

# **The Shelter Cluster in Somalia**

## **and the link with**

## **COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING**

# INTRODUCTION TO THE SHELTER CLUSTER SOMALIA

# STRENGTHENING THE SHELTER CLUSTER ARCHITECTURE

## TASKS FIELD COORDINATOR

Limited Gov. liaison



Holding meetings



Community liaison



## FORMER STRUCTURE IN 2013: ALL UNHCR STAFF

Non- dedicated  
Field coordinators  
(international staff)



Coordinator



Support Officer



# MAIN CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS IN A SOMALIA CONTEXT

- \*Weak commitment at field level for coordination purposes
- \*Weak Secretariat at National level
- \*No standardized tools for the shelter cluster partners
- \*No data management of assessments, monitoring or evaluation.
- \*Long process of humanitarian gap analysis (>4 months)
- \*Static needs assessments - the rapid changes in displacement patterns often means our needs assessments are outdated when the aid arrives,
- \*Difficult Access - getting materials and expertise to the interior of the South.
- \*Lack of partners - in certain regions there are insufficient reliable partners

## → REMOTE MANAGEMENT

# A DE-CENTRALIZED CLUSTER SYSTEM

## TASKS FIELD COORDINATOR

Contingency planning



Gov. liaison



Coordination



Community liaison



Advocacy



## FIELD OFFICES



SYPD



30% dedicated  
NON PAID  
Field coordinators  
(Shelter Partners)

