



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Taalo Ad 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 Taalo Ad IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 370 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 209 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 women and children in the settlement do not feel safe at night and when they go outside the settlement, due to the active presence of armed groups in the area.
- Men reported that, whilst they feel safe within the settlement, when fighting occurs in the area, it increases the insecurity and they are forced to limit their movements outside the settlement and at night.
- This is reflected in the quantitative findings, in which 41% of households reported experiencing insecurity in the past three months, mostly related to local militias and criminal gangs.

Child protection

- Participants highlighted that the number of separated and unaccompanied children in the settlement has increased since the drought began in early 2015. Quantitative findings indicated that out of the households reporting family separation, a majority of it was reported as voluntary occurring as a result of drought-related displacement.
- Due to increased financial strain on families as a result of the drought, relatively high school dropout rates were observed with households unable to afford school fees. Only 14% of school-aged children in assessed households were reportedly in school. Male adolescents reported that this has in turn left them with 'nothing to do', indicating their frustration with the lack of educational or vocational opportunities available.

- Female adolescents reported that they are forced to travel long distances to collect firewood and fetch water as a result of the drought. Forty-eight percent (48%) of households reported that the distance to the nearest water point had increased in the past six months.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- To cope with loss of livelihood as a result of the drought, men in the settlement were reported to be increasingly working as casual labourers, mainly in the construction

sector. This has increased their vulnerability to protection risks as sometimes the work is physically strenuous and hazardous. Over half (52%) of households reported men and boys feeling unsafe outside the site.

- An increase in the number of female-headed households in the settlement was reported as a result of men migrating to major towns for employment opportunities and leaving families behind.

- Similarly, an increasing number of women are reportedly engaging in work outside the home in order to contribute to household income. This has reportedly led to an increase in domestic violence in households. This is also supported by assessed households, where more than 50% of them reported women and girls

feeling unsafe in the shelter.

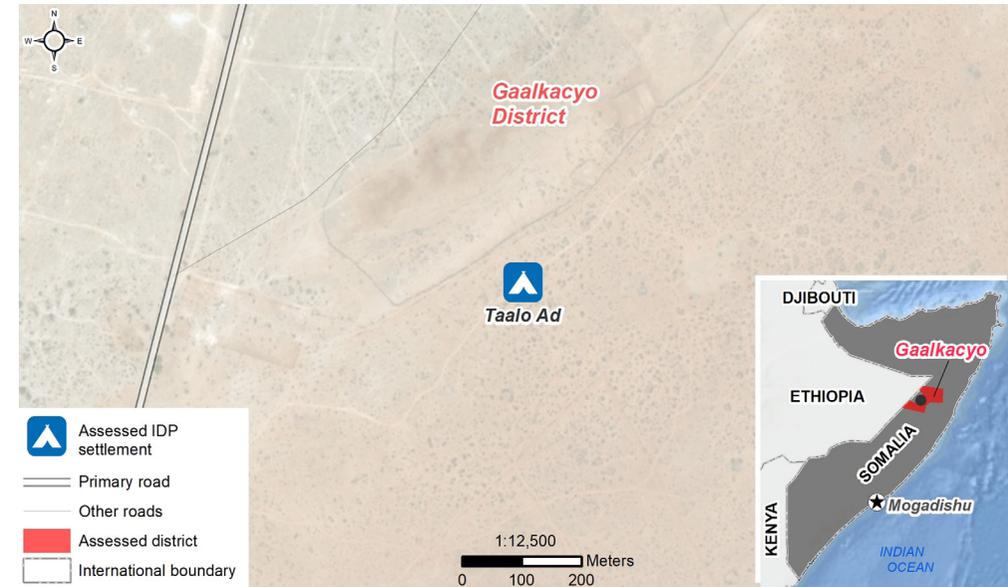
- Rape was cited to be a major protection concern for women and girls in Taalo Ad, especially at night, at the latrines and when they go out to collect firewood.

