

## **IDP SAFETY AUDIT REPORT, AFGOOYE DISTRICT**

**JULY 2021**

**Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)**

## 1.0 Introduction

Humanitarian initiative Just relief Aid (HIJRA) conducted a safety audit in (12) IDP sites Afgooye, lower Shabelle region in July 2021. The purpose of the assessment was to observe and evaluate site level protection, GBV risk associated with camp layouts, camp infrastructure, and other services such as WASH, Shelter, Nutrition, Health, Education as well as safety and security. The assessment also sought to obtain information on vulnerabilities that make the affected population more expose to GBV risks, particularly women and girls, and to recommend mitigation measures to be taken collectively by humanitarian actors to reduce the identified risks and or vulnerabilities identified.

## 2.0 Methodology

The Safety Audit assessment was conducted using the Safety Audit Checklist tool shared by the CCCM cluster. The checklist was filled through a mix of methods mainly observation, and key informant interviews (KI) and focus group discussions (FGD) with camp management committee members, IDP women and girls in the (12) IDP sites. Twelve focus group discussions (FDGs) were held with IDP women and girls. The in-depth and rich discussions brought out some of the key issues surrounding the specific vulnerabilities and challenges facing IDP women, girl and possible ways of mitigating the identified threats and risks emerge. Data were collected through phone interviews using a structured kobo checklists questionnaire. Data were analyzed to identify GBV risks, and vulnerabilities and produced specific recommendations to reduce risks in the (12) sites.

### List of Twelve IDP Sites Assessed in Afgooye District.

District	IDP Settlement	Latitude	Longitude
Afgooye	Bardhere	2.0872867	45.1819346
Afgooye	Busley	2.0860724	45.201609
Afgooye	Baaslaawe	2.0863553	45.2013826
Afgooye	Caanole	2.088708	45.1839668
Afgooye	Dagwariir	2.0855165	45.2017105
Afgooye	Jaanle (Afgooye)	2.0851145	45.2017392
Afgooye	Calaf	2.0860611	45.2012917
Afgooye	Doongarasle	2.0925481	45.1776622
Afgooye	Korkaamare	2.0897342	45.1834756

Afgooye	Musbaax	2.0931684	45.1756702
Afgooye	Camp Wahliye	2.0894967	45.1826733
Afgooye	Biyooleey	2.0927287	45.1775012

## 3.0 Summary of Key Findings

### 3.1 Camp Layout and Design

- The assessment established that the (12) sites assessed had sufficient space between shelters and other structures for ease of walking.
- Only 17% (2) of the sites had sufficient public lighting to adequately meet the needs of the IDP population.
- One sites (Busley) had a designated safe space dedicated for women and girls to gather, socialize, learn new skills and support one other.
- None of the sites have drainage to drain out rainwater and greywater safely.
- Only 50% (6) of sites assessed had vulnerable households located in safe locations within the sites(not isolated, close to services)

### 3.2 Shelter

33% (4) sites had shelters made of solid materials which include Tarpaulin and wood materials and 42% (5) of sites observed had shelters with secure door lockable doors (Iron sheet doors) that provide safety and security at night, thus making women and girls secure during the night.

- Only 50% (6) of sites were found to have private sleeping areas.
- 92% (11) sites were observed to have shelters hosting more than 6 people and 83% of the sites had shelters multiple families. This overcrowding could increase the risk of spread of diseases including COVID-19
- Only 8% (1) of the sites assessed reported incidents of breakages or theft in their shelter.
- 67% (8) of the sites reported having people who cook insides the shelter and one sites (Baaslaawe) of the sites reported incidents of fire during the assessment.

### 3.3 Nutrition

- 25% of sites had access to nutrition services within the walking distance of the shelter. However, in (3) Busley, Baaslaawe and Jaanle sites where it took fewer than 30minutes to walk to the nearest nutrition facility.
- 42% of the sites, demonstrated awareness on how to access nutrition support hence the need for increased nutrition awareness within the camp and sharing of services mapping information.
- 17% sites was observed to have a private consultation room for mothers/caregivers at nutrition services points.
- None of the sites, the residents stated that there were safety risks associated with distance and route to be travelled to access nutrition facilities.

- 17% of the site, residents indicated that locations and times of nutrition services are safe and accessible for women and other risk groups.

