



NFI distribution to flood victims at El Jaalle, Beletweyne

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

Tens of thousands of people have been displaced and adversely affected by the heavy rains and flash floods in Bakool, Bay, Lower Juba, Middle juba and Middle Shabelle. The displaced persons are in dire need of urgent Shelter/NFIs assistance. Thousands more people in the low lying areas of Southern and Central Somalia remain at imminent risk of displacement and loss of livelihoods due to flash and river flooding.

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.

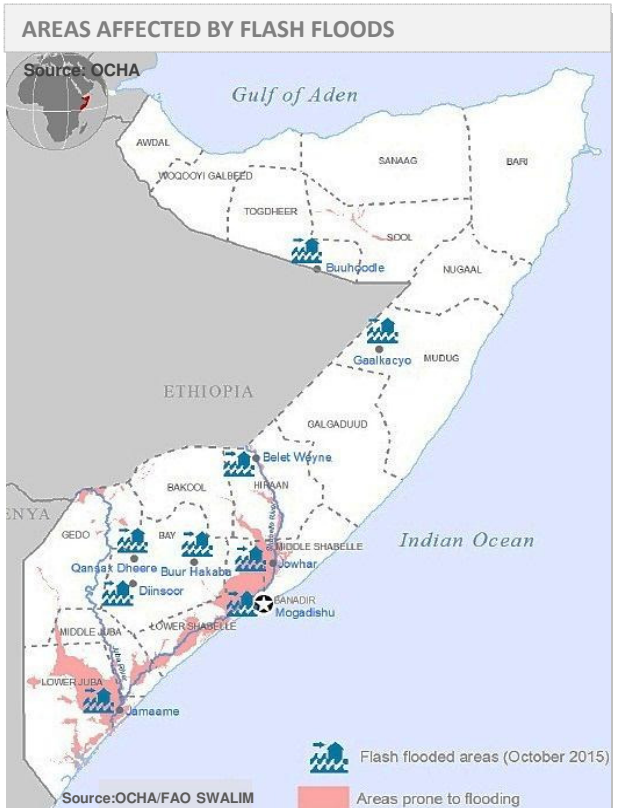
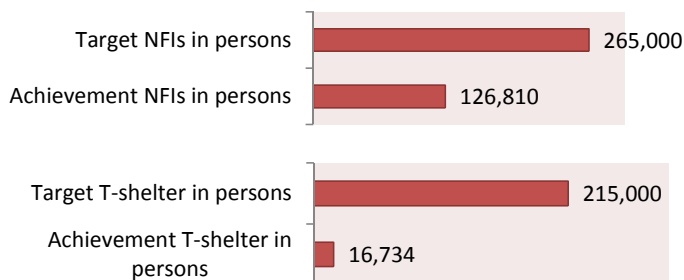
HIGHLIGHTS

- ❑ Displacements increased as a result of the ongoing Elnino rains and flash floods in various parts of South central.
- ❑ 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

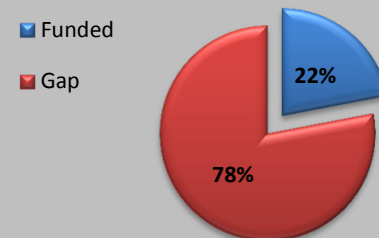
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KEY DOCUMENTS - Hyperlinks

Shelter Cluster Somalia
Somalia Cluster Maps
Somalia Cluster Projects

SRP FUNDING - Shelter Cluster

\$ 44 million requested



Focus story: Shelter Cluster NFI scoring methodology

The NFI scoring is a household survey tool based on one that was used in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It aims to provide a standard methodology for assessing NFI vulnerability among IDP households. It is based on a set of questions designed to assess a household's access to six different types of NFIs. The numerical responses, along with baseline data on the size of the household, are then used to calculate the household's NFI vulnerability.

The system, unlike that of the DRC, takes into account both number of household items in the possession of the household, and weights items due to their importance in a given emergency context. The scoring system is experimental, and is not a global standard. The scoring system takes into account:

Jerry cans: Calculated for litres per person in the household, as a proportion of the ideal capacity of 20 litres per person, multiplied by the weighting.

Cooking pots: Calculated as whether the household has at least 1 cooking pot of at least 5 litres, multiplied by the weighting.

Wash basins: Calculated as whether the household has at least 1 wash basin, multiplied by the weighting.

Sleeping mats: Calculated for mats per person, capped at 1 mat per person, multiplied by the weighting.

Blankets: Calculated for blankets per person, capped at 1 blanket per person, multiplied by the weighting

Knives: Calculated as whether the household has at least one knife, multiplied by the weighting

Plastic sheeting: Calculated as whether the household has plastic sheeting, multiplied by the weighting.

The weightings applied to each item are:

Item	Weight
Jerry cans	4
Cooking pots	5
Wash basins	3
Sleeping mats	6
Blankets	7
Knives	2
Plastic sheeting	8

The total NFI score is the sum of the above calculation, rounded to the nearest whole number. NFI score severity is then grouped, in this case by the bottom third of the range being NFI insecure, the top third of the range being secure, and the middle third being borderline.

Cluster Challenges

- Lack of consistent reporting by cluster partners hampers the visibility of shelter cluster and effective/efficient coordination.
- Decreasing funding of shelter activities has grossly affected the capacity of cluster partners to respond whilst shelter needs have increased significantly due to forced evictions, conflicts and flooding.
- 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.
- IJA authorities need to finalize solutions for issuance of land since it has affected the shelter cluster interventions

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/>