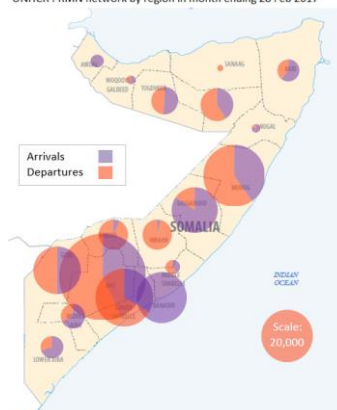




Constructing makeshift shelter in drought-stricken Somalia – VOA News 2017

Map showing of drought-related movements monitored by the UNHCR PRMN network by region in month ending 28 Feb 2017



### CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelters)

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Due to the ongoing drought, displacements are happening all over Somalia. Some of these have joined existing IDP settlements while others have formed new settlements in the peripheries of the towns. They need emergency shelter and NFIs.
- There is need for sustainable and durable solutions for 1.1 protracted IDPs in Somalia.
- There is need for stocks to be positioned for these IDPs and refugee returns coming back from Kenya and Yemen

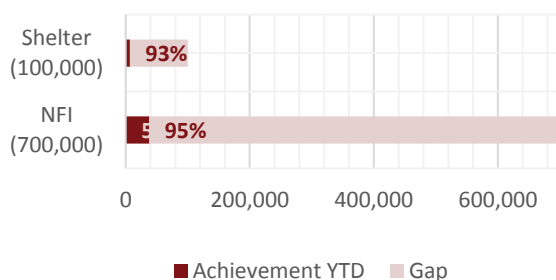
### GAPS / CHALLENGES

- 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

- 37464 persons have received emergency assistance
- 6546 persons were supported with transitional shelter solutions

### COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



### SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

Shelter Cluster Coordinator (ad interim)  
Nurta Mohamed Adan  
[adan@unhcr.org](mailto:adan@unhcr.org) / +252 615682233

Shelter Cluster Support Associate  
Padmore Ochieng Okal  
[okal@unhcr.org](mailto:okal@unhcr.org) / +254 723 793 105

### KEY DOCUMENTS

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

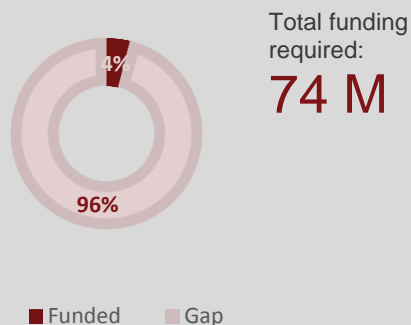
### KEY LINKS

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

### KEY FIGURES

**19** Cluster partners      **1.8M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

### FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



## PERPARING FOR THE DROUGHT RESPONSE

### FAMINE PREVENTION STRATEGY

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is rapidly deteriorating and renewed famine is a strong possibility in 2017. This comes only six years after a devastating famine in the country led to the death of more than a quarter of a million people – half of them children. The severe drought is a result of two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, more in some areas. In the worst affected areas, crops have been wiped out, declining price of livestock and increase of livestock killed, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. The drought is already exacerbating competition for resources such as water, increasing possibilities of local tensions.

Another aspect of the drought that is not given the right consideration it should get is population displacement. One would hope that since this displacement is not as sudden as that caused by armed conflict, the affected populations would be more prepared for it. Unfortunately, this is not the case, mainly because the displaced families leave their homes with one concern: to find water and pasture and escape an imminent famine. Consequently, the issue of shelter and household items are pushed to the background, also considering that the displaced have limited resources and may not afford the transportation of the shelter and household items to their destinations. It is only upon reaching their destinations that they are confronted with the necessity of shelter and other household non-food items.

According to the latest data from PRMN, peaks in drought displacements can be seen in all regions of Somalia. It is difficult to predict how many households will be in need since displacements related to drought are often only viewed weeks or sometimes even months after the drought has persisted, but the Shelter Cluster estimates that more than **700,000 drought affected persons** will be in need of emergency Non-Food Items or emergency shelter in the first six months of 2017. The total cost of these activities are estimated to be around 25 million dollars.



Through a strong de-centralized system and a strong emphasis on remote management, the cluster has strengthened its' coordination capacity in all regions with 10 regional coordinators . The Shelter Cluster taps through their regional coordinators into more than 500 trained enumerators working for more than 25 agencies. The Shelter Cluster is also collecting data on NFI prices in a rapid market survey tool that will be rolled out in the month of February.

One of the main weaknesses within the Shelter Cluster is the provision of emergency NFI response in a timely manner. Similar to the de-centralized leadership of the coordination model, the Shelter Cluster has put in place a leadership system to strengthen the response capacity on the ground. The system will both look at strengthening the capacity at field level through pre-positioned standard NFI kits, while also strengthening the local market with a strong emphasis on cash and voucher mechanisms. This will ensure that all regions can trigger an immediate response through existing stocks, while scaling up with the markets. Shelter Cluster will closely work together with the CASH working group that is being established.

The Shelter Cluster has used the CERF Under-funded and the SHF 2017 first allocation to start the de-centralized leadership, where 4 agencies received 1.15 million dollars to target drought-affected displaced communities in Gedo, Bay, Lower Juba, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions. This will provide emergency assistance to already more than 10,600 households or around 60,600 persons. The Shelter Cluster is working closely with UNHCR to look at trends in displacement and is estimating that more than 700,000 persons will be in need of non-food items and emergency shelter kits through this drought response plan for all Somalia.