

SOMALIA

# Drought and Protection Concerns in IDP Sites

Joint Partner Assessment

April 2018



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### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.



## SUMMARY

Drought in Somalia since early 2015 has resulted in widespread rural-urban displacement as households move in search of services and livelihood opportunities, with an estimated 761,000 people having been displaced since November 2016<sup>1</sup>. The increased displacement presents significant protection challenges, particularly for women and children, as households lose traditional socio-economic safety nets and frequently experience extremely poor living conditions in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites. The Centrality of Protection Strategy endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team in early 2018 identifies significant information gaps on the specific protection vulnerabilities faced by IDPs, and has outlined the need for strengthened system-wide data collection, analysis and data management across the protection sector<sup>2</sup>.

Against this backdrop, REACH, in partnership with Concern, Catholic Relief Services, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International and Oxfam, conducted this assessment between January-February 2018 to explore the key protection concerns experienced by IDPs living in formal and informal sites in Somalia across Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. Key themes covered by the assessment include displacement trends, safety and security in and around IDP sites, child protection, changing gender roles, and gaps and availability of protection services.

The assessment used a mixed methods methodology, using both quantitative data collection, through household surveys, key informant interviews with site leaders, and a site observation checklist, as well as qualitative data collection through extensive gender and age segregated focus group discussions. Data for this assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is drawn from 28 IDP sites. Sites were selected based on where partners were operating and 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. The data presented in this report aims to treat each assessed site as an in-depth case study, and the common themes that emerge from them should be treated as indicative of broader trends only.

### Key findings

#### Displacement trends

- Displacement must be understood as a protection concern in itself, with IDPs currently being some of the most vulnerable populations in Somalia and Somaliland.
- An extremely high proportion of households across all assessed sites reported that they intended to remain and settle in their current (IDP site) location, suggesting the need to mainstream humanitarian protection programming into longer term responses, such as durable solutions.

#### Site safety and security

- Hotspot areas of insecurity for women and girls included latrines, shelters and water points within the sites.
- The most commonly identified area where men and boys were reported to experience insecurity was outside of the site.
- The poor quality of shelters was raised as a key security concern in both focus group discussions (FGDs) and the household survey. FGD respondents indicated that temporary shelter materials (plastic sheeting/cloth etc.) are easily torn or ripped making households vulnerable to theft or intrusion, an issue compounded by a lack of lockable doors.
- In addition to the external threats that temporary shelters are vulnerable to, the reported lack of internal separations in shelters raise additional protection concerns relating to lack of privacy.

#### Child Protection

- A total of 3% of all assessed households in Somalia reported experiencing family separation in the three months prior to the assessment, whilst 10% reported the same in Somaliland.

<sup>1</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. Issue 6 June 2017.

<sup>2</sup> HTC. Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018 – 2019.

- The majority of separation was reported to be voluntary as children are sent to IDP sites whilst adults in the household remain behind with the livestock, or travel to urban areas in search of work.
- The drought has also resulted in a growing proportion of children engaging in paid work in order to support household income, and relatedly, increased school drop-out, particularly amongst older children.
- Early marriage has become more common since the start of the drought as families seek to access dowry as an additional income source.
- A high proportion of households also indicated increasingly sending children to beg as a coping mechanism, reported by 24% of households in Somalia and 27% in Somaliland.

### Changing gender roles within the household

- Livestock herd depletion and degradation of agricultural land have reduced traditional male livelihood activities, whilst forced displacement into IDP settlements has further limited opportunities for income generation for men.
- Simultaneously, women are increasingly engaging in paid work outside the home in order to contribute to declining household incomes.
- The frustration and loss of traditional societal role experienced by some men as a result of livelihood loss, combined with their perceived emasculation in response to women increasingly taking on the role as breadwinner, was reported to be contributing to increased rates of domestic violence.
- The increased proportion of women working outside the home has also reportedly resulted in their greater vulnerability to exploitation, sexual assault and rape, both in the workplace and during the journey to and from the IDP site.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- Extremely limited services were reportedly available for survivors of SGBV, which is further compounded by the social stigma attached to victims of rape which prevents many from accessing services where they are available.
- In a reflection of the lack of formal legal services, community or camp leaders usually resolve disputes, including issues relating to SGBV, rather than any formal justice system. These systems are often biased against the victim.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of all assessed households indicated that delivery of humanitarian assistance had caused conflict or violence in the community, most commonly during food distributions.
- Widows, the elderly, and physically and mentally disabled people were reported to be more likely to be excluded from humanitarian assistance. Within this, women were reportedly more likely to be excluded than men.

### Recommendations

- Protection concerns should be mainstreamed throughout the cluster system in the IDP response. Protection should be a central component of site design and development regarding WASH, shelter, education and other facilities, as well as the overall camp planning, where it exists.
- Protection concerns should be better integrated into planning around durable solutions for the sustainable integration of IDPs across Somalia and Somaliland. This includes considerations regarding livelihood and resilience interventions and urban and peri-urban planning, and the need to include local authorities within this.
- The issue of dignified employment, and how this is understood by Somali IDPs, should be a consideration in the design of cash-for-work and other such livelihood generating interventions. As women increasingly engage in paid work, one possible mitigation method to reduce household tension would be to improve integrated work schemes for men and women, in which both men and women are targeted for livelihood or employment opportunities simultaneously.
- Improved provision of protection services in IDP sites, including service provision and behaviour change interventions, is needed. Additionally, stronger coordination, better partner mapping, and more public referral pathways for beneficiaries (not just partners) is needed.
- Emphasis on the creation of women's committee as a key element of existing site or community government structures would help give voice to issues traditionally seen as 'female', such as SGBV, thereby challenging the existing gender-bias inherent in community-based customary law. Humanitarian actors should additionally work with these committees to establish referral pathways or link them to already existing pathways.

- Given the lack of objective legal services for SGBV survivors identified in this assessment, humanitarian actors should work with local authorities to strengthen formal justice systems, such as the police service, to better enforce existing legislation around sexual violence.
- Partners should review vulnerability profiling for targeted response in IDP sites to ensure that assistance is reaching the most at risk groups. This should include improving shortfalls in gender sensitive programming to avoid adverse exclusion of particular groups. Additionally, the modality of aid delivery, particularly during food and cash distributions, should be reviewed, with input from communities themselves, to avoid triggering instances of violence in targeted communities.

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## List of Acronyms

<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>DSA</b>	Detailed Site Assessment
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>JAW</b>	Joint Analysis Workshop
<b>JMCNA</b>	Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
<b>KI</b>	Key Informant
<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PEP</b>	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>SIHA</b>	Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa
<b>SSWC</b>	Save Somali Women and Children
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund

## Geographical Classifications

<b>Region</b>	Highest form of governance below the national level
<b>District</b>	Sub-division of region

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## INTRODUCTION

Drought in Somalia has led to another wave of displacement since early 2015, with an estimated 761,000 people having been displaced by the drought since November 2016<sup>3</sup>. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are moving from rural areas to urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance. The increased displacement presents significant protection challenges, particularly for women and children. Family separation, both forced and voluntary, has resulted in increased numbers of women and child-headed households and raises the risk of sexual violence or early marriage, as well as recruitment of boys and young men into armed groups or criminal gangs. Additionally, although likely substantially underreported, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) remains prevalent, with women and girls from IDP households particularly vulnerable. Further exacerbating the problem is the increase in forced evictions of IDPs in urban areas over the last two years as a result of land disputes<sup>4</sup>. An estimated 13,809 households across Somalia were evicted in the second half of 2017<sup>5</sup>, resulting in further internal displacement. The substantial need for improved protection services has been emphasized by the humanitarian community and ‘reinforcing provision of protection services’ was identified as the third strategic objective of the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan<sup>6</sup>.

Despite the significant protection risks outlined above, there has been limited research done into the specific vulnerabilities and threats faced by IDPs, and even less is understood about the relationship between drought and protection risks. Gaps in information on the nature and spread of protection risks has limited the extent to which humanitarian intervention and protection service provision are targeted towards affected populations. Additionally, at the strategic level, greater emphasis has been placed on the need to better understand, and respond to, protection concerns in Somalia. In their ‘Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018-19’<sup>7</sup>, the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) identified the need for strengthened system-wide data collection, analysis and data management across the protection sector as a key priority.

In response to the significant information gaps on current protection concerns, and to strengthen data collection mechanisms within the Somalia protection sector, this assessment was conducted between January and February 2018 and was designed to improve understanding of key protection concerns in IDP settlements, as well as identifying service availability and gaps in provision. The assessment was conducted by a consortium comprised of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Concern, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Plan International, Oxfam and REACH. Drawing on extensive research in Somalia, REACH provided technical support throughout the assessment, including methodology and tool design, training, management of data collection, as well as leading on data analysis and reporting.

This report provides a detailed description of the methodology and why it was chosen, and then outlines the key assessment findings, organised into the following sections:

- 1) Displacement Trends
- 2) Safety and Security
- 3) Child Protection
- 4) Changing gender roles
- 5) Protection services

<sup>3</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. Issue 6 June 2017

<sup>4</sup> IDPs frequently settle on privately owned land, rather than publically owned (which is scarce in general in Somalia and Somaliland). This can lead to sudden forced evictions, causing further displacement.

<sup>5</sup> Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> HTC. Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018 – 2019.

## METHODOLOGY

This assessment was designed to contribute to improved understanding of the relationship between the ongoing drought and its impact on key protection concerns amongst IDP households in Somalia, and to map existing protection services and gaps in formal and informal IDP settlements in selected areas of Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia. A mixed methodology was used to address the following research questions:

1. To what extent has the current drought crisis and gaps in access to services contributed to protection risks amongst women, men, boys and girls living in IDP camps?
2. What are the main forms/types of protection risks experienced amongst men, boys, girls and women living in the IDP camps, their causes and perpetrators?
3. What strategies/coping mechanisms do different family members (women, men, boys and girls) use to improve their safety and security and mitigate against their protection risks?

### Methodology and tool design

The overall design of the assessment was developed in close collaboration with participating partners (CRS, Concern, DRC, NRC, Plan International and Oxfam) who had the opportunity to give input into the key indicators to be assessed, and to review all assessment tools before their deployment. The qualitative and quantitative tools were also reviewed by the Somalia Protection Cluster, the Child Protection Working Group and the GBV Working Group prior to data collection starting. Internally, REACH also received input into the tool design from the Regional Protection Coordinator for the Middle East for ACTED, the sister organisation of REACH.

