Somalia Settlement Typologies

Overview of settlements types for displaced populations in Somalia

2017
## Global Conceptual Framework

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<tr>
<th>Settlement Types</th>
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<th>Application of attributes</th>
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</table>
| **Renting arrangement**  | Houses, apartments, land etc.    | - Displaced population settles in rented/leased structure or land. This is either self-funded individually/communally or subsidised by the government/humanitarian community.  
- Covers situations where displaced population are collectively residing or in separate renting arrangements. | Displaced population are renting in one building or communal area  
**Attributes:** Density - collective  
Households or individuals in separate rental arrangements. Can be grouped together and defined based on area (determined by context)  
**Attributes:** Density - dispersed |
| **Hosting arrangement**  | Houses, apartments, land already occupied by host community. | - Displaced population is sheltered in host communities. Persons of concern may settle with and amongst local households, on land or in properties that local people own or occupy.  
- No rent is paid by those being hosted, but in-kind contributions may be made.  
- Covers situations where displaced population are collectively hosted (e.g. on land, in a building, in a village, together in one house), or in separate hosting arrangements. | Displaced population are hosted together, either as a group or a number of families in one house (defined as collective by context)  
**Attributes:** Density – collective  
Households or individuals in separate hosting arrangements. Can be grouped together and defined based on area (determined by context)  
**Attributes:** Density - dispersed |
| **Self-settlement**      | Empty houses/apartments, vacant land, roadside, abandoned/ unfinished buildings, informal camps etc. | - Displaced population spontaneously settles in a location without prior arrangement with the relevant actors (such as owner, local government, agencies and/or the host community).  
- Basic services are usually not provided at the site  
- Covers situations where the displaced population settle collectively or are scattered, this defined by the context. | Minimum size of a settlement (No. of HH/indv) is to be defined by the context  
**Attributes:** Density – collective  
Scattered populations, can be grouped together and defined based on area (determined by context)  
**Attributes:** Density - dispersed |
| **Collective accommodation** | Public buildings (schools etc.), abandoned buildings (hotels etc.), unfinished buildings etc. | - Designated pre-existing facility or structure where infrastructure and basic services are provided. | **Attributes:** Density - collective |
| **Planned settlement**   | Managed camps etc.              | - A purpose built site where infrastructure and basic services are provided.  
- In refugee contexts, camps that remain for a longer period of time e.g. tents have been replaced by stronger shelters. | **Attributes:** Density - collective |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Categories</th>
<th>Recommended Attributes</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population Type (Mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>Refugee, Asylum Seekers, IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees</td>
<td>- The following attributes can be applied if only one population type is residing at the location, or the vast majority is of one population type: Refugee, Asylum Seekers, IDPs, Refugee returnees, IDP Returnees. - In Mixed situations when there is a combination of the population types, use additional columns for each population type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density (Mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>Collective, Dispersed</td>
<td>- Collective - displaced population is residing in a space where assistance and protection can be delivered collectively e.g. camps, collective centres. The standard applied is 5 or more HHs for a collective settlement, but should be defined based on context. - Dispersed - does not meet the previous collective description, displaced population is scattered in an area where it is difficult to reach collectively with assistance and protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Context (Mandatory)</strong></td>
<td>Urban, Peri-urban, Rural</td>
<td>Peri-urban - An area between consolidated urban and rural regions (UNICEF definition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal status (Optional)</strong></td>
<td>Informal, Formal</td>
<td>- Looks at the settlement from two/three perspectives; site planning/creation purpose, legal designation of the land development and contractual relationship/security of tenure (HLP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration (Optional)</strong></td>
<td>Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term</td>
<td>These definitions can vary by context and should therefore be defined. General definition for duration is: - Short-term is considered 3 months or less (emergency situations) - Medium term: more than 3 months but less than 12 months - Long term: more than 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose (Optional)</strong></td>
<td>Transit, Reception, Evacuation, Accommodation</td>
<td>- Transit: used as temporary shelter (1-5 days) for new displaced population arrivals pending transfer to a more suitable, safe and longer term settlement option. - Evacuation: pre-designated site to accommodate a displaced or soon to be displaced population during the onset of a disaster. - Reception: a structure to accommodate displaced persons pending a decision on a permanent solution. - Accommodation refers to any other situation not covered by the above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Application of Global Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement ID</th>
<th>Settlement Name</th>
<th>Settlement Type</th>
<th>Population Type (mandatory)</th>
<th>Density (mandatory)</th>
<th>Location (mandatory)</th>
<th>Legal status (optional)</th>
<th>Duration (mandatory)</th>
<th>Purpose (mandatory)</th>
<th># Refugees (indv)</th>
<th># IDPs (indv)</th>
<th># Asylum Seekers (indv)</th>
<th># Refugee Returnees (indv)</th>
<th># IDP returnees (indv)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID_2342</td>
<td>Roadside camp</td>
<td>Spontaneous settlement</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_2343</td>
<td>Camp A</td>
<td>Planned settlement</td>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_2344</td>
<td>Region XYZ rental accommodation</td>
<td>Renting arrangement</td>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Dispersed</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_2345</td>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>Collective centre</td>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Evacuation</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID_2346</td>
<td>Camp B</td>
<td>Planned settlement</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Somalia Settlement Typologies

This document has been jointly developed by the CCCM and Shelter Clusters to provide guidance on the classification of IDP settlement types in Somalia, for the purpose of data collection standardization and analysis. To describe the characteristics of identified settlements, attributes are assigned to each settlement which are taken from the global framework and added to with attributes unique to the Somali context. The term settlement may sometimes be interchanged with the terms site or camp to describe the same displacement scenario.

