

**GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF
HUMANITRIAN INTERVENTION AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED
PERSONS (IDPS) IN SOMALIA**

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other University.

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my elder brother, Muhumed Billow who has been instrumental in my early education, even though he did not had the chance to acquire formal education himself.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM

AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
FGD	Focused group discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PESS	Population Estimation Survey
POP	People-Oriented Planning
TFG	Transition Federal Government
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WEEF	Women's Equality and Empowerment Framework

ABSTRACT

This study was a cross-sectional exploratory research design on Gender Roles and Relations in the Context of Humanitarian Intervention among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) in Somalia. Specifically, the study sought to analyze the ways in which gender roles change among IDPs in Somalia and describe how the changes in gender roles affect gender relations among the IDPs. This study was guided by the Moser Gender Planning Framework posing that gender planning encompasses identification of gender roles, assessment of gender needs, disaggregating resources control and making of decision in the household, balancing triple role, deciding between various aims in mediations and including women and gender-sensitive planning.

Systematic sampling was used to select household questionnaire respondents while purposive sampling was used to select key informants respondents and focus group discussions participants. Data was collected through Survey, focus group discussions and key informants interviews. Descriptive statistics and presentation using tables and graphs was done for qualitative data analysis while qualitative data was transcribed and analyzed per objective.

The findings reveal that the majority of the IDPs depend on humanitarian intervention for their basic needs and that women are mainly the recipient of the intervention, this has caused changes in the gender roles. The changes in gender roles has had effects on the gender relations as it allowed women to participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families but felt frustrated by the burden of performing both the male and female roles. On the other hand men's self-esteem has been affected when women become the target for humanitarian assistance as it takes away one of their primary roles, this has led to the men feeling frustrated and unable to meet their expectation. They also feel women disrespect them

The study concludes that the humanitarian intervention has significantly contributed to the changes in gender roles which has had effect on how men and women relate. This impacted negatively both men and women to some extent for women there was some level of positive outcomes.

The study recommends adoption of "do no harm approach" by implementing strategies that ensure safe programming through analysis and ensuring both men women understand the benefits of the humanitarian intervention, the study also recommends establishment and roll out of counseling services to the IDPs who have gone through family conflict as well as further research on best practice and how different Somali groups cope with the changes

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

Humanitarian tragedies affect the two genders differently. During war, men suffer more fatalities as they are mainly fighters while male civilians often get targeted during massacres. On the other hand women when faced with armed conflicts, civil unrest, or/and disasters from natural causes often lose the ability to support families livelihoods as a result of loss of seeds, livestock and tools, and they become sexual violence targets. Due to their lower social and economic status, more often women vulnerability is increased in emergencies. Further, violent circumstances elevates significantly trauma of gender-specific physical insecurity (Oxfam, 2013)

During conflicts, women's roles change to match the new families and societal social and economic needs. Women end up taking roles in decision-making and engaging in other roles within the households that was traditionally theirs. In conflict times, women offer emergency care and social recovery services in the communities, they also play active roles in public to impact and rally for support (Puechguirbal, 2012).

One of the enduring humanitarian situations is where Somalia's conflict, human rights abuses and violence have culminated to internal displacement of civilians. This has been fueled by clan-based militias as well as political militias with external military forces in other case. These actors have forced displacement of people as a ploy in their warfare to obtain and exert control (Caterina & Klos, 2015). Caterina and Klos (2015) add that in 2014 military actions, banditry and inter-clan conflict were major reasons of people displacement. Additionally there has been increase in forced evictions of internally displaced people in major cities like Mogadishu, Bossasso and Kismayo by both private and public landowners (Caterina and Klos, 2015, p. 34).

Life in these IDP camps pushes women to adopt new roles and challenge customary gender models while maintaining their household management responsibilities. Several variables shape gender dynamics and contribute to gender negotiations in the camps. Shifting family and household structures influence women's changing roles and complicate gender relations as more women, single and married, participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families with limited male support (Brück and Schindler, 2008). Hitherto customary socio-cultural constructs largely confine women's roles to those performed in the household, but displacement and the settlement processes challenge these models and push women into new roles, often with contradictory outcomes. They increase women's vulnerability, and limit their opportunities as they scrape by with few economic resources (Brück and Schindler, 2008). The paradox of women assuming new roles as they are simultaneously limited by the realities of living in the camps poses important questions about how these contradictions affect gender relations.

The life of men in the camps has had changes both with relation to family structure and gender dynamics which has been as a result of limited options for men such as unemployment which therefor affects their ability to fend for their families as breadwinners as dictated by their tradition (Castillejo, 2011). This has led to significant changes to the gender relations as women now feel their men are not able to perform their role as fathers and husbands, the implication is that the authority and power of men has reduced and in some cases the power has now shifted to or shared with the women. This situation is unbearable for some men and has led to domestic conflicts, intergenerational conflicts and even divorce arises but in some few cases the

men are slowly accepting to avoid conflict within the household as they realized they cannot do much to change the situation (Brück and Schindler, 2008).

In Somali way of life, a man has no place in the kitchen, and the man does not engage in domestic chores. The man ideally makes decision for the household as the head of the family and the wife is meant to obey him (UNDP, 2002). Culture has endocrine Somali women that their position is within the house to do domestic work and childcare without complaining. In the camps however men and women are forced to share some of the responsibilities including child care. Even though, economic and decision-making power of men has reduced at home mainly at the IDP camps they still predominantly control the political domain (Brück & Schindler, 2008).

Prevalent insecurity in south and central Somalia, has led to weak, erratic and insufficient international presence considering the enormous needs of the population, more so in Mogadishu and neighboring towns. In 2014, Somali experienced a food security situation that arose from collective influence of fighting, inadequate funding, low levels of rainfall and high food prices. This explains the high number of IDPs in camps. (UNHCR, 2014)

Food crises have affected the IDPs more, with many of the IDP being over the malnutrition emergency threshold. In 2014, the humanitarian situation and security of Somalis IDPs was worsened by forced evictions in Mogadishu. Mogadishu lacks a functional government, and as such, the UN and NGOs both local and international have remained the main providers of humanitarian assistance through the clan leaders and local authorities (Olivius, 2014). It is acknowledged that for peace consolidation and stabilization in Somalia IDPs needs must be addressed as a priority. For IDPs to

attain sustainable lasting remedy, peace-building, human rights actors, humanitarian, and development– from all the stakeholder must work together (Olivius, 2014).

Therefore in Somalia, to achieve success in humanitarian interventions, diverse needs and capacities of women and men must be addressed, as well as power relations that influence abilities of each to access support. Brück and Schindler (2008) noted that lack of help with child care or support to collect water or firewood is a major challenge for women heading households to access services. Further, due to the disrupted status quo, men have lost their traditional role to provide for the family. This has humiliated men since they are not able to provide and protect their families. Men especially single men head of households face problems to support their families as they adequate skills to cook, wash and care for young children and to do household chores (Brück and Schindler, 2008, p. 23). Such challenges should be addressed in any intervention effort.

1.2 Problem Statement

In Somalia, humanitarian aid has been the only way for the more than 1.1 million displaced to meet their basic needs, including health, sanitation, food, shelter, water, and protection. In 2015, the UN reported that by November 2014 alone 1.5 million internally displaced people received food aid. Throughout the year 2015, the UN indicated that about 235,000 children were admitted into malnutrition treatment programmes. At the same time, 1.2 million people were provided with the access to clean water supply (European Commission, 2016).

It has been noted that humanitarian interventions impacts women differently from men. Gender disparities witnessed in Somali are seen to stem from the changing

gender roles fueled by crises and there exist risk for additional inequalities (Baranyi & Powell, 2005). Inadequate awareness of the gender relations has the potential to have a gender biased access to resources, support services and protection and fuel gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. In this regard, humanitarian response must therefore be based on gender relations' awareness.

Experience in the region, has humanitarian interventions to blame for changes in gender roles especially in emergencies. Women are given superior control over food allocation and this may lead to unexpected negative consequences, including increased gender-based violence (Hall, 2014). In many locations some of the worst abuse is from the settlements gatekeepers who treat internally displaced persons as commodities for their personal gain (European Commission, 2016). Incidents of GBV are highest in internally displaced persons' settlements especially rape and physical assaults. These are perpetrated by a variety of actors, including armed forces and other uniformed personnel, members of the host community, and elements within the IDPs community.

