



IOM Shelter Update

August 2014



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IOM built collective shelters in transit site, Logone Occidental, Chad, July 2014

*Cover Photo: Cash for work, locally hired carpenters work hand in hand to build a new home, 2014, Olotayan Island, Capiz, Philippines
Back Cover Photo: Transitional Shelters for hurricane response (with clay walls), August 2013, Ganthier, Haiti*



Introduction

→ IOM Shelter Operations

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been a major player in humanitarian shelter operations since interventions in the early 1990s for Rwandan and Chechnyan refugees. IOM's unique position as an inter-governmental organisation allows it to work at scale in both natural disasters and conflict / complex contexts, working to meet unmet needs. In this capacity IOM has both operational and coordination roles, and works with partners in support of national authorities. Since 2005, IOM has implemented funded shelter and NFI projects in at least 41 countries.

IOM is currently undertaking shelter, settlement and NFI responses in more than 28 countries. These constitute the largest percentage by sector of IOM's funding in 2014. The largest emergency responses are ongoing in countries including South Sudan and Iraq. Major recovery operations are ongoing in Philippines and Pakistan. However, IOM is also conducting a variety of operations that cover all response phases in other conflicts and disaster-affected countries. From the start of 2013 to present (August 2014), IOM's shelter programmes reached

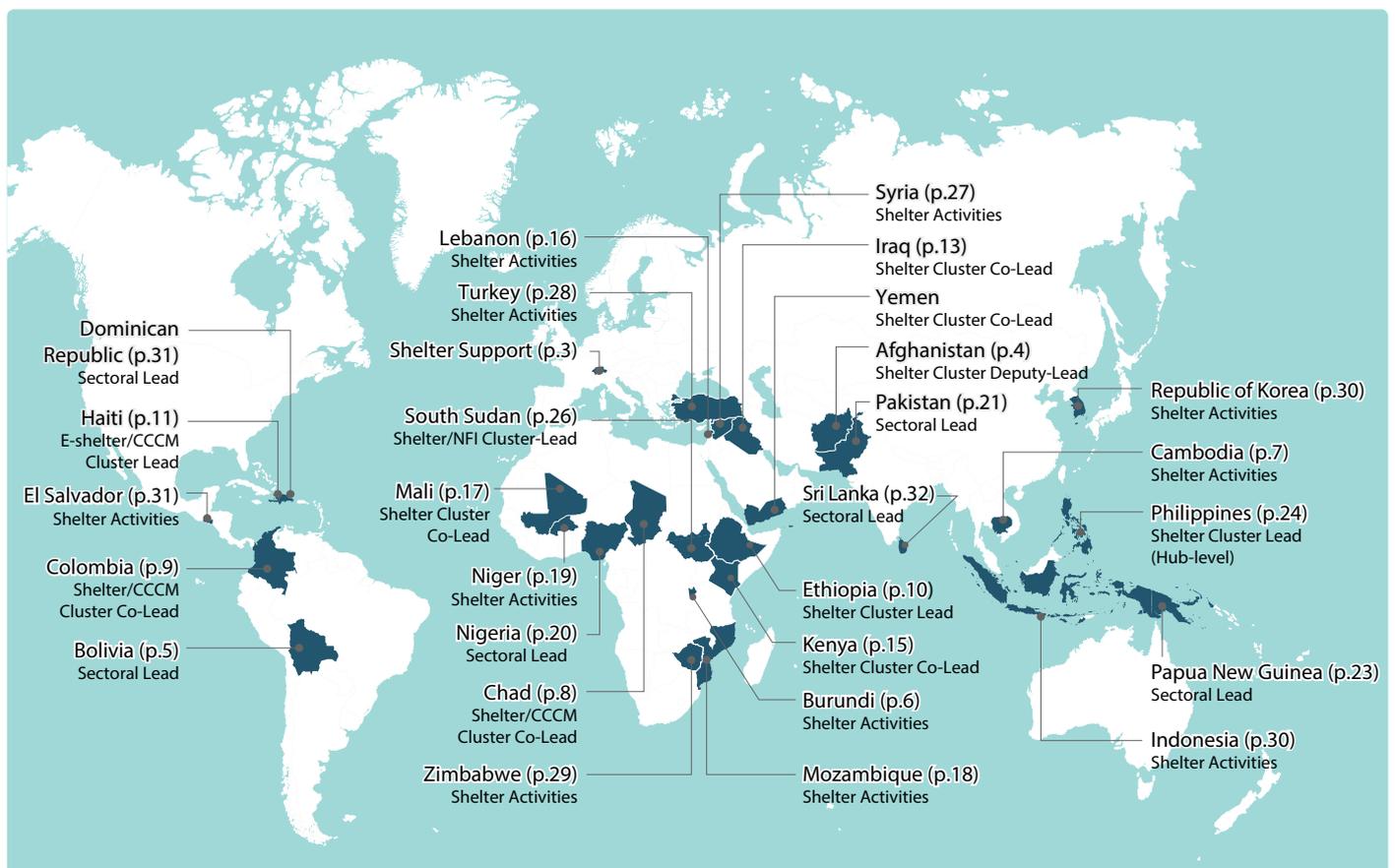
beneficiaries affected by various types of disasters: NFIs were distributed to **500,000** households (HH), emergency shelter kits to **185,000** HH, repairs to **70,000** damaged houses were carried out, **57,000** shelters were constructed, **80,000** HH were supported with cash assistance, and **400,000** individuals benefitted from shelter construction trainings

→ IOM and the Shelter Cluster

IOM currently has a lead or co-lead role in 9 activated Shelter Clusters. This includes leadership roles in Haiti, South Sudan and Ethiopia, and a co-lead role in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, Kenya, Iraq, and Mali. In addition to these countries, IOM has a lead role in shelter and NFI coordination in many countries where formal activation has not taken place.

Of the countries with formally established clusters, South Sudan continues to be the biggest shelter operation. In Pakistan, the Shelter cluster was de-activated in December 2013, however IOM continues to convene a Shelter Working Group at national level and in Sindh province.

Map of IOM Shelter Operations



IOM Shelter Support

→ Global Shelter Cluster Support

The interagency project “To Strengthen Global Shelter Cluster & Coordination of Shelter Cluster Response at Country Level Worldwide” supports the hosting of a Shelter Cluster Global Focal Point and a Regional Focal Point for Asia, in Geneva and Manila respectively. Both have provided significant remote support to field level coordination, and have provided surge support to ongoing shelter cluster coordination teams, including deployments to South Sudan, Chad, the Philippines, and Ukraine.

→ Developments in Global Shelter Cluster

IOM continues to increase its role in the Global Shelter Cluster. While IOM remains a key player in the Strategic Advisory Group and leads the Accountability Working Group within the Global Shelter Cluster, IOM has taken on an additional lead role in the Technical and Innovation Working Group - newly initiated in 2014.

→ IOM Shelter Research

The shelter support team is assisting in the development of research on shelter construction with an ongoing active research programme on safer shelter construction in Pakistan, and also preparing evaluation of the IOM-led Pakistan shelter cluster, which will be released in the summer of 2014. It is actively engaged in research activities, and enhanced learning in the sector.

→ Standby Partnership Agreement

A template for agreements with standby partners has been developed. This aims to enable rapid deployment of surge staff capacity to Shelter/CCCM Cluster at onsets of humanitarian crisis.

→ Inter-Agency Shelter Fora

IOM co-hosted the UK Shelter Forum in London in March 2014 with Save the Children UK. This is a biannual event for various shelter actors including donors, NGOs, and academic institutions. The report from the forum is available at:

<http://www.shelterforum.info/14th-uk-shelter-forum/>

Additionally, IOM has been supporting the development of an interagency platform to encourage shelter fora in other countries, and in its lead role in the shelter cluster technical and innovation working group will be actively supporting an inter agency shelter technical meeting in September 2014.

→ Shelter, Settlements and NFIs Strategic Orientation

IOM’s first global shelter and settlements strategy defines areas in which IOM and its partners can focus to better support affected people to meet their shelter and settlement needs. The strategy systematizes outcomes in five key strategic areas in which IOM will focus on to enhance its shelter, settlement, NFI preparedness, response and recovery activities. This document is aimed at IOM emergency staff, management, partners and donors. The strategy is seen as a living document, and comments from all stakeholders are welcomed.

→ IOM Shelter Community of Practice

The internal mailing lists:

ShelterReferenceGroup@iom.int (62 members)

ShelterClusterCoordinators@iom.int (31 members)

have been created. This is strengthening the IOM shelter community of practice and facilitating technical exchanges and enabling colleagues to provide timely information when needed.

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IOM co-hosted the UK Shelter Forum in London, March 2014



Afghanistan

Shelter Cluster Co-Lead

- 🏠 Permanent shelter construction for community based reintegration assistance
- 🏠 Emergency shelter/NFI distribution for families displaced by natural disasters

IOM, through its Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP), assisted 16,548 families (123,870 individuals) with the provision of 27,673 emergency shelter and NFI kits from January 2013 to July 2014.

Shelters in Nimroz province

→ Shelter Context in Afghanistan

Afghanistan is one of the most hazard prone countries in South Asia. It is ranked twelfth on the seismic risk index, twenty-second on the drought risk index and twenty-fourth on the flood risk index. Earthquakes are frequent in northern parts of the country and often trigger devastating landslides. Heavy rain and snow cause major problems almost every year, and avalanches are a recurrent feature in the mountainous areas of Afghanistan that make up approximately 63 per cent of the country.

IOM Rapid Assessment reports in 2013/14 indicate that most families state that they need household items, emergency shelter/tents, food items and hygiene kits. Between 2013 and 2014, 23,414 houses were damaged/destroyed (2,751 houses moderately damaged, 11,473 houses severely damaged and 9,190 houses completely destroyed) as result of floods, landslides, river bank erosion, earthquakes and avalanches.

Some 5.7 million Afghans - 25% of the total population - have returned from neighboring countries since 2002, and the process of reintegrating these returnees remains a huge challenge. The Government of Afghanistan provides returnee families with land through a land allocation scheme, but people often lack the means to build proper shelters. IOM has been working to facilitate the successful reintegration of returnee families through the community-based reintegration assistance component of the "Reception and Reintegration Assistance to Vulnerable Returnees from Iran and Pakistan" programme.

→ Latest Achievements

- As of April 2014, IOM has facilitated the construction of 235 permanent shelters in the Sawkai district of Kunar province, an area of particularly high return.
- IOM, through its Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP), assisted **16,548** families affected or displaced by natural disasters with the provision of shelter and NFIs (families revitalization kits, emergency shelter kit, winterization kits, tarpaulins, blankets, household items, solar lights) in 2013-2014.
- In 2014, under the "Community-Based Assistance for the Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs" programme, IOM

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is facilitating permanent shelter constructions for 163 households, three community infrastructure development projects and a 150 meter river bank protection wall in Kapisa and Nimroz provinces.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Provision of emergency shelter and NFI kits to families affected by natural disasters will continue in 2014-2015. Other types of shelter responses (permanent shelter, transitional shelter, family tents and so on) are currently being discussed.
- IOM and shelter sector partners will provide inputs and share best practices/organizational shelter guidelines to assist the government of Afghanistan in developing its own national shelter guidelines.

→ Challenges

- Due to persistent insecurity, humanitarian access in some districts is restricted, resulting in delayed interventions and in some cases preventing affected populations from receiving assistance. Violence against aid workers is a significant concern for humanitarian agencies; in June 2014 ten aid workers were killed, five wounded and thirty-three abducted across Afghanistan.
- The Emergency Shelter Recovery Plan developed by the Shelter and NFI Cluster identified 7,856 shelters which had been completely destroyed by recent flooding in northern Afghanistan. IOM is leading the reassessment of 'Category A' (completely destroyed) houses. Funding for up to 1,459 shelters has been confirmed; however, the reconstruction of an additional 4,988 shelters has yet to be funded.



Shelter in Sawki District of Kunar Province, 2014



Bolivia

Shelter Sector Lead



NFI distributions in response to the flood emergency



Camp planning and management for families displaced by floods

IOM has set up 3 displacement sites and taken on camp management and camp coordination responsibilities in six displacement sites.

Camp Siringalito, Beni, March 2014

→ Shelter Context in Bolivia

Heavy seasonal rains in January 2014 caused flooding, overflow of rivers, and landslides in several departments of Bolivia, which affected 68,000 families (335,000 people) and claimed 64 lives. The flooding also resulted in the collapse of 2,200 houses, the destruction of 63,000 hectares farmland (40% of affected families subsist on farming), the loss of 110,000 cattle, and the displacement of 10,000 families.

