



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

# IOM SOMALIA

## CCCM MISSION TO KISMAYO, JUBALAND STATE

REPORT BRIEF - 27-31 August 2017

### KEY NEEDS IN KISMAYO

- Support the government to address the lack of basic service provision.
- Support the government to build their capacity in CCCM including Contingency planning for new arrivals, Site planning and Accountability to affected populations.
- Improvement and increase of WASH facilities and interventions.
- Shelter support.



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New sites are congested and lack any services (Hanta Biyaha site).

### KEY PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

#### Displacement situation

- There are over 100 IDP sites in Kismayo, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of June 2017. The sites are grouped into four geographic clusters across the town, each with its own leader.
- There are three broad settlement categories: small to mid-size new spontaneous sites on private land, mid to large unplanned long-term sites on private land, and new large planned sites built by humanitarians on land donated by the government. Each of these categories will require a different CCCM strategy and site planning approach.
- The local government is very keen to focus on durable solutions, primarily to relocate IDPs from the small sites in town to new large planned settlements on the edge of town, providing permanent land tenure to occupants.
- Camp leadership structures are already in place and are functioning in most sites.



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Dalxiska is the largest IDP site in Kismayo and includes older and newer areas. Shelters tend to be larger than in new sites, but fire risks are high.



The CCCM mission visited five sites in different areas of town. IDP sites in Kismayo are grouped into four main geographic clusters.

#### Needs overview

- The most pressing risks for all sites on private land are: threat of eviction, lack of access to safe non-saline water, lack of latrines, overcrowding and fire hazard.
- Limited food and health assistance also seem to be a concern in some of the newer sites.
- Coordination among humanitarian partners for distributions, registrations and general service delivery exists, but is relatively weak.
- Complaint Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) exist in theory, but appear to be non-functioning in reality for nearly all sites.
- There is a need to build the capacity of the Jubaland Returnees and IDPs Agency (JRIA) in camp management.

#### Proposed interventions

- In terms of site planning and maintenance, suggested interventions across sites include decongestion, widening and improvement of roads and footpaths, (phased) re-blocking on site, clearing of waste and provision of space for (or repair of) water, sanitation and other essential facilities.
- Relocation to new sites (with secure land tenure) is also considered as an option.
- There is an appetite among government and partners for IOM CCCM to set up Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) in Kismayo.
- Strengthen the coordination between humanitarian partners and improve CFM for all sites.



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Via Afmadhow settlement is an example of a planned site where IDPs, returnees and urban poor households received permanent land allocation.

## NEW DISPLACEMENT SITES

Newly formed temporary settlements composed of new arrivals, settling in pockets of the urban fabric with little-to-no services, lack of infrastructure or adequate shelter. Living conditions are dire (most IDPs live in small tents), and fire hazard is one of the main concerns, also due to unsafe cooking practices and waste disposal. Lack of adequate sanitation may be particularly concerning in the rainy season.

### Possible interventions in these sites include:

**CCCM:** establishment of a site maintenance committee, re-blocking for fire safety, waste management, minor drainage, lighting, allocation of space and advocacy with landowner for installation of emergency WASH facilities.

Relocation of IDPs from these sites to safer sites with greater land tenure security is another potential CCCM intervention.



Fire hazard and sanitation concerns are critical in new displacement sites.

**Other clusters:** include construction of emergency WASH facilities (latrines, showers, hand-washing stations, water supply), and provision of emergency shelter materials (plastic sheeting, framing materials, tools). Food and health assistance also need to be scaled up in these sites.



Old displacement sites such as Marino are more established, though very congested and facing threat of eviction.

## OLD DISPLACEMENT SITES

Longer-term, established settlements with both old and new displaced populations, with a certain degree of services and relatively good location within the urban fabric. These suffer mainly from overcrowding, poor living conditions, poor sanitation and insecurity of tenure. They resemble an established urban slum more than emergency IDP sites.



Old sites are unplanned and often lack sanitation facilities.

### Possible interventions in these sites include:

**CCCM:** establishment of site maintenance committee, major drainage construction, phased re-blocking and allocation of space for services, advocating with local government and landowners for finding durable solutions that include achieving security of tenure for the displaced.

Relocation of IDPs from these sites to safer sites with greater land tenure security is another potential CCCM intervention.

**Other clusters:** provision of shelter upgrade materials (possibly as an incentive for shifting shelters for re-blocking), and construction or repair of more durable WASH facilities (latrines, shower blocks, washing stations, water supply).



People living in the new resettlement in Via Afmadhow have managed to build fences, shelter expansions and do other minor improvements.

## NEWLY RESETTLED SITES

New, large, planned sites on land donated by the government, with durable shelters but limited access to services. These sites may not be considered as the target of an emergency response, however: a) there are vulnerable cases that still need external support, b) some key services and facilities are missing, and c) they provide a model that the government is enthusiastic to support for finding solutions to the vulnerable displaced (and non-displaced) populations within town.



New planned sites are being established in the outskirts of Kismayo.

### Possible interventions in these sites include:

**CCCM:** improving roads (for vehicle access to market and clinic), construction of community space, allocation of space for solid waste disposal, and lighting. These sites are considered as part of Kismayo town, not temporary settlements. Therefore it must be determined if CCCM is the most appropriate actor for these interventions.

**Other clusters:** construction of additional non-saline water points, establishing a system of solid waste management, construction of a school, and livelihood programmes (e.g. small scale farming, cash grants for small business, skills training).

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

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