

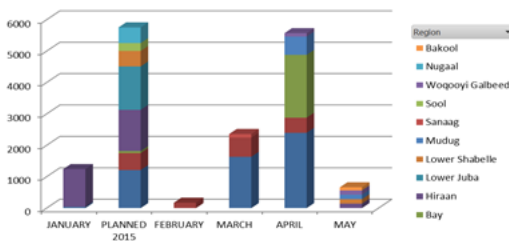
QUARTERLY SHELTER CLUSTER MEETING JULY 2014

AGENDA

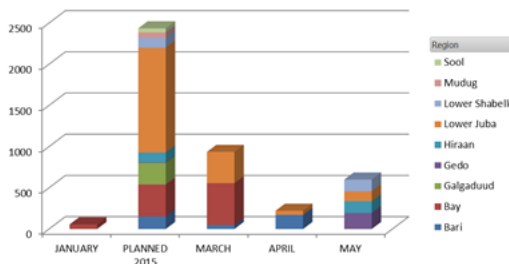
1. Presentation on the Mid-Year achievements of the Shelter Cluster in 2015 (MYMR)
2. Overview of responses, gaps and challenges with operations
3. Overview of the mapping exercise
4. Upcoming mapping exercise Mogadishu
5. SIRNA tool
6. Update on the working group and the M&E framework
7. AOB

ACHIEVEMENTS 2015

MID YEAR REVIEW: achievements

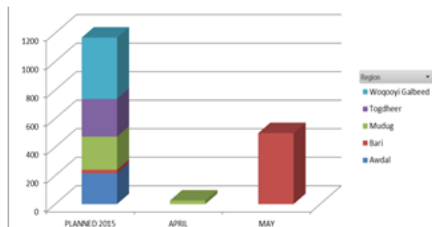


1. **EMERGENCY RESPONSE: to date 60,024** persons (May 2015). Many response were related to floods, evictions and overall conflict mainly in Bay, Lower Juba, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Bari and Banaadir.



2. **TRANSITIONAL SHELTER: to date 10950** persons (May 2015). These projects have increased in geographic area, but still remain heavily under-funded. Although there are still some planned projects in different regions, the projects are very small. Kismaayo has the largest portion of T-shelters. A stronger focus should be laid in laying foundations towards more sustainable solutions. The main struggle remains finding a permanent longer term solution to land in many areas of South Central.

END YEAR REVIEW: achievements



3. PERMANENT SHELTER

In Puntland and Somaliland, there has been progress made in securing permanent land tenure for IDPs to locally integrate. In total 523 houses were handed over (May 2015). Expansions in durable solutions projects have been seen in new districts, including in Bay and Kismaayo where longer term land lease agreements have been made.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING: many capacity building projects have been happening in 2014:

- More than 50 persons were trained in April in Nairobi during the 2-weeks training on the Shelter Cluster M&E framework and Localized solutions. Two smaller trainings were held in the field in Hargeysa and Mogadishu for the Shelter Cluster partners who were not able to join in Nairobi.
- Reports were shared with the field in March on the mapping exercises that were finalized during the month of January. So far, 16 IDP urban locations have been mapped out. Maxaas, Bulo Burto and Kurtunwaarey will be mapped out in July.
- REACH working with 5 partners on rolling out the M&E framework



WEBSITE SHELTER CLUSTER

The Shelter Cluster has migrated to a new website. It should be up and running soon. The focus has been laid on strengthening the coordination structures at field level. The website has the following structure:


- National Cluster webpage
- Regional webpages (10 different regions)
- Working Groups
- Separate important pages



The screenshot shows the Somalia page of the Global Shelter Cluster website. On the left side, there are labels for different website sections: HOMEPAGE, NATIONAL CLUSTER, REGIONAL HUBS, TWIGS, IMPORTANT PAGES, and LINKS. Red circles are drawn around several elements in the navigation menu:

- NATIONAL CLUSTER:** The 'National Cluster' link under the 'OPERATIONS' section.
- REGIONAL HUBS:** A group of links including 'Lower Shabelle', 'Bay Bakool', 'Galgaduud/Hiran', 'Mudug', 'Jubbada Dooxa', 'Ban', 'Somaliland', 'National Cluster', and 'Lower Shabelle'.
- IMPORTANT PAGES:** A group of links including 'Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)', 'Digital Platform', 'Mapping Exercise', 'READY', 'Somalia Maps', 'Standardized Tools', 'Strategic Documents', 'Technical Guidance', and 'Talk'.
- LINKS:** A group of links including 'Somalia in ReliefWeb', 'Somalia in LogCluster', 'Somalia in OCHA Online', and 'CaLP (The Cash Learning Partnership)'.

