

## CCCM 2022 RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS



(Photo Credit: Fardowsa, ACTED 2021)

September 2022

The CCCM Cluster would like to provide a special thanks to AMARD, CESDO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRDO, IRW, NoFYL, PSA, SOMLIFE, WARO for implementing this year's Rapid Gender Analysis. Additionally, the CCCM Cluster would like to recognize the leadership and support provided by the Somalia Senior GenCap Advisor (OCHA) and by UN Women East and Southern Africa Regional Office Gender Statistics Unit.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Key Findings & Recommendations.....                    | 3  |
| Perceptions of Camp Management.....                    | 3  |
| Women’s roles and participation .....                  | 3  |
| Youth roles and participation .....                    | 3  |
| Protection in IDP sites.....                           | 4  |
| Recommendations.....                                   | 4  |
| Overview .....   | 5  |
| Background.....  | 6  |
| Gender in Humanitarian Action .....                    | 6  |
| CCCM 2021 Gender Analysis Outcomes .....               | 7  |
| 2022 CCCM Gender Analysis:.....                        | 7  |
| Purpose & Expectations.....                            | 7  |
| Methodology .....                                      | 8  |
| Limitations.....                                       | 10 |
| Camp management capacity and inclusiveness.....        | 10 |
| Changes in services .....                              | 10 |
| Inclusion and access.....                              | 11 |
| Coping with new arrival.....                           | 12 |
| Protection in IDP Sites.....                           | 12 |
| GBV prevention and response.....                       | 13 |
| Participation and empowerment of women and youth ..... | 15 |
| Women.....   | 15 |
| Youth .....  | 17 |
| Conclusions .....                                      | 18 |

# KEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

## PERCEPTIONS OF CAMP MANAGEMENT

- ❖ Overall, community members in all IDP sites expressed the view that the CMC plays – or tries to play – a significant role in facilitating inclusive access to services, although women are more likely to hold this view than men; youth – and apparently male youth in particular – have a less favorable view. The different reasons cited for unfavorable views included nepotism/favoritism in distribution processes, the exclusion of women, minorities and youth and the fact that CMCs were not positioned to facilitate access to services due to the absence of services and the CMCs' lack of resources. However, these were not strongly held views among either men or women of any age and referenced only a handful of times.
- ❖ There was consensus across sexes, age groups and group types on the need for adaptations to camp management structures to be able to cope with the acceleration in the rate and number of new arrivals to IDP sites. CMCs and communities see a clear need for enhanced information-sharing and processes for registering and integrating new arrivals. Participants also said additional capacity building for CMCs would help them cope with the changes in context at site level.
- ❖ Participants also mentioned the need for CMCs to have a role in maintaining social harmony in IDP sites. Although not prevalently expressed, concerns about social harmony in IDP sites surfaced in different ways throughout discussions of all three thematic areas of the assessment. For example, a small number of participants mentioned that new arrivals are regarded as interlopers who increase competition for humanitarian entitlements and other resources. One male youth said that community harmony could be affected by the anger and frustration of newly arrived youth unless their energy was constructively channeled; he appeared to be referring to male youth specifically. Others expressed the view that drug use, GBV and crime – again, infractions attributed primarily to young men – are all aggravated by deteriorating social cohesion in their sites.

## WOMEN'S ROLES AND PARTICIPATION

- ❖ Women's role in camp committees seems to be increasingly accepted as justified and beneficial to the community.
- ❖ The acceptance of women's participation in CMCs is rooted in demographics (as women make up the majority of the IDP population) and women's community management role and capacity.
- ❖ Participants in several sites noted that the head of the CMC in their sites is a woman. However, leadership positions appear to make nominal changes as they have not yet translated into decision-making power – at least not fully. In the site environment, including within the CMC, men, religious leaders and male elders remain the final decision-makers. Nevertheless, both men and women expressed the view that women influence the decision-making process and that the concerns and needs of women are taken into consideration by male CMC members.
- ❖ The roles women play in the CMC are visible to the community and include roles related to their community managing and reproductive work. However, women seem to be somewhat absent from coordination with humanitarian partners and local authorities.
- ❖ Women's CMC participation is supporting other women to feel more confident in communicating needs and concerns, that their opinions and priorities are respected in CMC decision-making processes and that they are more represented in decision-making. However, these findings are highly localized.

## YOUTH ROLES AND PARTICIPATION

- ❖ Youth remain marginalized in IDP site environments. CCCM shows that youth make up the smallest percentage of participation in CFMs. Late teens are predominantly not engaged in education.
- ❖ Participation in CMCs is one of the most common channels of youth participation but is not widespread, nor are youth influential in site-level decision-making.
- ❖ Nearly all focus groups said no groups or organisations outside of the CMCs engage youth in activities.

- ❖ There are few youth leaders and among those that were identified, their leadership is mainly restricted to organizing sports activities for other youth, mostly young men.
- ❖ Supporting their families to meet basic needs is one obstacle to youth participation, especially among young men.
- ❖ Youth also continue to suffer from age discrimination in site-level participation and decision-making; decision-making is concentrated within the circles of adult men, including male elders and religious leaders.
- ❖ Men and women expressed negative perceptions of young men, who were variously described as uneducated, indolent and drug-addicted and a source of criminality and violence within the community due to their idleness.

