



Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs & Family

Child Protection and GBV Rapid Assessment on the Effect of Drought to Children and Women in Somaliland



February - 2022

FOREWORD

This report presents findings of the “**Child Protection and GBV Rapid Assessment on the Effect of Drought to Children and Women in Somaliland**”. The vice president of the Republic of Somaliland, who is the chairman of the Somaliland National Drought Committee, declared an emergency of drought due to the lack of rain and poor performance of Gu’ and Dayr rainy seasons in the last year. The country's limited and irregular rainfall had resulted in a severe shortage of water, particularly in pastoral areas, resulting in mortality and weakened livestock conditions, as well as augmented CP and GBV worries. As a result, this rapid assessment was conducted to analyze the effects of the droughts on Somaliland's children and women living in rural areas to establish a comprehensive prevention and response strategy to CP and GBV concerns.

Therefore, the findings of this rapid assessment would be the limelight of the impact of drought on children and women to stakeholders and a clarion call to re-strategize to address the needs identified. The information in this report would be underpinned by evidence-based decision-making as well as planning and implementation by relevant agencies, NGOs, and government departments to ensure that "no one is left behind"

On behalf of the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family, I wish to call upon all stakeholders to take cognizance of the findings and recommendations in this report to improve the living conditions among children and women in Somaliland living in drought-affected areas in order to alleviate their vulnerability and develop protection issues frameworks.

Hon. Mustafe Mohamoud Ali Bile

Minister of the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This rapid assessment was used to find out the effect of drought on children and women in Somaliland to understand the gaps and challenges faced by children and women living in the areas affected by drought in order to develop a comprehensive response plan for the drought.

The rapid assessment was carried out from 15th to 17th February 2022 in rural areas of all the regions in Somaliland. The survey adopted a mixed research design for gathering qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents. It particularly used a cross-sectional survey design to garner data from a large number of respondents. It adopted a survey interview method and FGD for the implementation of the data collection procedure. The rapid assessment was applied in an interview guide - encompassed closed-ended and open-ended items, and FGD guide tools for directing recording data from research participants. Trained enumerators conducted the survey interview using Mobile Tech but the FGDs researchers/social-workers with comprehensive research skills conducted it. The sampling approaches were stratified probability sampling and purposive non-probability sampling. The sampling frame of the assessment was drawn from the PESS (UNFPA, 2014) and it was used in a sample size of 1,575, and 13 FGDs. The sample size was 1575 determined using an Online Sample Size Determination Calculator. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the thematic analysis method. In further, research ethics were highly appreciated to safeguard the rights of respondents' identities, integrity, and personal privacy as well as reporting the data as a block instead of highlighting individual cases.

From the analysis of the rapid assessment, the main findings are as follows

Demographics

- 29 percent of respondents were from the Maroodijeex, 19 percent were from Awdal, 20 percent were from Togdheer, 8 percent were from Saaxil, 15 percent were from Sanaag, and 9 percent were from Sool as well as their respective districts and villages
- 78 percent of the respondents stated that they are pastoralists. Most of the people in the various regions were pastoralists, however, most agro-pastoralists are in the regions of Maroodijeex (10.25 percent), Awdal (7.08 percent), and Togdheer (5.16 percent). This is suggesting considering the appropriate support to each category of people.
- 55 percent of respondents were female while this is also important of the assessment as women can actually present how the drought affected them.
- 71 percent of respondents were never attended school this is because as the interview was targeted to the people in the rural areas, schools are not either available in their respective locations or the schooling system was established recently as the interviewed were only adults.

- Most of those who never attended schools were female (41.07 percent). The second most respondents stated that they attended primary schools (15.78 percent) yet more men attended primary schools than women. This is suggesting the need for extension of the educational system in the rural areas giving them appropriate support including building schools, parent awareness to enroll their children in schools, and particularly promoting girls' education in the rural areas.
- Maroodijeex, Sanaag, and Sool regions are regions that women who never attended school are very high and much higher than the men; 18.41 percent, 10.47 percent, and 5.42 percent respectively as compared their counterparts' men.
- 44 percent of the interviewed females and 41 percent males were married respectively which means as most of the respondents were responsible for families, they could truly reflect the effect of drought on their households, particularly children and women. The others were divorced, widowed, and single; 3.64 percent, 6.81 percent, and 4.83 percent respectively.
- 32 percent of the respondents were aged between 31 – 40 and 23 percent were aged between 41 – 50.
- 47.2 percent had female household heads including widowed, divorcee, and single females; 5.56 percent, 2.58 percent, and 1.19 percent respectively.

Household Size:

- The average household size of the surveyed households was 7.5.
- 89.55 percent of the interviewed households had children with the maximum number of children of 13 and the minimum number of children of 1 child.
- The average number of children of 5.7 with the average number of girls of 2.83 and boys of 2.96. This is suggesting that the average numbers of children of girls and boys are almost similar in the interviewed households.
- The assessment found that 17 percent of the surveyed HHs have at least one child with an impairment and they confirmed that children with special needs are more affected by the drought than children without impairment.
- Maroodijeex and Togdheer account for more than half of the disabled children with specific needs and compared to other regions; Maroodijeex (35 percent) and Togdheer (16 percent), Sool (18 percent), Sanaag (13 percent), Awdal (11 percent), and Saaxil (7 percent).

Drought Intensity:

- According to respondents, drought exists in all regions in Somaliland but with various intensity of either severe drought (40.90 percent), extreme drought (22.43 percent), or moderate drought (24.93 percent) in almost all rural areas. Therefore, this suggests that there is a need for urgent support to the rural people such as the distribution of food, water, medicine, and fodder for the livestock.
- The drought is very tense in Baligubadle, Salaxley, Sawanaag, and Faroweyne districts in Maroodijeex, villages under Oodweyne, Buhoodle, and Burco districts in Togdheer, Lughaya, and Saylac districts in Awdal, Ceel-Afweyn, and Badhan districts in Sanaag, as well as Xudun and Laascaanood districts in Sool.

Drought Effect on Children and Women:

1. Threats of Life:

- 25 percent of the surveyed HHs indicated that some children are displaced, missing, or injured in their households.
- 1403 children (726 boys, and 677 girls) were being displaced and left their area of origin due to the movement of communities to water or food resources as a result of drought. In further, Togdheer, Sool, and Maroojideex are the regions that most of the children were displaced from.
- There were also missing and injured children due to drought, 57 and 95 respectively.

2. Access to Essential Services:

- 35 percent of respondents confirmed that the drought has a great impact on children's access to a wide range of essential services including food, water, shelter, and health. This means that drought had approximately an impact on 527, 288 children and their families.
- 31 percent of the respondents which is about approximately 3 HHs in every 10 HHs has reported not collecting enough water to meet their needs; 30 percent of the surveyed HHs were not able to access enough food to feed their children and has changed eating habits due to the drought; 24 percent of respondents indicated their children are needed health services, and 15 percent of respondents indicated that do not have shelter due to a movement caused by the drought.
- This suggests immediate support for food, shelter, clean water to prevent disease outbreaks and mitigate against drought-related displacement, and health supplies, including setting up mobile health clinics to access the hard-to-reach areas.

3. Education:

- 40 percent of respondents which is 4 children in every 10 children of the surveyed HHs confirmed that the drought-affected the education of their children.
- 42 percent of respondents of the surveyed respondents indicated that they moved from their school location, while 34 percent of them reported that schools were closed due to lack of feeding and water. Other reasons for the enclosure of schools were included in unable to pay school fees, children being sent to keep livestock, or the lack of school teachers as teachers relocated their families to areas where they can find water and pasture.

4. Separated and Unaccompanied Children:

- In all regions, respondents confirmed that there were separated, unaccompanied, and street children since the drought started.
- The study found that 1528 (921 boys and 607 girls) were separated, and 303 (214 boys and 89 girls) were unaccompanied by their parents.
- It also noticed that 98 (82 boys and 16 girls) were living on their own or the streets as their families became vulnerable and impoverished due to the drought.
- These groups of children are amongst the most vulnerable with limited access to services, care, and protection and are often denied their rights to health, education, food, and protection. They may have also witnessed or experienced violent acts and are at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, or child labor.

5. Child Labor:

- 12 percent of the respondents reported that children were involved in harsh and dangerous work. This resulted that these children losing opportunities to participate in their community, religion, cultural activities, and sports.
- In child labor, respondents confirmed that there are more boys than girls with 61.49 percent and 38.51 percent respectively.
- In the Togdheer region, there are more boys than girls in child labor, however, in Awdal, there are more girls than boys in child labor.
- This child labor has multiple negative consequences on children including loss of educational opportunities, health impacts, psycho-social impacts, and depriving children of their childhood and realizing their full potential.

6. Gender-Based Violence:

- 24.79 percent of the respondents presented increased abuses due to drought including rape, domestic violence, denial of resources, negligence, abandonment, sexual harassment and abuse, and early/forced marriage.
- Respondents stated that these abuses have increased generally in all the regions as the drought began but mostly in Togdheer (28.0 percent), Maroodijeex (27.3 percent), and Sanaag (19.9 percent). Although there was a considerable increase in abuses in Awdal and Sool, 9.0 percent and 9.7 percent respectively, the increase in abuses is the lowest in the Saaxil region when compared to other regions (6.1 percent).
- Respondents presented that domestic violence and rape increased due to drought, 26.3 percent, and 19.9 percent respectively as well as child abuses and negligence (14.7 percent and 12.9 percent respectively).
- The domestic violence increased in Maroodijeex (38.5 percent) and Togdheer (26.9 percent) regions. Similarly, rape also increased in Maroodijeex and Togdheer regions, 30.4 percent and 22.5 percent respectively.

- In child abuses, Sanaag and Togdheer are regions that mostly increased as well, 34.3 percent and 30.4 percent respectively.
- There was an increase in negligence and denial of resources in Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijex.
- This is suggesting that relevant and appropriate interventions are urgently needed in all the different regions of Somaliland as abuses increased, particularly in the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijeex regions where a considerable number of respondents indicated an increase of abuses due to drought.
- All these abuses of negligence, early/forced marriage, child abuse, denial of resources, and rape had increased in either very highly or highly with an increase of 18.46 percent - 57.41¹ percent.
- These abuses mostly affected the age group of 0 – 11 years (22.29 percent), 12 – 17 years (53.83 percent), and 18 – 25 years (13.55 percent).
- Children with an age group of 0 – 18 years are the most vulnerable to these kinds of abuses and need appropriate measures to tackle these abuses against children and women.
- Abuses mostly occur during population movement (19.1 percent), while collecting water (16.2 percent), and while collecting firewood (16.0 percent). This is suggesting that actions are needed to control abuses in these situations to be taken while also adopting measures to make the people in the areas more informed about the abuses that happen and whom it affects.
- These abuses are higher in Togdheer (29.43 percent), Maroodijeex (26.04 percent), and Sanaag (16.95 percent) regions as compared to other regions. To prevent or remove all these abuses against children and women, appropriate planning and projects are highly needed.
- For the reactions of communities to cases of abuses against children/women, most of the respondents stated that using mediation of the issue for solving these abuses peacefully, 15.5 percent. The respondents also stated that these cases are taken to the police/justice system (15.1 percent) and local authorities (15.1 percent). Differently, 13.9 percent of them presented that the victim girls are married to the perpetrator (if the victim is an unmarried girl) while 13.0 percent of them stated that the survivor himself is punished.
- The most commonly used procedure of reaction to these cases in all regions is a mediation to resolve the case peacefully; Saaxil (41.7 percent), Maroodijeex (18.8 percent), Awdal (16.0 percent), Sool (15.4 percent), Togdheer (11.0 percent) and Sanaag (10.8 percent).
- In response, community awareness, strong legal frameworks, and proper case management, as well as community knowledge about these cases, are immediately needed in almost all the different regions in Somaliland.
- Respondents also mentioned the group of children and women that are riskier than others to these abuses are girls that walk long for schools, collect firewood or household dwelling outside the home, divorcee/widowed women, disabled children, and children/women from poor families/communities. As well as unemployed and vulnerable women. Therefore, actions that are appropriately targeting these groups are highly encouraged to prevent any harm against these particular groups of children/women.

¹ This percentage is from adding the percentage of very highly increased to highly increased

7. Service Availability:

- Majority of the respondents (66.44 percent) presented that there are no child protection/GBV services available in their localities/areas.
- The unavailability of child protection/GBV services was similar in the regions of Somaliland but according to respondents only 18.64 percent stated that their respective locations have these services; Maroodijeex (6.65 percent), Sanaag (5.03 percent), and Awdal (3.18 percent) are the regions where most respondents described the availability of child protection/GBV services.
- The only region that has these services is Maroodijeex; health (17.6 percent), safety and security (15.4 percent), legal (10.5 percent) as well as livelihoods (3.6 percent), and psychosocial (2.1 percent).
- Though these services are available in other regions, very few respondents described their availability. Their availability is lowest in Saaxil, Sool, and Togdheer regions. In Sanaag, there is the availability of health (5.5 percent) and psychosocial (11.6 percent) but all other services are not available.
According to responses, establishing or strengthening these services is highly required to deal with abuses of children/women in the different regions of Somaliland.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Access to Essential Services

- Give immediate support to the areas affected by severe drought by providing clean water, food, healthcare, and shelter to prevent disease outbreaks and mitigate against drought-related displacement, including setting up mobile health clinics to access the hard-to-reach areas.
- Identify the most vulnerable families and children and refer them to available services to reduce their vulnerability to protection issues like sexual violence, economic exploitation, etc.
- Provide food, non-food items, and dignity kits to drought-affected communities in need, by considering at risk and vulnerable groups (i.e. pregnant and lactating women, children, disabled, elderly women, and men and female-headed households) and ensure that they have safe access to adequate food and meet their specific needs.
- Deploy new social workers in drought-affected areas during this hard time.
- In consultation with women, girls, boys, and men, design and implement livelihood programs accessible to GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- Promote economic and professional empowerment of women and men and adolescents through business development, vocational skills training, capacity building, and education.

Preventing and Responding to CP/GBV Issues

- Mapp out CP/GBV services available in the drought-affected locations and strengthen their coordination, information sharing, and service delivery mechanisms.
- Organize community mobilization and awareness-raising sessions to prevent and respond to CP and GBV issues during this situation
- Convene district, regional, and national resource mobilizations to jointly address the diverse needs of the drought-affected children and women in Somaliland
- Mobilize and engage CP/GBV structure/clusters at all levels to lead CP/GBV emergence response intervention in their area of responsibilities
- Establish an effective IDTR system (identification, documentation, Tracing, and unification) for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in the drought-affected area
- Facilitate children to access education classes in the new location they moved to where possible
- Organize a child protection awareness-raising session for families, communities, and children to prevent and respond to child rights abuses.
- Increase the capability of child protection community committees and provide the necessary support to play a critical the GBV and child protection efforts in their respective locations.
- Facilitate children's access to child protection services through a proper child protection case management system (CPIMS+/primero)
- Child protection social workers to identify child-headed households, children living with the elderly, and poor families and support to prevent family separation and child labor.
- Strengthen information sharing and referral pathways among CP and GBV partners
- Establish Child-Friendly Spaces and other recreational activities in the new IDP camps to strengthen the protective environment around children at home and within their community.
- All clusters, including food clusters, WASH clusters, education clusters, health clusters, and NFI clusters, should be reintegrated into child protection activities in their day-to-day activities.
- Deploy new Child protection in emergency social workers (CPiE Social workers) in the drought-affected districts.
- Enhance information sharing in the community about available GBV/CP services including hotline numbers.
- Increase GBV and CP service providers to undertake livelihood support programs to increase resilience for women and girls.
- Build the capacity of various service providers on GBV/CP referral and case management at the district level to ensure multi-sectoral responses to the needs of the survivors.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP – Child Protection

CPWG – Child Protection Working Group

FGD - Focus Group Discussion

FGM – Female Genital Mutilation

GBV – Gender-based Violence

GBVWG – Gender-based Violence Working Group

GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation

HHs – Households

HPA – Health Poverty Action

IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

MESAF – Somaliland Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family

NFIs – Non-Food Items

SCI – Save the Children International

SOS – SOS Children's Villages International

SSWO – Save Society Welfare Organization

SWLA – Somaliland Women's Law Association

UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

WAAPO – Women's Action Advocacy Progress Organization

WVI – World Vision International

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Child – Refers to any person below 18 years of age or someone over 18 but unable to fully take care of himself/herself due to abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition. (

Child Protection – Refers to the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence against children. (Source: Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action)

Gender-Based Violence – An umbrella term referring to any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. (Source: IASC GBV Guidelines, 2005, p. 7)

Separated child – Any child separated from both parents, or the previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. This may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

Unaccompanied Children – Also called unaccompanied minors, refers to children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives, and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Physical violence is the deliberate use of force on a child's/women's body which may result in injury, e.g. hitting, burning, shaking, and choking.