After the devastation, in the Beni Department, over 4,000 families were accommodated in 99 collective shelters and displacement sites. About 7,000 families living in temporary shelters required drinking water, as well as health and hygiene promotion.

→ Latest Achievements

In response to this emergency, IOM Bolivia provided NFIs for more than **2,000** displaced families, including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and bedding items in order to ease displaced families' lives. IOM has also taken on camp management and camp coordination responsibilities in six displacement sites, of which three were set up by IOM (Trinidad, Guayaramerin and Riberalta) to ensure that displacement sites meet suitable humanitarian standards.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

The emergency relief operations are at different stages, in the various locations:

- In Trinidad, IOM will develop recovery programmes, including the provision of materials for housing reconstruction and ensuring their habitability.
- In Riberalta and Guayaramerin, whilst seeking durable solutions, IOM will continue to address needs in camps in flooded areas including through assessments of housing conditions with basic services.

→ Challenges

- One of the biggest challenges is to ensure sufficient capacity of coordination and cooperation among different actors. IOM is working to liaise between these different levels to enable a more efficient response.
- Given that flooding in these regions is periodic, IOM is seeking additional funding to build houses in areas that are safer from flood risks.



Camp in Riberalta, Beni, Mar. 2014



Bathing and laundry area, at Cambodromo camp, Trinidad, Mar. 2014

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Burundi

Shelter Activities

- 🏠 Construction of emergency shelters
- 🏠 Construction of transitional shelters
- 🏠 Construction and rehabilitation of transit centres
- 🏠 Shelter kit distributions

IOM distributed 2,570 emergency shelter kits and over 400 complete emergency shelter units with iron roofings for Burundian returnees from Tanzania.

Construction of transit centre for Burundian expelled migrants from Tanzania, Jan. 2014, Ngomante

→ Shelter Context in Burundi

Following the closure of the Mtabila refugee camp in Tanzania, in October - December 2012, there has been a large influx of returning former refugees and expelled illegal migrants from Tanzania. IOM's response aims to facilitate life-saving humanitarian response, and assisting in building the capacity of the receiving provinces bordering Tanzania to better manage the influx of returnees. Emergency shelter and access to land in areas of return were priorities among the assessed needs for the Burundian expelled migrants from Tanzania.

In February 2014, the capital Bujumbura and surrounding areas were affected by floods caused by torrential rains. Substantial flooding caused many deaths, injuries and the displacement of thousands of people. The affected population lives either in temporary accommodation sites or in hangar-style shelters with tents and locally available materials, including salvaged parts of the structures that the affected population used to live in before the floods. Others are hosted in relatives' homes.

IOM is assisting with emergency shelters and basic facilities in 5 specially established reception centres, as well as through emergency and transitional shelters in communities of return. However there are further needs to assist people with appropriate shelter solutions.

→ Latest Achievements

- Land and shelter assessments were conducted in each area of return of former refugees from the Mtabila camp. Selection criteria for shelter assistance were developed and implemented including with the involvement of the beneficiary communities and local leaders, and **2,000** beneficiary households were ultimately provided with transitional shelter construction inputs, including technical assistance, mentoring and monitoring.
- 5 transit centres were constructed and rehabilitated and temporary accommodation facilities were created in Mabanda, Bukemba, Ngomante, Gisuru and Kinazi, for expelled Burundian migrants.
- **2,570** emergency shelter kits, consisting of tarpaulin, rope, and wooden poles, were distributed to expelled Burundian migrants who remain in transit sites. Complete emergency shelter units were provided for more than 400 families to help to vacate the transit centres.

- Distributed emergency shelter kits to 600 households affected by floods in Bujumbura and its outskirts: Buterere, Buyenzi, Cibitoke, Gihosha, Kamenge, Kanyosha, Kinama I, Kinama II, and Mutimbuzi.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Transitional shelter assistance for the former refugees from Mtabila camp, expelled Burundian migrants from Tanzania, and the most vulnerable victims of the 2014 floods. This will be provided based on results of the IOM's household socio-economic profiling study targeting the three categories of migrants.
- Affected populations are helped to have access to land in safe zones, thus the shelter strategy focuses on immediate provision of materials to construct more appropriate and, at the same time, more cost-effective shelter solutions responding equally to the needs of both women and men. This component will also be built on the land and shelter assessments, which will require evaluating the availability of suitable shelter kits/materials and locally, culturally, and environmentally appropriate shelter designs and construction techniques.

→ Challenges

- Funding for humanitarian interventions is limited.
- There is no consistent coordination mechanism for shelter interventions. As a result, standard shelter approaches for the country should be considered for each specific response context.
- Access to land is an issue that impacts on programming.



Distribution of transitional shelter materials for returned former refugees from Mtabila Camp Tanzania, Dec 2013, Giharo

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Cambodia

Shelter Activities



Shelter assessments to identify immediate needs of shelter materials after the floods



Shelter kit distributions for flood affected households

IOM provided immediate shelter interventions to improve the living conditions of households severely affected by the 2013 flood.

A house destroyed by flood water, Oct. 2013, Kampong Cham Province

→ Shelter Context in Cambodia

Heavy rains from September to October 2013 resulted in floods affecting 20 of Cambodia's 24 provinces where the poverty levels are high. More than 1.7 million individuals in 377,000 households were estimated to have been affected, with 188 deaths recorded. Agriculture (rice farming in particular) is the major food source and source of income. Rural households in Cambodia normally have higher incomes in November and December from harvesting their own crops or selling their labour to other farms. These jobs were decimated with the 2013 floods.

The loss of livelihoods caused by the flooding will further aggravate poverty in the affected communities and reverse some of the economic and development progress made in recent years.

→ Latest Achievements

- IOM joined the Humanitarian Response Forum, which consists of key UN Agencies and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), to provide immediate shelter interventions to improve living conditions of severely flood-affected households in Cambodia. The main output of the shelter intervention was a rapid assessment conducted in collaboration with the government and local provincial authorities managing the response efforts. The rapid assessment concluded that the majority of households originally evacuated into safe areas had returned to their villages when floodwaters started to recede in late October. Shelter assistance was provided to 144 households were identified as needing immediate shelter materials across 3 districts in Kampong Cham province based on Provincial Committee for Disaster Management (PCDM) data.
- In other provinces the assessment also concluded that many households who originally evacuated had returned from safe areas to their villages as the floodwaters had receded. Among those families returned, there were further households (223 in Battambang and 230 in Kampong Chhnang provinces) that were identified for immediate need of shelter materials.

- Following the shelter assessment, IOM distributed basic shelter kits (plastic sheets and ropes) to 536 households and comprehensive shelter kits (metal roofing sheets, plastic sheets, ropes, and tools) for 61 families whose houses had been fully destroyed.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

IOM participated in the early recovery assessment with UNDP and other government and development partners that produced significant data on the damage and need for shelter materials, as well as on demographics and livelihoods. In 2014, IOM is aiming to conduct an assessment on safe areas and building the capacity of provincial disaster management committees to coordinate the evacuation of affected communities at the time of disaster.

→ Challenges

- The situation on the ground changed quickly from the time the floods hit until the flood response, creating difficulties in identifying the exact shelter assistance needs.
- Technical training and support on camp coordination and camp management is needed to build capacity of National Committee for Disaster Management and relevant subnational committees, in developing a complete mapping and assessment of existing safe areas in the most exposed districts of Cambodia.



A House rebuilt with IOM shelter kit, Dec. 2013, Kampong Cham

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IOM distributed emergency shelter items to 1,630 households residing in the transit sites of Doba and Doyaba.

Chad

Shelter/CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

- Temporary returnee site and communal shelter construction in response to the humanitarian crisis in Central African Republic

IOM built collective shelters in transit site, Logone Occidental, July 2014

→ Shelter Context in Chad

Chad continues to receive returnees from neighbouring countries, including Libya, Sudan and Nigeria. IOM manages transit sites in Faya, Tissi, and N’Gouboua and provides post-arrival assistance including medical screening, treatment and referrals to hospitals, food and NFIs and onward transportation to returnees’ places of origin.

As a result of the Central African Republic (CAR) crisis, Chad has received a large influx of over 100,000 evacuees. These evacuees included Chadian returnees, CAR claimed nationals and third country nationals. Shelter is a top concern for the protection of evacuees in the transit sites as Chad is now in the rainy season.

The Government of Chad has contracted three local NGOs to manage longer term sites to temporarily accommodate the evacuees, such as Danamadja, Maigama and Gaoui, the existing site in N’Djamena. The main objective of setting up these medium-term sites is to consolidate the scarce resources to ensure continued provision of assistance, screen the evacuees and provide the necessary assistance according to their status in the longer term including the transfer of confirmed refugees to the existing refugee camps.

→ Latest Achievements

- The Government of Chad, supported by IOM and the Humanitarian Country Team, set up sites in N’Djamena and in southern Chad for the provision of emergency assistance to the evacuees before continuing their journey to final destinations in Chad.
- In July 2014, IOM distributed emergency shelter items to **1,630** households in the transit sites of Doba and Sido who had not received assistance or whose makeshift shelters had been destroyed by heavy rains. This closed the existing gap in terms of emergency shelter items at these sites as longer-term sites are being developed to receive them.
- IOM has constructed a new site in Djako which now hosts 1500 Chadian returnees who had previously been stranded at the Cameroon-CAR border for months.

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→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- As co-lead of the Shelter/CCCM cluster, IOM supports the government of Chad and the three national NGOs in the management and coordination of the transit sites.
- IOM plans to provide mobile site facilitators to continue to roll-out various components of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to provide updated cross-sectoral data and identify the most pressing gaps per sector at site level and provide site management support where needed.
- IOM has distributed flood prevention kits to site maintenance committees in transit sites to support their ongoing mitigation activities as most of these sites flood after heavy rains.
- IOM will set up necessary shelter structures at the new site of Djako to receive a new caseload of Chadian migrants from Congo-Brazzaville.
- IOM will conduct NFI distributions and cash-for-work with provision of shelter tools.
- The provision of emergency onward transportation to the evacuees to their final destinations will continue in order to decongest the transit sites, and respond to the expressed desire of returnees.

→ Challenges

As the existing sites are meant to be transitory, limited shelter, food and NFI services are provided to the evacuees with the purpose of avoiding the creation of pull factors to remain in the sites. Having arrived often in a poor condition, the assistance is increasingly necessary to meet the basic needs of the evacuees while in the transit sites. In addition, as many evacuees no longer have family links in Chad, they are remaining in the sites for longer than expected, often sleeping in the open with no food or non-food items and with only limited healthcare. Currently, there remain over 60,000 evacuees in the sites and despite the provision of onward transportation assistance; evacuees are choosing to stay in the sites because of not having family links in the country. There is also a large quantity of arrivals and returns in host families or host village situations who are not receiving any assistance, thus increasing the likelihood of heading towards sites. There is an enormous gap in shelter assistance as a result of the influx from CAR and an urgent response is therefore required.

Colombia

Shelter/CCCM Cluster Co-Lead

-  Temporary shelter assistance for families displaced by natural disasters and conflict
-  Collective centre rehabilitation
-  Trainings of temporary shelter management

IOM provided temporary shelter assistance for 1,269 families displaced by natural disasters and 105 families displaced by conflict.

Indigenous temporary shelters in Flor del Monte, Nov. 2013/ Belén de Umbría, Risaralda

→ Shelter Context in Colombia

Colombia is facing increasingly severe weather events, and suffers from the ongoing effects of a 50-year internal conflict. As many people affected by flooding have previously been displaced by conflict, and vice versa, it is difficult in practice to clearly distinguish between conflict and disaster-induced displacement.

An estimated 4 million people were affected by flooding in 2010-2011, which highlighted the pressing need to improve the coordination and management of temporary shelters across the country. To this end, in December 2010 the Government of Colombia requested the activation of a joint Shelter/CCCM Cluster and the assistance of the Cluster partners. The Cluster has since provided assistance, supported the government, and led the Colombian government's CCCM-Shelter Sectorial group.

