

ANNEX 2

Shelter Focus Group Discussions

16th April 2011

BF1: This group was lively, had a lot to say but were poorer in dress and cleanliness. The buuls were less well spaced out with rubbish around, but it did have some communal spaces, like the schools were opened for the meeting. Although, one classroom was always kept locked and the students who were waiting for school to start – the teacher had not arrived nor were the classrooms opened.

TF1: This group was very depressed and low, standards of dress and cleanliness was also quite poor which corresponds with what they stated. The spacing was crowded, there was hardly any room in between tents and hardly any shared communal spaces, the atmosphere just felt heavy.

SF1 This lively group with lots to say, dress was clean and smart, cleanliness was good and generally this group had less problems in the camp, the tents were a status symbol for being 'foreign' import. This was a well designed IDP settlement with good spacing and latrines, with humanitarian organisations providing assistance, some have finished their work, it was still relatively new.

1. Each group will have four pictures of different types of shelters. You should start the discussion by showing them a picture of the shelter/buuls they are currently living in: Start with tent/buuls that they are living in now.

- What is good about your tent/buuls?
- What is bad about this your tent/buuls?
- What have you done to make it better for you and your family to live (i.e. added a door, partition, ventilation, etc.), explain why?
- What other things would you like to add to improve your tent/buuls, explain why?

BF1: Comments about the Buul were:

Summer is cold, the shelter is ours, weather is nice in the summer, weather is cool in winter, better than no shelter, good winter, IDPs ration cards and shelter is ours, no good thing at all, families can remain together, piece of land to live on, place for families to be together, better than nothing, and many repeated winter the weather is good for living in buuls.

What is bad about this your tent/buul?

Concerns about perceived and actual fire outbreaks was the number 1 issue, no latrines was the 2nd issue, poor sanitation with children becoming sick, *"we live in a garbage, nothing good at all about living in a buul"*, weather related hazards of rain/heat/cold/wind, and summers are a real hazard for fires breaking out. They are afraid of living in buuls, WFP used to do food distribution this has stopped now, they are not stable due to the winds, thieves can break in and easily cut them especially at night, summer cannot live in the buuls due to the heat, no space to sleep, the land is empty, smell is very bad during the day, sleep on cartons at nights not comfortable.

What have you done to make it better for you and your family to live (i.e. added a door, partition, ventilation, etc.), explain why?

Used more cloth and other materials to make it stronger, go the garbage tips and search for suitable materials to strengthen buul, every day we add new items such as milk carton, the door is to make it homely and safety and also to stop animals coming in.

What other things would you like to add to improve your tent/buuls, explain why?

Want more materials to make it strong and stable, need tents or plastic sheets but they are not durable, latrines, sanitation and clean spaces.

TF1: Comments about the Buul were:

The most common answers was there is nothing good about the buuls no advantage at all, it's a shelter at least, protection from sun/cold/winds, one woman told her story that since moving into the buul because of the theft at gunpoint her husband divorced her the very same night because he hated living in the buul and insecurity issues (she is now living alone and is very afraid), and another woman said its better than nothing.

What is bad about this your tent/buuls?

Buuls deteriorate very quickly so you have to keep adding new pieces, in winter they are cold and summer they are hot, fire outbreaks, hot winds, poor sanitation, no place for garbage we are living in garbage and it smells at night, landlord keeps moving us to another land, no security from thieves, fire outbreaks (mentioned many times), buul cannot protect us from harsh and extreme weather conditions, there is no protection, sand gets everywhere, no WFP rations now, buuls are not strong or durable, because they are poor they have no defense against thieves and others, no protection from landlords who when they see you have built a decent place ask you to move (fed up of re-building over and over again) and this is a big issue for them, cannot sleep at night due to thieves/insecurity, and fire outbreaks.

What have you done to make it better for you and your family to live (i.e. added a door, partition, ventilation, etc.), explain why?

Use of different clothes/materials to make buul stronger, use some colourful cloths to make it nicer and stronger.

What other things would you like to add to improve your tent/buuls, explain why?

Want iron sheets to make it stronger but it will be hot in the summer, significance of doors is to protect from sun/winds and to feel more safe.

SF1: Comments about the Tent were:

Some of the women were new arrivals and were living in buuls - very unhappy with them, others were sharing spaces with others and some single headed females had nowhere to live it was a concern for them. A young woman had recently arrived, she is traumatized as her father was killed in front of her, her mother is injured and she is a single mother, she is feeling very unsafe.

