



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Qansaxley 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 Qansaxley IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 4500 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 368 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 that women and children are able to move freely in the camp. This could be due to the presence of lighting and security personnel around the camp, as observed during site observation.
- Relatedly, very small proportions of households reported experiencing violence (2%) or insecurity (1%) in the three months prior to the assessment.

Child protection

- FGD respondents reported growing rates of school drop-out as children take on greater income-generating responsibilities outside of the home. Sixty-six percent (66%) of households reported their school aged children dropping out of school in the past six months.
- Whilst only twelve (12%) of households reported children engaging in any kind of paid work, this is a relatively high proportion as compared to other assessed settlements. The majority of these children are working as domestic labourers.
- FGD respondents noted the presence of child-headed households as a result of the separation caused by the drought. Often parents choose to stay in their original location and send their children to the IDP site to access services and humanitarian assistance. Of the households that reported separation, all of them reported it to be a voluntary decision.
- Most respondents noted that there are no reports of violence or exploitation against children. However, it must be noted that it was not possible to conduct FGDs with adolescents in this site, making it more difficult to verify this finding.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- During FGDs, respondents noted that the drought had led families to lose their livestock and migrate to other places, with most households now reliant on humanitarian assistance, as opposed to their previous pastoralist livelihoods.
- Men reported relying on construction activities and casual

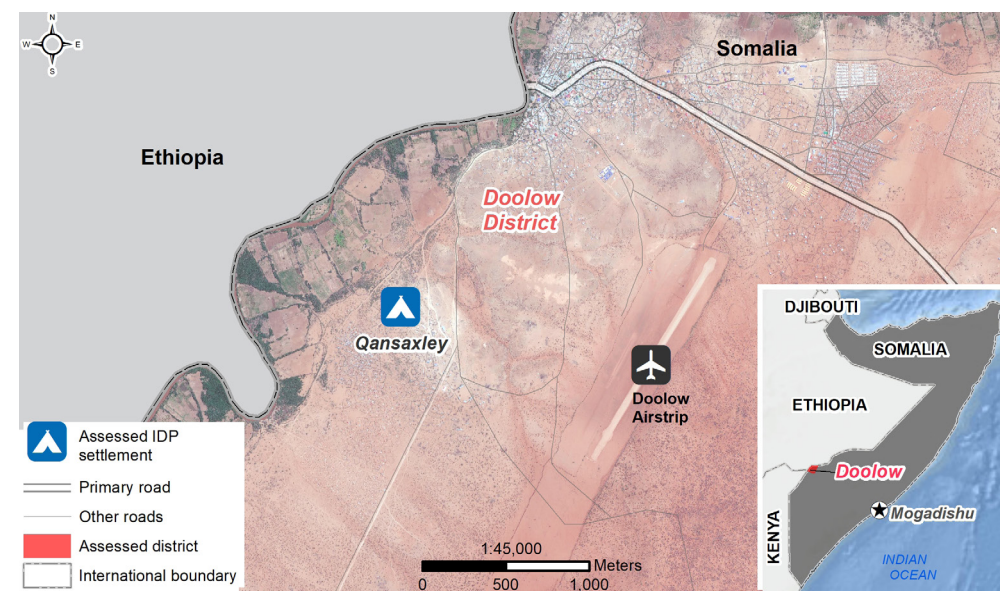
to supplement the family income. A growing proportion of woman are also travelling further distances to work outside the home. Half (50%) of households reported that women and girls feel unsafe when leaving the site.

- Community leaders reported the prevalence of domestic violence, which could be resulting from traditional roles of men being breadwinners undergoing a change as women start working outside the household.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Whilst there is a recognition of the importance of community mobilisation, participants reported the unavailability of services for survivors of sexual violence. This was corroborated by interviews with community 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.



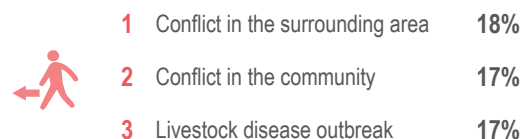
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Displacement

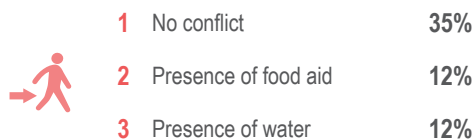
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



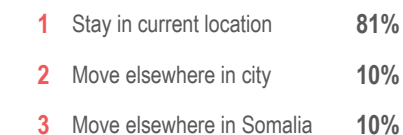
Pull factors

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:

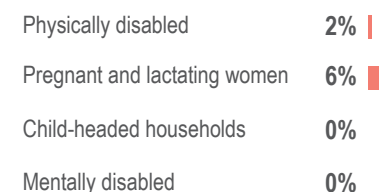
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Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

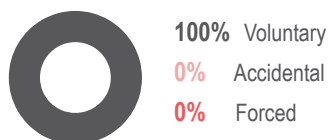


Family separation

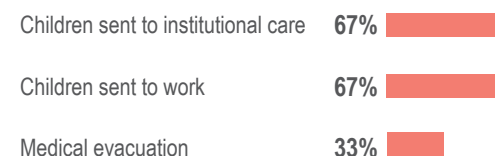
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



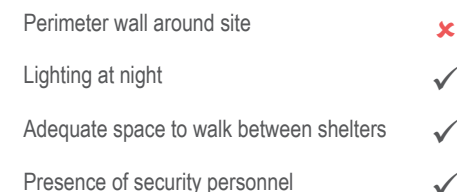
Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶



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 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:



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	95%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	3%
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 (87% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Children stay in IDP site	39%
Household members beg	25%
Children eat with neighbours	23%

Latrine distance

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

Under 30 minutes	95%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	5%
1 hour to under half a day	2%
Half a day	0%
More than half a day	0%



8,9,10,11,12. Households could select multiple answers.

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	2%
Insecurity	1%

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

1 Local militias	1%
2 Family members	1%
3 Armed groups	1%

Unsafe areas in the site

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

Outside site	50%
In shelters	25%

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

Outside site	50%
At water point	25%
At market	25%

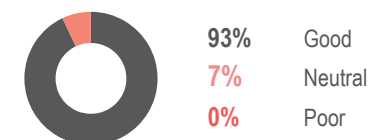
Gender-based violence

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:



13. As reported by community leaders.



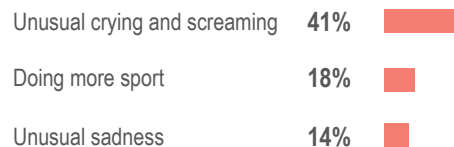
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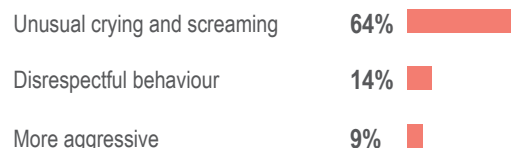
Child Protection

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:

66%



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



11% Yes
89% No

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



7% Yes
92% No
1% 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:



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 7%.

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



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:



1% Yes
98% No
1% 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:

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Mental health services

Reported availability of mental health services:¹⁷



Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:¹⁸

Not available



Women friendly space

Reported availability of women friendly space:¹⁹

Not available



16,17. As reported by community leaders.

18,19. As observed by enumerators.