## SECRETARIAT



HLP advisor  
PROTECTION  
CLUSTER



IM/GIS expert



Support Officer



Coordinator

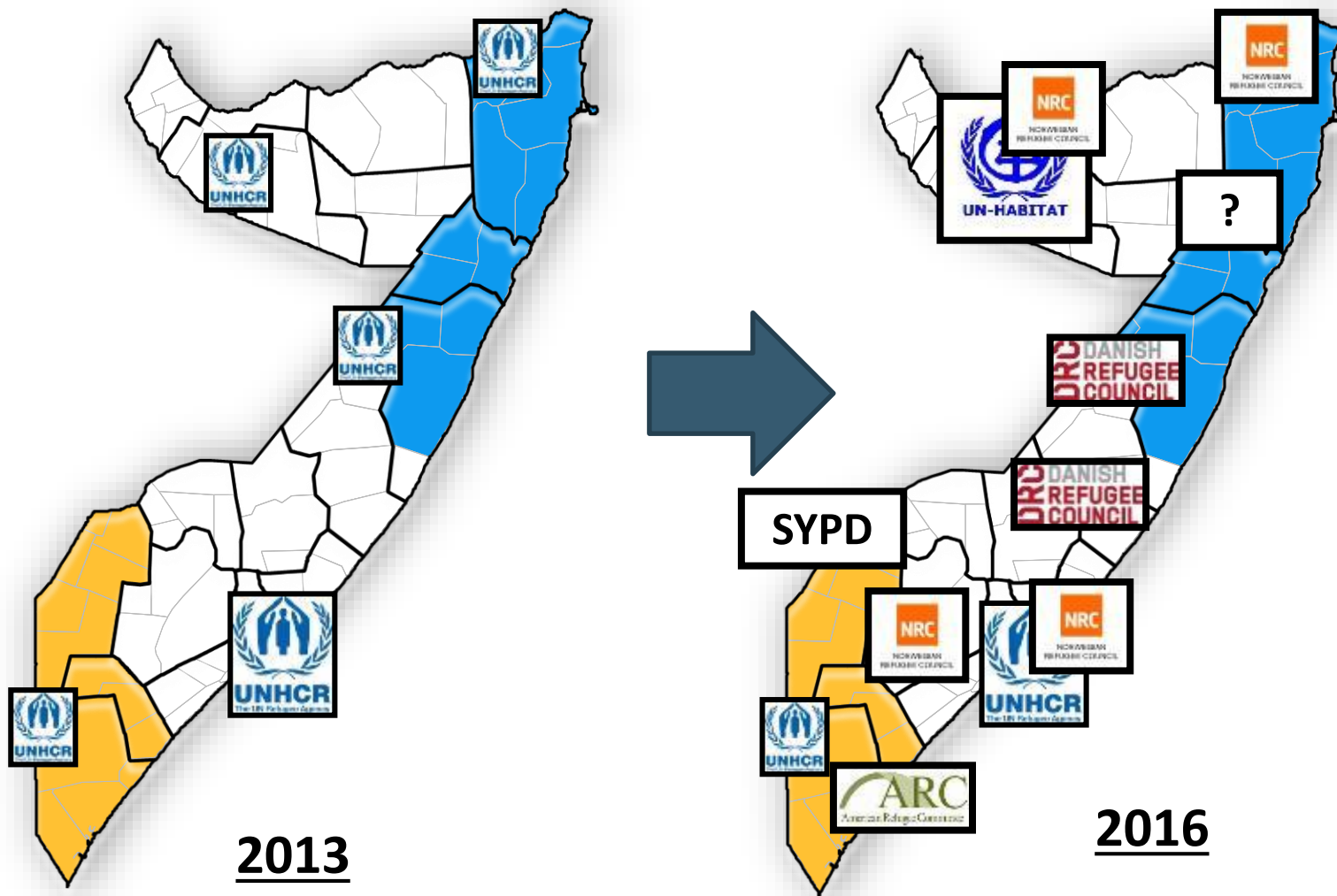


Remote support  
GENEVA



**Shelter Cluster Somalia**  
ShelterCluster.org  
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

# NO MAIN CHANGES IN STRUCTURE COMBINED UN AND NGO LEAD FIELD STRUCTURES



# **STRENGTHENING THE COORDINATION CAPACITY: a step by step approach**

- \* Regional coordinators were selected from the stronger agencies who were voluntary wanting to provide support to cluster coordination.**
- \* Since 2013, in total 5 trainings were provided to the regional coordinators (1-week trainings on coordination and other shelter cluster topics)**
- \* Trainings are now held on a bi-annual basis**
- \* Strong continuation of all regional coordinators (only 1 has changed)**



# Shelter Cluster Objectives

1. Emergency Response
2. Transitional shelter
3. Permanent shelter
4. Capacity building

Since 2014, the Shelter Cluster is putting a strong emphasis on longer term programming, looking at durable solutions for IDPs.





**2011-2014**

**The Shelter Cluster as a  
SERVICE PROVIDER  
AND  
CAPACITY BUILDER**

# **STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY**

- \* Standardization of tools and especially baseline data collection on IDPs**
  - Infrastructure mapping exercise**
  - SIRNA (Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment)**
  - Market survey tools**
  - Monitoring tools (including 4W matrix)**
  - Use of a Digital platform to facilitate the data collection**

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  - Use of a Digital platform to facilitate the data collection
- \* **More than 500 people involved in collection of data since 2014**
- \* **More than 100.000 data points (GIS) collected with a database of more than 140.000 pictures in more than 20 urban centers**
- \* **SIRNA tool adopted as an ICCG tool**
- \* **More than 20 organizations trained on the new M&E framework**