### **3.4 Health**

- (4) Out (12) sites, reported no problem with women/girls in accessing adequate health care and treatment.
- (6) out (12) sites reported to have health facilities located within walking distance of shelter and in 42% of sites, it takes less than 30 minutes to walk to the nearest health facility.
- None of the sites had female security guards in the facility
- None of the sites observed had private rooms in health facilities where GBV survivors could receive confidential treatment.
- One (Busley) site, provides GBV services
- One site (Camp Wahliye), had latrine facilities for males and females in the health facilities
- None of the twelve sites, had facilities built/designed to ensure accessibility for all persons including those with disabilities
- 25% of sites, residents stated that there were safety risks associated with the distance and route to be travelled to access the health services.
- None of the sites reported existence of referral pathways for GBV survivors 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

### **3.5 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

- 75% of the sites, water points were located in the site with 83% of water points located more than 500 meters.
- (2) Out (12) sites had separated and marked latrines/bathing facilities for males and females, and 58% of the latrine bathrooms had locks on the inside of the doors.
- None of the sites had well-lit latrines/bathing facilities
- 67% of sites, latrines were located more than 50 meters from the shelter hence putting women/girls at risk of rape.
- 42% of sites latrines and bathing facilities were built of solid materials (wood, metal)
- 25% of the sites it was reported that average wait time for water was longer than one hour, while 17% of the sites reported that they queue for water before sunrise or after sunset.
- 33% of sites have average wait time for latrines longer than 10 minutes
- 25% of sites had water points/latrine that were accessible (wide enough >90cms for people with wheelchairs to easily access)
- Only Baaslaawe IDP sites, reported having been consulted and participating in the design, location, and overall delivery of WASH services
- Only two sites (Doongarasle & Camp Wahliye) had families washing clothes in the location other than the home

### **3.6 Education**

- 33% of the sites, reported that there were schools/temporary learning spaces located within the walking distance of their shelter with most schools run by private and NGO agencies, and in 33% of the sites, reported that it take less than 30minutes to walk to the nearest school/temporarily learning space
- 33% of the sites, reported that schools had adequate numbers of toilets and were separated for male and female
- None of sites, schools/TLS were built/designed to ensure accessibility for all persons including those with disabilities.
- Only Caanole IDP sites reported that sanitary supplies were available in schools for female students of reproductive age and teachers
- None of the 12 sites, residents felt that the distance and route traveled to school/TLS was safe for all students particularly girls.
- None of the sites, reported that schools teachers were trained in basic psychosocial support and or GBV
- 25% of sites reported that there were more male teachers than female teachers. However, none of the teachers demonstrated knowledge on GBV referral pathways services in the camp.
- 8% of sites reported that there were children especially girls who did were not attending school or faced barriers to attending schools due to school fees, taking care of young siblings and household chores
- None of the assessed sites reported knowledge of presence of armed actors in the vicinity of the schools.

### **3.7 Security and Other Services**

- Only Dagwariir IDP sites had reported the presence of armed individuals in/around the site who may be a threat to the community's safety.
- None of the sites reported availability of more male compared to female staff in protecting the residents
- 83% of the sites, it was reported that the nearest markets were less than 30 minutes walking distance from the sites and that the nearest markets had enough commodities.
- 83% of the sites reported that services providers had created community protection or child protection/GBV focal points in the sites.
- None of the sites had a formal mechanism through which the communities could provide feedback on services as a safety concern.

## **4.0 Focus Group Discussion Summary**

### **Part I: Women and Girls` Role in the Community**

#### **(I) Roles and responsibilities of women and girls before and after displacement**

In order to complement the assessment conducted with the Safety Audit checklist tool, HIJRA conducted a Focus Group Discussion at 12 IDP sites. A total of 44 women and 28 girls from 12 IDP camps participated

in the discussion representing the voices of the other women and girls of the communities. The following are the findings from FGD conducted

The assessment sought to establish roles and responsibilities of women and girls before and after displacement. Findings from the 12 focus group discussion show:

- Women and girls before displacement were involved in house chores including collecting firewood, fetching water, and taking care of children.
- After the displaced somehow the roles changed with women and girls involved in looking for livelihood

***“For the time being, in the sense that women and girls had lost everything they once had because they are displaced and seeking refuge in unfamiliar territory they have to work hard in order to earn a living and make ends meet, they all do meager jobs as a housemaid, washing clothes, selling homemade foods in the streets and erecting small kiosks for vending fruits and vegetables”***

### **Women and girls Access to resources and services**

- We don't have enough access to basic services, we live in makeshift shelters made of locally available materials such as tarpaulin plastics, and rusted iron sheet. Most of the women and girls in the (12) IDP camps indicated that males have access and control of the resources of the households. Only few women have some access but not as much as the male counterpart in the community.
- Women and girls have access to resources but are limited in disposing of them as they desire.
- On the other hand, in female-headed households, women and girls have equivalent access to most of the resources and are free in disposing of them as they wish to.