## PROTECTION IN IDP SITES

- ❖ The role of the CMCs in discussing and/or addressing protection issues is unclear/inconsistent for the communities they serve.
- ❖ Women, PwDs, and minorities from the community are excluded from or not sufficiently informed about discussions about site security despite being directly affected by insecurity within a site.
- ❖ While many negative coping mechanisms are being deployed – including restrictions on the freedom of movement – to protect against non-partner gender-based violence (NPV), communities also reported positive community mechanisms to reduce protection risks, especially GBV. These include information-sharing, walking in groups, creating night patrols and the establishment of a community wardens' group.
- ❖ Communities offered clear solutions to address site security challenges, including the risk of NPV. These include better collaboration with the law enforcement and local authorities, improvements to infrastructure and accessibility of protective equipment such as hand-held lights, the development of systems of community accountability, youth engagement and addressing harmful social norms.
- ❖ Knowledge of GBV reporting mechanisms appears to be widespread. This marks a significant change from last year, when a notable knowledge gap between women and girls and men and boys was identified. There are two notable exceptions to this: in both Qoreyoley and Ajuuran, access to this information appears to be limited among all groups. Hotlines are identified as having facilitated the safety and confidentiality of reporting. Nevertheless, promotion of GBV reporting is of limited utility in the absence of access to services and justice and in the context of cultural and social norms and traditions that privilege “reconciliation” and “conflict-resolution” between GBV victims and perpetrators.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ In recent months, CCCM cluster has introduced new tools to facilitate the tracking of new arrivals and enhance information sharing about service availability and access. The cluster should continue to work with partners and CMCs to trouble-shoot these processes with the goal of enhancing information sharing with new arrivals at site-level and discussing with CMCs how registration and other procedures can be strengthened and made more efficient and welcoming.
- ❖ CMCs seem to require capacity strengthening to cope with recent changes in context as well as some enduring challenges. Thematic areas that emerged in this exercise included a bigger role for CMCs in protection, leadership to maintain social cohesion and engagement with youth. CCCM can partner with protection partners and specialist organisations to identify the appropriate entry points within these areas for capacity building.
- ❖ CCCM partners and humanitarian agencies should scale up engagement activities with youth populations and tailor activities towards youth participants to ensure their access to humanitarian services and to cultivate their participation and leadership capabilities.
- ❖ Within this mix, there is clear need to engage men and boys in reducing protection risks as well as in programming that addresses harmful gender norms and stereotypes, including the negative perceptions of young men.
- ❖ CCCM should continue to advocate for camp management that is inclusive of women, PwDs, minorities.

- ❖ CCCM partners should regularly engage youth to enhance access to CFM, site improvement activities and camp committees and advocate with community leaders, both men and women, to engage youth.
- ❖ Among women's camp management roles, there seemed to be prominent gaps. For example, while women are engaged in needs identification and assessment, they do not seem to be part of the distribution process. As well, the role of women CMC members seems to be entirely community-facing. CCCM partners should assess the extent to which women are or can be engaged in coordination with humanitarian partners and local authorities on key issues.
- ❖ All humanitarian partners should continue to advocate vigorously for protective and secure shelter and other community-identified adaptations to camp infrastructure to minimize women and girls' exposure to GBV in IDP site environments. Partners should also provide women and girls with basic tools (whistles, hand-held lights) and identify strategies that help them protect themselves in ways that do not restrict their already limited freedoms.
- ❖ CCCM partners can collaborate with protection partners to explore the opportunity to design and implement community-based protection initiatives at site level. This should focus on more extensive, regularized inclusive communication between CMCs and communities about protection risks, community contribution to and implementation of solutions, engagement with local authorities.
- ❖ Community-based protection initiatives at site level should integrate community-based GBV *prevention* initiatives that reduce the risk of all forms of GBV in the site environment and enhance self-protection at individual, household and community level. Community-based protection initiatives can be empowering for both CMCs and communities. These target mobilization around practical initiatives (such as night patrols) and primary prevention (increased knowledge and awareness of GBV drivers and social norms change). They offer the opportunity to engage youth, who have identified themselves as potential agents in GBV reduction and women site leaders who are acknowledged to be influential in identifying and addressing household-level GBV risks (IPV, CEFM, FGM).
- ❖ Partners should continue to promote knowledge of where and how to report and access assistance for GBV incidents and should address the noted gap in knowledge of GBV reporting in Qoreyoley and Ajuuran and work with relevant stakeholders to address it.

## OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Somalia has deteriorated in the past year. The country has experienced a fourth consecutive failed rainy season and rising food prices, which together are pushing significant swathes of the country towards famine. Between January and August 2022, over 1,000,000 people had left their homes seeking food, water, shelter, economic opportunity, protection and assistance. The scale and rate of displacement also appears to be accelerating; between May and June, 112,448 people were displaced by drought, a 231 per cent increase compared to May 2022.<sup>1</sup>

The recently displaced are a new layer on Somalia's protracted displacement crisis; one of the largest in the world at 2,900,00 people. Internal displacement in Somalia is a cumulative effect of successive shocks and stressors in recent years: frequent climate change-induced drought, desert locusts that decimated crops, flooding from seasonal rains, persistent conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic. All have impacted Somali households' ability to pursue livelihoods and education and meet vital needs.

The displaced in Somalia tend to migrate to urban areas with the expectation of access to humanitarian assistance, livelihoods and a semblance of security and safety. During displacement, settlement in informal IDP sites established on private land is common. The sites are generally characterized by poor living standards, lack of tenure security, and inadequate access to basic services. Life in IDP settlements is precarious. Displaced people living in IDP sites are not able to meet their basic needs due to inconsistent service provision and barriers to accessing available services.

Local integration and IDP returns are also limited as many displaced families have lost livelihoods and protective social structures and networks, they are unable to reconstitute them either in their cities/villages

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/drought-displacement-monitoring-dashboard-june-2022>



of origin or in the areas to which they have migrated; their reliance on humanitarian services is unlikely to abate.

## BACKGROUND

The sites of spontaneous IDP settlement site where displaced populations relocate from their places of origin are often on privately owned land and severely underserved. These sites are often smaller in size, strewn around urban settings and densely populated area.

Importantly for the humanitarian response, spontaneous settlements display housing types, WASH facilities and accessible services that fall below minimum standards. The threat of eviction looms large on these populations with very little opportunity to advocate for aid or better living conditions. These sites are typically governed by 'gatekeepers' who may be landowners, individuals with connections with local authorities, clan elders or voluntary community leaders. These camp committees do not fulfil the function of a camp committee: they are not representative of the demographics of the population and do not necessarily aid the objectives of a principled humanitarian response in reaching and responding to the needs of the community based on their sex, age, disability and minority status.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and its partners have endeavored to standardize coordination mechanisms at site-level to ensure the protection and dignity of IDPs living in settlements or camp-like settings. CCCM Cluster mechanisms at site-level are intended to ensure the efficient delivery of services to displaced populations irrespective of their sex, age, disability in different types of displacement settings.<sup>2</sup> The CCCM Cluster coordinates the activities of 23 operational humanitarian partners in 1,148 IDP sites throughout Somalia.

