



Construction of permanent shelters in Gaalkacyo, Mudug.
Photo: Mohamed Abdulkadir/DRC

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

Many people in Puntland and South central Somalia are likely to be affected by the expected Elnino flooding, which may result in new displacements and loss of livelihoods. Pastoral dropout victims in Afmadow and Baadade districts are in dire need of Shelter/NFIs assistance.

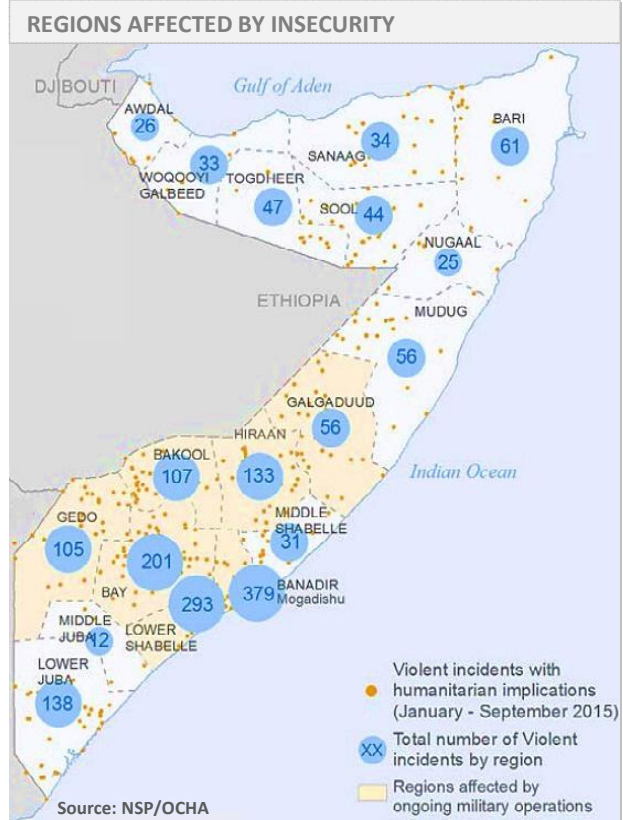
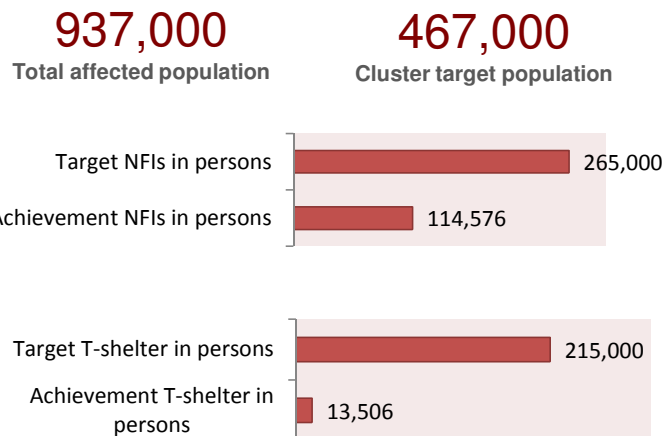
Thousands of people have been displaced as a result of the ongoing African Union mission military offensive in Somalia.

Shelter needs remain unmet in most parts of Somalia due to lack of funding and depletion of stocks. Without continued funding, the Shelter partners will have no resources to intervene with in a timely manner.

HIGHLIGHTS'

- ❑ Displacements increased as a result of the ongoing military offensive, pastoral dropouts and floods.
- ❑ Shelter cluster has advocated strongly with the authorities in various regions for longer term land tenure agreements

KEY FIGURES



KEY DATES

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

CLUSTER TEAM - Contacts

Cluster lead agency : UNHCR
Co-lead: UNHABITAT
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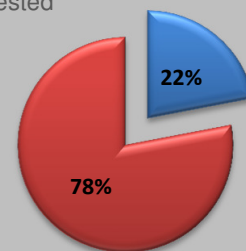
KEY DOCUMENTS - Hyperlinks

Shelter Cluster Somalia
Somalia Cluster Maps
Somalia Cluster Projects

SRP FUNDING - Shelter Cluster

\$ 44 million requested

- Funded
- Gap



DKH's SHELTER PROJECT IMPLEMENTED THROUGH VOUCHER MECHANISM IN MOGADISHU

DKH in agreement with the shelter cluster changed its CHF funded project from transitional shelter to *transitional shelter kits to be distributed through a voucher system*. This was after the UNHCR agreement with the Somalia Government to allow agencies to



The goal of this project was to improve the living conditions of internally displaced women, men, girls and boys in tri-cluster area in Banaadir region. It was implemented by Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG), a local NGO in partnership with DKH to 3,263 IDPP households in K7-K13.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) through its implementing partner, DBG, has for the last two years been moving away from contractor driven approach to owner driven approaches in its programming. It neither maintains self-implemented warehousing of relief items or make in-kind distributions but leans on voucher mechanism.

During implementation, the existing capacities of traders/shops along the K7-K20 Afgooye corridor were mapped out with an aim to understand the capacities of these traders to respond to emergencies with vouchers. Price of key items (Shelter & NFI kits), capacity to supply in large quantities, trader(s) link with major suppliers in and outside the country and the trader's willingness to participate in voucher programming are some of the major issues that were considered during the assessments.

The local leaders helped to identify potential participating shopkeepers and supervised the voucher distribution and redemption at the shops. They also visited the shops prior to each distribution to check the quality and quantity of shelter kit.

The voucher mechanism provided additional accountability to beneficiaries by allowing for direct contact between them and the implementing agency. The beneficiaries list with full details was issued to the trader prior to the redemption of the vouchers, ensuring that the right person received the shelter kit. Although writing the names and commodities by hand onto the vouchers was time-consuming it was considered to be worth the effort for accountability purposes, particularly in the Somali context.

DKH anticipates having a full database of all the shops and their capacities by February, 2016 and will develop a framework of agreement with the assessed traders for rapid voucher disbursement in the event of an emergency. As much as the database will shorten the procedure, the information needs to be updated periodically, at least after every 6 months.

Cluster Challenges

- Restricted humanitarian access due to insecurity continues to affect the provision of assistance to the affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Emergency Shelter/NFI stocks need to be replenished to allow for further contingencies.

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/>