



Permanent shelters for IDPs in Garoowe – World Vision

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

- There are about 2.6 million IDPs in Somalia. Recent displacements have been due to floods emanating from the current heavy rains and high river levels which led to flooding exceeding a 50 year return period flood magnitude. This has affected settlements along the banks of Rivers Shebelle and Juba, and IDP settlements in Mogadishu and Baidoa. Most IDPs are living in crowded settlements with limited access to basic services. About half of all the current IDPs remain in need of improved Shelter and NFIs support, for protection from harsh climatic conditions, overall improvements to their living conditions and to improve their chances of accessing livelihoods and durable solutions.

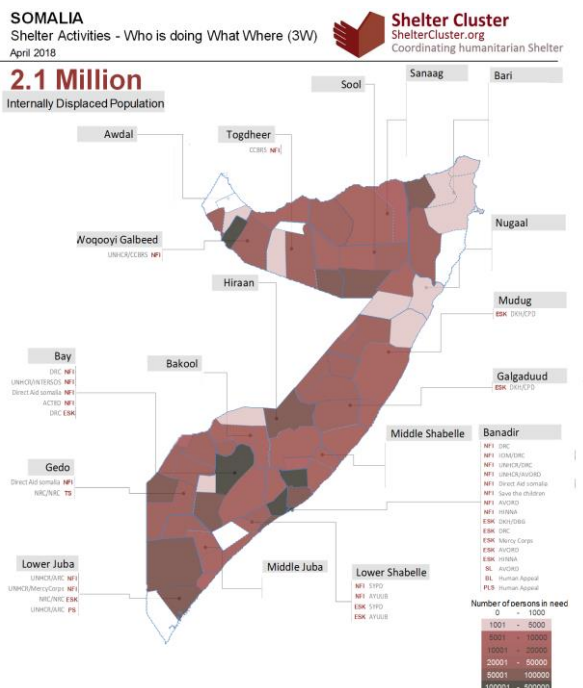
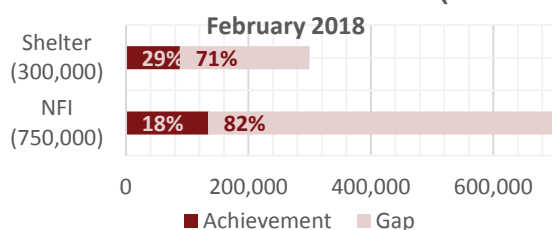
GAPS / CHALLENGES

Over 500,000 have been affected by heavy rains and floods so far, including 220,000 IDPs, with evictions of IDPs continuing at unprecedented scales since beginning of 2018. This is not helped by the high costs associated with durable shelter solutions, some of which are the only ones allowed by some State Authorities. Under funding for Shelter and NFIs activities remains the biggest challenge for most cluster partners, with most having depleted

RESPONSE

During April 2018, the Shelter & NFIs cluster, reached 15,630 persons with emergency non-food items (NFIs) assistance, bringing the total assisted in 2018 to 133,998, or 18 % of the annual target of 750,000. 9,000 persons benefitted from Emergency Shelter Kits assistance, bringing the total number of people assisted in 2018 to 88,008, or 31 % of the annual target of 300,000. Additional, 3000 people were supported with household, portable solar lamps.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

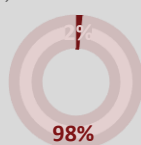
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

24 Cluster partners **1.5M / 1.3M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



■ Funded ■ Gap

Total funding required:
70 M

EXIT DROUGHT ENTER FLOODS

In 2018, rainfall totals during the first half of the March to June Gu season are over 200 percent of average of the 1981-2017 record. The heavy rainfall marks the end of prolonged drought across much of the country and is supporting crop development and the regeneration of pasture and water resources. However, the heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding has also led to fatalities, massive displacement, and damage to infrastructure and cropland. The rainfall has resulted in a steady rise in the Shabelle and Juba basins, leading to severe flooding in southern and central Somalia. Infact, the current continued heavy rains and high river levels have led to flooding which currently exceeds a 50 year return period flood magnitude. This has affected towns and settlements along the banks and inundated IDPs settlements in Mogadishu and Baidoa.

54,000 already affected; Baidoa – 155,000 affected; towns in Gedo – 147,000; Jowhar – 74,000; Afmadhow and Dhobley – 12,000; and Buale, Saakow and Jilib – 64,000.

The current continued heavy rains and high river levels have led to flooding which currently exceeds a 50 year return period flood magnitude

The Shelter Cluster strategy for the flood response includes provision of emergency shelter kits and family tents to provide basic shelter to the displaced. The displaced have also lost household items as their shelters were destroyed by floods. Standard shelter cluster NFI kits distributions will be done to provide the households with basic household items for cooking, sleeping, and hygiene. This is in line with the 2018 HRP shelter cluster strategic objective 1: Urgent lifesaving assistance for communities affected by disaster.

The shelter cluster is also looking at addressing the secondary impacts of flood in the affected areas. This will include mapping of disaster risks and training the affected communities on Disaster Risk reduction; Support the repair or reconstruction of shelters / houses damaged by the floods, through build back better approaches; and advocate for strengthened tenure arrangements for communities facing tenure insecurity.

Finally she cluster will support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic and catalyse more sustainable solutions for those affected by floods. This will include: Supporting the repair of damaged settlement and housing infrastructure; supporting the affected communities to settle and build on grounds that have sufficient safeguards against floods i.e. those in flood prone areas are supported to relocate; and enhance protection of flood prone river banks / sections.

So far, some cluster partners (UNHCR, AVORD, ARC, INTERSOS, Qatar Charity and DKH) have provided the following assistance: NFIs to 8400 households in Jowhar, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beletweyne and Dhobley; Emergency shelter kits to 1200 households in Mogadishu and Baidoa; and Plastic sheeting to 3000 households in Beletweyne.

Under funding for Shelter and NFIs activities remains the biggest challenge for most cluster partners, with most having depleted their prepositioned stocks. Some limited funding has come from Somalia Humanitarian Fund (first standard allocation 2018) and the United Nations Central Emergency Reserve Fund (CERF) which will go a long way in providing support to the floods affected.

The cluster still suffers a funding gap of USD.6.3 million of the USD. 9 million needed to reach the targeted 270,000 beneficiaries.



Flash and riverine flooding is compounding an already fragile humanitarian situation, with more than 5.4 million people already in need of assistance due to drought and conflict. An estimated 772,500 people have been affected and more than 229,000 are displaced. This raises the number of people displaced by the floods and drought to up to 1.5 million since last year.

The worst affected people are those living in informal IDP settlements. Most IDPs are living in crowded settlements that suffer from a lack of access to basic services. With only about half of those in need in 2017 having only received emergency shelter support, their current living conditions continue to very poor, attracting risks and raising protection and health concerns. Close to half of all the current IDPs remain in need of improved Shelter and NFIs support, for protection from harsh climatic conditions.

In Beletweyne, one of the worst-hit areas, around 295,000 people have been affected and more than 145,000 people forced from their homes by the floods.

Other towns affected by either flash or river floods are Mogadishu which hosts around half a million IDPs, and