



Distribution of NFIs by PSA/UNHCR to flood affected households in Qardho

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1:** Ensure that persons affected by conflict and natural disasters have protection from the weather and privacy through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.
- SO2:** Contribute to resilience and improve the living conditions of affected population through improved housing and related community infrastructure.
- SO3:** Improve the quality of shelter and NFI assistance and ensure accountability through effective complaint and feedback mechanisms.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

2.6 million people are internally displaced in Somalia. New displacements are reported regularly due to armed conflicts, natural disasters and evictions. The displaced live mainly in makeshift shelters in congested informal settlements concentrated in the peripheries of major cities and towns, lacking security of tenure. Around 2.2 million people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance. They are exposed to extreme weather conditions, forced evictions and other protection risks. They also lack basic household items. Decongestion is needed at settlements and shelters level to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19. A total of 237 IDP sites that host over 98,000 IDP HHs have been identified as high-risk sites for COVID 19 transmission. Around 150,000 people are currently in need of urgent shelter and NFI assistance due to flooding.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of prepositioned stocks in key locations hamper timely response to people in need.
- Shelter Cluster has been severely underfunded affecting humanitarian shelter response in timely and effective manner.
- Global movement restrictions have caused increase of NFI price in the some of the markets.
- Some activities such as construction of durable and transitional shelters may not be possible to implement in the context of COVID-19 as there are limited opportunities for community engagement and participation.

RESPONSE

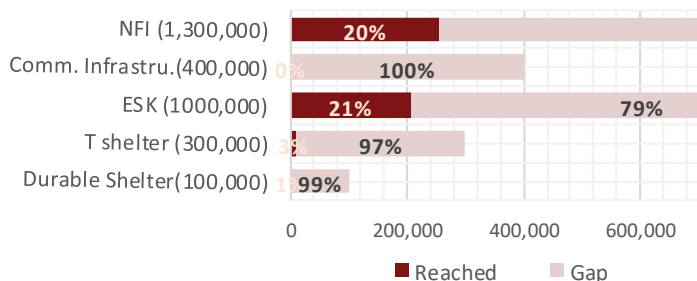
During the month of July 2020, the Shelter Cluster partners assisted:

- 1,800 people with non-food items (NFI) kits. Standard emergency non-food items kit consists of plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, mosquito net, solar lamp and kitchen sets.
- 4,434 persons were assisted with Shelter Kits. A shelter kit includes plastic sheets, supporting poles, a rope for tying down the structure, nails and other items.

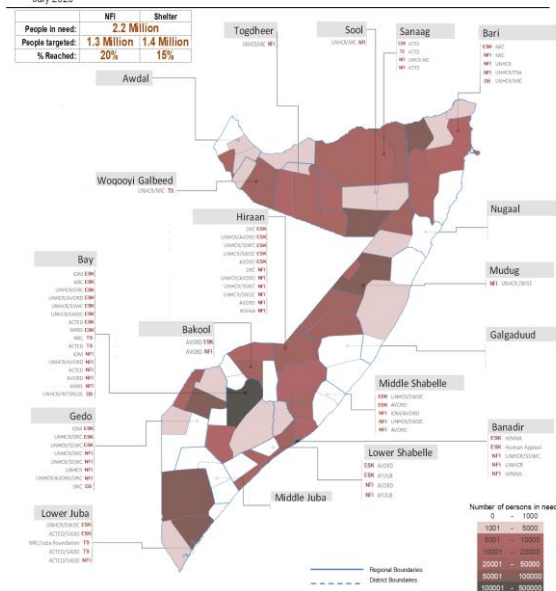
This brings the total number of people assisted with Shelter and NFI to 216,608 (15%) and 255,610 (20%) of the 2020 target respectively.

REACHED AGAINST TARGET (Individuals)

As of July 2020



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



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

- Cluster Coordinator**
Pankaj Kumar Singh
singhpa@unhcr.org / +252 613350988
- Deputy Cluster Coordinator**
Nurta Mohamed Adan
adan@unhcr.org / +252 615682233
- Shelter Cluster Support Associate**
Padmore Ochieng Okal
okal@unhcr.org / +254 723 793 105

KEY DOCUMENTS

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

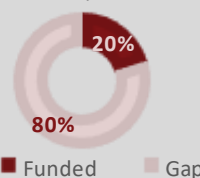
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

