



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Tayeglow IDP Settlement, Afgoye District, Lower Shabelle 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 Tayeglow IDP settlement.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 26 January and 16 February and is comprised of 130 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.

This product is one of 26 site level factsheets produced from this assessment.

Key findings from FGDs

Site safety and security

- All participants reported free movement and safety in the settlement during the daytime.
- FGDs indicated that women and girls reported to be most at risk of sexual assault when collecting firewood away from the site, and when using latrines at night due to the lack of proper lighting in the settlement.
- Thirty-four percent (34%) of assessed households reported theft from their shelter in the past three months. This is relatively higher than other assessed settlements, indicating the lack of security in the site.

Child protection

- Respondents noted in the FGD's that their inability to afford education costs and the need to generate further income has led children drop out of school. This was also corroborated by quantitative findings where only 33% of school-aged children from the assessed households are reportedly in school.
- Girls reported collecting firewood to sell it in markets as a means to support family income. This has increased their vulnerability to sexual assaults by men and armed groups when leaving the campsite.
- FGDs indicate an increase in the number of child-headed households since the drought, with children being lost or voluntarily separated from parents. Whilst this issue was frequently mentioned in FGDs, very few households indicated that they themselves had experienced it, suggesting that it may be underreported.
- Child-headed households were reportedly particularly vulnerable to physical and emotional violence, and, in some cases, substance abuse. They were reportedly resorting to high-risk activities such as stealing and sleeping on the streets.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- The loss of livelihood and agro-pastoral activities has led to high rates of unemployment amongst men, which has had adverse affects on intra-household dynamics.
- Women are increasingly working outside the home to

bring in family income, often as house maids or in the market. Women reported the risk of sexual violence, whilst at work and when traveling to and from work.

- Observation from community leaders also indicated that both sexual violence outside the home, and domestic violence within the home, is increasingly a protection concern, as women's role as primary breadwinners within the households becomes stronger.
- More than 75% of households indicated women feeling insecure at food distribution points, indicating that either women are playing the main role within families for accessing humanitarian services or that assistance is not being provided in a planned manner.
- Similarly, female adolescents reported to be most at risk when leaving the camp to collect water, traveling

for work and when walking at night in the site. Twenty-three percent (23%) of households reported an increased distance to accessible water points in the past six months.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Participants reported limited psychosocial and livelihood assistance services available for SGBV survivors in the site. However, some basic healthcare is being provided by NGOs operating in the area.
- Key informants also highlighted the non availability of women and child friendly spaces in the settlement.
- Community leaders were cited as providing legal support for survivors through informal justice systems.

Assessment coverage



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

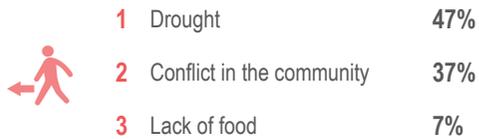


The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Displacement

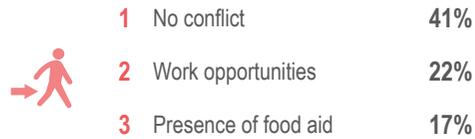
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



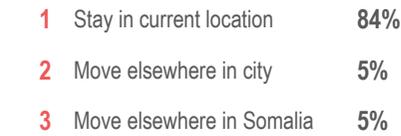
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

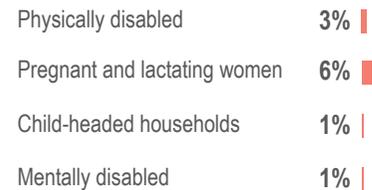
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

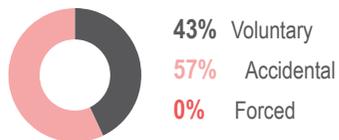


Family separation

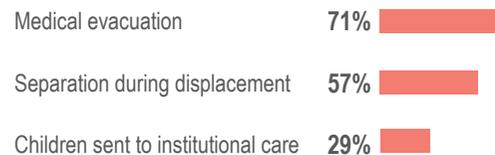
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



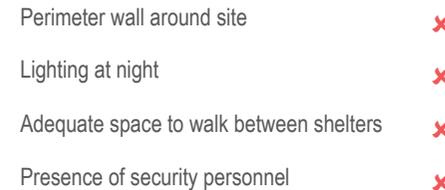
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶



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 6% 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 (92% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



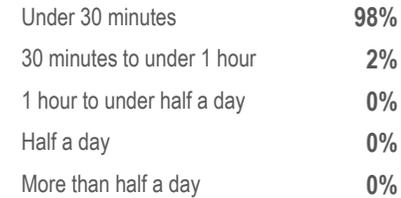
Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



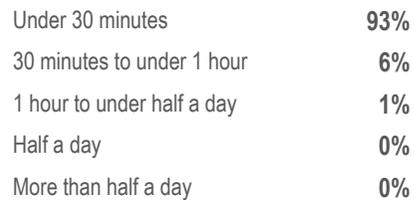
Latrine distance

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:

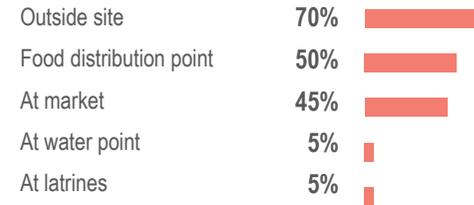


Top three reported groups causing insecurity, as reported by households indicating insecurity:¹⁰

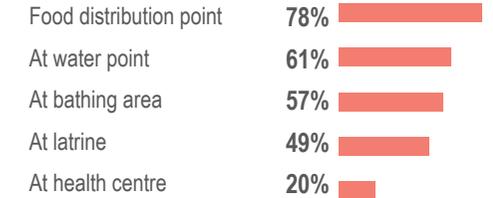


Unsafe areas in the site

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



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



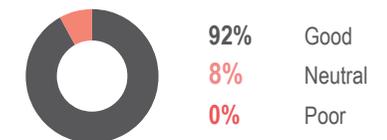
Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women¹³:



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.



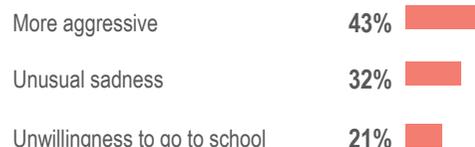
The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

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:

33%



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



17% Yes
83% No

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



13% Yes
87% 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:



24% Yes
76% 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:



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 23%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 14%.

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