



IOM - OIM

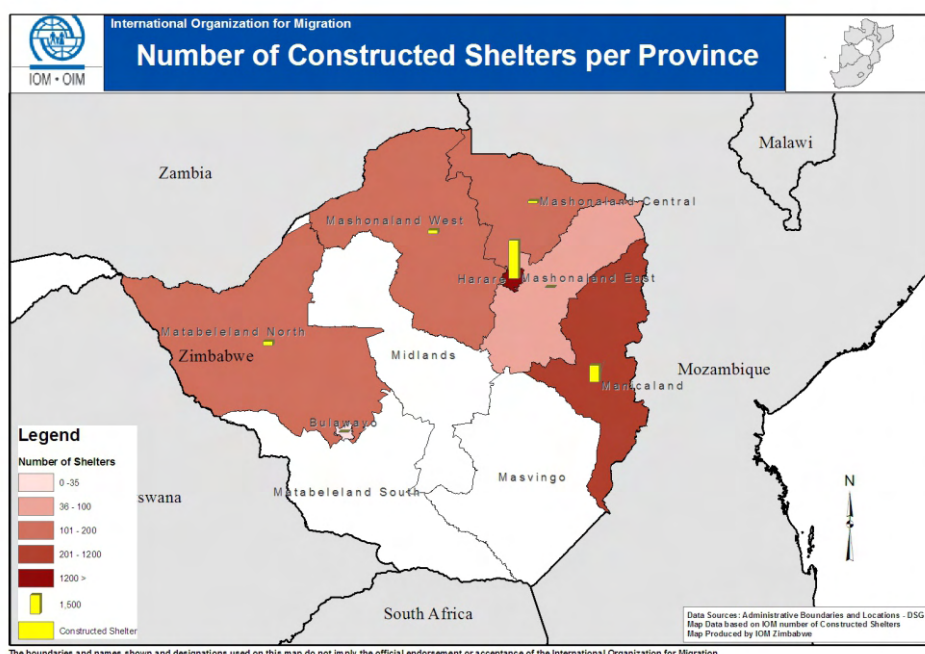
International Organization for Migration

Information Sheet **SHELTER**

October 2010

Under its assistance programs for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Zimbabwe, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provides comprehensive support to increase access to basic social services for IDPs and host communities, including shelter, livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, health and protection among others.

IOM began to implement its shelter component in 2005, funded by several donors namely SIDA, CIDA, UKAID, Japan, Netherlands, CERF and ERF. Although originally intended as a quick and effective response to emergencies, IOM's shelter project has evolved to become part of its durable solutions framework, aimed at



addressing transitional shelter needs of beneficiary communities. IOM promotes sustainability of its interventions by encouraging beneficiaries' sense of ownership in all its projects. To date, a total of

2,159 transitional shelter units, 2,809 temporary shelter units and 85 emergency shelter units have been erected, whereby over 10,770 people have benefited in seven provinces in Zimbabwe.

About IOM

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 127 member states, a further 17 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

TYPES OF SHELTER

There are three types of shelter assistance: emergency, temporary and transitional shelter. These three types cater for the various needs of IDPs, depending on the resettlement areas and nature of a displacement.

2.1 Emergency Shelter

This is a tarpaulin tent shelter constructed to provide cover from the weather, and it is part of an initial response to different types of emergencies: natural disasters, floods and evictions, among others. The one-roomed structure is a square measuring 12.96 square meters. Immediately after an emergency occurs, beneficiaries receive emergency aid kits, materials and skills training to erect the tarpaulin tent. This structure can be raised in three to four hours if all the materials required are on site. This type of shelter provides a prompt response to beneficiaries in emergency situations.

2.2 Temporary Shelter

This shelter is made from a tarpaulin tent and is used for beneficiaries that have been granted land tenure whilst efforts are made to fund raise for construction of transitional shelter units. This shelter can be used for up to two years, allowing

beneficiaries to build gradually a more permanent shelter on their land. Its cement floor and tin roof ensure greater durability and resistance to harsh weather conditions.



IOM's temporary shelter is a two roomed structure measuring 24.42 square meters.

2.3 Transitional shelter

This model is ideal for households that are undergoing community stabilization and re-integration and are able to provide construction materials required to build a durable shelter. The foundation of this structure is determined by the environment, availability of resources, sustainability and building by-laws from the Local Authority. In order to cater for the different contexts and needs of beneficiary communities, IOM has developed three models of transitional shelter. The structures require the same building materials and have the same measurements of 24.42 square meters. The only distinction is the interior design of the three structures.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

3.1 Stakeholders, Partnerships and Mobilization of Beneficiaries

In an effort to strengthen local capacity, IOM implements this component in close collaboration with local authorities and generally through local implementing partners. Local Authorities assist through provision of stands and offer letters or lease agreements as well as approval of IOM shelter plans. In some caseloads stakeholders provide transport to ferry concrete stone, river sand and pit sand to construction sites. Implementing partners work with communities and monitor the implementation process on behalf of IOM.