# **THE DIGITAL PLATFORM**

**and**

# **INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISES**

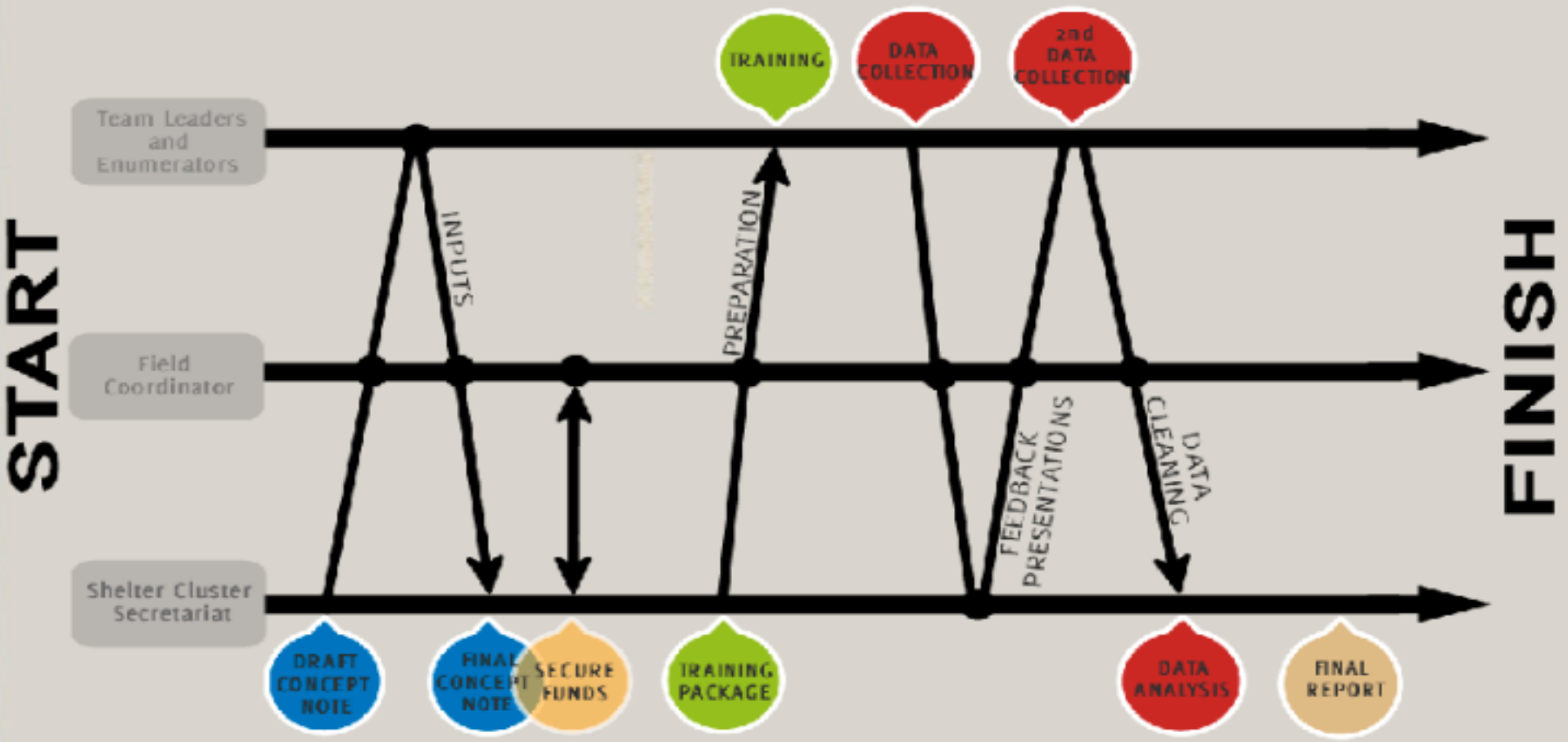
# **WHAT IS THE INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE?**

**The mapping exercise provides a quick snap shot of the access that IDPs have to basic services based on direct observation. It also provides general data from Key Informants and also levels of congestion in the settlements.**