What is good about your tent?

No garbage over our heads, it belongs to us, can sleep with dignity, it's an asset, at least we have a shelter, and cleaner.

What is bad about this your tent/buuls?

It's a little hot (repeated many times), easy to enter and steal things i.e. cut through, it's not secure, very hot, no doors, used ropes to tie ends to make doors, cannot sleep well at nights for constant worry about break-in.

What have you done to make it better for you and your family to live (i.e. added a door, partition, ventilation, etc.), explain why?

Added door, more ropes, materials and cartons inside, doors are made of steel it helps to sleep easier at night and protects the assets and the family. It's also more a psychological feeling of safety.

What other things would you like to add to improve your tent, explain why?

They do not see the tents as permanent, they would ideally like and they said they wish for a permanent home with rooms. They would like high quality tents that are more durable, these tents are cheap.

BF2: The women are currently living in buuls (photo B). The advantage of buuls includes the storage purpose (When the team went around the settlement, it was noted that kitchen utensil/clothes/sleeping mattress were kept inside buuls). On the other hand, buuls are flammable and not suitable to live in during the rainy season. The women propose to install windows, a door and partition in a buul, to use stones as the housing materials and to construct latrine/kitchen outside, in order to improve their housing.

TF2: The women are currently living in buuls (photo B). Buuls store their belonging inside and protect themselves from the sun. On the other hand, buuls are not lockable, so anyone can enter into buuls, even thieves (from other IDP settlements). The women also express concerns about fire. One woman told her story: While she was sleeping inside her buul, the outbreak of fire occurred at night from another buul and then the fire rapidly spread. As a result, two people died. Even some tents (provided by NRC) were burned. She herself also got severely injured and showed us her burned back (without asking her to do so). This fire outbreak occurred 1.5 years ago. Regarding buuls, the women clearly state that there is nothing we can do to improve their housing. Instead of buuls, the women request for tent while other women prefer to have iron sheet house. Nevertheless, the women tend to prefer more permanent shelters.

SF2: The women are currently living in tents (photo A). Tents store their belongings (money/clothes) inside and protect themselves from the sun. However, it is still hot to be inside. Also, anyone could come inside the tents easily. Additionally, the women mention that thieves can break into their tents and women can be sexually abused. (After the discussion, one woman showed a small hole at the back of her tent, where a thief might be able to get into) Therefore, they request to have permanent shelters (made of stones/blocks) to improve their housing. Some ask to put iron sheet in the tent for ventilation. However, some do not like the idea of iron sheets as thieves could still attack iron sheet houses.

BM1: Comments about the Buul were:

- They are close to town
- Can be easily repaired with clothes and plastic sheeting
- The doors are bad
- Cheaper than a house
- Does not prevent the cold and so we get coughs

- Thieves can pour water on the cartons and then get in

TM1: Comments about the Buul were:

- They catch fire easily
- They are cold
- They are full of dust
- They are not safe from theft
- They are the only thing that can be afforded and so the only advantage is that they are cheap
- They can be improved by putting a door on, repaired easily and made cooler by putting cotton on.

TM2: Comments about the Buul were:

Buul is the only shelter we have. Buul is very hot, we need an electric fan. We don't have money and ability to improve Fire extinguisher.

SM1: Comments about the Tents were:

- If you have nothing, having a tent is like having a home
- Tent is too light weight and prone to fire
- Wind can destroy
- In the night it is cold and the day it is hot
- 100% better than a buul
- Thief can easily cut and enter
- It looks more beautiful than a buul
- Buul is more secure and better insulated
- Tent is bigger than a buul which is good

2. **Safety/Security/Environmental issues** – List in priority order of importance – what are your most important concerns for your shelter:

- Heat
- Privacy
- Theft/breaking
- Fire
- Leaks (roof and/or ground)
- Ventilation
- Others

Please get a rough estimate of the priority from the group i.e. 65% for each issue, and note disagreements on priorities i.e. 45% heat and 55% privacy. FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ASK FOR BRIEF EXPLANATION OF REASONS WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT.

