



SAFETY AUDIT REPORT BERDALE, BAY REGION JULY 2021

Summary

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- CESDO CCCM team conducted a Safety Audit assessment at 25 IDP Camps in Berdale that CESDO is implementing a project of camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) funded by SHF. There are 29 IDP camps in Berdale according to the CCCM master list. Majority of these IDP camps are overcrowded, self-settled makeshift bushes made of locally available materials such as plastics and worn out clothes and majority of displaced population comes from rural villages in Bay and Bakool regions, the pushing factors for displacement in these areas are the prolonged drought mixed with diffuse insecurity in South West Regions of Somalia. The provision of basic necessities such as food, water and shelter becomes necessary to sustain life and dignity. This safety audits assessment enables humanitarian actors to identify observable risks and assess specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations living in these settlements. This Safety Audit is the second one conducted by CESDO in Berdale. Specifically, the assessment was undertaken with the following objectives:
 - To observe and evaluate site level protection/GBV risks associated to the camp layout, camp infrastructures and services such WASH, shelter as well as safety and security;
 - To understand vulnerabilities that make affected population more expose to GBV risks, particularly women and girls;
 - To recommend mitigation measures to be taken collectively by humanitarian actors to reduce the identified risks and/or vulnerabilities identified; the findings from the safety audit will be

presented and share with partners, Feedbacks given will be incorporated in this report as recommendations for possible mitigation actions to be taken by service providers in the sites. The CCCM team will regularly follow up on the implementation of recommendations and will monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures implemented. The report will be disseminated among the humanitarian community, local authorities and service providers to advocate for measures aiming at improving safety and living conditions in the sites and equal access to services for the affected population.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- The Safety Audit assessment was conducted using the Safety Audit Checklist tool shared by the CCCM cluster. The checklist was filled in through a mix of observations, site walks and key informant interviews with female community members. Separate checklists were filled in for every site and results were entered in a data analysis matrix. Data were collected through phone interviews using a structured kobo checklists questionnaire. Data were analyzed to identify GBV recommendations to reduce GBV threats in the sites. In order to complement the checklist tool, 9 women and 5 girls each group from 25 IDP camps have been involved in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The FGD gave the team the opportunity to discuss more in depths GBV risks faced by female residents, concerns related to girls' education, early marriages and women empowerment as well as ways to overcome the challenges faced by women and girls in the sites.

3.0 List of sites assessed in Berdale, Bay Region

| # | SETTLEMENTS | HHs | INDIVIDUALS | LATITUDE | LONGTITUDE |
|---|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | Bakaro | 416 | 2912 | 3.204009 | 43.198629 |
| 2 | Kulmiye | 441 | 3108 | 3.222316 | 43.198629 |
| 3 | Iltire | 295 | 1205 | 3.219148 | 43.205268 |
| 4 | Midnimo | 375 | 2668 | 3.222278 | 43.188162 |
| 5 | Liban | 345 | 2415 | 3.224823 | 43.195388 |
| 6 | Toosikaar | 250 | 1750 | 3.212120 | 43.190980 |
| 7 | All Xamdu | 354 | 2136 | 3.207026 | 43.202344 |
| 8 | Towfiq | 557 | 3884 | 3.218580 | 43.204151 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----|------|----------|-----------|
| 9 | Toosile | 403 | 2879 | 3.205483 | 43.195107 |
| 10 | Goloolka | 514 | 3084 | 3.210126 | 43.202104 |
| 11 | Minfurey | 352 | 2481 | 3.208084 | 43.195107 |
| 12 | Baygaduud | 624 | 3744 | 3.222314 | 43.188510 |
| 13 | Baladul Amin | 355 | 2373 | 3.211947 | 43.187670 |
| 14 | Raydabale | 497 | 3479 | 3.219273 | 43.189899 |
| 15 | Nasib | 338 | 2345 | 3.218181 | 43.206329 |
| 16 | Barwaaqo | 464 | 2784 | 3.218185 | 43.191625 |
| 17 | Tawakal | 708 | 4961 | 3.223723 | 43.189298 |
| 18 | Raardawo | 321 | 2247 | 3.213113 | 43.191042 |
| 19 | Al Aamin | 337 | 2357 | 3.209449 | 43.191925 |
| 20 | Bula Gaduud | 312 | 2184 | 3.214143 | 43.192353 |
| 21 | Camp Eyle | 432 | 3059 | 3.220151 | 43.211586 |
| 22 | Bulsho | 294 | 2133 | 3.212038 | 43.199556 |
| 23 | Badbaado | 280 | 1680 | 3.134000 | 43.113700 |
| 24 | Hanano1 | 311 | 1645 | 3.214013 | 43.198121 |
| 25 | Harqan | 305 | 1776 | 3.134000 | 43.113700 |

4.0 KEY FINDINGS

- A summary of the main findings by sector, collected through the Safety Audit checklist tool for Somalia.

