

## **SAFETY AUDIT REPORT BAIDOA, BAY REGION June 2020**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

ACTED' CCCM team conducted a Safety Audit assessment at 50 IDP Camps in Baidoa that ACTED is implementing an integrated WASH, shelter, CCCM and Information Management Support in 50 IDP Sites in the four sites/section in Baidoa **from 7 June to 10 June, 2020**. There are 482 IDP camps in Baidoa according to the CCCM sector's master list. The majority of these IDP camps are overcrowded, self-settled makeshift sites with shelters made of locally available materials such as plastics and worn out clothes. The majority of the 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 is essential for sustaining the lives and dignity of IDPs. This safety audit enables humanitarian actors to identify observable risks and assess specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations living in these settlements. This Safety Audit is the third one conducted by ACTED in Baidoa. 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 shared with partners, and feedback 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 and the annexes 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. METHODOLOGY**

The Safety Audit assessment was conducted using the Safety Audit Checklist tool for Somalia developed with the support of the GBV integration guidelines team and attached to this report. The checklist was filled in through a mix of observations, site walk-throughs, 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 was disaggregated by site and was analyzed to identify GBV risks, vulnerabilities

and produce specific recommendations to reduce GBV threats in the sites. In order to complement the checklist tool, 34 women and 16 girls from 50 IDP camps have been involved in one Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on 14 and 15 June 2020. 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.

#### List of sites assessed in Baidoa, Bay Region

#	District	Section	Site Name	Number of HH	Latitude	Longitude
1	Baidoa	Horseed	Walag1	84	3.12220	43.67567
2	Baidoa	Horseed	Saydheelow	90	3.12563	43.67378
3	Baidoa	Horseed	Kormari/ H Bay	160	3.12075	43.67670
4	Baidoa	Horseed	Dolondola3	152	3.12849	43.67676
5	Baidoa	Horseed	Kalkaal	100	3.12746	43.67768
6	Baidoa	Horseed	Waberi2	150	3.12580	43.66489
7	Baidoa	Horseed	Nebsoy	95	3.12631	43.67418
8	Baidoa	Horseed	Faturahman	160	3.10605	43.66963
9	Baidoa	Horseed	Garasgoof	220	3.12924	43.67286
10	Baidoa	Horseed	mintaanawiin	150	3.12736	43.67741
11	Baidoa	Horseed	Wajeer	180	3.12872	43.67202
12	Baidoa	H/wadag	Doodey	171	3.12770	43.67354
13	Baidoa	H/wadag	Arshaan	130	3.10311	43.65956
14	Baidoa	H/wadag	Hiyada Wiin 2	50	3.12578	43.67523
15	Baidoa	H/wadag	Dusta	210	3.12646	43.66973
16	Baidoa	H/wadag	11 Janaayo2	60	3.12569	43.67432
17	Baidoa	H/wadag	meegagle	95	3.10854	43.67351
18	Baidoa	H/wadag	Dhuray Kalkaal	84	3.10315	43.65847
19	Baidoa	H/wadag	Yaaqda 3.1	76	3.10833	43.66240
20	Baidoa	H/wadag	Waberi 1	72	3.10324	43.65841
21	Baidoa	H/wadag	Sigadheere 2	143	3.10368	43.66525
22	Baidoa	H/wadag	Haluul iyo Harqaan	130	3.10277	43.65898
23	Baidoa	H/wadag	Mayqoonsite	150	3.13132	43.66779



24	Baidoa	Isha	Tawakal 2 Dinsoor	156	3.14011	43.66692
25	Baidoa	Isha	Kaalimey	120	3.14353	43.65960
26	Baidoa	Isha	Bur-Ayle	147	3.14261	43.66599
27	Baidoa	Isha	jubadadhexe	250	3.13482	43.65901
28	Baidoa	Isha	Roobda'aye	89	3.13821	43.66022
29	Baidoa	Berdale	Makadhogool1	183	3.14241	43.66755
30	Baidoa	Berdale	Biyoley	90	3.14197	43.66033
31	Baidoa	Berdale	Yakuman	95	3.14038	43.65519
32	Baidoa	Berdale	Mako Dhagaal2	150	3.137563	43.662624
33	Baidoa	Berdale	Iskari	350	3.14104	43.66454
34	Baidoa	Berdale	Barariye	137	3.12858	43.63795
35	Baidoa	Berdale	Sarman 2	95	3.11768	43.62994
36	Baidoa	Berdale	Barakaaley	105	3.06882	43.37826
37	Baidoa	Berdale	Omane	180	3.09152	43.62817
38	Baidoa	Berdale	Gelgelween	301	3.09801	43.63348
39	Baidoa	Berdale	Yaman Bastatin	119	3.12126	43.64061
40	Baidoa	Berdale	Misnagata	154	3.131321	43.684729
41	Baidoa	Berdale	Dugsiilow	95	3.09338	43.62843
42	Baidoa	Berdale	Daryeel	157	3.12444	43.63355
43	Baidoa	Berdale	Mogor aarow	140	3.12678	43.64252
44	Baidoa	Berdale	Abal3	270	3.09661	43.63282
45	Baidoa	Berdale	Dolandole4	79	3.089913	43.62341
46	Baidoa	Berdale	Hareerajif	105	3.086	43.62274
47	Baidoa	Berdale	War Harqan	132	3.08776	43.62898
48	Baidoa	Berdale	Iriroogwiin	175	3.10314	43.66003
49	Baidoa	Berdale	Barkadle	157	3.10227	43.64540
50	Baidoa	Berdale	Shabeelowbay	312	3.09166	43.63401