BF1: The ranking was:

- i.) Leaks roof and ground
- ii.) Latrines
- iii.) Fire
- iv.) Ventilation
- v.) Theft / breaking in
- vi.) Heat
- vii.) Privacy
- viii.) Space for sleeping, cooking, funerals

- TF1: The ranking was:
- i.) Theft / breaking in
 - ii.) Latrines
 - iii.) Cleanliness
 - iv.) Privacy
 - v.) Ventilation
 - vi.) Leaks roof and ground
 - vii.) Fire
 - viii.) Heat

- SF1: The ranking was:
- i.) Theft / breaking in
 - ii.) Leaks roof and ground Latrines
 - iii.) Privacy
 - iv.) Fire
 - v.) Heat
 - vi.) Ventilation

Ranked collectively – they felt security was a major issues with tents, and leaks as they damaged personal property and it's hard to replace.

BF2: **Fire** (50%): Due to density, buuls are easily affected by outbreaks of fire. The women are concerned about arson.

Ventilation (50%): They do not feel comfortable to live inside buuls during the hot season.

TF2: **Ventilation** (60%): During the hot season, it gets too hot to be inside. But by being outside, women face a risk of being attacked.

Privacy (30%): Somalis tend to have a large families. Due to a lack of space, all of them have to stay together in one room, including adolescents.

Fire (10%): The women see fire as a security issue, causing serious injuries and deaths.

SF2: **Fire** (70%): Everything can be destroyed by outbreak of fire. According to the women, the fire outbreak occurred this week and 2 households were affected. They are not quite sure about the cause of the fire, but it seems the fire was caused by cigarette.

Ventilation (20%): Due to the heat during the hot season, people tend to sleep outside at night. However, women face a risk of being attacked.

Privacy (10%): Somali families often have a number of children. Due to a shortage of space, males and females sleep together, including adolescents.

- BM1: The ranking was:
- i.) Fire
 - ii.) Rain – rained 4 – 5 days last year during Ramadan – destroys cartons
 - iii.) Theft
 - iv.) Heat
 - v.) Privacy
 - vi.) Ventilation

- TM1: The ranking was:
- i.) Privacy

- ii.) Fire
- iii.) Rain – rained 4 – 5 days last year during Ramadan – destroys cartons
- iv.) Theft
- v.) Heat
- vi.) Ventilation

TM2: The ranking was:

- i.) Fire
- ii.) Theft/breaking
- iii.) Leaks (roof and/or ground)
- iv.) Heat
- v.) Privacy
- vi.) Ventilation
- vii.) Others (sanitation/latrines)

SM1: The ranking was:

- i.) Fire
- ii.) Heat
- iii.) Theft/breaking
- iv.) Leaks (roof and/or ground)
- v.) Privacy
- vi.) Ventilation

3. **Protection issues** – List in priority order- what are their most important concerns in living in your tent/buuls?

- Gender Based Violence
- Forced eviction
- Sexual harassment (M/B/G/W)
- host community (on what),
- landowners
- arms/guns
- chewing **khat/drugs**
- Others, specify

Please get a rough estimate of the priority from the group i.e. 65% for each issue, and note disagreements on priorities. FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ASK FOR BRIEF EXPLANATION OF REASONS WHY THIS IS IMPORTANT.

BF1:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| ○ Forced eviction | 1 st |
| ○ Gender Based Violence | 2 nd |
| ○ Sexual harassment (M/B/G/W) | 2 nd |
| ○ arms/guns | 3 rd |
| ○ landowners | 4 th |

GBV is a huge issue for the women, as soon as summer starts when the families sleep outside, host community who carry guns and chew khat at night come with a gun when you are sleeping and tell you to be quiet and follow them otherwise they will shoot you and your family then rape you away from your buul. An older woman said they do not care if you are elderly or young, or even if you are pregnant, it happens all the time. The older woman said she had been raped – stigma of reporting and complaining. The other issue is landowners, if you are late in paying the rent, they send gangsters to demand

payment if you cannot pay they kick you out. It is a big issue for single headed female as there is no man to protect them, especially as they carry guns.

TF1:

- Forced eviction 1st
- Gender Based Violence 2nd
- arms/guns 2nd
- Sexual harassment (M/B/G/W) 2nd
- host community (on what), 3rd

Arms/guns come from outside usually from the host community, they are used to threaten rape and this usually starts in the summer when families sleep outside. And, also because there are no latrines, they are raped when they use open spaces usually near the garbage space, although they go in pairs, at night sometimes they go alone and are attacked, they also use tins at nights. Even if their husband is sleeping beside them, they still rape them, as they are armed, and because they are from the host community they cannot object or say anything, power issues. They put armed men and GBV as they are inter-linked in their rating.

