

SHELTER AND PROTECTION SITUATION IN IDP CAMPS

Between 28th October to 10th December 2018, UNICEF in collaboration with 11 other Partners undertook a safety audit in south central Somalia covering the regions of Banadir, Baidoa & Dollow targeting 47 IDP sites in 7 districts. The objective of the safety audit was to assess the safety and security concerns for women and girls within the targeted IDP sites to inform actions that would include putting in place risk mitigation measures and other advocacy interventions with service providers.



A typical IDP settlement in Somalia – Refugee International

76.6% of shelters assessed are not built with solid materials but are made up of temporary materials like plastic sheets or old clothes. The shelters are made of ropes, used plastic sheets, dump clothes and sticks. 59.5 % of accessed shelters lack secure doors with locks.

84.44% of shelters assessed are housing more than six people. Some house-hold were found to be sheltering more than 12 people who included visitors and relatives who have no place to stay. Also, 68.89% of shelters were found to have multiple families sharing the same space.

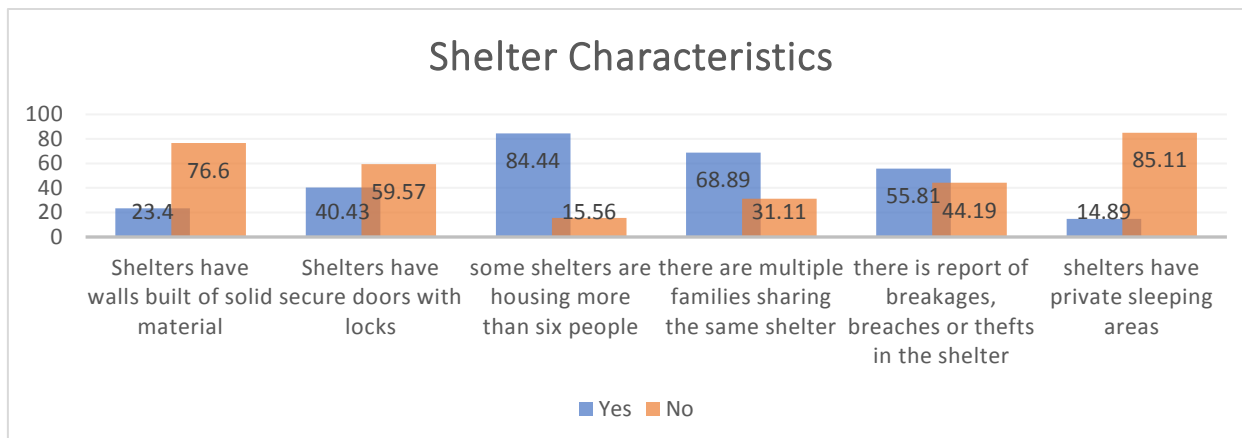
Similarly, 85% of the respondents reported that their shelters lack private sleeping areas.

Reports of breakages, breaches or thefts were reported by 55.81% of respondent interviewed. The breakages are reported to be happening mostly during the day when most people are out working but was reported to be more rampant during food distribution days. Those interviewed indicated that the frail nature of their shelter (temporal

with no door/locks) & a camp lacking protective fence has made it easier for thieves to break in and steal their belongings.

It is evident that GBV cases are prevalent in IDP settlements due to the poor nature of the shelters. This is exacerbated by the fact that most of these settlements do not have latrines near the shelters.

Shelter Characteristics



Providing proper shelter and NFI assistance integrated with WASH and Protection programs would go a long way in improving the safety of women, girls and children in IDP settlements in Somalia.