Considering the unique dynamics and fluidity of movement of displaced populations, settlements are recognized and reported by the CCCM Cluster when 15 or more households are considered to be residing together, and displaced from their original communities. A household is defined as two or more persons living together who common provision for food or other essentials for living. In Somalia, the average household size is six people.

This typology will assist humanitarian actors determine the level of engagement, resource allocation and solutions for those living in various settlements. It will also assist in determining the minimum standards in assistance and protection to be provided and in the identification of settlements which require different solutions, such as relocation to more adequate accommodation.
Self Settlement (Collective)

Displaced Population settles in a location independently of assistance from local government, humanitarian community and/or the host community.

Settlement Type: Self-Settlement
Population Type: IDPs/ Mixed
Legal Status: Informal
Location: Rural/Urban
Density: Collective
Duration: Short Term/ medium term/ long term
Example: Vacant land, informal sites
Self-settlements describe places that displaced groups settle independently of assistance from the local government, humanitarian community and/or the host community, in uninhabited open areas. Displaced population spontaneously settle in a location without prior arrangement with the relevant actors (such as owner, local government, agencies and/or the host community).

These sites are not built to accommodate the displaced, but serving that purpose. The land could be public or privately owned. They can be found dispersed in a large area of land outside of cities or within open spaces in towns dwelling in makeshift shelters or tents. Spontaneous settlements are informally organized, usually after limited (or without) negotiations with the local population (host community) or private owners regarding use and access. These self-settlements are not always aligned with government policy, thus it is important to negotiate with government regarding the sustainability of these locations. They are typically densely populated which may lead to health or protection risks.

In Somalia they are often located on privately owned land where they are accommodated by landowners. The sites may be organized or not organized and controlled or managed by a gatekeeper or landlord.
Collective Centre

Pre-existing facility or structure used for the collective communal settlement of a displaced population

Settlement Type: Collective Centre
Population Type: IDPs/Mixed
Legal Status: Informal
Location: Urban
Density: Collective
Duration: Short Term/medium term/long term
Example: Public buildings (schools etc.), abandoned buildings or unfinished buildings

IDPs set up makeshift shelters set up in the remains of a Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mogadishu
Typically collective centres will be schools, abandoned buildings, places of worship etc. Displaced population spontaneously settles in a location without prior arrangement with the relevant actors (local government, property owner, agencies and/or the host community).

Typically peri-urban and urban where larger buildings and schools exist. Collective centres may be densely populated and therefore prone to various protection risks, particularly for women and children. The temporary/fragile tenure due to unauthorized occupation may lead to eviction.
Hosting Arrangement

Displaced persons are sheltered in host communities. Persons of Concern may settle with and amongst local households, on land or in properties that local people own. Hosts may be relatives, distant family members, friends or acquaintances, or people previously unknown to those who have been displaced. Hosting arrangements can exist in urban or rural contexts.

Settlement Type:
Hosting Arrangement

Population: IDPs/ Mixed

Legal Status: Formal/Informal

Location: Urban/peri-urban

Density: Dispersed

Duration: Short Term/medium term/long term

Example: IDPs living inside host community housing
IDPs are temporarily sheltered in host communities that may be family members, relatives, friends or people previously unknown to those who have been displaced. Persons of concern may settle with and amongst local households, on land or in properties that local people own or occupy. The displaced population is decentralized and scattered throughout urban or peri urban areas.

In this setting the basic needs of the displaced family are provided by the host family. It is crucial to ensure that host arrangements are sustainable and that the presence of the displaced family does not create a strain on the host family, that living conditions remain up to standard and that the increase of the population density does not reduce adequate access to services.
A planned settlement is a last resort settlement option by which a displaced population is accommodated, while sustainable solutions for the population are sought, on a purpose built site with infrastructure to provide basic services and centralised protection.

**Settlement Type:** Planned settlement

**Population:** IDPs/ Mixed

**Legal Status:** Formal/ Informal

**Location:** Rural/Urban

**Density:** Collective

**Duration:** Medium term/ long term

**Example:** Managed camp
A planned settlement is a last resort settlement option by which a displaced population is accommodated, while sustainable solutions for the population are sought, on a purpose built site with infrastructure to provide basic services and centralized protection. They are less dense and built using community led site planning. These settlements usually have good links to markets and a land tenure is secured.

In Somalia, there are no planned settlements at present despite some settlements receiving assistance such as shelter, WASH facilities and have the appearance of being organized. There also some settlements where shelter and other infrastructure has been provided to assist in the integration into local communities, however these are also not to be considered planned settlements. The CCCM cluster will provide guidance on when settlements can be considered planned settlements.