SF1: Gender Based Violence 1st

Rape both actual and attempted was a real concern when they are collecting firewood. They have no problems with latrines as they are safe and secure, but only during the day. At night they are concerned about rape as there have been many cases of outsiders cutting through tents and attempted rape but no actual cases of reported rape. They are scared of going to the latrines at night, as they are located far from their tent and also there is no light. Other problems just do not exist for them such as evictions, being made to move or pay extra for services.

BF2: **Khat** (70%): Men who chew khat, come to the settlement from the host community, have a fight with other males or even sexually abuse women in the absence of males. (It is noted that this settlement is located close to the khat market.)
Arms/guns (30%): Men from the host community, carrying guns, come to the settlement and sexually abuse women (not quite often).

TF2: **Arms/guns** (50%): Gangs (unknown people) often come to the settlement at night time and loot their valuables (money or clothes). Sometimes, women are sexually assaulted by gangs.
Sexual harassment (30%): According to the women, unmarried women tend to be targeted by some men. As a result of sexual abuse, their future seems affected adversely (causing a sexually-transmitted disease, or having no opportunity for marriage). The women mention that sexual assault incidents happen almost once every two weeks. Additionally, they report that women tend to get attacked when going to latrines. After the incidents, some abuse cases were reported through the chairperson of the settlement, and some perpetrators (from the host community) were arrested.
Drugs(20%): Outsiders taking drugs do not seem normal, so the women continue to have a fear of being attacked.

SF2: **Sexual harassment** (100%) The women recall one incident that a young woman was attacked by two males (outsiders) some time ago, when collecting water during the daytime. (A water point is located inside the settlement.) They also mention some

attempted sexual-abuse incidents. As they cannot afford to buy charcoal (one sack of charcoal costs 600,000 shilling), women need to go outside of town to collect firewood. When going to collect firewood, women are allegedly targeted to be attacked. So, instead of young females, a group of old females go out to collect firewood.

BM1: The following comments were made:

- Landowners want 40,000 per month. If you pay then you have no problem.
- Nobody comes in with guns, it is not a problem
- Khat is a problem but it makes the thieves sleep! Sports would be good to counteract khat.
- Theft is a big problem and happens all the time. (When asked who has been robbed recently, nobody would raise their hands)

TM1: The following comments were made:

- Landowners are a problem but you can always negotiate
- Robbery with guns is very rare
- Khat destroys families and if have taken khat cannot love the wife
- When there is a conflict with the women, they are beaten with sticks
- Forced eviction can happen

TM2: 1). Landlord, delay of payment to the landlord
2). GBV, lack of latrines women/children don't go out in night
3). Arms/guns, rape women and crimes
4). Chewing Khat/drugs, cause of family separation (divorce)
5). Forced eviction, by landlord no rental payment
6). Host community, no problem
7). Sexual harassment, you have to ask the women

SM1: The land is for free.

There are no guns here

Khat produces conflict between families.

No issue with the host community.

In general there were no issues!

4. Plastic sheeting is it useful or not?

- Please explain why they are good or bad?
- What do you usually do with plastic sheeting? i.e. sell it, for rain, make shift veranda?

BF1: It's very useful, multiple uses protection from rain, sleeping on, use as a large bag, washing on, shade, make shift veranda. And, they said they would not sell it.

TF1: Yes, all agreed they were useful, again multiple usage, protection from rain, wind, use as blanket, as mat for sleeping, veranda. They would not sell it and actually they go out and buy these kinds of plastic sheeting.

SF1: Yes, it's useful, again multiple usage such as use as an umbrella when it rains, inside as a shade, when its windy it protects us from sand, in the rainy season use it to waterproof tent, when it's cold its keeps shelter dry and warm. They do not use them to make veranda due to fire risks. It's an important piece of material. They said it cannot be sold.

- BF2: Plastic sheeting is good and is used during the rainy season. But it is not useful during the hot season as the heat cannot be absorbed.
- TF2: Plastic sheeting is good and is used during the rainy season and is also used to cover their buuls with. But it is not useful during the hot season. They do not sell the distributed plastic sheeting. When necessary, they buy plastic sheet (one sheet costs 600 shilling) from the market.
- SF2: Plastic sheeting is good and is used during the rainy season. During the hot season, the women cover their tents with plastic sheeting, but it is not enough to reduce the heat. They do not sell the distributed plastic sheeting. When necessary, they buy plastic sheet (one sheet costs 1,000 shilling) from the market.
- BM1: Plastic sheeting is good although the quality varies between UNHCR and UNICEF. It is best if keep the tarpaulin as storage and then when it rains, you put it on the buul. If you keep it on all the time, it gets too hot.
- TM1: Plastic sheeting is good and bad. When it rains it is good but when it is hot it is bad, It also prevents the dust. Carton is the best for the buul rather than plastic sheeting as it is cool.
- TM2: Is good and useful when the rain comes to cover the roofing.
- SM1: It is good during the rains as it stops the leaks but in the summer it is too hot. Can be used to sleep on – not enough given out. Cotton is better.