### Population of interest

The populations of interest for this assessment were identified as:

- IDP households, particularly those displaced by the most recent drought (within the last two years). Population figures will be taken from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster Detailed Site Assessments (DSA) recently conducted in Somalia<sup>8</sup>.
- Camp/community leaders, both male and female who will be self-identified upon visiting the site.

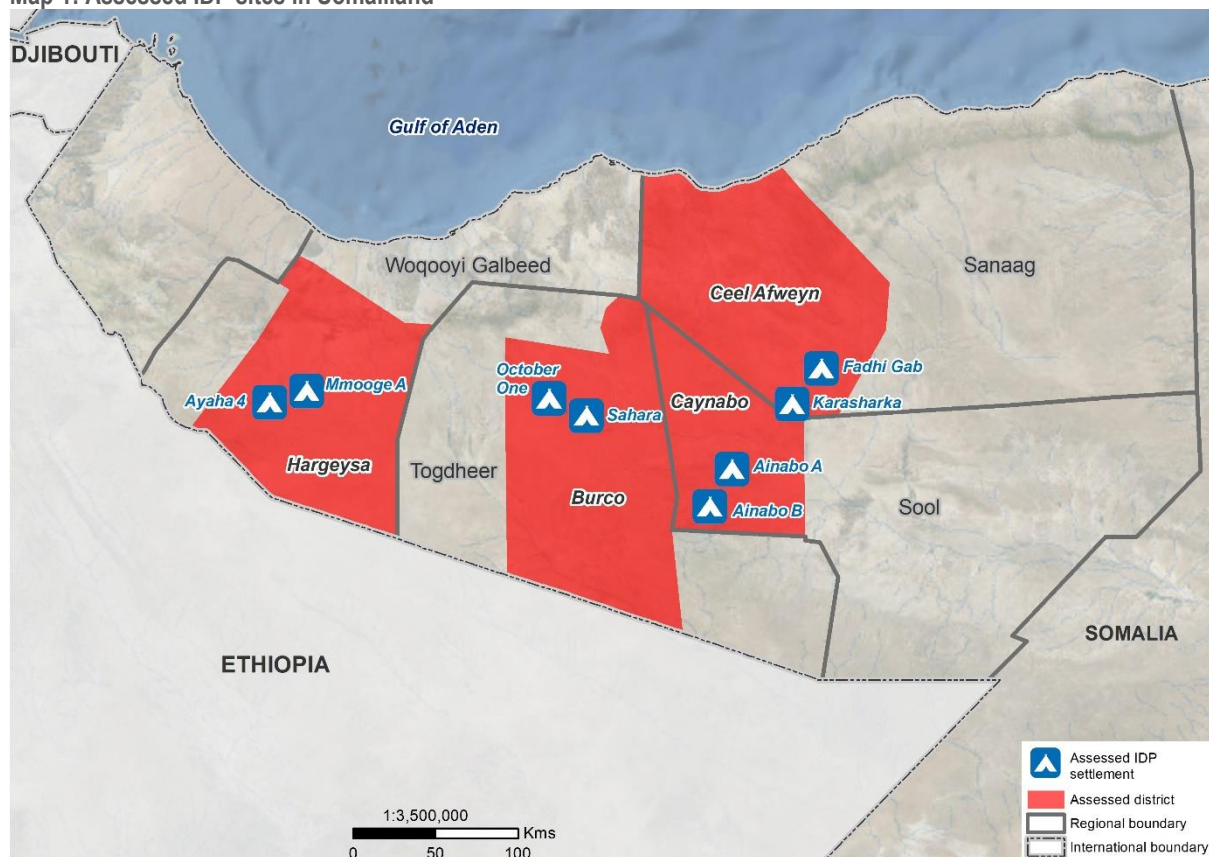
Following data collection, a series of Joint Analysis Workshops (JAWs) were held in Mogadishu, Nairobi and Hargeisa. The JAWs allowed relevant humanitarian and government stakeholders to have input into interpreting the data and to discuss the accuracy and relevance of the key findings. Learning from these workshops was captured by REACH and has further informed the findings presented in this report.

### Primary data collection

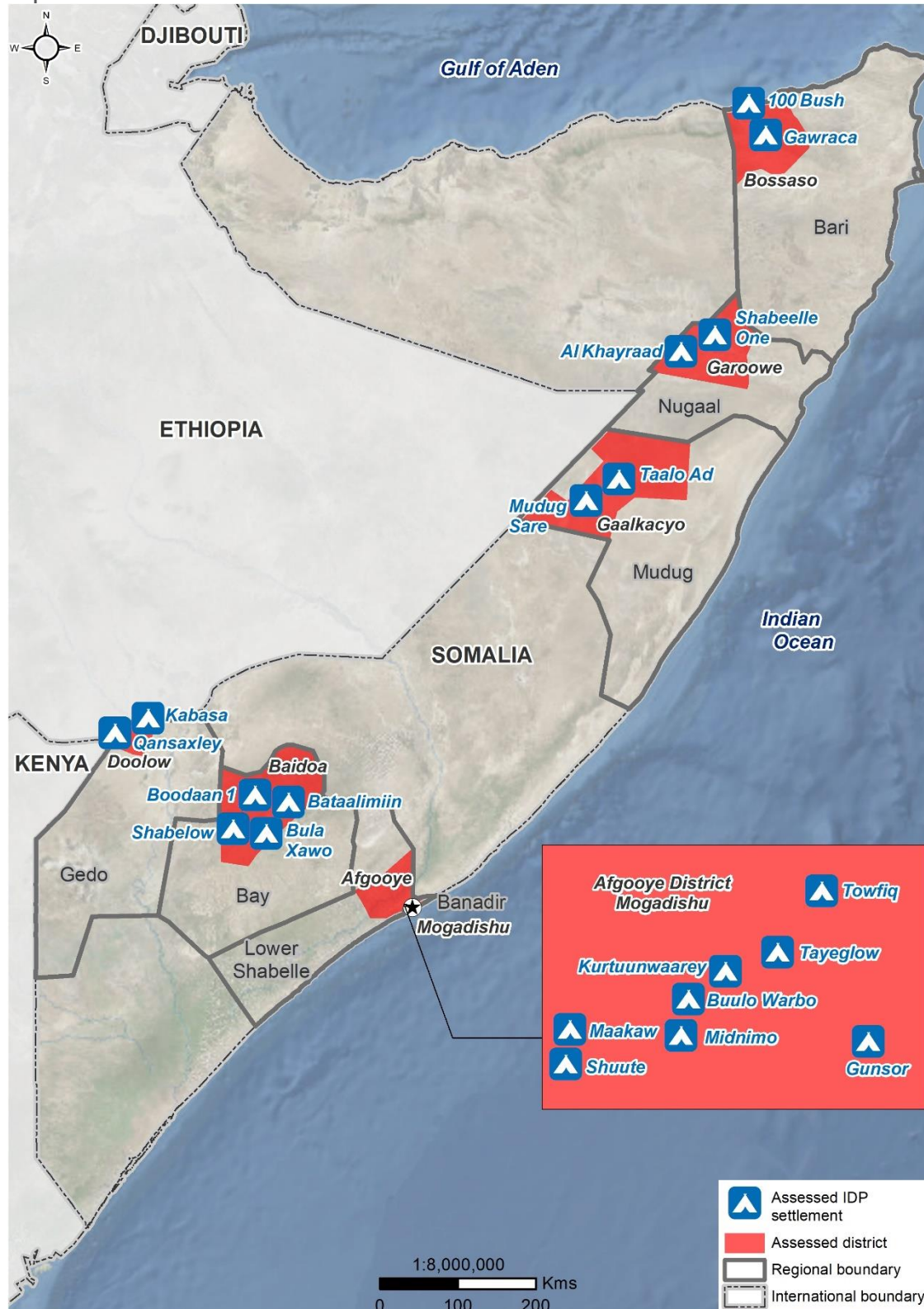
Data collection for this assessment took place between 24 January and 16 February 2018 and was conducted by CRS, Concern, DRC, NRC and Oxfam, with field support from Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC). A total of 28 IDP sites were selected for assessment using convenience sampling; sites were identified by the assessment partners based on which districts they were targeting for intervention. Two sites were selected from each targeted district and where possible included one site with a small population (less than 100 households) and one site with a large population (100+ households). The sample also includes a mixture of formal and informal, and urban and peri-urban sites, in order to capture data from a range of different IDP settlement contexts.

<sup>8</sup> CCCM. 2018. DSA Master List.

Map 1: Assessed IDP sites in Somaliland



Map 2: Assessed IDP sites in Somalia



### Quantitative

A representative household survey was conducted in 28 targeted IDP settlements across 14 districts in Somalia and Somaliland. The sample for each population had a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error and can therefore be considered representative at the site level. Alongside the household survey, two key informant (KI) interviews with camp and/or community leaders were conducted. Where possible one male and one female KI were interviewed per site. The final component of the quantitative data collection was a site observation checklist,



encompassing key security features of the site, which was conducted by the enumerator. The assessment was conducted in 4 planned sites and 24 spontaneous IDP sites.

**Table 1: Sample size for household survey**

State	Region	District	Site	Population	Sample <sup>9</sup> 95/5	Total surveys collected
Somaliland	<b>Sool</b>	Ainabo	Ainabo A	900	296	299
	<b>Sool</b>	Ainabo	Ainabo B	600	257	254
	<b>Togdheer</b>	Burao	Sahara	815	287	290
	<b>Togdheer</b>	Burao	Aqil Yar	1500	257	287
	<b>Sanaag</b>	Gar-adag	Karasharka	450	228	227
	<b>Sanaag</b>	Gar-adag	Fadhi-gab	400	216	143
	<b>Woolqoi-Galbeed</b>	Hargeisa	Ayaha 4	350	201	201
	<b>Woolqoi-Galbeed</b>	Hargeisa	M.mooge A	300	186	187
Somalia	<b>Banadir</b>	Kahxda	Maakaw	285	180	181
	<b>Banadir</b>	Kahxda	Shuute	201	145	145
	<b>Banadir</b>	Dayniile	Buulo-Warbo	350	201	201
	<b>Banadir</b>	Dayniile	Kurtuunwaarey	60	57	58
	<b>Banadir</b>	Hodan	Gunsor	250	167	166
	<b>Banadir</b>	Hodan	Midnimo	75	69	69
	<b>Bari</b>	Bossaso	100 Bush	900	296	282
	<b>Bari</b>	Bossaso	Gawraca IDP	200	145	142
	<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	Afgoye	Tofiq	80	73	73
	<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	Afgoye	Tayeglow	170	130	120
	<b>Bay</b>	Baidoa	Shabelow	49	48	52
	<b>Bay</b>	Baidoa	Bula Xawo	865	293	290
	<b>Bay</b>	Baidoa	Boodaan 1	350	201	201
	<b>Bay</b>	Baidoa	Bataalimiin	149	119	119
	<b>Mudug</b>	Galkacyo	Taalo-ad	370	208	209
	<b>Mudug</b>	Galkacyo	Mudug-sare	500	239	239
	<b>Nugal</b>	Garowe	Al Khayraad IDP	37	37	37
	<b>Nugal</b>	Garowe	Shabeelle one	765	282	359
	<b>Gedo</b>	Doolow	Kabasa	7500	402	378
	<b>Gedo</b>	Doolow	Qansaxley	4500	389	368

## Qualitative

Complementing the quantitative data collection, 12 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in each targeted IDP site; 6 adults (3 male, 3 female) and 6 adolescents<sup>10</sup> (3 male, 3 female). FGDs had between 6 to 8 participants per discussion. FGDs were conducted by one facilitator and one note-taker. The note-taker used a note-taker version of the paper questionnaire (with additional spaces) to take notes on responses. These notes were then be copied into typewritten form, for ease of digital storage and use at the analysis stage. Partners

<sup>9</sup> Sample included a 10% buffer to account for survey loss during data cleaning.

