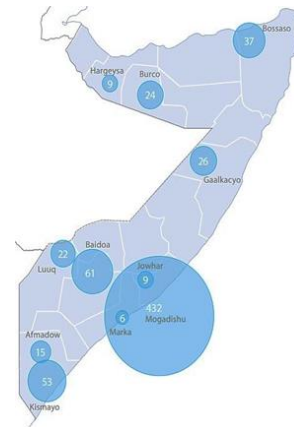




Shelter projects in Dollo © WVI | August 2016.



CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Keeping in view the Cluster Objectives, UNHCR Somalia aims to contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards through the provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter and to Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenures).

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Conflict affected displaced communities in Qandala, Galkayo, Xudur, Marka, Afgoye, and Mogadishu in urgent need of shelter and NFI assistance.
- There are still needs uncovered from the drought in Jubaland, 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 parts of Somalia.
- There is need for shelter assistance response and stocks to be positioned for refugee returns coming back from Kenya and Yemen

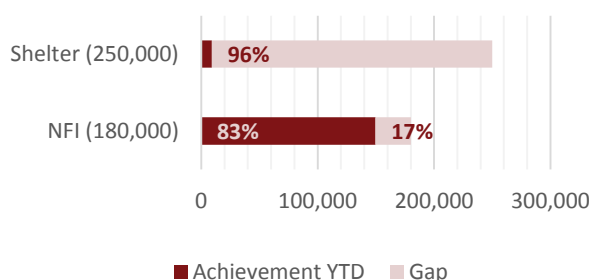
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of systematic data hampers shelter cluster response to the refugee returns situation.
- 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

8340 persons have received emergency assistance packages
450 persons were supported with permanent shelter solutions

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

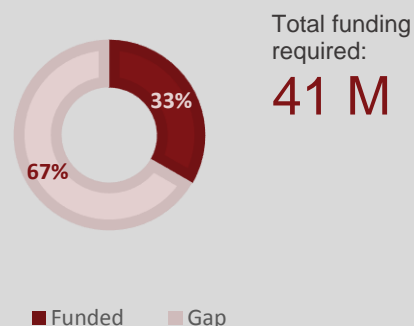
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

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

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



DOING NO HARM IN SHELTER PROJECTS

The Somalia Shelter Cluster (SC) endeavors to enhance community ownership in all the partner's shelter projects. It is therefore important that the rationale, design and implementation of these projects incorporates economic, cultural and religious considerations of the target beneficiaries. In Surguduud village of Doolow district, Gedo, Somalia, WVS implemented a shelter project where 6 families each received a two-roomed house.

The success of this project, among others, is attributable to the deliberate harnessing of the catalytic benefits of engaging religious leaders, namely, accountability check, providing guidance and developing solutions to issues in implementation.

ADVANTAGES OF ENGAGING RELIGIOUS LEADERS:

- 1. Provided child protection basis in religion*
- 2. Forestalling potential conflicts*
- 3. Enhanced project continuity and sustainability*
- 4. Ensured leaders capacity building in shelter construction*
- 5. Ensured proper guidance and accountability check*

The leaders participated in meetings regarding inception of the project, and were key in the decisions made on selection process and criteria for beneficiaries. They advocated among both the organization and the political leaders, to assure that available help was to be used to help the most vulnerable. This forestalled conflicts early in the implementation phase by assuring transparency in the selection of the beneficiaries. With a total population of 95 households in the village, the selection of the beneficiaries had to be not only transparent but also equitable among the most needy members of community.

With regard to decisions on ownership and inheritance as demanded by security of tenure and land rights, they offered guidance using the Shar'ia law. In a meeting chaired by the Kadhi in Doolow, these issues were discussed and the appropriate guidance given was to ensure that the rights to the home rest primarily on the children. This decision also incorporated advocacy by WVS that "focus should be on welfare of children."

In cases of divorce or death, it was ruled that the parent who remains as custodian of the children shall not bring a new spouse into the house: it shall remain property of the children. Any other inheritance claims on the house by the children would be as provided for in the Holy Qur'an (Sura 4:10).

Where misunderstandings occurred in the course of project implementation, the religious leaders always stepped in to facilitate dialogue, including engaging other levels of government towards resolution of issues.

Engaging religious leaders effectively enabled WVS to uphold Do No Harm principles by forestalling potential conflicts among beneficiary families, and between the community and the organization. Continuous dialogue fostered partnering, and this enhanced continuity, success and sustainability of the shelter project and other interventions by the organisation. The religious leaders also learned many skills including construction as the project was being implemented.



Religious leader with his family in the newly constructed units in Surguduud – WVS

Engaging religious leaders is an investment that requires time, patience and faith in nurturing relationships towards mutual understanding, community support and partnership in all our work. Effective engagement is a key determinant of continuity, success, impact and sustainability of our interventions and, most importantly, upholding the principle of "Doing No Harm" to the communities.