**On average it takes 12 persons to map out 60.000 IDPs within 10 days.**

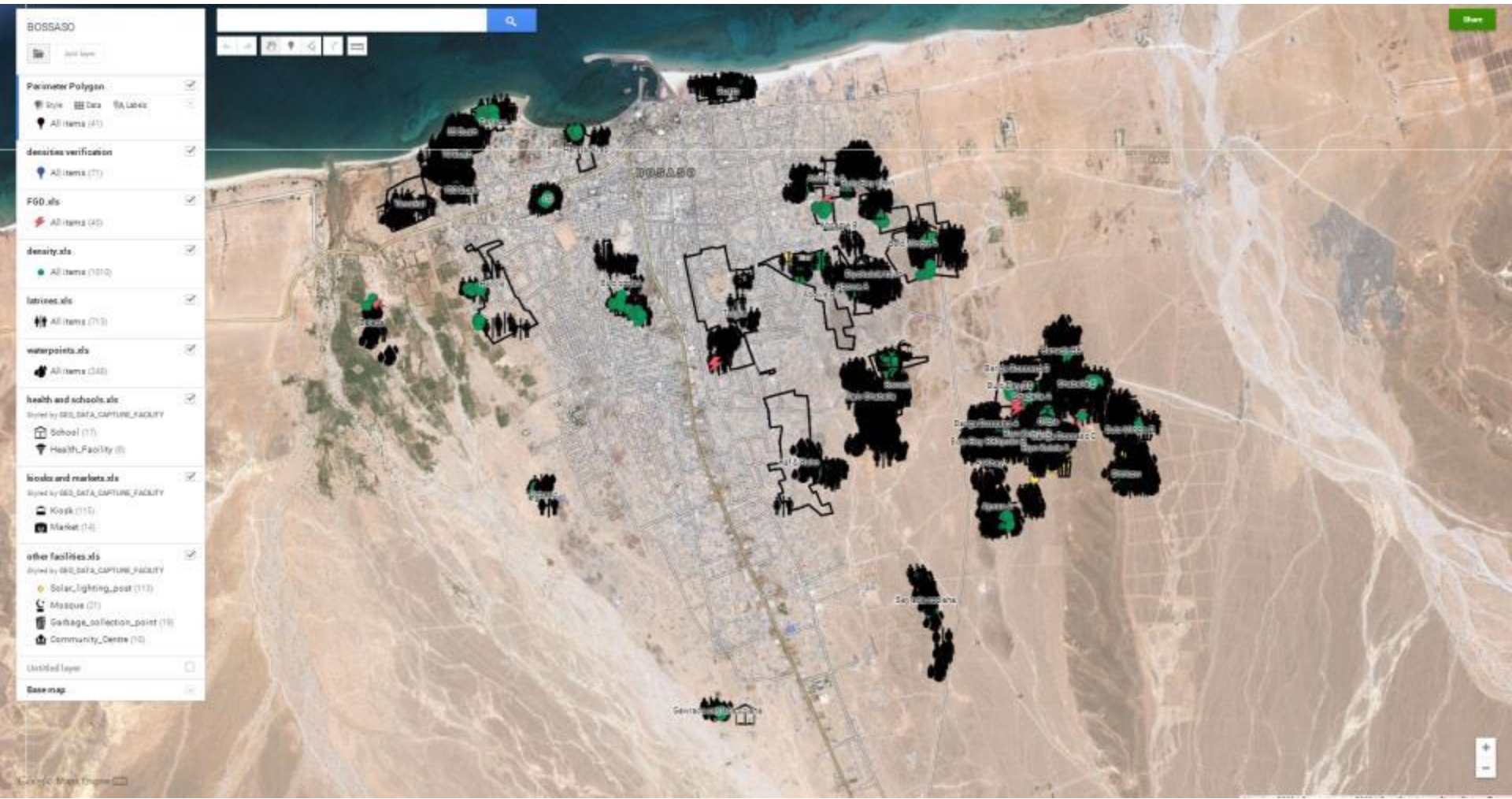
# AUTOMATION

## MAPPING INFRASTRUCTURE EXERCISE TIMELINE





# VISUALIZATION



**2015-2016**

**The Shelter Cluster as a**

**ADVOCATE FOR  
QUALITATIVE PROGRAMMING**

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- \* **SIRNA tool adopted as an ICCG tool**
- \* **More than 20 organizations trained on the new M&E framework**
- \* **Strong focus on Housing, Land and Property issues**
  - \***In all regions, HLP mainstreaming sessions by NRC**
- \* **Strong focus on community participation, owner driven approaches, Local Building Culture and Building Back Safer**
  - \***4 trainings in the different regions targeting around 60 persons and more than 20 organizations.**

# WHAT ARE SUSTAINABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS

**SHELTER IS MORE THAN JUST A ROOF**

**CONSIDER SHELTER AS A PROCESS AND NOT A PRODUCT**

**PROVISION OF INFORMED CHOICES**

**INCLUSION OF BENEFICIARIES**

**LINKING BACK TO CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS**

**LOCAL AREA BASED APPROACHES**

**→ Strong link with livelihoods,  
especially in urban centres**

# SUSTAINABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS





# **PROBLEM STATEMENT FOR LONGER TERM SHELTER AND HOUSING SOLUTIONS IN SOMALIA**

***"Although progress has been made in providing more longer term solutions, we have not been able to scale-up this approach? Why?"***