<sup>10</sup> Adolescents were defined as aged between 12 and 18, as per international humanitarian standards.

submitted both the typed FGD transcripts and the original interview transcripts to REACH, to allow for cross referencing to verify data quality.

In order to ensure higher data quality, FGD facilitators were selected from partner agencies, and had already had some experience of conducting FGDs on topics of a sensitive nature. Trainings were also conducted to ensure that questions which might evoke problematic responses can be anticipated.

### Data analysis

Quantitative data was analysed using Excel and all GPS points were spatially verified by GIS staff. Analysis from quantitative data was supplemented with qualitative findings from the FGDs. The 12 FGD transcripts per site were synthesised into one analysis table in order for all answers to be viewed together and key themes to be more easily identified. Findings from FGDs were summarised into a narrative which covers the key elements of the assessment; child protection, site safety and security, gender-based violence and access to services at the site level. These narratives were then compared and both cross-cutting and site specific findings were drawn out for this report.

### Assessment limitations

Data collected for this assessment is considered representative at the site level only. Findings therefore cannot, and should not, be generalised to the district, regional or national level. The data presented in this report aims to treat each assessed site as an in-depth case study, and the common themes that emerge from them should be treated as indicative of broader trends only.

Additionally, the subject matter examined in this assessment is of an extremely sensitive nature, particularly given the conservative leanings of Somali culture. Open discussion about sexual and domestic violence, child abuse, female genital mutilation (FGM) and other protection concerns is not common which therefore potentially limits the accuracy and detail of the data collected. In order to mitigate against this the assessment used both qualitative and quantitative research methods, and findings have been triangulated with secondary data sources, where available. However, it must be noted that all findings, except the site observations, are based on responses that are self-reported and may therefore be subject to self-censorship, bias or exaggeration.

## FINDINGS

This section of the report presents the main findings from the protection assessment. It is organised into the following sections; displacement trends amongst IDPs, site safety and security, prevalence of violence and insecurity, family separation, child labour and other child protection concerns, domestic and sexual violence, humanitarian service gaps, and exclusion from aid provision.

### Displacement

The majority of households interviewed in this assessment had been displaced between 2015 and 2018, reflecting the direct impact that the drought has had on displacement. Seventy-two percent (72%) of households in Somaliland indicated being displaced in 2017, whilst 51% reported the same in Somalia. Relatedly, drought was the single most commonly reported reason for displacement in both Somalia and Somaliland and FGD respondents repeatedly drew attention to the loss of livestock and land that they had experienced.

Table 2: Top reported reason for displacement as reported by sites in Somaliland (out of 8 sites)

7	Drought
1	Pressure from authorities

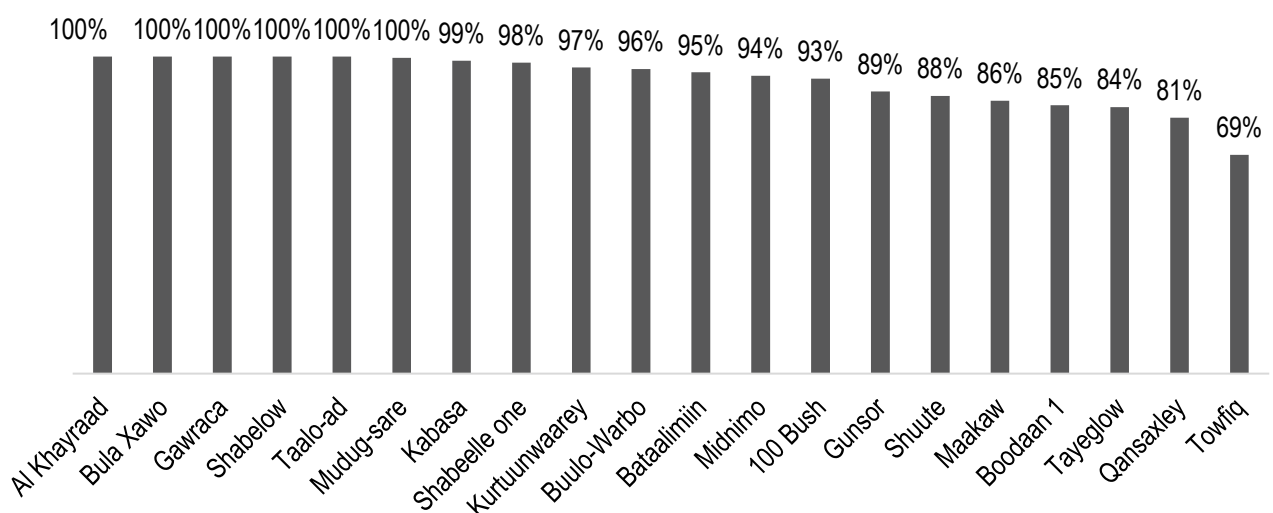
The overall loss of livelihood and income that drought-induced displacement has caused a ripple effect on major protection concerns within the household, as explored throughout this report. Additionally, given the clear protection issues caused by living in an IDP camp, such as inadequate service provision, close proximity to multiple clans and site congestion, **displacement must be understood as a protection concern in itself, with IDPs being some of the most vulnerable populations in Somalia and Somaliland currently.**

Table 3: Top reported reason for displacement as reported by sites in Somalia (out of 20 sites)

15	Drought
3	Conflict in the community
2	Conflict in the surrounding area

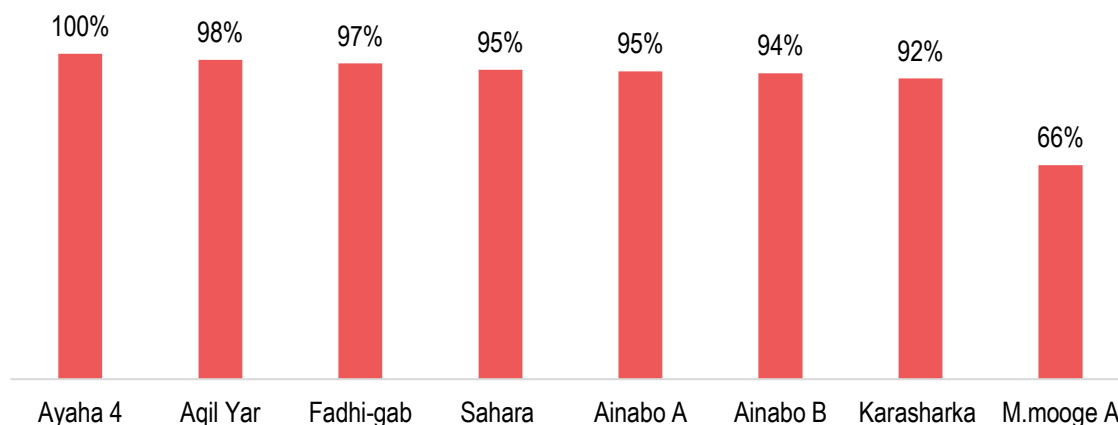
**An extremely high proportion of households across all assessed sites reported that they intended to remain and settle in their current (IDP site) location** for the foreseeable future, rather than to move to another location within the district, region or country. As Figures 1 and 2 indicate, this was reported by all assessed households in some sites.

Figure 1: Proportion of households reporting that they intend to remain and settle in their current location, disaggregated by sites in Somalia



That the overwhelming majority of IDPs reported the intention to remain, has notable implications for the humanitarian response. The protection concerns highlighted throughout this report point to the clear need for improved targeting and for protection concerns to be taken into account throughout the IDP response in Somalia and Somaliland, particularly given that IDPs are likely to continue to live in the conditions described here. Further, **this points towards the need for humanitarian partners to be considering protection and potential risks to affected women and men into longer term responses, such as durable solutions.**

Figure 2: Proportion of households reporting that they intend to remain and settle in their current location, disaggregated by sites in Somaliland



