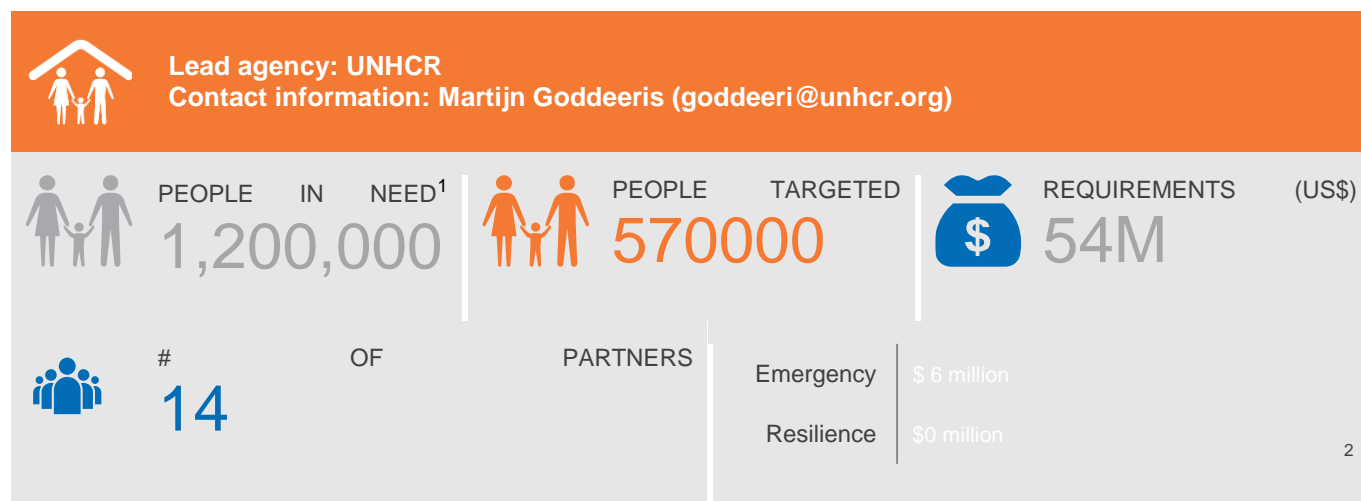


2017 SOMALIA SHELTER CLUSTER RESPONSE PLAN



The Shelter Clusters' main target population was previously restricted to the internally displaced populations. However, since the beginning of the year 2016, the refugee return component has been added to the cluster coordination system. There remain an estimated 1.1 million protracted IDPs in Somalia, which has remained static for more than three years. Since the end of 2014 until August 2016³, in total 50,152 Somalia persons have returned from both Yemen (28,458) and Kenya (21,694). 135,000⁴ Somali refugees are projected to return to Somalia by the end of the year 2017. The needs of different categories of IDPs and refugee returnees vary. For IDPs, people who have been displaced for nearly two decades and those displaced more recently have different needs in terms of shelter solutions. Whereas for refugee returnees, the needs vary depending on whether the return they seek is urban or rural. Since the beginning of 2016⁵, more than 98,000 persons have been assisted with emergency non-food assistance, needs arising mainly from displacements related to flooding, offensive, clan-conflict and evictions. More than 27,000 Refugee returns have also been assisted with NFI packages. Shelter Cluster has not been able to cover the emergency needs due to lack of funding and availability of stocks. Drought is expected to aggravate the situation further in Puntland and Somaliland.

The Shelter cluster strategy has three main objectives: Emergency, Transitional and Durable Solutions. A strong capacity building/coordination component has been embedded within all of the pillars.

The cluster will continue to provide **emergency assistance** to newly displaced people affected by natural and man-made disasters (flood, fire, drought, conflict and evictions). It will distribute a minimum Non-Food Item kit⁶ and an Emergency Shelter Kit (if necessary) for those in need through prepositioned stocks

¹ The figure is calculated as follows. In total we have 1.1 million IDPs (estimated). Although we have been promoting transitional and permanent shelter solutions for many IDPs, this figure has remained static due to new displacements happening. Added to this is the projected figure of 100,000 refugee returnees.

² This will be updated after the projects are submitted.

³ Will be updated later with the latest figures of UNHCR

⁴ This number needs to be clarified with UNHCR. It will all depend what happens with the Tri-Partite discussions. The planning figures for UNHCR are 63,000 for 2016 and 75,000 for 2016.

⁵ January to September: Single Reporting Format

⁶ EAP minimum package consists of one reinforced plastic tarpaulins (4m x 5m), three woven dry raised blanket (150 x 200 cm), one synthetic sleeping mat (2.7m x 1.8m), one kitchen set, two non-collapsible jerry cans (20 litres), sanitary clothes, underwear and one bar of soap (750g) agreed by the cluster in 2011.

held across Somalia or through alternative modalities like cash/voucher systems where market systems function. The Shelter Cluster will continue to ensure that adequate mechanisms are put in place to ensure timely delivery of emergency assistance (standard inter-cluster needs assessment, standard reports, lead-agency/shelter partners' roles and responsibilities, infrastructure mapping activities...)

