

## **SOMALIA SHELTER CLUSTER**

# Sustainable Solutions TWG 17 October 2024; Online

The Somalia Shelter Cluster have re-activated the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on Emergency and Sustainable Shelter Solutions in 2024, with an objective to continue responsibilities to foster time-effective and high-quality interventions for shelter responses tailoring to the needs of the different responses and catering to the growing needs of the affected populations. The TWG meetings will be held the second week of every month, alternating between the two topics of Emergency shelter or Sustainable Shelter solutions. This meeting was the first Sustainable Solutions WG meeting held, after reactivation.

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#### **List of Attendees**

- 1. Abdirizak Abdille / SSWC
- 2. Abdiwali Shukri Khalif / Shelter Cluster
- 3. Ahmed Abdi / Juba Foundation
- 4. Amina Arale / Ministry of Public Work
- 5. Anna Sobczak / UN-Habitat
- 6. Asha Abdikadir / HAPEN
- 7. Lina Baishya / IOM
- 8. Mohamed Arab Ismail / Mercy Corps
- 9. Mohamed Juma / Shelter Cluster
- 10. Marta Guilera / IOM
- 11. Melanie Hughes / Shelter Box
- 12. Nurta Mohamed Adan / Shelter Cluster
- 13. Waweru Ndungu / Shelter Cluster

#### **Meeting Agenda**

- 1. Mapping of shelter typologies Participation from ALL TWG members
- Understanding the different typologies constructed by the different agencies in Somalia, and the future shelter construction plans
- Identify how the typologies minimize environmental impact, if applicable
- Identify how the typologies contribute to withstand hazards in the area, if applicable
- If agencies plan to construct with durable building materials in the near future to link programs to durable solutions

#### 2. AOB



# **Summary Points**

- The Sustainable Solutions TWG could be used as a platform for members to align and harmonize the different shelter approaches in close coordination with the government towards more sustainable and durable solutions. Members to share slides/shelter designs/BOQs/supporting documents to share with the MoPW informing about ongoing and future shelter plans
- The agenda for the next meeting should consider sharing community preferences and comments on the typologies and their views on the shelter approaches. Capacity building initiatives are to be discussed for sustainable and to reduce dependency

### **Meeting notes**

SI No.	Discuss	sion Point	Action
1.	Shelter Box's presentation of Transitional Shelter Construction		
	•	In partnership with Juba Foundation, Shelter Box	To share shelter assessment results of
		has worked on the following shelter typologies:	the mudbrick shelters built in Doolow
			(whenever assessments are conducted)
	i.	Type 2 ESK (plastic sheets) with additional	
		bracings; Area: 4 x 3.5m, Baidoa	
	ii.	Transitional upgraded shelters with mudbricks in	To upload the slides / supporting
		Doolow; Area: 6 x 3.5m, stone foundation, lime	documents to TWG archive
		washed, CGI roofs (referred from IOM's	
		incremental typology)	
	Upcom	ing:	
	i.	Basic: 6 x 3.m shelters with low foundations,	
		plywood/tarpaulin walls	
	ii.	Upgraded: 6 x 3.5m timber framed shelters with	
		plastic sheets, stone foundation with an addition	
		of plywood on the inside for thermal comfort	
		and increased protection	
	•	Concerns of environmental impact and	
		sustainable sourcing of the timber being	
		imported, also does not want to build with local	
		timber	
	•	Exploring CSEB blocks and interlocking blocks for	
		environmentally friendly solutions, internal	
		partitioning inside shelters	
	•	Rainwater harvesting	
	•	Incorporates UN Sustainability Tool in projects	
	•	Trainings given to the community on shelter	
		maintenance and plastering, provided repair kits	



