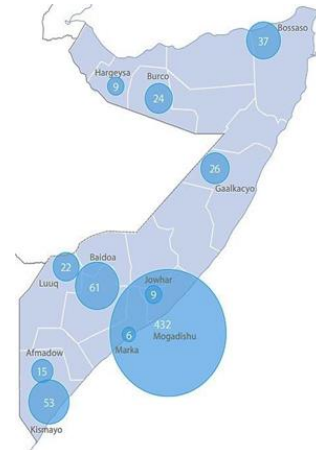




CGI settlement in Baidoa , Abdi Gudle | November 2015.



CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Keeping in view the Cluster Objectives, UNHCR Somalia aims to contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards through the provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter and to Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenures).

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Accelerated and timely efforts to cater to the needs of the flood affected population.
- Depleted resources and/or saturation of available shelter capacity have further enhanced the need for shelter assistance response and stocks to be positioned for returnees (refugees) from Kenya and Yemen.
- Advocacy for long-term land tenure to ensure adequate shelter support is needed.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

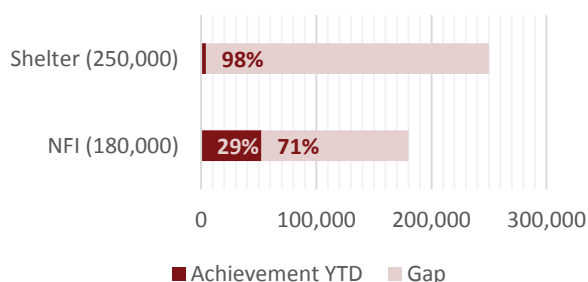
UNHCR Somalia envisages the following challenges that impede implementation efforts:

- Restricted humanitarian access affects the provision of assistance to persons of concern in Somalia.
- Decreased funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs.

RESPONSE

- Cluster partners have conducted an IDP mapping exercise in Kismayo, Lower Juba, Beletweyne, Hiraan, Qardho, Bari, Garowe and Nugaal.
- 45500 beneficiaries have been reached with NFI distribution in the month of May.
- Stocks are being reserved for potential mass returns from Kenya and for flood affected populations.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

National Shelter Cluster Coordinator
Martijn Goddeeris
goddeeri@unhcr.org / +254 731 560 447

Shelter Cluster Support Associate
Padmore Ochieng Okal
okal@unhcr.org / +254 723 793 105

Regional Shelter Cluster Coordinator
Nurta Mohamed Adan
adan@unhcr.org / +252 0615682233

KEY DOCUMENTS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/somalia>

KEY LINKS

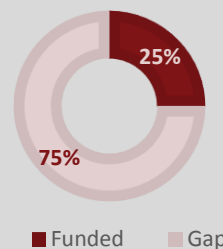
- <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia/emergency-shelter-and-nfi>
- <http://reliefweb.int/country/som>

KEY FIGURES

22 **0.9M / 0.4M**

Cluster partners People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:

41 M

■ Funded ■ Gap

Focus story:

Accelerated Efforts to Assist Flood Affected Victims in Beletweyne

Beletweyne was hit by floods and have left IDP and host settlements in dire need of assistance. Their houses have been partially or fully damaged, their household items damaged and there is an outbreak of diseases like malaria and AWD.

A recent inter-cluster assessment was conducted in four villages of Beletweyne town namely Howlwadaag, Kooshin, Buundowayn and Hawo-tako and it was estimated that about 26'147HH were affected. The floods led to displacement of population. Most of the affected HHs are those living or accommodating in traditional huts, CGIs and make shift houses both in the IDP and host community. Majority of the destructed houses were in Kooshin and Hawo-tako where floods have severely affected lives. Some towns (Buulada and Bacaadaha) in Buundowayn and Howlwadaag villages were also affected by the floods. Majority of the people living in Hawo-tako and Kooshin have lost their belongings during the flooding and only carried basic amenities to survive.

The shelter cluster partners have responded to the floods by distributing 5000 NFI kits to the affected households. There is still an urgent need for an accelerated integrated response which is aimed at generating funds for NFI provision including provision of repairing and rehabilitation cost to help assist the affected populations back to return to their houses.



Interagency Assessment, DRC, SYPD, CCO, GHF, Beletweyne, May 2016

A highlight on the infrastructure mapping exercise conducted by the shelter cluster

Cluster partners have completed IDP mapping exercise in Kismayo, Lower Juba; Beletweyne, Hiraan; Qardho, Bari; and Garowe, Nugaal. The mapping exercise was to establish; the perimeter and the population densities of the each settlement, and the facilities in the settlement (both functioning and non-functioning) such as schools, latrines, health posts, water points, etc.

The infrastructure mapping exercise is NOT an in-depth analysis or a detailed sectorial assessment. It only provides a snapshot of the infrastructures through pictures, GPS, quantitative and visual findings

Provisional maps can be found through the link below:

1. Maxaas: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1dRdHF9plcKMdUd37suktTNm3fLo>
2. Kismayo: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1y2-7AspAkA1F3X8KiL2gR7rVgig>
3. Bulu Burto: https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1KDcm27Uhk7RFZX_2-XF3ObDB0A8
4. Qardho: https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1RD1u398J53rYM3W_Zhsz8r8loo
5. Garowe: https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1wSBhMEcj2eIDSGU2raUgx4kpD_8
6. Beletweyne: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?hl=en&authuser=0&mid=1w4dVM2MO9MaITg9usYu1jifUJNg>