



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Shuute IDP Settlement, Kahxda (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 Shuute IDP settlement, of a total population of 201 households.

## Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 145 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

- Women and girls reported being at most risk of violence when using the latrine, reported by 86% of households, and during food distributions (75%).
- Similarly, in FGDs tension and violent outbreaks were reported at food distribution and water points in the site, potentially limiting women, childrens' and person with disabilities' access to them.
- The lack of lockable shelters in the settlement was also reported as a source of insecurity for women and girls, especially at night.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of households reported experiencing insecurity in the past three months, whilst 14% reported experiencing direct violence in the same time period.

### Child protection

- Since the drought in 2015, there has been an increase in the number of child-headed households in the site, most often due to children being separated or losing parents to the drought.
- Child-headed households are reportedly more vulnerable to violence due to the lack of protection usually provided by parents or guardians. This could lead to anxiety and potentially result in violent behaviours and abuse.
- An increase in the number of child marriage cases since the drought was reported, partly linked to the rising number of separated and unaccompanied children, and partly as a medium to combat the financial strain resulting from the drought.
- Households have reportedly taken their children out of school due to the inability to afford education costs and the need to generate further income. Only 30% of households reported that their children were in school.
- Adolescents stated that the lack of education and livelihood opportunities has led some boys to selling drugs or joining armed groups in the area.
- In FGDs the primary protection concerns for girls were reported to be domestic violence and early marriage and

the physical lack of security at night due to the inability to lock shelters.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

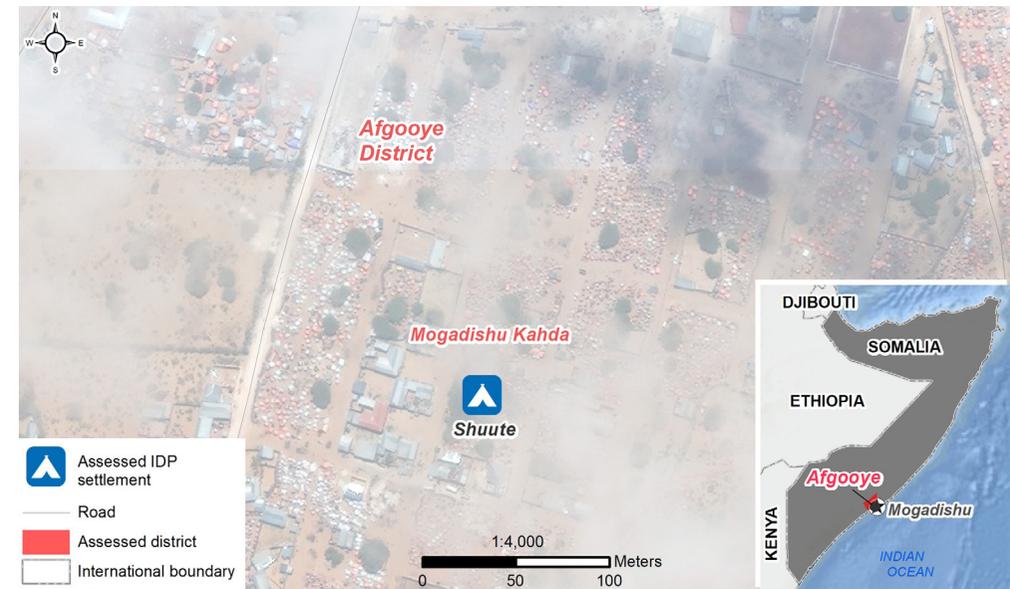
- The drought has resulted in a loss of household income sources, leading to a change in household dynamics. The inability of men to generate sufficient income has further resulted in women working outside the home, most often as house maids for the host community.
- Cases of sexual violence are reportedly taking place when women are outside the home, either when working or collecting firewood away from the site. Fifty-five percent (55%) of households reported women and girls feeling unsafe outside the site.
- Whilst some participants stated women working

outside the home as positive, it is also causing tensions within families as men struggle to fulfil their duty as providers. This was linked by several participants to the rise of domestic violence cases in the site. Community leaders also confirmed domestic violence, female genital mutilation and trafficking as prevalent security concerns that women are facing in the camp.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- Participants reported limited healthcare services in the settlement for survivors of SGBV or domestic violence.
- Protection incidents are usually being dealt by community leaders, with customary law serving justice for the family of the victim.
- No mental health services were reportedly available in the site.

