



The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Fadhi Gab IDP Settlement, Gar-adag District, Sanaag Region, Somaliland

Somaliland 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 Fadhi Gab IDP settlement, comprising of a total population of 400 households.

Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 143 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

- FGD participants reported insecurity in Fadhi-Gaab following the outbreak of inter-clan conflict in the settlement a month prior to this assessment. This was corroborated by findings from the household survey, in which 6% of households reported experiencing insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment.
- Respondents expressed fear of attacks by wild animals like hyenas frequenting the settlement. The lack of lockable shelters exacerbates this vulnerability, with no households reporting that they can lock their shelter and 21% of households reporting that women and girls experience insecurity in their shelters.

Child protection

- The number of unaccompanied and separated children has reportedly increased since the drought begun, either as a result of the death of the parents, or due to movement of parents to major towns to work. Just under 10% of households reported experiencing family separation in the three months prior to the assessment.
- Some children reportedly feel neglected when their parents go to work, leaving them alone in the settlement.
- Increased financial strain on household resources has resulted in higher school dropout rates as families are unable to pay school fees. Only 21% school-aged children in assessed households were reported to be attending school.
- FGD respondents reported that an increasing number of adolescent boys are engaged in physically strenuous work in order to support household income, whilst girls are working outside the home as domestic labourers.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- The loss of livelihood activities caused by the ongoing drought has led to the majority of men being unemployed or engaging in harsh work, most commonly as day labourers in the construction industry. Additionally, FGD respondents indicated that some men have been forced to migrate to major towns, which has increased the

proportion of female and child-headed households in the site.

- Direct violence through inter-clan conflict, was cited by FGD respondents as a cause of insecurity for men.
- Rape was cited to be a major protection concern for women and girls, especially when travelling long distances to collect firewood or fetch water. Ten percent (10%) of households reported access to water points located an hour away or more, and 40% indicated that the distance travelled to collect water had increased since the start of the drought in early 2015. Water points were the most commonly cited areas where women and girls experience insecurity, reported by 42% of all assessed households.

Gaps and availability of protection services

- No medical or psychosocial support services were reportedly available to survivors of child abuse or SGBV in the settlement, as indicated by site leaders.
- Formal legal services are also reportedly limited, with the settlement relying on a mobile court. As a result, most child abuse and SGBV cases are referred to community elders.
- FGD participants highlighted that not all SGBV survivors seek help or report incidents, out of fear of stigmatisation.

Assessment coverage



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

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

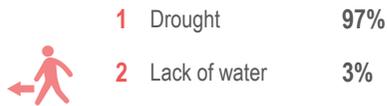


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Displacement

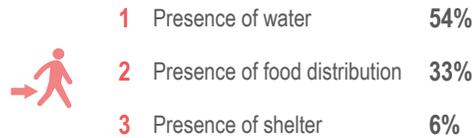
Push factors

Top two reported reasons for leaving previous location:³



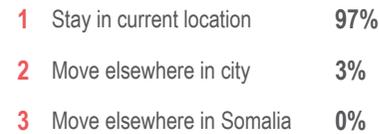
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



Multiple displacements

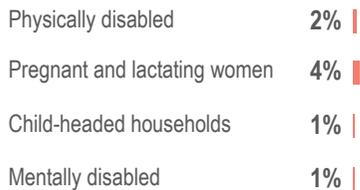
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



Demographic composition

Household vulnerability

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

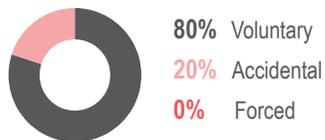


Family separation

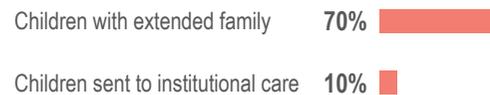
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment⁴:



Separation voluntary, accidental or forced:⁵



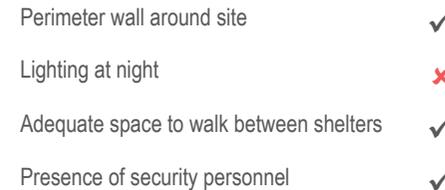
Top two reported reasons for child separation:⁶



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:



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 9% 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:



11% Yes
89% No

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	62%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	28%
1 hour to under half a day	10%
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 (84% reported inadequate access to food):⁸

Children eat with neighbours	56%
Household members beg	29%
Children stay in IDP sites	17%

Latrine distance

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

Under 30 minutes	88%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	12%
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:



40% Yes
60% No

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	1%
Insecurity	6%

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

1 Family members	2%
2 Armed groups	1%

Unsafe areas in the site

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

At the market	75%
At school	25%

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

At water point	42%
At latrine	32%
In shelters	21%
At market	11%
At school	5%

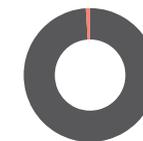
Gender-based violence

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:



99% Good
1% Neutral
0% Poor

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

13. As reported by community leaders.



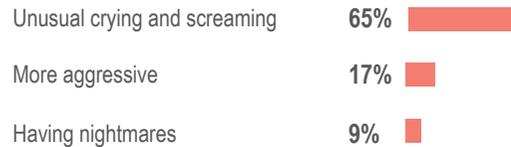
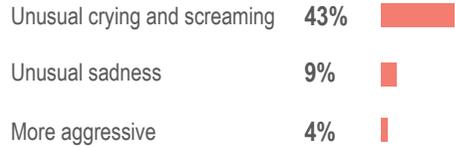
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Child Protection

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:

21%



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



12% Yes
88% No

Available protection services

Services for women

Available forms of assistance specifically targeting women:¹⁶



Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



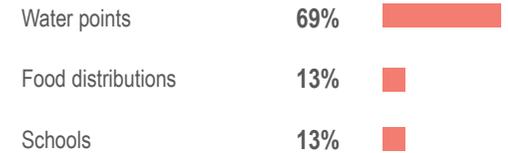
Aid causing insecurity

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



11% Yes
83% No
6% 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:



Children engaged in paid work

Reported proportion of children engaged in harsh or dangerous work:¹⁵



5% Yes
93% No
2% Do not know

Top reported forms of dangerous or harsh work that children are involved in, as indicated by households reporting that children are involved in dangerous work:



Mental health services

Reported availability of mental health services:¹⁷

Not available



Child friendly space

Reported availability of child friendly space:¹⁸

Available



Women friendly space

Reported availability of women friendly space:¹⁹

Not available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 17%.
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 3%.

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