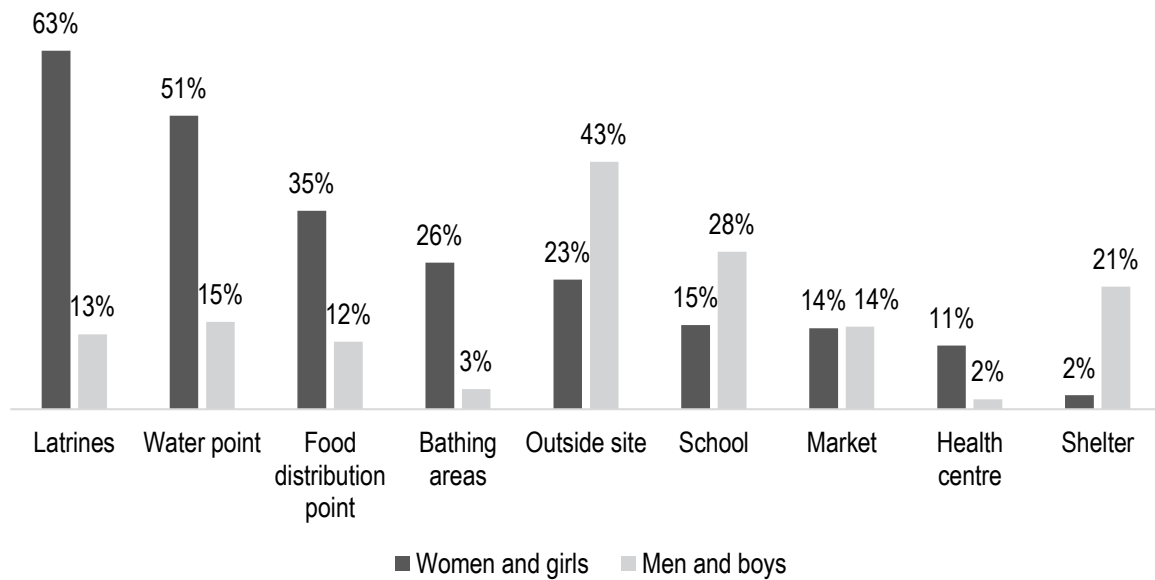
## Safety and security

### Safety and security in and around the site

Whilst the security issues reported by households, key informants and FGD respondents varied from site to site, some common themes emerged, particularly regarding specific areas within, and external to, the IDP sites where inhabitants experienced greater insecurity. **Hotspot areas of insecurity for women and girls included latrines, shelters and water points within the sites.** In 10 of the 28 assessed sites latrines were the most commonly reported location where women and girls were indicated to feel unsafe, followed by locations outside the site, such as when gathering firewood, or taking animals to graze. As Figure 3 illustrates, latrines were the most commonly cited location where women and girls felt unsafe in Somalia, reported by 63% of households, followed by water points (51%) and food distribution points (35%). Approximately one-fifth (21%) of assessed households in Somalia indicated that the distance to their nearest water point had increased in the six months prior to the assessment, suggesting that the drought is exacerbating these vulnerabilities. Insecurity for women and girls was primarily linked to the risk of sexual assault and rape, with FGD respondents in almost every assessed site reporting that SGBV was common. This is explored in more detail later in this report.

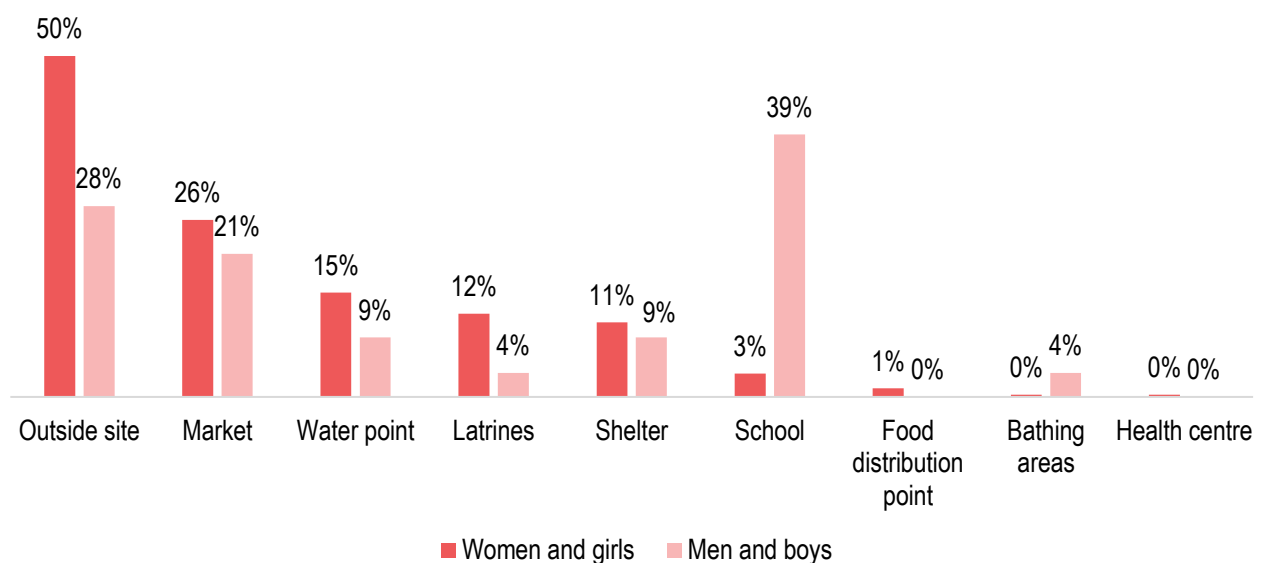
**The most commonly identified area where men and boys were reported to experience insecurity was outside of the site, reported by 43% of assessed households in Somalia.** This is likely a reflection of the ongoing insecurity affecting much of South Central Somalia, with FGD respondents in Afgoye and Banadir indicating that men were at risk of violence and forced recruitment when leaving the site premises.

Figure 3: Proportion of households in Somalia reporting that site residents feel unsafe in identified areas, disaggregated by gender



In contrast to Somalia, households in Somaliland most commonly identified areas outside the site as being the most unsafe for women and girls, reported by 50%. This was followed by the market (26%), which may reflect the increased vulnerability experienced by women and girls as they move from primarily working in the domestic sphere (pre-drought) to working in the public sphere to support household income in response to drought-induced livelihood loss. This transition in household gender roles is analysed in greater depth later in this report. **School was identified as a key area where men and boys feel unsafe in both Somalia, reported by 28% of households, and Somaliland (39%).** Whilst the reasons for this remain unclear, it potentially suggests that there is tension between IDPs and host community with regards to shared access to services. Additionally, in both areas a notably higher proportion of households indicated that men and boys felt unsafe in school than women and girls, which may be reflective of the higher proportions of boys attending school than girls. Further research is required on the potential adverse impact of education provision on protection concerns.

Figure 4: Proportion of households in Somaliland reporting that site residents feel unsafe in identified areas, disaggregated by gender





Aside from the areas identified above, a lack of perimeter fencing was reported to be a source of concern in some sites, with FGD respondents indicating that host community members sometimes entered the settlement at night or during aid distributions, causing tensions with IDPs. As the below figure illustrates, less than half of all assessed sites were observed to have a perimeter wall or fence. The lack of fencing likely reflects the informal nature of many of the IDP sites assessed: data captured by REACH in the Detailed Site Assessment indicates that 79% of all IDP assessed sites across Somalia and Somaliland (a total of 1,890 sites) were identified as spontaneous settlements, rather than planned<sup>11</sup>.

Table 4: Number of sites with observed safety features (out of 28)

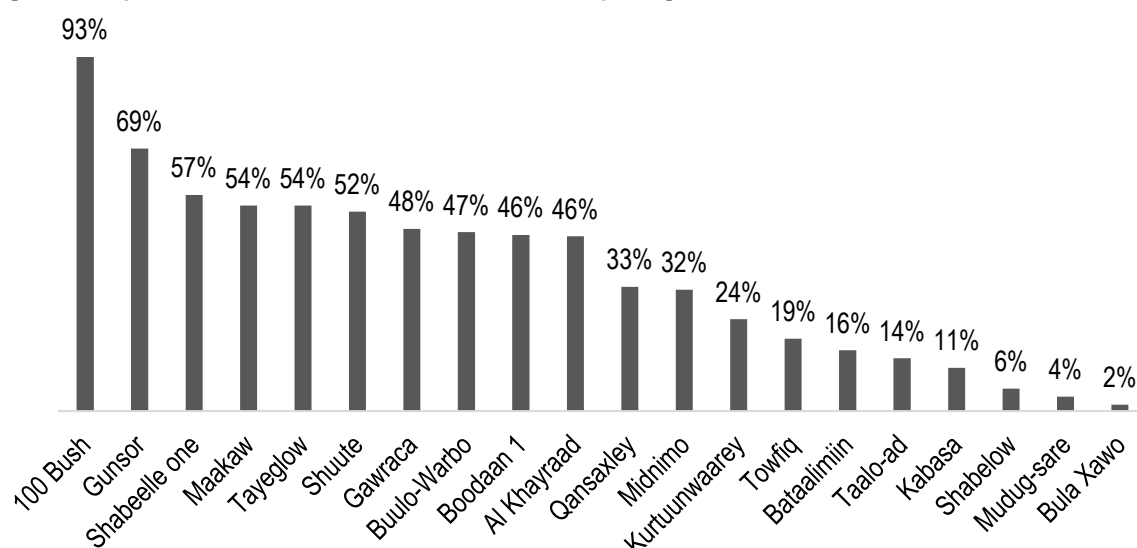
11	Perimeter wall or fence (of which all were in spontaneous sites)
5	Lighting at night (of which one was in a planned site and four in spontaneous sites)
18	Adequate space to walk between shelters (of which two were in a planned site and 16 in spontaneous sites)
13	Presence of community security personnel (of which three were in a planned site and 10 in spontaneous sites)

A total of 13 assessed sites were observed to have some sort of community security personnel in place (organised by IDPs themselves), for example security watch committees. FDG respondents reported this as a coping mechanism to a lack of formal security infrastructure, such as a police force. Generally, where formal security personnel, such as the police, were mentioned, FGD respondents indicated that they were a stabilising force, rather than an additional source of insecurity.

### Shelter

**Poor quality shelters was raised as a key security concern in both FGDs and the household survey. FGD respondents indicated that temporary shelter materials (plastic sheeting/cloth etc.) are easily torn or ripped making households vulnerable to theft or intrusion, an issue compounded by a lack of lockable doors.** The issue of theft from shelters was much more prevalent in Somalia, with 21% of households reporting that they had experienced theft of their shelter in the three months prior to the data collection, as opposed to just 6% in Somaliland.

