



IOM Hybrid shelters in Kismayo - Ruth Njagi, 2017

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, 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

- 900,000 drought displaced people are in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. The majority of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu. The displaced families are confronted with the need of shelter and other household non-food items.
- Nearly 1.1 million protracted Internally Displaced people exist countrywide
- Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity.

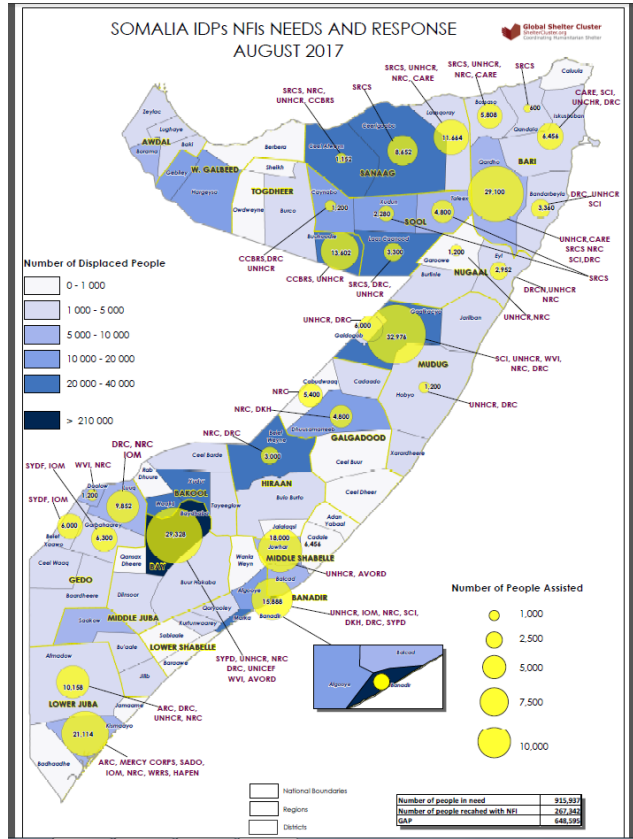
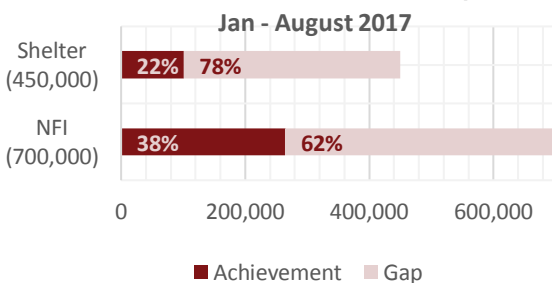
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Drought displacements are now taking a protracted trend. Lack of land to relocate the new IDPs calls for more land tenure advocacy to reduce secondary displacements.
- Limited funding has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance by shelter cluster partners.
- Logistical challenges including flight costs, road inaccessibility, insecurity, check points for the transportation of NFI/Shelter supplies are affecting the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Lack of prepositioned stocks due to long standing low funding for shelter activities hampers timely response to displaced populations.

RESPONSE

- 30,313 persons have received emergency assistance Package (NFIs) in August
- 8,058 persons have received emergency Shelter assistance (ESKs) in August

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

Shelter Cluster Coordinator
Nurta Mohamed Adan
adan@unhcr.org / +252 615682233

Shelter Cluster Support Associate
Padmore Ochieng Okal
okal@unhcr.org / +254 723 793 105

KEY DOCUMENTS

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

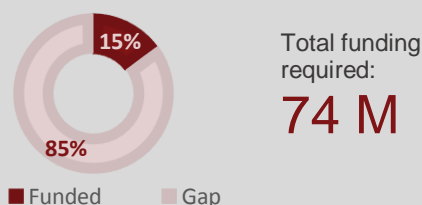
KEY LINKS

- <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)



Experience with local building culture

Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS) is one of the Shelter Cluster partners providing shelter assistance to IDPs in Kismayo. In 2016, WRRS was implementing a hybrid shelter project for IDPs in Dalxiska area in Kismayo. This project was designed in line with the shelter cluster philosophy of local building culture, hence the carish structures.

However, in November 2016, the government of Jubaland, announced that the shelter component of the Dalxiska project cannot be done as all IDPs would be resettled in Via Afmadow site in the north of the city. This was with the aim to decongest the Dalxiiska.

In the new site, the government provided permanent land tenure for local integration purposes, and directed that all shelters should be permanent rather than temporary structures since land was available. This caused a change of programming as WRRS had budgeted for the local charish. WRRS had initially requested to construct 200 CGI shelters or Charish structures at the Dalxsika area. With this new direction, WRRS communicated this information to SHF. Based on this new directive, with Adobe structures being more expensive than CGI's/Charish, the options were to seek for additional funding for this project or to construct less shelter due to the higher costings of the proposed structure. As commitments had already been made with the beneficiaries, WRRS looked at other options to look at co-funding for the SHF proposal to cover the difference in the initial budget.

With this in mind the shelter cluster and OCHA was widely consulted and then a co-funding with UNHCR was reached at as a result. UNHCR agreed to finance the project to reach its target.



Front View of a completed WRRS Adobe block shelter 1

WRRS so far has not met major challenges apart from the delays experienced as a result of the lengthy discussions, negotiations and consultations with the government of Jubaland which further delayed the project and also resulted in major changes to the initial plan.

The government involvement resulted to a new directive/guideline on future shelter constructions in Kismayo. All future shelter designs will now also include a latrine for each unit. Accordingly, WRRS managed to secure additional budget from UNHCR that will see the construction of 200 latrines for each shelter unit.