- A lack of lockable shelters and latrines was reported to be heightening the risk of SGBV in the settlement.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- No protection services, including support to survivors of SGBV and domestic violence, are reportedly available in the settlement, a feature confirmed by community leaders. Participants reported that instances of child abuse or SGBV in the settlement are referred to community elders, police or humanitarian organisations working 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.

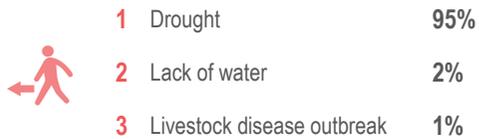


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Displacement

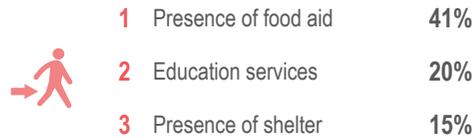
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



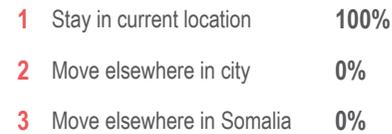
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

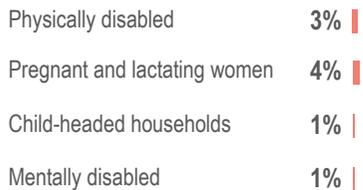
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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



Family separation

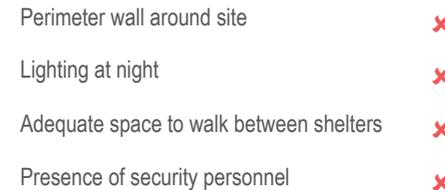
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

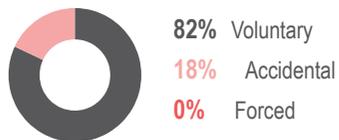


Shelter theft

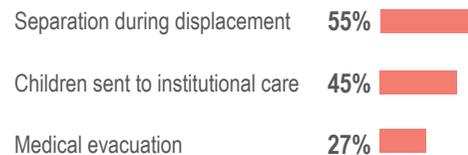
Proportion of households reporting theft from their shelter in the three months prior to assessment:



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 8% 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 (83% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



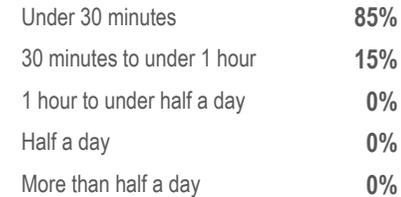
Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



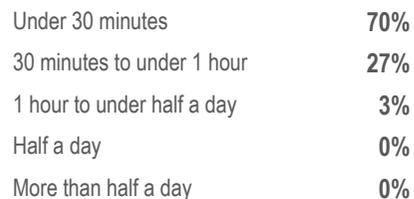
Latrine distance

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:



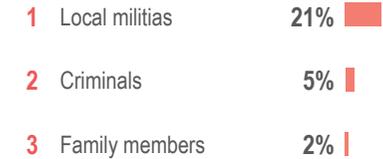
Safety and security

Violence and insecurity in the community

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



Top 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.



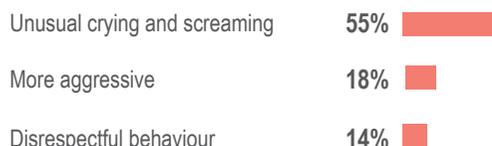
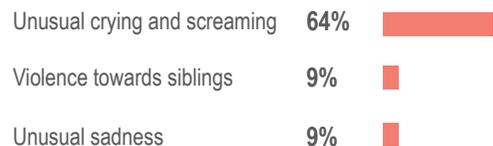
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Child Protection

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:

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

14%



18% Yes
82% No

Available protection services

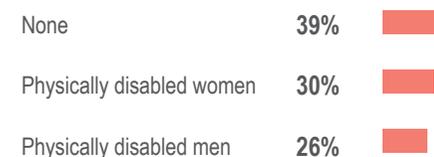
Services for women

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:



26% Yes
74% No
0% Do not know



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:



2% Yes
98% No
0% 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

Not available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 11%.
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.