# REASONS:

***"Low humanitarian funding (global and Somalia)"***

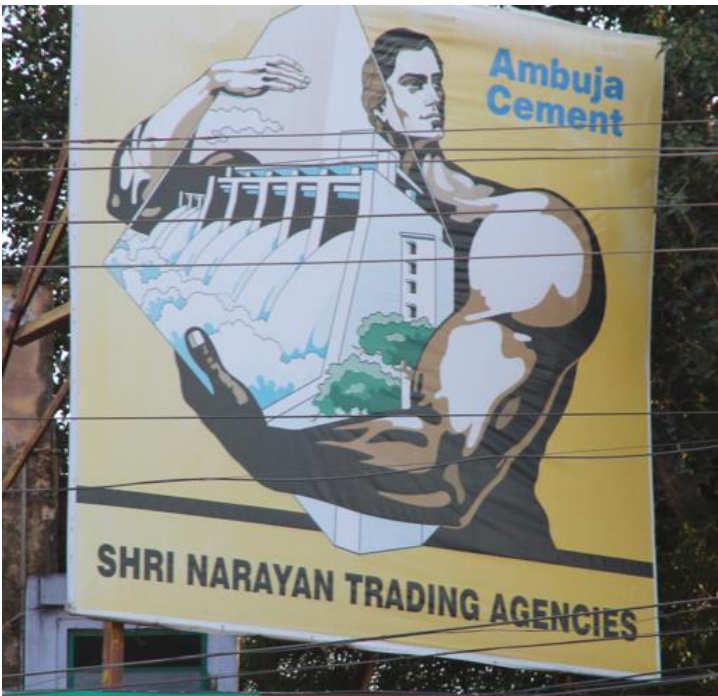
***"Somalia = linked to food-security crisis"***

***"Durable Solutions is linked to Development Programming"***

***"High cost of the shelter"***

**People have been brainwashed  
that cement-based products are  
better and more durable?**

# Just look at the strength of advertisement...



***Why should we promote more local building techniques compared to cement-based techniques?***



# REASONS:

***"Cement = very high carbon footprint"***

***Majority of poor population groups have always lived in earth construction houses.***

***"Local Building Culture = more livelihoods"***

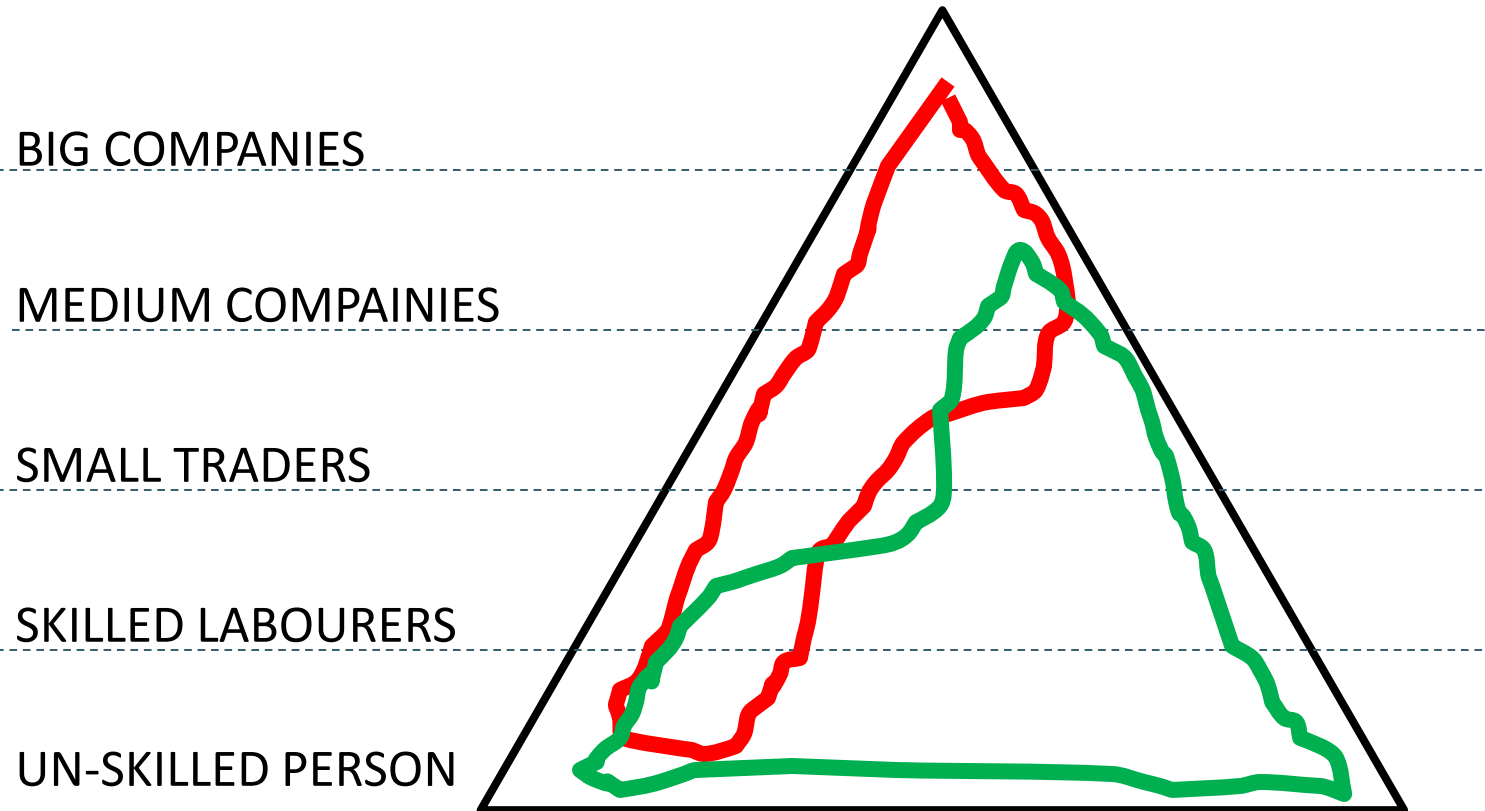
***More resources are put at the bottom part of the construction triangle***

