

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Shelter Sector Three Phase Response Evaluation

Somalia – January 2015

Since 2011, Somalia and the autonomous state of Bossasso have experienced widespread internal displacement due to a confluence of factors including insecurity and drought-induced famine. Much of the displacement has flowed from rural areas to urban and peri-urban locations as households search for livelihood opportunities, greater security, and humanitarian aid. As a result of this displacement, humanitarian shelter sector actors have implemented shelter solutions ranging from emergency to permanent shelter. Under the guidance and coordination of the Shelter Cluster, these shelter solutions have aimed to provide internally displaced persons with safe and secure shelter appropriate for the particular context and environment in each region of Somalia.

The following three case studies outline the particular context, cluster strategy, and findings for three shelter intervention locations: Mogadishu, Bossasso, and Gaalkacyo. These three locations were chosen due to their representation of the three main shelter response typologies in Somalia: emergency, transitional, and permanent, respectively. Findings are based on secondary data, primary household data collected over a two week period in November 2014 (May 2014 for Gaalkacyo), and infrastructure and asset mapping data collected by REACH and the Shelter Cluster in 2014. The following findings and recommendations are discussed in further detail in the three case studies.

MOGADISHU

The emergency shelter response in Mogadishu IDP settlements has had a positive impact on the quality and availability of shelter for the IDP population. As a direct result of the humanitarian response, which reached the vast majority of the IDP population in the evaluated area, expenditure on shelter materials and household items has decreased. This indicates that the limited household income of IDP families may be being used for other expenses beyond basic shelter.

Recommendations

- Involve all clusters in needs assessment, particularly WASH and Protection, in order to improve emergency shelter planning and access to services and facilities in IDP settlements.
- Ensure that the quality of shelter materials and provision of locks meets cluster requirements and advocate for all shelter providers to use cluster specifications.
- Establish a more detailed information management system to enable tracking of assistance by shelter and other sectors at household level.
- Include households which have not received assistance in future evaluations of emergency shelter in order to compare outcomes.

BOSSASSO

The transitional shelter response in Bossasso consists of a number of positive outcomes for the IDP population living in these settlements with some key improvements to the shelter typology that should be considered. The

expansion of transitional shelter is a promising sign of household investment and a desire to remain in the current location, however, the materials being used to do so may suggest that changes need to be made to the original design.

Recommendations

- Explore alternatives to CGI for use in transitional shelter because of its limited availability in local markets and provides little ventilation.
- Include IDP households in the planning and construction of their homes and provide them with training on shelter maintenance to ensure they can expand and repair their own shelter safely and effectively. Continue to promote owner-driven approaches.
- Involve all clusters, particularly WASH and Protection, in needs assessment to improve emergency shelter planning and access to services and facilities in IDP settlements.
- Concentrate markets outside residential areas to ensure safety and security of shelter occupants.

Include households that did not receive assistance in future evaluations of transitional shelter, in order to compare outcomes.

GAALKACYO

The permanent shelter programme in the three settlements outside of Gaalkacyo Town – Salama One, Halaboqad, and Tawakal – has successfully provided beneficiaries with high quality housing that protects inhabitants from the elements and serves as a secure shelter for the household. Furthermore, there is a clear desire from households residing in the permanent houses to further improve and develop their homes beyond the current structure that was provided to them. Reported household needs have shifted from a focus on basic shelter to financial and livelihood support to further invest in their land and home. These are both strong indicators of the sustainability of the housing project.

Recommendations

- Include livelihood training and opportunities as an integral part of shelter response in permanent settlements.
- Include IDP households in planning and construction and provide them with training on shelter maintenance to ensure they can expand and repair their own shelter safely and effectively and/or gain a livelihood skill.
- When planning permanent settlements, allow room for expansion and construction of infrastructure such as schools and clinics.
- Involve all clusters, particularly WASH and Protection, in needs assessment to improve emergency shelter planning and access to services and facilities in IDP settlements.
- Safety and security measures to be considered include the construction of police stations and plot fencing, in order to improve perceptions of security in settlements.
- Include households which have settled informally in permanent settlements in future evaluations in order to compare outcomes.
- Include protection from seismic events and flooding in future evaluations of permanent shelter and settlement design.

This evaluation was commissioned by the Global Shelter Cluster in order to better understand the impact of cluster coordination on the shelter response, and the resulting impact of the shelter response on the IDP population. The evaluation is expected to inform future cluster strategy and to be used as an advocacy tool for future targeted shelter response planning in Somalia.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information, contact the REACH Global Coordinator, Vincent Annoni, at vincent.annoni@impact-initiatives.org, the Global Shelter Cluster Evaluation Coordinator, Rafael Mattar Neri, at mattarr@unhcr.org, or the Somalia Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Martijn Goddeeris, at goddeeri@unhcr.org.

Evaluation Documents and Datasets

Additional related evaluation documents and data sets can be downloaded using the following links.

Mogadishu

Emergency Shelter Case Study

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_casestudy_mogadishu_shelterresponseevaluation_emergencyshester_january2015_final_0.pdf

Emergency Shelter Factsheet

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_mogadishu_emergencyshester_gscshelterresponseevaluation_oct2014.pdf

Household Survey Dataset

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_mogadishu_dataset_gscsheltersectorevaluation_nov2014.xlsx

Bossasso

Transitional Shelter Case Study

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_casestudy_bossasso_shelterresponseevaluation_transitionalshelter_january2015_2.pdf

Transitional Shelter Factsheet

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_bossasso_transitionalshelter_gscshelterresponseevaluation_oct2014.pdf

Household Survey Dataset

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_bossasso_dataset_gscsheltersectorevaluation_nov2014.xlsx

Gaalkacyo

Permanent Shelter Case Study

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_casestudy_gaalkacyo_shelterresponseevaluation_permanentshelter_january2015_2.pdf

Permanent Shelter Factsheet

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_gaalkacyo_permanentshelter_gscshelterresponseevaluation_oct2014.pdf

Household Survey Dataset

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_gaalkacyo_dataset_gscsheltersectorevaluation_may2014.xlsx