The main content area on the right includes an 'OVERVIEW' section with the title 'Objectives of Shelter Cluster Somalia'. It contains text about the cluster's role in providing emergency assistance to newly displaced people and maintaining the response capacity to distribute NFIs. Below this is a 'KEY INFORMATION' section with a 'Coordination Management' table listing various reports and exercises, such as 'STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK MARCH 2012' and 'SHELTER NFI MAPPING EXERCISE'.



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HOME
GLOBAL
CURRENT OPERATIONS
REGIONS / COUNTRIES
ABOUT US
RESOURCES

Related to Somalia

National Cluster

Dashboard

Documents (16)

PAGES –


- TOR
- Quarterly Cluster Meetings
- SAG
- HRP 2015
- Somalia Maps
- Mapping Exercise
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- REACH

OVERVIEW –

Shelter Cluster Objectives


The key objective of the Shelter/NFI Cluster is to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of provision of shelter/NFI assistance. Specifically the Shelter Cluster will be responsible to facilitate and guide the following actions:

- Planning and Strategy development
- Coordinating and supporting service delivery
- Informing strategic decision making
- Advocacy and resource mobilization
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Capacity building and emergency preparedness



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HOME
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REGIONS / COUNTRIES
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Related to Somalia

Banadir

Dashboard

Documents (36)

PAGES –

- Assessments and Reports
- Mapping Exercise
- Maps Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle
- Maps Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle
- Meeting Minutes
- Monitoring and Evaluation


OVERVIEW –

Banadir

Mogadishu is the capital city of Banadir region, the region consists of 17 districts, Wadajir, Dharkenley, Daynile, Wardigley, H/Wadaag, Waberi, H/Jjabb, H/Weyne, Bondere, Karaan, Yaqshid, Huriwaa, Kahda, Hodan, Shibus, Abdiaziz, Shangani.

Most IDPs live in settlements on private and public land. Therefore, many face a constant threat of eviction from either private landowners or the government. According to the ICRC Mogadishu IDP survey April-May 2012, an estimated one-third of all IDPs in Mogadishu, have lived in long-term protracted displacement relying on humanitarian assistance. The other two-thirds of Mogadishu's IDP population represent approximately 14 % per cent of the estimated population of Mogadishu.

Estimates of IDPs in Mogadishu range between 200,000 and 370,000, with an average household size between 6 and 7.4 members. There are some 61,500 households (corresponding to 369,288 IDPs) living in IDP settlements spread out over the 16 districts of Mogadishu (2012 ICRC survey). More than 60% of the IDP settlements and 55% of the total IDP population of Mogadishu were concentrated in just three districts: Hodan, Dharkenley and Wadajir. In 2013, there have been IDPs returning back due to spontaneous and organized returns.



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Related to Somalia

Technical Working Group (Somalia)

Dashboard

Documents (15)

PAGES -


- Designing Shelters
- Housing Land and Property Bossaso Final
- Minutes, Presentations and Workplans
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- Presentations
- Sustainable Shelter Solutions
- Workplans

OVERVIEW -

Shelter Cluster as a Forum: The Shelter Cluster (SC) Somalia consists of a National Shelter Cluster, Regional Shelter Clusters and thematic Working Groups. At the National level, the SC consists of a *Secretariat*, a *Cluster Review Committee (CRC)*, a *Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)* and a *Sustainable Shelter Solutions Working Group*.

- The *Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)* is comprised of up to ten members from key UN & NGO shelter focused organisations and the SC Chair and co-chair. Emphasis is placed on organizations that have significant technical expertise and experience in Somalia. The purpose of the SAG is to provide strategic guidance to the Shelter Cluster.
- The *Cluster Review Committee (CRC)* comprises of two international NGOs, two local NGOs and two UN agencies, together with the chair/co-chair of SC. The purpose of the CRC is to provide guidance and technical support during the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and during the Common Humanitarian Funds allocations.
- The *Secretariat's* role is to manage the day-to-day operations of the Shelter Cluster (see objectives), to ensure "*Leadership, Coordination and Accountability*".