5. Lay the pictures on the ground and ask your group to arrange the photos in order of preference as to which shelter they would like to live in?

- a) Tent
- b) Standard buul
- c) Hesainbuul
- d) Iron sheet house
- e) Standard buul plus materials

For the top two preferred type of shelter – ask them to list the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of shelter (i.e. discuss in reference to questions 2 & 3)

- BF1: First choice – Iron sheet house, very excited about this. Reasons - its good – prevention from fire, thieves and neighbours, its stronger, protection from rain, ground remains dry, it's much better.

Disadvantage – it's too hot in the summer.

Improvements: to have a veranda, shady place during the day, latrines nearby, facilities for outside cooking, can sleep inside at night, during the day they can remain outside, separate space for cooking, need mattresses for pregnant and elderly.

2nd choice was tent: Advantages, it looked good. Disadvantages, will be destroyed in fire (but you would still have the rods to build another temporary one) and thieves can cut the tent, not very secure.

- TF1: 1st choice – Iron sheet house, reasons good security, prevents fire out breaks, stops theft, protection from rain and ground is dry. Overall, this is almost like a house.

Disadvantages: Summer will be hell inside (but we will build a veranda outside) and will wet ourselves to sleep inside to remain cool.

2nd choice – tent. Reasons – good, it's nicer in outlook, better than buul, space for windows.

Disadvantages: easy for theft i.e. cut easily, does not offer protection from rain, high risk of fire outbreaks, you have to be first to untie the tent, it's not durable and will not last for a long time.

SF1: The women only wanted the iron sheet house, their only preference did not want anything else, they want a permanent structure, if they had this they do not even want the tent. It's safe and secure from fire, from thieves and neighbours, there is a door and it can be locked and you can leave children alone, protection from all weather conditions, it's close to a real house, and it's an asset.
The only disadvantage is it would be too hot in the summer. There are options they will consider.

BF2: A) Tent is good because it has a larger space than buul and has windows. But tent will not last for more than 6 months.
D) Iron sheet house can be not suitable during the hot season. But it is good during the rainy season, and iron sheet house can protect from thief. Also, the women want a lockable door.

TF2: D) Iron sheet house is very good for security purposes (can be locked), but it is extremely hot to be inside during the hot season. Having good ventilation would reduce the heat.
A) Tent is good during the hot season especially as the quality of tent is better than that of buul. However, tent cannot be locked, and the tent will not last for a long time. In addition, tent is still flammable. The women suggest improving the quality of tent which could last for 2 years. They also want lockable windows to be installed.

SF2: D) Iron sheet house is good in terms of security as no one could come inside easily. But it gets hot during the hot season.
A) The quality of tent is not good as it will not last more than 6 months. They prefer to have lockable windows.

BM1: The order was d.) a.) e.) c.) b.)
d.) is clearly the best as it has a good door and windows. Security is good and there is no risk of fire.
a.) is very hot and there is a big risk of fire
e.) for some this was as good as d.) however, many people will simply sell their materials. There is a protection issue due to the thieves.
c.) is as bad as b.) they both burn

TM1: The order was d.) e.) a.) c.) b.)
d.) is clearly the best is thief proof, fire proof, rain proof and the dust cannot get in. Heat is not so important. There is a Somali say, "you can resist the heat but not the cold".
e.) for some e.) was as good but they were builders.
a.) c.) b.) all burn so they are no good.

TM2 1). Iron sheet house, for security and less fire

- 2). Standard buul plus materials, they will sale matls
- 3). Tents, hot and no security

SM2: The order was d.) e.) a.) c.) b.)

d.) is safe, has a door, dry, good insulation and looks very good, the hear would not be a problem, you can reduce by putting cartons inside.

e) this is good and nobody would steal the materials, you can build what you want. Hessian will make it cooler.