Figure 5: Proportion of assessed households in Somalia reporting that their shelter has a lockable door

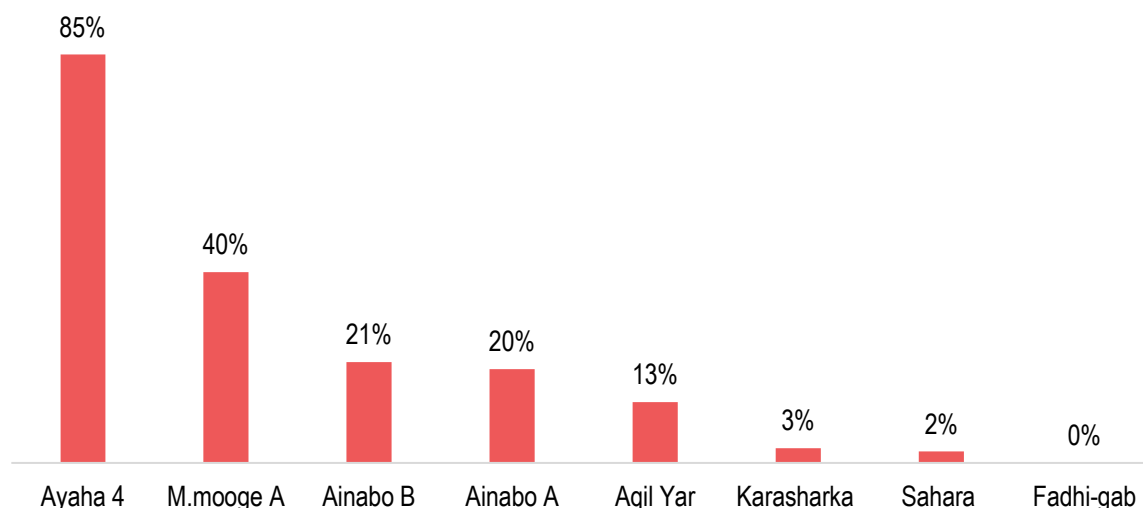


A lack of lockable shelters was also reported as a source of increased vulnerability to external attack or assault, with FGD respondents indicating that this makes women much more exposed to sexual and gender-based violence

<sup>11</sup> CCCM. 2018. DSA Master List.

during the night. In some instances, women reported sleeping together in a group to try to mitigate attacks during the night. Although not explicitly mentioned in the FGDs, a high proportion of households reported that men also feel unsafe in their shelters, with shelters identified as the primary location of insecurity for women and girls in 6 of the 28 sites, and 2 of the 28 sites for men and boys.

Figure 6: Proportion of assessed households in Somaliland reporting that their shelter has a lockable door



**In addition to the external threats that temporary shelters are vulnerable to, the reported lack of internal separations in shelters raise additional protection concerns relating to lack of privacy.** A study of congestion in an IDP camp in South Sudan found that the absence of physical space and privacy in IDP temporary shelters had a notable impact on rates of domestic violence and potentially exposed children to inappropriate sexual behaviours<sup>12</sup>. Whilst not explicitly mentioned by FGD respondents in Somalia or Somaliland, it is highly likely that these issues are also prevalent in Somalia given the close proximity of shelters to each other, and the high number of people sharing a shelter (at an average of six, but reaching eight in some sites). This issue is further exacerbated in instances where multiple families share one shelter, reported by households across all sites. In three sites the proportion of households reporting that they share their shelter was one-third or higher, with 43% reporting this in Al Khayraad, 34% in Taalo-ad, and 33% in Mudug-Sare.

Additionally, whilst this study did not include a household needs assessment, data from previous REACH assessments, most notably the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) conducted in 2017, indicates that shelter remains a key concern for IDP households, with 60% of the IDP households identifying it as a priority need<sup>13</sup>. The lack of adequate shelter, and the resultant issues with shelter theft, overcrowding and lack of privacy raised in this assessment, point towards the need for protection concerns to be at the centre of all site planning and shelter provision in IDP sites in Somalia.

### Latrines

In addition to the specific vulnerabilities identified regarding shelter conditions, latrines were also frequently cited as a location where women and girls experience insecurity and assault. As the below table demonstrates, **just 5 of the 28 assessed sites were observed to have lighting at night; an issue that was raised in numerous FGDs as a reason for greater exposure to SGBV.** Additionally, in some locations latrines were not available within the site itself, meaning that women are forced to move to host community areas in order to defecate, further increasing their vulnerability to attacks. **Building gender segregated latrines with solar lighting within IDP sites could greatly reduce this risk.**

<sup>12</sup> DRC. 2017. Congestion in the Malakal Protection of Civilians site, South Sudan.

<sup>13</sup> JMCNA. 2017. Final report.

Table 5: Number of sites with observed latrine features (out of 28)

5	Lighting at night
23	Lockable doors
5	Gender segregated
7	Disabled access

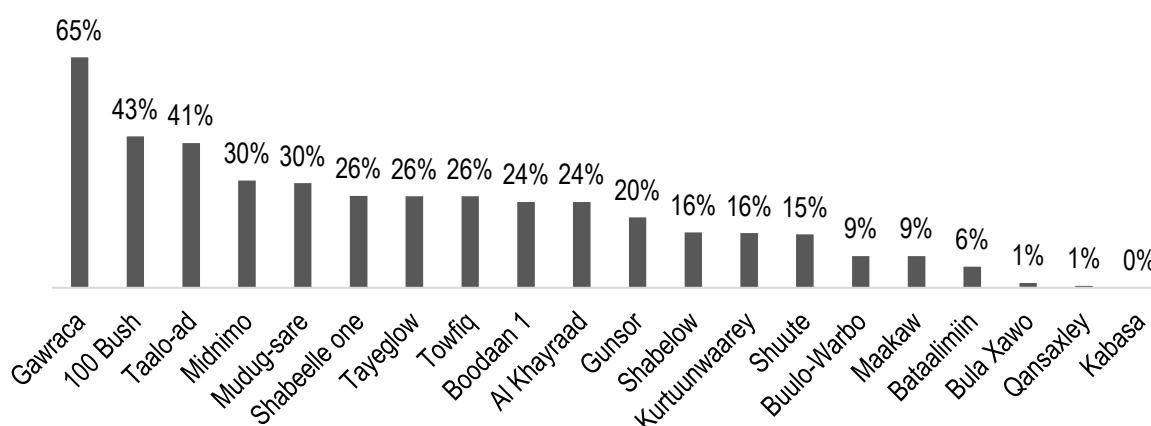
### Violence and insecurity

**One-fifth (20%) of assessed households in Somalia reported fearing or experiencing insecurity at some point in the three months prior to the data collection, whilst 14% reported the same in Somaliland.** Overall, reported incidents of insecurity were notably more common in sites in Somalia, with armed groups reported as the most common perpetrators of insecurity in eight sites in South Central. Relatedly, whilst men were generally reported to feel safe in and around the IDP site, some FGD respondents mentioned the presence of armed groups or militias as a source of insecurity and, in some cases in Mogadishu and Afgoye, forced recruitment. Armed insurgent groups were the most commonly reported perpetrators of insecurity in Somalia, reported by 8% of households, followed by local militias (7%). However, whilst incidents of insecurity were frequently mentioned in most sites in South Central, the assessed sites in Doolow had extremely low proportions of households reporting any incidence of insecurity, at 0% in Kabasa and 1% in Qansaxley. This reflects the extremely low incidence of insecurity in this district.

In Somaliland, the proportions of households reporting insecurity as a result of armed groups or local militias was lower, reported by 1% and 0% respectively, reflecting the absence of open conflict in the majority of regions in Somaliland. On the other hand, criminals were the most commonly reported perpetrators of insecurity in Somaliland, reported by 4% of assessed households.

**In both Somalia and Somaliland, family members were also identified as sources of insecurity, reported by 3% of all assessed households in both locations. This hints at the prevalence of domestic violence within the household** – something which was drawn out more in the FGD discussions and is explored in greater depth later in this report.

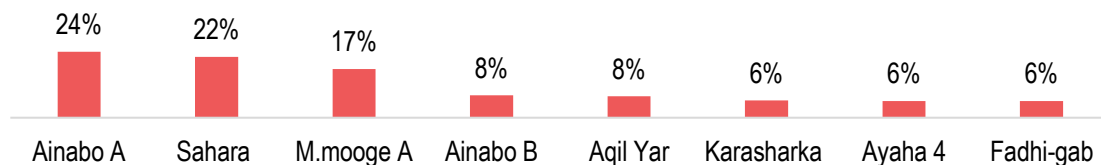
Figure 7: Proportion of households reporting experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the data collection, disaggregated by IDP sites in Somalia



As demonstrated in Figure 8 below, a notably lower proportion of households in IDP sites in Somaliland indicated experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment than sites in Somalia (see Figure 7 above), reflecting the different socio-political contexts of the two regions. The highest proportion of households in

Somaliland reporting that they had experienced insecurity were located in Sool (Ainabo A) and Togdheer (Sahara) which potentially reflects the recent incidence of inter-clan violence in these districts. This is corroborated by FGD respondents in sites in Sool, who indeed indicated inter-clan violence as a source of insecurity.

**Figure 8: Proportion of households reporting experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment, disaggregated by IDP sites in Somaliland**



Alongside insecurity, households were also asked about their experiences of direct violence in the three months prior to data collection. Whilst incidences of direct violence were less commonly reported, particularly amongst households in IDP sites in Somaliland, there were a few sites with a notably higher proportion of households reporting that they had experienced violence in the three months prior to the assessment; indicated by 38% of households in Midnimo and 35% in Gunsor, both in Hodan, Mogadishu, and 34% in Tayeglow in Afgoye. This likely indicates the greater prevalence of direct conflict occurring in these districts, both inter-clan fighting and insecurity as a result of the presence of armed groups.

Despite the tension reported by FGD respondents regarding host community members entering sites after dark, **issues between IDPs and host community households were reportedly minimal, with less than 1% of assessed households indicating that they have a poor relationship with host community neighbours**, whilst the overwhelming majority (93%) reported that relations were 'good' or 'very good'. The only exception to this was Ayaha 4 in Hargeisa, Somaliland, where 6% of households reported that their relationship with the host community was 'bad' or 'very bad'.