Sexual abuse/violence is any sexual activity, including inappropriate touching or rape, where the child/woman does not fully comprehend or is unable to give informed consent (under the legal age for consent).

Exploitation is the abuse of a child/woman where some form of remuneration is involved whereby the perpetrators benefit in some manner – monetarily, socially, politically, etc. Exploitation constitutes a form of coercion and violence, detrimental to the child's physical and mental health, development, and education.

Child Labour – refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely, or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. It is described often as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity.

Harmful traditional practices – Practices that are harmful to children/women and defended based on tradition, culture, or religion by some community members.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) declared a severe drought in Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, and parts of Maroodijeex and Awdal in Somaliland. The vice president of the Republic of Somaliland, who is also the chairman of the Somaliland National Drought Committee, declared an emergency for drought due to the lack of rain and poor performance of Gu' and Dayr rainy seasons in the last year.

The Somaliland National Drought Committee stated that the drought has led to severe deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation affecting around 810,000 people and expected to reach 1.2 million in the coming three months. The sparse and irregular rains have created critical water shortages, particularly in the country's pastoral areas, causing death and weakened livestock conditions, and have also increased child protection and GBV concerns.

With that consideration, the CP and GBV Working Group in Somaliland convened a meeting and agreed to conduct a joint CP & GBV Rapid Assessment to assess the effect of the droughts on children and women in the affected areas specifically to their protection while the women and children are more risks to develop a comprehensive preventive and response plan towards targeted locations.

Moreover, the assessment will help the team to understand the gaps and challenges faced by children and women living in the areas affected by drought and will enable it to get accurate data to initiate a coordinated humanitarian response to CP and GBV concerns.

2 The Objective of the Assessment

The objective of these rapid assessments aims to gain sufficient information on child protection and GBV issues and concerns in the drought-affected areas/regions in Somaliland to inform planning, programming, and advocacy efforts to effectively provide a coordinated response to the CP and GBV issues identified.

Specifically, the assessment proposed to:

1. Identify the protection needs and concerns of children and women affected by drought in Somaliland.
2. Gather data and information that will enable the Somaliland CP-WG, GBV-WG, and the Somaliland government to have a better understanding of the protection risks and concerns for the children and women affected by drought.
3. Provide a detailed recommendation for coordination and response by the Somaliland CP-WG and GBV-WG member organizations.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Design and Approach

This rapid assessment was used mixed research of quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The study was adopted a survey research design² specifically a cross-sectional survey³ research design.

In the assessment, these approaches were employed including survey interviews for HHs in the rural residents and IDPs to find out the protection needs of children and women affected by drought. FGDs were also administered to collect data from various categories of the population including rural people, IDPs as well as displaced communities.

3.2. Target Population

The rapid assessment was targeted both the rural residents including pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, IDPs, women, youth, and households in Somaliland.

3.3. Sampling and Sampling Procedure

The rapid assessment used an online sample size calculator⁴ to determine the sample size using the precisions and assumptions of 95% confidence level, 5% margin of error, and 5% level of significance. Both probability and non-probability sampling approaches were applied for selecting the research participants. The rapid assessment was subsequently employed stratified probability sampling techniques, particularly proportionate stratified sampling techniques for the specified strata of the target population. And the final respondents were selected using systematic probability sampling⁵. Likewise, the rapid assessment was employed purposive non-probability sampling for selecting the participants of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

² Survey design is adopted because it does not involve manipulation.

³ Cross-sectional survey design for collecting data from a large number of respondents in a relatively short time where they will not be gone back to collect the same data with the same tools for the future

⁴ <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>

⁵ In systematic sampling, the first number (n) of the sample is randomly selected from the first group in a randomized list, and from that point on, every other nth member on the list is selected

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

The interview method was applied as a data collection method in this rapid assessment through adopting survey interview techniques and FGD techniques for gathering the data. Accordingly, interview data collection guideline/checklist – questionnaire, and FGD guidelines were employed for the collection of the data from the respondents. The questionnaire was a semi-structured one that encompasses blended close-ended and open-ended items in order to capture all the possible responses of the participants. Further, to perform data collection used an online data collection system where research assistants used a Tab installed application for garnering the data from the respondents in an offline format while they are in the field and uploading the collected data as their phones are get connected with the network.

Furthermore, enumerators were given comprehensive training and piloting for introducing them to the research field guidelines such as survey requirements, research ethics – confidentiality and privacy – and how to discuss survey questions with the respondents. Similarly, collecting and recording data accurately; completing data collection tools correctly; reviewing the data collected for completeness and accuracy; documenting and reporting challenges to the data collection team. Thereby, having a common understanding of the items of the tool to prevent misinterpretation of the questions as well as being neutral and non-bias during the data collection.

Afterward, the research manager has the responsibility for the data quality management – validity, reliability, and integrity – of the data collection. Therefore, the research manager technically guided the data collection procedure at the fieldwork for ensuring the sampling technique, the survey procedure, the convenient selection, and the application of the sampling procedure. For ensuring and ascertaining the data veracity, the data quality control checks ensued during the data collection days. Each day's work is being sent to the system while technical research is checking and giving daily feedback and reflections to the enumerators to improve the data quality and remove the pitfalls and drawbacks.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data collection, data clarity checks were consulted for ensuring consistency, integrity, and data logic. Cleaned data was loaded into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. It was then analyzed and presented in tables and figures using descriptive statistics. Data interpretation was done according to objectives. Qualitative data was downloaded, transcribed, and analyzed using Nvivo 11. Themes were developed and results were interpreted concerning the objectives of the study.

Data were analyzed at a 95% degree of confidence; 5% level of significance and a 5% margin of error since these values are conventionally used in social science research.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Survey data collection training was fully articulated the ethical consideration required in the fieldwork data collection. The enumerators were trained in fieldwork principles and guidelines, identifying whom to interview, how to introduce the survey. They were also explained to overarching themes of research ethics including confidentiality, privacy, how to read the questions - neutrality, non-bias, and integrity. This was enabled the enumerators to grant for the safeguarding of the rights of respondents' identities, integrity, and personal privacy. The data was archived in a highly protected account with passwords and backups by General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements. Further, the data will be analyzed anonymously.

4 FINDINGS OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT

4.1 Demographics

This section discusses the demographic characteristics of respondents of the Child Protection and GBV Rapid Assessment on the Effects of Drought to Children and Women in Somaliland. Data was collected from a sample of 1,512 rural and semi-rural areas in Somaliland where drought was affected. It was garnered from the regions of Somaliland; Maroodijeex (28.64 percent), Awdal (19.25 percent), Togdheer (20.17 percent), Saaxil (7.87 percent), Sanaag (15.08 percent), and Sool (8.99 percent) as well as their respective districts and villages as explained in the Methodology section. As described in Figure 1, the respondents were asked about their livelihood categories and the majority of them (75.79 percent) stated that they are pastoralists. Most of the people in the various regions were pastoralists, however, most agro-pastoralists are in the regions of Maroodijeex (10.25 percent), Awdal (7.08 percent), and Togdheer (5.16 percent). This is suggesting considering the appropriate support to each category of people.

Figure 1: Regions and Livelihood Categories

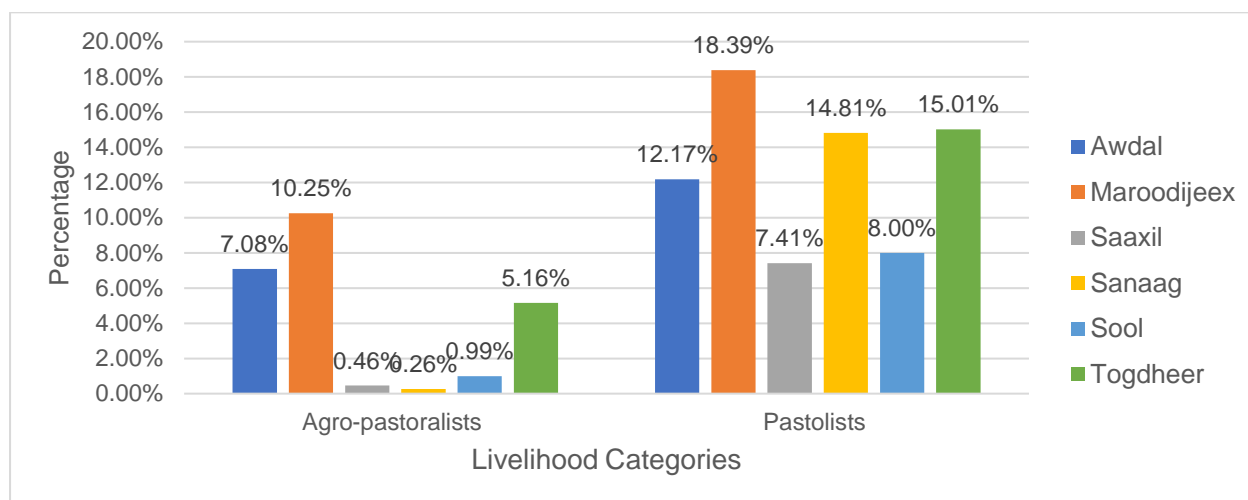
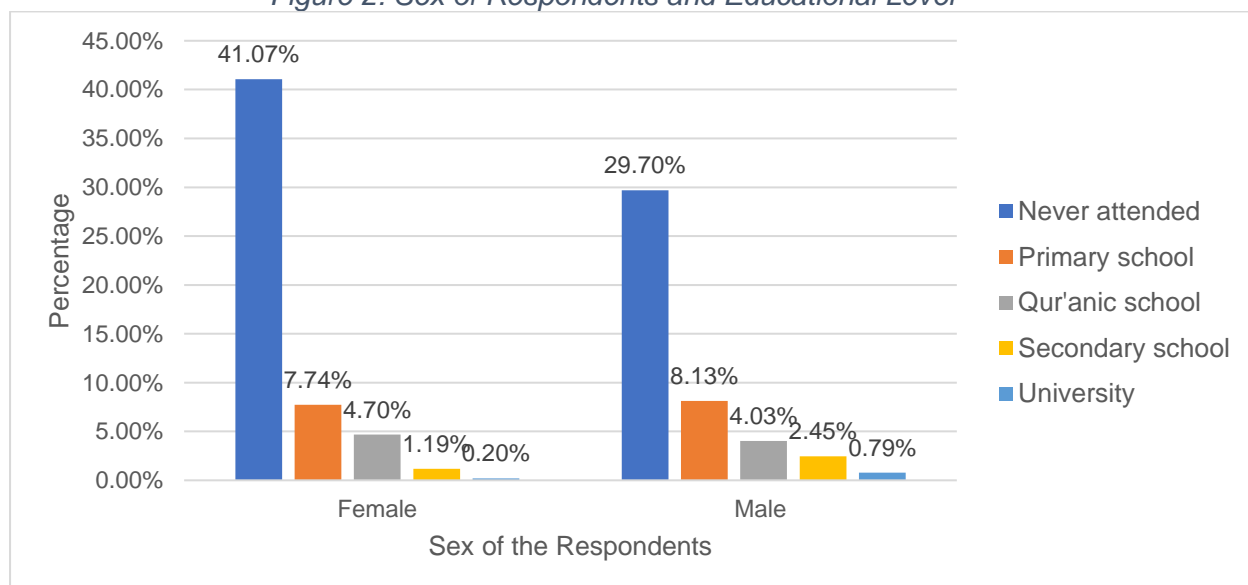


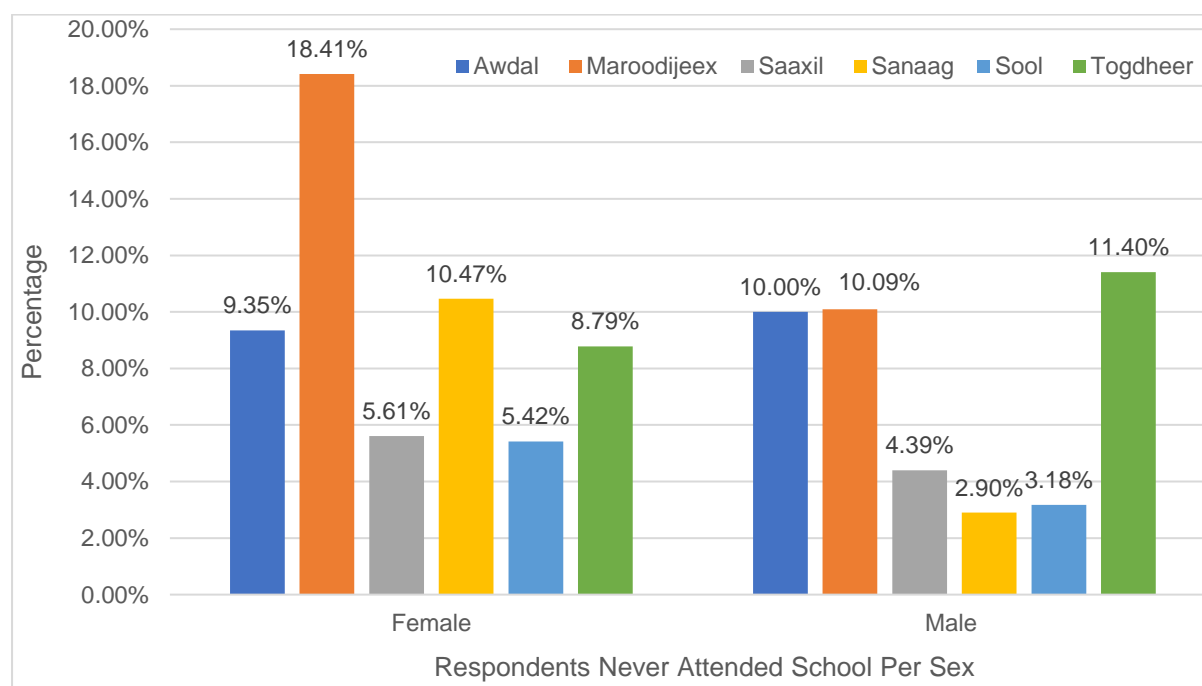
Figure 2: Sex of Respondents and Educational Level



In this assessment, most of the respondents (54.89 percent) were female because of the household information they have or their availability in the homes during the interview this is also important of the assessment as women can present how the drought affected them. According to the respondents, the majority of them (70.77 percent) never attended school this is because as the interview was targeted to the people in the rural areas, schools are not either available in their respective locations or the schooling system was established recently as the interviewed were only adults. Likewise, most of those who never attended schools were female (41.07 percent). The second most respondents stated that they attended primary schools (15.78 percent) yet more men attended primary schools than women. This suggests the need for extension of the educational system in the rural areas giving them appropriate support, including building schools, parent awareness to enroll their children in schools, and particularly promoting girls' education in the rural areas.

