



Two-room units constructed by CARE International – Kismayo Somalia

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people, IDPs / refugee returns / host community and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions and contribute to local reintegration of the protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees returning back to their place of origin (Transitional shelters, Permanent shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Improve the quality of shelter assistance and ensure accountability through effective mechanisms (AAP, M&E)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Somalia faces an enormous internal displacement crisis, fuelled by drought, conflict, forced evictions and floods. There are around 2.6 million people are internally displaced in Somalia currently residing in urban and peri-urban informal settlements.
- About 2.3 million of the IDPs are living in crowded settlements, without sufficient access to basic services, with poor shelter conditions that raise protection and health concerns. The IDPs remain in need of improved Shelter and NFIs support.
- The IDPs have limited access to livelihoods and poor chances to durable solutions.

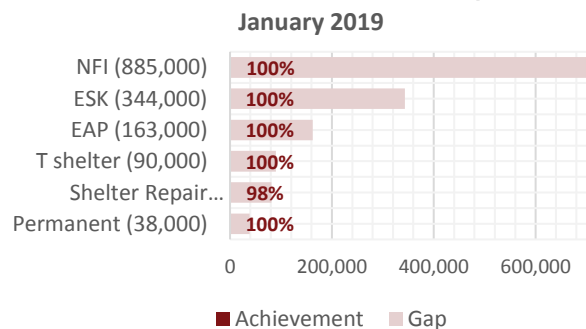
GAPS / CHALLENGES

Low funding is an outstanding challenge is Shelter response in Somalia
 There is high influx of IDPs in some areas where there are no prepositioned shelter/NFI stocks.
 Eviction of IDPs undermines the humanitarian services invested in the sites.
 There is need for integrated responses for the IDPs to cover their different needs.

RESPONSE

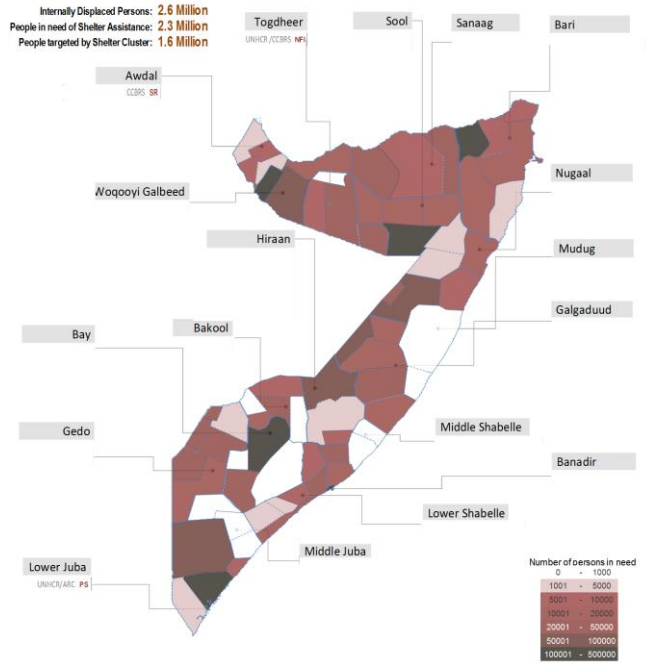
* In January 2019, the Shelter and NFI Cluster partners assisted 1344 people with emergency non-food items (NFI) kits. Standard emergency non-food kits consists of core relief items for daily household use and include plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets.
 *In addition, 1500 people were assisted to repair their houses damaged by cyclone Sagar. The shelter rehabilitation involved provision of construction tools and materials and some cash for labour.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SOMALIA
Shelter Activities - Who is doing What Where (3W)
January 2019

Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating humanitarian Shelter



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

18 Cluster partners **2.3M / 1.6M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



■ Funded ■ Gap

Total funding required:
64 M

SOMALIA SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY 2019

Somalia faces an enormous internal displacement crisis, fuelled by drought, conflict, forced evictions and floods. There are around 2.6 million people internally displaced in Somalia currently residing in urban and peri-urban informal settlements. Internal displacement is the main driver of humanitarian need for shelter assistance. Most of the IDPs are living in crowded settlements, without sufficient access to basic services, with poor shelter conditions that raise protection and health concerns.

In 2019, 2.3 million people were projected to be in need of humanitarian Shelter and NFIs support. These are IDPs who also have limited access to livelihoods and poor chances to durable solutions. The Shelter Cluster drafted the following 3 strategic objectives in its response plan targeting 1.3 million beneficiaries:

SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people, IDPs / refugee returns / host community and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)

SO2: Improve the living conditions and contribute to local reintegration of the protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees returning back to their place of origin (Transitional shelters, Permanent shelters, NFIs)

SO3: Improve the quality of shelter assistance and ensure accountability through effective mechanisms (AAP, M&E)

The Cluster will put emphasis on improving accountability and quality of Shelter/NFI assistance to affected populations. The Cluster will primarily continue to support crisis and displacement affected populations, along with their host communities, through provision of lifesaving emergency shelter and NFIs. Support will also be provided for transitional and permanent shelter solutions that are attendant to the nature and phase of displacement as well as prevailing security of tenure.

The cluster will from 2019 onwards improve the timeliness of emergency response by establishing a pipeline system. A standard emergency assistance package has already been agreed on, and these will be prepositioned in strategic locations as contingency in case of an emergency.

Depending on resource availability and capacity, partners will prioritize the most vulnerable groups that include single-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five years, the sick and elderly. Targeting of settlements and selection of beneficiaries will especially look out for, and work to include marginalized and discriminated communities by, inter alia, including them in the beneficiary (or settlements') representation committee that makes decisions on behalf of beneficiaries.

IDPs in protracted situations will be provided assistance to improve, repair or upgrade their shelter and settlements' living conditions, through provision of support for transitional shelter solutions and settlement (re-) planning, especially those that suffer from overcrowding and which face the risk of fire and disease outbreaks.

The cluster will undertake a permanent shelter standardization process where partners in each region will agree on standard shelter designs that are cost-effective, culturally acceptable, and suited to the prevailing climatic conditions. Linkages will be established with development partners to create complementarities.

Partners will ensure accountability to affected people by engaging the communities in consultations in designing and delivering all assistance. Every assistance delivery will also be accompanied with a well-structured and functional feedback mechanism system.