



Upgrading of housing © Teresa Del-Ministro, UNHABITAT | July 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

- The needs from flooded communities are arising. There are still needs uncovered from the drought in Puntland and Somaliland
- 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 Mogadishu and Kismaayo.
- There is need for stocks to be positioned for potential mass returns from Kenya

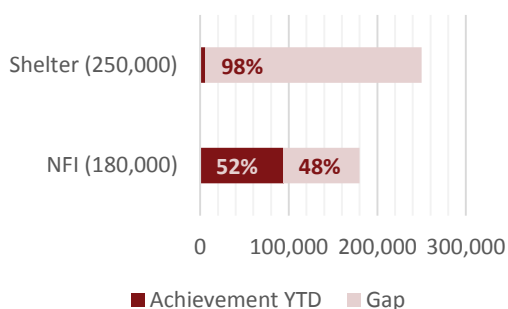
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Decreasing 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

- 500 beneficiaries have been reached with NFI distributions and 100 beneficiaries with transitional shelter assistance

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

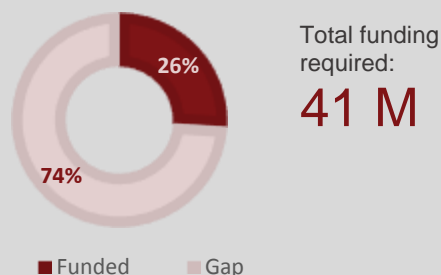
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

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

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Focus Story

TERRA 2016 LYON: Conference on Earthen Architecture

Sustainable shelter solutions are a strategic focus of the Shelter Cluster. They look at short-term interventions to temper the effects of issues such as land tenure insecurity, IDP legal rights status, and low humanitarian funding levels. These however are issues that can only be resolved in the long term, and they do vary substantively in rural or urban settings. Instrumental to tackling long term issues, is building community resilience of IDPs and returnees. Sustainable shelter approaches need to be addressed as a holistic package and need a strong integrated approach. One of the key topics with the sustainable shelter approach of the cluster is the use of **Local Building Culture**. The Shelter Cluster in Somalia has worked with Craterre in 2015, an organization based in Grenoble with more than 35 years of experience in earth construction in the African continent. The Shelter Cluster Coordinator was invited to the conference to look at linking relief, rehabilitation and development.

Local Building Culture: Earth Architecture is often seen as an inferior product compared to the cement based materials. There is a strong role humanitarian and development actors to play in changing the perception of all stakeholders and their assumptions on these technologies. Cement is a very recent material (150 years old) that only massively came on the market after the two world wars. Although cement originally was seen as a miracle product, its perception has changed in the last decade. Cement materials are (1) expensive (2) a huge contributor to carbon emission (3) non-recyclable (4) non-breathing/inert and (5) not locally sourced. Shelter Cluster partners in Somalia have embraced the concept of Local Building Culture to reduce the budget of low-cost housing projects. Government counterparts of the Shelter Cluster have shown an increased interest in this approach. Capacity building is needed for all stakeholders on local building culture, earth construction and building back safer4

The **international congress Terra 2016** is the twelfth in a series of international events organized since 1972, bringing together academics, professionals and experts, and a broad audience gathering around earthen architecture. This edition is unique because the questions of cultural heritage and conservation and sustainable development will be considered of equal importance and treated in that way. Terra 2016 is organized under the aegis of the ISCEAH Committee of ICOMOS international, in the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme (WHEAP). It is organized by CRATERre laboratory of the Grenoble National School of Architecture (ENSAG), with the support of LabEx AE&CC and ICOMOS France, and in partnership with the Lyon National School of Architecture (ENSAL), les Grands Ateliers, ENTPE, INSA Lyon, and la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée. About 800 participants from over the whole world came (80 countries are already covered by the authors), specialists in cultural heritage and conservation, in archaeology, in architecture, in urbanism, in engineering, in social sciences as well as in local development and in interventions in risk situations.

During the congress, 140 oral presentations were held, from which 80 in plenary sessions and 60 during the thematic sessions. We were able to access to the exhibition of about 100 posters and have the possibility to meet with the authors, as well as to demonstration workshops (amàco). The congress was closed with the presentation of the results of the first international prize for contemporary earthen architecture, the TERRA Award.

The Shelter Cluster is potentially planning a further collaboration with Craterre to strengthen the capacity of the partners towards the end of the year with improved understanding of local culture, better understanding of the use of earth architecture and an improved capacity to train the beneficiaries on the use of the technologies.