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Somalia

Dashboard

Documents (377)

RELATED OPERATIONS -

National Cluster

HUBS -

- Banadir
- Lower/Middle Juba
- Gedo
- Bay/Bakool
- Galgaduud/Hiraan
- Mudug
- Nugal
- Bari
- Central


CHF

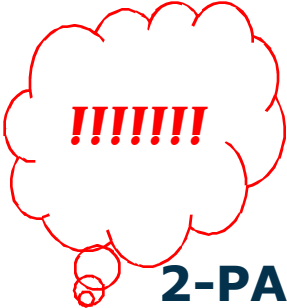
In 2005 the humanitarian reform initiative called for a new type of fund to be piloted, a common humanitarian fund (CHF), with the aim of making funding more flexible and predictable in accordance with the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles. They allow humanitarian coordinators (HC) to fund planned humanitarian response based on strategic planning and identification of needs in country. Disbursements from the CHFs are made available to United Nations (UN) agencies and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) that participate in the country's Humanitarian Response Plan. A small proportion of a fund's budget, usually around 10%, is reserved for emergency response.

Shelter Cluster has received 2 million dollars in the first allocation for 2015. All guidance documents can be found for all allocations here below.


Documents (10)

Document title ▲	Size	Date
2013 CHF 1st allocation Shelter Cluster guidance note	[0.04M] pdf	2013/05/25
20130525_CLUSTER GUIDANCE NOTE CHF 1ST ALLOCATION SHELTER FINAL		
20140115-SC Concept Note CHF 2014 final		


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2-PAGER FACT SHEET MONTHLY



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Fit one full page to window



STRATEGIC 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 (I-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenure).

NEED ANALYSIS

New displacements due to flooding during the heavy rains were reported in Mudug and Lower Juba. In Mudug, approximately 600 households' shelters were destroyed in addition to the over 1,000 households whose shelters were destroyed by heavy rains in March 2015. Cluster partners interviewed with IDPs and are closely monitoring the situation. Emergency Shelter/NFI stocks are depleted in Galkacyo and there is a need for contingency stockpiling for immediate response in case of another emergency.

Humanitarian actions are still a major hurdle in the provision of sustainable solutions in Baidoa, Kismayo, Luq and Mogadishu.

Shelter needs remain urgent in most parts of Somalia due to lack of funding and depletion of stocks. Without continued funding, the Shelter partners will have no resources to intervene with in a timely manner.

HIGHLIGHTS

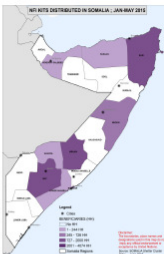
- Shelter cluster trained 22 people during a one-week workshop on monitoring and evaluation in Mogadishu.
- Displacement increased as a result of flooding in Galkacyo, Harardheere and JAWBAR.
- Threats to massive IDP arrivals from previously normal lands in Harardheere.
- Shelter cluster has advocated strongly with the authorities in various regions for longer term land tenure agreements.

KEY FIGURES

Total affected population	937,000
Cluster target population	467,000
Target NFIs in persons	25,000
Achievement NFIs in persons	60,024
Target T-shelter in persons	215,000
Achievement T-shelter in persons	15,350

Somalia May 2015

NO NFIs DISTRIBUTED IN SOMALIA - JAN-MAY 2015



KEY DATES

Cluster: Floods, Clan conflicts, Military advances, Drought, Fire and arson actions

Activation of Cluster: 2008

CLUSTER TEAM - CONTACTS

Cluster Lead Agency: UNHCR
 Co-Lead: UNHCR/ITA
 Cluster Coordinator: Marjan Oostendorp
 Email: Oostendorp@shelter.org
 Telephone: +31 20 711 560 447

KEY DOCUMENTS - Hyperlinks

Shelter Cluster Somalia
 Somalia Cluster Maps
 Somalia Cluster Projects

SRP FUNDING - Shelter Cluster

\$ 44 million requested
 \$1 funded
 2%

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Key Links - Who is doing what where in Shelter


Shelter maps: <http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/sovsnfile.html>

Shelter projects: <http://www.refugees.org.uk/sochi/>

Cluster Challenges

- Humanitarian actors operate within insecure environment of great personal risk, and with restricted movement and access
- IA authorities need to find a solution for issuance of land since it has affected the shelter cluster interventions
- Lack of consistent reporting by cluster partners hampers the visibility of shelter cluster and affects without coordination
- Decreasing funding for shelter activities has grossly affected the capacity of partners while shelter needs have increased significantly due to forced evictions, conflicts and flooding

Focus story: Allocation of land titles to displaced communities in Baidoa




During a formal ceremony which took place in the presence of a number of local authorities including the Interm South West Administration (ISWA), Interior Minister, the District Commissioner and representatives of the humanitarian community, 500 internally displaced households received land titles in Baidoa, Baid region of South Central Somalia.