→ Latest Achievements

- IOM assisted **1,269** families displaced by natural disasters and 105 families displaced by conflict with temporary shelters.
- 3 collective centres were repaired and improved, benefiting at least 150 IDPs.
- The Shelter Management Guide was developed to assist temporary shelter managers, including community leaders, national authorities, and NGO members.
- 72 community leaders were trained, and involved as managers of temporary shelters, and 216 committees were created inside the shelters.
- A Training of Trainers on temporary shelter management reached 45 Colombian government officials, and 458 displaced people participated in introductory trainings of temporary shelter management.
- 102 temporary shelters were registered in the SIGAT (Information System for the Monitoring and Management of Temporary Shelters).

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Strengthen the skills and resources of families and community groups to undertake construction, care and maintenance in temporary shelters.
- Develop strategies, guidelines, and standardized tools for management of temporary shelters in line with international minimum standards.
- Continue to carry out capacity building for communities and local authorities in temporary shelter management.

→ Challenges

The Shelter/CCCM cluster needs support to establish a Guide for Temporary Shelter Construction, to strengthen approaches to the management of temporary shelters and for emergency preparations, including drills and simulations. Training is required on minimum standards related to livelihoods (livestock, agriculture, etc.) and on infrastructure to offer temporary accommodation in emergency situations.



Community members working on repair and maintenance works of temporary shelters, Dec.2013, Las Margaritas

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Ethiopia

Shelter Cluster Lead

-  IOM led Shelter/NFI Cluster has developed a standardized Emergency Shelter/NFI kit
-  Distributed emergency shelter/NFIs responding to rapid onset of disasters
-  Construction of transitional shelters for various background of refugee response

IOM has provided 19,900 Emergency Shelter/NFI kits for approximately 119,400 disaster-affected and internally displaced people in multiple Regions of Ethiopia.

NFI distribution for flood-affected IDPs / Kebri Dehar, Somali Region

→ Shelter Context in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is prone to conflict and natural disasters, causing the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people every year (over 328,000 according to IOM's Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, as of March 2014). The conflicts are mainly due to inter-clan and cross-border conflict over natural resources and land, and are particularly common in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Ethiopia hosts refugees from neighbouring countries including Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan, and Sudan. Further, following the violence that erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, there are an estimated 176,313 South Sudanese asylum seekers in Ethiopia (as of 25 July). Flash floods are the most common cause of natural disasters.

→ Latest Achievements

- Since 2010, IOM's response to disaster in Ethiopia, in coordination with the Emergency Shelter/NFI (ES/NFI) Cluster, is predominately in the form of emergency shelter and non-food items.
- The ES/NFI Cluster has managed to develop a standardized ES/NFI kit that comprises 15 different items for water collection and storage, cooking, thermal comfort and emergency shelter.
- IOM in coordination with cluster partners has been mobilizing ES-NFI items to respond to rapid-onset disasters. In the period 2013 to 2014 IOM has provided **19,900** ES/NFI kits for approximately **119,400** disaster-affected and internally displaced people in multiple regions of Ethiopia. Response time has improved from an average of two months to less than two weeks in this period.
- In close coordination with local health and women affairs bureaus, IOM conducts awareness raising on gender and HIV/AIDS for beneficiaries and host communities during ES/NFI distribution.
- IOM conducts post-distribution end-use monitoring to gauge the level of effectiveness of the response and quality and appropriateness of the ES/NFI items. Findings from such monitoring exercise have helped IOM and ES/NFI Cluster to improve the content of the kit and quality of some of the items.
- **4,884** transitional shelters were constructed in 5 different locations.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

For the period 2014 to 2015, IOM Ethiopia has planned to improve the content, quality and quantity of the Standard ES/NFI kit in coordination with the ES/NFI Cluster. In addition, it also plans to enhance the in-country ES/NFI coordination mechanism to ensure response is as timely as possible i.e. within two weeks from the date of the disaster. Finally, the Mission plans to pre-position 10,800 ES/NFI kits in multiple regions of Ethiopia for the rest of the year.

→ Challenges

Pre-positioning of ES/NFI kits remains a challenge as most of the humanitarian funds are limited for life-saving interventions. This in turn has hindered timely response during the immediate aftermath of disasters. Furthermore, logistical capacity in terms of warehousing and transportation of kits is a challenge as coverage continues to increase. Efforts have been made to mitigate this challenge including the procurement of a truck and rubhalls for storage of ES/NFI in hotspot areas.



A self-made makeshift shelter put up by IDPs / Moyale, Oromia Region

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Haiti

E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster Lead

- 🏠 Permanent houses designed and constructed for the earthquake victims in small land plots of urban settings
- 🏠 Provided shelter kits and housing solutions to families affected by the hurricane Sandy

IOM led E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster compiled lessons learned and best practices in emergency shelter responses after the earthquake for over four years.

Transitional shelter for hurricane response (before wall plastering), June 2013, Ganthier

→ Shelter Context in Haiti

Shelter responses began in the aftermath of the January 2010 earthquake to endeavour to meet the immediate needs of more than 1.3 million IDPs scattered across more than 1,500 camps. In 2011, IOM took over the management of the Emergency Shelter Cluster, merging its activities with the CCCM Cluster. Up until October 2013, the E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster worked alongside partners to contribute to a coordinated response.

This vulnerability was further heightened by Hurricane Sandy, which struck the country in October 2012, devastating homes and infrastructure, causing deaths and creating a new wave of displacement. Sandy also provoked spikes in cholera, the disaster having damaged critical sanitation infrastructure. The disaster additionally magnified the IDPs' vulnerability and deteriorating living conditions.

In addition to the pre-existing high levels of vulnerability, exacerbated by the magnitude of the disaster, there are other critical factors that have made the shelter response particularly challenging, such as:

- the particular situation with regard to land-tenure and the difficulties faced by both humanitarian and development actors to clarify land titling and land rights;
- the chronic shortage of housing and of land suitable for construction in urban areas. In October 2013, the government of Haiti launched a national housing policy in a bid to address the shortage of 500,000 new homes it is estimated Haiti needs by 2020.



Transitional shelter with Stone walls for hurricane response, July 2013, Fonds Verette

Cluster Coordination

As part of the transition to national disaster authorities, the Cluster developed a tool kit and a lessons learned document on emergency shelter response used to respond to displacement and non-displacement situations which was validated and published in April 2014. In the framework of transition of Cluster activities to counterparts of the government of Haiti, this document compiles lessons learned and best practices from governmental, non-governmental, national and international actors which have worked in emergency shelter response in Haiti for over four years. It also seeks to highlight the importance of a coordinated and standardized response within the 72 hours following a natural disaster. Moreover, as a result of the collaboration between the E-Shelter & CCCM Cluster, IOM and the Brookings Institution, a study on durable solutions to internal displacement in urban post-disaster environments was published and presented in Geneva, Washington and Port-au-Prince in early 2014.

Earthquake response

IOM has developed a 2-story permanent housing design for destroyed homes requiring demolition and reconstruction. Building on the experience of completing 11,840 transitional shelters in Haiti between 2010 and 2012, IOM Haiti evolved and adapted the type of response to adapt to the changing environment and needs, shaping the design and the type of response in a process of continuous dialogue with the government of Haiti. Designs are developed specifically for small land plots in urban settings with 24 square metre house, meeting the government standards and incorporating seismic and hurricane standards. 70 two-story permanent houses have been completed in individual plots.

Hurricane response

To meet the urgent shelter needs of households affected by Hurricane Sandy, IOM and the Cluster partners provided emergency shelter assistance in the aftermath of the emergency. In the longer-term, IOM Haiti provided housing solutions to 538 affected households whose homes were either damaged or destroyed in Fonds Verettes, Babako and Pestel in Haiti. In response, IOM coordinated with local authorities to mobilize the respective communities, to identify beneficiaries, to verify land tenure status, to procure and manage the distribution of

reconstruction and repair kits, and deliver technical assistance to beneficiaries and engineering follow-up. In total, IOM distributed 353 shelter reconstruction kits and 185 repair kits. The shelters the beneficiaries received are of higher quality than the structures most of them had lived in before Hurricane Sandy.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

Cluster Coordination

A priority of the Shelter Cluster for 2014 is to identify and promote durable solutions for the remaining camp-resident IDPs. While ensuring the hand-over of Cluster functions to the relevant government counterparts, the 2014 Cluster Strategy is the following:

- To ensure the coordination of return and relocation activities and promoting durable solutions by identifying appropriate and differentiated solutions for IDP remaining in camps.
- To ensure emergency preparedness and response capacities to respond to shelter needs in case of new displacement, or in case of disaster.

These priorities are designed jointly with the government and humanitarian partners as part of the 2014 humanitarian action plan.

IOM Shelter Programmes

- As a first pilot project of the newly created governmental “Site & Services” programme, and in compliance with the National Housing Policy published in October 2013, IOM is coordinating with Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics (UCLBP) to develop a proposal for

the formalization of an existing transitional shelter site and the overall upgrading of the living conditions of the families living in the area.

- Shelter Kit distributions or emergency shelter construction might happen in case a strong hurricane hits Haiti during the rainy/hurricane season which will last until November 2014.
- Continue to construct 45 two-story permanent houses.

→ Challenges

- The increasing shortage of housing, estimated at 500,000 units by 2020 according to the government of Haiti, and the lack of economic opportunities represent significant obstacles to the formulation of adequate housing solutions.
- The upcoming hurricane season poses threats of new sudden displacement and damages to housing. Consequently, the Shelter Cluster is actively involved into contingency planning in support of civil protection authorities of Haiti and in supporting the stock-piling of non-food items across the country to ensure preparedness and adequate response during the hurricane season.

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Shelter Cluster Focal Point: Rafaëlle Robelin (rrobelin@iom.int)

Chief of Mission: Grégoire Goodstein (ggoodstein@iom.int)



Permanent house for earthquake response in Carefour Feuille, January 2014, Port-au-Prince, photographed by Akiko Nabeshima



Iraq

Shelter Cluster Co-Lead

-  Distribution of emergency NFI kits for Iraqi citizens displaced by the armed conflict
-  Tracking the locations, needs, and vulnerability of IDPs with the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
-  Distribution of tents and NFI kits for Syrian refugees and Iraqi returnees

IOM has distributed 23,972 life-saving emergency kits to an estimated 115,300 beneficiaries and 750 tents, benefitting both Syrian refugees and Iraqi returnees from Syria.

IOM and its partners provide non-food items, emergency packages, food packages and hygiene kits to IDPs, 2014

→ Shelter Context in Iraq

IDP Crisis

Since December 2013, heavy fighting between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG) in the governorate of Anbar has resulted in instability, violence, and population displacement throughout Iraq. As of 31 May 2014, IOM had identified 79,627 families (an estimated 477,762 individuals) displaced as a result of the violence in Anbar. In addition to the previous caseload originating from the governorate of Anbar, at the beginning of June 2014 violence in the city of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa, as well as locations in the governorates of Diyala and Salah al-Din, resulted in a new wave of internal population displacement. On August 3, when the Islamic State (IS) occupied the city of Sinjar, hundreds of thousands of IDPs fled the Sinjar district and the Ninewa plain to the Dohuk governorate in Kurdistan.

Spreading from the governorate of Anbar to other locations in the central, western, and northern regions of Iraq, violence has resulted in growing numbers of vulnerable IDPs fleeing their homes across the country. Through the implementation of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM has identified 176,150 displaced families (an estimated 1,056,900 individuals) in 1,381 locations throughout Iraq, as of 7 August 2014. IDP families who have fled violence require immediate emergency assistance, including the provision of shelters, and basic NFIs to improve their living conditions, such as soap, blankets, and mattresses.

IOM Iraq was among the first humanitarian organizations to respond to this emergency, and has worked since the onset of violence to support and serve IDPs across Iraq.

Syrian Refugee Crisis

Since 15 August 2013, an estimated 42,000 Syrians poured into Kurdish Region of Iraq. This continuing influx represents the single largest wave of refugees in the region since the Syrian conflict began. The living conditions of the Syrians who arrived in the recent influx were particularly critical, as the existing refugee camps are well over capacity, straining the infrastructure and available resources. While Syrian families await the establishment of proper camps, they have been housed in temporary camps and other reception facilities such as schools, mosques, community centres and have established informal camp sites using household materials, throughout Kurdistan.

→ Latest Achievements

Utilizing data collected with the DTM and its extended operational networks across the country, since mid-June 2014, IOM has distributed over **12,000** emergency kits to an estimated 46,476 individuals in different governorates in Iraq. In addition, IOM facilitated the delivery of life-saving items from operational partner agencies, including food parcels, hygiene kits, women dignity kits, and health kits.

