



INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

IOM SOMALIA

CCCM MISSION TO DOLOW, GEDO REGION

REPORT BRIEF - 05-10 September 2017

KEY NEEDS IN DOLOW

- Support the government to address the lack of basic service provision.
- Site expansion and decongestion of Kabasa site.
- Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (increasing water points, latrines and improving waste management).
- Emergency Shelter Support along with NFI's.

KEY PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Displacement situation

- Ninety-eight percent of the IDP sites in Doolow District are spontaneous, the two largest of which are Kabasa and Qansaxlay. Both have existed since 2011 and have evolved over time in different geographic sectors with successive waves of IDPs and humanitarian interventions. Though entirely self-settled at first, over the subsequent years some sectors of the sites have been planned by humanitarian partners providing shelter and WASH assistance. Other sectors have remained unplanned, and services such as water supply and latrines were brought in later.
- An influx of new arrivals in 2017 has swelled both sites dramatically. According to DTM figures, Kabasa population was 12,258 and Qansaxlay was 9,198 as of June 2017. However, it is evident from satellite images that both sites have grown by several thousand since then.
- Community leadership structures in Kabasa site appear to be very strong and functioning very well. The camp leadership has proven to work closely and efficiently with the local authorities in planning the site and handling new arrivals. However, they have not been closely engaged by humanitarians to date. In Qansaxlay site, the leadership structure is less robust, but there is a camp chairman and a few deputies who can serve as interlocutors for humanitarians.



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Meetings with camp leaders and local government representatives were held to gather information on the sites and keep local actors informed.

Needs overview

- The needs of the new 2017 IDPs are acute – particularly WASH, Shelter and Health. The humanitarian partners currently on the ground in Doolow have been unable to respond to the massive influx and to fill the widening gaps in services.
- The Doolow District Authority is very active and keen to be engaged in improving the situation in the IDP sites, but they lack resources and technical expertise.
- Coordination among humanitarian partners in Doolow reportedly happens monthly through Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings. However, this coordination mechanism does not seem effective to identify and fill the gaps in services.
- Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) do not appear to exist in Doolow. In general, a culture of accountability to IDPs does not seem very robust.

Proposed interventions

- The District Commissioner requested IOM Camp Management to develop an extension to Kabasa site, and has allocated land for this purpose. This will serve to decongest the site, reduce the fire hazard and enable better service delivery.
- There is also a less urgent need to re-plan Qansaxlay site, where the 2017 arrivals sector of the site would benefit from re-blocking and allocating space for services like latrines and water points.
- Build the capacity of the District Authority in camp management.
- Take the lead in ensuring that partners address gaps in services, particularly WASH, Shelter/NFI and Health.
- Implement CFM in Doolow as soon as CCCM is operational.
- Engage more closely with the IDP community leaders in both sites.



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The CCCM team worked hand in hand with the local government to assess the conditions of the IDP sites and conduct a mapping exercise.



Shelter conditions are dire in the 2017 arrivals sector of Kabasa site

KABASA SITE

Needs overview

CCCM: The new arrivals sector of Kabasa is by far the most under-served, congested and highly-populated. The major concern is overcrowding, with associated sanitation and protection issues, as well as the lack of services to be inserted into the cramped areas. Fire hazard is a concern particularly due to proximity of the constructions to cooking areas, and the flammable materials utilized.

WASH: There are only 30 latrines within this sector (with a population estimated at over 2,000 households) and most of the people practice open defecation in open areas around the site or in nearby bushes. There is no organized system for garbage collection. Trash is gathered in several locations and burned, and there is significant ground pollution in areas around the site. Water is provided at several points but quantity per person seems to be a concern.

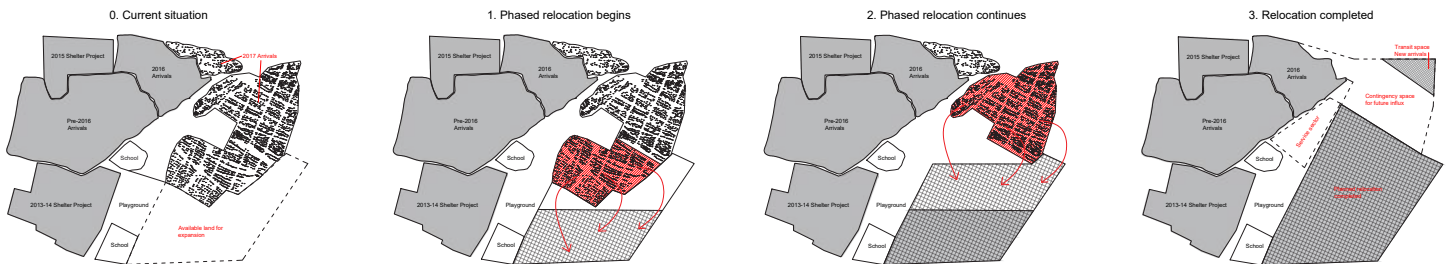
Shelter: Nearly all the shelters are flimsy patched-together buuls, most of which lack even a single plastic sheet for

waterproofing. Most are tiny, making lack of covered living space a major issue for families. Although the space available is limited, some people manage to conduct livelihood activities within their plot, and would greatly benefit from more space. Materials for shelter can be collected within walking distance but are scarce and there is a concern for the environmental impact of the new population on natural resources.

Recommendations

CCCM: conduct a phased relocation to a planned extension of the site, which will ease overcrowding, improve safety and enable an organized access to and delivery of services. The local government is already supportive of this proposed relocation plan and has made a formal request for IOM CCCM to develop the extension, allocating land on the southeast side of the existing site.

Other clusters: Shelter and WASH assistance should urgently follow site preparation and relocation activities, in particular by increasing the water supply, constructing additional latrines, and providing shelter material and essential NFIs.



QANSAXLAY SITE

Needs overview

CCCM: Like Kabasa site, Qansaxlay site has different geographic sectors settled over distinct periods of time, by distinct waves of IDPs and returnees. Older sectors of the site seem relatively established and have access to services such as market, schools and health.

For the new arrivals sector – including those arrived in 2016 – the primary and immediate concern is service provision, firstly WASH and secondly Health and Shelter/NFI.

WASH: Only one water point and very few latrines exists in the 2017 arrivals sector, for a population of about 1,000 households. Most families fetch water at the nearby river, which is a long distance away and is not clean.

Shelter: Shelter conditions are dire, with IDPs living in very small and poorly covered structures, without adequate protection from the elements nor sufficient covered space or privacy (some *buuls* host up to 10 people). Availability of land is not an issue, as most families could settle on a relatively large plot.

Recommendations

CCCM: mapping of available spaces that can be allocated to facilities such as water tanks, water points and sanitation corridors, in order to facilitate service delivery and meet international standards. Re-blocking the site may also be useful, to better allocate services such as water points and latrines. The government has suggested that it would appreciate IOM assistance in re-planning the site.

Other clusters: address the urgent needs of increasing the water supply, construct additional latrines, provide shelter material and essential NFIs, and health care – primarily targeting the 2017 arrivals.



In Qansaxlay, the main concerns are service provision and shelter support.

If you would like any further information on the IOM's CCCM activities please contact the following:

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