



Permanent shelters constructed for returnees in Baidoa by World Vision – Marion Aluoch - WVI

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFI, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelters)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- More than 1 million Somalis displaced by drought and conflict in 2017, with most settling in the peri urban areas of Baidoa and Mogadisho. Half of these (500,000) are in serious need of Shelter/NFI assistance.
 - Prior to 2017, close to 1.1 million protracted Internally Displaced people existed countrywide.
 - Forced evictions are on the increase, due to a weak protective environment, leading to secondary displacement of IDPs.
- Shelter and Household NFIs are necessary to providing physical protection against the elements, safety and security and healthy living spaces that afford privacy and human dignity to the displaced.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

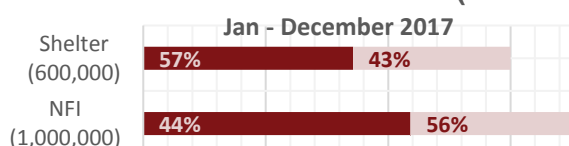
- Adequate secure land for the settlement of new or protracted IDPs. Most IDPs cannot afford the rent demanded by private land owners and have to use part of the humanitarian assistance as payment for rent.
- Limited resources, and competing priorities affecting the ability of partners to deliver priority shelter needs.
- Access limitations, due to road inaccessibility, checkpoints and insecurity, affecting the transportation of supplies
- Depletion of emergency stockpiles, limiting the ability of partners to respond to sudden displacements.

RESPONSE

In December 2017 the Cluster coordinated the following assistance;

- 39,594 persons with non-food items (NFIs)
- 106,302 persons with emergency shelter kits (ESKs)
- 6,306 persons with plastic sheeting
- 3,570 persons with transitional shelter
- 3,744 persons with permanent shelter
- 1,500 persons with solar lamps

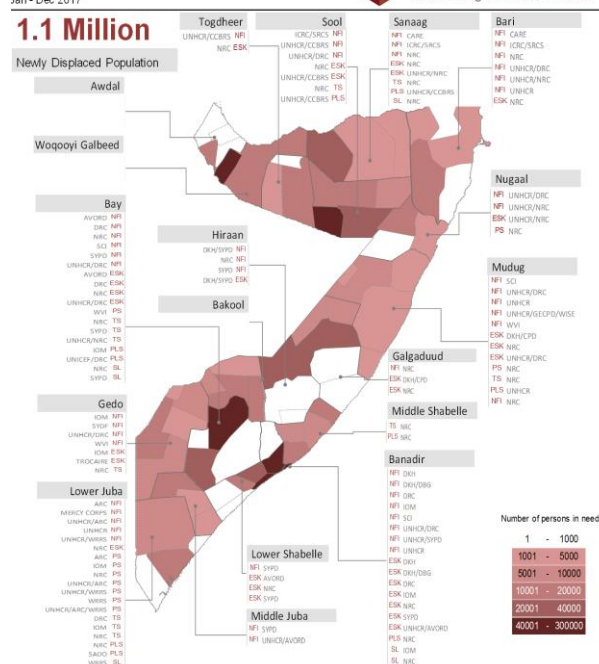
COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SOMALIA
Shelter Activities - Who is doing What Where (3W)
Jan - Dec 2017



Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating humanitarian Shelter



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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

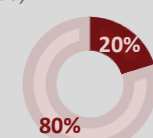
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners
1.8M / 0.7M People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



■ Funded ■ Gap

Total funding required:
74 M

OUT IN THE COLD AGAIN

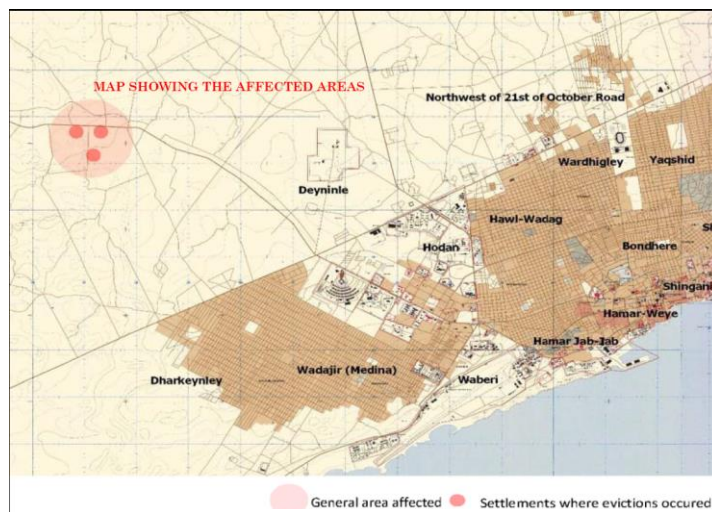
On 29-30 December 2017, approximately 5,807 households (an estimated 34,734 individuals) residing in some 32 IDP settlements located within KM 13 area, Kaxda and Daynile districts, Mogadishu were forcibly evicted. The evictions stemmed from a protracted land ownership dispute between powerful landlords that ended up in the courts of law. The landlord with whom the IDPs had an informal occupation agreement lost the case, and the new landlord consequently evicted the IDPs.

