

IOM SOMALIA SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS STRATEGY

SEPTEMBER 2017 - SEPTEMBER 2018



The Somali Context

Somalia has been gripped by a severe drought since 2016 due to consecutive below average rainy seasons. More than 900,000 Somalis are estimated to have been internally displaced with a further 1.1 million in protracted displacement. Many are living with host communities or in IDP settlements with limited access to basic services; relying heavily on humanitarian assistance for daily support and frequently exposed to protection risks.

IOM Somalia

The IOM Somalia office has been operating since 2006 providing life-saving humanitarian response to crisis-affected populations through the provision of essential interventions such as Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Displacement Tracking and Monitoring (DTM), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). Throughout these interventions, IOM has worked closely with local authorities, communities, and Partner organizations as to ensure adequate and a prompt response in areas of need.

Shelter and NFI Interventions

In response to cyclical drought, recurring conflict and protracted displacement, IOM undertakes Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) interventions by assessing needs, coordinating with local authorities and humanitarian partners; procuring, transporting and distributing emergency shelter and NFI kits to identified households in need of coverage and/or reinforcement. Safe and orderly settlements are necessary to provide crisis-affected populations with living spaces that ensure minimum standards for functionality, protection, and privacy. IOM supports displaced populations, vulnerable communities and returnees with shelter and NFI assistance.

With over 3,000 individuals supported with transitional shelters, 13,800 individuals assisted with emergency shelter kits and 21,000 individuals provided with NFIs, IOM continues to identify appropriate areas of implementation to direct resources, especially where multisector interventions can be strengthened and includes elements of Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).



IOM Somalia Shelter/NFI Operation Priorities

IOM plays a major role in humanitarian operations and coordination, working closely with international and national partners in support of local authorities. IOM's key objectives are:

Priority One - Provide life-saving materials to targeted beneficiaries while focusing on operability and accountability. Identify vulnerable populations with legitimate material needs in geographic areas where we are able to effectively assess, deliver, and monitor.

The provision of shelter and NFIs can have an immediate positive impact in crisis situations; however the magnitude of tangible goods can also cause harm by creating or sustaining inequalities, contributing to corruption, and damaging the local environment. While recognizing that not all populations in need are accessible, IOM seeks to operate where it can ensure accountability.

Coordination with the Shelter Cluster, local authorities, and regional governments on what constitutes proper shelter to vulnerable populations in need; depending on the affected community's vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, identified populations might be provided with transitional shelters or more permanent structures where appropriate.

Priority Two - To continue to support the collaborative nature of the Global Shelter Cluster, Shelter/NFI partners as well as the relevant line ministries, authorities and community leaders — Ensuring guiding principles, minimum standards, contextual considerations and feedback mechanisms are in place.

Coordination with Shelter and other sectoral partners as well as local authorities, national and regional governments and community leaders ensures that the relevant needs are identified and required assurances are in place. This in turn supports continuity, consistency, and channels for cooperation in even the most challenging operating environments.

Priority Three - To increase operational preparedness — Establish positive relationships with communities and transparent agreements with identified suppliers such that rapid, large scale procurement and deployment is possible.

During a crisis, the provision of Shelter and NFIs can meet immediate needs and contribute to the stabilization of an otherwise volatile situation. The rapid deployment of Shelter/NFI materials can open synergystic channels for other sectoral interventions, thereby contributing to a more integrated, effective response.

Current Gaps

The continuous influx of arrivals since January 2017 have led to newly under-served, highly populated and congested sites. The following gaps have been highlighted for Shelter and NFI service provision:

- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to limit the number of populations that can be reached. Reduced mobility and means of direct observation means partners often have inadequate oversight of their operations, while insecurity in some areas makes the safe delivery of materials impossible.
- Widespread lack of funding has affected the capacity of shelter cluster partners to deliver large-scale, high impact interventions. The resulting gaps are aggravated by reportedly frail coordination mechanisms among humanitarian partners.
- Weak or non-existent infrastructure combined with security concerns can hinder accessibility as well as the feasibility of providing safe and dignified interventions.
- Formal channels of communication and complaint feedback mechanism (CFM) are often poorly established, which can discourage IDP leaders from appropriately expressing their needs.

