



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Mudug Sare IDP Settlement, Gaalkacyo District, Mudug 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 Mudug Sare IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 500 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 239 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 participants reported that they feel safe and move around freely in the site during the day. However, women and girls were identified to be unsafe at night and when they leave the camp to graze livestock. Thirty percent (30%) of households indicated experiencing insecurity, of which the majority was reported to be related to the presence of armed militias.
- Additionally, freedom of movement was reportedly limited during periods of fighting and insecurity in the surrounding area.
- Participants indicated that poor shelter conditions, such as plastic covering and a lack of lockable doors, is contributing to feelings of insecurity in the camp, with only 4% of households reporting that their shelter had a lockable door.

Child protection

- Though only a small number of separated children (#13) were reported in the settlement at the time of this assessment, the number is reportedly likely to rise due to increased family separation as a result of the ongoing drought. Out of the households reporting family separation, more than 70% was reported as voluntary, most commonly as a result of parents migrating in search of work.
- Due to increased financial strain on families as a result of the drought, the majority of children in the camp have reportedly dropped out of school because they cannot afford school fees. Only 8% of school-aged children were reportedly attending school at the time of the assessment.
- Adolescent FGD respondents reported engaging in physically strenuous and hazardous work, mainly in the construction sector, to supplement their parents income.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Male FGD respondents indicated losing their livestock as a result of the drought, and increasingly relying on dangerous work, mainly in the construction sector, to meet basic household needs.

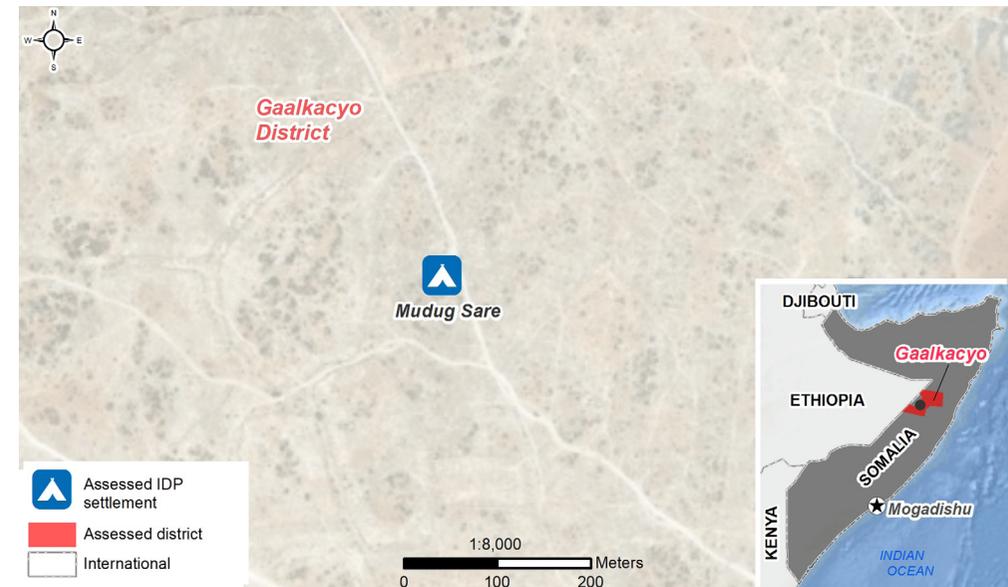
- In response to the worsening financial situation of households, an increased number of women are engaging in work outside the home, which has reportedly led to increasing incidents of domestic violence. This finding is supported by 63% of households reporting that women and girls experiencing insecurity within their shelters.
- Female FGD participants highlighted increased exposure to SGBV outside the home, particularly when they go outside the settlement to collect firewood or fetch water. Quantitative findings also indicated households reporting women and girls experiencing insecurity outside the site. The distance that women travel to collect water has also increased as nearby water sources dried up as a result of the drought, with

38% of households reporting this.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- More vulnerable groups in the settlement such as disabled persons, elderly women, and pregnant and lactating women were identified as sometimes being unable to physically access humanitarian assistance.
- Instances of child abuse and SGBV are reportedly referred to camp leaders and sometimes to the police.
- No medical or psychosocial support services were reportedly available for child abuse and SGBV survivors in the settlement. This was also reiterated by community leaders in the settlement.
- Child-friendly and women-friendly spaces were not observed 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.