"If we miss this one (CGI) then we shall take this one (materials)"

6. Where do you bath currently?

- Communal facilities(is it different for boys, girls, women and men)
- inside the tent (is it different for boys, girls, women and men)
- others(preferance of boys, girls, women and men)
- What problems/barriers do you experience with bathing now?
- What is your preference? In terms of culture, sex, privacy, safety, etc.

BF1: Women and girls bath inside the tent, they can bathe in communal baths for 2,000 shillings, this is expensive for those who are poor.

They would like private bathing spaces and latrines with easy access to water. They do not want it too isolated but away from living area but it should private and secure.

TF1: Currently bathe inside the buul and men outside. Many problems with bathing, not least threat of GBV. They would prefer for latrines/bathing areas to be closer to buul, water source to be near it, and not to collect water from another source, should be make of solid structures for security, door to lock and areas for communal bathing.

SF1: They use the latrines for bathing as well. It is safe during the day but not at night. There is no access to water, previously water was free now they have to pay as the project stopped by COOPI. 2,000 shillings for 1 jerry can, and 1,000 for one person to bath, if you have a large size family it's very expensive, bathe children outside or in tent. At night they use tin cans for urinating to be safe. The latrines are small for bathing 1 metre. No problems with emptying the latrines currently as they are new. They have a committee to ensure they are kept clean and maintained.

BF2: The women bathe inside buuls while men bathe outside and children bathe in front of buuls. Partition is used for bathing inside buuls. (When the team went around the settlement, the team observed some family have partition while others do not have any partition.) They do not face particular problems regarding bathing, but they mention their need to have a proper space for bathing, together with latrine, preferably inside their housing.

TF2: Currently the women take their bath inside buuls (latrines are also inside buuls), but they do not feel comfortable to bathe inside. The women prefer to have a space for bathing outside, together with latrine, to ensure their dignity. It should be separated from males. One female participant mentioned about land tenure issues to build latrines.

SF2: Currently the women use latrines (with the sexes separated) for bathing (every 2 households have one latrine.) They do not experience any problem with bathing, except

for a shortage of water (for bathing). They need to pay 2,000 shilling for one jelly can (20L). Numbers of latrines are sufficient .

BM1: They bath in the latrines which costs them money.

TM1: They bath in the latrines which costs them money. Bathing costs 1,000 more than a normal visit.

TM2: Women/girls take bath inside and man/boys outside during day time.
Women/girls with basin inside the tent. Women/girls using basin inside the tent. No latrines/bathing in this settlement Provision of lighting for women and girls security.

SM2: Latrines from COOPI, there are many all over, 1 between 2 families.

7. Partition within in your tent/shelter – how important is to have different sections within the tent? Prompt reasons for this if not raised by your group.

- Privacy for parents and children
- Place a shop/livelihood activities
- Adolescents to have separate tents
- other functions i.e. animals., storage,

BF1: Currently most women divide the buul into two parts one for sleeping and the other for storage i.e. kitchen stuff. Ideally, would prefer to have four parts, separate sleeping for parents and children separate, storage and social space for family to sit/eat together and to have guests.

TF1: Currently their buul is divided into three parts to sleep, guest/living area and storage, more or less everyone had this partition.
Some have four part division – area for husband/wife to sleep, area for children to sleep, sitting space for guest and outside space for cooking and washing.
Their ideal preference is for 4 parts, veranda for outside cooking/washing, sleeping for parents and children, living room space for family and guests.
Landlord is a big problem, they build a nice buul, then he comes along and tells them to move, many have now built buuls several times, it is tiring and it's a problem. And, loose incentive to keep re-building.

SF1: Currently they have two parts as the tent is small, one part - sleeping for parents and the other for children. Family sit inside but guests sit outside, they also cook outside and wash outside. There is not much you can do with the tents due to their size.

BF2: The women mention that there is no privacy, so it is a problem especially for adolescents. They have some place for a shop in front of their buuls (when the team walked around the settlement, the team observed a shop selling small things such as salt, detergent or candy). The women request to have some space to do their business. No livestock is available in the settlement.

TF2: The women have no privacy, and particularly adolescents do not feel comfortable about it. There is no space for shop. No livestock is available in the settlement.

SF2: There is no partition inside tent. The women believe that it is important to have partition to ensure privacy. They do not feel comfortable culturally for all of them to be together. The women also see it as a health issue as the family needs to share one room even when someone from the family gets sick. Women get together at the meeting place, at different times from men's gathering time. There is no space for adolescents to get together. No livestock is available in the settlement.

