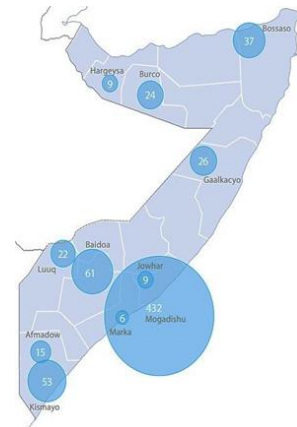




Permanent settlement in Galkayo © Mohamed Abdulkadir | August 2015.



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

- Conflict affected displaced communities in Galkayo, Xudur, Marka, Afgoye, and Mogadishu in urgent need of shelter and NFI assistance.
- There are still needs uncovered from the drought in Jubaland, Puntland and Somaliland
- Protracted IDPs in most towns especially Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhobley in need of NFI and shelter support.
- Advocacy for longer-term land tenure is key to ensuring adequate shelter support and reducing the risk of evictions especially in Mogadishu and Kismayo.
- Shelter and NFI response for refugee returns from Yemen and Kenya

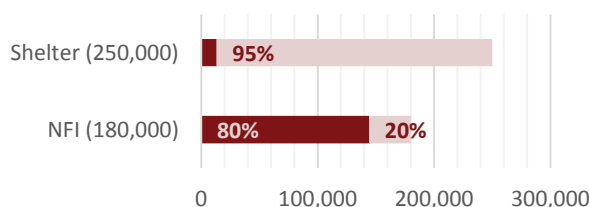
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of systematic data hampers shelter cluster response to the refugee returns situation.
- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Decreasing 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

- 43350 persons have received emergency assistance packages
- 2615 persons have received emergency shelter kits and tents
- 180 persons were supported with transitional shelter solutions
- 150 persons were supported with permanent shelter solutions

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>

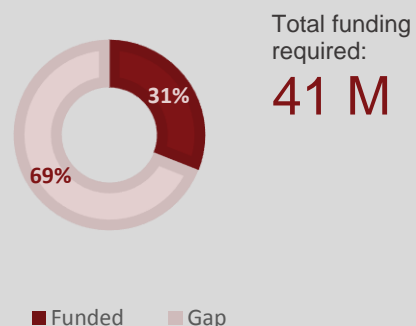
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners **0.9M / 0.4M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Focus story:

LINKING RELIEF REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA

The Somalia Shelter Cluster (SC) has historically provided emergency assistance to newly displaced people affected by natural and human-caused disasters (e.g., flood, fire, drought, conflict and evictions). However, with the overall security situation having improved since the beginning of 2013, the cluster is placing more of an emphasis on sustainable shelter solutions for protractedly displaced persons and is moving away from only lifesaving activities. Especially with the initiation of the New Development Plan in Somalia (NDP), there is a strong potential in linking relief, rehabilitation and development. The shelter cluster has identified 4 elements to consider in order to harness this potential. These are: land tenure, urban planning, urban livelihood development, private sector engagement and sustainable solutions.

Land tenure is the most problematic area looking at longer term durable or sustainable solutions. As land throughout Somalia is often privately owned, it remains a very difficult task for the government to secure suitable land for integration purposes or durable solutions. Progress on land tenure has been made in some key locations: Hargeysa, Burao, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Burtinle, Gaalkacyo, Doolow, Baidoa and Kismaayo. Nevertheless, there remain many challenges to be solved regarding land tenure and the acquisition of land by the government.

There are more than 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia. They often live in make shift shelters, with limited land tenure and livelihoods opportunities in urban centers and with limited access to basic services. Evictions are one of many of the main protection concerns. Looking at general trends globally and in Somalia, urban centers will continue to grow. Urban migration including the returns from Kenya, Yemen and possibly Ethiopia will increase the pressure on the urban fabric and landscape. Humanitarians and development actors have started to engage with government counterparts on master-level urban planning initiatives. Land resource management systems are crucial components to ensure a sustainable approach, to avoid the creation of slums and environmental degradation.



Satellite imagery of Dalxiska area of Kismaayo – UNOSAT

In Somalia, emphasis has always been put on rural livelihoods while leaving a gap in the development of urban livelihood opportunities in partnership with the private sector. Humanitarian needs show that a majority of the humanitarian caseloads reside in urban centres and therefore a strong shift is needed to re-direct our attention to urban problematic. There are strong opportunities to engage with the construction sector overall, providing a sustainable approach for the urban poor and displaced populations. The analysis above shows how construction has scaled up in Kismaayo and how fast the town is changing. Public-private partnerships in Somalia are limited, but can easily be scaled up.

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/20161027_linking_relief_and_development_final.pdf