### **The vulnerable group in the community?**

The most vulnerable in the community are the disabled, pregnant women, and children, elderly and marginalized groups

**People living with disabilities:** Since disability is a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities, it tends to restrict their access to required services.

**Women and girls** are vulnerable to sexual exploitation because of a lack of economic and long-distance services. Also, women and girls are vulnerable to cultural practices which include FGM and GBV which affect their health.

**Pregnant women:** are vulnerable due to lack of adequate nutritious food during the pregnancy which may affect the unborn child and the health of the mother during the gestation period. Lack of proper health facilities in camp put most pregnant women at risk of maternal mortality.

**Elderly people:** Most of the elderly people in the sites are vulnerable in majority were unable to access food, health services, and proper shelter. Their inability to provide for their most essential needs puts them at risk of mortality and morbidity if not supported.

**Children:** This group is vulnerable to infectious disease and malnutrition. Most children in the assessed site faced dangers of malnutrition due to lack of adequate food and proper health services in the camp.

**Marginalized groups:** have the highest risk of inequalities in terms of access to resources and use of services and goods in a variety of domains, such as access to education, employment, health, humanitarian assistance, protection against domestic or institutional violence, and justice.

### **Women/girls Needs**

The participants from the (12) focus group discussions cited food, shelter, segregated toilets, health cares, water and sanitation facilities and as the most immediate needs for women and girls in the sites assessed. Information from the observation checklist indicated that, all the (12) IDP sites had limited access to the above-mentioned needs.

### **Part2: Women Participation and Women Empowerment**

Results from the FGDs revealed that all the decision were made by the camp leaders without involving women and girls and this negatively affected women and girl's needs and wants. During the discussions, women and girls expressed the need for their inclusive participation in decisions that affect their lives in the camp. Women and girls cited ancient myths, traditional believes, lack of community engagement and poor self-esteem, and illiteracy as main barriers for women & girls to voice their concerns in places where decisions are made in the camp. Women and girls felt that they should be empowered to fight for their rights and be motivated to participate in camp management.

### **Part 3: Safety and Security**

Women and Girls said that the route to market is the place where women and girls felt unsafe. During the day women and girls feel insecure when they collected firewood from the bush due they faced security risks such as rape , torture, forced early marriages, Gender based violence, female genital mutilations, and verbal harassment were mentioned as some of the main risks faced by women and girls on the site.

## **5.0 Recommendation**

- Install solar lights in public places including roads, water points, and latrines so as to enhance security, particularly at night.
- Establish safe spaces where women and girls can receive GBV service since only one site has a designated space where women and girls can gather to socialize, learn new skills and support one another
- Improve sites drainage system to drain out rainwater and greywater safely.
- 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.
- Ensure that nutrition services are available in all the 12 IDPs and are not too far from the sites.
- Construct private rooms for nutrition consultation of mothers and girls.
- Increase access of health services among the 6sites (Bardhere, Doongarasle, Korkaamare,Musbaax, Camp Wahliye &Biyooleey) Also ensure that health centers are not too far from the sites, accessible even during evening hours.

- Establish safe spaces where women and girls can receive GBV service.
- Increase 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
- Advocate for provision of GBV services and establish 12 sites
- Establish referral pathway system to provide GBV services that were mentioned as missing within the 12 camps
- Establish confidential reporting mechanisms at 6 IDP sites.
- Train health workers within the (12) IDP sites to provide clinical management of rape treatment.
- Construct more gender-segregated and well-lit latrines as most of the available latrines
- Promote access to education, particularly 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 the dropout rates.
- Provision of firewood or alternative source of energy at IDP sites to reduce protection risks during fire wood collection
- Empowerment women and girls through skill acquisition and livelihood interventions to protect them from early marriage and domestic violence.