From the beginning of 2013 to today, IOM has distributed over **25,000** NFI kits for over 120,000 beneficiaries and 750 tents, benefitting both Syrian refugees and Iraqi returnees from Syria.

Thanks to its advanced Supply Chain Management System, IOM has been able to effectively and efficiently dispatch shelters and NFIs from its central warehouse in Erbil in less than 24 hours and according to a tailor-made approach based on the specific and immediate needs of beneficiaries.



IOM has distributed 23,972 NFI kits and 750 tents, benefitting both Syrian refugees and Iraqi returnees from Syria



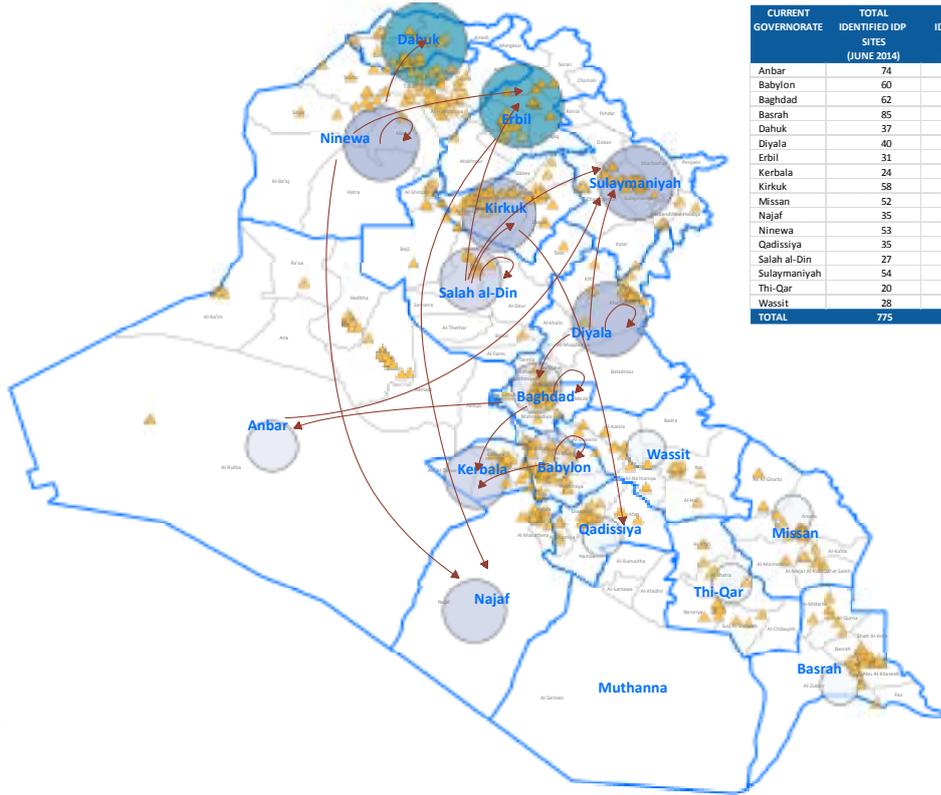
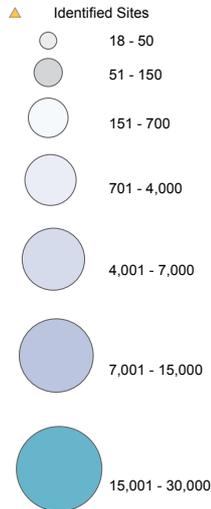


NEW DISPLACEMENT - June 1 to August 7, 2014

IOM IRAQ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



LEGEND



CURRENT GOVERNORATE	TOTAL IDENTIFIED IDP SITES (JUNE 2014)	TOTAL IDENTIFIED IDP FAMILIES (JUNE 2014)	TOTAL IDENTIFIED IDPs (JUNE 2014)
Anbar	74	3,124	18,744
Babylon	60	1,218	7,308
Baghdad	62	2,279	13,674
Basrah	85	331	1,986
Dahuk	37	15,289	91,734
Diyala	40	8,116	48,695
Erbil	31	16,695	100,170
Kerbala	24	5,617	33,702
Kirkuk	58	11,031	66,186
Missan	52	182	1,092
Najaf	35	5,200	31,200
Ninewa	53	11,867	71,202
Qadissiya	35	465	2,790
Salah al-Din	27	4,010	24,060
Sulaymaniyah	54	8,480	50,880
Thi-Qar	20	157	942
Wassit	28	536	3,216
TOTAL	775	94,597	567,582

➔ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

As Co-Chair of the Non-Food Item (NFI)/Shelter Cluster of the revised 2014 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP) addressing the IDP Crisis in Iraq (published by the Humanitarian Country Team of Iraq (HCT) in June 2014) IOM is working alongside UNHCR and other partners to deliver critical NFIs, emergency shelter units, and mobile medical teams while also actively engaging with the shelter sector and NFI sector for the refugee response.

IOM's priority actions in the SRP include the distribution of 56,000 NFI kits, 6,000 tents, the setting up of 500 transitional shelters and associated facilities to an estimated 375,000 beneficiaries, as well as the implementation of the DTM that tracks the locations, needs, and vulnerability of IDPs throughout Iraq. In addition, IOM has a prepositioned stock of 197 dome tents which will be provided as emergency shelter assistance to the newly displaced people from the Sinjar crisis.

For the Syria response, IOM prioritises include the procurement and distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) that are appropriate for the seasonal conditions in a sufficient in number to cover the expected influx and allow for replacement to occur; mapping analysis and vulnerability assessment to identify requirements for the replacement of CRIs; the promotion of sustainable small businesses through the provision of skills training, toolkits and materials; the transportation away from the borders and within Iraq.

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➔ Challenges

The humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains dire and the situation highly fluid. The number of IDPs, particularly from Anbar, Mosul, Sinjar and surrounding areas, is growing each day.

The multiple displacements, which have been common since December 2013, illustrate the long-term instability and vulnerability of the displaced population in Iraq. As violence and related incidents continue to spread into other areas of Iraq, the number of IDPs is expected to grow.

Responding to humanitarian needs stemming from the crisis in this rapidly shifting environment is extremely challenging - first and foremost due to access restrictions for humanitarian workers to reach the most affected areas.



IDP families who have fled violence require immediate emergency assistance, including the provision of shelters, and basic NFIs





Kenya

Shelter Cluster Lead

-  Mapping cluster capacity of prepositioning, staffing & logistics in preparing emergencies
-  A shelter basic manual and a shelter catalogue developed

IOM as a lead of the shelter cluster, achieved mapping of sector capacity including shelter/NFI prepositioning, staffing and logistics capacities.

Shelters constructed with ISSB (Interlocking Stabilised Soil Blocks), Feb. 2013, Dadaab.

→ Shelter Context in Kenya

Kenya is vulnerable to both natural and man-made disasters. In Northern Kenya, which mainly hosts the pastoralist communities, difficulties ranging from chronic poverty, land aridity and drought, flooding, poor infrastructure and inter-ethnic clashes are often experienced. These issues lead to migration from one place to another in search of pasture and water for their livestock, but also to displacement, destruction of property and death. This is particularly the case in the North Rift and Western Kenya where agriculture-related activities are most common, and where communities experience flooding and landslides.

Long-standing inter-ethnic conflicts exist in different parts across the country, mainly due to scarcity of resources. Others are politically instigated. In 2013, such incidences were experienced in North and North Eastern Kenya, as well as in the Western and Coastal regions. This alone resulted to 125 deaths and the displacement of 215,479 people in the period of January to June 2014.

→ Latest Achievements

- Since 2012, IOM has led the Shelter and NFI Humanitarian Sector with the Kenyan Red Cross Society. Key achievements so far include: the mapping of shelter/NFIs partners' capacity at the head office and field level in terms of Shelter and NFI kits prepositioning, staffing and logistics; standardization of the NFI kit; the preparation of the Shelter Basic manual as a guide in emergency response (yet to be published).
- The sector has also adopted a shelter catalogue designed by IOM Kenya. This catalogue consists of all the types of shelter designs that have been implemented in Kenya so far and the approximate cost of one unit. The catalogue highlights the variety of shelter designs that are in place. It also accelerates the choice of suitable designs in emergency response situations.
- As the CCCM cluster is not activated in Kenya, the Shelter/NFI sector provided CCCM Training for Kenya Red Cross Society volunteers in preparation to the Kenya general Elections, February 2013.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- The Shelter and NFI Sector has updated its Strategy and Contingency Plan to fit country-related risks and needs covering the period from 2014 to 2016. Specifically, the country has been divided in to 8 county clusters that will coordinate the capacities that are available and any response in case of an emergency. Each cluster is led by one or two humanitarian agencies in collaboration with the government, who eventually report to IOM, the overall cluster lead. This has been aligned to support the new devolution system that activates local governments at the county level.
- Currently the main priority is to identify the available capacity and gaps in each of the clusters (each cluster supports a number of counties), while seeking a way to fill in the gaps through prepositioning and support of the county government and cluster lead agency. The sector will support capacity building at the cluster level by providing training and awareness-raising materials. This ensures that in case of a disaster each cluster is able to respond swiftly.

→ Challenges

- The Sector currently lacks adequate capacity to respond in case of an emergency. This is due to some of the clusters having very few organisations that can respond on their own. In addition, there are still many gaps in terms of prepositioned kits vis a vis the predicted size of the affected population in a 'most likely' scenario in case of a disaster; and lack of qualified personnel to respond to disasters.
- Shelter sector operations in Kenya are facing challenges in procurement due to demands from ongoing humanitarian crisis in neighbouring South Sudan.



NFI Distribution to people affected by floods, May 2013, Turkana

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Lebanon

Shelter Activities

-  Provision of core-relief items, waterproofing kits and cash-for-rent subsidies for Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees
-  Cash-for-rent subsidies for Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees
-  Rehabilitation of collective centres

Since the start of 2013, IOM has provided core relief items to around 7,000 households, both Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees.

Rehabilitated collective center, April 2014, Zahrani

→ Shelter Context in Lebanon

Since the beginning of the Syria crisis in 2011, more than 1.1 million Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees crossed the borders to Lebanon. Such a huge influx, in a country of only 4 million people, has had a great impact, both on the displaced and for those who host them.

As no large official refugee camps have been established in Lebanon to cope with the influx of refugees, displaced populations have therefore sought shelter within host communities, including in Palestinian camps and informal settlements.

As affordable shelter options have become harder to find, displaced populations are increasingly turning to improvised shelter solutions such as informal settlements, unfinished buildings or otherwise sub-standard buildings.

→ Latest Achievements

- Since the start of 2013, IOM has provided core relief items (hygiene kits, baby kits, cooking sets, blankets and mattresses, stoves, and fuel) to around **7,000** households, both Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees.
- IOM has provided cash-for-rent subsidies to more than **1,400** vulnerable households (Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees) in the Bekaa, Mt. Lebanon, and the districts of Tripoli in the North and Saida in the South.
- Since November 2014, IOM has distributed weatherproofing kits to around 1,000 Syrian refugee families, mostly living in informal tent settlements or flood-prone areas in the Bekaa and South Lebanon.
- IOM has rehabilitated a collective shelter housing for 70 families in Sarafand, South Lebanon, and provided training to help set up a basic camp governance structure in the shelter.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Provisions of cash for rent to 17,000 Lebanese returnees and Syrian refugees
- Rehabilitation of public and private collective shelters for 800 Syrian refugees
- Weatherproofing of informal settlements and unfinished houses of 22,500 Syrian refugees

- Collective shelter management for 1,100 Syrian refugees
- Rehabilitation of public and private collective shelter (through UNHCR) of 200 Syrian refugees
- Procurement and distribution of winterization items (fuel vouchers, stoves, blankets) for 58,000 Lebanese returnees and Syrian refugees (November to December)
- Procurement and distribution of NFI kits to 19,000 newly arriving Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees
- Purchasing and stockpiling contingency NFIs for more than 15,000 Lebanese returnees and Syrian refugees
- Conducting a shelter survey for Lebanese returnees from Syria

→ Challenges

With the continuing influx of refugees into Lebanon, the shelter absorption capacity of the country is diminishing rapidly, particularly in and around already crowded Palestinian refugee camps and in the areas where some of the most economically marginalised and vulnerable Lebanese communities reside.