As durable solutions are not achievable in all protracted situations, there is also a need to stabilize the living conditions of these communities through a sustainable approach. **Transitional shelter**⁷ solutions that are relevant to the displacement situation, and which take into account prevailing tenure considerations will be provided in protracted IDP settlements that have traditionally been located in and around the urban centers of Somalia.

Under suitable conditions, **durable** shelter support will be provided for both IDPs and refugee returnees that are willing to locally integrate and those that are willing to return to their place of origin. In this regard, the Shelter Cluster (in strong cooperation with the Protection Cluster) will continue to advocate for more secure forms of tenure and work with the authorities to work towards more longer term solutions for the IDPs. In Puntland, Somaliland and certain regions of southern and central (Baidoa, Doolow, Kismaayo), the authorities have demonstrated the desire to address the IDP situation by providing land tenure. Humanitarian actors have started to work closely with the Jubaland State Authorities in a big relocation strategy in an attempt to stabilize the IDP situation and provide a strong foundation for investments for refugee returnees. The nature of this tenure varies from short term rights of use to the right to use and inherit land indefinitely. The Shelter Cluster will work closely together with the sector coordination structure regarding refugees to ensure complementarity in the shelter approaches. Settlement planning and strong integrated approaches will key to the success of any durable solution.

Sustainable shelter solutions are a strategic focus of the Shelter Cluster. The approach steps away from looking at housing as a product, but linking it more to process. A strong livelihoods strategy is embedded in this approach and could provide potential solutions in the urban context. The Shelter Cluster has identified 7 key concepts that show that "A shelter is more than a roof". Since mid-2016 the Shelter Cluster has started pilots in different regions looking at local building culture and building back safer. The Shelter Cluster is broadening up its perspective, linking relief rehabilitation and development through the creation of cooperatives, vocational training and a strong livelihoods approach.

The Shelter Cluster will invest in a strong advocacy strategy to push towards sustainable shelter solutions with a strong emphasis on strengthening the public-private partnerships in the low-cost housing sector through a local area-based approach. The Shelter Cluster is looking at an overarching strategy that does not distinguish displacement affected populations like IDPs and refugee returns with the urban poor host communities. The specific objective should contribute to the NDP of the Somalia government and should complement other existing initiatives such as the JPLG (Joint programme for Local Governance UNICEF, UNHABITAT and UNDP) on governance, urban planning and other more development oriented projects. It also complements the more resilience oriented projects that humanitarian partners are implementing⁸.

The provision of all shelter solutions will be preceded by consultations with women, girls, boys and men from the community on the proper layout of the site, plot demarcation, fire prevention and the provision of basic services, which will be addressed concurrently in coordination with the other relevant clusters (i.e. WASH, Health, Education and Food). In particular, the views of women and girls, specifically on protection needs, will be considered during the design of the shelter and planning of settlements so that

⁷ See definition paper on Sustainable Shelter Solutions: www.sheltercluster.org

⁸ These projects seek to leverage on beneficiaries access to loans, grants, and remittances to provide owner driven shelter solutions and rental subsidies.

a safe and secure environment can be created. SPHERE standards will help guide the process of shelter design. Community participation and ownership are underlying themes which are embedded in all cluster activities, with a strong focus on shifting away from contractor-driven to owner-driven approaches. The Shelter Cluster monitoring and evaluation framework will be used for project implementation purposes. A main obstacle in Somalia remains access to the field and access to qualitative information. The Shelter Cluster has a strong focus on capacity building and promoting tools regarding remote management in Somalia, looking at a strong service delivery approach. Mobile technology has supported the accountability of the cluster to get field evidence data in a systematic way (mapping exercises, assessments, 4W monitoring...). General mainstreaming sessions and trainings will be organized in close partnership with the protection cluster in the following fields: HLP⁹, assessments & analysis, site planning and the use of cash/voucher systems. The Shelter Cluster will further expand the infrastructure mapping exercise to get a full up-to-date picture of the IDP situation all over Somalia.

Linking the humanitarian strategy with the National Development Plan

In a Somalia context with a new evolving government, there is a necessity to bridge the gap in-between humanitarian and development actors. Linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in the overall construction sector in Somalia is crucial in achieving longer term solutions. The shelter cluster is already looking at a step-by-step complementary approach to strengthen the role of the government in this process and also looking at potential and practical ways for development actors to engage in the displacement context in Somalia. The Shelter Cluster hopes through pilots to get attraction from the development sector to strengthen the construction sector as a whole through an area-based and locality driven approach. The concept note on LRRD is not only about starting new plans, but building into existing humanitarian and development ones to address displacement affected communities' needs and contribute to a comprehensive effort. The Shelter Cluster will continue to ensure to advocate for longer term solutions for displaced populations groups, embedding this in the National Development Plan .