Many studies have highlighted the fact that humanitarian situations such as displacements, conflict, disasters among others may sometimes lead to some form of positive gender transformation such as promoting more inclusive and equitable gender relations that lead to improved social, economic and favorable political (Harcourt, 2009; Puechguirbal, 2012; Brück and Schindler 2008; Castillejo, 2011). In actual sense, as a result of limited awareness and political will by policy makers, issues of gender roles and relations are often ignored in humanitarian interventions. Another reason for overlooking is the mindset that gender issues should not be

prioritized to address in the intervention efforts (Brück and Schindler, 2008). Thus this study was aimed at establishing how the humanitarian intervention has affected the gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. In doing so therefore, the study was designed to answer the below research questions:

- i. In what ways have gender roles changed among IDPs in Somalia?
- ii. How do the changes in gender roles affect gender relations among the IDPs?

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 Overall Objective

To explore the effect of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To analyze the ways in which gender roles change among IDPs in Somalia
- ii. To describe how the changes in gender roles affect gender relations among the IDPs in Somalia.

1.4 Assumptions of the study

The following assumptions were formulated for the study;

- i. The Humanitarian assistance has had some effect on the gender roles and relations of IDPs
- ii. The Humanitarian actors working in the IDP camps acknowledge the effect of humanitarian assistance on gender roles and relations

1.5. Justification of the Study

The study findings will inform policy makers of humanitarian interventions on the ways humanitarian interventions influence gender roles and relations. This way the study will enable the humanitarian actors and policymakers to plan for appropriate courses of action in their humanitarian intervention endeavors. To the scholars the study will provide areas for further research that can be used to add value in this area of study and form part of the literature review on this area. Most importantly, this research will contribute to the literature on humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study covered Mogadishu in Somalia in which the sample population were the IDPs in Hodhan district. The study set out to explore effects of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. The study also aimed to determine effects of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. Since the study was limited to Somalia situation under study who were population of IDPS camp affected by chronic emergency, therefore it cannot be generalized and used to explain other gender roles and their transformation in all forms of emergency situations

1.6 Definition of Terms

Humanitarian Intervention: this refers to the help and associated action in an effort to save lives, reduce or remove suffering while preserve human dignity during and after a disasters. This also includes efforts to thwart and enhance preparedness in case such situations occurs.

Internally Displaced Persons: Refers to people or groups of people who involuntarily flee/left their places of residence, due to or as a result of generalized violence that lead to unfavourable human conditions such as violation of human rights or disasters such as manmade and natural disasters but who have not crossed an internationally recognized border. In this context internally displaced people are individuals that have been forced out of their traditional homes and are now living in camps across Somalia.

Gender: the social differences amid females and males that are learned, it is founded in every culture, and may vary over time. These have enormous differences both within and between cultures. Gender, dictates the functions, supremacy and resources for individuals within a culture.

Gender roles: Refers to anticipations assumed by communities in regard to aptitudes, characteristics, and probable conducts of both female and male.

Gender relations: Refers to communally accepted associations that exist in society between males and females.

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: comprises of various nature of psychological or physical, verbal and acts or attempts of sexual acts that may include sexual slavery, rape, forced pregnancy, forced prostitution, enforced sterilization conducted against humans..

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section contains literature and the theories that have been developed to outline the impact of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. In the construction of our methodology, the theories and literature from previous studies have provided an important conceptual links that exist. In constructing the methodology of the study, this section and the theoretical framework has provided the useful conceptual links. The literature review therefore summarizes a diverse spectrum of views about humanitarian interventions. The section is structured into theoretical, conceptual and empirical review.

2.2 Gender in Humanitarian Context

The modification of family structures and households and change of the roles played by the different genders are among the consequences of displacement. Incidences of separation of family as a result adult and adolescent males being captured or stay behind to retain the family land or travel further to search for work. Conflicts cast an unfair aspersion against men as they are perceived to combatants based on their gender orientation. Consequently, they are maimed, conscripted or parts of their bodies dismembered to limit their abilities. The families that happen to remain together often experience a strained relationship among the family members and thus incidences of divorce have been common among IDPs (UNICEF 1998). Divorces have been attribute to increased number of female-headed households in IDP camps where the residents' social settings have been disoriented as a result of displacement. The magnitude of burden extended to women becomes fairly large when instantly they are compelled to become breadwinners in their family. Ward and Mendy (2006),

purport that discriminatory practices, insecurity and limited economic opportunities for women are among the factors that have it difficult for women to assume the responsibilities extended to them as a consequence of displacement. Due to the lack of productive capacity as a result of insecurity and limited economic opportunities women have failed meaningfully change their socio-economic status in the camps (Ward & Mendy, 2006).

The impact of displacement is different across the various demographics of the IDPS and it only fair that they are assisted differently to come to terms with the crises. However, aid agencies have tried to provide the same prescription for the women, men, girls, boys and children in their places of refuge.. Gender continues to be largely conflated with and conceptualized as relating specifically to girls' and women's issues. In some sites, addressing gender is said to complicate humanitarian action. Castillejo (2011) argue that it is important to time interventions appropriately and to have patience and perseverance in order to offer greater guidance on understanding how to develop and use tools such as a gender analysis.

Minimal attention and research has been given to how the war has affected men as a result little information is available on how circumscribed the male gender is as an identity. Women of all classes, locations and ages have shown themselves able to adapt to their changed circumstances (taking on the most menial jobs if necessary) without jeopardizing their gender roles as mothers and care givers. Men on the other hand are proving far less resilient; many men are unable to perform their traditional role as breadwinners and protectors which is their most important identity in the

Somali Culture, it's however worth mentioning that some few rich and connected men have benefitted from the war in Somalia. (Gardener and El-Bushra, 2004)

In most cultures the roles played by individuals, power held by a members of the society and the ownership of resources is dependent on the gender of the members of the society. In different context, the emergency may affect men and women differently from security perspective. For instance women face risk of facing sexual and gender based violence while in some cases domestic violence may increase during and after emergencies (Turton, 2002). In order to access humanitarian relief and to participate in reconstruction efforts, women may require security protection both in and outside their homesteads. Typically, the society has put women at a disadvantaged position compared to men and this fact has led to a more efforts being initiated to address the needs of women (Rehn and Sirleat, 2002). Increasingly, however, the community of humanitarians and aid agencies are slowly recognizing the need to comprehend more about what the masculine gender face in crisis situations.

The changes as a result of the humanitarian situation, may bring about both positive and negative gender relations, for example strict social norms and concerns about security may restrict mobility of women which may cause difficulty in accessing humanitarian aid. On the other hand, this emergencies may somehow create opportunities for women taking up public roles formerly performed only by men (Rosaldo & Lamphere, 2004). Men may also start engaging in roles previously performed by only women such as collecting wood and water, due to deteriorating security and other changes coming from gendered division of labor.

2.3 Effect of Humanitarian Interventions on Gender

Humanitarian interventions are characterized by quick responses to human suffering. The association between implementing agencies and donor agencies is that the latter set stringent time limits to available budgets and the former strive to conform themselves to the specified conditions. Affected people are portrayed as desperate victims waiting for outside help, so that western civilians give financial help. Affected people are everything but passive victims. Their capacities and vulnerabilities actively shape the impact of the disaster on their individual lives. Vulnerability and capacity are constructed by gender relations. Unequal power relations, different roles and responsibilities determine the ways in which the persons of different gender orientation respond to crises. These power relations also make it more challenging for women to obtain their humanitarian aid privileges (UN/SEAGA 2003). When aid agencies fail to take into account these gendered progressions, they put in jeopardy their chances of being able to respond women's needs and this can ultimately lead to corrosion of the unequal associations between men and women. Aid agencies often fail to acknowledge the role played by gender of affected communities and these often leads to further depress the coping strategies adopted by women and their capability to influence decision-making. During a displacement crisis, cultural and gender are issues that are frequently ignored by aid providers when they are rapidly responding to the crisis (OCHA), 2002).

Humanitarian aid has been highly scrutinized in recent years, and was linked to accusations of sexual exploitation of aid beneficiaries in West-Africa in the year 2002 (Willitts-King and Harvey 2005). UN peacekeeping mission and a number of

humanitarian NGOs were alleged to have sexually abusing women and children. Cash, goods and relief were given in exchange for sexual favors. Previous studies have shown that during a humanitarian crisis such as mass displacement of individuals there occurs dynamic changes in social and cultural structures that redefine the roles played by men and women in both negative and positive ways. When humanitarian interventions are not meticulously designed with gender differences in mind, the programs might fail to adequately address the needs of those persons who are marginalized and threatened. In humanitarian emergency, it is therefore paramount to design programmes that are focused on “do no harm approach”.

