



## ANTICIPATORY ACTION: REPORT 9

December 6<sup>th</sup> 2020 ~ Week 9

A sample of 177 interviews has been analysed based on their experience or knowledge, or lack thereof, of exploitation in the last four weeks. Interviewees fell into three broad categories: namely, those who explicitly had no experience or knowledge of exploitation (35); those who had observed child exploitation (64); and those who had knowledge or experience of exploitation in adults (87).

### Findings:

- 6 interviewees in Badhan (5 male; mostly 25-59); including two who report that perhaps extortion or exploitation happened sometimes in the past, but not anymore.
- 5 interviewees (5 female; all 25-59); one acknowledged that they know it happens, but not to anyone they know. This interviewee reported that women and minority clans are commonly exploited by camp leaders and local authorities.
- 5 interviewees in Bosaso (3 female; mostly 25-59); including three citing regulations implemented through community justice committees which prevent this type of abuse (e.g., perpetrators face the legal consequences of their actions).
- 2 interviewees in Garbahaarreey (1 female); who indicate that people with disabilities are commonly susceptible to abuse accessing health and/or livelihoods support.
- 6 interviewees in Galkayo (5 female; all 25-59); half of whom explain that exploitation usually only happens during emergency food distribution, while the other half attribute a lack of abuse to good camp leadership and the existence of a community justice committee.

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- (i) The two most common types of adult exploitation include unpaid casual and domestic work; and sexual favours in exchange for humanitarian assistance.
- (ii) Other abuse includes the exploitation of children as workers, soldiers, and brides.
- (iii) data indicates that domestic violence is widespread across settlements in Banadir, while child labour is common in Hudur.

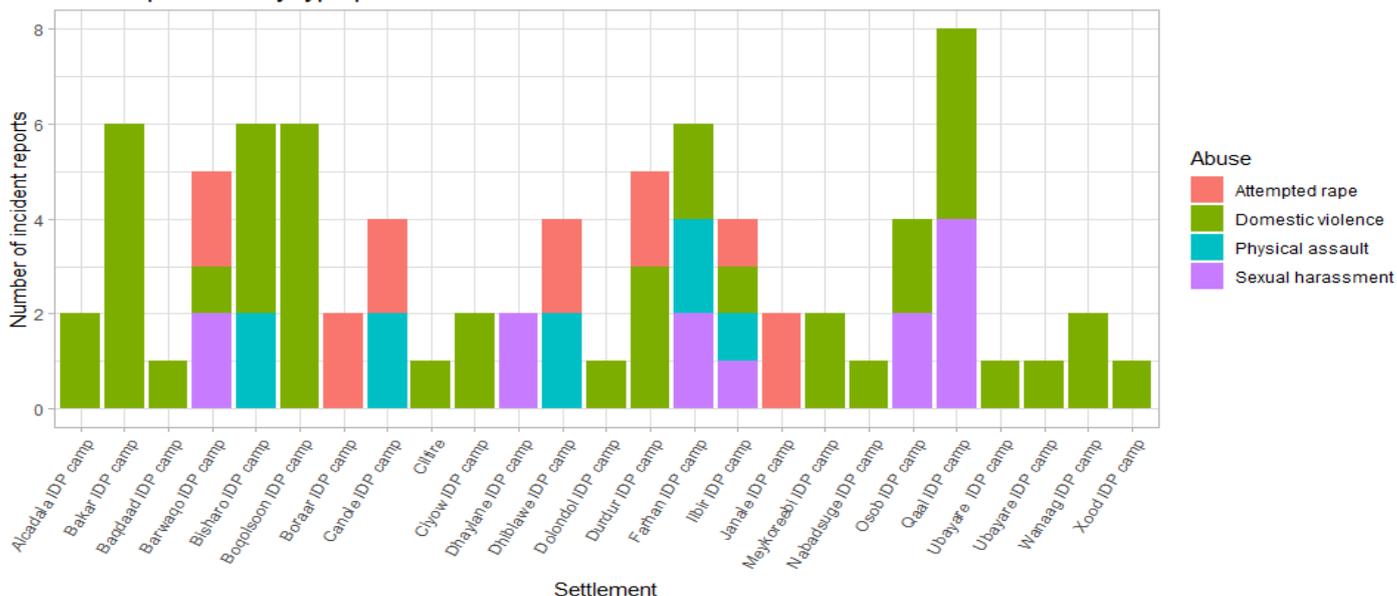
## Adults (18+)

In 31 interviews, it has been reported that gatekeepers often try to sexually exploit beneficiaries in exchange for assistance; with one woman reporting that she was refused access to NFIs in Beledweyn because she declined to provide what has commonly been referred to by participants as ‘sexual favours.’ This system of exploitation has been reported in Afmadow, Baidoa, Beledweyn, Dhusamareb, and Hudur, and ultimately leaves women open to serious physical and mental harm.

Rape has been reported in a further five interviews with women in Western Bakool region, and three women in south and central Somalia have explained that female domestic workers often face targeted sexual harassment. Unpaid casual and domestic work was also cited by 35 interviewees in Badhan, Beledweyn, Dhusamareb, Galkayo, Garbahaarreey, Kismayo, and elsewhere in south and central Somalia; resulting, too, in the deterioration of both physical and mental health. One woman expressed the need for greater awareness of these problems to overcome the fear people experience in raising complaints of this abuse, in addition to the need for legal support to prosecute perpetrators. Her sentiments were echoed by several other interviewees in south and central Somalia.

The SPMS captured cases of domestic violence across 21 different settlements in Banadir, making it one of the most prominent protection concerns being captured by the system.

Adult exploitation by type per settlement



## Children and young people (<17)

A total 54 interviewees mentioned the prevalence of child labour, most commonly (26) in exchange for access or priority access to humanitarian assistance. It is widely perceived that gatekeepers and local authorities are responsible for these practices.

Inappropriate relations have also been reported in 11 interviews; including nine references to early and forced marriage in Hudur and elsewhere in south and central Somalia. Three interviewees in Garbahaarreey also raised concerns that children are being recruited and even abducted by local militia, and that local capacity needs to be improved to prevent armed groups from doing so.

The SPMS has captured similar trends for child exploitation, including seven cases of child labour which have been reported in Shiidle, Hudur.

Child exploitation by type per district

