



# ACTED



## SAFETY AUDIT REPORT GALBEDKA IDPS SITES, KISMAYO JULY 2019

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Between 13th to 19th June, ACTED and its partner SADO in coordination with JRIA, conducted a Safety Audit Assessment in 40 IDPs site in Galbedka, Kismayo town, as part of their Camp Management activities in the area. Kismayo town has four IDP section with a total of 133 IDP sites and a population of 70,000 individuals. The IDPs are mostly displaced from the middle and lower juba regions by military operations, seasonal flooding's and droughts. Due to land unavailability and urban expansion, the IDPs self-settled in sub-standard sites on either government lands or privately owned land, without a formalized land tenure agreement. This precarious situations lead to frequent evictions and a very volatile context.

The CCCM cluster in collaboration with competent government agencies have introduced coordination mechanism between various actors through regular meetings and mapping of services done by Camp Management agencies. This Safety Audit is the third one conducted by ACTED in Kismayo. The first one was conducted in June 2018 whereas the second one was conducted in December 2018.

Safety audits assessments enable humanitarian actors to identify observable risks and assess specific vulnerabilities of displaced population living in settlements. Specifically, the objectives of the assessments were:

- To observe and evaluate site level protection/GBV risk 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 analysis of findings from safety audits has been used to provide recommendations for possible mitigation actions to be taken both by ACTED and other service providers in the sites. The CCCM team will regularly follow up on the implementation of recommendations and in the next round of GBV Safety Audit, scheduled in December 2019 will monitor the effectiveness of any mitigation measures implemented and identify new risks that might need to be addressed. The report and the annexes to this report will be disseminated in order to advocate with the humanitarian community and service providers to improve the physical safety and living conditions in the sites, as well as distribution of and access to services for the affected populations. On 4th August 2019, IOM organized a one day workshop in Kismayo where findings from the both IOM and ACTED/SADO Safety Audit were presented to partners and local authorities. This report takes into considerations and account all the feedback, comments and recommendations provided by the stakeholders at the consultative workshop.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The Safety Audit assessment was conducted using the updated Safety Audit Checklist tool for Somalia developed by the Somalia Protection cluster 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 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, also attached to this report. Data disaggregated by sites, were analyzed to identify GBV risks, vulnerabilities and produce specific recommendations to reduce GBV threats in the sites. In order to complement the checklist tool, 2 age disaggregated Focus Group discussions were conducted, with a total of 40 women and girls residents in the different sites. The FGD gave the team the opportunity to discuss more in depths GBV risks faced by female residents, concerns related to girls' education, women leadership and women empowerment, resource/ access control as well as ways to overcome the challenges faced by women and girls in the sites.

### List of sites assessed in Galbedka, Kismayo, Lower Juba

1. Digaal	15. Indha Badan	29. Yaq Halul
2. Danwadaag	16. Haidafin	30. Yaq Bishaaro
3. Kaalmo Doon	17. Harac	31. Yaq Shabeel
4. Camp Galbedka	18. Ismodnoy	32. Nasru-din
5. Sato	19. Habaaqa	33. Camp Owliyo
6. Rajo	20. Jal-Deyse	34. Mako Mani
7. Wariri	21. Buulo Fatura	35. Luqman Galler
8. Dayah	22. Anjeel	36. Kanjaron
9. Dano	23. Alle Qabe	37. Jibirti One
10. Shabac	24. Abaq Banbow	38. Jibirti Two
11. Dudu	25. Alle Aamin	39. Jorre
12. Tariquane	26. Bariga Dhahe	40. Buulo Gaduud
13. Qalbi Shareef	27. Buula Banan	
14. Camp Yaq	28. Amuudiyow	

## 3. KEY FINDINGS

A summary of the main findings by sector, collected through the Safety Audit checklist tool in Kismayo, Galbedka sites.

### Camp Design and Layout

- Out of the assessed 40 sites, only 4 sites have a protected physical structure: Anjeel and Dayah were fenced with chicken wire with support of SADO/ACTED during site maintenance and site improvement activities, while Yaq-Halul and Gamp Galbedt have a concrete fence, 1 meter high, put up by the private owner to protect his land.

- Only 17 sites have walking space between shelters: these are mostly old camps with the plan and structure set up by NRC.
- All the assessed sites have public lighting, put up by ACTED and SADO although half of the assessed sites (20 sites) don't have sufficient public lighting, this is due to the camp size and settlement arrangements: some camps are divided into two sides that are far apart because of land owner regulations, therefore the public lighting only covers one part.
- None of the 40 assessed sites has designated space for women and girls.

### Shelters

- Most of the shelters are made of up of locally improvised materials including local twigs and old pieces of clothes. This leaves the IDPS exposed to the harsh climatic condition and infringes their privacy. Only 9 sites have shelters built with solid material and lockable doors.



*Improvised shelters in one of the Galbedka IDPs sites*

- In the all the sites, the KII reported that the shelters are overcrowded and host more than 6 individuals: all the household members, kids, parents and even visitors share the small makeshift shelter. Only in 5

sites, KII reported that the shelters have a private sleeping area, whereas only in 9 sites the shelters have lockable doors.