Due to deeply male societal contexts and intervention techniques which typically evidenced by a profoundly male prevailing presence in post-disaster locales. In the event of disasters, access to basic support and recovery services is often difficult for women in the places of refuge. Empirical evidence from the modalities of addressing Tsunami disasters have shown myriads of reported examples of the inhibited capacity of women during calamities (Rees, et al, 2010). In evaluating the universality of gender-based susceptibilities, humanitarian disasters might be comprehended not just as epiphenomenal, but rather as a factor that extends the difficulties of experienced in women’s lives. For many women; poverty, violence, dislocation, exclusion and displacement are pervasive realities for women during crisis. A holistic response is therefore needed in order to provide a transformative change in women’s lives when providing humanitarian emergencies to a society, the human aid providers need to

understand the intersection of gender and the vulnerabilities they are exposed to during disasters.

2.4 IDPs in Somalia's Context

In Somalia, about 1.1 million of the country's estimated population are internally displaced people (IDPs), there has been mass population displacement as consequence of prolonged insecurity and conflict which have impoverished the people of Somalia. (Caterina & Klos, 2015, p. 29). The displaced population have lost their economic resources, factors of production and other sources of livelihood, food insecurity, violence and water shortages continue to make the situation of the IDPs worse. (European Commission, 2016).

The prolonged civil war in Somalia has made displacement issues complex. Displacement has brought numerous suffering to the people of Somalia, especially in south central Somalia. Some People that had fled conflict and insecurity suffered continuously even when they returned as their farm land have been taken over along Shabelle and Juba River banks during their absence. The IDPs have limited influence and decision making, they also hardly enjoy clan protection from the dominant sub-clans as a high proportion of people living in the IDP camps are people from less influential clans. The IDPs have also reported high cases of sexual and gender based violence (Castillejo, 2011).

The European Commission (2016), reports that there is weak enforcement and implementation of international laws and principles and their existence have not adequately served to protect the IDPs and other Somali inhabitants who are in

experiencing civil conflicts (European Commission, 2016). These lawlessness in Somalia have rendered IDPs unprotected by authorities due to the lack of a functioning legal system regions of the country. Therefore, many of the IDPs in Somalia are particularly susceptible to violence owing to defunct authorities across most of the country (Caterina & Klos, 2015, p. 31).

The IDPs mainly engage in low income earning and energy intensive manual labour jobs such as working as, domestic workers, potters, among others (UN Security Council, 2012). In some cases the women who also double up as the head of their household happen to work in in environmental conditions that is not conducive for their health (Caterina and Klos, 2015). There also has been cases of discrimination against some IDs who come from minority clans by local authorities and some host communities, in addition there has been challenges of mobility for IDP women to access some of the services, for instance some IDP women from minority communities suffer verbal and physical abuse from host communities while going about their business. There has been some cases where women from IDPs have become victims of abduction, rape and forced marriage (Maxamuud, 2011).

2.5 Mitigating Negative Impact of Humanitarian Interventions on gender roles and relations

The status of women and, their roles, responsibilities, social and cultural structures radically change in crisis situations. In such cases, gender-based programme must be designed so that impacts of the action do not increase existing or new gender inequalities (Ochieng, 2002). If humanitarian interventions are not planned with proper gender planning in mind with the objective to support and promote gender

equality then there is risk of making target communities worse off than they were before the intervention. Adopting a gender approach allows to prevent or reduce the potential negative impacts of intervention programmes by ensuring that humanitarian interventions and their consequences do no harm the different sex and age groups (Ochieng, 2002).

The maxim of do no harm is indispensable when responding to humanitarian crises. Definitely, this implies that humanitarian aid and other forms of disaster management should not rise women's susceptibility, either by depressing their coping strategies or by strengthening damaging coping strategies.

Encouraging women's participation in humanitarian programs and policymaking arenas is vital to ensure that the findings support women in their determinations to contest gender inequality (Rees, et al, 2010). Men, women, girls Women and girls in humanitarian intervention should be seen as stakeholders who will bring on their skills, aspirations and expertise in challenging negative societal norms and not simply as victims of crises.

Humanitarian actors need to conduct a rigorous analysis of the different gender for the target population that are the recipient of the humanitarian intervention and these should be integrated into the response monitoring, evaluations and learning initiatives. Gender analysis will help in understanding and examine the relationship between women and men and their ability to access and control to resources as well as assessing their capacities and roles and relations (Mooney, 2005). Gender analysis also helps with informing the identifying specific measure to prevent and respond to vulnerabilities related to gender and changes in gender roles (European Commission,

2016). More focus should on how to reduce risk of disasters including a culture of inculcating gender dynamics into all disaster response. This includes assessing risk management policies and plans such as early warning, risk assessment, information management, training and education.

Humanitarian intervention will have a better impact when there is a strong accountability mechanism that monitors humanitarian response and integrates gender relations in response while ensuring transparent budgeting processes. The traditional role that women played as care givers and providers for families has implicatively placed them in a better position to advice humanitarian agencies on most appropriate intervention on services like water, food security and livelihood, sanitation, nutrition and Health (Jacobsen, 2005). Despite their importance, many humanitarian agencies often fall short of acknowledging the vital role women play in participating in programme design and their important roles in decision making (Olivius, 2014). Therefore, aid agencies need to seek ways to reduce the barriers that hinder women and girls from accessing services that they provide, this could also be reinforced by creating 'safe spaces' and separate queues for women who are accessing the humanitarian assistance (Barnett and Weiss, 2008).

Those working on humanitarian response should work very closely with local women organizations with local knowledge and expertise of the local context, to promote gender equality themselves (Calhoun, 2008). Additionally men should be key part of any gendered intervention in order to address gender norms and cultural barriers that influence the attitudes if men towards women and girls, in times of crisis and

emergency, men feel threatened when they fail to provide for or protect their families (Calhoun, 2008)

Gender inclusive strategies should recognize and challenge the differences in gender roles in order to clearly understand the differences of the role of women and men and respond to their needs, aspirations and priorities, if this is not taken into account then, organizations may find themselves reinforcing negative gender norms unknowingly (Olivius, 2011). Women should also be encouraged to engage in tasks that are predominantly men role in most cultures such as being employed as drivers or doctors and nurses, this will challenge the believe that women cannot do certain work (Olivius, 2014).

2.6. Theoretical Framework

This study was conducted by the Moser Gender Planning Framework. Moser advanced the outline for a Gender and Development methodology to development planning in the 1980s. The framework is grounded her opinions on the ways strategies should approach gender and development planning and on Moser's concepts of gender needs and gender roles. She later collaborated with Caren Levy and extended the framework into an approach for gender policy and planning. "*A Theory and Method of Gender Planning – Meeting Women's Practical and Strategic Needs*" was published by Moser and Levy as a working paper in 1986 (Moser, 1989).

In developing gender planning Moser proposed that, in the planning theory and practice women were a marginalised constituents and on this premise is the basis for development of gender planning as an independent discipline. The discipline was developed because prior to its development few authorities in development planning

had reluctantly considered gender as an imperative important planning issues. There have been therefore a discord between practical's and theoretical concepts that showed greater complexities in comprehending divisions of labour and gender relations in organizing socio-economic dimensions of the society. The theory therefore, endeavours to make the complexities of assimilation of gender as development planning constituent more comprehensible and enable the use of orthodox tools that have the capacity to transform gender awareness into practice (Moser 1989; 1993).

2.6.1: Relevance of the theory to the study

This gender analysis framework is relevant to this study because it is grounded on the Gender and Development methodology in accentuating the significance of gender relations. The approach further examines the explanations and processes that lead to resolutions of control and access. The framework by Moser includes gender needs assessment, gender roles identification, disaggregating access and control of resources and issues of decision making in the household, planning for balancing the triple role, involving women and gender-aware organizations in planning and distinguishing between different aims in interventions .The framework acknowledges a political element to gender planning, and assumes that the process will have to deal with conflicts.

