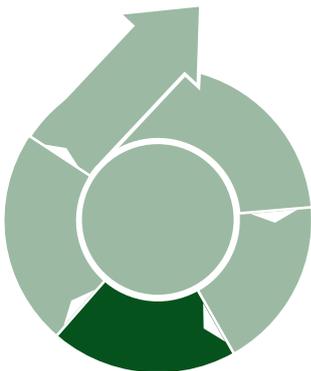


Thematic Brief 10: Assisting affected people in displacement sites

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Displacement following disasters often reduces the capacity of affected people to access essential assets and services. People on the move tend to be less self-sufficient in meeting their needs and will often look for external assistance. Depending on their mobility, available assets, social networks and protection, the concrete displacement and assistance options people are presented with vary widely (e.g. temporary accommodation at a relative's place, a dedicated shelter structure in the community of origin and an IDP settlement).

Global and field-level coordination is essential for effectively providing nutrition, water and sanitation, non-food items, shelter and health services to displaced populations. IOM participates in the Emergency Shelter, Logistics, Health, Protection and Early Recovery Clusters, and leads the CCCM Cluster for natural disaster situations, which aims to achieve an effective and efficient coordinated humanitarian response in situations where displaced populations are forced to seek refuge in temporary settlements or camp-like situations.

The cluster system sees camps as a last resort and prefers to address displacements through the promotion of durable solutions. However, humanitarian actors are often required to centralize assistance in formal displacement sites, including camps. The effective management of these displacement sites is essential in avoiding the disastrous consequences of displacement, such as starvation and disease outbreaks, and in allowing for more effective recovery.

Actions

- ▶ Track, register and profile displaced populations through the use of monitoring tools (e.g. the Displacement Tracking Matrix), to ensure adequate assistance and identify vulnerable individuals and groups needing specific protection. (See thematic brief 9)
- ▶ Provide life-saving services (e.g. food; water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter; health care; psychosocial support; and transport) in a context-sensitive manner.
- ▶ Ensure that minimum standards are met in the provision of services, in order to effectively address the displaced population's urgent needs and respect their fundamental rights.

- ▶ Address specific protection issues, for example, control violence (particularly, acts of gender-based violence, which are more frequent in displacement sites due to the disruption of social norms and the precariousness of living conditions) through the gender-sensitive planning of facilities, among others; identify and assist unaccompanied children; and promote family reunification activities (e.g. through profiling of displaced individuals).
- ▶ Reduce health risks in displacement sites, where crowded and precarious living conditions often allow for the rapid transmission of communicable, including water-borne, diseases (e.g. by arranging for adequate sanitary facilities, as well as targeted health care and health education). (See thematic brief 18)
- ▶ Adequately respond to the challenges posed by the density and complexity of urban contexts. *Example: Haiti.* (See also issue 5)
- ▶ Engage local and external stakeholders, coordinating their activities to facilitate the provision of services and improve the efficiency of the assistance intervention.
- ▶ Make sure that the duration of the displacement lasts only the minimum time necessary for life-saving assistance and ends as soon as a durable solution is available, in order to limit the displacement's impact on both the affected population and on the host community. (See thematic brief 14)

CASE STUDY 16: Camp coordination and camp management in disaster contexts in 2012¹⁴

As the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) Cluster Lead in disaster situations, IOM is tasked with ensuring strategic, coordinated and effective humanitarian responses in camps and camp-like settings. Over the last year, it has been active in a number of emergencies all over the world, mobilizing agencies, NGOs and national authorities in response activities.

In **Cambodia**, where flooding from August to December 2011 added to the displacement toll of ongoing conflicts on the Thai border, the CCCM Cluster provided emergency shelter materials and toolkits to 5,800 households in three southern provinces in the Mekong basin.

In **Colombia**, the Cluster partnered with the Government to respond to the needs of those displaced by the 2010–2011 floods (the most severe of the last three decades with over 4 million people affected). The Cluster remained active, assisting the victims of the 2012 floods, as well as supporting preparedness initiatives and building CCCM capacities in the country.

In **El Salvador**, the CCCM Cluster was activated following Storm Ida in 2009 and Storm DT 12-3 in 2011. In the latter emergency, the CCCM Cluster assisted over 56,000 displaced individuals in 630 collective centres. The Cluster has also established partnerships with International Plan, Lutheran World Federation, World Vision and the Coordinator of Salvadoran Women.

As a result of the 2010 Port-au-Prince earthquake, the CCCM Cluster is assisting about 400,000 IDPs in 575 spontaneous and planned sites all over **Haiti**. In addition, it has distributed 1 million tarpaulin sheets in spontaneous sites, built over 110,000 transitional shelters and distributed 17,000 rental subsidies. The CCCM and Emergency Shelter Clusters merged in order to better focus on maintaining decent living conditions for the displaced while creating conditions for durable solutions.

Following the 2011 floods, the CCCM Cluster intervened in **the Philippines**, in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, in order to respond to the massive displacement. It now continues to coordinate humanitarian assistance to people displaced by the 2011 tropical storm Washi. Currently, 55 camp management committees are collaborating in the management of collective centres. Capacity-building activities are being rolled out at all levels in order to support future humanitarian and preparedness efforts.

In 2011, 65 of **Thailand's** 77 provinces were affected by floods. The cluster system was informally activated, and the CCCM, Shelter and NFI Clusters convened weekly meetings to share information, identify gaps and coordinate responses. The CCCM Cluster acted as the focal point for vulnerable groups.

¹⁴ For more information about the CCCM Cluster, visit <http://www.globalccmcluster.org/>.