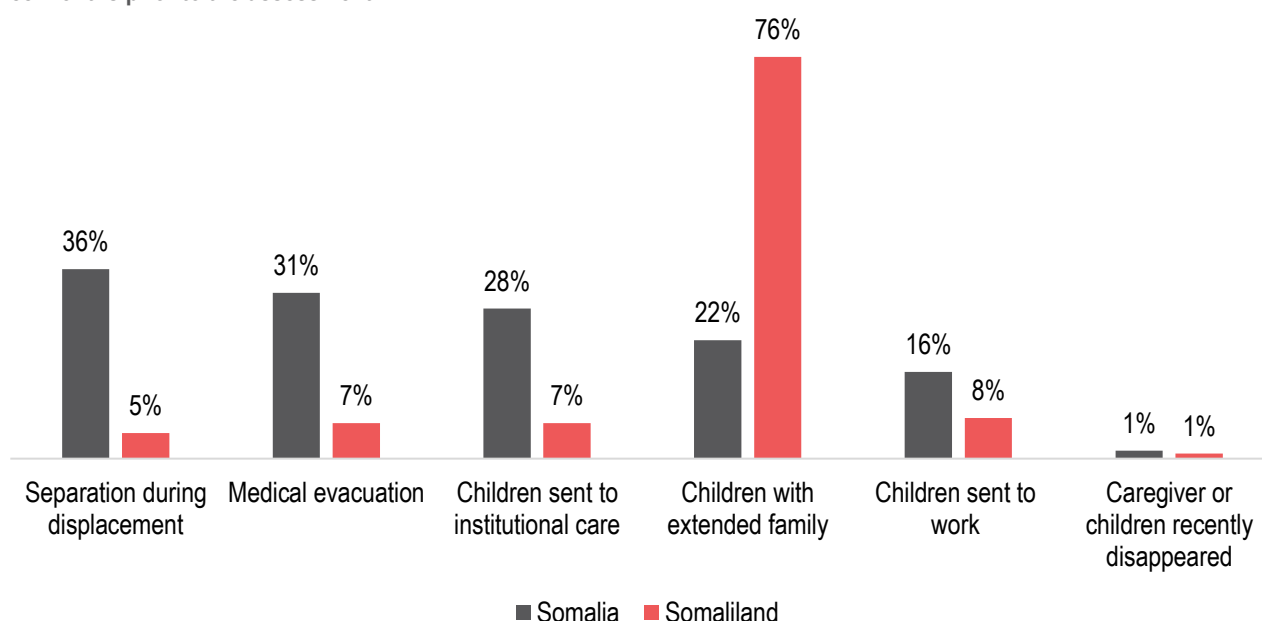
## Child protection

### Family separation

**A total of 3% of all assessed households in Somalia reported experiencing family separation in the three months prior to the assessment, whilst 10% reported the same in Somaliland.** In both regions, the vast majority of households who had experienced separation indicated it to be voluntary, reported by 93% in Somaliland, and 60% in Somalia. This is corroborated by findings from FGDs, in which multiple respondents cited family separation resulting from male adults travelling to urban areas in search of work and/or children being sent to stay with extended family or in IDP sites whilst adults (male and female) remained behind to care for their remaining livestock and land. Figure 9 indicates that 76% of households in Somaliland that had experienced separation had sent their children to stay with extended family. This suggests that **separation is commonly used as a coping mechanism to respond to the ongoing drought conditions.**

Accidental separation was more commonly reported in Somalia, with 39% of households who had been separated reporting that this was accidental, most commonly as a result of displacement, reported by 36% of households in Somalia that had experienced family separation.

Figure 9: Reason for child separation, as reported by households indicating child separation taking place in the three months prior to the assessment<sup>14</sup>



**Higher numbers of separated children were reported in sites in Somaliland than in Somalia**, which reflects similar findings from the 2017 JMCNA, which found that the highest proportion of separated children were in Somaliland<sup>15</sup>. This is likely indicative of the greater impact that the drought has had on household livelihoods in Somaliland, which may have resulted in a higher proportion of households choosing to send children to stay with extended family or to institutional care or IDP settlements.

Although FGD respondents in almost every assessed site indicated that the proportion of child-headed households had increased since the start of the drought, the proportion of unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) reported in the household survey was extremely low, with UASC making up 1% or less of the total population in most sites. The exceptions to this were Ainabo B in Somaliland, where UASC made up 3% of the population, and Midnimo and Bula Xawo in Somalia, where UASC made up 2% of the population. FGD respondents further indicated that child-headed households were significantly more vulnerable to destitution, including living on the streets, as described in Midnimo IDP site in Banadir in Somalia, and resorting to drug and alcohol abuse, such as in Gawraca IDP site in Bossaso, Puntland.

### Child labour

As Figure 9 on reasons for child separation suggests, **the drought has also resulted in a growing proportion of children engaging in paid work in order to support household income**. The percentage of households indicating that children were working was uniformly low across all sites, never reaching above 15%. This finding is comparable to data collected by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2011<sup>16</sup>, which found that 20% of children aged between 12 and 14 were engaged in some form of economic activity in both Somaliland and Somalia. Additionally, FGD respondents in almost every site indicated that children and adolescents are increasingly working outside of the home. Further, they mentioned that this work is often dangerous or exploitative, with some FGD respondents indicating that children are forced to engage in hazardous activities because of the limited employment opportunities available (see below quote)

*"Unemployment has caused the youth to migrate and take dangerous decisions in order to seek better opportunities."* Adult FGD – Bossaso

<sup>14</sup> A total of 3% of households in Somalia and 10% in Somaliland reported experiencing family separation in the three months prior to data collection.

<sup>15</sup> JMCNA. 2017. Final Report.

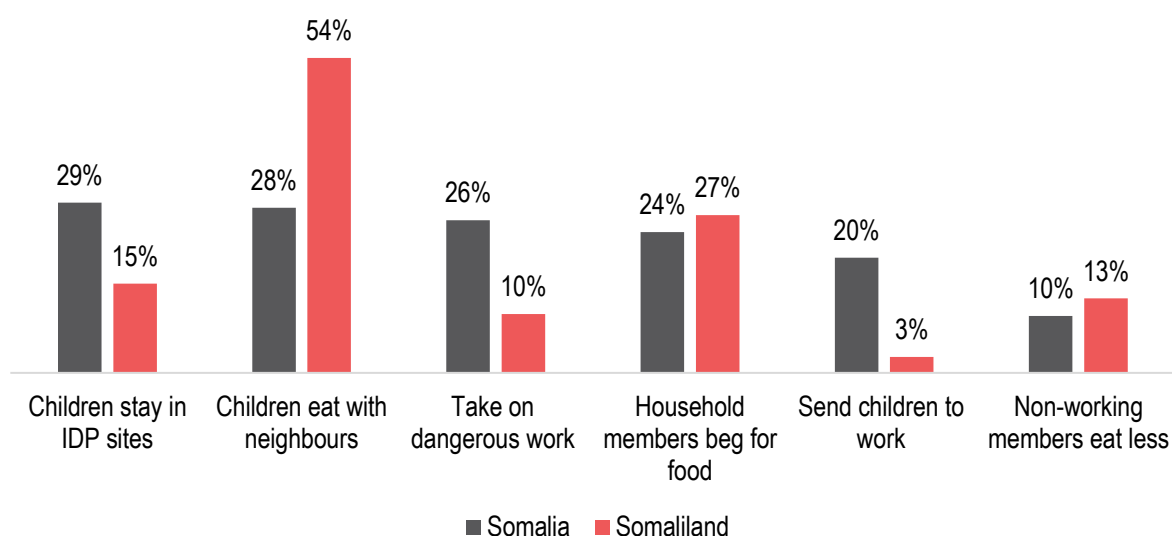
<sup>16</sup> ILO. 2011. Somalia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. ILO. 2011. Somaliland Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Both available online at [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/clsurvey/ifsurvey.list?p\\_lang=en&p\\_country=SO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/clsurvey/ifsurvey.list?p_lang=en&p_country=SO) [last accessed 29/04/18]



Typically reported types of work included construction, or transportation of goods for boys, and domestic labour (maids, cleaners) for girls.

Additionally, in Somalia, 20% of households with inadequate access to food (reported by 82% of households in Somalia) indicated that children in the household were working as coping mechanism to respond to their lack of food, as opposed to just 3% in Somaliland (of the 75% reporting inadequate access to food). Furthermore, households in sites in Somalia were more likely to take on dangerous work as a coping mechanism to respond to a lack of food than households in Somaliland, with 26% of households reporting this, as opposed to 10% in Somaliland (see Figure 9).

**Figure 10: Proportion of households in Somalia and Somaliland reporting use of coping mechanisms to respond to inadequate food access**



In addition to the paid work discussed above, it is important to mention children's hidden labour within the household. Throughout FGD discussions respondents frequently referred to the roles children take within the household, particularly by girls who are often responsible for domestic tasks such as fetching water, cooking and caring for younger children.

### School drop out

**The growth in children engaging in paid work has also resulted in increased school drop-out, particularly amongst older children.** Just over one-third (34%) of all school aged children in the assessed households were reportedly attending school, with 12% of households reporting school drop-out in the three months prior to the assessment. Aside from children working, a growing inability to afford school fees was also frequently given as a reason for school drop-out, both in household interviews and FGDs with adults and adolescents. Again linked to drought-induced reduction in livelihood opportunities, respondents indicated that declining household income sources has forced many to withdraw their children from school.

The changing role of children in the household relates to a broader trend running throughout this assessment regarding the ripple-effect of drought-related livelihood loss. Both male and female adolescent FGD respondents expressed a sense of frustration at no longer being able to work within the household on domestic tasks (girls) or supporting with livelihood or land management (boys). Further, that working outside the home was humiliating and degrading, particularly in instances where adolescents (and adults) were working for others i.e. as construction workers or cleaners. Central to this is the shift from self-reliance to dependency that many households living in IDP sites are experiencing, and the knock-on effect that this has on perceptions of dignity and empowerment. **The issue of dignified employment, and how this is understood by Somali IDPs, should be a consideration in the design of cash-for-work and other such livelihood generating interventions.**

## Coping mechanisms

Alongside the rise in children engaged in paid work, households mentioned several other coping mechanisms employed to respond to shrinking livelihood opportunities and the related food insecurity, most notably the increase in early marriage. FGD respondents in several sites reported that **early marriage has become more common since the start of the drought as families seek to access dowry as an additional income source**. Some adolescent respondents further indicated that there was a link between the rise in early marriage and the increased prevalence of child-headed households, in which adolescents with families were reported to be under growing pressure to support their households.

Some FGD respondents in Somaliland (Sool) indicated that adolescent boys were also being made to join the Somaliland army by their parents, so that households could earn additional income from the army salary. However, Sool was the only area where respondents indicated that joining an armed group was a coping strategy; in other locations, recruitment into armed groups was mentioned only as taking place against the will of site inhabitants. Sites where forced recruitment and/or intimidation to join armed groups was reported to have taken place were Midnimo and Kurtuunwaarey in Banadir, and Shabelow and Boodaan in Baidoa. In some instances, FGD respondents reported that both boys and girls were being forcibly recruited, boys as soldiers, and girls to assist in activities that support the armed group, such as cooking and cleaning, and occasionally, as wives.

Aside from early marriage and joining armed groups, **a high proportion of households also indicated increasingly resorting to begging as a coping mechanism, reported by 24% of households in Somalia and 27% in Somaliland**.