In further, as shown in Figure 3, in most of the rural areas in Somaliland regions, women who never attended schools are higher than men. Although women that never attended school are higher than men in general, Maroodijeex, Sanaag, and Sool regions are regions that women never attended school are very high and much higher than the men; 18.41 percent, 10.47 percent, and 5.42 percent respectively as compared their counterpart men.

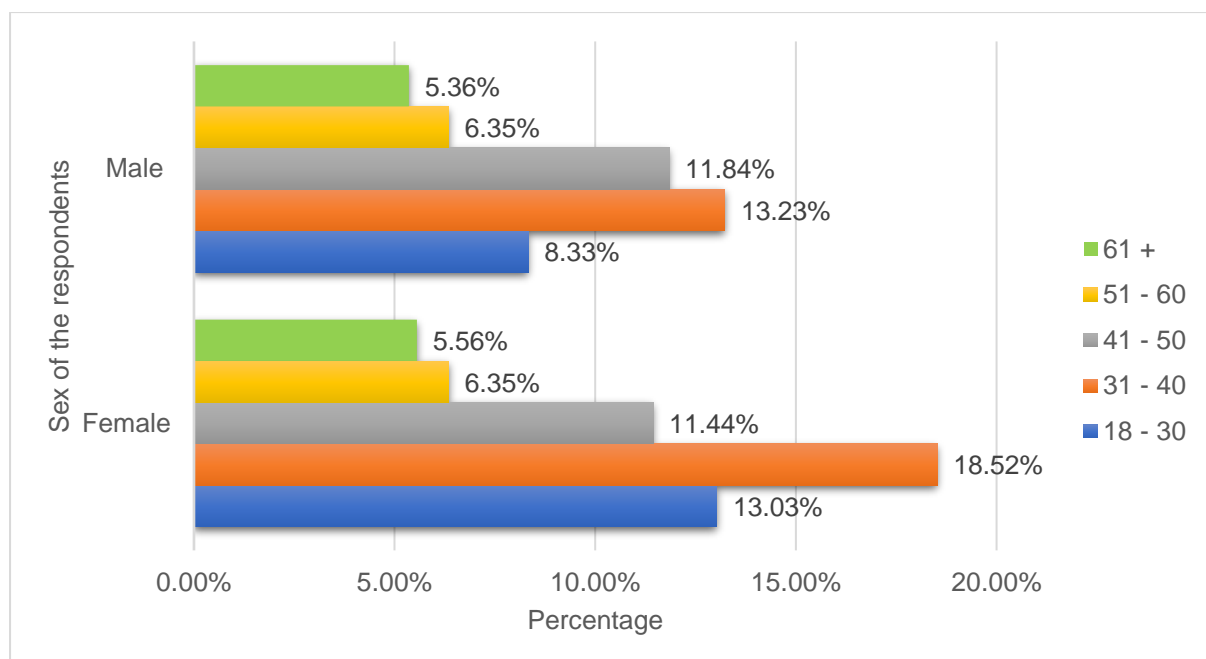
Figure 3: Respondents Never Attending School and Regions



In addition, most of the females and males interviewed were married (43.78 percent and 40.94 percent) respectively which means as most of the respondents were responsible for families, they could truly reflect the effect of drought on their households, particularly children and women. The others were divorced/divorcee, widowed and single; 3.64 percent, 6.81 percent, and 4.83 percent respectively.

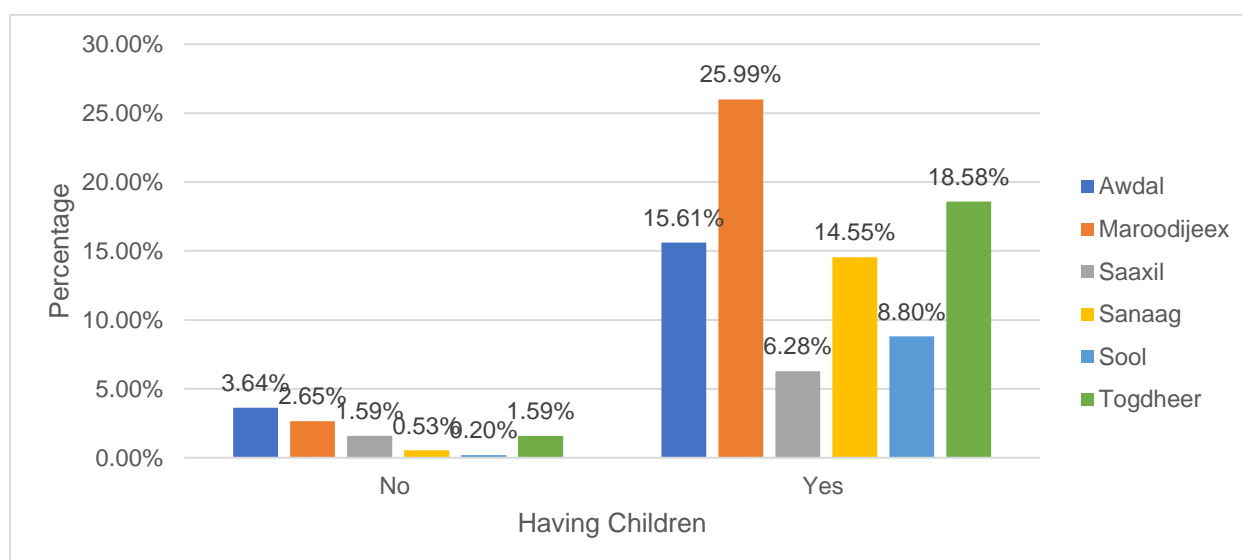
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Figure 4: Sex of the Respondents and Age-group



In Figure 4, most of the respondents had the age group of 31 – 40 in both females (18.52 percent) and males (13.23 percent) of the respondents. And, the second most age group was 41 – 50 in both females (11.44 percent) and males (11.84 percent) of the respondents. Additionally, 13.3 percent and 8.33 percent of female and male respondents were 18 – 30, respectively. For the households, 47.2 percent had female household heads including widowed, divorcee, and single females; 5.56 percent, 2.58 percent, and 1.19 percent respectively. Additionally, the average household size of the surveyed households was 7.5.

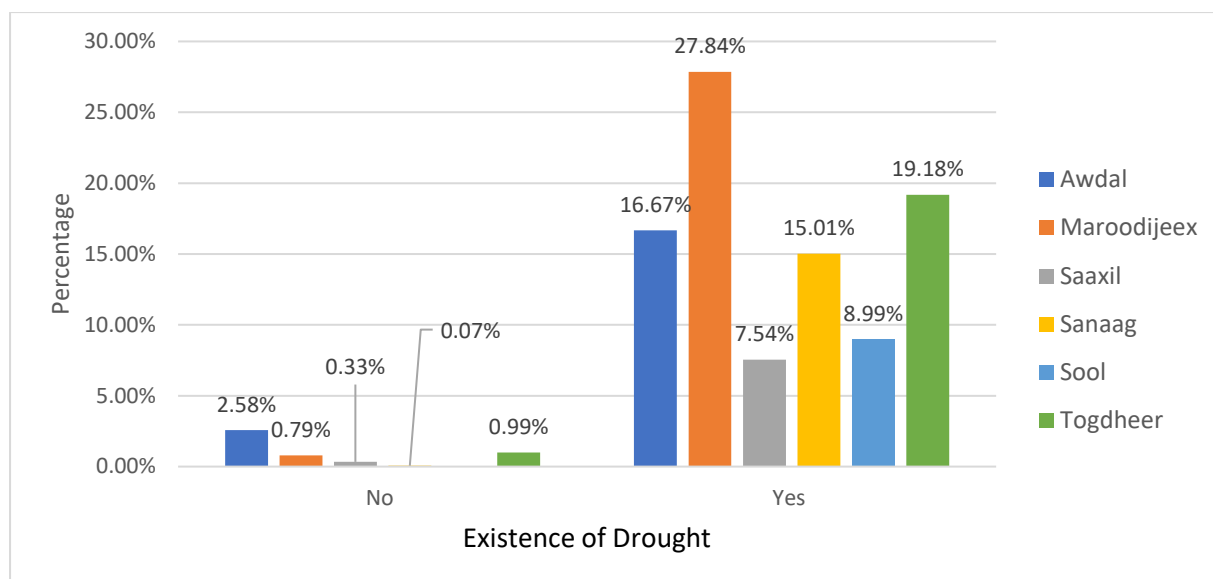
Figure 5: Having Children and Sex of Children



The majority of the interviewed households (89.55 percent) had children with a maximum number of children of 13 and a minimum number of children of 1 child and an average number of children of 5.7. As well as with an average number of girls of 2.83 and boys of 2.96. This is suggesting that the average numbers of children of girls and boys are almost similar in the interviewed households.

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Figure 6: Existence of Drought



As shown in Figure 6, the drought existed during the time of the interview for almost all the regions and districts of the country. While drought intensity was so strong in either severe or extreme in almost all the various regions in Somaliland. As shown in Table 1, most respondents rated the drought in the all-different regions either as severe drought (40.90 percent) or extreme drought (22.43 percent). The intensity of drought is more serious from one region to another; this is the rank of the intensity of drought in Togdheer (severe; 9.38 percent and extreme; 6.18 percent), Sool (severe; 6.25 percent and extreme; 1.60 percent), Awdal (5.14 percent and extreme; 7.85 percent), Maroodijeex (Severe; 9.72 percent and 2.64 percent) and Sanaag (severe; 6.60 percent and extreme; 0.97 percent). This shows that the drought is widespread over all the regions of Somaliland. This suggests that there is a need for urgent support to the rural people such as distribution of food, water, medicine, and fodder for the livestock.

Table 1: Intensity of Drought

Regions	Intensity of Drought				
	Severe	Extreme	Moderate	Mild	Total
Awdal	5.14%	7.85%	3.40%	1.11%	17.50%
Maroodijeex	9.72%	2.64%	11.32%	5.56%	29.24%
Saaxil	3.82%	3.19%	0.42%	0.49%	7.92%
Sanaag	6.60%	0.97%	5.69%	2.50%	15.76%
Sool	6.25%	1.60%	1.39%	0.21%	9.44%
Togdheer	9.38%	6.18%	2.71%	1.88%	20.14%
Total	40.90%	22.43%	24.93%	11.74%	100.00%

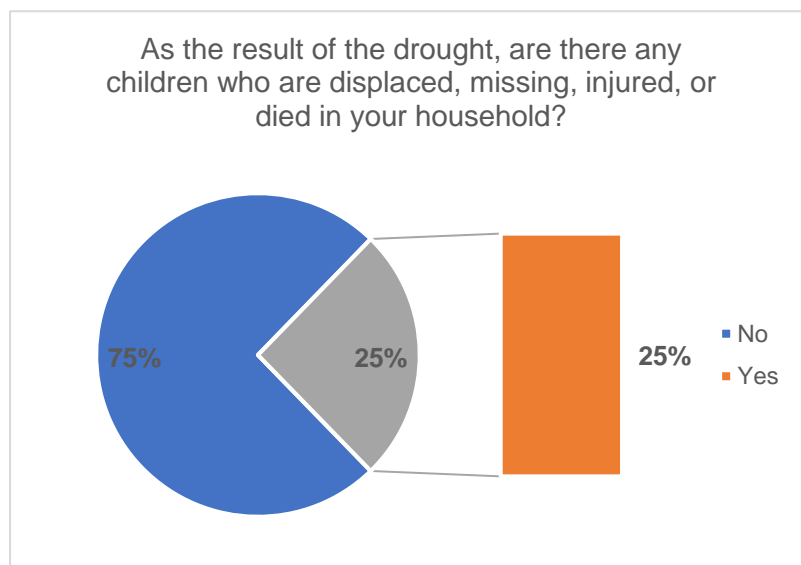
N=1440

FGDs participants reported that water shortage is the major problem they faced. They stated that water prices have risen dramatically, with per-barrel costs more than tripled. Also, there was insufficient food exists and a lack of animal posture.

4.2 Threats to Life Directly Owing to the Drought

Respondents were asked if there were any children in their household who are displaced, injured, dying, or missing as a result of drought. 25 percent of the surveyed HHs indicated that some children are displaced, missing, or injured in their households. These children are often denied their rights to health, education, food, and protection. They may have witnessed or experienced violent acts and are at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, or child labor.

Figure 7: Threats of drought



Respondents who said there are displaced, injured, dying, or missing in their households as a result of drought. further asked the number of children who were displaced, missed, or injured in terms of sex. The obtained results were summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Threats to Life Owing to the Drought and Regions

Regions	Displaced Children		Missing Children		Injured Children	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Awdal	106	91	2	5	4	9
Maroodijeex	202	170	12	7	19	15
Saaxil	48	37	4	4	3	9
Sanaag	103	98	7	5	9	6
Sool	89	94	0	0	4	2
Togdheer	178	187	9	2	11	4
Grand Total	726	677	34	23	50	45

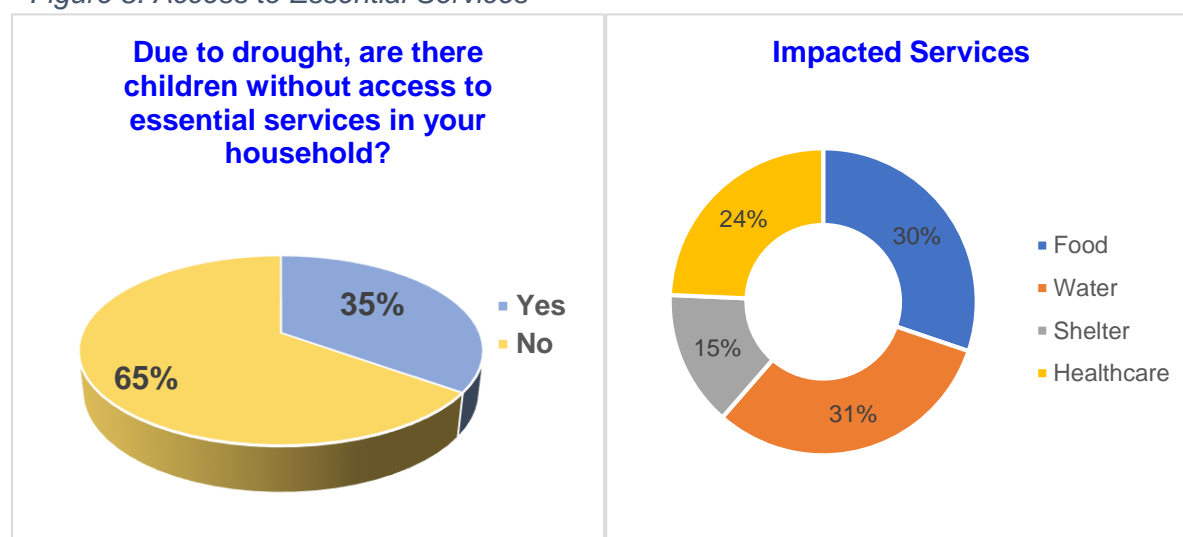
Findings in Table 2 shows that 1403 children (726 boys, 677 girls) being displaced left their area of origin due to the movement of communities to water or food resources as a result of drought, this movement can cause children to drop out of school, which can lead to a lack of education, malnutrition, and impaired growth. Also, there are existing risks that could lead to injury and death to children. As indicated by respondents there are 95 injuries caused by the environmental risks at home and outside followed by domestic violence and harmful traditional practices during the

drought. The majority of the FGDs specified FGM as the main type of Harmful traditional practices. The FGDs also specified accidents during displacement as other existing risks that can lead to death or severe injury of children. In addition, the findings of the assessment showed that 57 children are missing from their families. In further, as shown in Table2, the analysis found that Marodijex, Togdheer, and Awdal are the most regions where children are displaced compared to other regions.

