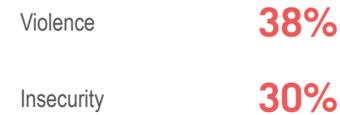
Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (97% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



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



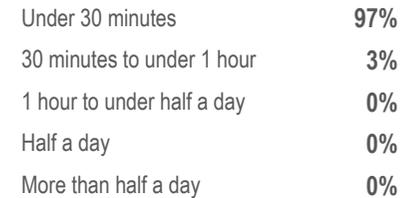
Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



Latrine distance

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

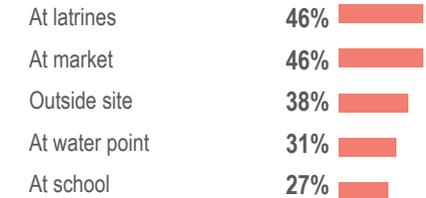


Unsafe areas

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

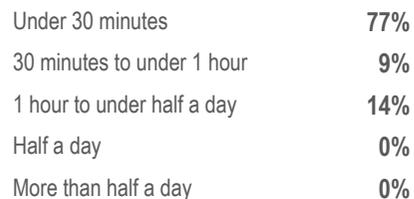


Most commonly reported areas where women and girls feel unsafe:¹²



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:



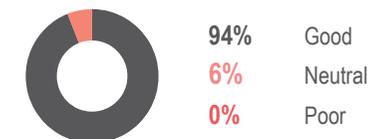
Gender-based violence

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.



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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:

42%



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

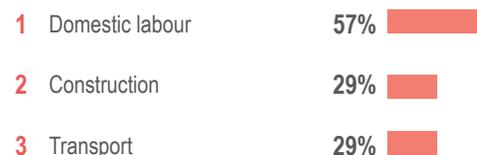


Children engaged in paid work

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:



Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:

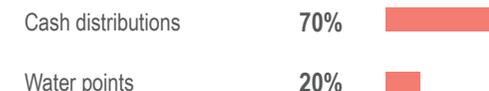


Aid causing insecurity

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:



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 13%.
 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.