- Over 15 sites have multiple families sharing the same shelter, most of this families are newly displaced who could not get the resource and or the space to set up a shelter of their own.
- 21 sites experienced burglary and theft cases, because access by robbers and thugs is easy since the camps are not fenced and the shelters are made of improvised material.

### Nutrition

- There are 4 centers in Galbedka area that provide nutrition services: an MCH run by somali Aid with trained staffs who carry out nutritional assessment and support; a SAF UK mobile nutritional team that moves around the 40 sites in Galbedka and 2 semi-permanent structure put up by the regional ministry of health in cooperation with Save the children in Ala-Qabe and Qabri sharif sites that provide nutritional services, particularly OTP.
- All the centers have adequate shade in the waiting area for children and care givers and are provided with private consultation rooms. The nutrition staffs in all the centers have been

trained on GBV. The centers are close to the camps and there are no safety concerns related to the movements back and forward from the camps to the centers.

### **Health**

- There is one MCH in Galbedka, fenced by a perimeter wall. The center doesn't have female guards but do have gender segregated latrines and private consultation rooms where trained staffs give confidential treatment to GBV survivors. The staff at the facility is aware of the existing GBV referral pathway.
- The MCH is located in a central place and no safety risk where reported in traveling to the Centre from the sites to access services.
- For People with disability or limited mobility might be challenging to access the centers: there are no stairs but the toilets are not designed for people with disability.

### **WASH**

- Out of the 40 camps assessed only 3 have water source within the camp (Nasrudin, Dano and Wariri), but the water is saline and therefore not drinkable. All the camps don't have access to drinking water and walk for more than 500 meters in search of potable water.
- All sites have latrines that have lockable doors from the inside. All sites except one (Yaq Halul sites) have latrines that are well lit at night, and all sites except one (Habaaqa) have latrines build with solid materials.
- All the sites have latrines that are located less than 500 meters from the shelters but the overall number of latrines is not sufficient compared to the population living in the sites. Average wait time for latrine is more than 10 minutes in 24 sites, and the ratio of latrine to the resident is approximately 1 to 14 households.
- The latrines are not gender segregated, but the residents organize the use of latrines by HHs, so these can be considered HHs latrines more than communal latrines.
- In 38 sites residents queue for water on average for more than one hour, and in 39 sites people queue before sunrise.

### **Education**

- There are only two schools within the sites but 2 adjacent schools in the host community are accessed by the IDPs kids too. The school compounds are fenced and clearly demarcated.
- Gender segregated toilets are available in the schools.
- For People with disability or limited mobility might be challenging to access the school: there are no stairs but the toilets are not designed for people with disability.
- No stock of sanitary supplies is available at the moment but several have been distributed by agencies with WASH projects in the area. The last distribution happened in November 2018.



- The schools are near the camps and there are no reported risks on the way to and back from school.
- The schools have teachers trained on GBV and who understand the GBV referral systems although the ratio to female staffs to the male staffs is approximate 1 to 6.
- Most of the residents have crossed the cultural barriers of sending children to school and the main reason that keep children out of education opportunity is poverty: because of their vulnerability most family decide to keep their children out of school so that they can do casual work to support their families.

### **Safety and Security**

- There are no armed individuals in the camp.
- There is one police station in the area but police patrol at night in all the camps to protect the IDPs and public properties.
- The nearest market does not have sufficient commodities and residents walk to the host community to access markets that have all facilities.
- There are active community protection committees in all the sites and GBV focal points trained and supported by ARC, WOCCA, SADURO, CARE and JRIA that provide GBV support in the camps
- ACTED/SADO have recently erected information boards in all the 40 sites in Galbet, the boards carry information including CFM numbers, GBV hotline, similarly NRC also put information boards with message.
- No firewood or cooking fuel is distributed and residents walk long distances to get firewood. In some cases IDPs are forced to buy charcoal and this impact the HHs income.
- There is one nearby health facility that can provide emergency care all the time including night time that has trained staffs as well as appropriate to provide clinical management to rape. Main obstacle for IDPs to access night health care is lack of transport.

## **4. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY**

In order to complement the assessment conducted with the Safety Audit checklist tool for Somalia, ACTED/SADO Camp Management Team organized 2 Focus group discussions with women and girls from Galbedka sites, to discuss more in depths their views and concerns. 40 women/girls from 40 IDP camps have been involved in 2 Focus Group Discussions, one FGD was conducted with 20 girls under 25, and the other with a group of 20 women between 25 to 49. The aim of the Focus group discussion was to look at the safety and security of women and young girls and also highlight their perception of access to resources, participation and empowerment and finally suggests recommendation on how to overcome their main concerns.

### **Focus Group Discussion with IDPs Women**

- The role of women changed after displacement: most of the IDPs come from rural villages surrounding Kismayo: whereas in the villages men were the main breadwinners, in the IDP sites both men and women contribute to the household income.