4.3 ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

On access to essential services, 35 percent of respondents confirmed that the drought-impacted children access to a wide range of essential services including food, water, shelter, and health. Respondents are further asked what types of essential services are no longer available to children as a result of the drought. As shown in Figure 8, 31 percent of about nearly 3 in every 10 HHs who had a child reported not collecting enough water to meet their needs. 30 percent of the surveyed HHs were not able to access enough food to feed their children and had changed eating habits due to drought. 24 percent of respondents indicated their children are needed health services, 15 percent of respondents indicated that do not have shelter due to movement caused by the drought. This suggests immediate support for food, shelter, clean water to prevent disease outbreaks and mitigate against drought-related displacement, and health supplies, including setting up mobile health clinics to access the hard-to-reach areas.

Figure 8: Access to Essential Services



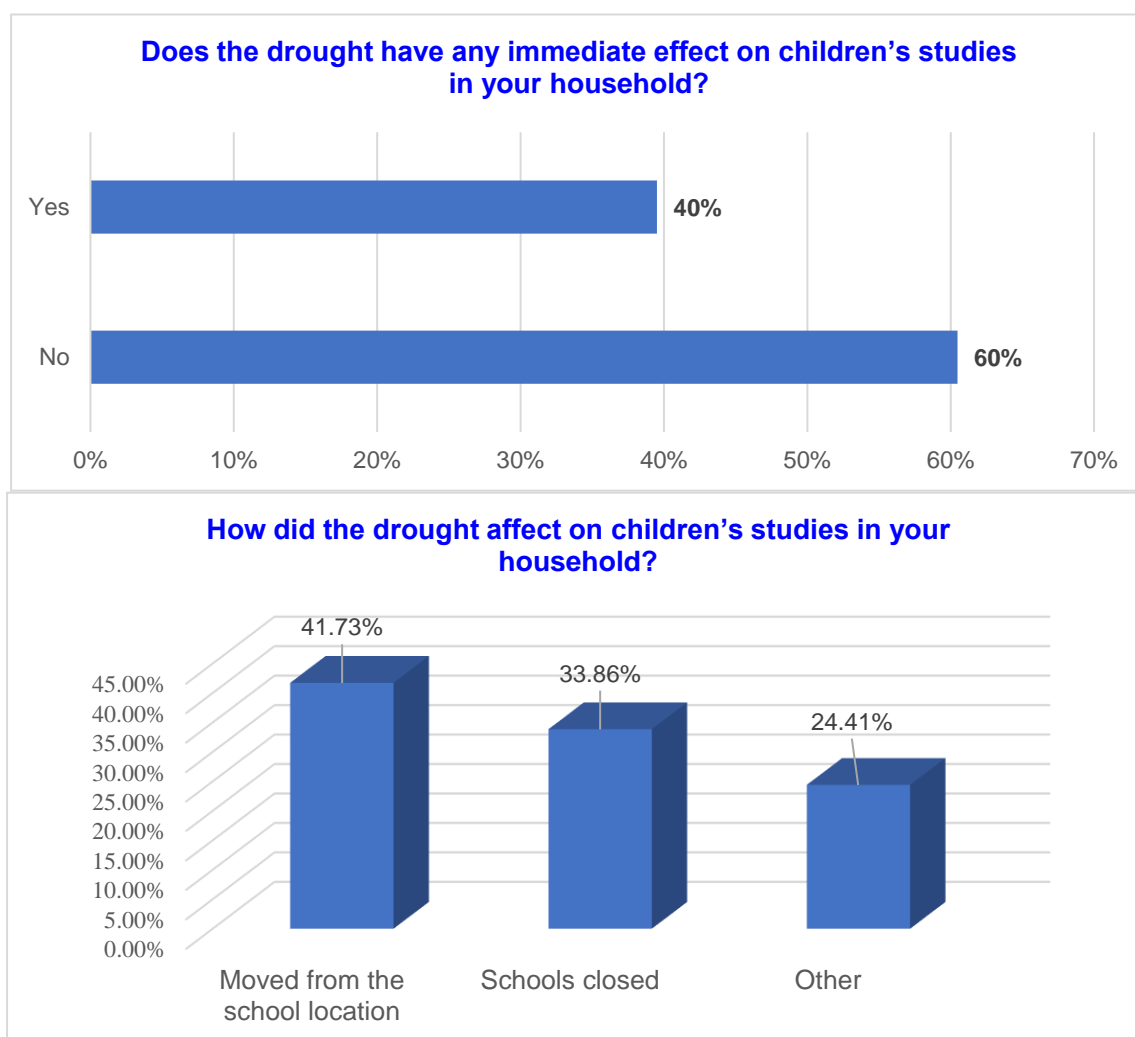
Throughout the FGD the participants reported that the drought-impacted the health of children and women. They noted that some children and women become malnutrition due to lack of milk and insufficient food and they also stated that there was influenza with fever, skin infection, typhoid, and some cases of measles. Moreover, the participants discovered that children and women cannot access the food three times a day and the households do not have sufficient water. were requested primary health care, nutrition, prevention of disease outbreaks, neonatal care, and trauma care.

4.3.1 EDUCATION

Children's education provides the next generation with the tools they need to combat poverty and sickness. It boosts self-esteem, literacy, and dignity. Also, it builds a stronger foundation for the future we all share and it's every child's right. As presented in Figure 9, about 40 percent which is 4 in every 10 of the surveyed HHs confirmed that the drought affected the education of their children. When asked what are the main reasons children are out of school, about 42 percent of the surveyed respondents indicated that they moved from the school location, nearly 34 percent of HHs reported that schools are closed while 24 percent are citing other reasons including lack of school fees due to the drought, being sent to care for livestock, lack of school teachers because they relocated their families to areas where they can find water and pasture, and prolonged school distance.

During the FGD participants discovered that the education sector is one of the most badly impacted by the present drought. The education sector is affected by the drought from several angles. Primarily, with the drought situation of the lives of the community, the community moves from their settlement areas in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

Figure 9: Effect of Drought on Children's Education

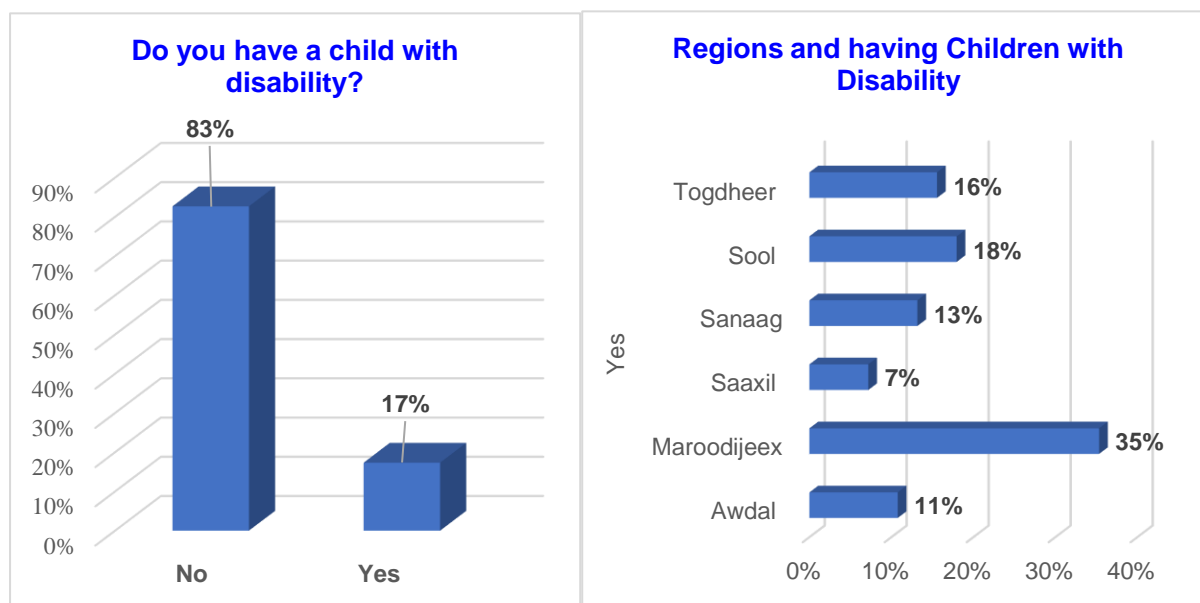


4.3.2 Children with Special Needs

As shown in Figure 10, the assessment found that 17 percent of the surveyed HHs had at least one child with an impairment and they confirmed that children with special needs are more affected by the drought than children without impairment. Marodijex and Togdheer account for more than half of the children of concern with specific needs (Marodijeh 35 percent, and Togdheer 16 percent while Sool accounts for 18 percent, Sanaag 13 percent, Awdal 11 percent, and Sahil 7 percent as displayed in Figure 10.

Correspondingly, respondents were asked if children with special needs are particularly affected by the drought and how it is affected. Respondents said that children with disability were not getting the health they needed, and some said that disability and orphanage combined with lack of food and malnutrition. They added that they have moved out of their areas and do not have wheelchairs for children with disabilities. Others said the disabled children left home with nothing to eat or drink and we moved to other areas. In conclusion, respondents stated that children with disabilities were severely affected by the drought in terms of health, mobility, food, water, education, and as well as all protection issues. The findings suggest that it is important to prioritize families with children with disabilities when providing or distributing assistance.

Figure 10: Having a Child with Disability

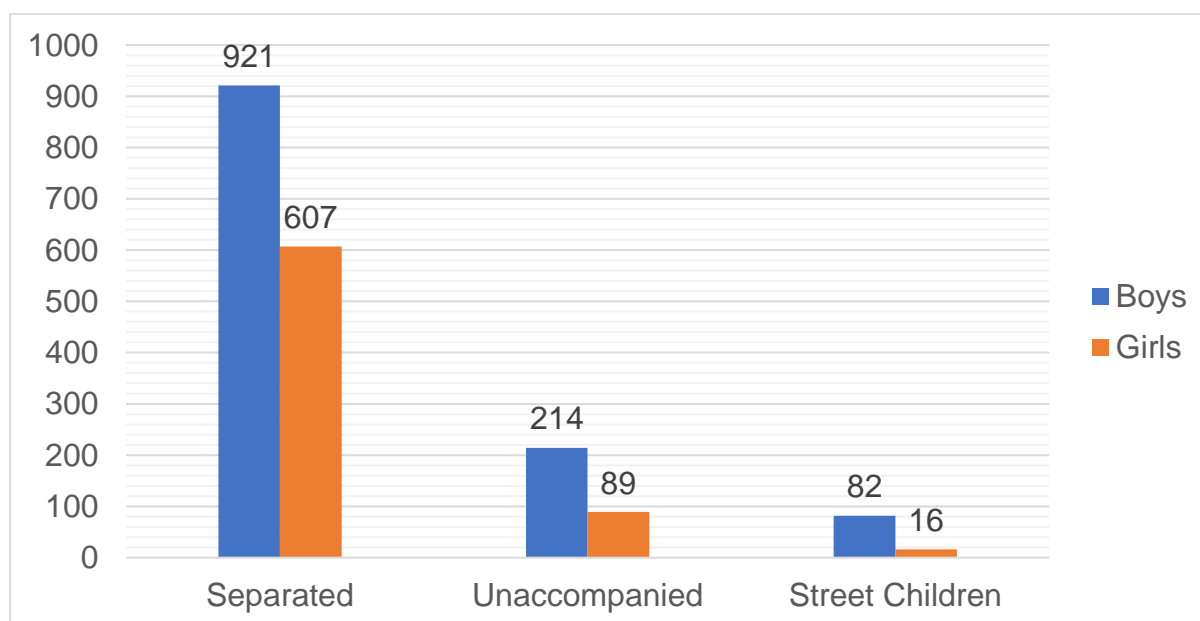


4.4 SEPARATED AND UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

In all regions, respondents confirmed that there were separated, unaccompanied, and street children since the drought started. Figure 11, shows that 1528 (921 boys and 607 girls) were separated, and 303 (214 boys and 89 girls) were unaccompanied from their parents. It is also noticeable that 98 (82 boys and 16 girls) were living on their own or the street as their families were becoming more and more vulnerable due to the drought. This group of children is amongst the most vulnerable with limited access to services, care, and protection and often denied their rights to health, education, food, and protection. They may have witnessed or experienced violent acts and are at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, or child labor.

As a result, the informal care system must be enhanced, with a particular emphasis on preventing family separation and developing effective referral mechanisms. Prevention activities need to target vulnerable families in drought-affected areas.

Figure 11: Separated, Unaccompanied and Street Children



During the FGDs, respondents stated that the number of children who get separated from their usual caregivers has increased since the drought began. They also confirmed that there are more boys than girls who have been separated as depicted in Figure 11. Regarding unaccompanied children, Togdheer is the highest region where unaccompanied children are living as stated in Table 3. When asked

what they think are the main causes of separations they mentioned that the disappearance of children/caregivers in the immediate aftermath of the displacement is the cause, while others said it is through losing caregivers/children during relocation. They were also indicated that other causes included the death of parents.

Table 3: Distribution of Separated, Unaccompanied, and Street Children by Region

Regions	Separated	Unaccompanied	Street Children
Awdal	19%	30%	8%
Maroodijeex	36%	30%	24%
Saaxil	0%	0%	2%
Sanaag	14%	4%	10%
Sool	5%	0%	8%
Togdheer	26%	36%	48%
Total	100%	100%	100%

N = 1929

4.5 CHILD LABOUR

Children working to support their families don't just miss out on education. They also miss out on rest, play, and recreation. The loss of these rights means that, in effect, many working children miss out on their childhood. 12 percent of the respondents reported that children were involved in harsh and dangerous work. This means that they lose opportunities to participate in their community, religion, cultural activities, and sports. Doing hazardous work directly compromises their physical, mental, social, and/or educational development. According to child labor, respondents confirmed that there are more boys than girls with 61.49 percent and 38.51 percent respectively. In addition, in the Togdheer region, there are more child labor boys than girls, however, in Awdal, there are more child labor girls than boys, as shown in Figure 12.

In addition, some children confirmed that they moved away from their families to work and help families to cope with the drought. They moved from attending school to assisting their family in the lifting of frail cattle and searching for water and pasture across long distances. As a result, a significant number of pupils have dropped out of school and become laborers as a child.