⁹ Housing, Land and Property

Cluster Objective 1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced¹⁰ people, refugee returns and those affected by natural hazards	Supports Strategic Objective 1 and 2	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of displaced people in need of emergency assistance receiving relevant assistance in regards to NFIs and emergency shelter	200,000 ¹¹	330,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provide newly displaced people with Emergency Assistance Packages	ALL (mainly Central) SOMALIA South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of people in need receiving non-food items Nr of people in need receiving emergency shelter kits. 	200,000 120,000 ¹²	330,000 198,000
Distributions are monitored using a standardized methodology to ensure accountability and to improve programming.	ALL (mainly Central) SOMALIA South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentages of distributions having undergone PDM Percentage of emergency NFI kits distributed in a time-ly manner¹³ 	90% ¹⁴ unknown	100% 50%

Cluster Objective 2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons	Supports Strategic Objective 3	
Outcome-level Indicators	Baseline	Target
1. Nr of protracted Internally Displaced Persons that have been provided with a safe and habitable shelter ¹⁵ with improved land tenure. ¹⁶	900,000	100,000
2. Number of protracted Internally Displaced Persons that have received non-food items through direct distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms.	900,000	100,000

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
------------	-----------	-----------	----------	--------

¹⁰ Newly displaced denotes any person that is displaced during the time of the project period, irrespective of whether they are being displaced for the first time, or whether they were in an existing displacement situation at the time they were affected. This includes, but is not limited to, displacement due to military offensives, inter-clan conflict, forced evictions and/or natural disasters.

¹¹ Through evidence from displacement estimations in the last 4 years (offensive, floods, evictions...), there will be a need of emergency assistance for around 200,000 persons in 2017. 60% of the 200.000 persons are also in need of emergency shelter assistance. An additional case load of 130.000 persons is expected from refugee returns.

¹² The Shelter estimates that 40% will have shelter through host families. 60% of the 330.000 persons are also in need of emergency assistance.

¹³ Definition of time-ly manner: Emergency assistance in the past has been very slow due to several reasons: difficult access, non-accurate information, late decision making... Shelter Cluster partners will try to ensure to respond within 4 weeks (2 weeks for assessment and 2 weeks for intervention).

¹⁴ For most Shelter Cluster partners, PDM is standard practice and is always implemented.

¹⁵ Both Permanent and Transitional shelter fall under this definition

¹⁶Land tenure agreements range from *no agreements; informal agreements; lease agreements; permanent land tenure agreements, communal land tenure agreements...* Rental programs are also included in this approach.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide protracted IDPs with relevant shelter and non-food item 	ALL SOMALIA	Nr of protracted IDPs that have received transitional shelter	900,000 ¹⁷	100,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr of protracted IDPs that have received non-food items through direct distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms. 	900,000	100,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide protracted IDPs with improved land tenure 	ALL SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of protracted IDP households served that have improved land tenure. 	Unknown	85%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that settlements are planned with basic services to mitigate the risks of fire and outbreaks. 	ALL SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of transitional shelter projects that have received site planning support. 	Unknown	85%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of IDP settlement basic services mapped out. 	60% ¹⁸	100%

Cluster Objective 3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return to their place of origin.	Supports Strategic Objective 3	
Outcome-level Indicators	Baseline	Target
1. Nr of protracted Internally Displaced Persons those are willing to locally integrate or return that have been provided with a safe, habitable shelter ¹⁹ with improved land tenure. ²⁰	1,030,010	65,000
2. Number of protracted Refugee Returns that are willing to locally integrate or return that have been provided with a safe, habitable shelter with improved land tenure.	75,000	65,000

¹⁷ The Shelter Cluster has provided concrete assistance to IDPs in the form of transitional shelter and permanent housing to 169,741 persons from 2011 until 2015. T-shelter has been provided only in limited numbers in 2016. The baseline is calculated by subtracting this number from the total nr of IDPs.

¹⁸ The Shelter Cluster has already mapped out all IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Bossaso, gaalkacyo, Kismaayo, Baidoa. The remaining settlements should be mapped out early 2015.

¹⁹ Sustainable shelter solutions are at the base of the definition of permanent shelters. The typology depends on the local building culture and components of building back safer.

²⁰Land tenure agreements range from *no agreements; informal agreements; lease agreements; permanent land tenure agreements, communal land tenure agreements...*

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protracted IDPs with relevant shelter and non-food items 	ALL SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of protracted IDPs that have received permanent shelter 	1,030,000 ²¹	195,000 ²²
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of IDPs that are occupying the permanent shelter after three months 	1,030,000	195,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide protracted IDPs with improved land tenure 	ALL SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of protracted IDPs that have permanent land tenure agreements (local integration) 	Unknown	195,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that settlements are planned with basic services to mitigate the risks of fire and outbreaks. 	ALL SOMALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of permanent shelter projects that have received site planning support 	Unknown	100%

²¹ The Shelter Cluster has provided concrete assistance to IDPs in the form of transitional shelter and permanent housing to 169,741 persons. The baseline is calculated by subtracting this number from the total nr of IDPs. An additional 130.000 refugee returnees have been added to this objective.

²² There are an estimated 130.000 refugee returns that will be in need of permanent shelters. To ensure do no harm for the IDP populations and the urban poor host communities, an additional 50% case load has been added to ensure a balance targeting.