- The humanitarian community and relevant government agencies advocated a lot for women equality and empowerment, and from the feedback receives, it seems that women role in the society have started to change: the women mentioned that they have some access and control over households resources although not as much required and not equally to men. Complaints regarding denial of resources are mainly addressed to the ministry of gender and women affairs through protection field staffs.
- While there is a little bit improvement on access and control to resource and existence of complaints avenues for that matter, still all the participants of the FGD believe that women are more vulnerable in the society due to limited access to resources and leadership.
- Education, health services, food, clothing, shelter and employment have been listed in this order as the most urgent needs by the women during the focus group discussion.
- Women involvement and participation in activities of the site is relatively good as some women are camp leaders, camp management committee and site maintenance committee members. The FGD participants reported that their decisions making power have also improved and that the decisions made by the women in leadership position are the most



*Focus Group Discussion with female residents*

fair and those that positively impact more the vulnerable community members including girls and people with disability.

- Although the cultural barrier of silencing women's voices still exist, the women participants believe that there is some improvement and they feel more empowered to voice their concerns: a slow process from the previous culture of "women are not supposed to talk in front of men, to women's voice matter". The women

believe that Men and boys can support women by advocating for their education, giving them the opportunity to voice their concerns, give them leadership and employment opportunities and involvement in key decisions for the community.

- Within the IDPs sites the movement of women at night is generally not easy and considered dangerous but during the day there is no much threat within the camp, although it's generally not considered safe for women to walk around the camps alone during the day. The main risks that women feel to be at risk of are rape or rape attempts, sexual assault and robbery. Police stations, elders and male relatives are the primary entry point for women when they want to voice their security concerns.

### Focus Group Discussion with IDPs Girls

- All the girls who attended the focus group discussion stated that there is no role difference between life before and after displacement: their main role is and remains to be cooking, cleaning and performing all the household chores, they have no access to resources and culturally women of their ages are considered not to have choices or voices.
- All the participants unanimously agreed that the culture consider them as less able or entitled to voicing concern, giving out opinions or taking decisions and thus listed education, vocational training, empowerment and employment opportunities as their immediate needs to break the barrier and take their position in the society.
- Girls only get opportunities to participate in site activities when they are orphans (and therefore have to undertake more household responsibilities)but are not given opportunities of their own to participate in site activities, they are not involved in decision making, however they believe that if they will be involved they will make fair decision as most problems affects women and girls.
- The girls believe that men and boys can support them by giving them more opportunities and space, helping building their confidence and allowing them to participate in decision making at home first, as a starting point, and then at the community level.
- Girls mostly feel unsafe when walking alone in alleys during the day or walking outside their homes at night. The most common risks faced by the girls as reported by the participants of the FGD are rape, physical assault, sexual assault, emotional abuse especially as a result of demeaning words from men.
- When asked on places where they can voice their security concerns, the girls mentioned that the best place is the police station or approaching an elder or parents.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Conduct Vulnerability assessment in all the IDP camps for proper planning
- Fencing the IDPs sites, whenever this is feasible ad expressed as a need from the displaced population
- Install more street lights in IDPs sites
- Strong advocacy for land and stable land tenure system
- Conduct more fire prevention and awareness training
- Improve draining system by conducting back filling in areas where water stagnate
- Shelters response: provide T-shelters for long term displaced population, alongside reliable and rapid emergency response for newly displaced or evicted through NFIs kits and ESK
- Increase GBV awareness in all sites
- Distribution of protection emergency items such as solar lamps
- Shelter spacing and planning activities to be conducted for all shelters in the camps to reduces chances of fire spread in case of fire outbreak
- Develop contingency planning for new displacement and imminent evictions
- Construction of gender segregated latrines in in school, health facilities and sites
- Construction of disability friendly latrines with ramps in school, health facilities and sites





- Recruitment of GBV trained female teachers to be GBV focal points in schools
- WASH partners to provide services in line with minimum standards to improve protection and enhance proper service delivery
- Construction of water points more close to the sites
- Increase security presence in all the sites to enhance protection
- Construction of modern public markets with stalls for different commodities
- Increase the GBV services and presence of protection committee in the sites
- Encourage the use of environmentally friendly fuel services(jiko okoa) for cooking ,to reduce needs for firewood collection/ money spent in charcoal
- Establish more health centers that can provide 24/7 emergency services, with skilled personnel that can provide clinical management of rape
- Provide more training to CHW in Kismayo health centers
- Increase awareness of referral pathways for GBV services
- Improve swift referral systems by providing standby ambulances for all the main health centers

## 6. ATTACHMENTS

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1. Safety Audit Checklist for Somalia
2. Safety Audit Database Galbeedt, Kismayo, June 2019
3. Safety Audit Snapshots Galbeedt, Kismayo,

For more information on the Safety Audit for Galbedka Sites in Kismayo and for the full list of attachments, please contact Elena Valentini, CCCM Technical Coordinator at [elena.valentini@acted.org](mailto:elena.valentini@acted.org) and Fredrick Monari, SADO Project Manager at [monarifm@sadosomalia.org](mailto:monarifm@sadosomalia.org).