To address the challenges related to camp management, the CCCM Cluster and its partners at national and sub-national levels have worked together to create inclusive camp management committees that are representative of the site's population and serve the interests of the community. Camp management committees are expected to communicate to the communities they represent and to bring issues and challenges affecting the different sex, age, disabled, minority groups in the community to partners operating within the site.

The committees established within sites are responsible for maintaining site infrastructure, providing services based on needs and gaps, collecting and sharing data and monitoring the delivery of services in accordance to gender-responsive standards. The camp management committees play an important role in site governance in addition to mobilization efforts such as facilitating participation of community members or ensuring prevention of and coordinated response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the sites.

## GENDER IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Effective, equitable and participatory humanitarian action is achieved by understanding and responding to the specific experiences, needs, priorities and capacities of women, girls, men and boys of different ages, abilities and ethnic identities. Bringing a gender perspective to humanitarian work helps ensure:

- ❖ The specific needs, capacities and priorities of women, girls, men and boys are identified and that assistance targets the persons and groups most in need;
- ❖ Ensures that these constituencies are informed of their entitlements and available resources
- ❖ Engages their participation and women's leadership in programme design; and
- ❖ Supports humanitarians to meet accountability commitments by monitoring and evaluating the impact of their programmes and strategies, including identifying and dismantling access

---

<sup>2</sup> These include planned camps, spontaneous self-settled informal sites and collective centres. The CCCM cluster has expanded their services to displaced populations living with host families and displaced communities living in remote locations.

barriers and by promoting and enabling women's leadership at the community level and in other decision-making processes.

Gender analysis is a useful method to support these aims.

### **CCCM 2021 GENDER ANALYSIS OUTCOMES**

In 2021, CCCM Cluster collaborated with six cluster partners and GenCap to conduct its first gender analysis, following the observation that data from camp structures indicated that women and youth representation and participation in IDP camp governance structures was limited and restricted to roles that accorded with the culture and traditions of the community. Specifically, the 2021 gender analysis interrogated: 1) the extent to which camp management committees were representative of a given site's population and served the interests of all in the community; 2) the influence of decision-making structures in the camp on the population's access to services and the feeling of safety within IDP sites; and 3) whether the informal settlements managed by CCCM Cluster provide better conditions than those conditions available outside the sites.

The findings from the exercise led to several significant CCCM programming adaptations and lessons learned. These included:

- ❖ Revision of IDP site Camp Management Committee Guidelines to mandate gender parity in site governance structures in addition to inclusion of PwDs, youth and persons from minority clan backgrounds
- ❖ Enhanced women in leadership roles within community-based site improvement activities
- ❖ The creation of the annual CCCM inclusion workplan with findings from the 2021 RGA actioned as critical initiatives within the plan
- ❖ Concerted efforts by the cluster to empower members of the youth community through tailored complaints feedback mechanism (CFM) outreach and inclusion in site-level activities

## **2022 CCCM GENDER ANALYSIS: PURPOSE & EXPECTATIONS**

There have been numerous changes in the operational context since last year. As noted above, the scale and pace of displacement in Somalia is increasing. Across Somalia, as of 30 June 2022, IDP sites had absorbed a total of 492,411 new arrivals. According to CCCM data, the 18 IDP sites that participated in this year's RGA have experienced an average 16% increase in site population since the beginning of the year; this figure is substantially weighed down by four sites that reported no new arrivals or for which data is not available. Of the 14 sites with reported new arrivals, the increase in population ranges from 2-75%, with six of these reporting an increase of 20% or more since the beginning of 2022. As across Somalia as a whole, women and girls constitute a large majority – 62 per cent – of the population in the IDP sites included in this assessment. Furthermore, 6 of the 16 surveyed sites feature settlements where there has been recorded evidence of minority exclusion. There is a paucity of comprehensive disability data in Somalia; however, recent studies have corroborated the World Bank's estimated average of 15% of the population living with a disability. A variety of monitoring tools regularly indicate that women, minorities and people with disabilities face challenges in accessing assistance, including exclusion from assistance; this concern is growing in the context of multiplying humanitarian needs and accelerating displacement. Consequently, this year's assessment should illuminate gendered perspectives of camp management capacity and inclusiveness in this rapidly evolving context.

Regularly implemented, gender analysis can also track changes over time in the attitudes and behaviors that facilitate or constrain access and participation of different groups. Following on from the CCCM's actioning of findings from the 2021 RGA – specifically, the expansion of women's leadership and cluster efforts to include and empower youth – this year's exercise should indicate to which extent these efforts have been enabling for women and youth.

Finally, gender-based violence is a life-threatening human rights violation that affects women living in IDP sites 100% more than those living in host communities<sup>3</sup>. Recorded GBV incidences have increased over the last three consecutive years; in 2021 74% of survivors were reported as being from among displaced communities. While IPV remains the most commonly recorded form of GBV, rape and sexual assault collectively comprised 21% of incidents recorded by the GBV IMS Somalia in 2021. According to the GBV IMS, adolescents and girls have become major targets for rape; 2021 also recorded an increase of sexual violence involving children. In 2022, the Somalia Protection Monitoring System has consistently registered sexual assault in the top three protection violation complaints on a month-to-month basis.<sup>4</sup> The IDP site environment and its surroundings can be particularly dangerous places for women and girls: shelters provide little protection or privacy, a lack of segregated, well-lit lockable bathrooms, an absence altogether of toilets and distances to WASH and other services and facilities all exacerbate women and girl's vulnerability to sexual abuse, violence and exploitation.<sup>5</sup> NPV is the most commonly reported form of GBV in the IDP site context. GBV service provision across Somalia remains low, while the country lacks strong legal frameworks and a robust justice response. In the context of rising GBV risk, this year's assessment also sought to understand how individuals and communities protect themselves against this threat.

## METHODOLOGY

Eleven CCCM partners conducted 108 focus group discussions with nearly 900 participants in 20 IDP sites from early June through early July 2022, with the aim of understanding gendered views towards camp management in the context of escalating displacement and humanitarian need, the participation and role of women in camp management, and youth participation and gendered views and needs around protection issues, especially GBV.