A gender framework enables the examination of the various impact of emergencies both women and me. Gender analysis also enables the examination of interventions by humanitarian agencies and asks how interventions impact on gender roles and relations; do they enhance the capacity of women to better cope with crisis or does it

actually weaken women's access and control of resources further. A gender perspective maintains that women's and men's capabilities can designate where prospects are missed by relief agencies for making aid more effective by supporting and developing women's skills and capacities. (Moser and Annalisa, 2004)

Another important way in which a gender approach can contribute to the understanding of humanitarian intervention is in the analysis of changes in processes of decision-making. In this way the strategic, as well as the practical needs of men and women can be addressed. The balance of power in gender relations may fundamentally be altered in times of crisis and could increase or decrease inequalities. For example, the resources that women have control over may be depleted more swiftly than those of men, or alternatively, women may acquire new skills and gain increased autonomy and power over decision-making (Cordaid, 2005)

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the research methodology that was used to carry out the study. It describes the research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure and techniques of data collection and analysis and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research site

The study was carried out at IDP camps in Mogadishu. Mogadishu is the largest city of Somalia (Figs 3.1). The city is located in the shoreline of the Indian Ocean, and it has served as a significant port for centuries. The population of the city as at 2015 was 2,120,000 residents. Mogadishu urban city occupies 91 square kilometers, with a population density of around 23,400 inhabitants per square kilometer. Latest data provided by the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) estimate that there are 1,132,963 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps, about 369,000 of those in Mogadishu alone (UNHCR, 2015). The reasons for this displacement are complex, but can be primarily attributed to such factors such recurring famines, civil war, lack of a functioning government (until recently) for decades, and the rise of terrorist groups, such as al-Shabbab (Caterinsa and Klos, 2015). Mogadishu has eight administrative districts and there are fourteen IDP camps spread across this eight districts. The map presented in figure 3.1 below represents IDP Camp polygons for Mogadishu. This study focused in the largest camp in Mogadishu

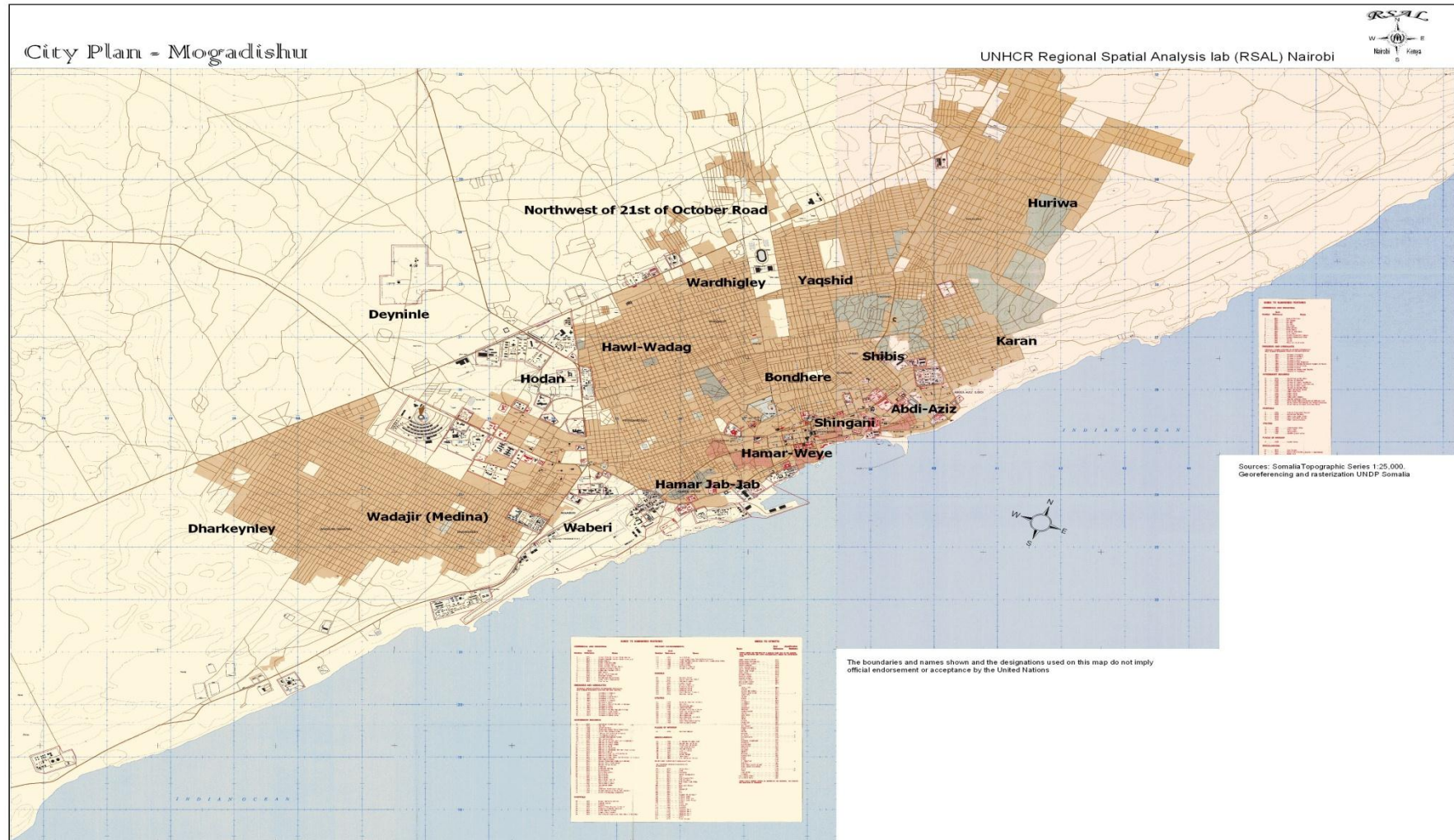


Figure 3.1: Map of Mogadishu (Source UNCHR, 2012)

3.3 Research Design

This study used cross-sectional exploratory research design. The choice of this design was appropriate for deeper understanding of the impact of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. An exploratory study design helped in the understanding of lived experience that facilitates deeper understanding of the phenomena in question. The design helped to identify key issues and key variables. It provided insights into and comprehension of the issue or situation in the study area.

3.4 Study Population and Unit of Analysis

The study population was all the households in Hodan IDP camp. It explored their experience on how the humanitarian intervention has affected the different gender roles and relations in the camp. The unit of analysis was the households in Hodan IDP camp.

3.5 Sample size and sampling procedure

The study was sample Hodan IDP which holds approximately 455 households and is the largest IDP camp in Mogadishu (ICRC, 2014). The study selected 10% of the households from Hodan district using systematic random sampling which was 45.5 these was rounded off to 46 household's households. The respondent was individual member in the household defined as the female or male head of the household

3.6 Data collection methods

The study utilized both primary data and secondary data, which was obtained through the In-depth interview, KIIs, FGDs and desktop review.

3.6.1 Survey

The study conducted interviews for 46 household heads using semi structured household Questionnaire. The questionnaires were collected demographic information from the

respondents as well as their views and experiences on how the humanitarian intervention has affected their gender roles and relations. (Appendix II)

3.6.2 Focus Group Discussions

The study conducted two FGDs one for the men and the other one for the women. Each FGD comprised of 6 – 12 participants. The FGDs used FGD guide (Appendix III) that yield on the experiences of the IDPs on how humanitarian interventions have affected their roles and relations from a gender perspective.

3.6.3 Key Informant Interviews

These involved administering of KII guide (Appendix IV) to 5 KIIs. This included a male elder, a woman leader and a youth leader from the IDP camp and a representative of UNHCR and another one from local organization possibly ELMAN. The key informant interviews provided expert view on the activities that occur in the IDP camps and how these affects gender roles and relations.

3.6.4 Secondary Sources

Secondary sources of data that were reviewed and provided useful background are published documents such as rift valley institute (RVI) east Africa Journal, the Common Humanitarian fund proposals (CHF) and other existing documents done in Somalia. In addition Information from libraries and other relevant institutions were employed by the study as secondary sources.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Quantitative data was analysed using SPSS software that provided the descriptive statistics such as the mean, standard deviation, percentages and frequencies. Data was presented using percentages, tables and graphics.

Qualitative data was transcribed, coded and analyzed according to themes and content, anecdotal references and personal experiences that reveal discernments into the major questions of the study were categorized together.