### 3. KEY FINDINGS

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

#### **Camp Design and Layout**

- Most of the of sites are overcrowded and self-settled. Fire risk is high due to the proximity of shelters and inexistent camp layout and design. ACTED CCCM formed and trained 2 fire wardens per sites and distributed fire prevention and control equipment including fire extinguisher and buckets.
- 24 out of 50 sites don't have physical structures surrounding the site and don't have entry and exist gates, therefore they can be accessed from everywhere.
- 16 out of 50 sites don't have street solar lights and remain dark during night: 12 sites have public lighting systems and sufficient lighting.

#### **Shelters**

- 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.
- Most of the shelters are overcrowded and don't have an internal partition to enhance privacy: in 8 sites shelter host more than 6 individuals and in 11 sites there are multiple families sharing shelters.

#### **WASH**

- Out of 50 IDP camps assessed, only 18 have water sources (shallow well and water tanks and water bladders)
- Most of the camps don't have access to drinking water and IDPs walk more than 500m looking for water.
- All 50 sites assessed have latrines built with solid material and locks inside the doors.
- Hygiene and sanitation conditions in the camp have improved and hygiene promotion activities are ongoing in all sites. The latrine coverage is 8 HHs per latrine (40 people per latrine) but 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 KII and FGD.



- 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.

### Health and Protection

- There are no health centers in the sites but mobile health and nutrition teams serves the camps on a weekly basis.
- There are also Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centers near to the sites, where maternal health care services are provided: for the most serious cases, when the MCH center has not enough capacity to support, patients are referred to Baidoa regional hospital.
- WOCCA case workers are active most of the sites sites and a GBV referral pathways is available for the sites assessed.
- There are also private hospitals and health facilities close to the sites but most of IDPs can't afford to pay these services.

## 4. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY



In order to complement the assessment conducted with the Safety Audit checklist tool for Somalia on 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> June 2020, ACTED Camp Management Team conducted a Focus Group Discussion at 2 CCCM meeting halls in Megaagle and Badbaado IDP sites. A total of 34 women and 16 girls from 32 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

Women and Girls in the community and access to resources



They said that:

- ✓ When we lived in our original place we were agro pastoralists but now we are IDPs having nothing to do with our former lives and communities.
- ✓ We don't have enough access to basic services, we live in makeshift shelters made of locally available materials such as tarpaulin plastics, worn out clothes. These don't provide good accommodation or protection from rain and hot weather.
- ✓ During registrations or distribution, we get equal opportunities.
- ✓ The most vulnerable in the community are the disabled, pregnant women, and child headed households because they are not able to work like others.
- ✓ Our children lack proper education. Most IDP children don't go to school due to lack of schools in or near most of the camps, and also due to high school fees.
- ✓ The needs of women /girls are: entrepreneurship, transitional/permanent shelter, water, ESK/NFIs, health facilities or health posts, education, and vocational trainings.

## Women and Girls Participation and empowerment

- ✓ Women are well represented in camp committees such as CMCs, SMCs and CMs and fire wardens.
- ✓ We are active at site level coordination meetings, take part in decision making, selection and registration of vulnerable communities
- ✓ Women and girls are represented in leadership structures, we participate our best in decisions and offer new ideas while also advocating for our needs.
- ✓ We have freedom of speech and decision - there is no barriers at all.
- ✓ Men and boys are more supportive in decision making because of their understanding of the context.
- ✓ We raise our concerns and complainst to camp leaders.

## Women and Girls Safety and Security

They said that:

- ✓ We feel unsafe during night because we have no lockable shelters or solar lamps. During day we feel insecure when we collect firewood from the bush because we face security risks such rape and torture. There are no police stations around most IDP camps. If we encounter these problems, we normally would report to a police station.
- ✓ The community practices harmful culture such as FGM.
- ✓ Most of the pregnant and lactating women don't have access to food, which leads to poor breastfeeding of infants.
- ✓ The main risks faced by women and girls in the sites are rape, physical torture, and theft.
- ✓ During night there are thieves that steal mobile phones, and household items and food.
- ✓ We believe if we get lockable shelters and fencing sites we will limit exposure to GBV risks.



## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve camp design and layout to reduce overcrowding and provide safe spaces for living. Because of the lack of land available in Baidoa, this needs to be accompanied by advocacy for public land use to reduce eviction risks.
- Fencing the 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, 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.
- 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.
- Link more people with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) mobilization sessions and nutrition to meet the needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers. Additionally, provide awareness sessions on FGM for mothers of newborns babies.
- 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.
- 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.



## 6. CONTACT INFORMATION

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