Shelter and CCCM partners are facing difficulties in identifying buildings to be used as collective centres, due to the landlords' fear that the temporary status of these centres will become permanent with time; this affected most of the collective centre rehabilitation and management projects, and only around 2% of the refugees are accommodated within this type of shelter.

Specific shelter solutions have been identified for different groups:

- Provision of sealing-off kits and winter NFI assistance (Stoves, fuel, blankets), which becomes an urgent need with the arrival of the rainy and cold months (September to March)
- Cash for shelter, especially for vulnerable cases (given the fact that the majority of displaced are renting apartments, but many of them are not able to pay and become at risk of eviction)
- Capacity building of local counterparts to better manage different types of collective settlements

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Mali

Shelter Cluster Co-Lead

 Provision of cash for three-month rental support for IDP households

 Distribution of NFI kits

IOM provided cash for 947 households for three-months of rental support.

IOM provided shelter support to IDP families living in precarious conditions with cash for a three-month rental support, Bamako

→ Shelter Context in Mali

Mali is currently in a state of political transition following the military coup of March 2012, and the occupation of northern regions by armed groups. The conflict has caused the displacement of people from the north to the south, intra-regional displaced in the north as well as displacement to neighbouring countries. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix, as of June 2014 there were 128,866 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) throughout the country and 353,695 returnees in the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Kidal.

The prolonged displacement, combined with the growing movement of return period, has had a significant impact on the housing/shelter in the northern regions of Mali. Indeed, many traditional houses could not be maintained because of the absence of their owners or tenants while some host communities have had difficulties accommodating displaced people in the northern regions due to a lack of shelters.

According to the figures included in the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2014, about 566,000 people are in need of Shelter and NFI support.

→ Latest Achievements

- IOM provided shelter support to IDP families living in precarious conditions. The shelter assistance was cash given to each family in the form of three-month rental support. IOM provided cash for **947** households (6,249 individuals) which was divided across 3 locations: 374 (2,468 individuals) in Bamako, 373 (2,461 individuals) in Mopti and 200 (1,320 individuals) in Timbuktu.
- IOM provided NFI kits to **1,175** IDP families (7,755 individuals) located in Bamako, Mopti and Timbuktu. The NFI kits were made up of sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen supplies.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

The need for shelter in the north of the country continues to be a difficulty, particularly for the returnees, IDPs and host communities. Recent information gathered through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reported that 18 per cent of households surveyed needed shelter, 45 per cent needed food, 13 per cent needed employment and 7 per cent said that they needed transport assistance to get back to their places of origin.

→ Challenges

- According to the figures included in the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2014, about 566,000 people are in need of Shelter and NFI support. In order to meet the needs of this population, more funding is required.
- The cluster was established with 8 partners, however currently only 4 are still active.
- Resources remain tight both for shelter programme implementation as well as staffing in coordination.

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Mozambique

Shelter Sector Co-Lead

- 🏠 Distribution of shelter kits and NFIs responding to the flood in 2013
- 🏠 Construction of community centres with improved security for displaced families

IOM provided key coordination support and displacement tracking for the populations returning and resettling responding to the 2013 flood.

Family in emergency A-frame shelter peeks out tent, 2013, Nelson Mandela relocation camp

→ Shelter Context in Mozambique

Mozambique regularly experiences floods and cyclones that have a heavy impact on household shelters and assets. In general, cyclones hit Mozambique on average once per year, destroying large numbers of homes and requiring emergency and recovery shelter support. Floods can often affect more people, destroy homes and assets, and lead to large numbers of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) with needs for camp management, emergency shelter, and recovery support for either resettlement or return.

Shelter Responses in Mozambique cover the emergency phase, with many active partners and a strong Government presence in coordination of emergency activities through the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). The recovery phase (including return, resettlement and rebuilding) still requires improved partner and Government support, as IDPs and affected people are often rebuilding inadequately, and inappropriate house designs and urban planning leave people open to increased risks from natural disasters. The Shelter Cluster, through the Humanitarian Country Team Working Group (HCT WG), co-led by IOM, continues to support both recovery, response and risk reduction capacity in high-risk areas of the country.

→ Latest Achievements

Floods in 2013 displaced 150,000 people in Gaza Province, Mozambique.

- IOM led shelter operations in the province and responded with **10,000** coverage kits (2 tarpaulins, 1 rope), 3,000 Shelter toolkits, 4,815 solar lamps, 15,000 blankets, and 2,500 kitchen sets.
- IOM provided key coordination support and displacement tracking for the populations returning and resettling. In particular in resettlement areas – rural areas being urbanized for relocation ‘safe havens’ out of the flood plains.
- IOM and partner agencies constructed 8 community centres and 15 information posts, provided electricity and street lighting, and built 2 police posts with domestic violence assistance units to improve security for relocating families. IOM also installed 8 water pumps in 6 resettlement communities. In total, approximately 36,000 relocated IDPs benefited from IOM shelter assistance in 2013.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

In 2014, IOM is focusing on improved shelter and safe haven planning and systems. IOM and the Government will develop a database and register all IDPs relocated, including land registration with GPS coordinates to track movements and assess needs for additional land. Lastly, 3-5 evacuation sites identified by the Government will receive additional shelter, lighting, water and sanitation infrastructure to improve emergency evacuation procedures and shelter options for families in the event of future flooding emergencies.

Additionally, as CCCM has been integrated into the Shelter and Infrastructure sectors of the Government Contingency Plan, IOM continues to support training and assessment improvement for the Government through the National Institute for Disaster Management. This includes training of trainers at the sub-national level to increase the capacity of administrative posts and district-level actors to provide real-time shelter information during emergencies, and take action in accordance with Government systems and international Sphere standards.

→ Challenges

The area of greatest need in Mozambique is long-term shelter programming for improved and resilient housing. As yet this is unfunded. IOM has been in discussions with Shelter Cluster partners to develop cash-based programming linked to training on use of local materials to build improved and resilient houses. This will be a long-term and important step for Mozambique to enable risk reduction for families in cyclone zones. IOM with UN Habitat have been looking at this issue for some time, with an eye to improving both national regulations for school construction, and direct implementation and construction of improved school buildings, particularly in high-wind/cyclone zones.

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Niger

Shelter/NFI Working Group Lead



Provision of NFIs, tents and emergency shelters for families displaced by the floods and refugees affected by the crisis in Nigeria

In 2013, IOM provided 556 emergency tents, 1,000 NFI kits, and implemented 1,436 cash distributions for families affected by the floods and the crisis in Nigeria.

Heavy rains and rise of river water levels caused flooding, affected 232,000 people

→ Shelter Context in Niger

Niger is characterized by the persistence of vulnerabilities caused by natural and man-made disasters. In terms of natural disasters, the country is regularly confronted with floods that affect vulnerable populations. In 2013, floods caused by heavy rains and the rise of river water levels affected almost 232,000 people and caused extensive damage, such as collapsed houses, flooded fields, and livestock losses.

The country is caught between the instability in Libya, the Malian crisis and the upsurge of violence in Nigeria. Particularly in Nigeria, the violence has led to a massive influx of Niger nationals returnees along with Nigerian refugees who are fleeing the violence.

IOM is co-leading the Shelter/NFI Working group with the government of Niger through the Humanitarian Coordination Cell (CCH). CCH has conducted an assessment to identify the needs, gaps and areas to focus on in terms of vulnerability reduction, and response. The results of the assessment provided the shelter/NFI working group with an overview of the humanitarian needs and highlighted an estimated 27,297 vulnerable households in need of shelter/NFI assistance.

→ Latest Achievements

- In 2013, IOM provided emergency tents to 556 households (sheltering **3,892** persons, the average family size in Niger is 7 people) affected by the floods and the crisis in Nigeria in the Diffa region (south part of Niger).
- **1,000** displaced households from Nigeria were provided with standard NFI kits including 1,500 household items for women, 3,000 shoes, and 11,400 clothes.
- Small amounts of cash were provided for household items to **1,436** most vulnerable households returned from the Nigerian conflict.
- In 2014, IOM provided tents and shelters to 44 households that returned to Niger from Nigeria.
- IOM supported families displaced by the floods with 400 sets of basic relief items, provided assistance in the form of transitional shelter constructions for **1,154** households, and constructed 3 school classrooms and 1 health facility.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

Given that the needs and gaps still need to be covered, IOM Niger will assist 3,700 vulnerable households with shelters and NFIs in Diffa region from August 2014.

→ Challenges

Based on the assessment provided by the CCH, the shelter needs are enormous, and requires further assistances for households not covered with NFIs as they are becoming increasingly vulnerable given the recurrent shocks.



IOM provided assistance with emergency shelters, July 2014, Diffa Region



Traditional shelters delivered to the displaced family in Kabléwa region, March 2014, N'Guigmi departement

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IOM developed a comprehensive plan of activities for the shelter/NFI Sector for 2014

Nigeria

Shelter Sector Co-Lead



Conducted shelter sector needs assessment



Developed a comprehensive plan of activities for the shelter/NFI sector for 2014

Displaced and host community leaders, Tafa village, Kaduna, December 2013

→ Shelter Context in Nigeria

There are over 250,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of the conflict in North Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. A significant number of about these IDPs (about 244,000) are living with host families in the adjoining states of Bauchi, Taraba and Jigawa. Insurgency activities frequently destroy houses in targetted communities. According to recent statistics from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), there are over 3,000,000 people affected directly or indirectly by the crisis with over 1,500,000 in need of shelter materials and NFIs and other kinds of humanitarian services.

→ Latest Achievements

- IOM, as a co-lead of the shelter sector, conducted shelter needs assessment with the CCCM Cluster in Kaduna state in December 2013.
- In collaboration with OCHA, IOM drafted the Shelter/NFI sector component of the Joint Humanitarian Action Plan.
- IOM developed a comprehensive plan of activities for the shelter/NFI Sector for 2014.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Conduct six assessments to identify capacity for storage and strategic pre-positioning of Emergency Shelter/NFIs in the nearest, most accessible and safest locations in each of the regions.
- Capacity building for local masons in flood prone communities to reducing housing vulnerabilities through improved construction techniques and building more resilient and adaptable shelters.

→ Challenges

- Intensive capacity building is needed for Shelter/NFI Sector members on responding to priority humanitarian needs of victims of disasters through emergency shelter and NFI programming. Support is required on training for Sector members, government actors, UN agencies, based on International minimum standards of shelter/NFIs. Support is also needed on capacity building for sub-national and zonal actors on programming in emergency shelter/NFIs

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Pakistan

Shelter Sector Lead

- 🏠 Emergency shelter assistance through distribution of shelter, roofing and NFI kits
- 🏠 Cash grants and shelter technical training for flood response
- 🔧 Training on safer shelter construction and disaster risk reduction techniques

IOM's 'One Room Shelter' programme assisted vulnerable families to rebuild flood-resistant shelters

Women play a very active role in shelter reconstruction working side by side with male members of the family. Over 82,000 women have participated in Shelter Technical Trainings organized in beneficiary communities.

→ Shelter Context in Pakistan

Successive natural disasters, paired with ongoing insecurity in northwest Pakistan, have caused extensive destruction and repeated displacements in the country, giving rise to critical shelter needs and cumulative gaps in recovery. Repeated monsoon floods since 2010 have destroyed almost 3 million houses, leaving millions of people in need of shelter assistance. In the aftermath of the disasters, communities had limited resources to recover and insufficient capacity to reconstruct better houses, particularly in areas where populations have now been affected by multiple floods in recent years.

Following the disasters, IOM and its implementing partners worked closely with the Government of Pakistan to provide emergency shelter assistance through the distribution of shelter, roofing and NFI kits. To support recovery, IOM's 'One Room Shelter' programme assisted vulnerable families to rebuild flood-resistant shelters, with activities still ongoing areas affected by the 2012 floods.

IOM was designated as Shelter/NFI Cluster Lead for the 2010, 2011 and 2012 flood responses. The Humanitarian Country Team deactivated all clusters at national level and provincial levels in Sindh and Balochistan provinces in December 2013. To support ongoing shelter projects in the country and capacity building/preparedness initiatives for 2014, IOM continues to convene a Shelter Working Group at national level and in Sindh. It also supports the provincial cluster in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as well as the Housing Technical Working Group in Balochistan.