IDPs in Baidoa often face evictions by abusive camp gatekeepers or landlords who breach land tenure agreements in the absence of titles. According to Inga Awa, NRC's Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Manager in Somalia, local evictions remain a critical protection concern primarily in urban areas. More than 52,000 people were forcibly evicted from public and private land between January and November 2014, with over 50% of those being IDPs seeking alternative shelter according to UNHCR.

Many IDPs in Baidoa have long been living in precarious settlements in IDP camps and for the first time in Somalia, land titles were handed over to these displaced communities setting a promising foundation towards providing long term solution to internal displacement. The households are now settled in their neighborhoods and in a better position to focus on their livelihoods, improve their access to health, education and other basic needs.

Through its House, Land and Property (HLP) component, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has been actively working on providing durable and innovative solutions in Somalia. A pilot project has been designed in the settlements of Kismayo and Baidoa with the objective of securing long term land tenure to 500 IDP households. NRC is now looking into replicating this transition to a durable solution in other settlements in Kismayo, Doolow and Luq, in support to the local




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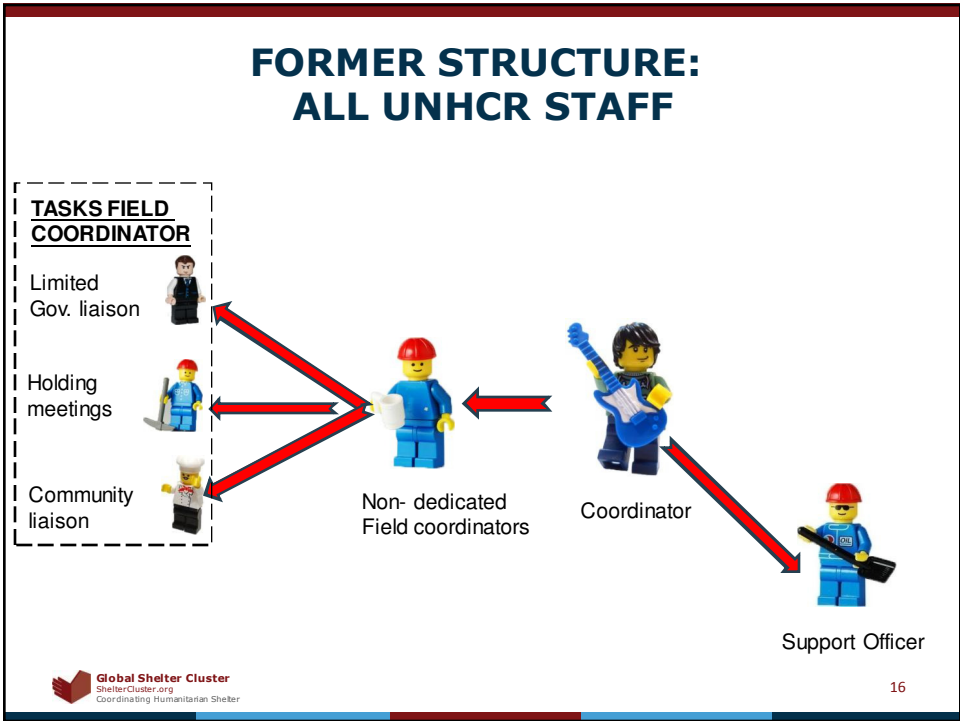
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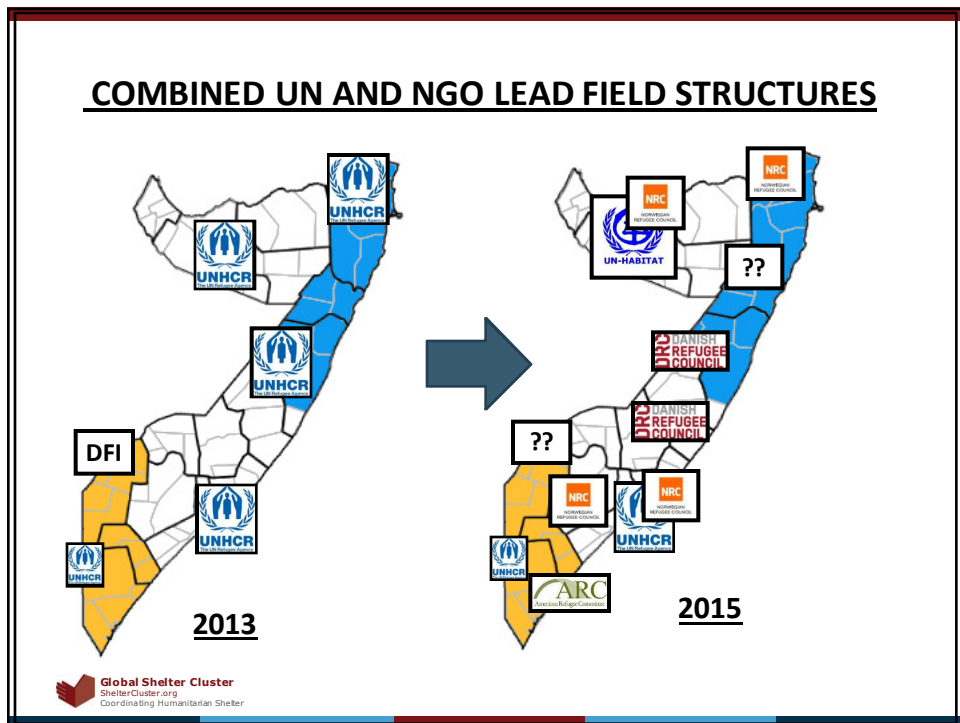
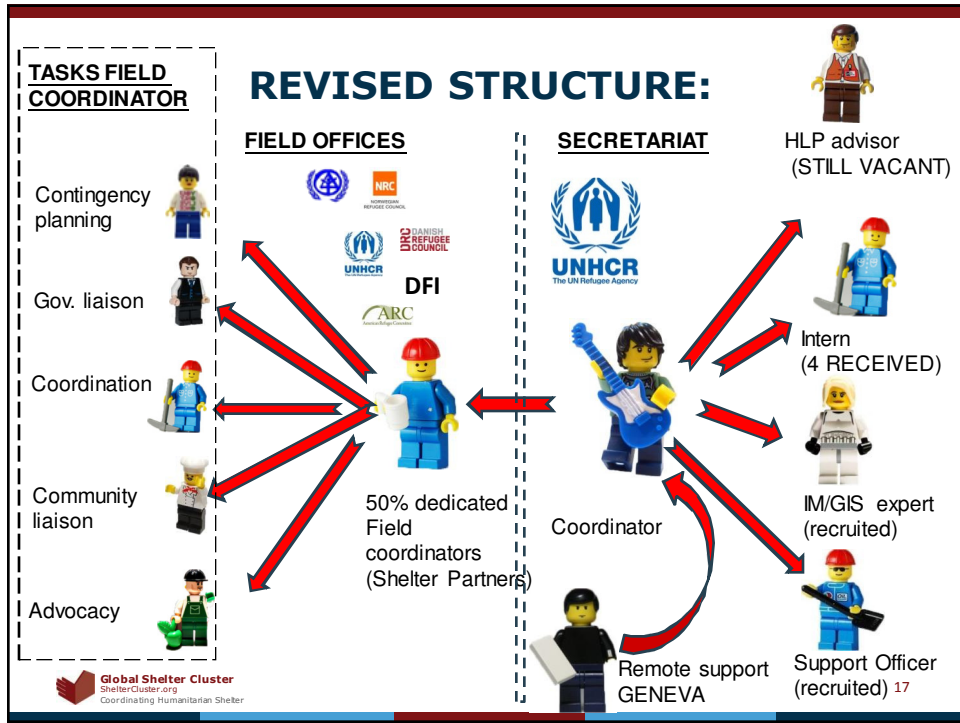
STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP MEETING MAY 2015



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CORE ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATORS

- **4W reporting (who, where, when, what)**
- **Coordination of Emergency responses**
- **Advocacy on HLP issues through WG**
- **Coordination of Joint Assessments, including infrastructure mapping**
- **Dissemination of information to members**
- **Promote community consultation process**

DECISIONS TAKEN BY SAG

- **Good continuity due to the same persons being appointed (90% same persons)**
- **Agreed for areas where there is a gap to open up a call for interest for regional coordinators: Nugaal and Gedo.**
- **Annual coordination training**
- **Annual SAG elections (ToR approved)**
- **Annual CRC elections (alternate with SAG elections 6 months)**



TRAINING M&E FRAMEWORK AND LOCALIZED SOLUTIONS


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Brainstorm:

Training = consolidation of efforts of a 2 years TWIG

cfr definition paper of
sustainable shelter
solutions

Modules ★ Brainstorm

TOT OR workshop

M & E Framework (reach draft)

- ↳ PASSA
- ↳ HLP
- ↳ MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

Mapping Infrastructure

- ↳ 1. Current: phones data collection use to inform program
- ↳ 2. New technologies = GIS + UNOSAT + Refresher

EARTH CONSTRUCTION

- ↳ 1. Soil selection → Concrete → what do they do around world & localized solutions for construction
- ↳ 2. Typologies (NOT to be confused with below)

SHELTER TYPOLOGIES (SOMALIA)

- ↳ Shelters by cluster
- ↳ Toolkit (upload each from region)
- ↳ New IPEC post disaster housing


↓ objectives

SITE PLANNING → Raprae/ Matav

1. Awareness } participation defined by 1. or 2.
2. Implementation }

↓ HOW to do it	↓ HOW to roll it out	↓ HOW to use in field	↓ HOW analysis & reporting
----------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

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LBC: Local Building Culture

**SECOND WEEK:
BUILDING BACK SAFER
LOCALIZED SOLUTIONS
LINKING RELIEF REHAB... (LRRD)
TYPOLOGIES**

LBC: Local Building Culture

**LBC
Local Building Culture**

LBC: Local Building Culture

Local Building Culture:

Take into consideration the local construction cultures for a greater efficiency in the housing programs

Taking into account the local housing specificities is essential to fight efficiently against poverty, improve the living conditions and sustainable development. Then, it is most important for development actors to agree on a vision and clear strategies allowing better choices when intervening in post-emergencies but also when acting before, on reduction and risk prevention.

Century old experiences to be emphasized

nature, what would be called nowadays "sustainable development". Unfortunately, with globalization, this knowledge is under-considered, and disappearing.

Housing culture research and teaching are nearly non-existing, which is a limit to their evolution, the invention of new models allowing a better integration of new technologies, and their development where necessary.

Local Building Cultures



Linked to socio economic aspects

LBC: Local Building Culture

Yet, we have here vast potentialities which are not sufficiently considered in (re)construction programs, when, in spite of external help, more than 90% of post-emergency efforts are locally supported. There are several consequences:

- The local knowledge is depreciated in favor of imported models which are often inappropriate.
- Technical solutions are often privileged though they can't be duplicated as too expensive or too sophisticated.
- Low-quality imitations or ill-calculated technological mixtures with a weak resistance to natural hazards which are less compared to purely local proposals.
- Beneficiaries are not at the center of the decisional process, yet this is essential if the aim is their autonomy.

LRRD: Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development


LRRD

Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

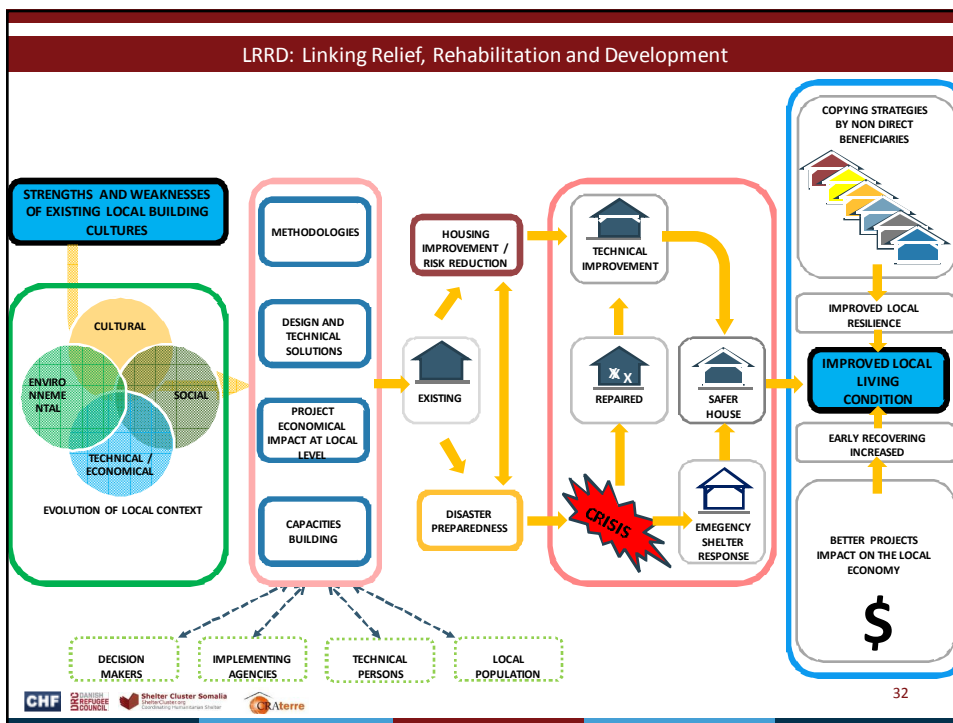
LRRD

Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development:

After a "natural" disaster, humanitarian aid workers distribute tents and/or implement temporary shelters in affected areas. From that moment onwards, it is important to use materials and construction techniques that will, in adaptation to each context, be viable in terms of implementation and maintenance, while making sure not to break away from local building cultures. It is clear that the imported technologies most commonly used do not meet such requirements.



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Building Back Safer and EARTH construction

Introduction to earth architecture

Earth has been used for eleven millennia and today remains the most widely used building material around the world.

One third of the total human population lives in a building made of earth – more than two billion people in 150 countries.

Earthen architectures, simple and monumental, are present in a diversity of contexts and meet a vast array of needs.

Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer



Fill the excavation with layers of no more 20 Cm at each time

Ram properly each layer up to the ground level

Prevent risk of water evaporation by covering the foundation with soil.

CHF **UNHCR REFUGEE COUNCIL** **Shelter Cluster Somalia** **Aterre**

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Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer



Stone and aggregate locally available

Select stone size

Organize the stone in the foundation

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Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer



Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer



Water resistant / Water absorbent material:

Sand / cement blocs...mortar...

Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer






















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Earth Architecture: Building Back Safer

Grain size distribution:	From 1cm to fine component. 60 % of aggregate. Soil inert component are well graduated
Cigar test:	Very cohesive soil Clay is very active. Not enough fine component to fill the gap between sand and gravel
Cake test:	Slight shrinkage with slight cracks. Many big aggregates.
Conclusions:	Good structure / grain size distribution. Very cohesive. Soil structure can be improve if some fine sands is added.
Recommendations:	Remove the biggest gravel (1 cm and more) using a sieve Add some fine sand up to obtain a continuous grain size distribution from gravel to clay (can be check looking at the aspect of the soil when doing the cigar test or the cake test)
Potential use:	Adobe. Production tests can be done with the natural soil, then with adding some fine sand. Dry blocks should be tested regarding cracks development, shrinkage and compressive strength.





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SHELTER

937,000 people in need	
60,020 people reached	180,000 people targeted
Number of displaced people assisted with non food items	
10,950 people reached	250,000 people targeted
Number of people assisted with transitional shelter solutions	

Provide non-food items and emergency shelter for newly displaced people. Improve shelter conditions in existing settlements.

Needs

- New displacements due to flooding were reported in Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug regions. Approximately 10,200 persons have been displaced in these regions and are in dire need of Shelter/NFI assistance
- Over 2,400 persons were evicted from privately owned land in Kismayo. About 20,000 displaced persons face possible evictions by the authorities and are at risk of losing their livelihoods.

Response

- Cluster partners provided emergency assistance packages (EAPs) to about 2,000 victims of eviction and floods in Gaalkacyo, Jowhar and Kismayo.
- Over 3,100 displaced people received long-term shelter solutions in Bossaso. In addition, displaced communities in Baidoa, Bossaso, Kismayo, Luuq and Marka benefitted from transitional shelter.

Gaps

- Provision of sustainable shelter solutions remain a challenge especially in Kismayo and Mogadishu due to evictions. Emergency stocks are nearly depleted in many locations including Gaalkacyo and Kismayo and need to be replenished to allow for further contingencies. Funding remains low and is affecting the ability of partners to respond adequately.