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Figure 12: Child Labor

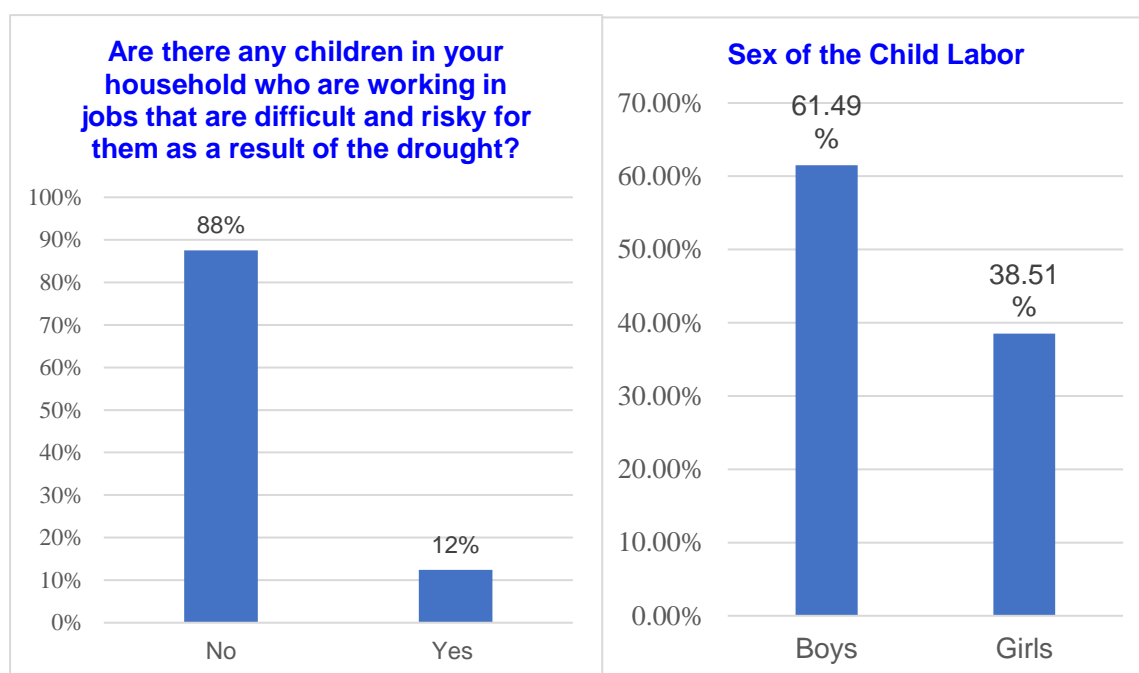
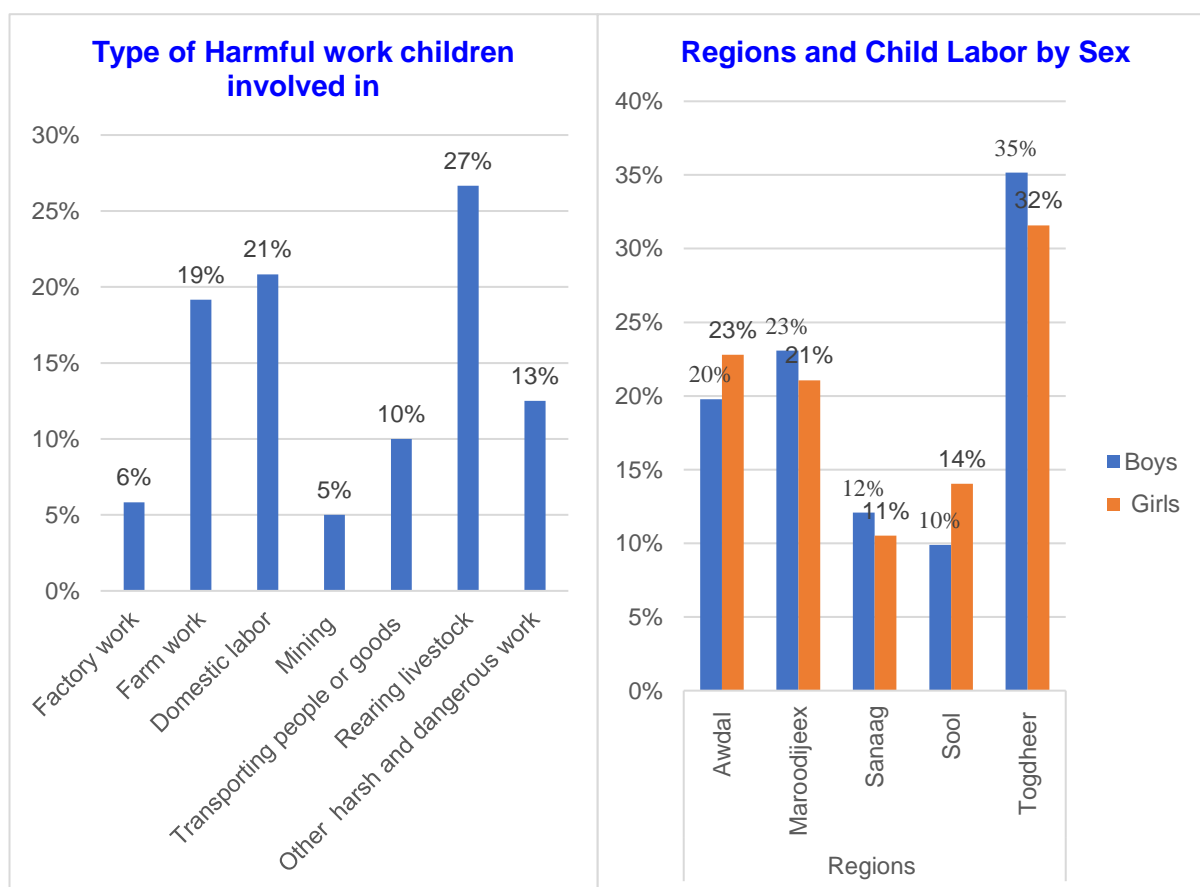


Figure 13: Type of Work



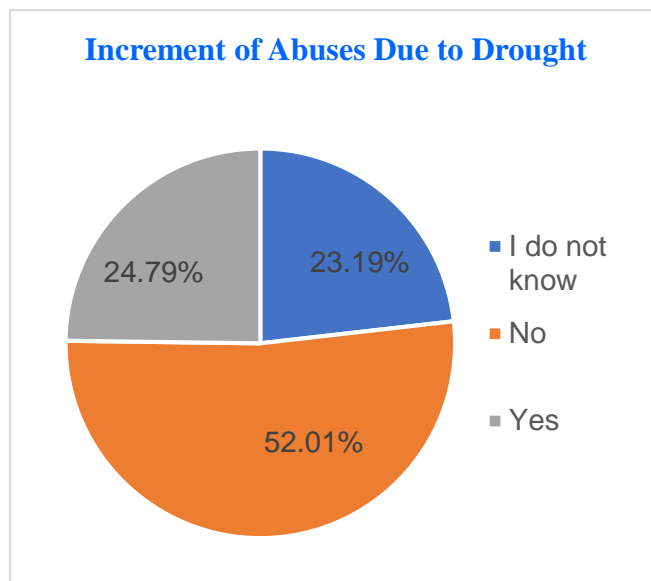
Respondents were asked to specify the type of harmful work that children are engaging in. The majority of the respondents (27 percent answered that children were involved in rearing livestock. Domestic labor and transporting people or goods were also mentioned by 21 percent and 10 percent of the respondents, respectively. Apart from that, 19 percent worked on farms. Furthermore, 6 percent and 5 percent of the respondents said their children worked in factories and mining respectively. The rest (13 percent of the respondents stated that children are involved in other harsh work and dangerous work such as collecting water and firewood from distant places, burning charcoal, working in restaurants, or shoe polishers.

The worse forms of child labor have multiple negative consequences to children including loss of educational opportunities, health impacts, psycho-social impacts, and depriving children of their childhood and realizing their full potential.

During the FGDs, the main reasons identified by responders for children's involvement in harsh or dangerous reasons were predominantly that children are working voluntarily to support themselves and their families, and/or are sent to engage in such work by their parents. Participants also confirmed that both boys and girls commonly moved away from their families to work or find jobs. They added that boys were typically assigned to live on their own and find employment after a certain age, while girls were sent to live with their families and work as house help or as domestic help. Children who are subjected to the worst forms of child labor are at risk of harming their health, safety, development, and psychosocial well-being. Some HHs reported that they cannot able pay fee their children to school due to lack of income because all income sources have been affected by the drought such as farm production, milk production, livestock, and employment. FGDs participants also emphasized that there are some displaced and separated children from their families due to the current drought and their family were sent their relatives to cities to support the schools.

4.6 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Figure 14: Increment of Abuses Due to Drought



According to the respondents, 24.79 percent presented these abuses including Rape, Domestic Violence, Denial of Resources Sexual harassment, child abuse, and Early/Forced Marriage have increased due to drought. On the other hand, 23.19 percent expressed that they do not know whether the abuses are increased or not.

N=1353

As shown in Table 4, respondents were further asked about types of abuses/violence – rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment, child abuse, negligence, abandonment, denial of resources, and early/forced marriage – that increased due to drought. And, respondents stated that the abuses increased generally in all the regions as the drought began but a large number of respondents in Togdheer (28.0 percent), Maroodijeex (27.3 percent) and Sanaag (19.9 percent), as well as Sool and Awdal, are an almost similar number of respondents, 9.0 percent and 9.7 percent respectively, showed that there is an increase of the abuses, due to the drought and Saaxil is the region that abuses increased in the lowest as compared to respondents of other regions (6.1 percent).

In terms of abuses, respondents presented that domestic violence and rape increased due to drought, 26.3 percent, and 19.9 percent respectively as well as child abuses and negligence (14.7 percent and 12.9 percent respectively). According to the respondents, domestic violence increased in Maroodijeex (38.5 percent) and Togdheer (26.9 percent) regions. Similarly, rape also increased in Maroodijeex and Togdheer regions, 30.4 percent and 22.5 percent respectively. In child abuses, Sanaag and Togdheer are regions that it increased as well, 34.3 percent and 30.4 percent respectively. There was an increase in negligence and denial of resources in Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijeex. This is suggesting that relevant and appropriate interventions are urgently needed in all the different regions of Somaliland as abuses increased, particularly in the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijeex regions where a considerable number of respondents indicated an increase of abuses due to drought.

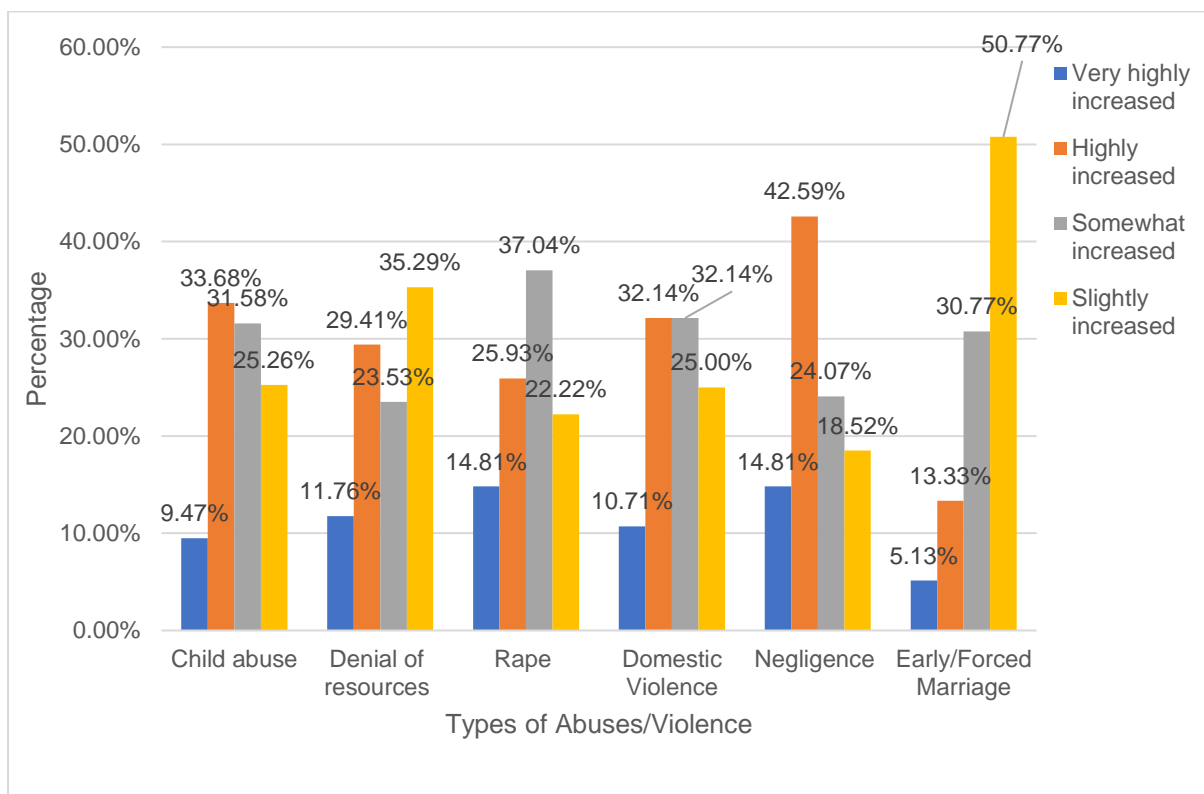
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Table 4: Types of Abuses/Violence

Regions	Rape	Domestic Violence	FGM	Sexual harassment and abuse	Early/Forced Marriage	Child abuse	Negligence	Abandoned	Denial of Resources	Sexual Exploitation	Total
Awdal	21	21	0	0	3	10	8	1	3	0	67
	15.20%	11.50%	0	0.0%	4.30%	9.8%	9.0%	16.7%	3.50%		9.7%
Maroodiyeex	42	70	0	0	18	16	21	0	22	0	189
	30.40%	38.50%	0	0.0%	25.70%	15.7%	23.6%	0.0%	51.30%		27.3%
Saaxil	13	13	0	0	3	4	8	0	1	0	42
	9.40%	7.10%	0	0.0%	4.30%	3.9%	9.0%	0.0%	1.20%		6.1%
Sanaag	21	15	0	2	7	35	30	1	27	0	138
	15.20%	8.20%	0	50.0%	10.00%	34.3%	33.7%	16.7%	72.40%		19.9%
Sool	10	14	0	1	14	6	5	2	10	0	62
	7.20%	7.70%	0	25.0%	20.00%	5.9%	5.6%	33.3%	16.90%		9.0%
Togdheer	31	49	0	1	25	31	17	2	38	0	194
	22.50%	26.90%	0	25.0%	35.70%	30.4%	19.1%	33.3%	54.90%		28.0%
Total	138	182	0	4	70	102	89	6	101	0	692
	19.90%	26.30%	0.0%	0.6%	10.10%	14.7%	12.9%	0.9%	14.60%		100.0%