## Assessment coverage



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

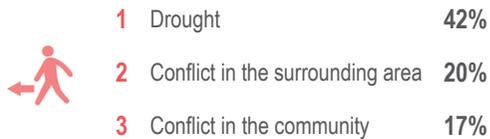


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## Displacement

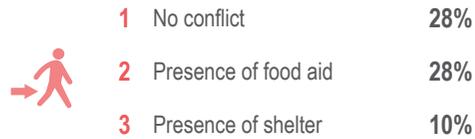
### Push factors

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



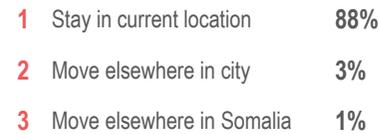
### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



### Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



### Multiple displacements

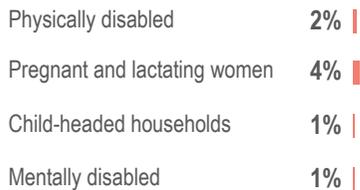
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



## 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>:



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

No separation reported

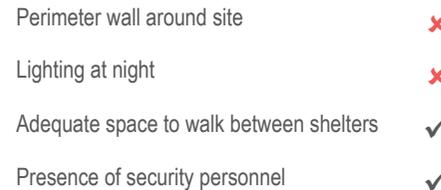
Top three reported reasons for child separation:<sup>6</sup>

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:<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 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 (87% reported inadequate access to food):<sup>8</sup>



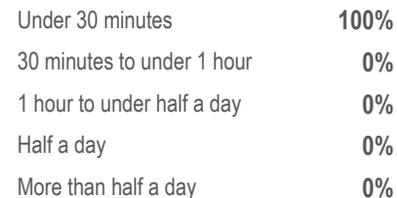
### Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



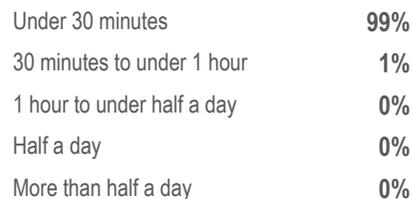
### Latrine distance

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>

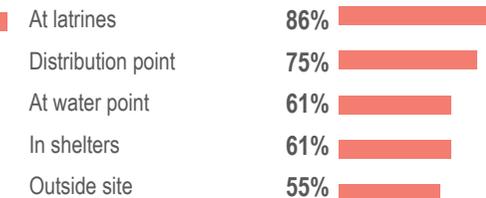


### Unsafe areas

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>



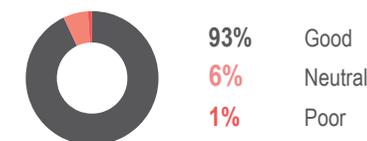
### Gender-based violence

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.



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## 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:

30%



13% Yes  
87% No

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

## Available protection services

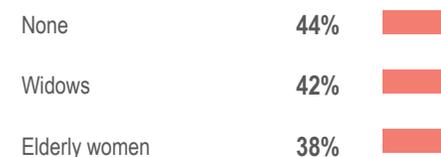
### Services for women

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:



9% Yes  
89% No  
2% 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:



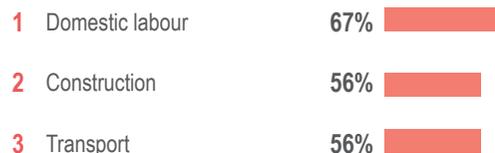
### Children engaged in paid work

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



19% Yes  
81% 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:



### Mental health services

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

Not available



### Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:<sup>18</sup>

Not 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 15%.  
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 13%.

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