



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Buulo Warbo IDP Settlement, Dayniile District, Banadir Region

Somalia Drought Crisis

February 2018

## Overview

An estimated 761,000 people have been displaced by drought in Somalia since November 2016<sup>1</sup>. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are moving from rural to urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance<sup>2</sup>. 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 Buulo Warbo IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 350 households.

## Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 201 household surveys, 2 key informant interviews with site leaders and a 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

- The lack of perimeter fence and inadequate security apparatus within the camp has resulted in reported safety concerns.
- Lack of adequate lighting and proper shelters with lockable doors has reportedly increased the risk of sexual violence and assault. No lighting was observed to exist in the site, and less than half (47%) of households reported that they could lock their shelters.
- FGD respondents reported further insecurity when leaving the camp for work or to collect firewood.
- Additionally a high proportion (73%) of households reported that women and girls experience insecurity at food distribution points, with 5% of all households indicating that aid distribution had caused an incident violence or conflict in the site.

### Child protection

- A Qur'anic school was reported in the vicinity of the site but FGD respondents stated that not all children are attending. Only 24% of school-aged children in assessed households were reportedly attending school. In FGDs, adolescents who were unable to attend school reported being susceptible to substance abuse and exploitation at work.
- Respondents reported an increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children as a result of drought-related movement of households, with 5% of assessed households reporting that they had experienced family separation in the three months prior to the assessment. Of those households, 33% reported separation during displacement.
- Female adolescents in FGDs noted that early marriages are also resulting in an increasing number of child-headed households. KIs with camp leaders confirmed that forced marriage is an issue in the settlement.
- Violence against children was also commonly reported by FGD respondents, mostly in the form of punishments and beating. Over half of households which reported

observing behaviour change in children (10%) indicated unusual crying or screaming.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

- Loss of livestock has impacted the gendered division of labour, resulting in more women working in the public sphere, predominantly as casual labourers or cleaners in host community areas. This potentially heightens women's risk of SGBV, and most FGD respondents agreed that sexual violence against women and girls was a problem in the community.
- Within the settlement, women reported feeling unsafe at night, particularly when visiting communal latrines, with more than 75% of households indicating the same. The lack of lockable shelters has reportedly increased the risk of sexual violence in the home.

• In FGDs, men reported experiencing direct violence at work or at fights during food distributions.

• FGD respondents additionally noted that women, children and disabled groups were being neglected during food distributions.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- No formal medical or psychosocial assistance for SGBV survivors was available at the site, with the closest community centre being 13km away.
- Whilst there is a camp leader and camp committee in place, their reported involvement in incidents of sexual violence is limited. This could be due to the stigma attached to public reporting, but could also indicate that access to traditional forms of justice for survivors of sexual violence and abuse are limited 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.



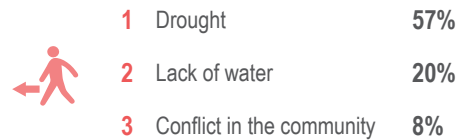
# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites



## Displacement

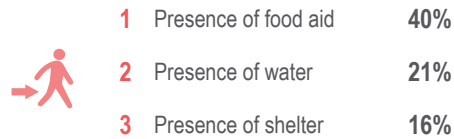
### Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:<sup>3</sup>



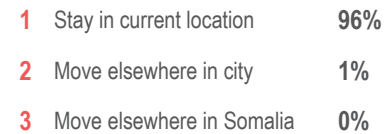
### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



### Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



### Multiple displacements

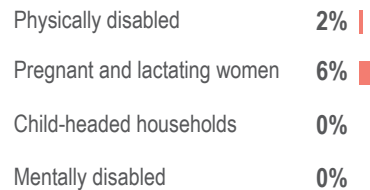
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