## Sexual and Gender Based Violence

### Changing household dynamics

As highlighted earlier in this report, the loss of agro-pastoral livelihood activities due to the ongoing drought, and subsequent displacement, has had a significant impact on intra-household dynamics. This must be understood not only as a financial shift, but also a social one, which has resulted in changing gender roles within the household. **Livestock herd depletion and degradation of agricultural land have reduced traditional male livelihood activities, whilst forced displacement into IDP settlements has further limited opportunities for income generation for men**. As a result, FGD respondents in both Somaliland and Somalia reported that men are often no longer considered the primary breadwinner of the household. In some extreme cases, FGD respondents reported that loss of livelihood had led to instances of male suicide, for example in the Ainabo A IDP settlement in Sool.

*"Before the drought, we were respected because we had livestock, but currently no one respects us"*  
Togdheer Adult Male FGD

**Simultaneously, women are increasingly engaging in paid work outside the home in order to contribute to declining household incomes**. FGD respondents across all sites reported that a growing proportion of women are working as domestic labourers, or market sellers, where previously they would only have been engaged in domestic tasks. In both Somalia and Somaliland, the proportion of households reporting the mother as the primary breadwinner was almost equal to those reporting the father; 55% of households in Somalia reported fathers, as compared with 43% reporting mothers, and 49% of households in Somaliland reporting fathers as the primary breadwinner, compared with 48% reporting mothers. Crucially, many female FGD respondents expressed anger and humiliation at being forced to take on such roles, particularly when they were employed by host community members, as opposed to working for themselves. Additionally, although not explicitly mentioned by FGD respondents, the increased responsibilities of women outside the home are in addition to the, already significant, domestic chores they have, compounding their overall burden. However, that being said, a small proportion of FGD respondents did indicate that the increased freedom of women to work outside the home was a logical and necessary response to the drought-induced income loss that many households are experiencing.

**The frustration and humiliation experienced by some men as a result of livelihood loss, combined with their perceived emasculation in response to women increasingly taking on the role as breadwinner, was**

**reported to be contributing to increased rates of domestic violence.** A substantial proportion of female FGD respondents indicated that they were aware of domestic violence increasing in their community (although none indicated that they had personally experienced it). Although some respondents, both male and female, indicated that women working outside the home is welcomed as a practical coping mechanism, a greater number reported that women working outside the home is not socially acceptable and is therefore resulting in increased rates of domestic violence as “punishment”.

*“For Somali culture we do not like women to work outside home”* Banadir Adult Male FGD

*“Men don't like their women working as they feel jealous”* Afgoye Adult Female FGD

In some sites, divorce was also reported as a response to these changing household dynamics, although this was much less common than reports of domestic violence.

### Greater exposure to risk outside the household

The increased proportion of women working outside the home has also reportedly resulted in their greater vulnerability to exploitation, sexual assault and rape. Whilst the normative customs among Somali clan system traditionally had clear measures in place to protect women and girls from SGBV<sup>17</sup>, decades of civil war and have broken many of these social contracts. Use of rape as a weapon of war was common in both Somaliland and Somalia and has in part resulted in these acts becoming less taboo and more widespread. This is reflected in findings from **female FGD respondents, both adult and adolescent, reporting instances of SGBV in almost every assessed site.**

**Female IDPs are particularly vulnerable to attack when leaving the confines of the IDP settlement.** As previously mentioned, this includes water points, latrines, and during firewood collection, but also crucially refers to the journeys women make to work, as well as actually in their workplace. Female FGD respondents in several camps reported incidents of assault by host community employers, although as with domestic violence, no respondents indicated personal experience of this. Respondents also reported increased likelihood of attack when working in the market place, particularly as they are unaccompanied by a male relative. Some women indicated that travelling in groups to collect water or firewood, or to reach their employment, was used as a coping mechanism to mitigate against assault, but that this was not always very effective. **The adverse risks of women increasingly engaging in paid work, both in terms of intra and extra-household domestic and sexual violence, should be a key consideration in the design and promotion of livelihood programmes targeted towards women.** A potential avenue for mitigation could be the design of integrated livelihood programmes which include both men and women, rather than only targeting one group.

## Protection services

### Available services and service gaps

Despite the reported prevalence of domestic and SGBV, **extremely limited services were reportedly available for survivors of SGBV**, both by FGD respondents and KIs with site leaders. Of the 28 assessed sites, KIs in 10 sites indicated that women were able to access dignity kits, 8 reported available services for SGBV survivors (such as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits, HIV testing and other healthcare services) and 7 reported services available for survivors of domestic violence, such as safe rooms.

Additionally, FGD respondents reported that lack of access to services is compounded by social stigma attached to victims of rape which prevents many from accessing services where they are available. KIs in just 5 of the 28 sites indicated the presence of mental health services.

<sup>17</sup> Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA). 2015. The Other War: Gang Rape in Somaliland. SIHA Network.

Figure 11: Number of sites with child and women friendly spaces, and mental health services (out of 28)

<b>6</b>	Sites with child-friendly spaces (of which one was a planned site and five were spontaneous)
<b>4</b>	Sites with women-friendly spaces (of which one was a planned site and three were spontaneous)
<b>5</b>	Sites with mental health services (of which one was a planned site and four were spontaneous)

For further information on available services for each assessed site please refer to the site level factsheets accompanying this report<sup>18</sup>.

### Legal services

Although there have been recent legal developments at the national level in Puntland and Somaliland, most notably the move to criminalise rape and other sexual offences<sup>19</sup>, formalised legal services on the ground remain extremely limited, whilst in South Central, no such legal framework exists altogether. **In a reflection of the lack of formal legal services, the majority of FGD respondents in both Somalia and Somaliland indicated that community or camp leaders usually resolve disputes, including issues relating to SGBV, rather than any formal justice system.** In instances where this was the case, there was consensus amongst women FGD respondents that justice served through customary law, or “*xeer*”, seemed to prioritise maintaining relations with clans rather than being fair to victims. Additionally, some FGD respondents indicated that payment of “*sabeen*” (compensation) is sometimes done to resolve incidents of SGBV or domestic violence, but that these mechanisms are limited and usual favour the male. For example, if a woman is raped she is often forced to marry her attacker, particularly if she is a virgin<sup>20</sup>. Finally, respondents in Somaliland noted the presence of a mobile court which can respond to household conflicts, but reported that it had a sporadic presence in the settlement. The shortcomings of customary law to protect women, as identified in this assessment, are corroborated by research elsewhere, which has found that elders’ traditional tools for managing sexual violence, such as *xeer*, are ill-equipped to deal with the more indiscriminate nature of sexual abuse in urban areas<sup>21</sup>. Further, that clan structures in Somalia and Somaliland remain patriarchal and often disenfranchise women, rather than empower them. In response to this issue, **female FGD respondents in multiple sites suggested that the creation of a women’s committee within the existing site or community government structure would help give voice to issues traditionally seen as ‘female’, such as SGBV.**

### Adverse effects of humanitarian assistance

**Fifteen percent (15%) of all assessed households indicated that delivery of humanitarian assistance had caused conflict or violence in the community, most commonly during food distributions.** Additionally, 24% of households reported that aid distribution sites were a location where women and girls experience insecurity, and 9% reported the same for men and boys. This is substantiated by FGD respondents, who indicated that women, and on occasion men, had experienced direct violence during aid distributions in some locations. Whilst it was not clear who the perpetrators of the violence were, **the link between aid delivery and insecurity clearly points to the need for better protection mainstreaming during distributions, particularly for vulnerable groups such as widows, the elderly, and female and child-headed households.**

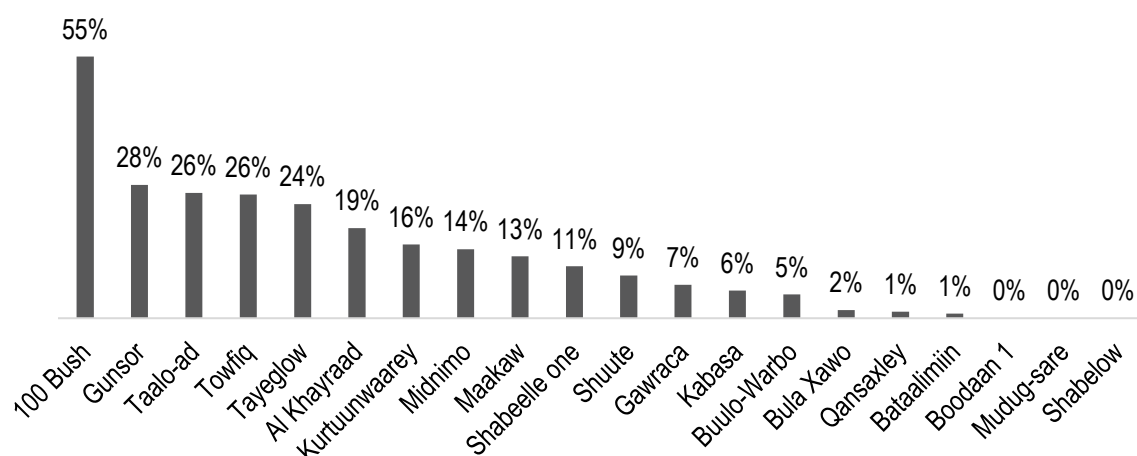
<sup>18</sup> Available at [www.reachresourcecentre.info/somalia](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/somalia)

<sup>19</sup> Voice of America. 2018. Somaliland Parliament passes first bill criminalising rape. Available online at <https://www.voanews.com/a/somaliland-parliament-bill-criminalizing-rape/4201780.html> [last accessed 07/04/18]. UN Population Fund (UNFPA). 2016. Puntland passes law against sexual offences. Available online at <http://somalia.unfpa.org/en/news/puntland-passes-law-against-sexual-offences> [last accessed 11/04/18].

<sup>20</sup> Bendana, A. & T. Chopra. 2013. Women’s rights, state-centric rule of law, and legal pluralism in Somaliland. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* 5: 44-73.

<sup>21</sup> SIHA. 2015. The Other War: Gang Rape in Somaliland. SIHA Network.