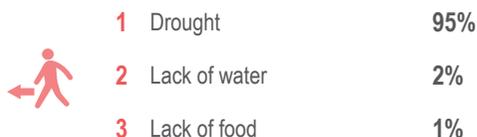


The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Displacement

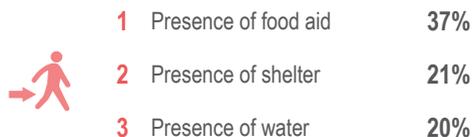
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



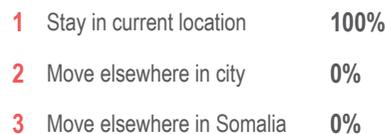
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

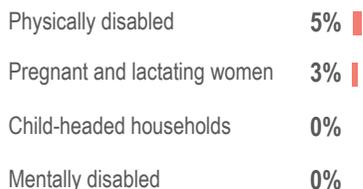
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

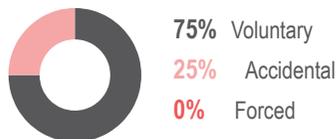


Family separation

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



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



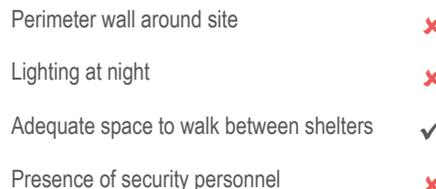
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶

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 2% 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)

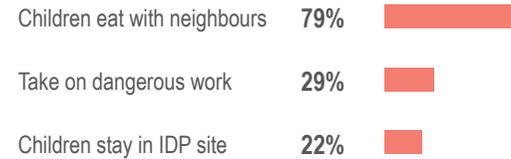
Shelter sharing

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 (87% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



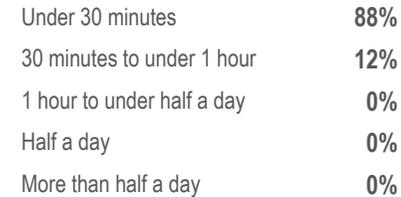
Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



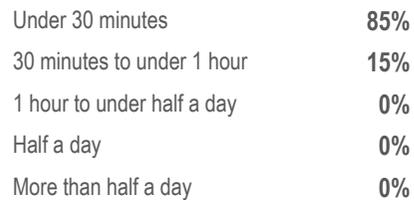
Latrine distance

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:



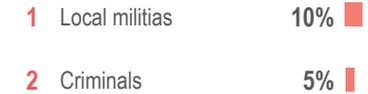
Safety and security

Violence and insecurity in the community

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



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

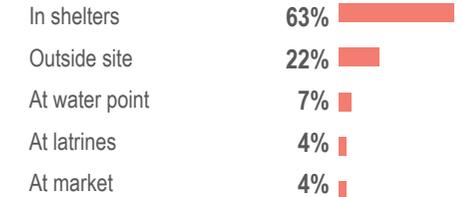


Unsafe areas

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



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



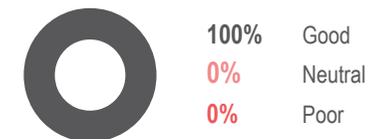
Gender-based violence

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.



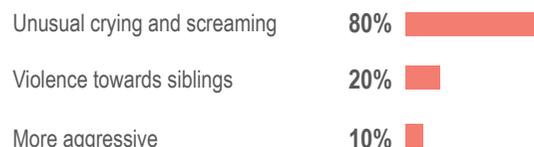
The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

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:

8%



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

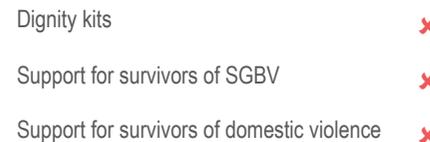


3% Yes
97% No

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:



0% Yes
100% No
0% 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:

No households reporting aid caused insecurity

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



0% Yes
100% 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:

No households reporting harsh or dangerous work

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 5%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 1%.

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