→ Latest Achievements

- More than **23,000** vulnerable families affected by the 2011 floods were supported to reconstruct disaster-resilient shelters through cash grants and technical trainings, building on the One Room Shelter Programme that provided shelters for nearly 40,000 families following the 2010 floods.
- More than **2,100** shelters have been completed and over **13,200** are ongoing to assist families recovering from the 2012 floods in northern Sindh province.
- Nearly **350,000** individuals in flood-affected districts of Sindh were trained on safer shelter construction and disaster risk reduction techniques.

- A new publication entitled 'Building Back Stronger' was published in February 2014, highlighting the experiences of the 'One Room Shelter' team, local partner organizations and flood-affected communities working together to develop safer and more resilient shelters to withstand future disasters.
- Blankets were distributed as winterization support for 900 internally displaced families from Tirah Valley in FATA.
- Continuous support was offered by the Shelter Cluster to agencies implementing projects across the country, extended through the Shelter Working Group in 2014.
- A set of technical documents including construction guidelines was published to support humanitarian projects in flood affected areas.
- A shelter research project was launched to study construction techniques, identify best practices and develop recommendations on flood-resistant designs using vernacular construction techniques.
- Activities were conducted to strengthen capacities of stakeholders to prepare for and respond to emergencies (relief, response tracking, CCCM) complementing a variety of preparedness initiatives for the 2013 monsoon season.



Many of the families that received support to rebuild a shelter chose to decorate their completed shelters with colourful paints.



→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Complete 13,265 early recovery shelters currently under construction in flood-affected areas of Sindh province.
- Distribute shelter repair kits to internally displaced families returning to Tirah Valley, FATA.
- Continue to provide support to shelter agencies implementing projects in Pakistan through the Shelter Working Group, in close coordination with the provincial cluster in KPK/FATA and the Working Group in Balochistan.
- Develop a multi-hazard readiness plan for the Shelter/NFIs sector in coordination with all humanitarian partners, and deploy the 2014 preparedness activities (Shelter/NFIs and CCCM sectors) including: piloting of an Evacuation Sites Assessment methodology to support the identification of appropriate and technically-sound sites for temporarily hosting displaced persons in the event of a disaster; capacity building sessions on coordination, information management and CCCM, with priority given to disaster-prone areas; and a study of community coping capacities.
- Launch phase II of shelter research leading to the development of a toolkit for post-flood shelter recovery, and issue additional guidance supporting stronger community resilience and innovative approaches to shelter responses in Pakistan.
- Undertake an evaluation of the IOM-led Shelter Cluster in Pakistan, commissioned by the Global Shelter Cluster Accountability Working Group - scheduled to take place during June and July 2014.

→ Challenges

- A challenging security environment in some areas most affected by the 2012 floods hinders the timely implementation of recovery shelter projects for vulnerable families.
- Access constraints due to security and administrative challenges limit NFI distributions for conflict-affected populations in the northwest.
- Restrictions were imposed on humanitarian activities for natural disasters limiting the ability of organizations to assess and respond according to needs – no activities were allowed during the 2013 floods and earthquakes.
- Scope and capacity for coordination activities is limited due to cluster deactivation at national level and in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.
- Recurrent disasters in the past years is raising concerns over the possibility of the same areas and communities facing significant floods again in 2014.

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Complimentary activities supported selected 'One Room Shelter' beneficiary communities through installation of water pumps to enhance access to water. The hand pump design supports water conservation through channelling the run-off to a tree or vegetable patch.



Papua New Guinea
 Shelter Sector Lead

 Safe shelter training, shelter upgrading, and vulnerability mapping to reduce risks resulting from high exposure to natural hazards


IOM has been facilitating safe shelter awareness, highlighting issues associated with building codes, site selection, construction materials and structural designs.

Shelters under construction in the coral sea coastal area, Apr. 2014, Harange village

➔ **Shelter Context in Papua New Guinea**

Papua New Guinea lies in the Pacific ring of fire which is prone to many hazards that affect shelters. Landslides, earthquakes, Tsunamis, and flooding have are examples of hazards that have caused widespread destruction of shelters. Papua New Guinea sits across six tectonic plates, resulting in a constant threat of earthquakes and tremors. Continuous rains throughout the year in almost 80 per cent of the country compromise ground stability, leading to regular cases of structural failure due to landslides.

Tribal conflict has resulted in over 23,000 people being displaced, forcing them to resettle on marginal land along rivers prone to flooding. This increases the risk to their infrastructure being exposed to natural hazards. In response, IOM has been facilitating safe shelter awareness, focusing on highlighting issues associated with building codes, shelter site selection, construction materials and structural designs. Through the NFI and shelter cluster, IOM is working in standardizing the design of emergency shelters, transitional shelters and permanent shelters. The aim is to reduce structural failure resulting from exposure to hazards.

➔ **Latest Achievements**

- Twelve safe shelter tips trainings were carried out across 12 wards, targeting 1,000 households. An inspection on the existing shelters was completed employing community builders who have building expertise in these environments.
- Shelter upgrades were achieved in 7 communities, focusing on the following specifications: stilt design, materials, buttress, roof structure, wall design, according to the information gathered through the vulnerability mapping exercise.

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➔ **Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015**

- Create emergency shelter capacity to reach 1,000 households within 72 hours
- Design emergency shelters and transitional shelters that are built using locally sourced materials (80% target), without compromising on quality and cost.
- Produce 2D video animation on safe shelter construction tips and awareness

➔ **Challenges**

- Availability of emergency shelters
- Procuring materials that are not available in country
- Unstable ground affecting foundations
- In Papua New Guinea, shelters do not last for a long time due to moisture absorption from the wet ground. Appropriate measures are required to prevent the capillary action, which weakens timber and brick structures.



Houses exposed to coastal erosion and sea level rise, Mar. 2014, Lagui



A house under construction, Apr. 2014, Pongani

IOM along with the wider humanitarian community is now highlighting the hundreds of thousands of people left vulnerable as the next typhoon season approaches.

Philippines

Shelter Cluster Lead (Hub-Level)

-  Provision of NFIs, emergency shelters, shelter repair kits, and temporary shelter units for populations affected by natural disasters and conflict
-  Shelter DRR trainings for populations affected by Typhoon Haiyan

Transitional shelters in Tagpuro transitional site, July 2014, Tacloban

→ Shelter Context in Philippines

The Philippines endures an average of 20 typhoons a year along with frequent flooding, earthquakes and occasional volcanic eruptions and droughts, making it the third most disaster-prone country in the world. In 2013, IOM responded to cyclones Pablo, Trami and Haiyan, and to the earthquake in Bohol and the conflict in Zamboanga, which in total affected nearly 23 million people.

Though the humanitarian situation has stabilized 6 months after the devastation by Haiyan, IOM, along with the wider humanitarian community, is now highlighting the hundreds of thousands of people left vulnerable as the next typhoon season approaches, with shelter and livelihoods restoration the key priorities for ensuring long-term recovery.

IOM is also playing a key role collecting data and advocating for improvements to and rehabilitate of the network of evacuation centres in the country, namely the areas affected by Haiyan. Here the affected population, still working on their recovery, are highly vulnerable due to the devastation of their homes and existing evacuation centres.

The table below shows the occurrence and impact of natural disasters and armed crises that affected the Philippines during 2013, and the engagement of IOM in terms of shelter response. In 11 months, from December 2012 to November 2013, Philippines suffered the severe effects of 3 typhoons, 1 earthquake and 1 armed conflict. In total almost 23 million people were affected, over 5 million were displaced and 1.4 million houses were damaged and destroyed.

→ Latest Achievements

IOM played a key role in the humanitarian responses to all these crises, namely in the Shelter and CCCM sectors but also in Protection, Health and Communication with Communities. In terms of shelter, IOM provided an array of sheltering solutions aimed at covering the most immediate and lifesaving shelter needs, and to support the recovery process of the affected and most vulnerable families by proving intermediary and temporary shelters solutions.

- From December 2012 to this date (July 2014), IOM has distributed over **152,000** NFI kits and has provided emergency shelter to almost **80,000** families, shelter repairs kits to almost **70,000** households and built **8,625** temporary shelter units, reaching over **157,000** families with shelter assistance in total.
- Throughout the years IOM has forged a strong partnership with its counterpart DSWD (Department of Social Welfare and Development), who leads the Shelter and CCCM clusters and oversees the humanitarian operations in the country. As a result, DSWD and IOM signed a MoU which enabled the transfer of funds to IOM to further support the families affected by typhoon Haiyan with the provision of shelter.
- IOM works very closely with the Shelter Cluster and the DSWD to ensure an adequate and even distribution of shelter assistance across the affected areas. IOM's strategy is to target the most vulnerable groups and to reach out to the unserved or underserved populations while also providing minimal but critically important support to those who can self-recover to ensure they build back safer.

Impact of natural disasters and conflict in the Philippines from Dec 2012 to Nov 2013						IOM shelter response			
Date	Disaster/Crisis	Location	# of affected people	# of IDPs	# of houses damaged and destroyed	NFI	Emergency Shelter	Shelter Repair Kits	Temporary Shelter
Dec. 2012	Typhoon (Pablo)	Mindanao	6,200,000	430,500	216,000	1,200	3,098	15,804	1,500
Aug. 2013	Typhoon (Trami)	Region III, IV	1,256,508	366,354	1,524	-	-	-	745
Aug. 2013	Conflict	Zamboanga	118,000	64,000	10,000	41,000	-	-	1,829
Oct. 2013	Earthquake	Bohol	1,300,000	360,000	79,217	14,652	13,000	3,374	1,051
Nov. 2013	Typhoon (Haiyan)	Region VI, VII, VIII	14,000,000	4,000,000	1,100,000	95,687	63,700	50,000	3,500
Totals			22,874,508	5,220,854	1,406,741	152,539	79,798	69,178	8,625

IOM shelter responses and the impact of natural disasters and armed crises in the Philippines during 2013.



IOM Philippines is strongly committed to enhancing the resilience of Filipinos and assisting them to build safer shelters and be better prepared to withstand future disasters. Thus IOM recovery shelter activities include:

- Shelter Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) trainings to the recovery shelter beneficiaries. These trainings will enable beneficiaries to adopt safer construction practices and build safer shelters. To date, shelter DRR trainings have reached around 38,500 participants (48% female, 52% male) in Haiyan-affected areas.
- Delivery of quality construction materials in line with shelter cluster guidelines, including roofing materials, fixing and tool kits.
- Provision of framing kits, produced either directly by IOM or by partners, through the 'Debris to Shelter' activity, which links coconut tree debris clearance and the production of lumber to be used in shelter construction.
- Cash grants are also being provided. These are one-off unconditional monetary payments that families may use to buy more materials, hire labour, etc. according to their needs.
- The temporary shelters are being built both in places of origin and in relocation sites targeting those families who cannot return to place of origin. This entails very close coordination with local authorities to ensure the availability of land and the provision of services on each site. IOM has played a key role in Tacloban by ensuring the collaboration of all relevant stakeholders to provide the required services at the relocation sites, such as WASH, Health and Protection Clusters.
- The design of temporary shelters includes a number of disaster risk reduction features that will improve their resistance to strong winds and earthquakes, and is based on improved local construction materials and techniques so that beneficiaries can maintain, improve and repair the shelters.
- IOM has developed a number of temporary shelter designs that respond to different needs from beneficiaries and requests from local authorities. The key factors determining the variations of the shelter designs are site longevity and land tenure questions.
- IOM established a sound communication system with beneficiaries in order to promote feedback mechanisms and channels for dissemination of information related to safer shelter assistance.

Furthermore two priority areas have been identified. IOM is also working on:

- Identification and analysis of land issues related to shelter assistance and relocation of IDPs;
- Prepositioning of emergency shelter stocks.

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Chief of Mission: Marco Boasso (mboasso@iom.int)

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Continue to support the government of the Philippines to provide safer shelter solutions and seek durable solutions for those who were displaced and whose homes were damaged and destroyed by humanitarian crisis in the Philippines. More specifically:
- Continue to provide recovery shelter support to Haiyan-affected populations;
- Prioritize preparedness and invest on prepositioning of stocks and capacity building of staff and other humanitarian partners, to enable rapid response to the numerous natural disasters that affect the country every year;
- Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) into shelter activities;
- Capitalize IOM Philippine's experience and develop SOP for humanitarian assistance, including information management tools and programmatic guidance;
- Develop IOM Philippines "Shelterpedia" to harmonize shelter solutions.

→ Challenges

Internal Challenges

- Scale up of operations and staffing to meet the requirements of multiple and large scale operations throughout the country.
- Lack of stock-piling and long-term agreements with vendors delays the provision of assistance.

