

Between 12th to 15th Nov 2018 ACTED CCCM team in cooperation with GBV partners Muslim Aid, TASS, UNHCR and together with representatives from Mowdafa (Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs) conducted a Safety Audit assessment in 21 in IDPs site in Garowe, Puntland. Safety audits assessments enable humanitarian actors to identify observable risks and assess specific vulnerabilities of displaced population living in settlements as well as to elaborate recommendations with mitigation actions to be taken to address these risks and vulnerabilities. This Safety Audit is the second one conducted by ACTED in Garowe settlements: the first one took place in June 2018.

Methodology



The Safety Audit was conducted using the Safety Audit Checklist for Somalia. The checklist was filled in through a mix of site walks, observations and key informant interviews with female community members. The data collected were entered in a data analysis matrix and analyzed to produce recommendations to address risks and/or vulnerabilities and reduce GBV threats in the sites



In order to complement the checklist tool, 2 Focus Group Discussion were conducted with 41 women and girls residents from the different sites. The FGD gave 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



For the narrative report or for information on the methodology, the list of the sites assessed, the tools used and for the complete dataset of the findings please contact Elena Valentini, CCCM Technical Coordinator at elena.valentini@acted.org and Ali Askar, CCCM PM at ali.askar@acted.org

Key Findings

- **3 sites have street or solar lights.** In 4 sites, community uses generators for few hours at night. The rest of the sites are dark at night



Camp Layout

- **3 sites are planned sites with transitional shelters.** The remaining sites are overcrowded and self-settled
- **None of the sites has a protective physical structure surrounding the site areas**

- **In most of the sites shelters are the traditional "bul": structures made out of fabric, carton or improvised material.** Only in 3 sites shelters are constructed with solid material and have lockable doors



Shelters

- **In 19 sites out of 21 assessed, there are shelters that host more than 6 people.** In 20 sites out of 21 assessed there are shelters that host more than one family

- In 17 out of the 21 sites assessed the water point is located inside the sites
- In 20 sites out of the 21 assessed latrines are built with solid material but need rehabilitation as currently in not good conditions



WASH

- Only in 16 sites out of the 21 assessed some of the latrines are lockable from the inside
- In none of the sites there are separate bathing/latrine facilities for females and males

- During FGDs both adult women and adolescent girls stated that incidents of violence occur in places when they go to collect firewood
- Most of the sites don't have security personnel responsible for the protection of the site population



Security

- There are no markets in the sites, only small shops with limited stock: people cover a long distance to get to the main market in Garowe town, therefore access to market is a challenge for the IDP population. Women and girls go to the town for domestic labor for a living

- In 12 sites there are active Community based protection committees or GBV focal points, and in 15 sites NGOs provide GBV services



Protection

- During the FGD, girls reported to have less access to information about services available compared to women

- In 12 sites there is nearby health facilities that can provide emergency care during the day, free of charge, but during the night these facilities are closed. In case of emergencies during the night, the affected population must get assistance at the Main Hospital in Garowe town.



Health

- During FGD, women reported lack of transportation as big obstacle for women to get access to health care, especially in case of overnight emergencies and especially for particularly vulnerable women or pregnant mothers.

- Primary school in the sites stops at grade 4 and there are no schools providing secondary education for the affected population



Education

- During FGD girls reported that their families can't afford school fees to complete primary education or to proceed with secondary education



Recommendation



- The condition of the roads within the sites needs to be improved in order to ensure a safe and easy access to the sites for service delivery
- Installation of solar lights in public or communal places such as water points, near latrines to enhance security particularly at night



- To enhance safety and security within the sites, not only for women and girls but also for the entire IDP population, there should be effective and active community watch groups (comprised of both women and men) to improve and promote site safety and conduct patrols



- Water points must be in a safer place where women and girls do not feel threatened or abused. Creation of water management committee composed by women or of women support groups for water collection could be explored
- Gender segregated latrines and rehabilitate latrines doors to make them lockable from the inside



- Sensitize community leaders (elders, religious leaders, district authority leaders, women's group leaders) on human rights as well as raising awareness on GBV and on how to mitigate the risks associated to GBV
- Empowering women through capacity building and inform them about their rights. Disseminate information, particularly with adolescents girls on services available
- Engagement with camp committee's/camp leadership to promote responsibilities in ensuring camps are safe for women and girl. Activate GBV focal points in the sites where are not active



- Health: in regards to distance to health facilities and lack of transportation, especially for overnight emergencies, establish a forum with health, protection partners and affected populations and discuss possible solutions to address this issue



- Education: address girls' dropout rate through awareness campaign, provision of school or scholarship for girls to access secondary education.
- Contribute to women empowerment through non formal education for women and literacy and numeracy trainings



- Shelter: improvements of shelters particularly through provision of protection shelter features such as doors, solar lanterns, padlocks
- NFIs: in regards to sanitary pads, more sustainable option could be explore together with the community including distribute reusable pads in dignity kits, whenever cultural appropriate and if hygienic condition allows