Some of the affected households were IDPs who were displaced in 2016 by drought, while others arrived in Kaxda and Daynile as far back as 2001. Most victims of this incident have suffered a painful reversal of years of incremental recovery efforts to rebuild lives after the shock of displacement.

Kaxda, on the fringe suburbs of the capital, was originally cheap to live in and the price of land was low. However, the expanding economy and population lured investors to buy up the land, which has been rising in price. It is also a common practice in Somalia to move IDP families to previously uninhabited areas, or areas of low density population, so that the land increases in value and can then fetch higher prices to landowners in the long-run. The situation is further aggravated by the gatekeeper system which has commercialized aid, and has seen IDPs treated as merchandise.

Critical aspects of eviction guidelines and best practices as stipulated in Article 11 of the ICESR and General Comment No.7 on Forced Evictions, such as meaningful participation, provision of adequate time for preparation, and the need to ensure security of tenure in an alternative settlement, were not taken into account. The evictions were carried out with intimidation, force and violence, including physical assault and destruction of HLP assets by armed individuals wearing uniforms of Somali security agencies and bulldozers, and virtually without an adequate notice period that would have prevented loss/destruction of assets and allowed the victims to relocate with dignity.

Considerable amount of humanitarian assets that were intended to alleviate the immediate suffering caused by the drought, to facilitate the integration of other displaced populations, and to strengthen the resilience of local host communities by expanding access to critical services such as water, education, etc. were destroyed in the process.



1A map showing areas affected by the forced eviction - UNHABITAT

caused by the mass forced displacement of highly vulnerable people is indeed overwhelming. Shelter cluster partners have made some effort to respond to the situation where UNHCR, through DRC, has provided non-food items (NFI kits) and clothes to 1500 households; IOM has provided NFI kits to 200 households, through DRC; DRC has provided emergency shelter (ESKs) to 1600 households; Save the Children has provided NFIs to 400 households; and Direct Aid Somalia has reached 500 households with NFIs.

In an effort to mitigate the risk of forced evictions and its painful consequences, local authorities, humanitarian and development stakeholders should take steps to improve tenure security for IDPs in Mogadishu. One way of achieving this is through the issuance of legal tenure security documentations, i.e. lease agreement, rental contracts, land deeds, etc. Also Authorities at all levels should ensure that any evictions conducted should be lawful and must adhere to the relevant national and international legal frameworks and standards as laid out in the Eviction Guidelines. Notably by taking concrete steps to respect and protect the inviolability of human dignity of IDPs and all Somali citizens, as guaranteed by Article 10 of the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

While recognizing the right to freedom of movement for citizens of Somalia, humanitarian actors should adopt approaches that will mitigate risk of the negative spiral that results from prolonged dependency on humanitarian assistance and that acknowledge that rural-urban migration movements in Somalia are being motivated and shaped in part by the availability of humanitarian services.

Finally, IDPs will potentially opt to return to areas of origin. Humanitarian and development (including resilience) programming should not overlook potential needs in rural areas of origin in order to ensure informed and voluntary return can be sustainable. ~ Adapted from Somalia HLP WG report: [Back to Square One, Jan 2018](#).

Most of the evicted households already demonstrate extreme levels of vulnerabilities and may relocate to other eviction-prone or insecure locations which could subject them to further risks of eviction and displacement.

Majority of the victims fled to settlements within the vicinity of K12 and K14, where they have constructed makeshift shades made of four sticks and tatted cloths and blankets. These structures provide virtually no privacy and no physical protection, neither from the elements nor the risk of sexual abuse. Furthermore, the lack of secure tenure could expose survivors to secondary displacements and further increase their vulnerabilities.

The extent of the harm and damage