BM1: Two rooms are clearly the best so that the adults and children can sleep separately. Having 2 rooms is also good if there are visitors. If the shelter is small – 4m x 4m then there was divided opinion as whether to have 1 or 2 rooms.

TM1: Two rooms are the preferred solution so that adults and children can sleep separately. You cannot do livelihoods with only 1 room.

TM2: 1). 1-room for parents and children enough.
2). Extend balcony for cooking and washing
3). Combine in one room
4). Children playing outside the tents

SM2: Two rooms are important.

8. How important is outside space for you and your family such as a veranda? And, for what purpose would you use it? Allow them to list the outside uses and prompt the following if not mentioned?

- cooking
- washing clothes
- communal spaces for funerals and weddings (are these single sex functions)
- other uses

BF1: Ideally they want open space outside for cooking, washing clothes and they would prefer communal spaces for gatherings specifically for funerals and weddings (single sexed) and these should be for community use and not given to individuals. Women pray inside their tents but they would like a clean space for them to pray and to have access to water before praying. There is no communal space for women at all.

TF1: Verandas are useful additional spaces outside, for cooking, washing clothes and for guests and living room especially in summer. They would like communal spaces for funerals and weddings to be single sex – managed by committee not individuals.

SF1: They would like a veranda to cook and wash, and sleep outside during the day. They want communal spaces for funerals and weddings separately for men and women. They would like communal space for praying as they do not have this currently and not always convenient in their own tent. I suspect it's because they can help with the prayers and learn from each other.

BF2: Space outside is mainly used for cooking and washing clothes. During the hot season, they sleep outside, but women face some security risks of being attacked by unknown people. They have their wedding ceremony at their buuls, but the space is not enough to bring many guests (according to their culture, at weddings, many gather together.)

Regarding funeral, there is a common grave in Bosasso town (outside the settlement). But the IDPs cannot afford to pay for a grave (land).

TF2: Space outside is primarily used for cooking, washing clothes and chatting with males. Wedding ceremonies can be held at the meeting place (the interview was conducted at the place, and it is someone's yard/open space). There is a common grave in Bosasso town, but they cannot afford to have a grave. (2 million 5 hundred shilling for a grave)

SF2: Space outside is used for cooking, washing clothes, praying and meeting with other people. Wedding ceremonies can be held in tents (one for males and another for females), but they do not have enough space for guests. There is a common grave in Bossaso town, but they cannot afford to have a grave.

BM1: The outside is not so important. For funerals and weddings temporary shades are built using tarpaulins outside.

TM1: Cooking is done inside drums. For funerals and weddings temporary shades are built using tarpaulins. 3/5 of the group have shades in front of their houses.

TM2: 1). For cooking and washing clothes 2). For student lessons

SM2: In front is for sitting, cooking and washing.

9. Safe spaces for boys and girls, younger children and adolescents? Do you have them? If yes, what type do you have, list all of these? If you do not have them, what is important to have? Prompt the following if these are not mentioned.

- For younger children to play?
- Schools and/or spaces to study?
- Where do adolescent boys meet safely to work and study together?
- Where do adolescent girls meet safety to work and study together?
- Other issues?

BF1: Currently, they have nothing, but would strongly like safe spaces for children to play and study. They do need space for women and children to gather (do not know how to describe this said one woman) but somewhere they can meet safely and feel comfortable.

TF1: There are no spaces for younger children nor adolescent boys and girls, they want these in single sex spaces, children play in dangerous areas and garbage it's not clean, bad for their health.

SF1: There is nowhere for children to play and study, it would be good to have such spaces, they need this and also it's easier to have someone mind the children it is safer.

BF2: No space is available for children and adolescents to get together. Children play in open spaces such as garbage collection areas (when the team walked around the settlement, the team observed three children were playing there.)

TF2: Children play outside. There is no space for adolescents to get together.

- SF2: Children play outside in open spaces such as garbage collection areas. However, the women do not consider the open spaces safe, so they think it is important to have an appropriate space for children. The lack of educational facilities in the settlement, is also addressed as their concern. If families can afford to send children to school, the children attend school in the town.
- BM1: The small children play in the garbage areas. Only some go to school, some do not have the chance because the schools are full. The adolescent boys meet and socialize at the cinema while the adolescent girls meet in the houses.
- TM1: If there is a shade in front of the house then the children can play there if not then they play inside but that is too hot. The adolescent boys meet in tea shops or the cinema, in their culture the adolescent girls stay at home.
- TM2: Boys plays football outside and girls inside the tents. In schools study of Quran.
- SM2: Children play in the open space, boys go to school and watch TV, women and girls stay at home.