3.8 Ethical considerations

To obtain informed consent of the respondents, the researcher explained the purpose, duration and potential use of the research results from the field beyond academic purposes; and any other research related information as might be of interest to the respondents was duly clarified before any data collection. Respondents were also be informed of their right to disqualify themselves or withdraw at any stage of the study. The study subjects were assured of their anonymity during publication of the research findings through the use of pseudonyms, and they were made aware of the means to access the final research outcome. The relevant authority provided the research permit and approval to facilitate the research process. Additionally since Mogadishu has been a very unsecure city, the researcher sought clearance from the local authority and employed the services of a local research assistant who helped with data collection

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter dealt with the analysis of the data. Definitely, the data analysis was conducted to assess the specific objectives. Intrinsic patterns in the data were probed, interpreted and inferences drawn on them. This chapter presents the empirical results and findings of the application of the variables using descriptive, qualitative and quantitative research designs.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The sample size of 46 respondents was the target of the study. All (46) questionnaires submitted were completed and returned making a response rate of 100%. This response rate was statistically sufficient to make deductions about the population for the study as it acted as a representative of the whole population.

4.2 Demographic characteristics

4.2.1 Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

The study endeavored to establish the gender distribution of the respondents. This was sought in view of ensuring fair engagement of male and female respondents. Results are presented below on Figure 4.1.

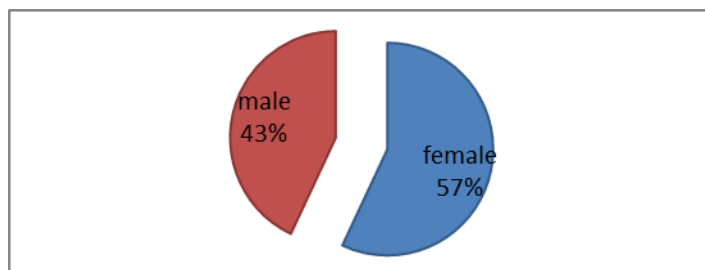


Figure 4.1: Distribution of respondents by gender

The study established that 57% of the respondents were females while 43% were males. The female respondents are slightly higher because there are generally more women in IDP camps than men. The purpose of collecting information from the different gender was to get their view on if the humanitarian intervention has affected their gender roles and if so how these changes has affected the way they relate to each other as men and women

4.2.2 Distribution of the Respondents by age

Different age groups are perceived to hold deferent opinion on various issues. In view of capturing wide range of opinions on the effect of humanitarian interventions on the different gender roles and their relations among IDP respondents, they were asked to specify their age category. Results are presented on Figure 4.2.

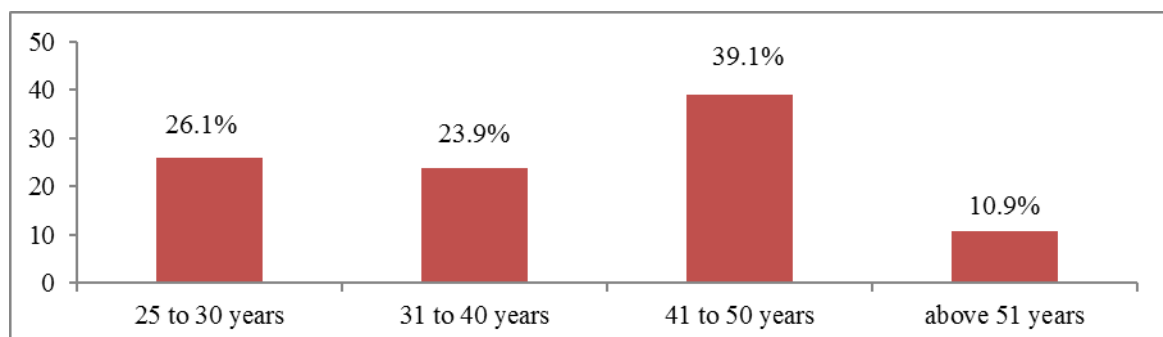


Figure 4.2: Distribution of respondents by age

Results obtained show that most of the participants in the study as shown by 39.1% were aged between 41 to 50 years, 26.1% of the respondents were aged between 25 to 30 years, 23.9% of the respondents were aged between 31 to 40 years % of the respondents were aged between whereas 10.9% of the respondents were aged above 51 years. Results show that respondents were fairly distributed across all the age groups.

4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondent

This study sought to determine the marital status of the respondent which was seen to be critical in establishing respondent's perception on the effect of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia. Results are presented on Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Marital Status of the Respondent

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	2	4.3
Married	33	71.7
Divorced	8	17.4
Separated	1	2.2
Widowed	2	4.3
Total	46	100.0

Results obtained show that 71.7% of the respondents were married, 17.4% of the respondents were divorced, 4.3% of the respondents were either single or widowed whereas 2.2 % of the respondents were separated. This implies that majority of the respondents were married men and women. This was useful in understanding weather the changes gender roles and relations had different effect on people in different status for example did it affect married people differently from single or if it has contributed to change of marital status

4.2.4 Level of education

Respondents were requested to indicate their highest level of education. Results are as presented on Figure 4.5 below.

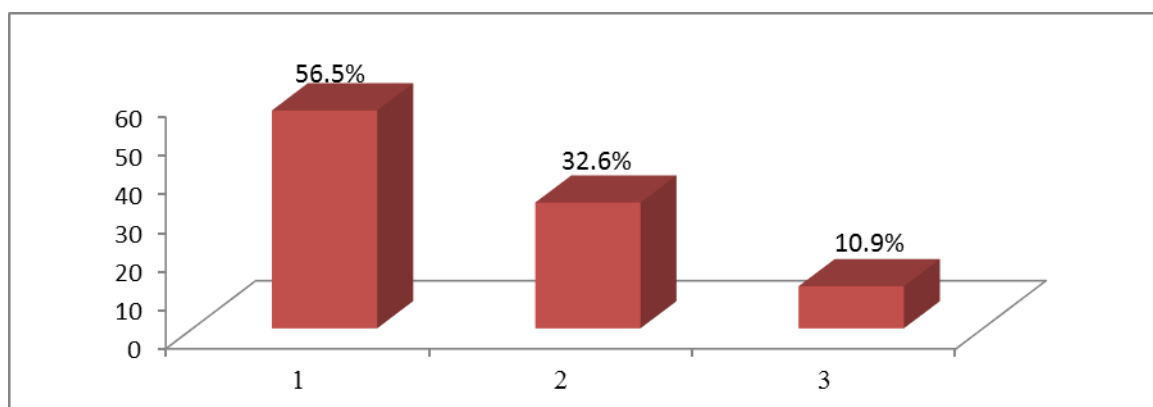


Figure 4.3: level of education

Results obtained show that 56.5% had no formal education, 32.6% of the respondents had attained primary school education whereas 10.9% of the respondents had reached secondary/high school education. This implies that most of the Somali refugees had either no formal education. The level of education has an influence on gender roles as it determines what type of job one does as well as his/her views on certain gender aspects

4.3 Period of residents in the camp

Respondents were requested to indicate the period which they had been living in the camp. Results are as presented on Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Period the Respondents Lived in the Camp

	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2 years	1	2.2
3 to 5 years	2	4.3
5 to 7 years	10	21.7
8 to 10 years	14	30.4
Over 10 years	19	41.3
Total	46	100.0

41.3% of the respondents had lived in the camp for over 10 years, 30.4% had lived in the camp for a period of 8 to 10 years, 21.7% had lived in the camp for a period of 5 to 7 years, 4.3 % had lived in the camp for a period of 3 to 5 years whereas 2.2% had lived in the camp for a period for Less than 2 years. This shows that considerable number of the

respondents had lived in the camp for a long period which mean that they were in an ideal position to give sound opinion on the effect of humanitarian interventions on gender roles and relations among IDPs in Somalia

4.4 Source of Basic Needs

The study sought to establish whether the house hold entirely depended on humanitarian assistance for the basic needs. Results are as presented on Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Dependence of households on Humanitarian Assistance

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	63.0
No	17	27.0
Total	46	100.0

Results from study show that majority of the families in the IDP camp entirely depend on humanitarian intervention for their basic needs at 63% while 37% had some other sources of support that helps in meeting basic needs. Further the study revealed that the primary recipient of the humanitarian assistance were women particularly mothers. Respondents from women FGD have highlighted that households with younger women who are able to provide manual labor such as sweeping and washing clothes do supplement their income with support received from the humanitarian agencies. On the other Male FGD participant think that humanitarian organization generally favour and target women with their support. KIIs also reported that families with relatives living abroad and Somali Bantus whose men do not shy away from engaging manual labor works such as construction and potters do have alternative sources of income other than the support from humanitarian agencies

