



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Gunsor IDP Settlement, Hodan District, Banadir 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 Gunsor IDP settlement, comprising of a population of 250 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 166 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

- Multiple FGD respondents expressed concerns with the safety and security of the settlement and surrounding area, particularly for women, children and disabled people. Out of the 20% of households indicating experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment, 16% reported it was resulting from the presence of armed groups.
- Lack of lighting at latrines was cited as a security concern by women and girls, with latrines being indicated as the top location where women and girls experience insecurity.
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of households reported that the delivery of humanitarian assistance had resulted in violence or conflict in the site, most commonly during food distributions.

Child protection

- School drop-out rates in the site have reportedly increased as most parents are unable to afford school fees as a result of the drought. Only 23% of school-aged children in assessed households were reportedly attending school at the time of the assessment.
- In FGDs, adolescents indicated that forced recruitment by armed groups was a serious issue in the site for boys and young men, something which respondents linked directly to the presence of armed groups.
- Out of the households indicating that children were engaged in paid work, the majority of them were reportedly working on construction sites, followed by domestic labour. In the FGDs too, male adolescents reported the same as a medium to contribute to the household income.
- No households indicated the presence of unaccompanied or separated children in the site, although a number of adolescents referred to themselves as the household head, potentially indicating the additional responsibilities being taken on behalf of their families.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- As a result of the loss of livelihood caused by the drought, women are reportedly increasingly working

outside the home as maids or market hawkers. FGD respondents reported that this exposes them to greater risk of assault or SGBV, both when traveling to and from work and from their employers, who are generally host community households.

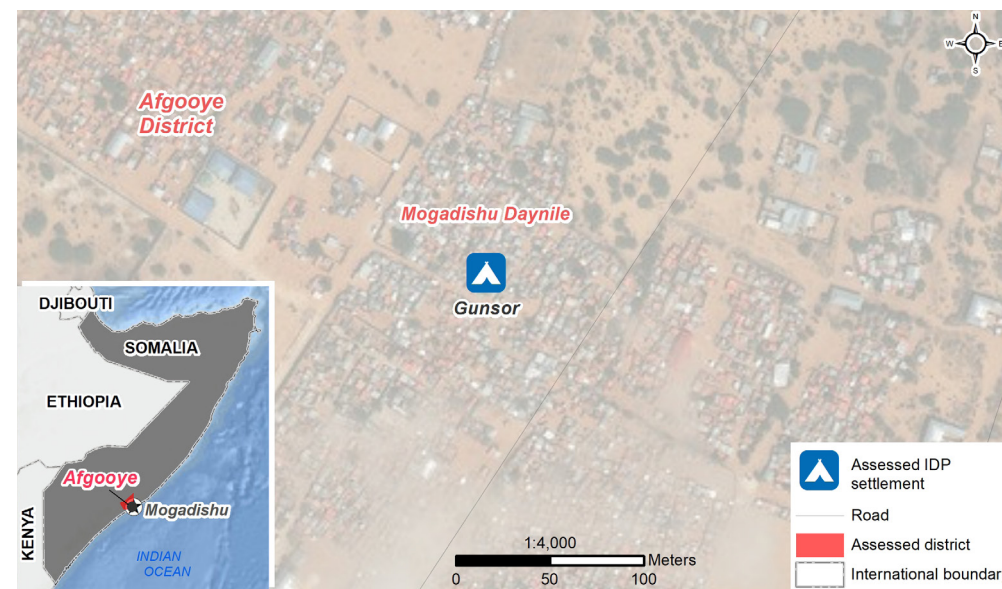
- The increased proportion of women working outside the home has also reportedly raised tensions within the household, with several FGD respondents reporting domestic violence as an urgent protection concern. The prevalence of domestic violence was also confirmed by the interviewed site leaders.
- Female adolescents in FGDs indicated a rise in incidences of forced marriage and female genital mutilation. Forced or early marriage can be considered a coping strategy for families accessing dowry as a

source of income.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- Respondents reported lack of formal frameworks providing protection to SGBV survivors, indicating that the community relies on customary law and the decisions of elders or the camp leaders to resolve protection related issues. Key informants further reported that services for SGBV survivors do not exist in Gunsor.
- Respondents indicated that some mental health and psychosocial services were being provided by a national NGO, but these services remained limited.
- Insight from key informants also indicates that child and women friendly spaces are not available in the site.