10. Do you and your family have access to latrines?

- If no, where do you go? Is this safe for boys/girls/women/men – what are your safety concerns?
 - If yes, where are they located? How far is it from your tent?
 - Are the latrines lockable from inside, are they safe at night, is there any lights, do the doors open inwards, etc
 - Access to water – is this near and accessible especially for girls/women.
 - Are the latrines well maintained? Ask who empties the toilets, costs, who ensures they are cleaned regularly, and if broken who is responsible for repairing them (i.e. wash committees).
- BF1: They have no access to latrines currently, and fear GBV/SV especially at night, they use tins at night and open spaces during the day, they are really afraid. They stopped asking for latrines as the landlord the next day asks for fee to use them. They also prefer to have latrines near their tents and to have access to water source. Would like them to be lit and have lockable doors from the inside.
- TF1: They have no access to latrines currently, they walk in pairs and use the open spaces which is where the garbage collection is located. They face high risk of GBV and sexual harassment and theft, it has happened and at night they use tins for urine inside the tent, often no privacy.
They would prefer latrines, and to divide the settlement into four parts and one is for latrines which are located near the buuls, they should be lockable from the inside and outside, they want water source near and also space for soap in the toilet.
- SF1: Nothing to report.
- BF2: According to the women, some people have access to latrines. They were given permission from their landowners. But the landowners do not allow other people to construct more latrines. In general, people do not have access to latrines. They have to use a tin (a small container) to relieve nature inside buuls and throw it away at open

space. The women do not feel comfortable to do inside buuls and also address as sanitary issues (including bad smell). They want to have common latrines outside buuls (gender-segregated.) Regarding access to water, they have to pay 1,000 shillings for 1 jelly can (20L) or 2,000 shillings at another place. People do some daily work including collecting garbage to buy the water. The vulnerable including female households thus tend to suffer from a lack of water.

TF2: The sanitation situation is not good as the women have no access to latrines. They use a tin to relieve nature inside buuls, or go outside. But the women face security concerns when going outside.

SF2: The women have no safety concerns regarding latrines as they have access to latrines (as mentioned earlier). Females clean their latrines. Apparently, the IDPs do not need to pay any rent to the landowner.

BM1: Empty tins are used to urinate in within the shelter. All the latrines have locks as they are owned by the landowners and they charge for use. The landowners keep them clean and maintain them. There are no robberies on the way to the latrines and the men accompany the women at night. In general, access to latrines is difficult. Water is not a problem in this settlement.

TM1: Empty tins are used to urinate in within the shelter. If not they go to the garbage site. There are no robberies on the way to the latrines and the men accompany the women at night. All the latrines have locks as they are owned by the landowners and they charge for use. The landowners keep them clean and maintain them. There are lots of negotiations with the landowners for latrines but this comes to nothing.

TM2: No Latrines in this settlement and water tanks were taken by landlord.

FG2 - AOB -before even constructing shelters – they need free public land, this is a big concern as when they have no security of tenure of land they are being easily evicted. Also, agencies, build latrines and water sources without consulting them, and then they end up with facilities being taken over by the host community or being charged to use those facilities. Agencies ignore our voices and opinions. They need land they cannot return back to their original home. Agencies who are supposed to help us are not listening to us. WFP registered us and we have not received food for a long time. Agencies have group discussion but no action. MCH are too far away and they cannot afford them as they are charged and they are too poor.

FG3 – AOB – They need land rights without this they cannot have permanent settlements, already they know they cannot return home, it's not safe. They want permanent land as security is getting worse and living in temporary shelters is not safe, they have to start settling and cannot wait for security in their original home to improve. The MCH are too far away for pregnant and lactating mothers to walk to and access. The School is also too far for children. This settlement is far away from services and shops, hence why this land was given to them, probably because it is not valuable land.

GBV reporting and support, although they said there are agencies who are there to help them, when questioned further they had no idea who they should report these cases to or where to seek support. They mentioned governments and NGOs but no one by name. Also complaint no one takes action on GBV. Prompted issues of shame/stigma nothing mentioned. WFP food distribution stopped was an issue for all of them.