Beneficiary selection for the shelter assistance project is led by local authorities with support from other key stakeholders, including the beneficiaries themselves. The stakeholders' involvement facilitates the creation of project ownership amongst the beneficiary community and ensures transparent and effective beneficiary selection. Key stakeholders range

from the District Administrators' Office, Rural District Office, President's office, Zimbabwe Republic Police, line government ministries, community leaders such as chiefs and councilors to beneficiaries.

Notifications of cases of internal displacements are raised through various media such as media reports, local authorities and the implementing partners' network. When information is received, a rapid assessment is carried out through a team comprising IOM and stakeholders to determine the type of displacement and feasibility of shelter assistance for the affected population.

The following are the types of assessments that are carried out by IOM, stakeholders and beneficiaries:

3.1.1 Rapid Shelter Assessment

An assessment determines the following:

- Whether the IDP community has the legal or appropriate documents to settle on the land;

- Whether there is a platform to negotiate on behalf of the beneficiaries or they can negotiate themselves for the right to stay on the land;
- Whether the families are living in the open with other households;
- Whether more than six people are living in one structure of 17.5 m² or less.

Priority is also given to those with socio-demographic vulnerabilities such as households headed by the chronically ill, children, single male/ female, the disabled and the elderly as well as households with chronically ill, disabled or orphaned members.

3.1.2 In-depth Shelter Assessment and Verification

During this stage basic information is gathered regarding the type of assistance to be rendered

and the households to be benefited. The selection exercise involves calling out beneficiary names so that the community can publicly verify whether the potential beneficiaries were properly selected. After this community verification process, the stakeholders, local leadership and IOM embark on a household verification exercise to confirm the beneficiaries' need. When a household does not meet the criteria upon verification, the stakeholders will revisit the beneficiaries list and verify any new selection. The following data are compiled:

- The actual numbers of people in need of shelter;
- Type of shelters needed;
- Potential shelter locations;
- Availability of builders;
- Availability of local construction materials;
- Availability of various modes of transport to bring materials to construction sites.

THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION MODEL

IOM complements governmental efforts to provide shelter to IDPs and does not encourage dependency on external assistance. Beneficiaries are encouraged to be proactive in the construction of their shelter. They are expected to mobilize locally available resources such as farm bricks, river sand, pit sand,

concrete stones, water and labor. However, in urban areas where these materials are not readily available, IOM procures and transports them to the construction sites. IOM and its implementing partners provide skill trainings in brick molding and shelter construction to transitional shelter beneficiaries.



Brick molding in progress



Construction in progress

The transfer of knowledge and skills not only provides IDPs with new livelihoods options, but also promotes a sense of project ownership and sustainability in the long term.

Below is a summary of the monetary value of in-kind contributions made by a beneficiary towards his/her transitional shelter construction:

BENEFICIARIES CONTRIBTION IN MONETARY VALUE*					
No.	Item	Unit Measure	Quantity	Cost/Unit US\$	Total Cost US\$
1	Concrete stones	M ³	5	70.00	350.00
2	River sand	M ³	5	50.00	250.00
3	Pit sand	M ³	5	50.00	250.00
4	Trench excavation	M ³	17.1	5.00	85.50
5	Farm bricks	no.	5,000	30.00	150.00
Total Cost					1085.00

Beneficiary Story

Florence (not her real name) was evicted from a farm after the newly resettled farmer had come to claim their land. Florence together with her husband, both in their early 70s and suffering from TB, were left homeless. They were unable to get employment in nearby farms because of their health conditions and their old age. “IOM came to our rescue. They provided us with a sense of human dignity. At least now we have ownership to land and decent housing,” says Florence, a beneficiary of the transitional shelter scheme.



Beneficiary structure before intervention



Beneficiary structure after intervention



Beneficiary structure before intervention



Beneficiary structure after intervention

The “after intervention” picture above illustrates the transitional shelter model most often applied in rural areas: a two-roomed structure with one external door. A different model with three external doors is the model best suited for urban shelter.

For additional information, contact IOM Zimbabwe at:

142 King George Road, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 335 044, 336 849, 303 548 **Fax:** +263 4 335 055
E-mail: iomharare@iom.int
Website
www.iom.int
www.iomzimbabwe.org.zw