For this assessment, the views of men and women, youth, including people with disabilities (PwDs) and minorities were captured. It was equally important to capture the views of those serving on committees as well as members of the community in order to compare perceptions of the different areas of inquiry: changes in site-level service delivery and access to assistance, the role of camp management committee in those changes, women's participation and role in camp management, youth inclusion and the management of protection risks, especially gender-based violence, at site level. Consequently, the aim was to organize six FGDs per site, grouping:

- 1) Men from camp management committees
- 2) Women from camp management committees
- 3) Youth (both young men and young women) from camp management committees
- 4) Men from the community
- 5) Women from the community
- 6) Youth (both young men and young women) from the community

---

<sup>3</sup> GBV AoR, GBV IMS Quarter 2 Report, September 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The SPMS systematically collects and analyses protection risks over an extended period to identify trends and patterns of rights violations and protection risks for populations of concern. Information is obtained through monthly key informant interviews versed in their community contexts and represent a variety of backgrounds and community profiles; monitoring is not restricted to IDP sites.

<sup>5</sup> UNFPA GBV Advocacy Brief, April 2022.



### CCCM RGA PARTNER COVERAGE

| ORGANIZATION | DISTRICT       | IDP SITE     | # FGDS |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| NoFYL        | Daynile        | Iskaashi 2   | 6      |
|              | Ceel-Waaq      | Qoreyoley    | 6      |
|              | South Gaalkayo | Hiran I      | 6      |
|              | Abudwaaq       | Ajuuran      | 6      |
| AMARD        | Baidoa         | Balow Eylil  | 6      |
| CESDO        | Jowhar         | Moiko        | 6      |
|              | Beletweyne     | Doomey       | 6      |
| IMC          | South Gaalkayo | Alanley      | 6      |
| IRC          | South Gaalkayo | Arafat       | 6      |
| Somlife      | Jalalaqsi      | Bolsho       | 6      |
| IRW          | Diinsor        | Korkamari    | 6      |
|              | Bardheere      | Iftin        | 3      |
| WARO         | Bardheere      | Habal Adey   | 3      |
| IOM          | Kismayo        | Gaargar      | 6      |
|              | Dollow         | Qanasahley   | 6      |
| IRDO         | Dhobley        | Dawandaag    | 6      |
| PSA          | Bosaso         | Waabari      | 6      |
|              | Qardho         | Shabelle     | 6      |
|              | Garowe         | Muse Rootile | 6      |

### Surveyed IDP Sites with Common Indicator Performances (January - June 2022)

| SITE NAME    | DISTRICT       | COMMON SHELTER TYPE | GBV REFERRAL PATHWAY KNOWN | CMC TRAININGS PROVIDED | MINORITY EXCLUSION PRESENT |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Iskaashi 2   | Daynile        | Emergency           | No                         | Yes                    | Yes                        |
| Qoreyoley    | Ceel-Waaq      | Emergency           | No                         | Yes                    | No                         |
| Hiran I      | South Galkaayo | Permanent           | No                         | No                     | Yes                        |
| Ajuuran      | Cabudwaaq      | Emergency           | No                         | No                     | No                         |
| Balow Eylil  | Baidoa         | Emergency           | No                         | Yes                    | Yes                        |
| Muse Rootile | Garowe         | Emergency           | Yes                        | Yes                    | No                         |
| Shabelle     | Qardho         | Permanent           | Yes                        | Yes                    | No                         |
| Waabari      | Bosaso         | Emergency           | No                         | Yes                    | Yes                        |
| Gaargar      | Kismayo        | Emergency           | Yes                        | Yes                    | No                         |

|            |            |                                      |               |     |     |
|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|
| Qanasahley | Dollow     | 80%<br>Emergency/20%<br>Transitional | 76% of blocks | Yes | No  |
| Doomey     | Beletweyne | Emergency                            | Yes           | Yes | Yes |
| Moiko      | Jowhar     | Emergency                            | Yes           | Yes | Yes |

Depending on the local context, men facilitated men’s focus group discussions, while women typically – but not always – facilitated those that convened women. In most locations, women facilitated female and male youth groups.

The CCCM cluster ensured all partners and moderators that engaged in the study were experienced in working in the selected IDP sites, were sensitive to the local context and aware of gender and inclusion issues in Somalia. All partners supported the development of the focus group discussion guide, which was the main assessment tool. The tool was translated into Somali to facilitate discussions. Demographic data about each group was also recorded.

Groups ranged in size from five to 12 participants, with the majority in the range of six to nine participants. Discussions were primarily documented through notetaking, in either Somali or English. Discussions documented in Somali were translated into English by CCCM partners and submitted to CCCM Cluster and GenCap.

This year, due to the scaling of the activity, CCCM Cluster and GenCap partnered with UN Women to introduce a qualitative data analysis tool for the purposes of analysing the qualitative data collected through FGDs and integrating relevant quantitative data from CCCM monitoring tools. A total of 2,100 excerpts from facilitators’ notes documenting the FGDs were coded and analysed.

### *Limitations*

The assessment is limited by its reliance on qualitative data collection by facilitators in the field. The excerpts analysed are those captured by note-taking; FGDs were not recorded or transcribed and facilitator bias cannot be excluded. As well, the assessment did not apply a representative sampling plan. Therefore, the views expressed by focus group participants, whether from the camp committees or the community, may not be representative of the broader community. CCCM partners included people with disabilities and minorities in most focus groups. While it is important for groups to be inclusive, there is also a possibility that PwDs and/or minorities may feel constrained in expressing points of view about some of these issues and/or their unique needs in such fora. The contributions of PwDs and minorities to the FGDs were also not documented. As a consequence, a more intersectional examination of opinions has not been possible. In a small number of cases, focus groups composed of women or mixed-sex youth groups were facilitated by men, which may inhibit women from speaking freely.

### **CAMP MANAGEMENT CAPACITY AND INCLUSIVENESS**

Camp Management Committees (CMCs) encourage swift distributions and interventions that reduce confusion, while increasing site residents’ ability to access and receive services. However, today many sites are contending with a vast influx of new arrivals – an average of 16% across the sample site populations. FGD participants were asked what changes they had noted in services this year, as well as their perceptions about the role of the CMCs in facilitating access to those services.