Assessment coverage



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

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



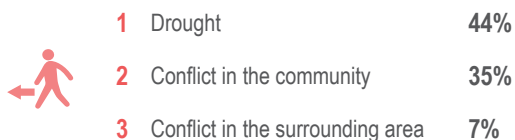
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Displacement

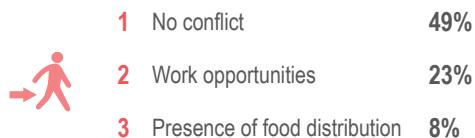
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



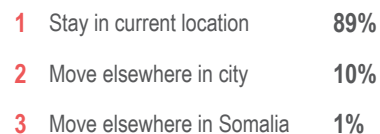
Pull factors

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:

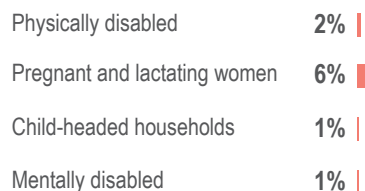
3



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:

0 separated girls

0 separated boys



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵

Figures too low to be statistically significant

Top three reported reasons for child separation:⁶

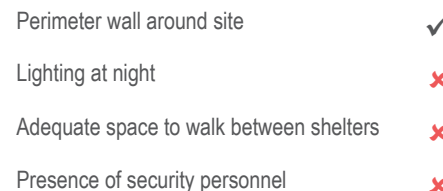
Figures too low to be statistically significant



Site conditions (1)

Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:

6



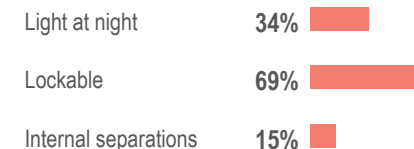
Shelter theft

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



65% No theft
35% Theft

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	96%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	4%
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

Take on dangerous work	42%
Children eat with neighbours	26%
Beg for food	26%

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	35%
Insecurity	20%

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

1 Armed groups	16%
2 Criminals	13%
3 Local militias	5%

Unsafe areas

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

Outside site	54%
At market	38%
At school	15%
At latrines	8%
Food distribution point	8%

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

At latrines	70%
At water point	44%
Food distribution point	32%
At bathing areas	25%
At the market	23%

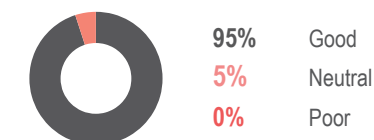
Gender-based violence

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.



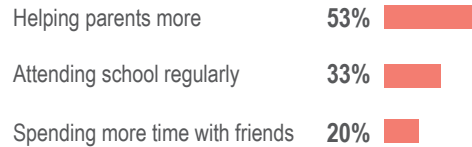
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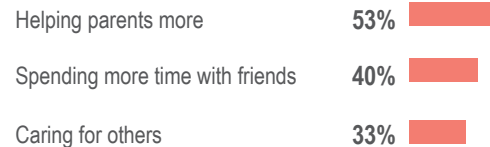
Child Protection

Behaviour change of children¹⁴

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



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:

23%



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



10% Yes
90% No

Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



8% Yes
91% 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 9%.

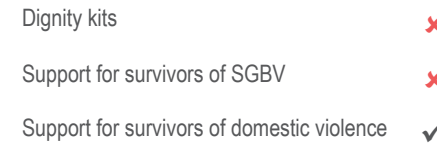
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 9%.



Available protection services

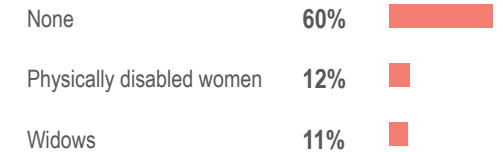
Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



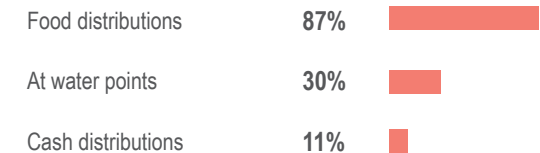
Aid causing insecurity

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



28% Yes
69% No
2% 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



16, 17. As reported by community leaders.

18, 19. As observed by enumerators.