



# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

Gawraca IDP Settlement, Bossaso District, Bari Region, Somalia

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 Gawraca IDP settlement, comprising a total population of 200 households.

## Methodology

Information for this site-level assessment was collected between 24 January and 16 February and is comprised of 142 household surveys, 2 key informant interviews with site leaders and 1 site observation. Quantitative findings are strengthened by 12 gender and age-segregated focus group discussions. The household survey sample had a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%, meaning findings are generalisable at the site level. Data collected for this assessment is considered representative at the site level only. Findings therefore cannot, and should not, be generalised to the district, region or national level.

## Key findings

### Site safety and security

- Freedom of movement was reported by all participants during daylight hours but both men and women reported feeling unsafe at night, in part due to the lack of lighting, with only 7% of households reporting having light in their shelter.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of households reported experiencing insecurity in the past three months, the majority of which was linked to the presence of criminal gangs.

### Child protection

- School drop-out was reported to have increased since the start of the drought, both due to the lack of schools in the area and the inability of households to afford school fees. Under a third (31%) of school-aged children in assessed households were reportedly in school.
- FGD respondents reported that boys are engaged in strenuous activities such as a construction work or selling khat. Thirteen percent (13%) of households reported their children being involved in paid work, mostly as garbage collectors and construction workers.
- The lack of education and dignified job opportunities reportedly leaves boys more vulnerable to being recruited into armed groups. Others reported a growing trend in adolescent boys migrating to Libya in search of better opportunities, often relying on human traffickers to facilitate their journey across the sea.
- Girls were reported to be increasingly working as maids or market sellers. Being involved in harsher work outside such as fetching water, collecting firewood and garbage is reportedly making them vulnerable to instances of sexual exploitation and rape.
- An increase in the number of child-headed households was reported since the drought. These children are responsible for their younger siblings and often face barrier to accessing services in the site, resulting in child-headed households reportedly engaging in high-risk activities for a living, such as begging.

### Sexual and gender-based violence

- As with children women have been increasingly working outside the home since the start of the drought. Women reported being involved in harsh work such as garbage collection, butchery and working as house maids, with 32% of households reporting women and girls feeling unsafe in markets.
- The shift in intra-household dynamics that this creates has resulted in a rise in domestic violence, as reported by female participants.
- Women and girls also reported cases of sexual assault and rape when collecting firewood, going to the latrines at night due to the presence of thieves and gangs in the area, with 74% of households reporting that women and girls feeling unsafe at latrines.

### Gaps and availability of protection services

- Limited healthcare services for SGBV survivors were reported by some participants, whilst some reported that there are none, suggesting a potential lack of information about existing services. Community elders also reported the absence of support for survivors of sexual and domestic violence.
- Some reported that many women were unable to afford the services even when available while in other cases, due to the stigma, women were not openly reporting cases of sexual assault and rape.
- The lack of justice systems for survivors was stated by several participants, suggesting that most girls and women do not receive any justice following SGBV cases.

## Assessment coverage



1. OCHA Humanitarian Impacts of Drought. Issue 6 June 2017.  
2. US Department of State. Somalia: Drought and Displacement Overview. May 2017.

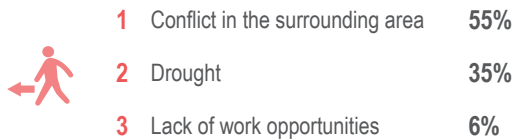


# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## Displacement

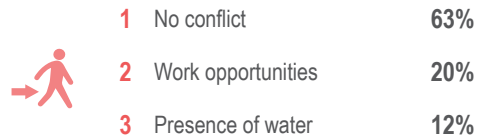
### Push factors

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



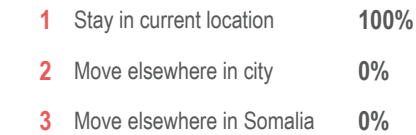
### Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:



### Intentions

Reported future intentions of IDP households:



### Multiple displacements

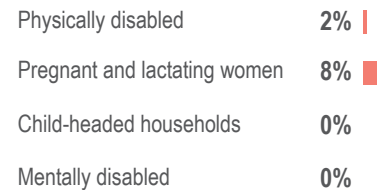
Average number of times households have been displaced before arriving in current location:



## Demographic composition

### Household vulnerability

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



### Family separation

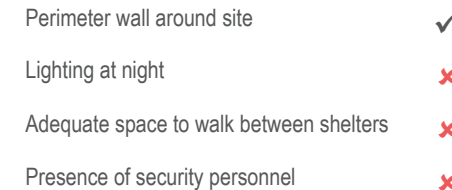
Reported number of children separated from their households in the three months prior to assessment<sup>4</sup>:



## Site conditions (1)

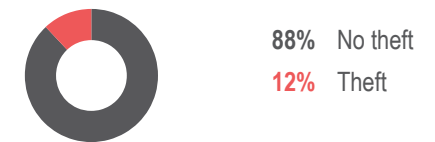
### Safety features

Observed safety features of site:



### Shelter theft

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



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

No separation reported

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

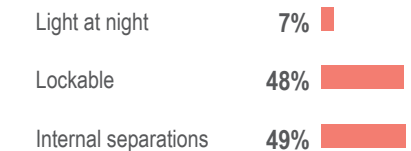
No separation reported

### 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 4% 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:



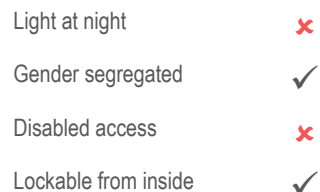
### Coping strategies

Top three reported coping strategies used by households to respond to a lack of food (74% reported inadequate access to food):<sup>8</sup>



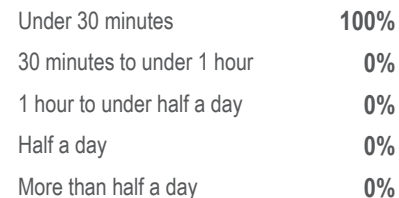
### Latrine conditions

Observed latrine features in site:



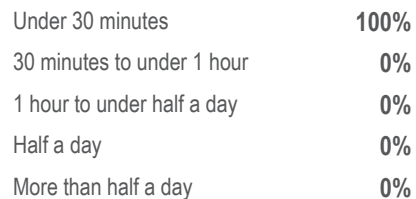
### Latrine distance

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



### Water point distance

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



Proportion of households reporting that distance to water point has increased in the six months prior to the assessment:



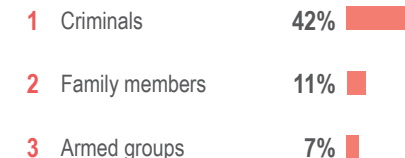
## Safety and security

### Violence and insecurity in the community

Proportion of households reporting experiencing violence or insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment:



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

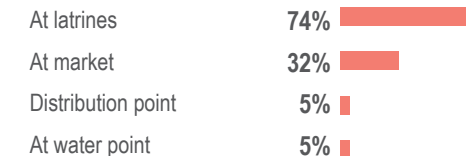


### Unsafe areas

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



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



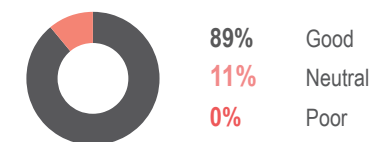
### Gender-based violence

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



### 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.



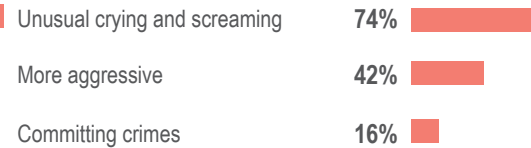
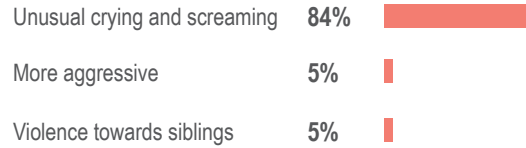
# The Impact of Drought on Protection Concerns in IDP sites

## 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:

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

31%

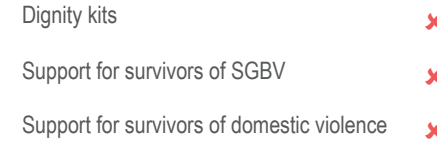


15% Yes  
85% No

## Available protection services

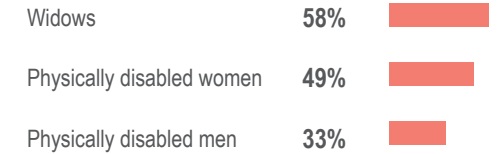
### Services for women

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



### Exclusion

Top three groups reportedly excluded from available services:



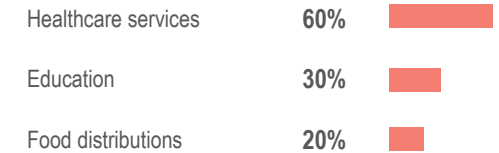
### Aid causing insecurity

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

Top three reported forms of humanitarian assistance during which violent incidents have occurred, as indicated by households reporting violence during aid delivery:



7% Yes  
87% No  
6% Do not know



### Children engaged in paid work

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

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:



6% Yes  
83% No  
11% Do not know



### 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>

Available



14. The total proportion of households reporting behaviour change in children was 19%.  
15. The total proportion of households reporting children engaged in any kind of paid work was 13%.

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