N=332

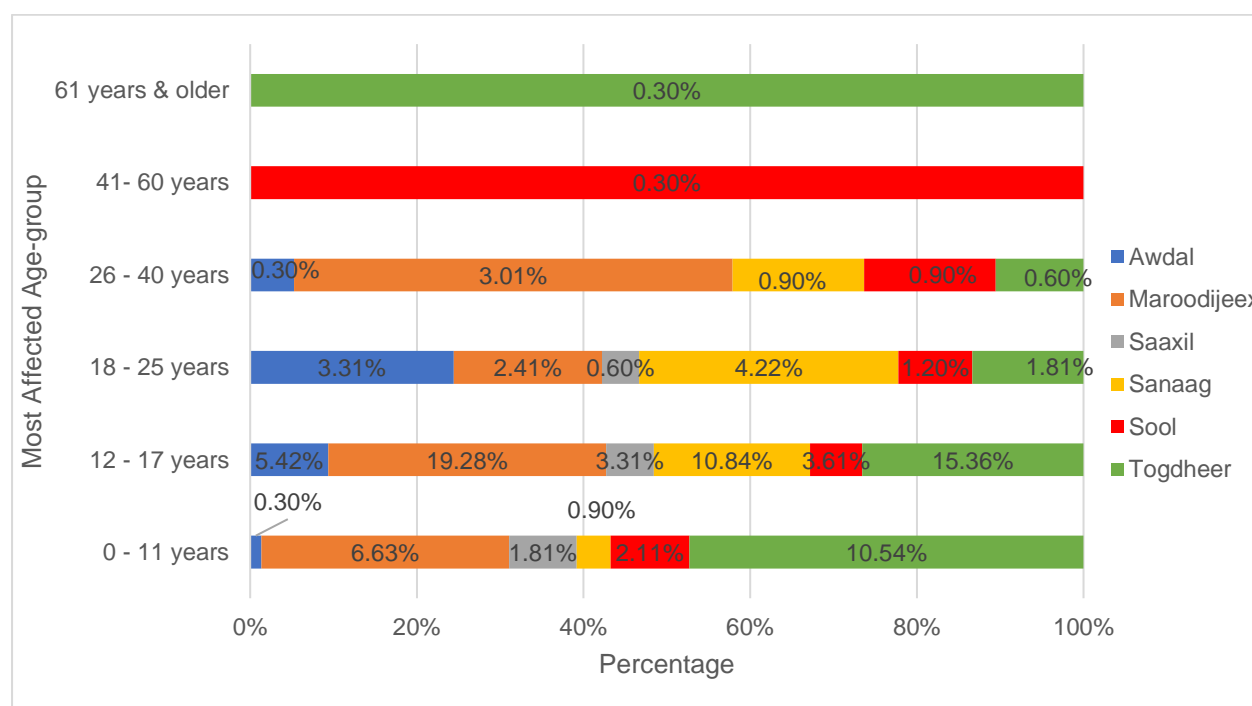
Figure 15: Types of Abuses and Extent of Increase



N=332

In Figure 15, respondents were subsequently asked about the extent of increase of the abuses, early/forced marriage, rape, child abuse, and denial resource are chronologically highly or somewhat increased. Although all these abuses have either somewhat or slightly increased, each of negligence, early/forced marriage, child abuse, denial of resources, and rape had increased in either very highly or highly of an increase of between 18.46 percent to 57.41 percent. This is a very quick response to alleviate the abuses over the children/women in all the different regions of Somaliland. Subsequently, in terms of age groups, these abuses mostly affected the age group of 0 – 11 years (22.29 percent), 12 – 17 years (53.83 percent), and 18 – 25 years (13.55 percent). Therefore, children (1 – 18 years) are the most vulnerable to these kinds of abuses and need appropriate measures to tackle these abuses against children and women. Mostly these abuses were in the regions of Togdheer. Maroodijeex and Sanaag.

Figure 16: Most Affected Age-group



N=332

As shown in Table 5, abuses mostly occur during population movement (19.1 percent), while collecting water (16.2 percent), and while collecting firewood (16.0 percent). This is suggesting that actions are needed to control abuses in these situations to be taken while also adopting measures to make the people in the areas more informed about the abuses that happen and who it affects. While other situations in which these abuses occur include in the home, in the common places around latrines/showers, etc., and while playing around the camp/village. These abuses are higher in Togdheer (29.43 percent), Maroodijeex (26.04 percent), and Sanaag (16.95 percent) regions when compared to other regions. To prevent or remove all these abuses against children and women, appropriate planning and projects are highly required.

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Table 5: Situation Which Abuses/Violence Occur

Regions	while at home	while collecting firewood	while at school	while playing around the camp/village	on the way to school	when at the workplace	while collecting water	while working in the fields	during population movement	in common areas, such as around latrines/showers, etc.	Total
Awdal	11	12	13	4	6	7	9	2	5	0	69
	15.94%	17.39%	18.84%	5.80%	8.70%	10.14%	13.04%	2.90%	7.25%	0.00%	10.63%
Maroodijeex	13	6	6	28	11	4	25	8	47	21	169
	7.69%	3.55%	3.55%	16.57%	6.51%	2.37%	14.79%	4.73%	27.81%	12.43%	26.04%
Saaxil	9	13	4	4	2	2	7	2	4	0	47
	19.15%	27.66%	8.51%	8.51%	4.26%	4.26%	14.89%	4.26%	8.51%	0.00%	7.24%
Sanaag	7	39	5	1	6	1	20	1	6	24	110
	6.36%	35.45%	4.55%	0.91%	5.45%	0.91%	18.18%	0.91%	5.45%	21.82%	16.95%
Sool	9	13	7	9	7	2	6	1	7	2	63
	14.29%	20.63%	11.11%	14.29%	11.11%	3.17%	9.52%	1.59%	11.11%	3.17%	9.71%
Togdheer	14	21	6	11	8	14	38	17	55	7	191
	7.33%	10.99%	3.14%	5.76%	4.19%	7.33%	19.90%	8.90%	28.80%	3.66%	29.43%
Total	63	104	41	57	40	30	105	31	124	54	649
	9.7%	16.0%	6.3%	8.8%	6.2%	4.6%	16.2%	4.8%	19.1%	8.3%	100.0%

N=332

For the reactions of communities to cases of abuses against children/women, most of the respondents stated that using mediation of the issue for solving these abuses peacefully, 15.5 percent. The respondents also stated that these cases are taken to the police/justice system (15.1 percent) and local authorities (15.1 percent). Differently, 13.9 percent of them presented that the victim girls are married to the perpetrator (if the victim is an unmarried girl) while 13.0 percent of them stated that the survivor himself is punished. Maroodijeex and Awdal regions are mostly the cases to the police/justice system, 32.9 percent, and 14.0 percent respectively while in the Sanaag region any case was not taken the police/justice system yet victim girls are married to the perpetrator. The most commonly used procedure of reaction to these cases in all regions is a mediation to resolve the case peacefully; Saaxil (41.7 percent), Maroodijeex (18.8 percent), Awdal (16.0 percent), Sool (15.4 percent), Togdheer (11.0 percent) and Sanaag (10.8 percent). In Togdheer, 16.2 percent showed that these cases are taken to the social welfare. In further, a considerable number of respondents indicated that survivor is punished or blamed which is the highest Togdheer and Awdal regions. In response, community awareness, strong legal frameworks, and proper case management, as well as community knowledge about these cases, are immediately needed in almost all the different regions in Somaliland.

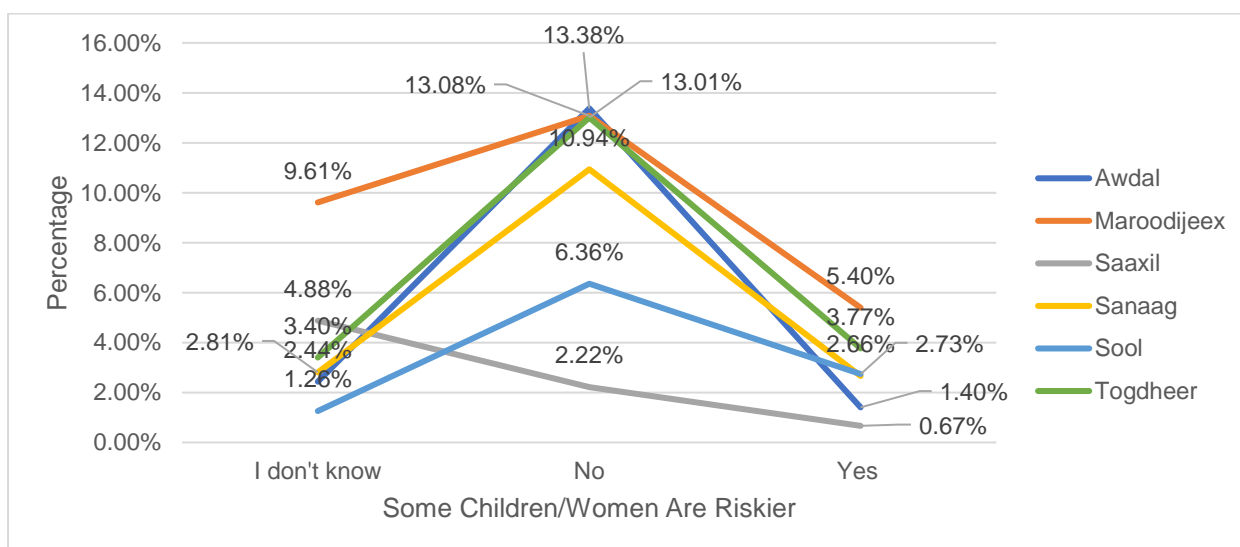
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Table 6: Reaction of Communities to Cases of Abuses Against Children/Women

Regions	Blame Survivor	Punish Survivor	Punish Perpetrator	Mediation	Girl to marry perpetrator (if the victim is an unmarried girl)	Involve police/justice system	Involve social welfare	Involve local authorities	Total
Awdal	7	12	9	8	5	7	1	1	50
	14.0%	24.0%	18.0%	16.0%	10.0%	14.0%	2.0%	2.0%	9.8%
Maroodijeex	6	13	4	28	13	49	3	33	149
	4.0%	8.7%	2.7%	18.8%	8.7%	32.9%	2.0%	22.1%	29.3%
Saaxil	3	2	5	10		2	1	1	24
	12.5%	8.3%	20.8%	41.7%	0.0%	8.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.7%
Sanaag	12	2	2	10	41	0	1	25	93
	12.9%	2.2%	2.2%	10.8%	44.1%	0.0%	1.1%	26.9%	18.3%
Sool	3	4	12	6	4	2	3	5	39
	7.7%	10.3%	30.8%	15.4%	10.3%	5.1%	7.7%	12.8%	7.7%
Togdheer	23	33	19	17	8	17	25	12	154
	14.9%	21.4%	12.3%	11.0%	5.2%	11.0%	16.2%	7.8%	30.3%
Total	54	66	51	79	71	77	34	77	509
	10.6%	13.0%	10.0%	15.5%	13.9%	15.1%	6.7%	15.1%	100.0%

N=332

Figure 17: Some Children/Women Are Riskier than Others

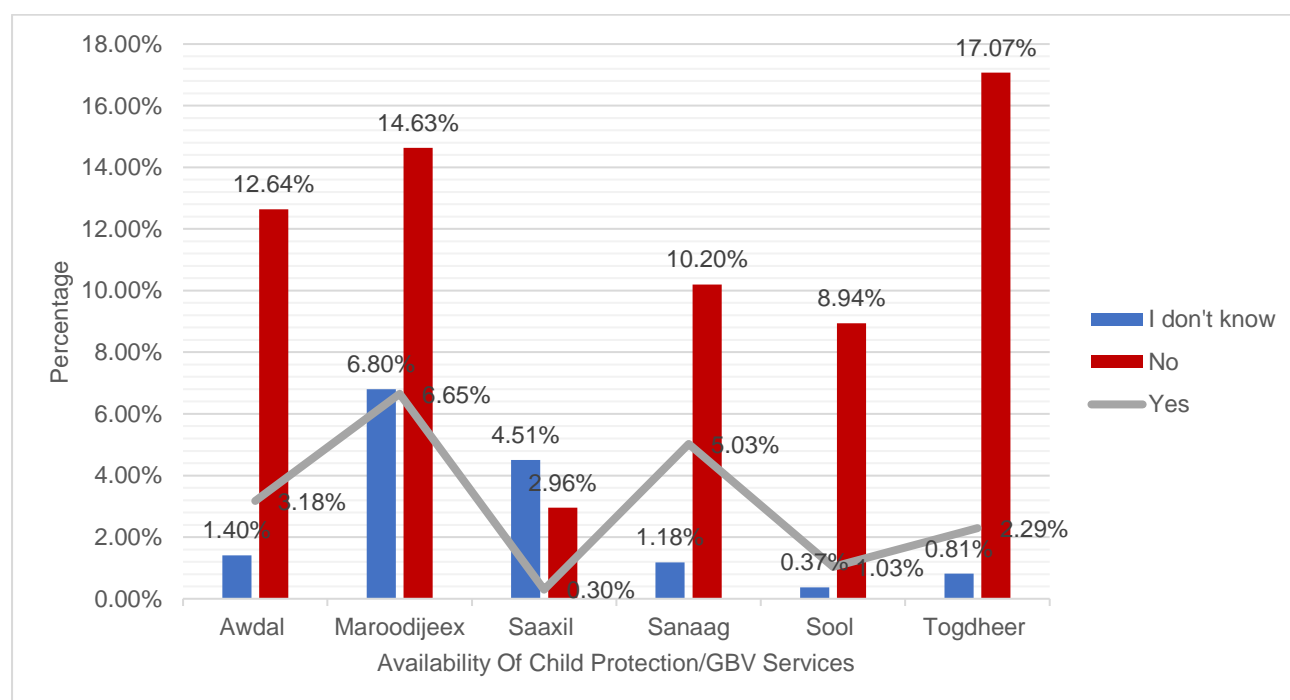


N=1353

In Figure 17, the majority of the respondents displayed that they either do not know or there is no group of children/women that are riskier than the others. However, there are 16.6 percent of them showed that there are a particular group of children/women who are riskier than the others. As they were further asked about those who are riskier, they mentioned girls that walk long for schools, collecting firewood or household dwelling outside the home, divorcee/widowed women, disabled children, and children/women from poor families/communities. As well as unemployed and vulnerable women. Therefore, actions that are appropriately targeting these groups are highly encouraged to prevent any harm against these particular groups of children/women.

4.7 SERVICE AVAILABILITY

Figure 18: Availability of Child Protection/GBV Services



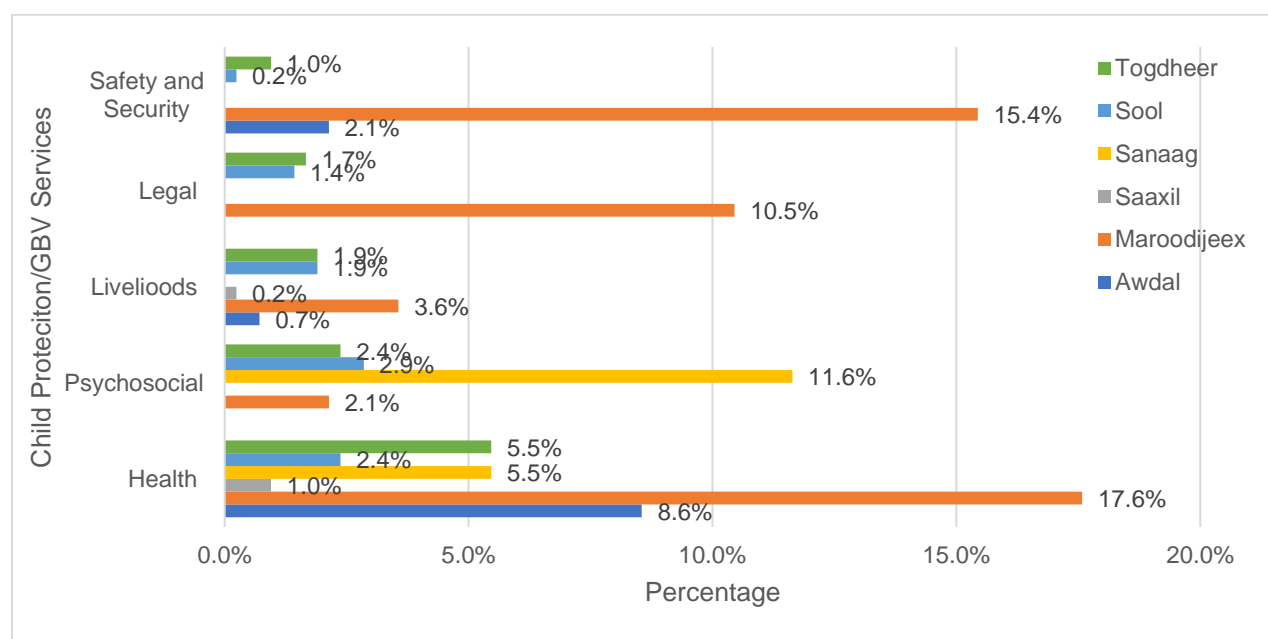
N=1353

As depicted in Figure 18, the majority of the respondents (66.44 percent) presented that there are no child protection/GBV services available in their localities/areas. The unavailability of child protection/GBV services was similar in the regions of Somaliland. Although 15.08 percent of the respondents do not know whether these services are available in these vicinities, only 18.48 percent are aware of these services are available in their respective localities. Maroodijeex (6.65 percent), Sanaag (5.03 percent), and Awdal (3.18 percent) are the regions where most respondents described the availability of child protection/GBV services. Henceforth, designing and executing programmes that are building the local capacities and required infrastructure to make these services available in different regions and districts.