***"Cement materials = expensive"***

***Beneficiaries receiving cement based products are not able to expand their house with the same construction material making the product less sustainable.***

# The construction pyramid:

## OWNER VERSUS CONTRACTOR DRIVEN



# **HOW CAN THE SUSTAINABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS BE TRANSLATED INTO PRACTICAL ACTIONS TO SCALE UP LONGER TERM SOLUTIONS?**



LOCAL  
BUILDING  
CULTURE

# HOW CAN WE MAKE THE SHELTER PROJECTS MORE SUSTAINABLE AND LOCALLY SUITABLE?

- 1. It is generally known that we have promoted construction techniques that are not sustainable as they are not adapted to the purchase capacity of the beneficiaries.** *For example: less than 5% of the beneficiaries who received a cement block house were able to expand their house with the same construction technique.*
- 2. A thorough study of local building culture needs to be done, linking this to the access to natural building resources like sand, rock and soil.**
- 3. Using and understanding LBC helps to reduce the cost of the shelter.**



HOUSING  
LAND AND  
PROPERTY

## HOW CAN WE ENSURE THAT FULL HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE INCLUDED? .

- 1. HLP is not only the plot of land that the people own.**
- 2. IDPs (willing to locally integrate) also need access to the natural resources surrounding the relocation site (grazing lands, access to boreholes/berkads, agricultural land...)**
- 3. IDPs should also have access to natural building materials that surround the relocation site (sand quarry, natural rock, soil...)**



OWNER DRIVEN  
APPROACHES

## HOW CAN WE REDUCE THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND INCREASE OWNERSHIP? .

- 1. It is generally known that owner driven housing projects have a better value for money compared to contractor driven approaches.**
- 2. To ensure quality, a strong component of capacity building needs to be incorporated.**
- 3. A strong focus should be made on providing the beneficiaries with informed choices. Everybody has different needs and capacity.**



