



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Towfiq 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 Towfiq IDP settlement.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 26 January and 16 February and is comprised of 73 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

- The lack of lighting restricts freedom of movement for women and children within the site. Movement outside the camp for all is severely restricted due to the presence of mines. Out of the households indicating insecurity, the majority of them reported it stemming from armed groups.
- Lack of security guards has led to an increased number of thefts, with 25% of households reporting theft from their shelters in the past three months.
- Respondents noted fear of eviction by property owners as a major source of insecurity. This could be linked to the 25% of surveyed households reporting their intention to move somewhere else in Somalia, relatively higher than other assessed settlements.
- The lack of proper lockable shelters is a security concern, with 26% of households indicating that women and girls feel unsafe in shelters.

Child protection

- Financial pressure on households has led to an increase in school dropout rates as families lose their ability to afford school fees. Only 33% of school-aged children from assessed households are reportedly attending school.
- Out of the households indicating children engaging in paid work, most children were reportedly working in domestic labour and construction sites. Male adolescents also reported working in shoe shining, often underpaid.
- Forced prostitution and early marriages were reported as a financial coping strategy adopted by certain households. Female adolescents reported working as household maids and cleaners, increasing their risk to sexual harassment and abuse.
- Adolescents also highlighted incidents of child abuse by parents or caretakers occurring within the household.
- An increase in the number of unaccompanied children was reported in the FGDs, either resulting from loss of parents or voluntary separation undertaken by families to diversify sources of household income.
- The lack of educational spaces was highlighted by all

adolescents which is noteworthy as it reduces safe spaces for children in a community.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Respondents reported that households previously self-sufficient with livestock were now dependent upon humanitarian aid and informal work for sustenance.
- Most women reported being involved in activities outside the home such as tailoring and domestic helpers. Increased instances of domestic violence were reported during the FGDs as the traditional conception of men being breadwinners changes.
- Male adolescents reported instances of forced recruitment by armed militias whilst female adolescents reported that some girls were working as cooks and cleaners for them.

• Adolescent girls reported facing rape and harassment when collecting firewood or fetching water. Areas where women and girls reportedly experience most insecurity are latrines (59), aid distribution centres (41%), and bathing areas (26%).

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Respondents noted negligible access to services for SGBV survivors. However, limited mental health services are being provided by local ngos operating in the area.
- Community key informants reported the unavailability of child and women friendly spaces in the settlement.
- There are no formal legal services available in the site. Incidents of sexual violence are resolved mostly through customary law administered by religious leaders.

Assessment coverage



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

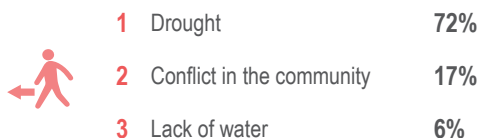


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Displacement

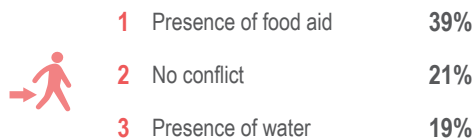
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



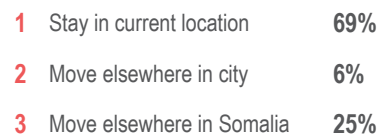
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



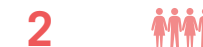
Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

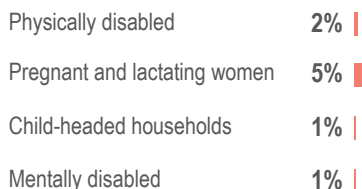
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

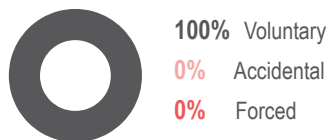


Family separation

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



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



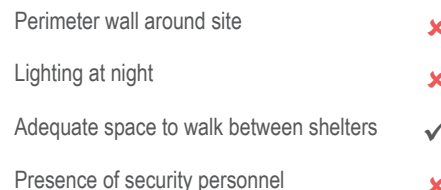
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Site conditions (1)