4.1 Camp Design and Layout

- During the observation in the assessed sites it was discovered that 77% Sites have enough space between shelters and other structures to easily walk.
- 77% of the assessed sites do not have sufficient public lighting hence putting women and girls at risk during the night.
- Out of 25 sites only 20% of the Sites have a designated space where women and girls can gather to socialize, learn new skills and support one another (women centre, women and girl safe spaces).
- Only 7% Sites have drainage to drain out rainwater and grey water safely.
- 83% Sites have vulnerable households who are located in safe locations (e.g. not isolated/exposed, close to services)
- Shelters
- Out of 25 IDP sites assessed only 7% of them were observed to have shelters with secure door locks.
- Shelters in the sites are “buul”, traditional improvised shelters made out of plastic, carton and old clothes. These shelters are not solid and leave the IDPs particularly exposed to risks and bad weather conditions.
- Only 3% Sites observed to have shelters that have walls built of solid materials.
- Only 17% of the Sites were observed to have shelters that provide privacy.
- 83% of the Sites were observed to have shelters hosting more than six people and family member and also the new arrivals in most of the sites during the assessment period.
- Out of 25 IDP sites only 10% Sites reported having been a fire incident in the site

4.2 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 30% Sites have water points located in the site .some of the water points include shallow wells, water kiosk and some sites is located near boreholes (war adey and jakaton boreholes)
- 47% Sites have water points located more than 500 meters
- Most of the camp residents don't have access safe or treated drinking water and may put risk to water born disease.
- 70% of the assessed Sites have latrines located more than 50 meters from shelter hence putting women/girls at risk of GBV.
- 47% Sites have families washing clothes in a location other than the home
- 23% Sites have average wait time for latrines longer than 10 minutes.
- 0% Sites physically separated and clearly marked latrines/bathing for males and female.
- 70% of the assessed Sites do not have latrines/bathing facilities that have locks on the inside of the doors.
- Hygiene and sanitation conditions in the camp have improved and hygiene promotion activities are ongoing in all sites solid waste management remains a challenge due to lack of garbage pit in the camps but site maintenance committees conducted camp clean up campaigns.
- Safety and Security

- The lack of fence (wire fencing) and street lights makes the camps particularly vulnerable and insecure.
- Protection/GBV risks are high at night and when women walk long distances to look for firewood, as reported during FGD.
- 7% Sites reported that the nearest market is less than 30 minutes walking distance from the sites.
- The use of traditionally three stones for cooking fire set makes fire risks high in the sites.
- The use of traditionally three stones for cooking fire set makes fire risks high in the sites.
- Most of the sites have no markets in or near the sites but some of the IDPs have small shops that sell food and vegetables. People walk to markets in the town to buy items but accessibility is limited during the rainy season, and because of the poor conditions of the road.
- Only 7% of the assessed Sites were observed that the nearest market is less than 30 minutes walking distance from the sites.

4.3 Nutrition

- Only 13% of the assessed sites have access to nutrition services located within walking distance of the shelter.
- 70% of the Sites, residents are aware of how to access nutrition support.
- Only 7% Sites was observed that there is a private consultation room for mothers/caregivers at the nutrition centre.
- 3% Sites, residents stated that there is safety risks associated with the distance and/or route to be travelled to access nutrition facilities.
- Only 7% of the Sites, residents had stated that the locations and times of nutrition services are safe and accessible for women and other at risk group.

4.4 Health

- There are no health centers in most of the sites but mobile health and nutrition teams serves the camps on a weekly basis.
- 67% of women/girls in assessed sites had reported that they have problem in accessing adequate health care and treatment.
- Only 7% of the assessed sites were observed latrines facilities for males and females in the health facilities.
- None of the Sites were observed facilities built/design to ensure accessibility for all persons, including those with disabilities
- Only 3% of the Sites residents stated that , it takes less than 30 minutes to walk to the nearest
- 3% Sites, residents observed female security guards in the
- 97% of the assessed sites had no private rooms in health facilities
- None of the sites assessed has agency-specific policies or protocols in place for clinical care of sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV).

- None of the sites had health facilities nearby which could provide emergency care during the night and none of the facilities had the capacity (Trained staff and available supplies) to provide clinical management of rape treatment
- 40% Sites, residents stated that there is safety risks associated with the distance and/or route to be traveled to access health services

5.0 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY



- CESDO Camp Management Team conducted a Focus Group Discussion at 25 IDP sites with women and girls displaced in the sites, in order to give them the opportunity to elaborate on GBV risks and vulnerabilities in the sites, as well as suggest possible recommendations to humanitarians. During FGD the Safety Audit Checklist for Somalia, was used. The safety audit checklist is a tool mainly based on women participation, women and girls' roles in the community, women empowerment and safety and security in the sites. The following are the findings from FGD conducted.