2.	Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Set  Mercy Corps's presentation of Emergency Shelter Kits	
	ESK size is 4.4 x 3.5m; ESK materials include timber and	To upload the slides / supporting
	wood, plastic sheets for walls and roof, CGI doors and	documents to TWG archive
	windows and nails for fixing	documents to 1 W d dictilive
	Environmental impact of the ESK involves using timber	
	which causes environmental degradation, and the walls of	
	the plastic sheets which undergoes wear and tear, if not	
	disposed properly contributes to environmental pollution	
	disposed property contributes to environmental politicism	
	Regarding withstanding hazards, the site selection is	
	important to reduce the effects of the flood, and	
	considering factors like the height and having a firm	
	structural base would allow to withstand strong winds.	
	Households also cover the walls of the plastic sheet with	
	other materials such as old rags to decrease the effects of	
	the sun	
3.	UN-Habitat's presentation of Permanent housing	
	Un-Habitat's permanent shelters/low-cost housing units	To upload the slides / supporting
	are embedded in settlement plans and urban integration	documents to TWG archive
	is established for economic integration and access to	
	livelihoods. Securing land and permanent title deeds have	
	remained a priority across all interventions. Projects	
	presented are resettlement houses in Ayaha site, Hargeisa	
	and Old Airport site, Garowe (2005-07), village in Xaafun	
	(2005-07), permanent houses in Jowhar (2009-10)	
	Looking back at certain projects (Shelter Cluster Bosasso	
	Plan of transitional to durable shelters) from 2006 which	
	was built with an incremental shelter approach,	
	households have not been able to expand shelters as	
	planned due to lack of livelihood and other economic	
	means	
	Other projects presented: Permanent houses built in	
	Somaliland and Puntland on land allocated by the	
	government, with a courtyard house typology reducing	
	costs and embedded in a settlement / Integration of IDPs	
	into host community in Bosasso, with construction of a	
	core housing unit with a latrine with secured land titles	
	Observations made on ongoing projects: Over the years,	
	land allocation became common practice and	
	typology/settlement planning has reduced; IDP sites	
	transitioning to permanent settlements	
	Under Saamyenta, NRC is implementing the agreed two-	
	room typologies, UN-Habitat targets larger households,	
	and households with disabled members. Agencies are	



	Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Set	
	looking at isolated plots and not the settlement as a whole	
	UN-Habitat's future interventions look into rental housing	
	systems, private sector partnership	
4.	IOM's presentation on Transitional Shelters	
7.	For the need of further understanding of shelter	To upload the slides / supporting
	typologies in Somalia, and also to move away from	documents to TWG archive
	traditional wattle and daub shelters as it causes	documents to Two archive
	environmental degradation, IOM conducted several field	
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	assessments, collaborating with CRAterre on the	
	development of the Shelter Response Profile	
	IOM showcased the different prototypes build with earth	
	construction using mudbricks and CSEB using an	
	incremental shelter approach which included feasibility	
	assessments, provision of several trainings to local	
	contractors and masons, assessment of technical	
	capacities	
	Presented drafts of the Shelter Catalogue which	
	consolidates different typologies and construction	
	methods and the incremental shelter approach. This	
	document could be used as a resource amongst the TWG	
	for future collaboration towards a more durable shelter	
	strategy	
	IOM presented the Improved Emergency Shelter (IES)	
	which can be further upgraded when resources are	
	available to CGI/mudbricks/concrete blocks. Previous	
	collaborations with other agencies (NRC) have proven to	
	be successful to take forward this incremental approach	
	and also collaborations amongst other shelter actors	
	IOM presented the completion of 1,150 transitional	
	shelters in Barwaaqo Phase 3 using different walling	
	materials (CGI sheets and cement blocks) which has the	
_	potential to be upgraded and expanded over time	
5.	Harmonized Shelter Approach	
	The MoPW requested agencies (UN/INGOs/NGOs) to	With the support from the Government,
	share ongoing and upcoming shelter activities to have an	the TWG will thus align the different
	overview for 2025 to harmonize shelter/housing	shelter approaches moving forward
	construction	
	The cluster agrees to not having "different shelter	
	approaches/designs in the same place". The cluster works	
	closely with the government to ensure that the	
	emergency, transitional and durable shelters meet the	
	specification standards aligning to government strategies	



	Coordinating numanitarian Shelter and Sel	
	and policies, also in terms of the design of the shelters	
	avoiding discrepancies and any community biasness	
	The cluster emphasizes to have linkage between the	
	shelter component with other sectors like health,	
	livelihoods, education etc, which needs government	
	support in mobilizing partners in other sectors to meet	
	the components of complimentary sectors	
	IOM also highlighted on the importance for harmonization	
	of the shelter approaches and commented that	
	sometimes a transitional or a two-room shelter cannot be	
	achieved in the initial phase of the response. Considering	
	the already built transitional shelters in the country, how	
	can the gap be bridged to move into more durable shelter	
	solutions, and work in coordination with the government	
	agenda, and also maintain the sustainability	
6.	Engagement of the community	
	The cluster emphasizes engaging the community in the	Comments from community to be
	shelter projects as it is the key factor and having an exit	discussed in the next WG meeting on the
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