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In further as Figure 19, the respondents that mentioned availability were asked about kinds of services available; respondents in Maroodijeex regions stated the availability of health (17.6 percent), safety and security (15.4 percent), legal (10.5 percent) as well as livelihoods (3.6 percent) and psychosocial (2.1 percent). Though these services are available in other regions, very few respondents described their availability. Their availability is lowest in Saaxil, Sool, and Togdheer regions. In Sanaag, there is the availability of health (5.5 percent) and psychosocial (11.6 percent) but all other services are not available. According to responses, establishing or strengthening these services is highly required to deal with abuses of children/women in the different regions of Somaliland.

Figure 19: Child Protection/GBV Services



N= 250



Note. Mapping CP/GBV partners in Somaliland

⁶ <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1qQuPibZw4RIO16vnuseLvF-1DNqX1Cfi&usp=sharing>

4.8 Case Studies

Mohamad's Story

Recurrent droughts complicated the hard situation of the children in rural areas and small villages outside the main cities in Somaliland.

During the current rapid assessment on drought effect on children and women in Somaliland, enumerators were met with 14 years of age boy (Mohamed not real), Mohamed was living at Qardhiile under Baki district with his family. He had been studying Qadhiile primary school and his family was living in good condition but Mohamed's family situation became very hard with the effect of drought while they lost all of their livestock and immediately Mohamed dropped out of his school and decided to come to Baki village as shoe shiner to support his family while he is the older boy of his family.

Presently he is living in Baki village and separated from his family, he lives and work on the streets in Baki village with no access to education and is at risk to different child protection abuses and exploitation



Amina's Story

A desperate mother affected by drought

An adverse impact of Worldwide Climate Change, limited capacity of people in developing countries, charcoal business, free animal movements, and lack of reservation projects such as big national parks for livestock feeding and extremely waterfall dependence, limited local agricultural production, and price increase of necessary foodstuffs, and death of livestock complicated the situation of assessed areas in Somaliland.

Amina (NOT real name) lives in a small village which is called Aw-Barkhadle, less than 30KM away from Hargeisa. It is named after Sharif Yusuf Barkhadle, he was one of the famous religious leaders in the Somali peninsula. Massive droughts severely affected the village that is considered to be a sacred settlement with its vulnerable people including Amina and her 8 children without father support for them. Life and the daily bread of Amina's family depended on the livestock broking process before droughts happened, but at moment, they are desperately struggling with life hardships and drought implications.

Amina tries to buy one single goat to sell again in the livestock Market in order to look for fewer benefits between the transactions of livestock. However, the drastic impact of prolonged droughts on women and children caused Amina to stop her vast majority of children from education premises, because of economic hardship and financial difficulties faced them, after droughts and ineffective coping strategies for emerging problems out of droughts.

The father of the family left three years ago in Amina care alone without the kind and financial support. The 8 children that Mss. Amina has only two of them, send to school, the those who are learning still is one girl and another is a boy. The 5 rest of the children stay at home with severe malnutrition. Amina appeared that she is mentally disordered because she was unstable emotionally in the assessment, her mind was diverted by thinking about basic things of life-related to food, water, milk, and survival stuff for her highly-needed children's watercourse streams in Aw-Barkhadle.

Amina told that she is a helpless person who has hope which never comes to her in her lifetime, and her husband abandoned many children who have nothing to be fed and support in their education and health needs.

She said "Imagine a woman who has 8 children in this kind of drought crisis and their father neither died nor sick but simply away with nothing" "The government is the only hope that we have waiting yet," Amina remarked in the interview.

Amina said again in emphasis "The last three days, my children have eaten nothing, and I ran everywhere to find any kinds of stuff to be given for needy children who are crying around us right now, but unfortunately, I could not succeed to get anything for them, and still, they are desperately near to die of starvation but who cares about them, because they have only me. And I had several livestock including goat and sheep before droughts came, but almost it passed away, only three goats have remained with disease caused by droughts when they ate plastic stuff.

5 CONCLUSIONS

This rapid assessment was used to find out the effect of drought on children and women in Somaliland to understand the gaps and challenges faced by children and women living in the areas affected by drought in order to develop a comprehensive response plan for the drought.

The rapid assessment was carried out from 15th to 17th February 2022 in rural areas of all the regions in Somaliland. The survey adopted a mixed research design for gathering qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents. It particularly used a cross-sectional survey design to garner data from a large number of respondents. It adopted a survey interview method and FGD for the implementation of the data collection procedure. The rapid assessment was applied in an interview guide - encompassed closed-ended and open-ended items, and FGD guide tools for directing recording data from research participants. Trained enumerators conducted the survey interview using Mobile Tech but the FGDs researchers/social-workers with comprehensive research skills conducted it. The sampling approaches were stratified probability sampling and purposive non-probability sampling. The sampling frame of the assessment was drawn from the PESS (UNFPA, 2014) and it was used in a sample size of 1,575, and 13 FGDs. The sample size was 1575 determined using an Online Sample Size Determination Calculator. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the thematic analysis method. In further, research ethics were highly appreciated to safeguard the rights of respondents' identities, integrity, and personal privacy as well as reporting the data as a block instead of highlighting individual cases.

From the analysis of the rapid assessment, the main findings are as follows

Demographics

- 29 percent of respondents were from the Maroodijeex, 19 percent were from Awdal, 20 percent were from Togdheer, 8 percent were from Saaxil, 15 percent were from Sanaag, and 9 percent were from Sool as well as their respective districts and villages
- 78 percent of the respondents stated that they are pastoralists. Most of the people in the various regions were pastoralists, however, most agro-pastoralists are in the regions of Maroodijeex (10.25 percent), Awdal (7.08 percent), and Togdheer (5.16 percent). This is suggesting considering the appropriate support to each category of people.
- 55 percent of respondents were female while this is also important of the assessment as women can actually present how the drought affected them.
- 71 percent of respondents were never attended school this is because as the interview was targeted to the people in the rural areas, schools are not either available in their respective locations or the schooling system was established recently as the interviewed were only adults.

- Most of those who never attended schools were female (41.07 percent). The second most respondents stated that they attended primary schools (15.78 percent) yet more men attended primary schools than women. This is suggesting the need for extension of the educational system in the rural areas giving them appropriate support including building schools, parent awareness to enroll their children in schools, and particularly promoting girls' education in the rural areas.
- Maroodijeex, Sanaag, and Sool regions are regions that women who never attended school are very high and much higher than the men; 18.79 percent, 10.47 percent, and 5.33 percent respectively as compared their counterparts' men.
- 44 percent of the interviewed females and 41 percent males were married respectively which means as most of the respondents were responsible for families, they could truly reflect the effect of drought on their households, particularly children and women. The others were divorced, widowed, and single; 3.64 percent, 6.81 percent, and 4.83 percent respectively.
- 32 percent of the respondents were aged between 31 – 40 and 23 percent were aged between 41 – 50.
- 47.2 percent had female household heads including widowed, divorcee, and single females; 5.56 percent, 2.58 percent, and 1.19 percent respectively.

Household Size:

- The average household size of the surveyed households was 7.5.
- 89.55 percent of the interviewed households had children with the maximum number of children of 13 and the minimum number of children of 1 child.
- The average number of children of 5.7 with the average number of girls of 2.83 and boys of 2.96. This is suggesting that the average numbers of children of girls and boys are almost similar in the interviewed households.
- The assessment found that 17 percent of the surveyed HHs have at least one child with an impairment and they confirmed that children with special needs are more affected by the drought than children without impairment.
- Maroodijeex and Togdheer account for more than half of the disabled children with specific needs and compared to other regions; Maroodijeex (35 percent) and Togdheer (16 percent), Sool (18 percent), Sanaag (13 percent), Awdal (11 percent), and Saaxil (7 percent).

Drought Intensity:

- According to respondents, drought exists in all regions in Somaliland but with various intensity of either severe drought (40.90 percent), extreme drought (22.43 percent), or moderate drought (24.93 percent) in almost all rural areas. Therefore, this suggests that there is a need for urgent support to the rural people such as the distribution of food, water, medicine, and fodder for the livestock.
- The drought is very tense in Baligubadle, Salaxley, Salaxley, Sawanaag, and Faroweyne districts in Maroodijeex, villages under Oodweyne, Buhoodle, and Burco districts in Togdheer, Lughaya, and Saylac districts in Awdal, Ceel-Afweyn, and Badhan districts in Sanaag, as well as Xudun and Laascaanood districts in Sool.

Drought Effect on Children and Women:

8. Threats of Life:

- 25 percent of the surveyed HHs indicated that some children are displaced, missing, or injured in their households.
- 1403 children (726 boys, and 677 girls) were being displaced and left their area of origin due to the movement of communities to water or food resources as a result of drought. In further, Togdheer, Sool, and Maroojideex are the regions that most of the children were displaced from.
- There were also missing and injured children due to drought, 57 and 95 respectively.

9. Access to Essential Services:

- 35 percent of respondents confirmed that the drought has a great impact on children's access to a wide range of essential services including food, water, shelter, and health.
- 31 percent of the respondents which is about approximately 3 HHs in every 10 HHs has reported not collecting enough water to meet their needs; 30 percent of the surveyed HHs were not able to access enough food to feed their children and has changed eating habits due to the drought; 24 percent of respondents indicated their children are needed health services, and 15 percent of respondents indicated that do not have shelter due to a movement caused by the drought.
- This suggests immediate support for food, shelter, clean water to prevent disease outbreaks and mitigate against drought-related displacement, and health supplies, including setting up mobile health clinics to access the hard-to-reach areas.

10. Education:

- 40 percent of respondents which is 4 children in every 10 children of the surveyed HHs confirmed that the drought-affected the education of their children.
- 42 percent of respondents of the surveyed respondents indicated that they moved from their school location, while 34 percent of them reported that schools were closed due to lack of feeding and water. Other reasons for the enclosure of schools were included in unable to pay school fees, children being sent to keep livestock, or the lack of school teachers as teachers relocated their families to areas where they can find water and pasture.

11. Separated and Unaccompanied Children:

- In all regions, respondents confirmed that there were separated, unaccompanied, and street children since the drought started.
- The study found that 1528 (921 boys and 607 girls) were separated, and 303 (214 boys and 89 girls) were unaccompanied by their parents.
- It also noticed that 98 (82 boys and 16 girls) were living on their own or the streets as their families became vulnerable and impoverished due to the drought.
- These groups of children are amongst the most vulnerable with limited access to services, care, and protection and are often denied their rights to health, education, food, and protection. They may have also witnessed or experienced violent acts and are at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, or child labor.

12. Child Labor:

- 12 percent of the respondents reported that children were involved in harsh and dangerous work. This resulted that these children losing opportunities to participate in their community, religion, cultural activities, and sports.
- In child labor, respondents confirmed that there are more boys than girls with 61.49 percent and 38.51 percent respectively.
- In the Togdheer region, there are more boys than girls in child labor, however, in Awdal, there are more girls than boys in child labor.
- This child labor has multiple negative consequences on children including loss of educational opportunities, health impacts, psycho-social impacts, and depriving children of their childhood and realizing their full potential.

13. Gender-Based Violence:

- 24.79 percent of the respondents presented increased abuses due to drought including rape, domestic violence, denial of resources, negligence, abandonment, sexual harassment and abuse, and early/forced marriage.
- Respondents stated that these abuses have increased generally in all the regions as the drought began but mostly in Togdheer (28.0 percent), Maroodijeex (27.3 percent), and Sanaag (19.9 percent). Although there was a considerable increase in abuses in Awdal and Sool, 9.0 percent and 9.7 percent respectively, the increase in abuses is the lowest in the Saaxil region when compared to other regions (6.1 percent).
- Respondents presented that domestic violence and rape increased due to drought, 26.3 percent, and 19.9 percent respectively as well as child abuses and negligence (14.7 percent and 12.9 percent respectively).
- The domestic violence increased in Maroodijeex (38.5 percent) and Togdheer (26.9 percent) regions. Similarly, rape also increased in Maroodijeex and Togdheer regions, 30.4 percent and 22.5 percent respectively.

- In child abuses, Sanaag and Togdheer are regions that mostly increased as well, 34.3 percent and 30.4 percent respectively.
- There was an increase in negligence and denial of resources in Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijex.
- This is suggesting that relevant and appropriate interventions are urgently needed in all the different regions of Somaliland as abuses increased, particularly in the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodijeex regions where a considerable number of respondents indicated an increase of abuses due to drought.
- All these abuses of negligence, early/forced marriage, child abuse, denial of resources, and rape had increased in either very highly or highly with an increase of 18.46 percent - 57.41⁷ percent.
- These abuses mostly affected the age group of 0 – 11 years (22.29 percent), 12 – 17 years (53.83 percent), and 18 – 25 years (13.55 percent).
- Children with an age group of 0 – 18 years are the most vulnerable to these kinds of abuses and need appropriate measures to tackle these abuses against children and women.
- Abuses mostly occur during population movement (19.1 percent), while collecting water (16.2 percent), and while collecting firewood (16.0 percent). This is suggesting that actions are needed to control abuses in these situations to be taken while also adopting measures to make the people in the areas more informed about the abuses that happen and whom it affects.
- These abuses are higher in Togdheer (29.43 percent), Maroodijeex (26.04 percent), and Sanaag (16.95 percent) regions as compared to other regions. To prevent or remove all these abuses against children and women, appropriate planning and projects are highly needed.
- For the reactions of communities to cases of abuses against children/women, most of the respondents stated that using mediation of the issue for solving these abuses peacefully, 15.5 percent. The respondents also stated that these cases are taken to the police/justice system (15.1 percent) and local authorities (15.1 percent). Differently, 13.9 percent of them presented that the victim girls are married to the perpetrator (if the victim is an unmarried girl) while 13.0 percent of them stated that the survivor himself is punished.
- The most commonly used procedure of reaction to these cases in all regions is a mediation to resolve the case peacefully; Saaxil (41.7 percent), Maroodijeex (18.8 percent), Awdal (16.0 percent), Sool (15.4 percent), Togdheer (11.0 percent) and Sanaag (10.8 percent).
- In response, community awareness, strong legal frameworks, and proper case management, as well as community knowledge about these cases, are immediately needed in almost all the different regions in Somaliland.
- Respondents also mentioned the group of children and women that are riskier than others to these abuses are girls that walk long for schools, collect firewood or household dwelling outside the home, divorcee/widowed women, disabled children, and children/women from poor families/communities. As well as unemployed and vulnerable women. Therefore, actions that are appropriately targeting these groups are highly encouraged to prevent any harm against these particular groups of children/women.