### *Changes in services*

Overall, women more commonly expressed the sentiment – both among themselves and relative to men – that their sites had experienced modest improvements in services over the past year. However, women from camp management committees more commonly expressed this point of view than male

CMC members and men and women from the community. Participants who expressed the point of view that their IDP site had experienced some positive changes in services mainly spoke in general; those who offered specifics did not offer consistent or gendered points of view about what specific changes they had observed or experienced. The exception to this was references to WASH services, which was recorded 13 times, with the majority of comments on this coming from women mentioning improved access to water. Improvements in food access was recorded six times while improvements in information sharing and education services were recorded five times each and health services was recorded four times. However, these sentiments were often expressed with the caveat that the positive changes have been insufficient to meet the scale of escalating displacement and demand for relief.

Groups of men and women were equally recorded as saying their site had experienced no changes or a deterioration in services, although negative perceptions of service changes appear to be distinctly gendered within some sites. For example, men in Ajuuran and Gargar sites were more frequently recorded to have a negative perception of services than women; but in Muse Rootile, for example, the opposite holds true. Similar to participants who expressed the point of view that their IDP site had experienced positive changes in services, those whose perceptions of changes in services were negative spoke mainly in general terms about a deterioration in services and persistent unmet needs; those who offered specifics did not offer consistent or gendered points of view about what specific negative changes they had observed or experienced; the most frequently recorded concern was about livelihoods, which was recorded four times among both men and women.

#### *Inclusion and access*

The apparent gendered perceptions of service changes within some camps may be related to perceptions about inclusive access to services. Community participants were asked if CMCs played a role in facilitating inclusive access to services. Among recorded responses from men who answered this question, 21% said that the CMCs were not inclusive, compared to 10% of recorded responses from women.<sup>6</sup> (Among all participant groups, male youth – and in particular male youth from Ajuuran – constituted the largest share of recorded responses expressing the point of view that the CMCs did not play a role in facilitating inclusive access to services.) Three reasons for this point of view were cited by participants: nepotism in the distribution process; exclusion of women, minorities and youth; the fact that the CMCs were not positioned to facilitate access to services due to the absence of services; and the CMCs' lack of resources. But these did not appear to be strongly held views among either men or women.

Overall, both men and women from the community were more commonly recorded as stating that the CMCs play a role in facilitating inclusive access to services, though the ratio is higher among women (35%) than men (23%). Overall, this year, only 28% of participants said that the CMCs played a role in facilitating inclusive service access. This seems to be a substantial departure from last year, when 84% of recorded responses indicated that CMCs played a role in facilitating inclusive access to resource, information and reporting of protection risks. Although there have been changes in the humanitarian context that may have produced a shift in opinion about the role of CMCs in facilitating inclusive and equitable service access, it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions about this number considering the change in the scope of this year's assessment.

### Coping with new arrivals

There was consensus across sexes, age groups and group types on the need for adaptations to camp management structures to be able to cope with the acceleration in the rate and number of new arrivals to IDP sites. In particular, the changes needed, ranked by the number of times mentioned, include:

- 1) Information sharing needs to be improved (29 mentions)
- 2) Better processes need to be established for new arrivals (17 mentions)
- 3) Camp management structures should be made more inclusive (15 mentions)
- 4) CMCs need to realise better coordination with local authorities (14 mentions)
- 5) CMCs need to realise better coordination with the government (14 mentions)
- 6) CMCs should undertake their work with the objective of maintaining social harmony (13 mentions)
- 7) New arrivals should be included in camp management structures (13 mentions)
- 8) Camp management structures need more capacity building (12 mentions)

*Some new arrivals who join our camps don't even understand the Somali we speak. If at the reception areas for the new arrivals we can have people who speak the same language and allocate them within the camp, this will be beneficial to new arriving families and long-term IDPs*

Woman, CMC, Deynile,  
Iskashi 2 IDP Site

It may be additionally interesting to note that of those who said no changes were needed, the majority were from groups of women or mixed-sex youth groups, but in all cases, they were outliers in their geographical groups. The reasons for their opposition to any changes in camp management structures were both positive and negative. For example, a woman from the CMC in Bosasso noted that the camp management mechanism was already working well, including CFMs and hotline services which permitted the CMC to report new arrivals as well as any harassment they might have faced by gate keepers. One male youth linked his opposition to a concern about social harmony, responding that including new arrivals in camp structures could cause conflict. Finally, both men and women expressed the belief that no changes to camp management are needed because any change would be ineffective as the challenges confronting IDP sites exceed the CMCs' capacity to address them.

*Adaptations are needed regarding the camp management system for new arrivals, such as a way to track the youth among them and get them involved in camp activities. You will see some youth are stressed from the loss of their livestock; if we don't keep them busy, they will become frustrated and angry*

Youth, CMC, Dollow, Qanasaxley IDP

*The CMCs need transformation because there are no people with disabilities in them*

Male, Community, Bosasso, Waberi IDP Site

boys, girls, PwDs and minorities – are regularly discussed on CMC meetings. Understanding about this appears to be somewhat uneven throughout all participating IDP sites. More positive responses were captured than negative ones. However, CMCs were more likely to affirm that safety issues are discussed; responses from community members reflected a mixed knowledge or understanding of whether or not such discussions occur. Among groups of CMCs and community members affirming that safety and security issues are discussed, men, women and youth in both types of groups said that the safety and security issues of women and children featured most prominently in discussions about site security.

### PROTECTION IN IDP SITES

Participants were asked whether or not the safety and security concerns of all – men, women,

However, more participants in groups comprised of community members participants were more commonly recorded as responding “no” to this question than yes; the negative responses captured from communities were six times higher than those of CMC members. Among community members, some men, women and youth expressed the view that their sites were generally safe and/or in proximity of a police station or other security installation which helped minimized security concerns. Others expressed the view that their sites were safe *except for* the fact that it could be dangerous for women to access the latrines at night. Women from three IDP sites in particular – Bosasso, Qardho and Doolow – expressed the view that the CMCs in their sites either did not concern themselves with security issues or had never reached out to women to discuss their unique security concerns. However, men in these sites also shared the view that there is little communication with site management about safety issues. A FGD with male and female youth in Gaalkayo also said that the CMCs don’t discuss safety issues “in spite of the risks faced by children and women, especially those with disabilities”. Participants in focus groups with both women and men in Jowhar said that security issues are discussed by the CMC with an emphasis on women and children but the security issues of PwDs and minorities “attract less attention” and are “overlooked”.

