



Cadaala IDP camp Mogadishu-Ibrah Ahmed, global education-magazine

## 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

- 1,030,000 newly 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 1.4 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.

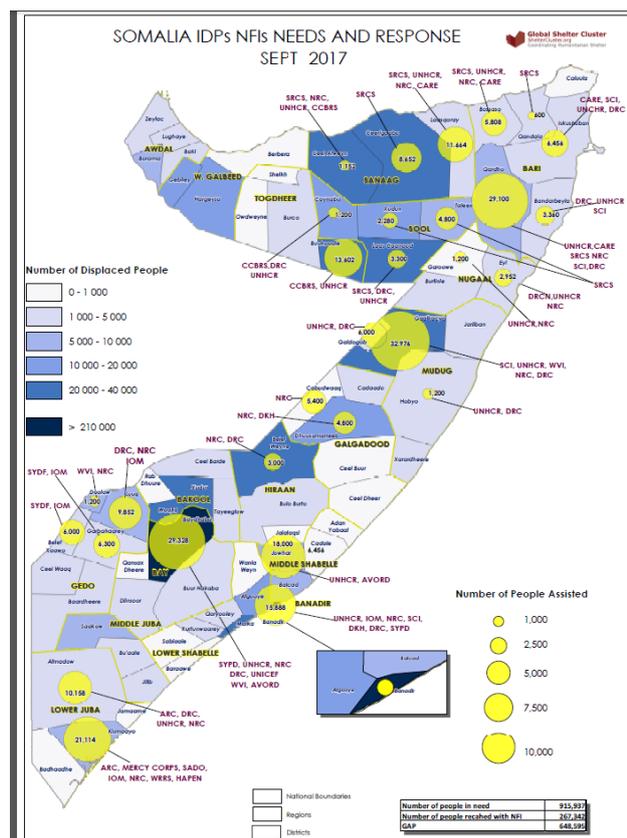
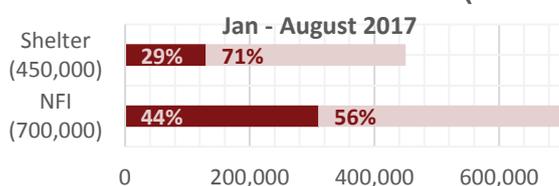
## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- 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

- 44,400 persons have received emergency assistance Package (NFIs) in August
- 28,800 persons have received emergency Shelter assistance (ESKs) in August

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



## SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

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

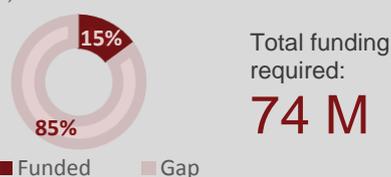
## KEY LINKS

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

## KEY FIGURES

**22** Cluster partners      **1.8M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



## RENTAL SCHEME FOR IDPS IN MOGADISHU – A summary of UNHABITAT Report

Since 1991, internal displacement has been a driver of Mogadishu urban sprawls. According to 2012 IDP assessment conducted by the ICRC some 369,000 IDPs lived in approximately 513 settlements. The IDP Profiling conducted in 2016 provided evidence for increased numbers of internally displaced persons in Mogadishu. Prior to the drought of 2016, 408,000 lived in informal settlements. Newly displaced have settled in the peripheries of Mogadishu from end of 2016 to date, bringing the overall IDP urban population of Mogadishu above half a million.

Patterns of displacement within the urban and peri-urban areas of Mogadishu have highly been influenced by forced evictions. In 2012, most of the settlements were concentrated in Hodan, Wadajir and Darkhenly districts. From 2013, the clearing of unexploded ordinances in Daynile made land available. Forced evictions that occurred from 2013 to 2015 have pushed IDP households from km 6/7 of the Afgoye corridor until km 14 and in new areas in Kaxda district. From 2015, to date protection partners have recorded approximately 150,000 individuals being forcibly evicted in Southern Somalia every year. Over 95% of them are evicted in Mogadishu.

Under these circumstances, finding an appropriate and sustainable shelter for Mogadishu IDPs has proved very difficult. It must be noted that the role of providing social protection to the most vulnerable is a key responsibility of the respective government. However, whereas Somalia has made strides in consolidating state authority and local governance, some important frameworks and systems in support of the creation of government-led safety nets are yet to be actualized. Regulations, legislation and policy for the land sector; policies taking into account the internally displaced, regulatory frameworks for housing, rentals and social housing; and lastly, a coherent and simple framework for tax collection are still not in place.

With these considerations in mind, between April and June 2017, partners in the Shelter and Protection Clusters, in collaboration with the Displacement Management Authority, conducted two surveys in Daynile district.

The survey was designed to identify socio-economic characteristics of the internally displaced households living in Zona K settlement, as well as those of the landowners. Interview questionnaires were developed in partnership with the Protection and Shelter Clusters and with the UN-Habitat Housing Unit. The questionnaires comprised of a set of 68 multiple response questions for both prospective tenants and landlords.



**1 Locations where Landlords & Tenants Surveys were Conducted UN-Habitat**

Clan dynamics remain fundamental for the understanding of the support system and the social capital IDPs can rely on. However, this is not the only determinant of success for a rental scheme. Most of the issues surrounding rental schemes for social protection relate to the economic status of the lessees. Landlords consider more problematic to rent to poor people, rather than renting to individuals of different clans. Nevertheless, the survey highlighted that 98% of the landlords would not rent to anyone belonging to a different clan. Similarly, 71% of IDPs interviewed would not accept a rental agreement with a landlord from a different clan.

The final element for consideration concerns the prospects of formalization of rental agreements. None of the landlords interviewed was prepared to formalize an agreement, in spite of the security of payment for at least one year. This may be indicative of a split in the perceptions around tenure. Informal rental agreements may be intended only for very temporary solutions and not as viable alternatives for tenure and housing security.

Another interesting finding was that most evictions conducted by the landlords occurred with no involvement of municipal authorities, whereas 40% of the IDP interviewees consider the government as the main perpetrator of forced evictions. These perceptions and behaviours underline an overall lack of confidence in the Government.

Formalization of schemes that look at rentals embedded in municipal social protection initiatives will have to address these perceptions and concerns. Consequently, as formal rental options do not exist or are not framed in any legal system that would protect rights of landlords and lessees, there may be a bias towards such an option as a vehicle to ensure housing and tenure security.

The survey has provided interesting insight on the employment and socio-economic status of potential landlords and lessees. It has given a strong sense of issues related to perceptions on rentals and on the government ability to ensure social protection of IDPs. The Municipality, as well as other Government Institutions, need to adopt flexible perspectives around tenure security. Flexibility must result in devising policy tools that are considered legitimate by all. They should also Work with the international community to raise awareness regarding rental options and change perceptions and biases around this form of tenure security. Future surveys should also include questions that relate to the system of incentives that should be built around rental options.