For more information, contact: goddeen@unhcr.org

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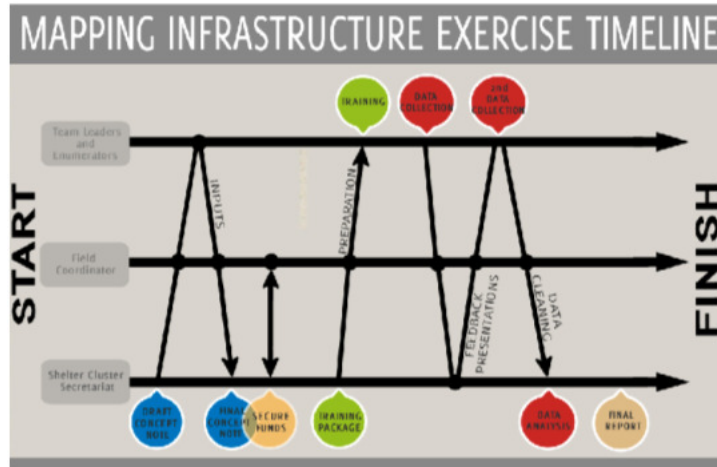
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3. INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING EXERCISE

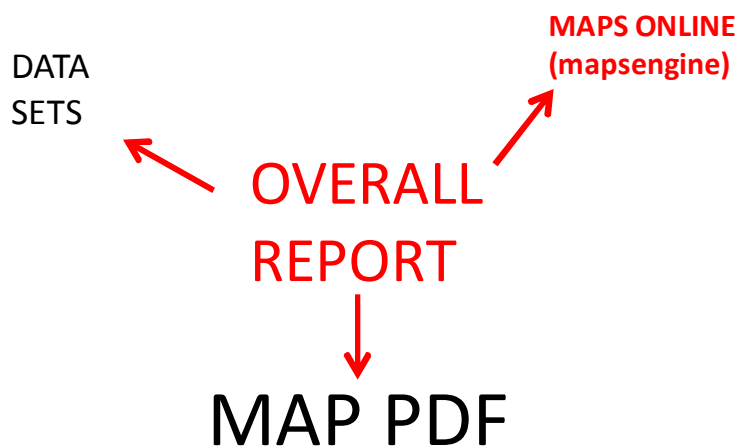
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AUTOMATION



REPORTS/OUTPUTS



4B. Main changes to the mapping exercise =

DENSITY CHECKS

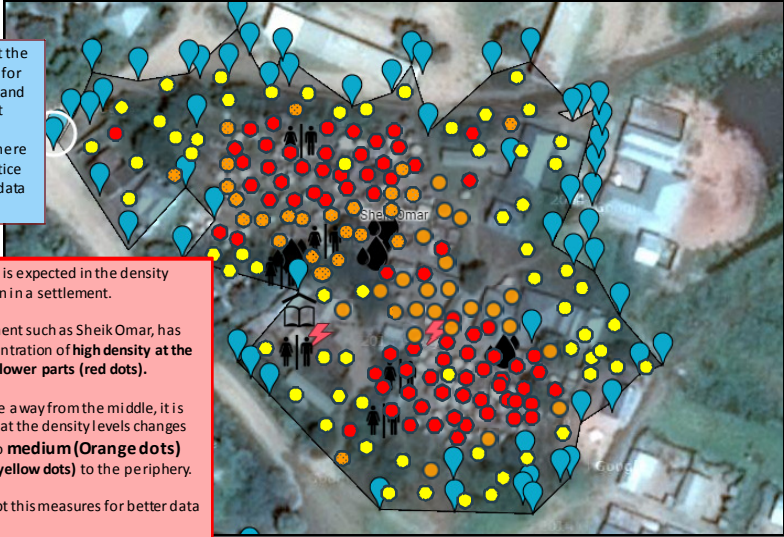
DEFINITION OF SHELTER DENSITY


- For each mapping exercise in each respective urban centre, a **pilot/study** will be undertaken to provide concrete data on shelter densities in 3 pre-identified settlements or sub-settlements (with medium, low and high density)
- Afterwards, **random sampling** in all settlements is done.
- This data will be used afterwards to derive a household estimate. The next slide will give an example as an overview.

EXAMPLE:
Overview of the best practice in a case study data capture such as Sheik Omar Settlement (190HH)

We noticed that the density capture for this settlement and others were not captured appropriately, here is the best practice for the density data capture

- This is what is expected in the density classification in a settlement.
- The settlement such as Sheik Omar, has more concentration of **high density at the middle and lower parts (red dots)**.
- As you move away from the middle, it is expected that the density levels changes from high to **medium (Orange dots)** and **lower (yellow dots)** to the periphery.
- Please adopt this measures for better data capture






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SHELTER CLUSTER WILL
 CONTINUE THE EXERCISES BUT IS
 LOOKING FOR PARTNERS TO BE
 MORE ACTIVE IN ROLLING THEM
 OUT.

SUPPORT CAN BE EASILY
 PROVIDED WITH TRAININGS AND
 THE ANALYSIS



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