4.5 Effect of Humanitarian Intervention on the Gender Roles and Relations

The study sought to establish the respondents' level of agreement with the following statements relating to humanitarian intervention and its effect on the gender roles and relations. Results are presented on Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Humanitarian Intervention on the Gender Roles and Relations

Statements	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Humanitarian assistance has changed power relations entitlement by women to enhance their access of the aid	46	1.00	5.00	3.35	1.45
Relief organizations do not take into account the existing gendered processes thereby disrupting the gender role status quo	46	1.00	5.00	2.61	1.37
Humanitarian assistance in the camps is not sensitive to cultural norms that are specific to gender roles	46	1.00	5.00	2.67	1.62
Men's self-esteem and hence roles in the families is affected when women become the target for humanitarian assistance	46	1.00	5.00	3.54	1.15
Gender equality is central to humanitarian action therefore disrupting communities gender roles	46	1.00	5.00	3.07	1.64
Gender based violence has increased after the humanitarian intervention as a result of changed gender roles	46	1.00	5.00	2.98	1.71
There are so many divorces and separations and many marriages have been affected as a result of changed gender roles	46	1.00	5.00	2.76	1.49
Many men have resulted to Khat/other addiction after humanitarian assistance	46	1.00	4.00	1.85	0.92
Households headed by women have increased after the interventions	46	1.00	5.00	3.63	1.55
Humanitarian assistance have allowed women to participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families with limited male support	46	1.00	5.00	3.78	1.28

From the research findings, majority at of the respondents at 80% have agreed that humanitarian assistance have allowed women to participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families with limited male support (mean = 3.78, std deviation = 1.28), households headed by women have increased after the interventions (mean = 3.63,

std deviation = 1.55) men's self-esteem and hence roles in the families is affected when women become the target for humanitarian assistance (mean = 3.54, std deviation = 1.15). Results also show that Gender equality is central to humanitarian action therefore disrupting communities gender roles (Mean = 3.07, Std Deviation = 1.64) and that Humanitarian assistance has changed power relations entitlement by women to enhance their access of the aid (Mean = 3.35, Std Deviation = 1.45). The findings are in line with the research by Ward & Mendy, (2006) who advocated that it is important for NGOs to keep on seeking any opportunities that may be available to contribute to transformation of gendered power relations positively.

The increase on divorce has been supported by the respondents view that there are high prevalence of divorce and separations and many marriages have been affected as a result of changed gender roles(mean = 2.76, std deviation = 1.49) humanitarian assistance in the camps is not sensitive to cultural norms that are specific to gender roles (mean = 2.67, std deviation = 1.67) relief organizations do not take into account the existing gendered processes thereby disrupting the gender role status quo (mean = 2.61, std deviation = 1.37) and that many men have resulted to khat chewing/other addiction after humanitarian assistance (mean = 2.85, std deviation = 0.92). The findings are in line with the research by Gardener and El-Bushra, (2004) that humanitarian emergency may affect men and women differently which includes redefining their roles and status either positively or negatively including changing traditional social norms and cultural practices.

The Female FGD respondents reported that their husbands feel uncomfortable when they go out to fend for their family as it's not the traditional of the Somali community for women to go out thus causing misunderstanding amongst them and sometimes leading to

violence. Men respondents on other hand reported that the women have become disrespectful and do not obey the orders of their men thus forcing them to resort to the Somali traditional way of disciplining them including beating their wives

4.5.1 Structure and Social Economic Status of Families in the Camps

The study finding revealed that the traditional gender roles of men in the community as head of their families, decision makers and maintaining law and orders as it pertains security deliveries, looking after animals, responsible in the property of the family, caring and disciplining his children and attending community meeting and settling disputes in case of any

Further the study finding indicate that the traditional gender roles of women in the community include cooking food, take care of the children and making homes, improving and adhering to family internal responsibilities like cleanliness and hygiene, fetching water and caring her husband and being the first teachers to their kids. Therefore in a traditional Somali setting men engage mainly in productive role while women provide reproductive roles

Key informants and focus group discussions reported that a patriarchal framework is the family structure among the numerous Somali community in the camp. In this structure, a father is expected to be the breadwinner and head of the household with an obligation of providing the family with steady and reliable income. Many of the families in the camp train their focus on provision of basic necessities to their. Education, food and shelter are considered to be pertinent necessities. In addition, children's safety, their health, and overall well-being are also of paramount importance to these families. The role played by traditional practices and religious are strongly emphasised as elements that strengthen the family bond. The parenting style among Somali families is often authoritarian; where the

parents design the rules of the households and the children have an obligation to obey the rules without question.

Focus group discussions also reported that as consequence of the war, social structures, economic platforms and infrastructure hardly exists in Somali. The IDPS have found themselves living in abject poverty, sleeping in shacks that can hardly provide a decent shelter and lacking access to basic necessities and facilities. The freedom of movement and choice for IDPS in camps have limited, and have to scramble for available basic amenities in the camp. The life in refugee camp can be dangerous and the inhabitants are always experiencing an imminent risk of violence.

The study revealed that both Somali women and men participant in economic activities aimed at supporting their families. Although the initial role of the women was to provide the labor needed to ensure the daily survival of the family, this has changed some how with the current situation in camps where women have to take up some of the men's role to provide for their children in taking up manual labor work or receiving food and other support from the humanitarian agencies.

4.5.2 Effect of Humanitarian Assistance on Gender Roles

In line with the first research question the study sought to establish whether humanitarian assistance affected the respondent's gender roles. Results are presented on table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Whether Humanitarian Assistance affects Gender Roles

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	65.2
No	16	34.8
Total	46	100.0

65.2% of the respondents have reported that the humanitarian intervention has significantly affected their gender roles while 34.8% indicated the interventions did not affect them much. Men FGD members have highlighted that because of the situation of the camp, men are no longer able to perform their traditional roles like being the bread winner, such roles have now been taken over by the women who are mainly the primary recipient of the humanitarian intervention, they also pointed out that as result of their circumstances and poverty, they are no longer engaged in political negotiations;

“We as men are falling out of place, there are no animals to look after, there are no jobs for us to do, the humanitarian interventions favors women and since we are poor no one engages us in political discussions which has become the reserve for rich men from diaspora who seem to be more educated and powerful. The poor man in the IDP camp has no place in the current Somalia. Men FGD participant

Focus group discussion reported previously that in there was clear division of labour in their traditional Somali way of life where women were care givers for their family and children while the men were bread winners and decision makers for security and financial matters. However with the changes in the camp, women find themselves beyond their traditional roles and taking up roles that were traditionally defined as men role such as earning income meant to fend for their families

Key informants interviews also reported that women have hard opportunities that were not available to them in the traditional Somali setting, they have more productive role that

allows them to engage them in important community decisions as some have resource that gives them power

4.5.3 How the changes in gender roles affected Gender Relations

The study sought to find out whether the changes in gender roles have affected their relations as this was a major variable to determine whether the humanitarian intervention had an influence on the gender roles and relations. Results are as presented on table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Whether changes in gender roles affected their Relations

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	76
No	11	24
Total	46	100.0

On this more than three quarters (76%) of the respondents have reported that the gender roles have affected their relations while 24% said it did not. This therefore means that the changes on the traditional gender roles have a major effect on how people relate to each other in the camp.

Male FGD reported that the power of men has reduced through empowering women, Men for example feel disrespected because, their wives are the once providing for the family through support from the humanitarian intervention, a role traditionally performed by men. Women FGD respondents on the hand reported that their men feel jealous and are violent because they are threatened by their new position as the breadwinners of the family, in some cases women reported that their husband were unhappy with them receiving humanitarian Aid for the family.

Both men and women FGD also reported that changes in gender roles brought about Conflict at household particularly domestic violence and assault, men most men resorted to violence as a way of coping with the situation and disciplining their wives, this required relatives to intervene. The violence has also brought about family breakage (divorce), children vulnerability due to lack of parental care, in some instances women fought with their husbands to rule them. The men respondents feel the responsibility of husband in the society has disappeared and they feel jealous when their wives are away from home.