5.1 Women and Girls' Role in the Community.

- Majority of participants were involved in house chores including collecting firewood, fetching water, and taking care of children.
- The facts that most of the households were female headed, most women were engaged in casual labor to feed for their families.
- Women participants in the focus group discussion cited that their roles had changed from what they used to do before and after the displacement in that women and girls were now involved in looking for income by doing casual work.

- The fact that many men are unable to find work, hence women have resulted to becoming breadwinners of the family by washing of clothes and cleaning homes.
- There is a need for active participation of women /girls Entrepreneurship, transitional/permanent shelter, water, ESK/NFI's, health facility or health post, education and vocational trainings. As cited most of them during focus group discussion.

5.2 Women and Girls Participation and empowerment

- Through meaningful, inclusive and representative processes more women in camps are participating in decision making and camp governance structures.
- Women are well represented in camp committees such as CMCs, SMCs and CMs and fire wardens.
- Women and girls cited lack of appreciation, low self-esteem, ignorance, and lack of information as main barriers for women & girls to voice their concerns in places where decisions are made in the camp
- Women are active at site level coordination meetings, take part in decision making, selection and registration of vulnerable communities
- Women and girls are represented leadership structure participate well in decisions and offer new ideas also advocating for their needs.
- Men and boys are more supportive decision making because of their understanding at the context.
- Women and girls also felt that traditional leaders, family and friends, and social networks that advocate women and girls right are not active and need sensitization.

5.3 Women and Girls Safety and Security

- Women and girls feel insecure when they collect firewood from the bush, they faced security risks such as rape and torture they are no police station around most IDP camps. If we meet these problems, we report to police station.
- During the FGD participants identified the following as the most vulnerable groups in the IDP communities (Women , girls ,Elderly, pregnant woman , People with disabilities and Children)
- During the focus group discussions, majority of women said that the route to market and latrines is the place where women and girls felt unsafe during the night due to lack of lighting in the camp and in the latrine area
- The community practice harmful culture such as FGM
- Most of pregnant and lactating women don't have access to food and poor breastfeeding of infants.

- Women and girls complained that during registration or distribution of humanitarian aid the cases of intrusion, theft and breakage is common in the sites as gangs who are armed threatened the security of the residents.
- The main risks faced by women and girls in the sites are rape, physical torture and theft.
- During night there are thieves that stolen mobile phones and house utensils and food.
- During the discussions, women and girls expressed the need to get lockable shelter and fencing sites would have limit expose to GBV risks hence safe environment.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve camp design and layout to reduce overcrowding and provide safe conducive spaces for living. Because of the lack of land available in Berdale, this needs to be accompanied by advocacy for public land to reduce evictions.
- Fencing sites would enhance the safety of the residents and reduce threats.
- Construction of proper shelters made of wood and metallic materials with lockable doors contributes to the safety of the residents during nights.
- Installation of solar lights in public places including roads, water points, and latrines will enhance the security particularly at night.
- Sensitize community leaders (elders, religious leaders, district authority leaders, women group leaders) on human rights in relation to harmful practices, norms and values that affect women and girls.
- Community awareness and advocacy to educate and sensitize the public on GBV and women and girls' rights.
- Reduce the risks exposed to women and girls when looking firewood through distribution of firewood or community patrolling. Distribution of fuel efficiency stove would help women to reduce fuel consumption and reduce risk of fire.
- There is a need for increased construction of more shelters to accommodate large family members and to promote privacy since most households are sharing one shelter with multiple families
- There is a need for increased awareness on violence against women and girls in the camp to eliminate rampant physical assault mentioned by most women as the main risk witnessed in the IDP sites.
- Ensure that health centers are not too far from the sites, accessible even during evening hours and that maternal and child health care services are available. Whenever health care posts are far from the sites, measures should be taken to support vulnerable individuals and particularly pregnant women to get access to the facilities especially in case of emergencies.
- There is a need to advocate for provision of GBV services and establish protection of committees within the 25 sites.
- Link Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) mobilization sessions and nutrition for pregnant women and lactating mother's possibility with awareness session on FGM for mothers of newborns babies

- There is a need to increase security within the camps by establishing police stations to quickly respond to insecurity incidents within the IDP camps.
- Promote access to education and particularly access to education for girls, through the construction of school facilities closer to the IDP sites and awareness raising in the community. Creating a safe school environment through the provision of gender segregated sanitation facilities and distribution of dignity kits to girls is also key to promote girls' education and tackle dropout rate.
- Create and promote adult learning programs for women and well as livelihood projects in order to empower women with entrepreneurship skills and knowledge and small grant start-ups for setting up small businesses.