⁷ This percentage is from adding the percentage of very highly increased to highly increased

14. Service Availability:

- Majority of the respondents (66.44 percent) presented that there are no child protection/GBV services available in their localities/areas.
- The unavailability of child protection/GBV services was similar in the regions of Somaliland but according to respondents only 18.64 percent stated that their respective locations have these services; Maroodijeex (6.65 percent), Sanaag (5.03 percent), and Awdal (3.18 percent) are the regions where most respondents described the availability of child protection/GBV services.
- The only region that has these services is Maroodijeex; health (17.6 percent), safety and security (15.4 percent), legal (10.5 percent) as well as livelihoods (3.6 percent), and psychosocial (2.1 percent).
- Though these services are available in other regions, very few respondents described their availability. Their availability is lowest in Saaxil, Sool, and Togdheer regions. In Sanaag, there is the availability of health (5.5 percent) and psychosocial (11.6 percent) but all other services are not available.
- According to responses, establishing or strengthening these services is highly required to deal with abuses of children/women in the different regions of Somaliland.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusion drawn above, this rapid assessment presents the following recommendations:

6.1 Access to Essential Services

- Give immediate support to the areas affected by severe drought by providing clean water, food, healthcare, and shelter to prevent disease outbreaks and mitigate against drought-related displacement, including setting up mobile health clinics to access the hard-to-reach areas.
- Identify the most vulnerable families and children and refer them to available services to reduce their vulnerability to protection issues like sexual violence, economic exploitation, etc.
- Provide food, non-food items, and dignity kits to drought-affected communities in need, by considering at risk and vulnerable groups (i.e. pregnant and lactating women, children, disabled, elderly women, and men and female-headed households) and ensure that they have safe access to adequate food and meet their specific needs.
- Deploy new social workers in drought-affected areas during this hard time.
- In consultation with women, girls, boys, and men, design and implement livelihood programs accessible to GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- Promote economic and professional empowerment of women and men and adolescents through business development, vocational skills training, capacity building, and education.

6.2 Preventing and Responding to CP and GBV Issues

- Mapp out CP/GBV services available in the drought-affected locations and strengthen their coordination, information sharing, and service delivery mechanisms.
- Organize community mobilization and awareness-raising sessions to prevent and respond to CP and GBV issues during this situation
- Convene district, regional, and national resource mobilizations to jointly address the diverse needs of the drought-affected children and women in Somaliland
- Mobilize and engage CP/GBV structure/clusters at all levels to lead CP/GBV emergence response intervention in their area of responsibilities
- Establish an effective IDTR system (identification, documentation, Tracing, and unification) for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in the drought-affected area
- Facilitate children to access education classes in the new location they moved to where possible
- Organize a child protection awareness-raising session for families, communities, and children to prevent and respond to child rights abuses.
- Increase the capability of child protection community committees and provide the necessary support to play a critical the GBV and child protection efforts in their respective locations.
- Facilitate children's access to child protection services through a proper child protection case management system (CPIMS+/primero)
- Child protection social workers to identify child-headed households, children living with the elderly, and poor families and support to prevent family separation and child labor.
- Strengthen information sharing and referral pathways among CP and GBV partners
- Establish Child-Friendly Spaces and other recreational activities in the new IDP camps to strengthen the protective environment around children at home and within their community.
- All clusters, including food clusters, WASH clusters, education clusters, health clusters, and NFI clusters, should be reintegrated into child protection activities in their day-to-day activities.
- Deploy new Child protection in emergency social workers (CPiE Social workers) in the drought-affected districts.
- Enhance information sharing in the community about available GBV/CP services including hotline numbers.
- Increase GBV and CP service providers to undertake livelihood support programs to increase resilience for women and girls.
- Build the capacity of various service providers on GBV/CP referral and case management at the district level to ensure multi-sectoral responses to the needs of the survivors

APPENDIX A: SAMPLING STRATEGY

S/No	Sampling Strategy				
				Total population	Sample size
				2,213,608.10	1,575.00
	Regions	Total Rural residents ⁸	Sample size per region	Districts	Sample size per district ⁹
1	Marodijex	672,201.47	453	Baligubadle	56
				Cadaadley	45
				Dacar Budhuq	43
				Darasalam	45
				Faroweyne	47
				Gabiley	63
				Hargeisa	55
				Salaxley	53
				Sabawaang	46
2	Togdheer	431,263.11	322	Burco	129
				Oodweyne	98
				Buhoodle	95
3	Awdal	415,922.98	296	Borama	92
				Baki	83
				Lughaya	72
				Saylac	49
4	Sool	192,715.63	147	Laascaanood	51
				Caynaba	47
				Xudun	27
				Taleex	22

⁸ This is developed with the reference of PES in 2014 by UNFPA corrected with increment rate of population per year.

⁹ These samples are determined by discretion of the researcher

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S/No	Regions	Total Rural residents ¹⁰	Sample size per region	Districts	Sample size per district ¹¹
5	Sanaag	329,117.72	234	Ceerigaabo	64
				Ceel Afweyn	61
				Gar’adag	50
				Maydh	33
				Badhan	26
6	Sahil	172,387.19	123	Sheikh	51
				Laasiciidle	43
				Bullaxaar	29

¹⁰ This is developed with the reference of PES in 2014 by UNFPA corrected with increment rate of population per year.

¹¹ These samples are determined by discretion of the researcher

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION		
1.	<p>Informed Consent</p> <p>My name is _____ and I am from MESAF. We are conducting a Rapid Assessment of the status of drought in general and the effect of drought on children/women in Somaliland. I would like to ask you some questions to help us to find out the status of drought and its effect on women and children to align the appropriate support they need. As well as, prioritize the support concerning the needs on the ground. You have the right to choose if you want to participate in this study or not. Your participation – or your refusal to participate – will not affect your involvement in any future support. If you agree to participate, please answer the questions openly and sincerely. If you don't know the answer to a question, please say so. Everything you say will be kept confidential, and your name will not be shared with anybody.</p> <p>Would you be interested in participating in this assessment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [if no, thank the participants and stop]</p>	
2.	Name of the enumerator	<i>(Choose your name)</i>
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		
3.	Name of the respondent	
4.	Number of the respondent	
5.	Region of residence	1. Marodijex 2. Awdal 3. Togdheer 4. Saaxil 5. Sool 6. Sanaag
6.	Districts	1. Marodijex (Hargeisa, Gabiley, Faroweyne, Salaxley, Baligubadle, Darasalam and Sabawanaag) 2. Awdal (Borama, Baki, Saylac and Lughaya) 3. Togdheer (Burco, Oodweyne, and Buhoodle) 4. Saaxil (Berbera, Sheekh, and Bulahaar) 5. Sool (Laascaanood, and Caynaba, Xudun, Taleex) 6. Sanaag (Ceerigaabo, Badhan, Ceel Afweyn, and Gar'adag, Maydh)
7.	Sex of the respondents	1. Male 2. Female
8.	What is the highest education level completed by the respondent?	1. Never attended school 2. Primary education 3. Secondary school 4. University 5. Quranic School
9.	Age of the respondent	
10.	Name of the household head	
11.	Sex of the HH head	1. Male 2. Female

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12.	What is the highest education level completed by the head of the household?	1. Never attended school 2. Quranic School 3. Primary education 4. Secondary school 5. University
13.	What is the marital status of the respondents?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Widowed 4. Divorced
14.	Household size	a. 1 Person b. 2 persons c. 3 – 5 persons d. 6 persons e. 7 or more people
	Are there children in your household?	A. Yes B. No
15.	If Q 14 = Yes , what is the total number of children in terms of sex?	# Boys: _____ #Girls: _____
16.	Is there a drought in your vicinity/area?	A. Yes B. No
17.	What is the intensity of the drought in your vicinity/area?	A. Mild drought B. Moderate drought C. Severe drought D. Extreme drought

THREATS TO LIFE DIRECTLY OWING TO THE DROUGHT

1.	As the result of drought, are there any children ----- in your HH?	Dying A. Yes B. No	Displaced A. Yes B. No	Injured A. Yes B. No
	If Yes , what is the total number of children in terms of sex?	# Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	# Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	# Boys: _____ #Girls: _____

ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

2.	Due to drought, are there children without access to..... in your household?	Food A. Yes B. No	Water A. Yes B. No
		# Boys: _____	# Boys: _____

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	If Yes , what is the total number of children in terms of sex?	#Girls: _____	#Girls: _____
		Health care A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	Shelter A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____
3.	Do you have a child with a disability? Are children with special needs especially affected by the drought? If Yes , How?	A. Yes B. No 	
EDUCATION			
4.	Does the drought have any immediate effect on children's studies in your household?	A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	
5.	If yes, how?	A. Schools closed B. Moved from the school location C. Other	
SEPARATED AND UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN			
6.	As a result of the drought, have you heard or encountered any children [<i>camp/village/city, etc.</i>] who have been? If Yes , what is the total number of children in terms of sex?	Separated A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	Unaccompanied A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____
		Missing Children A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____	Street Children A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____

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CHILD LABOUR		
7.	Are there any children in your household who are participating in sorts of employment that are difficult and risky for them, as a result of the drought?	A. Yes B. No # Boys: _____ #Girls: _____
8.	If Yes , what types of work are these children involved in?	A. Factory work B. Farm work C. Domestic labor D. Mining E. transporting people or goods F. Other (specify) _ _ _ _ _
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE		
9.	Do you think that the number of abuses has increased since the drought started?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
10.	If yes , what types of violence/abuse have increased?	<input type="checkbox"/> Rape <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence <input type="checkbox"/> FGM <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual harassment and abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual exploitation <input type="checkbox"/> Early/Forced Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Negligence <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned <input type="checkbox"/> Denial of Resource
11.	To what extent do you think, has this increased in your locality?	<input type="checkbox"/> Slightly increased <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat increased <input type="checkbox"/> Highly increased <input type="checkbox"/> Very highly increased
12.	Which age group do you think is most affected by abuses in your area?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 11 years <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - 25 years <input type="checkbox"/> 26 - 40 years <input type="checkbox"/> 41- 60 years <input type="checkbox"/> 61 years & older

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13.	<p>In which situations do the abuses against children/women occur more often? [Only read out the options if the PRACTITIONER needs examples. Tick all that apply]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while at home</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while collecting firewood</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while at school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while playing around the camp/village</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> on the way to school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> when at the workplace</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while collecting water</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> while working in the fields</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> during population movement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in common areas, such as around latrines/showers, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) _____</p>	
14.	<p>How does the community in this [Camp/Village/city etc.] _ typically react to cases of abuses against children/women?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Blame survivor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Punish survivor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Punish perpetrator</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Try to mediate so that the issue can be resolved 'peacefully'</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> girl to marry perpetrator (if the victim is an unmarried girl)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Involve police/justice system</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Involve social welfare</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Involve local authorities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [other (specify)] _____</p>	
15.	<p>During the drought, what are the most significant safety and security concerns facing children/women in this community? (tick all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence in the family</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence outside the household, within the [Camp/Village/city/community, etc.]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence outside the [Camp/Village/city/ community etc.]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rape</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FGM</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual harassment and abuse</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sexual exploitation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Early/Forced Marriage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Denial of Resource</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p>	
16.	<p>Are there some particular children/women that are riskier of violence than others?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
17.	<p>If Yes, who are they, and why are they more at risk?</p>	

SERVICE AVAILABILITY		
18.	Are there any Child Protection/GBV services centers are available in this [Camp/Village/city etc.] _ or near?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
19.	What types of Child Protection/GBV services do they offer?	(tick all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Legal <input type="checkbox"/> Safety and Security
COMMENTS		
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In general, how do the drought-affected children/women in your area? - As the result of drought, what are the major issues/problems that your family faced? - What do you think should be done to improve the situation of children/women children in this area [location]? 	
Closing the Interview		
21.	Give thanks to the respondent	
22.	GPS Points Please record the points	

APPENDIX C: FGD GUIDELINES

Rapid Assessment on the effect of Drought on Children/Women in Somaliland

FGD Guide

FGD Name: _____

Mobile: _____

Region: _____

District: _____

Village: _____

S. No	FGD Questions	Possible Answers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there a drought in your vicinity/area? - What is the intensity of the drought in your vicinity/area? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mild drought</i> • <i>Moderate drought</i> • <i>Severe drought</i> • <i>Extreme drought</i> 	
Threats to Life Directly Owing to the Drought		
1.	<p>As the result of drought, are there any children displaced, injured, missing, or dying in your community /village/city, etc.??</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>State total number of children in terms of boys and girls</i> 	
Access to Essential Services		
2.	<p>Due to drought, are there children without access to food, water, healthcare, or shelter in your community /village/city, etc.??</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How did it affect?</i> - <i>State total number of children in terms of boys and girls</i> - <i>Are children with special needs especially affected by the drought?</i> 	

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Education		
3.	<p>Does the drought have any immediate effect on children's studies in your community /village/city, etc.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>How did it affect?</i> - <i>State total number of children in terms of boys and girls</i> 	
Separated and Unaccompanied Children		
4.	<p>As a result of the drought, have you heard or encountered any children in your [<i>camp/village/city, etc.</i>] who have been separated, unaccompanied, children with disability in any and the streets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>State total number of children in terms of boys and girls</i> 	
Child Labour		
5.	<p>Are there any children in your household who are participating in sorts of employment that are difficult and risky for them, as a result of the drought?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>State total number of children in terms of boys and girls</i> - <i>what types of work are these children involved in participating in sorts of employment that are difficult and risky for them?</i> 	

Gender-Based Violence		
6.	<p>Do you think the number of abuses has increased since the drought started in your community/village/city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>what types of violence have increased?</i> - <i>Which age group does you think is most affected by abuses in your area?</i> - <i>In which situations do the abuses against children/women occur more often?</i> - <i>How does the community in your [Community/Village/city etc.]_ typically react to cases of abuses against children/women?</i> - <i>During the drought, what are the most significant safety and security concerns facing children/women in your community /village/city?</i> - <i>Are there some particular children/women that are riskier of violence than others?</i> - <i>who are they, and why are they more at risk?</i> 	
Service Availability		
7.	<p>Are there any Child Protection/GBV services centers are available in your [community/village/city etc.] _ or nearby?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What types of Child Protection/GBV services do they offer? Eg.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Health</i> ▪ <i>Psychosocial</i> ▪ <i>Livelihoods</i> ▪ <i>Legal</i> ▪ <i>Safety and Security</i> 	

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Comments		
8.	In general, how do the drought-affected children/women in your area?	
9.	As the result of drought, what are the major issues/problems that the families in these areas/communities faced?	
10.	What do you think should be done to improve the situation of children/women in this area [location]?	

Conclusion:

- Thanksgiving.

Photos were taken during the Rapid Assessment







One of the Data Collection Teams in Burco District