BUILDING  
BACK SAFER

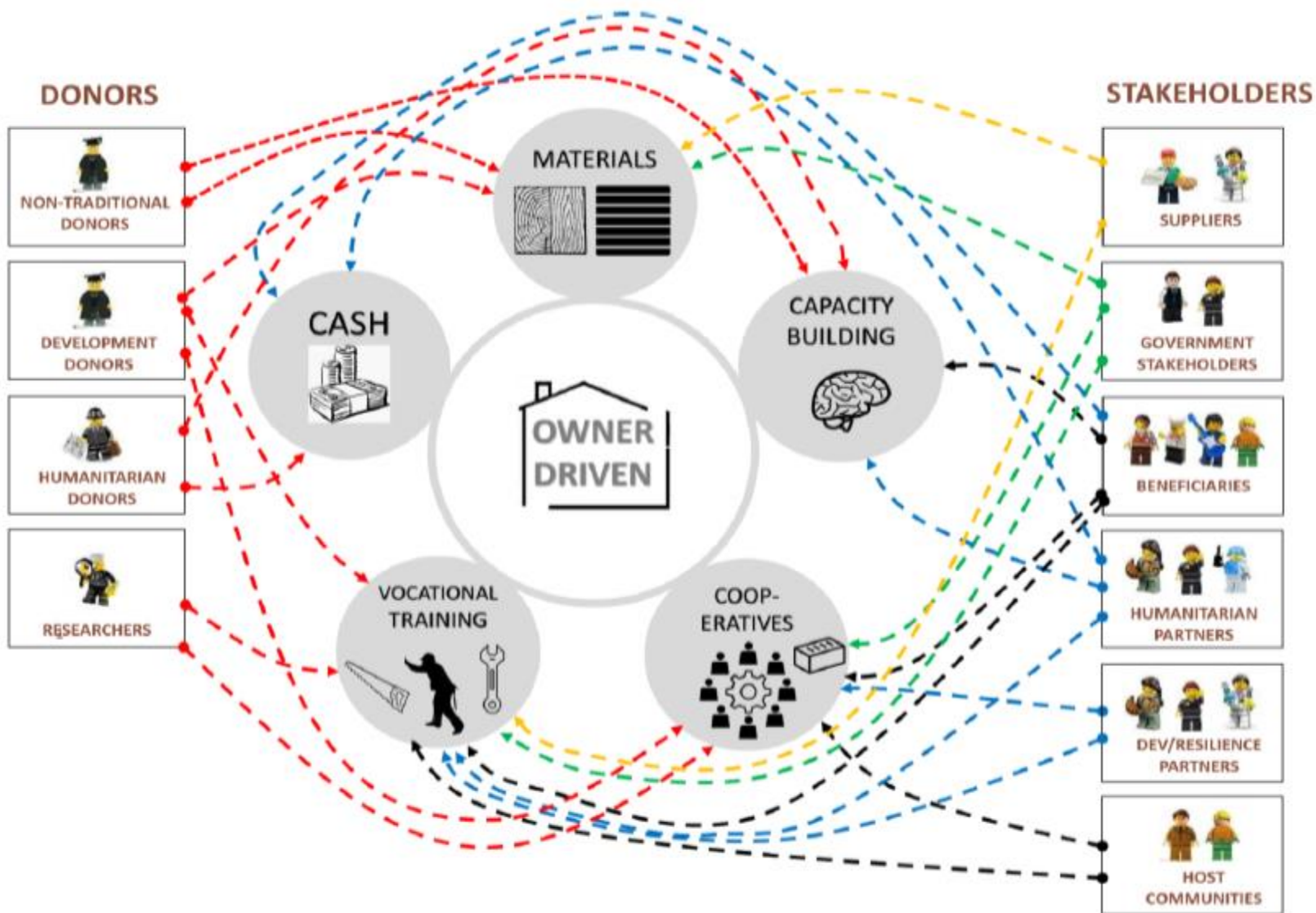
## HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR SHELTER PROJECTS BETTER VALUE FOR MONEY?

**It is generally known that many buildings can be reduced in cost with simple components of building back safer.**

- 1. Invest in a good foundation and a good hat to protect your building. This should be done with water-resistant materials.*
- 2. Use local building cultures (non-cement based materials) for the construction in-between the roof and foundation.*
- 3. Disaster Risk Reduction: choose the location of the building properly*
- 4. Include localized constraints in technical solutions: termites, water-barrier, bracing of building for high winds...*

# **THE NEED FOR COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES LOOKING AT DURABLE SOLUTIONS.**





# **EXAMPLE PILOT**

## **LOCAL BUILDING CULTURE IN KISMAAYO?**



**FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE**  
**WWW.SHELTERCLUSTER.ORG**