



Photo by Abdi (WOCCA) at Kulmis Yarow, June 2015

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards, through provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter.
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenure).

NEED ANALYSIS

The clan conflicts reported in Deefow, Beletweyne and other border areas with Ethiopia resulted to displacement of population. It is estimated that about 1000 households of one of the rival clans are displaced from their locations of Guri Caddo, Bacaad, BiyoQurun, Dusmo, Gasle and Burjada. This conflict has also resulted in isolation of the Bantu villages near the conflict areas of Defow hindering access to villages of Jeerey, Tawakal, Luuqdhere, BuuloRaaxo and Qarsooni

An estimate of 1025 households in Dudbule in Mahaday district and 425 household in Jowhar district were displaced in may 2015 by the floods. The displaced population incurred massive losses of crops in the farms and their shelter. The Cluster partners intervened with EAPs and are still closely monitoring the situation.

HIGHLIGHTS'

- ❑ Displacements of about 1000 households as a result of clan conflicts in Deefow and other parts of Beletweyne
- ❑ There were massive IDP evictions from privately owned land in Kismaayo
- ❑ Shelter cluster has advocated strongly with the authorities in various regions for longer term land tenure agreements.

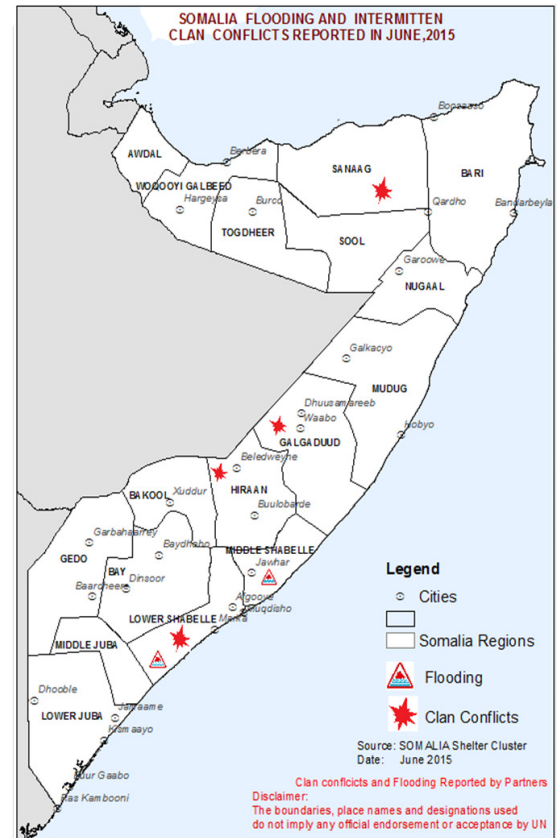
KEY FIGURES

937,000

Total affected population

467,000

Cluster target population



KEY DATES

Crises: Floods, Clan conflicts, Military offensive, Drought, Fire and evictions
Activation of Cluster: 2006

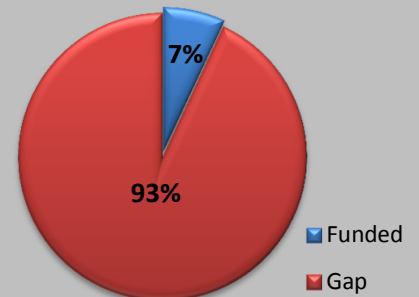
CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

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KEY DOCUMENTS - Hyperlinks

Shelter Cluster Somalia
Somalia Cluster Maps
Somalia Cluster Projects

SRP FUNDING - Shelter Cluster



Key Links : Who is doing what where in Shelter

Shelter maps: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/library/somalia-maps>

Shelter projects: <http://www.unhcr-nairobi-hub.org/toolkit/>

Cluster Challenges

- ❑ Humanitarian actors operate within insecure environment at great personal risk, and with restricted movement and access
- ❑ Land tenure still remains a challenge in IDP temporary shelter. This has consequently made implementation of durable solutions programme difficult especially in Beletweyne
- ❑ Difficult access to some affected areas particularly villages due to intermitten clan conflicts
- ❑ Decreasing funding for Shelter activities has grossly affected the capacity of partners while shelter needs have increased significantly due to forced evictions, conflicts and floodings

Focus story: Somalia initial Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA)



Photographs from Farjano Foundation June, 2015

Building on the success of the Shelter Cluster mapping exercise, the Inter-Cluster Coordinating Group (ICCG) decided at the retreat in Mogadishu on the 15th of September 2014, to develop the Somalia Inter-Cluster Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA) tool. It is designed to serve as a standard, easily accessible inter-Cluster tool that can provide a comprehensive needs overview of a population after a crisis is first reported. SIRNA implementation requires: 1) notification of emergency, 2) deployment preparation, 3) deployment, 4) data collection, 5) data reporting, 6) cluster validation, 6) reporting revision, 7) publishing, and 8) diffusion/response.

Upon triggering from OCHA and the ICCG, REACH was requested to initiate a SIRNA for the Gu 2015 related flood affected areas in Middle Shabelle, Somalia. Data collection took place from 13-17 June. Two Factsheets were created within 48 hours of data upload, the draft report was shared with OCHA and the ICCG within 7 days, and upload and a final report was released a little over two weeks after data upload. While findings were largely Food Security, Health and WASH-centric, the Shelter Cluster was able to actively participate in the SIRNA process and contribute to the Shelter Cluster findings. The assessment findings in the villages indicated 66% of households reported to be living in transitional shelters and 24% in buuls, whereas 2%, reported to be living in tents. However none of these households reported being displaced. Households reported having an average of two shelters per household.

Source: REACH Somalia, More resources is found at this link; www.reachresourcecentre.info/countries/somalia.