*No, CMCs do not help reduce protection risks. They themselves are vulnerable and living in poor shelters. It is difficult to prevent theft at night...*

Women, Community, Deynile, Iskaahsi 2 IDP Site

Participants were also asked if the CMCs or other community structures help reduce protection risks. Men, especially male CMC members, were more commonly recorded as saying that the CMCs play a role in reducing protection risks compared to women or youth. Men also seem to have a more expansive view than either women or youth about the role that CMCs play in reducing protection risks.

The roles of the CMC in reducing protection risks most commonly identified by both men and women included working with NGOs, working with security agencies and raising awareness on a diverse range of issues, from fire prevention and adolescent drug abuse to GBV and CEFM. Although not prevalent responses, men (and mixed sex youth groups) also identified the prevention of weapons use, the provision of protective infrastructure (such as lighting and fencing), promoting social cohesion and working to mitigate harmful behaviors and norms as key actions the CMCs take to reduce protection risks. Male CMC members in Ceel-Waq, for example, said that the CMC reduces protection risks by “educating men about impacts of sexual assault which has helped reduce protection risks” and by “promoting equality and inclusion”. (It is worth noting that men from Ceel-Waq also associate exclusion from participation with the aggravation of protection risks, with one asking: “If the CMC doesn’t want to give females and minorities the opportunity to express themselves then how can they reduce the protection risks?”)

#### *GBV prevention and response*

Participants were asked how they protect themselves and/or their communities against (non-IPV) GBV risks.<sup>7</sup> Although negative coping mechanisms (mainly restricting free movement) were common – especially among women – well over half of recorded responses (63%) related to positive coping mechanisms, among both women and men.

---

<sup>7</sup> This question was presented to men with the understanding that, as part of their gender roles, men and boys are the protectors of women and girls and that men and boys are also exposed to all forms of sexual violence.



A greater variety of positive coping mechanisms were also more commonly cited by community members than by CMCs. For example, both groups discussed the importance of awareness raising about the risks and effects of GBV as part of prevention. However, community members more commonly mentioned specific practical measures, such as two-way communication with CMCs, the mobilization of nighttime patrols, the formation of a community wardens group, the engagement of religious leaders in awareness and getting to know one's neighbors as preventative actions.

FGD participants were asked for their views about what should be done to prevent GBV and other protection risks in their sites. The largest aggregation of recorded responses to this question related to infrastructure upgrades in sites; specifically, putting protective fencing around sites, installing lighting along pathways and in latrines and installing locks on shelters and latrines.

The second largest aggregation of recorded responses concerned the creation of community accountability mechanisms and self-policing mechanisms implemented in collaboration with local authorities. For example, a youth from Qoryoley IDP Site said that religious leaders and CMCs should disincentivize protection violations within the community by "putting in place strict penalties for any harmful activities, especially GBV, so they face some consequences for their act." Youth in Shabeele said that the establishment of community police, supported by the government, would be the best way to help reduce the protection risks in their sites.

In Ajuuran, Gargar and Rootile, groups said that more community collaboration with law enforcement was needed along with work with authorities to ensure a fair distribution of justice. In areas where protection risks were perceived to be lower, groups said that having a functional police presence on site would be useful. These responses came exclusively from men or mixed sex youth groups; men also noted the need for a strengthened GBV referral pathway).

Twenty-one percent (21%) of recorded responses related to the engagement and empowerment of youth, and often reflected the negative views of male youth especially. For example, a youth group from the community identified theft and violence committed by youth as the main source of insecurity in their site. Youth and women said that this was a consequence of youth not being occupied and said that youth needed sports activities, work opportunities and ways to productively utilize their time to reduce protection risks in their site. Others said young people, especially young women, needed to be empowered with GBV and SRH education and protection risk mitigation.

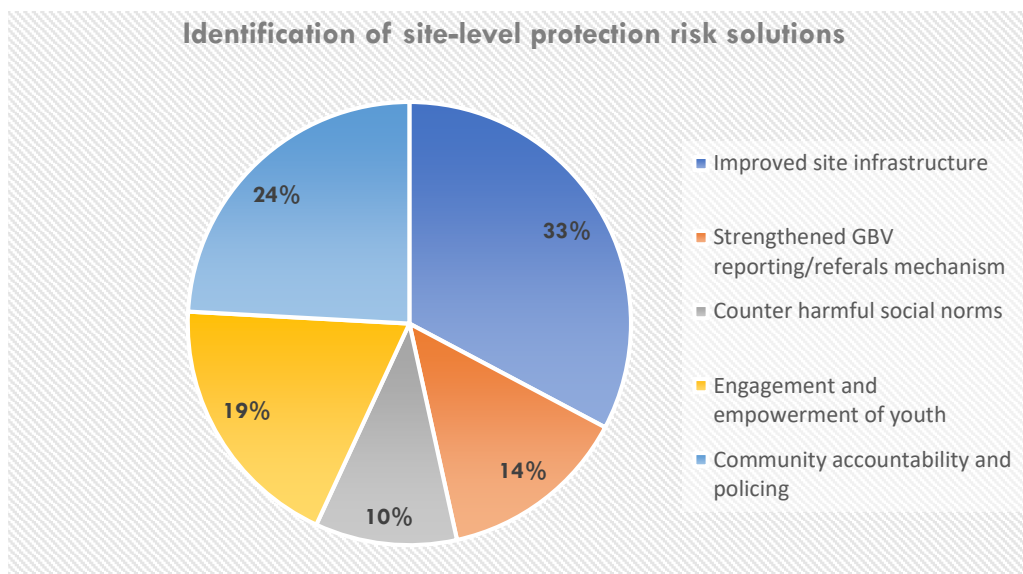
Knowledge of where and how to report GBV appears to be extensive within participating sites. Of 200 recorded responses to the question of whether or not FGD participants know where to report GBV cases, 94% said yes; groups of women and men, including youth, had proportionally similar understanding of this and listed hotlines, health services, protection partners and authorities to engage when reporting GBV. This constitutes a change from last year, when the RGA documented a clear knowledge disparity in knowledge between men and women of where to report incidences of GBV, with women and girls overwhelmingly understanding how to access assistance and men and boys lacking access to such information. However, a lack of awareness of where to report instances of GBV appeared as prominent in two IDP sites: in both Qoreyoley and Ajuuran, awareness appears to be more modest than in other participating sites, with the lack of knowledge being common among both sexes, age groups and group types. Participants also said that efforts to raise awareness about reporting channels should continue because not everyone knows where to report such cases. They noted that new arrivals are especially in need of GBV reporting information.

