



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Kabasa IDP Settlement, Doolow District, Gedo Region, Somalia

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 Kabasa IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 7500 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 378 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

- Respondents noted unhindered freedom of movement in the camp during the day as well as night for all site residents.
- Respondents indicated the presence of community security guarding the camp which had improved site security. The presence of community security personnel was also noted in the site observation.
- Additionally, no households in Kabasa indicated experiencing violence or insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment.

Child protection

- Whilst some children are able to access the Qur'anic school in the site, most adolescent FGD respondents reported dropping out as their families are unable to afford school fees post the drought. Only 27% of school-aged children were reportedly in school.
- Male adolescents reported supporting the family income by engaging in informal activities, most commonly in construction. Female adolescents are supporting with household chores and fetching firewood. They are also engaging in casual labour to support the family income, exposing them to higher risks of sexual assault and exploitation.

- Qualitative findings also indicated instances of forced and early marriage occurring within the community in response to the drought, as households attempt to access dowry as a source of income.

- FGD respondents noted the presence of child-headed households in the community, which could partially be linked to the earlier observation on child marriage.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Female FGD respondents reported changes in their daily activities with women working outside the home as cleaners and helpers to supplement the household income. Respondents also reported instances of female genital mutilation (FGM) occurring in the community. This was also confirmed by community leaders who noted

that out of the security concerns for women, the most prevalent are domestic violence, forced marriage and FGM.

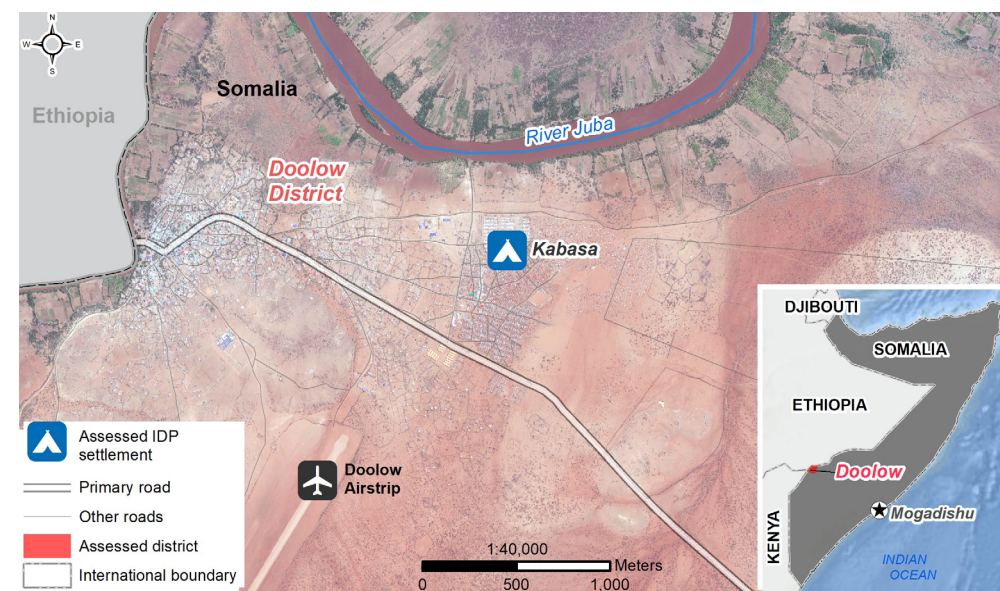
- Men reported feeling relatively safer in the camp, with the exception of some reported instances of direct physical violence at water points. Of the 6% of households indicating experiencing violence during delivery of humanitarian assistance, more than 65% reported water points as flash points.

- The majority of respondents indicated no instances of SGBV. Whilst this could indeed be the case, it could also be that respondents were uncomfortable/unwilling to answer questions on the issue.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- There were no services reportedly available for SGBV and domestic violence survivors in Kabasa. This was corroborated by KIs with community leaders.
- It was also observed by enumerators involved that there was no access to mental health services, or child or women friendly spaces available for survivors.
- However, respondents reported that the community was involved in mobilisation and awareness raising activities in relation to survivors of sexual violence.
- FGD respondents reported the use of Sharia Law, administered by the council of elders, as a protection mechanism by the community to respond to instances of child abuse.