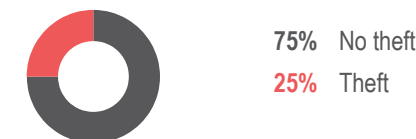
Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



Shelter theft

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

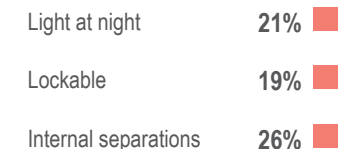


Shelter

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 1% 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:



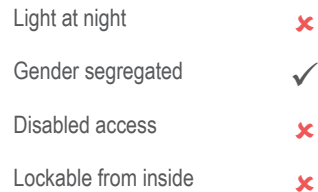
Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (96% reported inadequate access to food):⁸



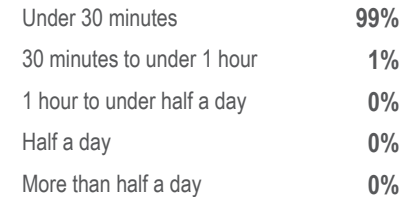
Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



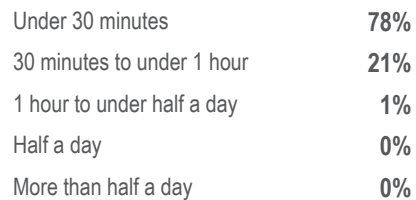
Latrine distance

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:



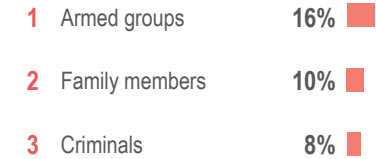
Safety and security

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

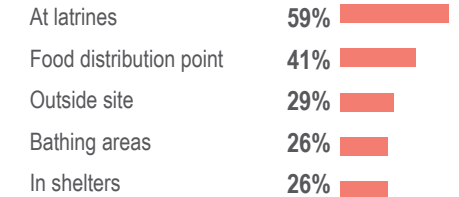


Unsafe areas

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



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



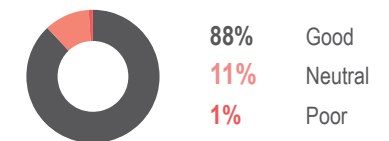
Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for 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.



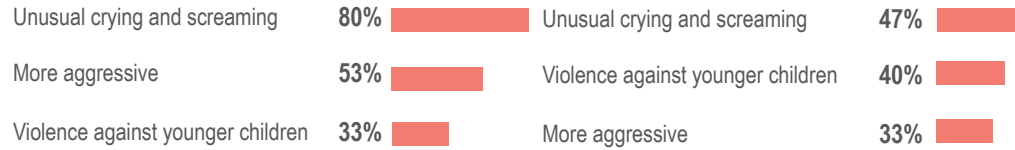
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Child Protection

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:

33%



13% Yes
87% No

Available protection services

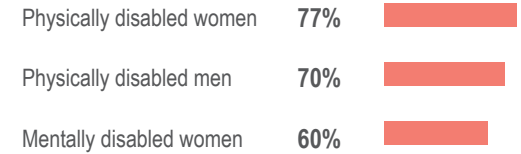
Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



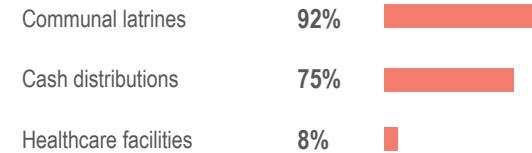
Aid causing insecurity

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



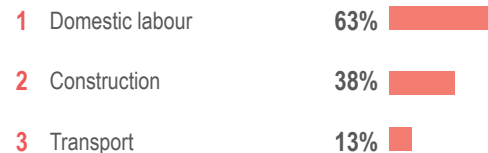
Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work:¹⁵

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:



12% Yes
88% 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 22%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 7%.

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