External Challenges

- The frequency of disasters affecting millions of people each year in different parts of the country. Setting up relief operations over such a vast territory and huge levels of destruction is a major challenge.
- The availability of construction materials of the required standard, at scale in the Philippines.
- The upcoming typhoon season will affect highly vulnerable populations that are still in the recovery process from typhoon Haiyan and don't have access to evacuation centres. According to an IOM assessment in Easter Samar, 90% of existing evacuation centres are damaged and unusable.
- Lack of clear gap analysis on Haiyan shelter assistance hinders the understanding of remaining shelter needs;
- With this frequency of disasters, the Philippines lives in constant response mode allowing little time for more long term planning, namely in terms of DRR and DRRM.



One of the families in Capiz who received assistance from IOM's Full Shelter Project, Mar. 2014.



South Sudan

Shelter/NFI Cluster Lead

-  Distribution of emergency shelter/NFI kits
-  Core pipeline management
-  Site planning and site improvement

IOM ensures timely provision of emergency shelter and basic NFI materials, including supply, prepositioning, and distribution.

IOM assisting IDPs with shelter/NFI kits in Protection of Civilian (PoC) Site, Bor, Jonglei, June 2014

→ Shelter Context in South Sudan

As lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster in South Sudan, IOM provides essential household items and emergency shelter materials to conflict- and disaster-affected populations as well as to returnees. It has coordinated humanitarian shelter responses to natural and man-made disasters across the country. IOM also manages the Shelter and NFI Core Pipeline, a mechanism to ensure that key NFIs and emergency shelter materials are prepositioned in strategic locations and are ready to be deployed rapidly.

On 15th December 2013, violence broke out in Juba and quickly spread to other parts of the country in a political dispute that quickly took on ethnic dimensions, with targeting of civilians and widespread destruction and looting of homes and assets. As of July 2014, according to OCHA, an estimated 1.1 million people have been internally displaced. Of these, recent Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data shows that over 93,000 people have sought protection in UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) bases.

→ Latest Achievements

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, IOM and cluster partners were heavily engaged in life-saving activities throughout South Sudan, but with particular focus on supporting the humanitarian response in Pibor County (Jonglei) through its emergency shelter/NFI mobile response team. As a result, IOM was able to scale up to respond to the new humanitarian needs caused by the crisis with relative ease. Since December, through 36 distributions across the country, the mobile response team has distributed (as of 08 August 2014):

- NFIs to **45,266** households.
- Emergency shelter materials to **703** households.

IOM also manages the Shelter and NFI core pipeline, a mechanism to ensure that key NFIs and emergency shelter materials are prepositioned in strategic locations and ready to be deployed rapidly. The life-saving items delivered by IOM and Cluster partners provide protection, mitigate health risks and help restore dignity to the affected populations. To date, **3,948** metric tonnes of shelter and NFI stock have been moved through the pipeline (96% transported by IOM). 45 locations have been served, following 135 requests.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

- Ensure timely provision of emergency shelter and basic NFI materials, including supply, prepositioning, and distribution. IOM will also deliver sustainable, locally appropriate shelter solutions, which will benefit 405,000 IDPs.
- Shelter and NFI cluster coordination: IOM and partners are working to develop contingency planning to mitigate the risks of flooding and associated health and safety concerns. The shelter/NFI cluster, led by IOM, is currently testing a shelter prototype for the rainy season using sandbags, floor elevation and additional framing materials to fortify existing shelters.
- IOM and its partners are also working to decongest displacement sites by identifying space for expansion, and are prepositioning relief supplies in anticipation of logistical constraints caused by flooded roads.

→ Challenges

- As a first phase, basic NFIs including plastic sheets were provided. However the shelter situation remains dire, and structures that were made spontaneously with available materials are insufficient to last through the rainy season.
- The populations in the UNMISS base remain extremely fluid. This has posed significant challenges for registration, with implications for both NFI and shelter targeting.
- Site density: limited space prevents shelter actors from implementing solutions that meet minimum standards. Shelter upgrading needs to be timed in coordination with decongestion efforts to avoid wasting resources.
- Insecurity on the roads is resulting in dependence on UNMISS force protection within government-held areas. The constraints of the road access affect which shelter solutions can be implemented, as air assets are expensive.
- Housing, land and property issues are a serious concern. There are clear patterns of secondary occupation in abandoned houses and ownership and tenure issues are compounded by the violence. This will become a major issue when people are able to return to their homes.

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Chief of Mission: David Derthick (dderthick@iom.int)





Syria

Shelter Activities

-  Rehabilitation and upgrading of collective shelters for displaced families
-  Provision of NFIs including winterization kits distribution

Shelter rehabilitation, As-sweida Moaskar Al Talae

→ Shelter Context in Syria

Since the start of the unrest in Syria, there has been widespread damage to housing, public buildings as well as infrastructure and services. There has been a significant population displaced from their original homelands to collective shelters as well as public and private unfinished buildings or partially damaged houses. The crisis has triggered large-scale internal displacement, with 2 million people internally displaced since July 2013 alone. In total 9.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, half of whom are children.

IOM's Shelter rehabilitation unit implemented the following activities as per MOLA (Ministry of Local Administration) standards since the beginning of the crisis which are:

- Shelter rehabilitation
- Shelter upgrade project including sealing-off kits distribution
- Emergency shelter repair
- WASH kits distribution
- Winterization kits distribution
- Provision and installation of prefabricated residential, shower and toilet units.

→ Latest Achievements

- During 2013, IOM has rehabilitated 79 collective shelters in 5 governorates (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Rural Damascus) benefitting 5,733 families (28,360 individuals)
- Distributed NFI kits to over **140,000** families (700,000 individuals) in host communities and collective shelters in twelve governorates.

Provided shelter management trainings in Lattakia and Damascus to over 100 local actors from all Syrian governorates.

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→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

IOM is trying to cover as large a geographic area as possible, and plans to continue existing programmes to meet the scale of needs. As of June 2014, IOM launched a technical assessment process for rehabilitation, a shelter upgrade project as well as distributing sealing-off kits in Idleb and Alepoo governorates in northern Syria. Further support will be needed to explore new areas for intervention targeting as many IDPs as possible.

→ Challenges

- Difficulties in accessing private shelters, which often requires the official approval to visit
- Security issues and security permissions
- Lack of materials in the Syrian market, and consequently the inflated prices for those materials
- Fluctuating political and security conditions
- Increasing number of displaced people, and limited available space.
- Lack of fuel, electricity blackouts, and intermittent communications.
- Difficulties in finding skilled construction workers (especially carpenters).
- Lack of coordination between the heads of municipalities and the owners of the apartments leading to increasing rents.



IOM provided and installed residential and toilet prefabricated units, Lattakia sport city



Turkey

Shelter Activities



Distribution of NFIs and winterisation items for Syrian Refugees



Installation of dishwashing containers at a Syrian refugee camp

In 2013, IOM provided NFIs for 9,100 Syrian refugees residing in 7 camps in Turkey and in the first quarter of 2014, more than 10,000 Syrian refugees living outside camps were assisted with NFIs.

NFI distribution for Syrian refugees in urban areas, April 2014, Hatay province

→ Shelter Context in Turkey

Since the start of the Syrian crisis in May 2011, there has been a large influx of refugees to Turkey. According to a recent survey by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), which is the main governmental agency responsible for the Syria operation, 36 per cent of the Syrian refugees in Turkey (around 235,000 persons) are accommodated in 22 camps in 10 cities located in the south and south east of Turkey. The remaining 64 per cent are residing in various cities across the country. Refugees settled in camps are provided with food, shelter, education, basic services and medical assistance. Significant efforts are being made at local levels to address the needs of the increasing numbers of refugees living in urban communities through registration activities.

In Turkey the Syrian refugee response is managed by the government, and camps are comprised of containers and tents that are provided by partner agencies. Since April 2012, the international community has been supporting Syrian refugees with core relief items, however more assistance is required for refugees living in urban areas.

→ Latest Achievements

In 2013, IOM provided following the assistance:

- Provided NFIs for **1,820** households (9,100 Syrian refugees) residing in 7 camps in Turkey (Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Nizip 2, Akcakale, Ceylanpinar, Osmaniye and Midyat).
- Installed 9 containers for dishwashing purposes to Midyat camp, where 10,000 Syrians live. Each container is equipped with 12 sinks and one 300-litre tank heated by solar power. The provision of the container units aimed to improve water and sanitation services, to reduce water wastage, and to improve site drainage.

In 2014, IOM expanded its activities to assist Syrian refugees living outside camps. From January to April 2014, IOM distributed following NFIs and winterisation items for **6,013** households, including:

- 9,597 blankets
- 9,178 pillows
- 2,434 carpets

- 7,207 mattresses
- 506 packs of diapers
- 312 stoves
- 161 tons of coal

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

IOM will continue providing basic NFIs for new arrivals and will be ready to provide additional support for WASH facilities if requested in camps. Also IOM will expand activities targeting more refugees in urban areas living in challenging conditions.

Based on the Regional Response Plan (RRP6) for the Syria crisis response for 2014, the following activities will be prioritised:

- Cover basic needs through the provision of minimum-standard core relief items, including bedding, kitchen sets and hygiene materials.
- Support non-camp Syrian refugees in providing shelter solutions, including rental subsidies.
- Cover winter needs for new arrivals in the camps and non-camp Syrian refugees through the provision/improvement of shelters.

→ Challenges

The Government of Turkey is responsible for the assistance provided to Syrian refugees in Turkey, thus the role of UN agencies played in the response to the crisis is minimal (the government of Turkey has spent 3.5 billion US dollars, whereas the international community has spent around 200 million to respond to the crisis in Turkey). The following challenges can be highlighted:

- There is a large gap in funding the Syria Regional Response Plan 6.
- Compared to neighboring countries, the costs of humanitarian assistance is higher in Turkey, which makes it more difficult for donors to identify funds.
- A clear protocol is needed to provide assistance by shelter repairs and rental subsidies.

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IOM covered emergency shelter needs for over 20,000 individuals.

Zimbabwe

Shelter Activities

- 🏠 Distribution of emergency shelters responding to flood, hailstorms, windstorms
- 🏠 Permanent shelters constructed for urban resettlement programme

Chingwizi Holding Camp, March 2014, Nuanetsi Range, Masvingo Province

→ Shelter Context in Zimbabwe

During 2013-2014, IOM Zimbabwe provided emergency shelter assistance to internally displaced persons as a result of natural disasters, including flooding, hail/wind storms, and heavy rains. IOM's shelter programme is complemented with the provision of emergency health assistance, food/non-food items, WASH, and quick impact livelihood assistance in coordination with humanitarian partners.

There was heavy rain in February 2014, which resulted in flooding around the catchment area of the Tokwe Mukorsi dam, Masvingo Province. The disaster affected more than 3,000 households (15,000 individuals), destroyed houses, livestock, and damaged livelihoods. Affected families were displaced to Chingwizi IDP camp, in Mwenzezi District, approximately 60km from the dam.

→ Latest Achievements

During 2013 and 2014, IOM covered emergency shelter needs for over 20,000 individuals affected by floods, hailstorms, windstorms and other natural disasters associated with heavy rains.

- In 2013, IOM constructed 197 permanent shelter units in Hyde resettlement area in Bulawayo, which served as a durable solution for predominantly rural-urban migrants and squatters residing in a peri-urban settlement.
- IOM covered the basic emergency shelter needs for the Tokwe-Mukorsi disaster caseload (2,692 families) between February and May 2014. However there were residual needs of additional shelters as a result of some households having large families and some families whose tents in the camp were damaged by heavy rainfall.
- IOM managed to meet the additional emergency shelter needs for 1,274 households through forging collaborative linkages with partner agencies.

→ Plans and response priorities for 2014-2015

IOM will continue to work with the government and partners to address the emergency shelter needs of displacement case-loads across the country.

Whilst IOM does not anticipate a high level of displacements in 2014 and beyond the country remains susceptible to natural disasters and the possibility cannot be ruled out. Therefore, although the primary focus in 2014 will be on facilitating transition towards community stabilization and recovery, IOM plans to retain some flexibility to respond to on-going and residual humanitarian needs resulting from new displacements. This will include:

- Provision of NFIs, short term emergency food rations, emergency shelter or alternative safe accommodation and transportation assistance to safe location for victims of displacement as well as access to emergency health care, water and sanitation assistance.
- Refer cases to specialized agencies within IOM's protection network for follow up assistance.
- Building early-warning and disaster information management capacity of the government which will enable the Department of Civil Protection, Meteorological Services Department and National Early Warning Unit to provide early-warning about natural hazards to local authorities (and vice versa).