Assessment coverage



1. OCHA Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. Issue 6 June 2017.

2. US Department of State. Somalia: Drought and Displacement Overview. May 2017.



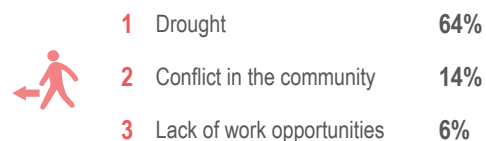
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Displacement

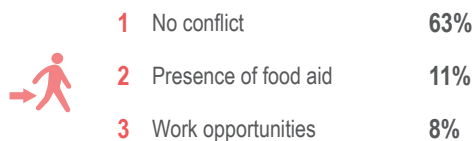
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



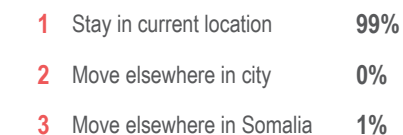
Pull factors

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:

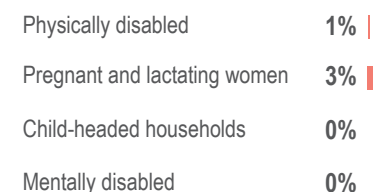
2



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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



Family separation

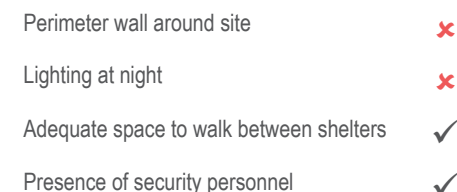
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:

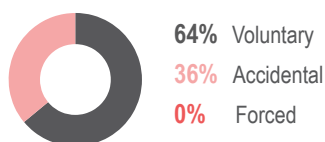


Shelter theft

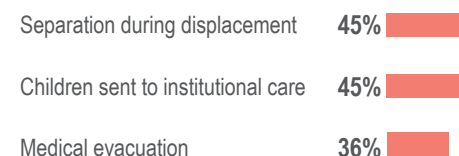
Proportion of households reporting theft from their shelter in the three months prior to assessment:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶



Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:

5



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 3% 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:



Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:

Light at night	✗
Gender segregated	✓
Disabled access	✗
Lockable from inside	✓

Water point distance

Reported time to reach the nearest water point from the assessed households by foot:

Under 30 minutes	100%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	0%
1 hour to under half a day	0%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%

Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (89% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Children eat with neighbours	26%	■
Take on dangerous work	26%	■
Household members beg	25%	■

Latrine distance

Reported time to reach the nearest latrine from the assessed households by foot:

Under 30 minutes	100%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	0%
1 hour to under half a day	0%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%

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:

Violence	0%
Insecurity	0%

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

No households reporting insecurity

Unsafe areas

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

No households reporting unsafe areas

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

No households reporting unsafe areas

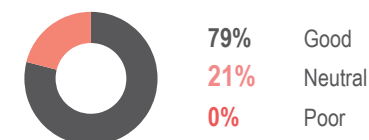
Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women¹³:

Domestic violence	✓
Forced marriage	✓
Female genital mutilation	✓
Trafficking	✗
Sexual violence/ rape	✗

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:

Unusual crying and screaming	55%	<div></div>
Attending school regularly	27%	<div></div>
Helping parents more	27%	<div></div>

Top three reported behaviour changes of boys in the three months prior to assessment:

Unusual crying and screaming	45%	<div></div>
Attending school regularly	27%	<div></div>
Helping parents more	18%	<div></div>

School attendance and drop out

Proportion of school-aged children reportedly attending school:

27%



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



6% Yes
94% No

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



1% Yes
82% No
17% Do not know

Top two reported forms of dangerous or harsh work that children are involved in, as indicated by households reporting that children are involved in dangerous work:

1 Construction	67%	<div></div>
2 Transport	33%	<div></div>



Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶

Dignity kits	✗
Support for survivors of SGBV	✗
Support for survivors of domestic violence	✗

Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:

Widows	55%	<div></div>
Physically disabled men	42%	<div></div>
Physically disabled women	40%	<div></div>

Aid causing insecurity

Reported incidence of violence in site during delivery of humanitarian assistance:



6% Yes
82% No
12% 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:

Cash distributions	82%	<div></div>
Water point	68%	<div></div>
Communal latrines	5%	<div></div>

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 9%.

16,17. As reported by community leaders.

18,19. As observed by enumerators.