Somalia Settlement Typologies

Overview of settlements types for displaced populations in Somalia

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Global Conceptual Framework

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| Settlement Types	Examples	Definition	Application of attributes
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**

Global Conceptual Framework

Attribute Categories	Recommended Attributes	Definition
Population Type (Mandatory)	Refugee, Asylum Seekers, IDPs, Refugee Returnees, IDP Returnees	- 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
Density (Mandatory)	Collective, Dispersed	- 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.
Geographic Context (Mandatory)	Urban, Peri-urban, Rural	Peri-urban - An area between consolidated urban and rural regions (UNICEF definition)
Legal status (Optional)	Informal, Formal	- 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).
Duration (Optional)	Short-term, Medium-term, Long-term	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
Purpose (Optional)	Transit, Reception, Evacuation, Accommodation	- 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.

Application of Global Framework

Settlement ID	Settlement Name	Settlement Type	Population Type (mandatory)	Density (mandatory)	Location (mandatory)	Legal status (optional)	Duration (mandatory)	Purpose (mandatory)	# Refugees (indv)	# IDPs (indv)	# Asylum Seekers (indv)	# Refugee Returnees (indv)	# IDP returnees (indv)
ID_2342	Roadside camp	Spontaneous settlement	IDPs	Collective	Rural					70			
ID_2343	Camp A	Planned settlement	Refugee	Collective	Urban				2000				
ID_2344	Region XYZ rental acommodaiton	Renting arrangement	Refugee	Dispersed	Urban	Formal			500				
ID_2345	Primary School	Collective centre	IDPs	Collective	Urban	Formal	Short-term	Evacuation		100			
ID_2346	Camp B	Planned settlement	Mixed	Collective	Rural	Formal	Long-term		200	150	50	15	0

Somalia Settlement Typologies

This document has been jointly developed by the CCCM and Shelter Clusters to provides 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. There 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.
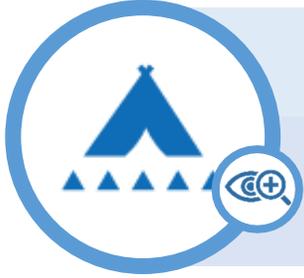
Self Settlement (Collective)

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

IDP Spontaneous Settlement on outskirts of Galkayo

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
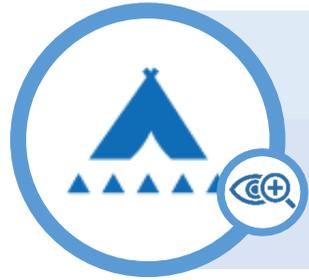
Self Settlement (collective)

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

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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

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IDPs set up makeshift shelters set up in the remains of a Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mogadishu

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
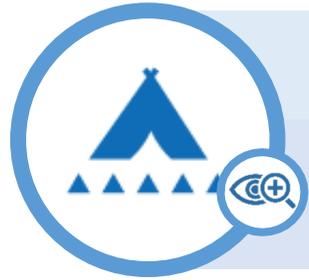
Collective Centre

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

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.

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IDP makeshift shelter (Buul) in compound of host family

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

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.

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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.
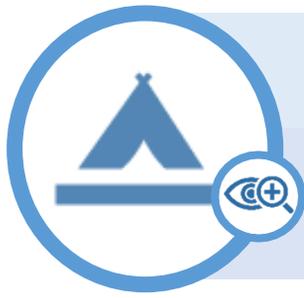
Planned Settlement

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

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Planned Settlement (camps and camp-like settings)

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.

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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 that meet minimum standards 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.