



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

100 Bush IDP Settlement, Bossaso District, Bari 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 100 Bush IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 900 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 282 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

- Respondents indicated that women and children experienced insecurity outside the perimeter of the settlement, particularly at night. Almost half (43%) of assessed households reported experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment, most commonly as a result of criminal gangs, indicated by 21% of households reporting insecurity.
- FGD respondents reported boys experiencing attacks and physical violence on the way to the beach.
- Women and girls were reportedly most insecure when gathering water or firewood, and when visiting the latrines after dark. Over half of households reported women and girls experiencing insecurity at water points (54%) and latrines (46%).
- Additionally, households reported that both males and females in the site experience insecurity whilst in their own shelters, suggesting that the site is prone to theft and attack. A total of 11% of households reported experiencing shelter theft in the three months prior to the assessment.

Child protection

- Less than half (41%) of school-aged children in assessed households are reportedly attending school. Increased financial pressure has resulted in a reported rise in school dropout rates, as households struggle to pay fees, with 14% of households reporting school dropout in the three months prior to the assessment.
- In FGDs, adolescents expressed frustration at the lack of education and employment opportunities available to them. A total of 35% of households reporting inadequate access to food indicated that they sent their children to work as a coping mechanism.
- Although not reported in the household survey, FGD respondents indicated the presence of child-headed households in the settlement, due to the death of parents and also because parents have left the settlement in search of work. Six percent (6%) of households reported experiencing family separation in the three months prior to the assessment.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Male FGD respondents reported engaging in day labour activities, such as digging latrines, where previously they were reliant on livestock-based livelihoods. Additionally, women and girls have reportedly also taken on more physically demanding work such as collecting garbage or metal, exposing them to higher risks of SGBV.
- However, unlike in other assessed sites, the majority of respondents indicated that it was culturally acceptable for women to work outside the home and therefore did not result in tension within the household.
- Early marriage was reported to be increasingly common in the community, often as a household coping mechanism in order to access revenue from the

dowry.

- Additionally, some respondents indicated that there has been an uptake in domestic violence since the start of the drought. KIs reported that domestic violence, early marriage and female genital mutilation were all issues in the community.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- No respondents indicated the presence of services for SGBV survivors. Some reported that camp leaders are informed when SGBV incidents occur, which in turn are reported to humanitarian agencies operating in the area.
- However, KIs did report the presence of mental health services in 100 Bush.

Assessment coverage



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

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



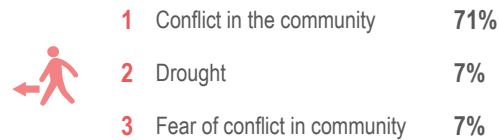
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Displacement

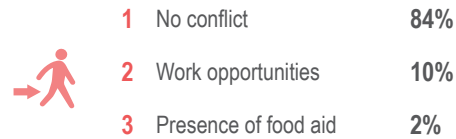
Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



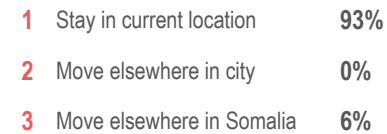
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

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

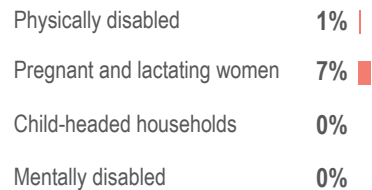
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Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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



Family separation

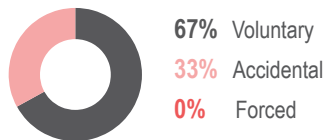
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:

4 separated girls

7 separated boys



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



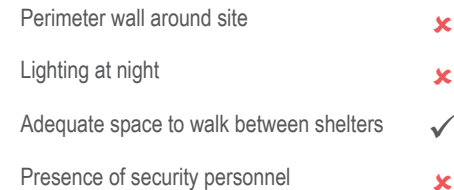
Top two reported reasons for child separation:⁶



Site conditions (1)

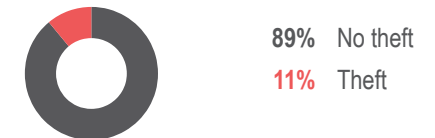
Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



Shelter theft

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



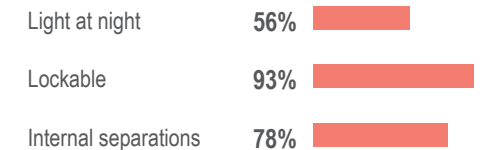
Shelter

Average number of people per shelter:

6



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 5% 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	99%
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 (32% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Send children to work	35%
Children stay in IDP sites	16%
Take on dangerous work	8%

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	11%
Insecurity	43%

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

1 Criminals	21%
2 Family members	10%
3 Local militias	6%

Unsafe areas in the site

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

In shelters	65%
At water point	65%
At latrines	23%
Outside site	19%
At bathing areas	13%

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

In shelters	74%
At water point	54%
At latrines	46%
Outside site	14%
At bathing areas	14%

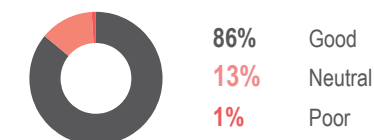
Gender-based violence

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.



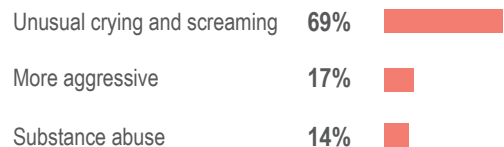
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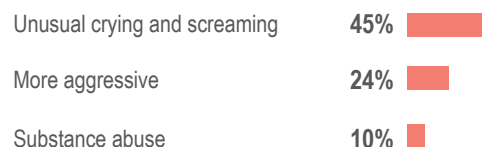
Child Protection

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:

41%



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



14% Yes
86% No

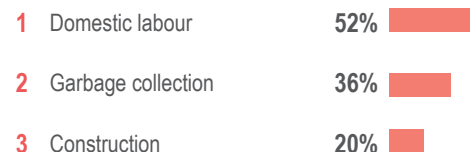
Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work¹⁵:



10% Yes
86% No
4% 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 11%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 6%.



Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



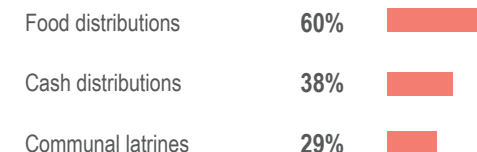
Aid causing insecurity

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



55% Yes
37% No
8% 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



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.