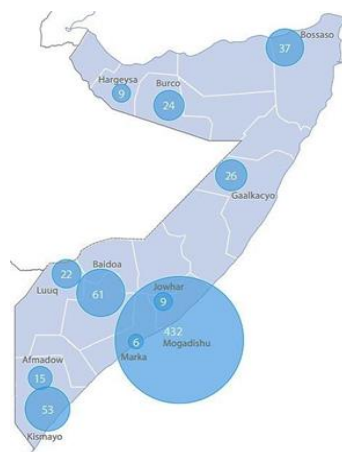




Informal settlements Kismaayo © Abdirahman Farah Barkadle | April 2016.



### CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards, through provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter.
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenure).

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Drought victims in Bari, Sanaag and Nugaal regions are in dire need of urgent shelter/NFI interventions.
- Advocacy for longer-term land tenure is key to ensuring adequate shelter support.
- Eviction is still a major hurdle in the provision of sustainable solutions in most parts of Somalia.

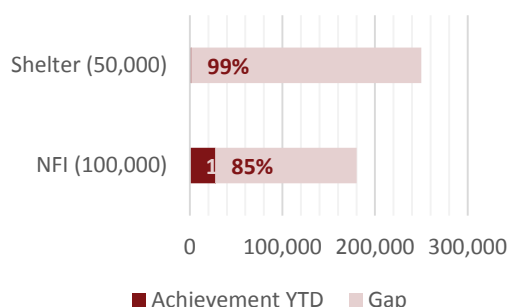
### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in south and central Somalia.
- Decreased funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs.

### RESPONSE

- Cluster partners are planning to conduct an IDP mapping exercise in Beletweyne, Hiraan; Qardho, Bari, Garowe, Nugaal.
- REACH in conjunction with Shelter cluster held an Open Data Source training for members in Nairobi from 29th to 31st March 2016. (March or April as April factsheet)
- REACH provided support in the rolling out of the SIRNA in Somaliland and Puntland.

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



### SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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### KEY DOCUMENTS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/somalia>

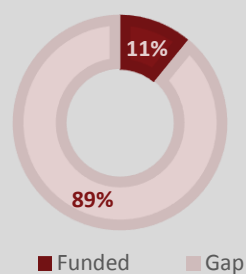
### KEY LINKS

- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>
- <http://reliefweb.int/country/som>

### KEY FIGURES

**22** Cluster partners      **0.9M / 0.4M** People in need / targeted

### FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:  
**41 M**

### Focus story:

## PILOT SUSTAINABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS

### PROJECT IN KISMAAYO

The largest city of Jubaland is Kismaayo, which is situated on the coast near the mouth of the Juba River. Kismaayo, the second largest city in South - Central Somalia has been devastated by civil conflict, floods, famine and the prolonged presence of Al Shabaab. The IDP population in Jubaland is estimated to be 135,000 IDPs (as per the UNHCR Total IDPs Per Region Report, September 2014). Kismaayo is believed to have the largest IDP population in the region mostly located in Farjano and Fanole areas. Recent IDP profiling conducted by NRC indicated that there are 6,059 IDP households in Kismaayo's towns in 80 settlements. In 2013, most IDPs in Kismaayo lived in former government buildings, or in ad-hoc temporary settlements which occupy the former government land. Some IDPs have spent over 21 years in these camps. Since 2013, a wave of evictions (necessary to free up public facilities) further exacerbated the situation. Since 2014, the Juba administration has worked closely together with the Shelter cluster (SC) and partner organizations in securing longer term land tenure solutions. In a first pilot project, ARC had received permanent land in an area called Dhagax Jabinta, which was deemed too far and dangerous by the IDP households. At the end of 2015, the Juba administration was able to find permanent land at the outskirts of the city. The land was deemed suitable by the IDPs.



**Sustainable shelter solutions** are a strategic focus of the SC. The SC, as a humanitarian coordination body, focuses on sustainable shelter solutions to ensure that communities are more resilient to future shocks with the solutions that have been provided regarding shelter. The Shelter Cluster therefore focuses on four main themes regarding the sustainable approach: (1) HLP (2) Owner Driven Approaches and community participation (3) Localized Solutions and (4) Building Back Safer. Together with the SC partners in Kismaayo, two typologies were piloted (similar in cost) to promote an informed choice based on local building culture.



After soil testing and looking at the quality of the soil blocks, a pilot model was built for a vulnerable household in one of the communities surrounding the relocation site. Another ply-wood model was also made in order to provide choices to the beneficiaries. Both models have an estimated costs of around 850 to 1000 US dollars. Clay is a hygroscopic material, meaning that they can absorb and desorb moisture from the atmosphere. This helps also to regulate the temperature inside houses, keeping the shelter warmer during the night and cooler during the day.



The Shelter Cluster worked closely together with the government counterparts including the Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs. Community leaders from both the host and IDP communities were invited to visit the project and provide their inputs. The communities choose the adobe block house compared to the ply-wood structure. The Shelter Cluster will continue to pilot different typologies in all regions based on the availability of local resources and the ability for beneficiaries to be involved in the construction process.

Pictures to the left: pilots Kismaayo and IDPs  
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