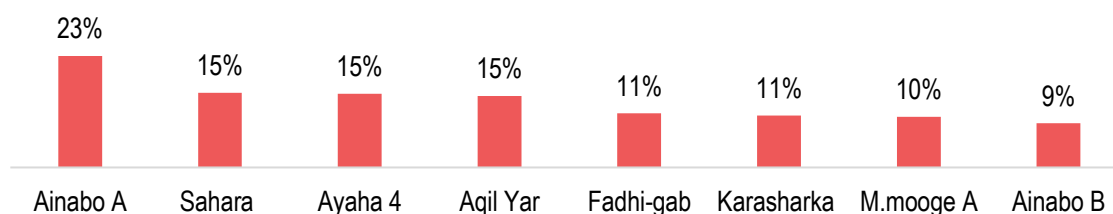
Figure 12: Proportion of households reporting that the delivery of humanitarian assistance had caused violence or insecurity in the community, disaggregated by IDP sites in Somalia



As both Figure 12 and 13 demonstrate, there was substantial variation across sites in the proportion of households reporting that aid delivery had caused violence in the community. The site 100 Bush in Bossaso, had by far the highest percentage of households reporting this, at 55%, almost double the proportion of households in the next site. On the other hand, sites in Baidoa, Dollow and Galkacyo had less than 10% of households reporting aid delivery had caused violence, with no households in Boodaan 1 and Shabelow (Baidoa), and Mudug-sare (Galkacyo) reporting this.

In Somaliland, Ainabo A in Sool had the highest proportion of households reporting violence during aid delivery, at 23%, whilst Ainabo B, also in Sool, had the lowest at 9%.

Figure 13: Proportion of households reporting that the delivery of humanitarian assistance had caused violence or insecurity in the community, disaggregated by IDP sites in Somaliland



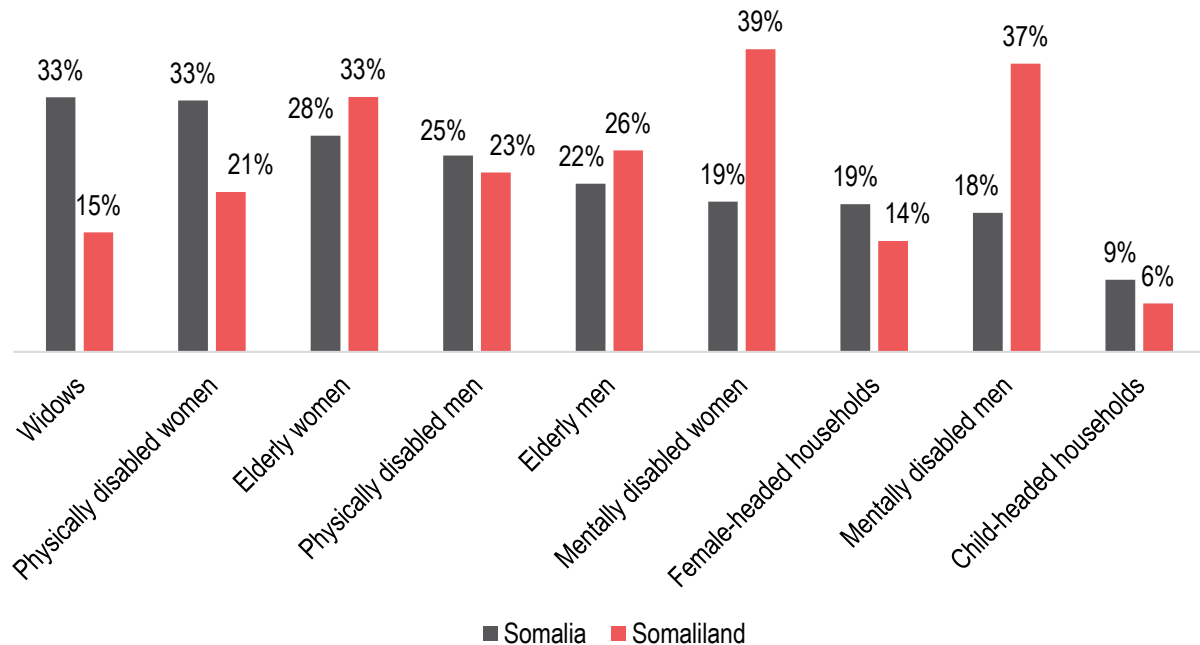
## Exclusion

Generally, more typically vulnerable groups were reported to be excluded from humanitarian assistance. As indicated by Figure 14, widows, the elderly, and physically and mentally disabled people were reported to be more likely to be excluded from humanitarian assistance. Within this, women were reportedly more likely to be excluded than men, e.g. 33% of households in Somalia reported that physically disabled women are excluded from humanitarian assistance, as opposed to 25% reporting the same for physically disabled men. **Given the inherent vulnerabilities of these groups, these findings raise serious concerns about the ability of humanitarian assistance to adequately target at risk members of the IDP population.** Additionally, the clearly gendered



nature of the groups excluded suggests that gender sensitive programming is still failing to reach some of the most vulnerable, i.e. widows and elderly women. This finding is corroborated by evidence from some FGDs respondents in Somaliland, who indicated widows and female-headed households were excluded from beneficiary lists in the absence of husbands or male relatives, suggesting that aid is still being targeted through men rather than women.

Figure 14: Top reported groups excluded from services, as indicated by households in Somalia and Somaliland



Only 6% of all households in Somaliland and 9% in Somalia indicated an awareness that child-headed households were excluded from services, suggesting that more aid is targeted towards this group than other vulnerable groups. Respondents in sites in Banadir in Somalia were more likely to indicate that no groups are excluded from aid delivery, with this being the most common response in five of the six assessed sites.

## CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The ongoing drought affecting Somalia and Somaliland has had a substantial impact on many facets of daily life, causing widespread displacement and the simultaneous, and often related, erosion of household livelihoods. Against this backdrop, this assessment has sought to analyse the impact that this shift has had on key protection concerns amongst IDP households. The below recommendations are the result of a series of joint analysis workshops with partners in Nairobi, Mogadishu and Hargeisa, and as such have been developed through a process of consultation in order to ensure that they are accurate and relative to the response.

A central theme running throughout this report has been the far reaching impact that loss of livelihood has had on IDP households. Drought-related displacement, linked to loss of livestock and land degradation and its subsequent negative impact on household income, was the most commonly reported reason for displacement in both Somalia and Somaliland. Subsequently, displacement must be understood as a protection concern in itself, which manifests in two distinct ways; firstly, the loss of access to resources and livelihood opportunities has a significant impact on intra-household dynamics as households struggle to find new ways of coping. Secondly, living in a camp setting, with limited facilities and, often, a high population density, entrenches vulnerabilities, particularly for women and children. Given the extremely high proportion of assessed households indicating their intention to remain in their current site location at the time of the assessment, the protection concerns identified here must be taken seriously if the safety and security of IDPs in camp settings is to improve in Somalia and Somaliland.

**Recommendation:** Protection concerns should be better integrated into planning around durable solutions for the sustainable integration of IDPs across Somalia and Somaliland. This includes considerations regarding livelihood and resilience interventions and urban and peri-urban planning, and the need to include local authorities within this.

Loss of livelihoods must be understood as a social as well as an economic shift, resulting both in higher rates of male unemployment, and a simultaneous increase in women engaged in income-generating activities. The reduced role of men as the household breadwinner has given rise to higher rates of domestic violence, as well as some reported instances of divorce and male suicide. As the drought continues, the growing strain on households to support themselves has additionally forced a rise in child labour, as well as early marriage, and, in some extreme cases, adolescents joining armed groups.

**Recommendation:** The issue of dignified employment, and how this is understood by Somali IDPs, should be a consideration in the design of cash-for-work and other such livelihood generating interventions. As women increasingly engage in paid work, one possible mitigation method to reduce household tension would be to improve integrated work schemes for men and women. Within this, adequate consultation with communities themselves on what is considered dignified and relevant employment is vital. This recommendation is also applicable to cash-based interventions which target women. Although such schemes are generally considered to be empowering, they can result in women becoming more vulnerable to violence, both inside and outside the household. Further research into the impact of targeted cash interventions on inter and intra-household dynamics is crucial in order to reduce their unintended negative impact.

Another key finding to emerge from this assessment was the emphasis placed on particular locations and services as sources of insecurity for camp inhabitants. Latrines, water points and poor quality shelters were all identified as areas in which women and girls, and very occasionally also men and boys, were more vulnerable to violence or SGBV. Additionally, schools were identified as key hotspots where men and boys feel unsafe, a finding which requires further research.

**Recommendation:** Protection concerns should be mainstreamed throughout the cluster system in the IDP response. Protection should be a central component of site design and development regarding WASH, shelter, education and other facilities, as well as the overall camp planning, where it exists. Additionally continuous monitoring of the potential adverse impacts of interventions, such as opening education facilities, should be built into programme design. Finally, simple actions, such as installing solar lighting at latrines, would have a significant impact on the reduction of sexual violence and other protection concerns.

This assessment has drawn attention to the substantial gaps in protection service provision, including both support to SGBV survivors and NGO-led community sensitisation to reduce the stigma around reporting abuse. Additionally, the lack of mental health services raises serious concerns, particularly given the prevalence of households reporting that people affected by mental illness are excluded from humanitarian assistance when it does exist.

**Recommendation:** Improved provision of protection services in IDP sites, including service provision and behaviour change interventions. Additionally, stronger coordination, better partner mapping, and more public referral pathways for beneficiaries (not just partners) is needed.

**Recommendation:** Emphasis on the creation of women's committee as a key element of existing site or community government structures would help give voice to issues traditionally seen as 'female', such as SGBV, thereby challenging the existing gender-bias inherent in community-based customary law. Humanitarian actors should additionally work with these committees to establish referral pathways or link them to already existing pathways.

**Recommendation:** Given the lack of objective legal services for SGBV survivors identified in this assessment, humanitarian actors should work with local authorities to strengthen formal justice systems, such as the police service, to better enforce existing legislation around sexual violence.

Finally, humanitarian service provision was found to have had several adverse impacts regarding exclusion of vulnerable groups and the triggering of violence during aid delivery. A high proportion of households indicated that at risk groups, such as the elderly and mentally and physically disabled, were being excluded from humanitarian assistance, suggesting that targeted assistance is still missing the most vulnerable groups. Additionally, a much higher proportion of households indicated that women were excluded over men, indicating shortfalls in gender-sensitive programming, where it does exist.

In addition to exclusion of vulnerable groups, a notably high proportion of households reported that aid delivery had caused violence in the community, particularly during distributions. The link between aid delivery and insecurity clearly points to the need for better protection mainstreaming during distributions, particularly for vulnerable groups such as widows, the elderly, and female and child-headed households, giving the issues with exclusion identified above.

**Recommendation:** Partners should review vulnerability profiling for targeted response in IDP sites to ensure that assistance is reaching the most at risk groups. This should include improving shortfalls in gender sensitive programming to avoid adverse exclusion of particular groups. Additionally, the modality of aid delivery, particularly during food and cash distributions, should be reviewed, with input from communities themselves, to avoid triggering instances of violence in targeted communities.