“When a man can’t provide for his family, when he does not have control over his family then he ceases to be a man. We have become like dogs in our own family, it’s the women that go out and get food and money for the family, they are the once who say they will work and she comes back in the evening. That is not our traditional. I am 70 years old and I do not have a wife now, I divorced both my wives because we disagreed on who should be the once making decisions. I cannot just accept to sit back and watch women who we consider a ripe meat to go out on their own in the market and come back in the evening to house like a man, I think we are near the end of the world”. Male FGD participant

The women on the other hand feel that, the men are not supportive enough and feel frustrated as they have to bear the burden of performing both the traditional male and female role

“Our men are not supportive, they do not help with the children and household work, they also do not want to go the distribution centres as they think a man shall never beg yet when I bring the food or money voucher he wants to decide on how we spend it. When I say no it’s my responsibility to make that decision he fights me in front of my children, the other day he broke my hand and this is what many women go through” Female FGD respondent

This implies that humanitarian intervention has disrupted gender relations in families. The humanitarian assistance mostly considers women as the priority one, which makes men,

lose their responsibility over their wives, as thus, women are taking up traditionally men's role which causes conflict and misunderstanding.

“There has been increase in divorce lately as a result of women getting access to more resources, you see in our traditional setting women were voiceless, they entirely depended on their men for all their needs, and they never used to question their men but since women became the primary recipient of humanitarian assistance, they are stronger, they tell the men to shape up or get out of their lives, in any case they can survive and earn a living without them” Woman leader (KII)

Key informants also reported that men and women in IDP camps in Somalia are more aware of gender harassment than previously; Cases of domestic violence reported in the last one year has increase, UNHCR programme officer attributes this to the increase in awareness among the IDPs and recognizing that domestic violence is a form of violation that should not be tolerated. This has continued to shape the way men and women view gender roles today. The male community KII respondent however attributes the changes in the increase of domestic violence to the fact that men are no longer able to provide for their family thus feel frustrated and pass the frustration to their women which may end up with family quarrel and eventually violence. This brings out therefore the attachment and value men attach to employment and the fact that often times the productive role being used as a of masculine identity available to men.

KII respondents from the local organizations also indicated that humanitarian interventions in Somalia should be addressed with gender lenses in such a way that those who are the most vulnerable are adequately supported. This will enhance gender equality for and reinforce good programming.

4.6 Humanitarian Mitigation Measures on Gender Roles and Relations

The study sought to establish the respondents' level of agreement with the following statements relating to mitigation of negative effects of humanitarian intervention on the gender roles and relations. Results are as presented on table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Humanitarian Mitigation Measures on Gender Roles and Relations

Statement	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Humanitarian interventions should be designed so that impacts of the action do not increase existing or new gender inequalities	46	1.00	5.00	4.35	1.37
Adopting a gender approach allows to prevent or reduce the potential negative impacts of intervention programmes	46	1.00	5.00	4.33	1.27
Responses to humanitarian crises should also bear in mind the indispensable maxim of do no harm	46	1.00	5.00	3.80	1.19
Humanitarian programmes and policymakers should ensure that responses support women in their efforts to challenge gender inequality	46	1.00	5.00	4.46	1.38
Men and boys should be engaged in challenging the attitudes and beliefs that undermine women's rights	46	1.00	5.00	4.28	1.36
Men and boys should be encouraged to promote positive masculinities and acceptance of gender equality	46	2.00	5.00	3.89	0.92
Humanitarian actors should gender vulnerabilities as a result of changes in gender roles	46	2.00	5.00	4.13	0.72
Women should be consulted on the most appropriate programmes when responding to needs such as Water and sanitation, food security and livelihood as well as health	46	2.00	5.00	4.02	0.86
Barriers that hinder women access to services should be removed	46	2.00	5.00	4.39	0.91
Safe spaces and good friendly timing should be availed to women aid recipient so that they are able to return to their homes in good time	46	1.00	5.00	3.70	1.38

Men should also be included in planning for gendered interventions	46	1.00	5.00	2.87	1.38
Humanitarian actors should promote changing gender roles that positively contribute to gender equality	46	1.00	5.00	3.61	1.27
Priority should be challenging negative cultural practice that undermine women such as victimizing survivors of rape and defining chastity as control of women body	46	1.00	5.00	3.83	1.27
Women should also be part of decision making process and reconstruction processes	46	1.00	5.00	3.76	1.40

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that humanitarian programmes and policymakers should ensure that responses support women in their efforts to challenge gender inequality (mean =4.46, std deviation =1.38), Barriers that hinder women access to services should be removed (mean =4.39, std deviation = 0.91), humanitarian interventions should be designed so that impacts of the action do not increase existing or new gender inequalities (mean =4.35, std deviation =1.37), adopting a gender approach allows to prevent or reduce the potential negative impacts of intervention programmes (mean =4.33, std deviation =1.27) The findings are in line with the research by Turton, (2002). Which states that, For women to equally participate in reconstruction process, their physical security should first be guaranteed.

Further respondents suggested that men and boys should be engaged in challenging negative cultural practice that undermine women's right (mean =4.28, std deviation =1.36), humanitarian actors should promote changing gender roles that positively contribute to gender equality (mean = 4.13, std deviation = 0.72), women should be consulted on the most appropriate when responding to needs such as Water and sanitation, food security and livelihood as well as health (mean =4.02, std deviation =

0.86 challenging negative cultural practice that undermine women such as victimizing survivors of rape and defining chastity as control of women body should be a priority (mean = 3.83, std deviation = 1.27) also be part of decision making process and reconstruction processes (mean = 3.76, std deviation = 1.40).

Respondents also pointed out that Safe spaces and good friendly timing should be available to women aid recipient so that they are able to return to their homes in good time (mean =3.70, std deviation =1.80), humanitarian actors should promote changing gender roles that positively contribute to gender equality (mean =3.61, std deviation =1.27), men and boys should be encouraged to positively promote gender equality (mean =3.89, std deviation =0.92), responses to humanitarian crises should also bear in mind the indispensable maxim of do no harm (mean =3.80, std deviation =1.19).The findings are in line with the research by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), (2002). Bringing about transformative change in women's lives during humanitarian emergencies requires a holistic response, one which incorporates and responds to the full extent of inevitable structural and chance vulnerabilities and their intersection

Key informants and focus group discussions also recommended the need to keep on the community being aware of issues that perpetuate gender violence as well as the prevention violence against women and girls.

FGDs also suggested the need to promote the participation of both men and women in programme planning and design in order to fully utilize their potential and knowledge as well as their understanding of the local context.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, discussion on the findings, summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations are presented. The recommendations are divided into those for further research and those for policy formulation and implementation.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1. Changes in Gender roles among IDPs in the Camps

In line with the first objective which sought to analyze the ways in which gender roles change among IDPs in Somalia, the study revealed that family structure in Somalis in IDPs camp is in the framework of patriarchal system, where the head of the household is the father and takes decisions on behalf of the family, however with the dependence on humanitarian assistance, there has been changes in the traditional gender roles as women are the primary target of humanitarian assistance. Results obtained show that humanitarian assistance has allowed women to participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families with limited male support, households headed by women have increased after the interventions, men's self-esteem and hence roles in the families is affected when women become the target for humanitarian assistance. Results also show that gender equality is central to humanitarian action, humanitarian assistance has changed power relations entitlement by women to enhance their access of the aid. The findings are in line with the research by Ward & Mendy, (2006) who advocated that it is important for NGOs keep focusing on programs that bring about transformative positive gender relations. This brings out the relevance of the Moser gender planning framework which states; a gender framework enables the examination of the different effect of

emergencies on both women and men. Proper analysis of gender also enables the examination of interventions by humanitarian agencies and asks how interventions impact on gender roles; do they enhance the capacity of women to better cope with crisis or does it actually weaken women's access and control of resources further. A gender perspective maintains that women's and men's capabilities can designate where prospects are missed by relief agencies for making aid more effective by supporting and developing women's skills and capacities. (Moser and Annalisa, 2004)

5.2.2 How the changes on traditional gender roles affect the gender relations between women and women

The changes in gender roles as a result of the reliance on humanitarian assistance have affected gender relations. Finding indicates that these changes have caused friction and misunderstanding among women and men. The men's self-esteem in the IDP camp has gone down, they feel disrespected by their women who they feel have been favoured by the humanitarian agencies and this has intern led to increased number of cases of domestic violence, divorces and separations. Most respondents felt that the humanitarian agencies operating in the camp are insensitive to cultural norms specific to gender roles thus negatively affecting their gender relations; this has resulted in men resorting to consumption of khat/other addiction after in order to cope. The findings are in line with the research by Gardener and El-Bushra, (2004) that that humanitarian emergency may affect men and women differently which includes redefining their roles and status either positively or negatively including changing traditional social norms and cultural practices.