## Demographic composition

### Household vulnerability

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

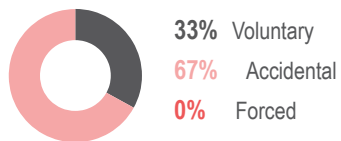


### Family separation

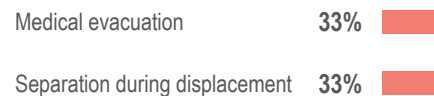
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment<sup>4</sup>:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:<sup>5</sup>



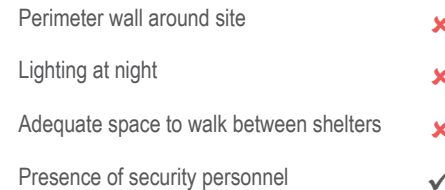
Top two reported reasons for child separation:<sup>6</sup>



## Site conditions (1)

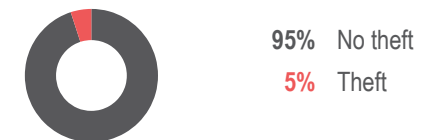
### Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



### Shelter theft

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

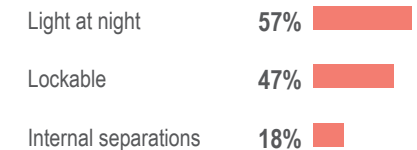


### Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:



Proportion of IDP households reporting that their shelter has the following features:<sup>7</sup>



3. Most frequently cited as primary reason (this applies to all figures in the factsheet presenting 'top three reasons').

4. A total of 5% reported family separation.

5,6. Of those households reporting family separation.

7. Households could select multiple responses.



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## Site conditions (2)

### Shelter sharing

Proportion of households reporting that there are multiple families sharing one shelter:



### Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:

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

### Water point distance

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

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

### Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (94 reported inadequate access to food):<sup>8</sup>

Children stay in IDP sites	46%
Household members beg	41%
Send children to work	37%

### 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	5%
Insecurity	9%

Top three reported groups causing insecurity, as reported by households indicating insecurity:<sup>10</sup>

1 Armed groups	6%
2 Local militias	4%
3 Police	2%

### Unsafe areas in the site

Most commonly reported areas where men and boys feel unsafe:<sup>11</sup>

At school	77%
Outside site	45%
At the market	13%
Food distribution point	3%

Most commonly reported areas where women and girls feel unsafe:<sup>12</sup>

At latrine	78%
Food distribution point	73%
At water point	63%
At school	60%
Outside site	41%

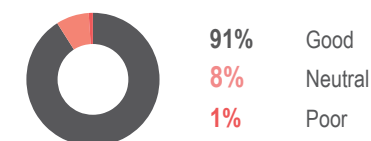
### Gender-based violence

Prevalent security concerns for women<sup>13</sup>:

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.



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites



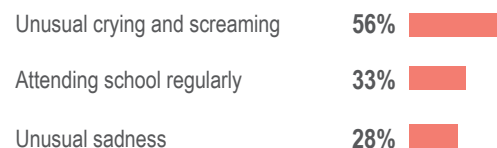
## Child Protection

### Behaviour change of children<sup>14</sup>

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:

24%



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



7% Yes  
93% No

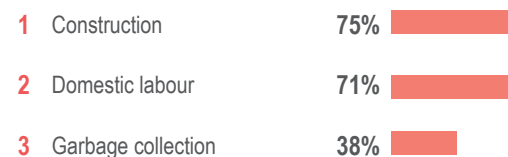
### Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work<sup>15</sup>:



13% Yes  
86% 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 10%.  
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 11%.



## Available protection services

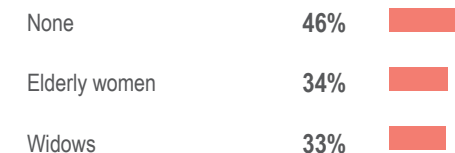
### Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:<sup>16</sup>



### Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



### Aid causing insecurity

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



5% Yes  
90% No  
5% 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:<sup>17</sup>

Not available



### Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:<sup>18</sup>

Not available



### Women friendly space

Reported availability of women friendly space:<sup>19</sup>

Not available



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