→ Challenges

The creation of a critical mass of IOM staff, partner and government counterparts with training and expertise in camp coordination and camp management is needed.

There is also a need for establishing a comprehensive government-led DRM framework and programme (emergency preparedness, prevention, response and recovery) building also on insights from a proposed 'lessons learnt' workshop on the case of Tokwe-Mukorsi disaster.

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Shelter Activities in Other Countries

Dominican Republic, El Salvador,
Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka

→ Indonesia

The Sinabung volcano eruptions during the period of September 2013 to February 2014 caused the 16 deaths and the evacuation of 29,140 people. The displaced population found refuge in 42 evacuation shelters across 34 villages (mostly churches, mosques and universities).

IOM distributed shelter/NFIs to affected communities through the channels of the local Department of Education and the District Secretary Office (SETDA). A total of 6,998 school-age beneficiaries received warm clothing.

As evacuated families started to return to their villages two months after the emergency phase, IOM received another request for support from the Karo SETDA. IOM proceeded in procuring 4,630 zinc roof sheets, which were distributed to 33 households, sheltered a total of 165 individuals, and also helped to repair one village mosque, one church and one village hall where a number of households stayed pending the full repair of their house. In total, approximately 250 individuals benefited the shelter support with zinc roofing sheets.

→ Republic of Korea

IOM reviewed and amended the Korean translation of the UN Tent Guide ("A guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief"), which was initially translated by members of the Shelter Study, a voluntary group of NGO workers and architects to study various types and technical aspects of shelters. A 3-day Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Training session will be held in September 2014 for a total of 30 humanitarian workers in the Republic of Korea. As part of training manuals for CCCM trainees, IOM will complete the revision and publication of the UN Tent Guide in Korean.



The UN Tent Guide in Korean

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→ Dominican Republic

Since 2012, IOM has contributed to the strengthening of the capacities of the disaster risk reduction authorities and organizations, to prepare, manage and respond to emergency situations that would generate internal displacement situations.

In 2012, IOM produced the Collective Centre Management Toolkit, which became the national guideline. Along with this development, the first roster of collective centre managers was created, and existing collective centers were mapped and assessed with international humanitarian standards.

The Civil Defense and Emergency Operations Center (COE) have been empowered to carry out the dissemination and replication of the collective centers management training in at-risk areas.



3D video reflecting the application of Sphere Standards in collective centres
Watch Video: <http://bit.ly/1pdmwDw>

The Disaster Management Law (147-02) has been revised. This might lead the Ministry of the Presidency to take the leadership of the National System for Disaster Risk Management.

For 2014-2015, IOM will prioritise following activities:

- Minor infrastructure repairs to at least 10 collective centres in Puerto Plata to meet the Sphere standards.
- 10,000 persons in at-risk areas reached through brochures and radio spots on the identification and use of collective centres and others sites designated to provide temporary shelter in case of natural disasters.

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→ El Salvador

IOM is an active part of the Sectorial-Technical Commission on Shelters (CTSA), which is responsible for national administration of shelters during an emergency. As a strategic partner of the government in the national system of civil protection, IOM attends coordination CTSA meetings and links CTSA to the UN system through the United Nations Emergency Technical Team. Thus information to assist in decision-making processes can be shared to ensure coordinated and effective humanitarian action.

In 2013, IOM in conjunction with UNICEF, Save the Children and the CTSA supported the publication of a “Practical Guide for the planning, installation and coordination of temporary shelters”. This constitutes the first guide that has been officially endorsed by the National System of Civil Protection for the management and coordination of temporary shelters. The guide draws on the Sphere Handbook and the Camp Management Toolkit.



“Practical Guide for the planning, installation and coordination of temporary shelters”

Download:

<http://www.iom.int/cms/cccm2>

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→ Sri Lanka

IOM Sri Lanka is working closely in coordination with the government sector lead, the Ministry of Disaster Management, in managing disasters within the country through the coordination cell with several government, private sector, military forces, UN, local & International non-governmental agencies and the donors attending.

After the end of the civil conflict, Sri Lanka is at the return and resettlement phase, and constant shelter assistance is required as temporary shelters have a life span of 9 months to two years. Further, Sri Lanka is prone to natural disasters, including heavy rains, flooding, landslides, droughts and cyclones.

At the beginning of June 2014, the summer monsoon rains caused flash floods and landslides, claimed at least 23 lives and affected over 100,000 individuals. The floods have also affected many essential services such as schools, hospitals and transportation.

Responding to this emergency, IOM assisted 250 flood-affected families in Kalutara District with the provision of hygiene kits, tarpaulins, jerry cans and sleeping mats, which were procured and stockpiled in preparation for emergencies.

For responding to future disasters, IOM, in coordination with the Disaster Management Centre, will look into the needs assessment and will preposition shelter/NFIs with assistance from donor and partner agencies.



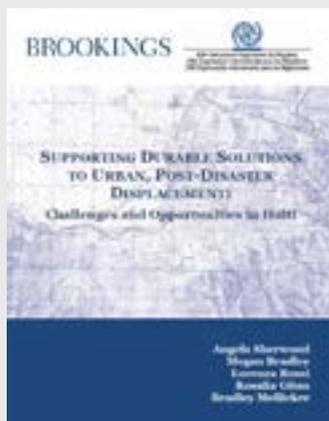
Over 100,000 people were affected by the flash floods and landslides, June 2014, Kalutara District

Chief of Mission: Giuseppe Crocetti (gcrocetti@iom.int)



IOM and partners distributed NFI kits for families affected by the flood, June 2014, Kalutara District

Recent Publications



Download from:
<http://www.iom.int/shelter>

Supporting Durable Solutions to Urban, Post-Disaster Displacement: Challenges and Opportunities in Haiti

The result of a collaboration between IOM and the Brookings Institution, the study examines the question of durable solutions to internal displacement in Port-au-Prince, recognizing that the challenges faced in Haiti may be a source of insight for responses to other urban, post-disaster displacement crises. These are expected to become more common in the future due to the adverse effects of climate change and increasing urbanization.

The quantitative and qualitative research draws on the results of focus groups in camps and communities, site visits, and in-depth interviews with government officials, donors, local and international NGO representatives, and the staff of international organizations, as well as a detailed survey of 2,576 households in Port-au-Prince.

In particular it focuses on enhancing cross-sectoral support for durable solutions and promoting alternative and differentiated support for IDPs remaining in camps, as well as enhancing disaster risk reduction strategies as a key component of durable solutions and prevention of further displacement.

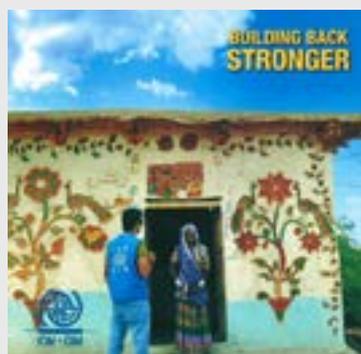


Download from:
<http://www.iom.int/shelter>
or
<http://www.alnap.org/resource/10675>

Investing in Listening - International Organization for Migration's experience with humanitarian feedback mechanisms in Sindh Province, Pakistan

This case study is part of an initiative to produce evidence-informed guidance for operational agencies on strengthening the effectiveness of feedback mechanisms for affected populations in humanitarian contexts. IOM hosted the Pakistan field visit conducted between January 7 and 18, 2013. This case study primarily focuses on feedback processes within IOM's shelter programme and by extension, the feedback loops within the Shelter Cluster led by IOM. Interviews were conducted with IOM programme staff, Shelter Cluster Focal Points, and IOM's implementing partners in Islamabad, North Sindh, and South Sindh provinces, where IOM is providing assistance in flood-affected communities.

The goal of this initiative aimed at producing evidence informed guidance for operational agencies on strengthening the effectiveness of feedback mechanisms for affected populations in humanitarian contexts.



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Building Back Stronger - Pakistan 'One Room Shelter' Program

Pakistan has faced significant destruction from monsoon flooding for three consecutive years. This flooding has caused immense damage to already fragile lives, wiping out homes, livestock, personal belongings and savings as families have struggled to meet their basic needs during the displacement.

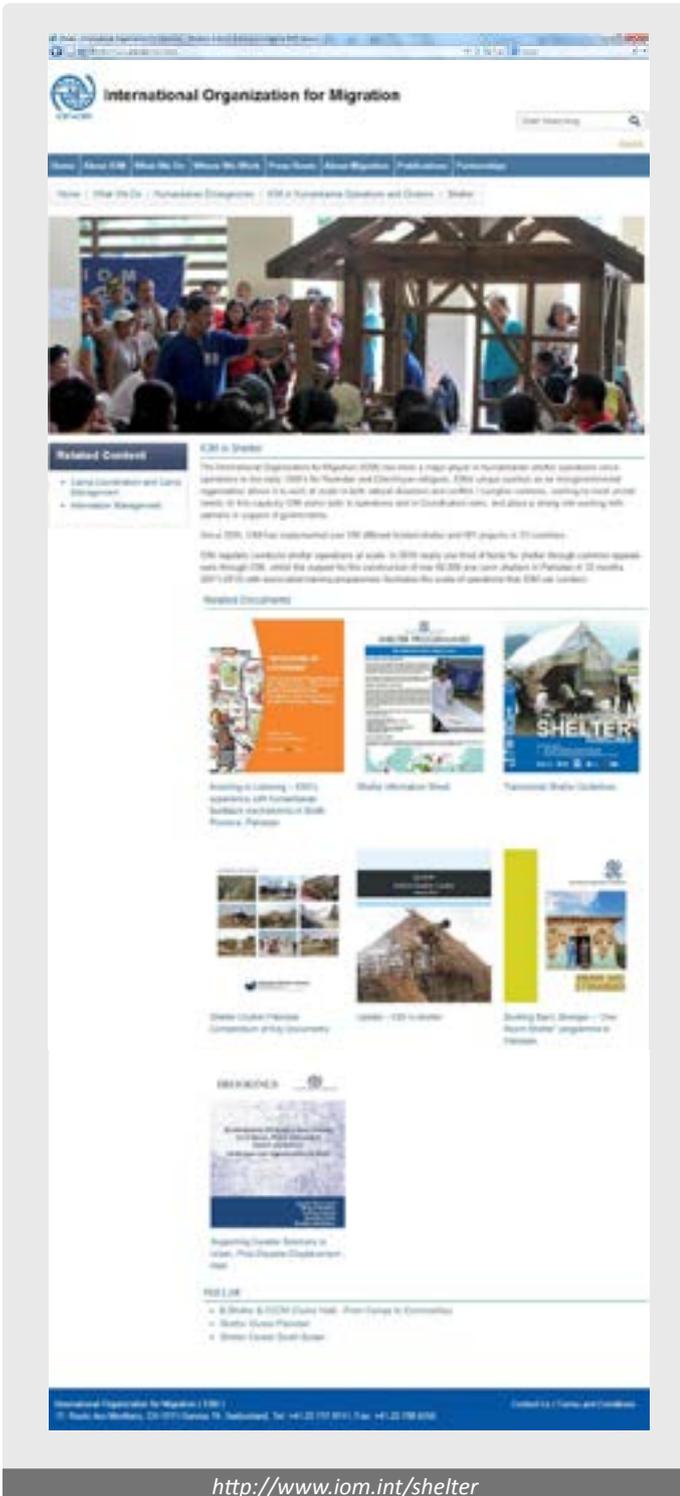
The IOM Pakistan 'One Room Shelter' programme has demonstrated that locally-appropriate, safer shelter solutions which capitalize on indigenous techniques and capacities can be implemented despite funding constraints. Key to the programme's success has been the engagement of experienced and committed Pakistani staff, local NGO partners with technical expertise, and the contribution of the flood-affected communities themselves in building their own and their neighbours' shelters.

IOM Shelter Website

<http://www.iom.int/shelter>

The IOM Shelter web page has been recently updated. The new page will host important documents and publications relating to IOM Shelter operations and research. The page is accessible from the URL: <http://www.iom.int/shelter>.

It is hoped that this page will facilitate the sharing of knowledge and best practices on Shelter-related activities in recent years.



<http://www.iom.int/shelter>





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