There is therefore need to focus on proper gender planning in line with the Caroline Moser gender planning framework by identifying the different need of men and women in

order to design a programme that meets this practical. There is also need to keep on examining plausible prospects that will help men and women in ways which leads to a positive change of gendered power relations. This will be achieved through establishing firm foundations that promote gender equity and enhance greater resilience and effective responses to crises, by actively offering necessary support to women engaging in decision making and leadership initiatives which contributes to challenging some beliefs, norms and attitudes and undermine women empowerment.

5.3. Summary and discussion of the Findings

In summary the finding of the study indicate that majority of the IDPs in the camps are dependents on humanitarian intervention and that women are the primary recipient of this has intern led to changes in the gender roles among the IDPs. Most men are unable to perform their traditional role as bread winners since they are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance and are not open to seeking available opportunities such as taking up manual jobs which the traditional Somalia men sees as low class. Women on the other hand have taken up the role of providing for the family through support from the humanitarian assistance and engaging in labor intensive manual work

The changes in the gender roles have therefore affected the relations between men and women. There has been increase domestic violence, divorces and women headed households. Men feel frustrated and having lost their place in the community while the women feel their as being unsupportive and burdened by performing the two roles.

5.4 Conclusions

The study concludes the dependence on humanitarian intervention has brought about changes in gender roles which in turn affected the relationship of men and women in the

camps. This impacted negatively both men and women by contributing to misunderstanding and severed family relations. The humanitarian emergency maintained Somali gender relations out to be in a consistent state of turmoil but kept Somali gender roles problematic to change. This is a suggestions therefore, that absolutely overturning male domination instantly is neither practical nor desirable. Therefore, paramount to causing a transformative variation in women's and men's lives, a holistic response during humanitarian emergencies is a prerequisite, one which will effectively inculcate and responds fully to the inevitable structural and chance susceptibilities and their intersection. This findings are inline with the latest study done by UNHCR which states cases of gender based violence is the highest at the IDPs with domestic violence at 40% and assault at 35% which is higher than the host communities in Somalia.

5.4 Recommendations

In view of the findings, the study recommends that;

5.4.1 Recommendations for further research

- Men from the Bantu community seem to be coping with the situation at the IDP camp better compered to men from the Cushitic Somalis, this is because they Bantus were originally farmers and are also used to doing manual work available in Mogadishu. There is therefore need to do further research on the different coping mechanism and whether the humanitarian emergency has positively enhanced the social status of the Somali Bantu communities who have traditionally been discriminated against
- In the camps, there have been drastic changes in the familial structure as it is no longer exclusively patriarchal since the men and a number of women have conceded that there is an apparent loss of power in the camp among the men. Perhaps further policy research should evaluate new models of decision making

that is anchored on the role of gender in developments planning particularly in the camps.

5.4.2. Recommendations for Policy formulation

- There is need to design guiding and counselling programmes for the men and women in the IDP camps to cope. Those who either went through divorce or violence need go through some form of counselling
- There is need to develop a participatory gender in emergency strategy that account for the diverse needs of men, women, boys and girls. This will help with safe programming and the “do no harm approach”
- There is need to focus on resilient programming which creates ventures that have the potential to transform gender power relations and gives both men and women equitable opportunity.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Consent Form

Dear Respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION

My name is, a master's student at University of Nairobi. I am undertaking a study on 'Gender Roles and Relations in the Context of Humanitarian intervention among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia'.

I hereby request your participation in this study by responding. The information obtained here will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated. For any information contact Zamzam Billow, Mobile +254720972105, Email seynabey@gmail.com

Appendix II: Household Questionnaire

1. Gender of the respondent.

Male [] Female []

Age of the respondent.....

2. Marital Status of the respondent.

Single [] Married []

Divorced [] Separated []

Widowed []

3. Household Size.....

4. What is your highest education level?

No formal education [] Primary School []

Secondary/High school [] Tertiary education []

5. How long have been living in this camp?.....

6. What is your source of livelihood?.....

7. Do you entirely depend on humanitarian assistance for your basic needs?

Yes [] No []

8. If yes, who in the household is the primary recipient of the humanitarian assistance?.....

9. What are the traditional gender roles of men in the community (Please list)

i. -----

ii. -----

iii. -----

iv. -----

10. What are the traditional gender roles of women in the community (Please list)

i. -----

ii. -----

iii. -----

iv. -----

v. -----

11. Did the humanitarian assistance affect gender roles?

Yes [] No []

12. If yes, how has the humanitarian intervention affected your roles

i).

ii).

iii).

13. Did the changes in the roles affect your relations?

Yes [] No []

14. If yes, how did it affect?

i).

ii).

iii).

iv).

15. Kindly indicate your level of agreement to the statements below relating to humanitarian intervention and its effect on the gender roles and relations. Use

a scale of 1-5, where 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly agree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Humanitarian assistance has changed power relations entitlement by women to enhance their access of the aid					
Relief organizations do not take into account the existing gendered processes thereby disrupting the gender role status quo					
Humanitarian assistance in the camps is not sensitive to cultural norms that are specific to gender roles					
Men's self-esteem and hence roles in the families is affected when women become the target for humanitarian assistance					
Gender equality is central to humanitarian action therefore disrupting communities gender roles					
Gender based violence has increased after the humanitarian intervention as a result of changed gender roles					
There are so many divorces and separations and many marriages have been affected as a result of changed gender roles					
Many men have resulted to alcoholism/other					

addiction after humanitarian assistance					
Households headed by women have increased after the interventions					
Humanitarian assistance have allowed women to participate in economic activities and manage their homes and families with limited male support					

16. Kindly indicate your level of agreement to the statements below relating to mitigation of negative effects of humanitarian intervention on the gender roles and relations. Use a scale of 1-5, where 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly agree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Humanitarian interventions should be designed so that impacts of the action do not increase existing or new gender inequalities					
Adopting a gender approach allows to prevent or reduce the potential negative impacts of intervention programmes					
Responses to humanitarian crises should also bear in mind the indispensable maxim of do no harm					
Humanitarian programmes and policymakers should ensure that responses support women in their efforts to challenge gender inequality					

Men and boys should be engaged in challenging the attitudes and beliefs that undermine women's rights					
Men and boys should be encouraged to promote positive masculinities and acceptance of gender equality					
Humanitarian actors should promote changing gender roles that positively contribute to gender equality					
Women should be consulted on the most appropriate programmes when responding to needs such as Water and sanitation, food security and livelihood as well as health					
Barriers that hinder women access to services should be removed					
Safe spaces and good friendly timing should be available to women aid recipient so that they are able to return to their homes in good time					
Men should also be included in planning for gendered interventions					
Humanitarian actors should promote changing gender roles that positively contribute to gender equality					
Women should also be part of decision making					

process and reconstruction processes					

17. How has the humanitarian actors enhanced the gender equality and positive relations in the camps?

.....

.....

.....

18. What do you think should be done in the mitigation of negative effects of humanitarian intervention the gender roles and relations?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix III: Key Informant Interview

1. Please describe how has the structure of families and households in the camps been affected by their displacement?
2. Could you explain how has the social economic status of families in the camps been affected since displacement?
3. In your opinion, would you say that humanitarian interventions have affected gender roles of men and women?
4. If you think so, please describe to me how has the humanitarian interventions affect the gender roles of men and women?
5. Could you please explain how women and men are coping with the changes in gender roles as a result of the gender roles and relations?
6. How did the changes in gender roles affect the relationship between men and women?
7. Please describe what measures have been to preserve gender roles to reduce conflict in families?
8. What recommendations would you give to help in providing humanitarian interventions that are gender sensitive and promote inclusion?

Appendix IV: Focus Group Discussions

1. To what extent has the humanitarian action enhanced the gender equality and positive relations in the camps? (Please explain your answer above).
2. Please describe how has the humanitarian intervention affected your roles in the family?
3. Who provides for the family in your household and how has this affected you? Has this changed after humanitarian intervention? If so please explain how
4. Do the changes in gender roles result to violence in your households? If yes what propagates the violence episodes?
5. Please describe the approach of the humanitarian agencies, in respect to gender, in their provision of humanitarian assistance?
6. Do both women and men participate in economic activities aimed at supporting their families? Kindly explain how?
7. How has this participation affected gender relations within the households in the camps?
8. In what ways has the humanitarian intervention affected the responsibilities of upbringing of children in the camps?
9. What would you recommend to be done by the humanitarian agencies, to address effects of changing gender roles