*The most effective way to protect ourselves is to be educated women and girls about what GBV is; this is how to protect them against GBV. The majority of us don't even know if an action is GBV but once we are educated, we will know and be able to protect ourselves...*

Woman, CMC, Deynile, Iskashi 2 IDP Site

*We can make ourselves safer by working together with local government, especially security personnel*

Male, Community, Kismayo, Gargar IDP Site



The above pie chart identifies community views of how best to reduce GBV and other protection risks at site level

FGD participants also predominantly said that community reporting channels were safe, accessible and appropriate. Of the 102 recorded responses to this question, 73% said that community reporting channels were safe, with men and women appearing to share this view in nearly equal measure. Women identified the institutionalization of hotlines and the presence of women in the CMC as factors that have helped improve the safety of reporting GBV.

More than twice as many men than women said that reporting channels were not safe, accessible or appropriate. A small number of men and women said that reporting channels were inappropriate for women who had to report to male site leaders, especially if there was an age gap between them.<sup>8</sup> Several groups with PwDs and minorities noted concerns about confidentiality, discrimination in the reporting process and the inaccessibility of reporting centers.

## PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH

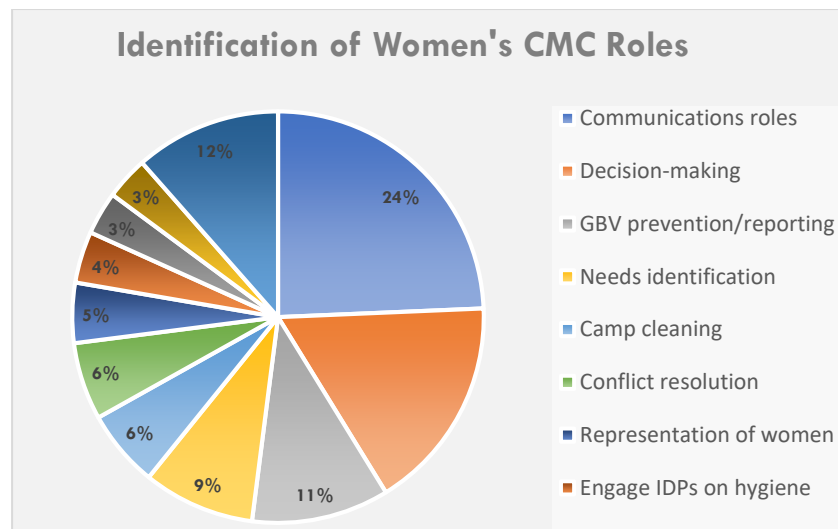
### WOMEN

Following the CCCM's advocacy of gender parity within camp management structures, most IDP communities participating in this year's assessment reported that women were substantially present in camp management committees. All participating IDP sites said their CMCs included women with men and women and women nearly equally aware of women's presence in the CMCs: Women's presence in camp management was acknowledged 610 times in response to the question of whether or not women participated in camp management committees (241 responses were from women, 234 from men and the remainder from mixed youth groups). All communities indicated that women held leadership positions in camp management or constituted a majority of CMC members. Of those who responded positively, approximately half of them identified the roles women play in the CMCs.

*Yes, the camp leader of Arafat is woman... [who] handles day to day activities like hosting NGOs, organizing meetings for the community, conducting awareness raising campaigns. But when it comes to the decisions and resolving conflicts, women have less power to make final decisions.*

Male, CMC, Gaalkacyo, Arafat IDP Site

<sup>8</sup> CMCs can become contact points for protection/GBV partners for enhancing a sites referral pathway. In sites in which GBV partners are not fully active, CMCs can be trained to be GBV focal points to help ensure survivors have access to safe and private treatment.



The above pie chart represents the distribution of roles that women are seen to be playing within camp management committees by FGD participants.

Women's leadership roles appear to be titular and do not necessarily reflect a decision-making role, but there is a prevailing opinion – nearly equally reflected by women and men – that women CMC members participate in and strongly influence the decision-making process. This is accompanied by a prevailing perception among both men and women that women's presence in camp management is justified by IDP site demographics as well as by women's networks within the community that deliver detailed information about the needs of residents.

Women in CMCs occupy roles and perform tasks related to their community managing and reproductive roles. Approximately 24% of all recorded responses to the question of what role women play in camp management indicated that women engage in numerous communication functions (advocacy, awareness, and community engagement and mobilization), 11% GBV referral and reporting, 9% needs identification and 9% needs assessment and identification. A small portion (6%) mentioned women's role in conflict resolution within the camp.

*Across all contexts, women leaders and committee members are pivotal in facilitating access to protection services through referrals and information sharing; and in the formal camp context their insights regarding site planning and infrastructure were particularly critical for highlighting safety issues facing women.*

Male, Community, Belet Weyne, Doomey IDP Site

Only three FGD participants said women did not participate in or play a role in the CMCs; these were all men. Of these, two said women were prevented from participation by their role as the household care-taker. The third said that women's role was to stay home and care for their children. All three responses were from one IDP site. This seems like a substantial change from last year when men and boys in all 14 IDP sites said that women could not or should not participate in camp management on the basis of gendered roles and responsibilities, as well as perceived limitations to women's capacities.

The biggest changes resulting from women's participation in community management committees were the inter-related effects of women feeling safer and more confident in expressing their opinions, feeling that their opinions and priorities are respected in CMC decision-making processes and consequently perceiving that they are more represented in decision-making. These factors are reportedly also influencing more women's participation in camp management and other activities. A small number of participants also credited women with having a role in modestly reducing different forms of gender-based violence. While these are positive indications, these results are thin (extracted from 67 recorded responses) and highly localized, collected from Qoreyoley, Iskaashi, Ajuuran and Qanasaxley.