DONORS











SHELTER AND NFI DIVISION: 12 MONTH EMERGENCY APPEAL SEPTEMBER 2017 – SEPTEMBER 2018

Priority One: Direct life-saving materials to where IOM and partners have operability and accountability. Specifically: support site expansion and decongestion of Kabasa and Quanxslay IDP sites in Doolow by providing shelter reinforcement and NFI kits to all 2017 new arrivals.

Geographical	Activities	Justification /	Financial
Areas		Why IOM?	Requirements
Doolow (Kabasa and Quansaxlay)	 Support site expansion and decongestion by conducting a site-specific assessment with cross sectoral activities (CCCM, Health and WASH). Procure and distribute appropriate shelter and NFIs materials; conduct post distribution monitoring. Provide resources for proper site planning, demarcation, upgrades, and complementary service structures. 	An influx of new arrivals during 2017 has congested the two main displacement sites in Doolow: Kabasa (population 12,258) and Quansaxlay (population 9,198). A lack of service provision has been noted for WASH, CCCM, and Health, while the need for more durable, sturdy, and rain-resistant shelters is severe.	\$1,000,000 USD

Priority Two: To continue to support the collaborative nature of the Global Shelter Cluster, Shelter/NFI partners as well as the relevant line ministries, authorities and community leaders— Ensuring guiding principles, minimum standards, contextual considerations and feedback mechanisms are in place.

Geographical	Activities	Justification /	Financial
Areas		Why IOM?	Requirements
Somalia (Mogadishu, Doolow, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Galkayo)	 Collaborate with CCCM to establish proper feedback and complaint mechanisms. Establish context-appropriate standardized kits and materials in various areas of displacement. Provide trainings on Code of Conduct and Do No Harm to local suppliers who assist with distributions. 	The current approach to shelter/NFI provision is relatively piecemeal and inconsistently coordinated. Insecurity and restricted access to populations often means a heavy reliance on partners and suppliers to support distributions, and these bodies should be properly trained on appropriate conduct and humanitarian principles.	\$ 500,000 USD

Priority Three: To increase operational preparedness — Establish positive relationships with communities and transparent agreements with identified suppliers such that rapid, large scale procurement and deployment is possible.

Geographical	Activities	Justification /	Financial
Areas		Why IOM?	Requirements
Somalia, all areas	 Establish a roster reliable suppliers through transparent tendering processes Establish appropriate options for warehousing, storage, and local transport. Procure and stockpile standardized materials that can be distributed directly or through partners who are established in the targeted areas of operation 	A pervasive lack of funding for Shelter in Somalia renders quick response operations nearly impossible; with organizations seeking piecemeal funding and then initiating lengthy procurement processes to provide inkind materials support. Cluster capacity would be exponentially strengthened if material goods were readily available for crisis situations.	\$ 6,000,000 USD

IOM GLOBAL MIGRATION SHELTER STRATEGY

During the 101st session of the IOM Council, IOM>s 155 Member States adopted the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), a framework which highlights Shelter and NFI response as a core component of this framework.

IOM Shelter responses are defined following assessments of the needs of affected populations. As a result, following crises, IOM implements a variety of different shelter and NFI programmes that cover all response phases in both conflicts and natural disaster affected countries. There is a diverse range of operations and forms of support that take place. Shelter programmes are not limited to construction and distribution.

Shelter Activities in 2016 included:

- Prepositioning and preparedness
- NFI supply chain and logistics
- Shelter construction, repair and rehabilitation
- Shelter recovery support and training
- Site planning support and upgrade
- Distribution of NFIs and shelter kits
- Shelter coordination with Partners
- Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

IOM Global Shelter and Settlements in 2016







Total family tents set up











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