## Youth

Youth are marginalized in IDP site environments. CCCM shows that youth make up the smallest percentage of participation in CFMs. Late teens are predominantly not engaged in education for a multiplicity of reasons. Their participation and engagement in site governance appears remain extremely modest.

Supporting their families to meet basic needs remains one obstacle to youth participation, especially among young men. Young women and girls also work, often in households away from the site. This was more often referenced as a protection concern since the informality and location of this work may expose young women and girls to sexual violence and exploitation; one participant noted that young women and girls were not paid for their work.

Youth also continue to suffer from age discrimination in site level participation and decision-making, with decision-making concentrated within the circles of adult men, including male elders. This is attributed to a “culture gap” and differences in “priorities and values” between younger and older generations, as well as to the fact that youth are considered “less experienced” than their elders. Young women and girls, meanwhile, were described as “too shy” to take on leadership roles within the sites. Consequently, youth participation is lacking. Even when youth participate in CMCs, it was acknowledged that they are nevertheless overlooked.

In spite of general praise for youth as a source of energy, youth – especially young men – were also frequently described as uneducated, indolent, drug-addicted and a source of criminality and violence within the community, suggesting that negative attitudes towards male youth are an additional barrier to their participation.

During focus group discussions, nearly all focus groups said few groups or organisations engage youth in activities; 78% of all recorded responses to the question said that other than the CMCs, there were no other groups or networks that facilitated the participation and engagement of youth. The groups that were identified – mainly by adults – as engaging youth included informal, self-mobilising youth groups, elders groups and women and youth camp committees. The presence of NGOs and local organizations implementing programming for youth was referenced in only one location.

Youth leadership within the community is mainly restricted to organizing sports activities for other youth, mostly young men. Some youth noted that even this opportunity is being curtailed by over-crowding in IDP sites which is diminishing the space available for outdoor activities.

*In the past, the camp used to be nearly empty. We used to have football fields but now and a lot of people have moved in...*

Youth, Community, South Gaalkayo,  
Hiran I IDP Site

Perhaps unsurprisingly, young people have particularly negative and despairing views of their environments and seem to lack a clear view of their potential, their capacities and role within the community. FGD participants were asked what would change if youth were more engaged in camp management. The greatest aggregation of responses to this question included general praise for youth, followed by the perception that youth, if included in community management structures, would be advocates of inclusion; but even this does not appear to be a strongly held point of view.

As last year, women seemed to be more attuned to the alienation of youth and to its effects on them. A woman in Qanasaxley, for example, said that as a result of their general challenging circumstances as IDPs and alienation in the camp environment, youth lacked critical skills in conflict resolution, negotiation and communication – all critical skills for leadership in the future. The lack of girls' participation was noted by women in Iskaashi 2 as curbing their opportunity to learn from elders, form friendships and gain confidence. Women in Moiko said youth were “discouraged” by constantly “being overlooked by the men and adults who influence decision-making”.

*Youth are unemployed. They have lost self-confidence in their ability to do anything productive in the community. Some are abusing drugs. Others are engaged in crime. If organizations can come up with initiatives to support youths our community will be well sustained.*

Woman, Community, Deynile,  
Iskaashi 2 IDP Site

## CONCLUSIONS

Overall, views about CMC inclusivity appear to be less favorable than last year. However, this may be due to changes in the context which are posing challenges to CMCs or to a change in the scope of this year's assessment. Women and men were more commonly recorded than not as stating that CMCs play a role in facilitating inclusive access to services in IDP sites. Women had a somewhat more favorable view of CMCs' inclusivity than men. This may be due to the concerted efforts made in the past year to elevate women's leadership but whether or not this is the case is beyond the scope of this assessment and requires validation. In all cases, these findings should not be understood to mean that CMCs are inclusive. Concerns about inclusion – especially of PwDs, minorities and youth – were consistently recorded in different contexts during the FGDs.

Inclusivity also was recorded as one of the top three needed adaptations to camp management in the context of coping with the swell of new arrivals to IDP sites, following better information sharing and better processes for the registration and integration of new arrivals as the top two adaptations required to facilitate absorption of new IDPs.

The findings from this year's RGA concerning the participation of women both confirm and diverge in significant ways from the findings of last year. It appears that women are more accepted as a natural participants in camp management, but perhaps only due to site demographics and their capacity to reach other women; not out of a conviction about rights or capacity in other areas. Women are viewed as leaders, but are not necessarily decision-makers in camp management structures. Women do influence decision-making and participate in it but do not have a final say. Nevertheless, this appears to be a change from last year where decision-making was firmly asserted as the province of men. Whether or not this difference has been accompanied by a small shift in beliefs, attitudes and norms concerning the role of women can only be known over time and with more rigorous assessment. Meanwhile, inclusivity at CMC level does not seem to have progressed beyond the inclusion of women; minorities, PwDs and youth are still reported as excluded from these structures in many instances.

Youth remain alienated within IPD site environments. Negative perceptions of male youth seem prevalent and should be of concern to humanitarian partners. Male youth are simultaneously negatively regarded and excluded, blamed for being lazy, criminal and drug-abusing. They are regarded as a threat to social stability and cohesion; yet between camp management structures that exclude them, humanitarian and development programming that does not reach them and schools that are not accessible to them, they are not constructively engaged.

Communication about protection issues at site level is inconsistent and/or weak. Women, PwDs and minorities face multiple protection risks, especially gender-based violence, and it appears that there are few protective community mechanisms that actively seek to prevent protection risks. More two-way



communication is needed about these issues. In the absence of strong institutions that can provide protection and justice, engaging communities in inclusive community-based protection initiatives could be helpful in some communities. In particular, the role of men and boys as protectors and women's strong community networks and access to households could be leveraged for this purpose in ways that are empowering for men, women, boys, girls and their communities. One positive change in the protection environment is that knowledge of where to report GBV seems to be more widespread than last year; however, these channels are still rarely utilized due to stigma, cultural and social norms and a lack of response on behalf of authorities. Other barriers include the sex and age of camp leaders who are the liaisons to law enforcement in these cases.