19 Cluster partners **2.2M / 1.4M** People in need / targeted

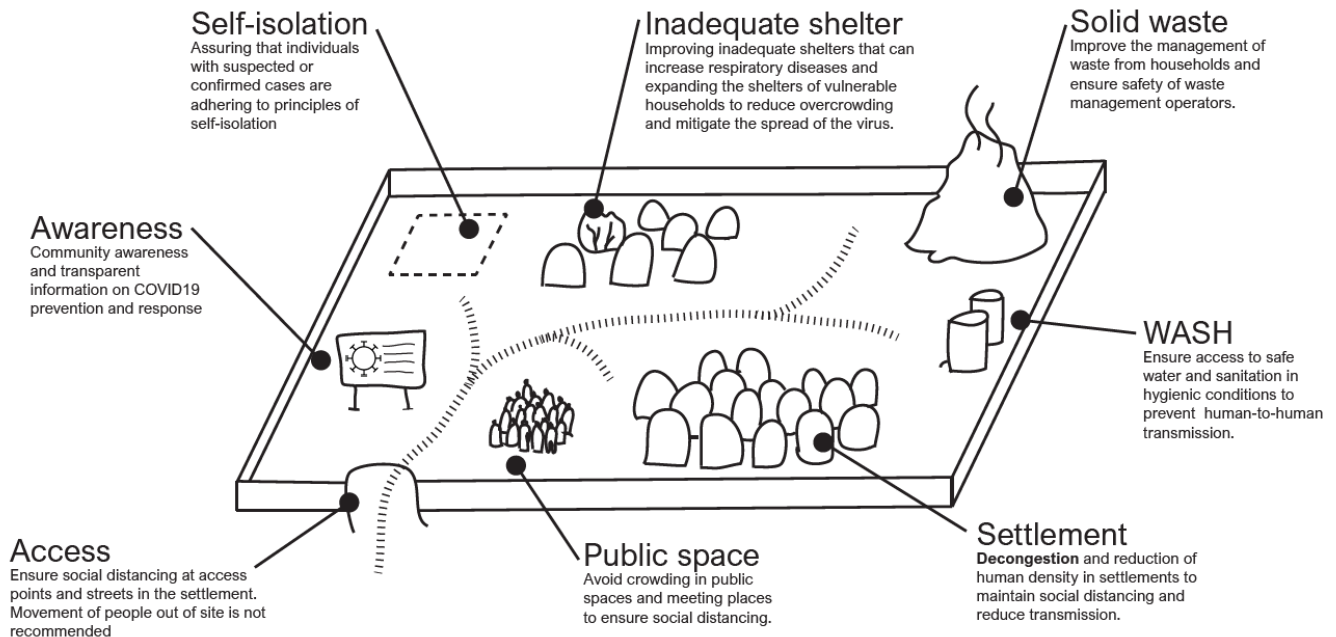
FUNDING (source: Cluster Partners)



Total funding required:
\$ 64 M

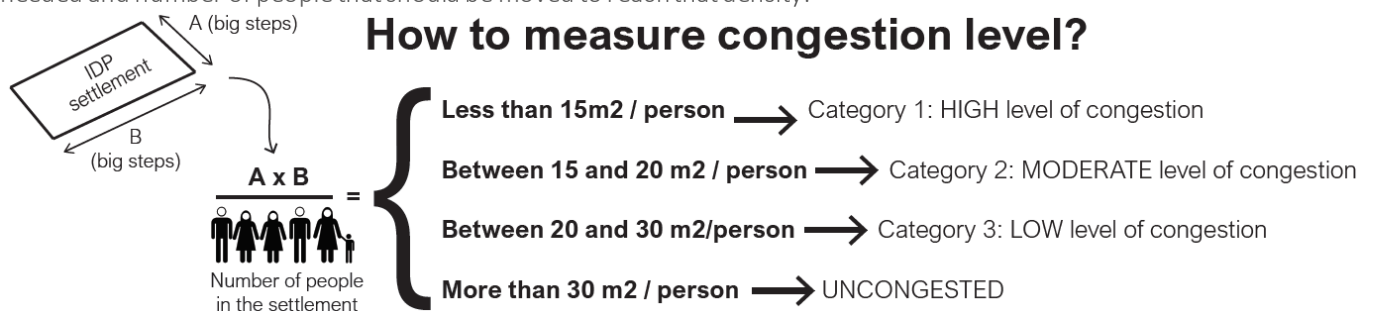
Mitigating COVID-19 risk in IDP settlements

Somalia has 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) who live in more than 2,000 IDP sites in crowded living conditions in urban and semi-urban areas. COVID-19 pandemic poses an additional challenge in this already fragile context. The Shelter Cluster, CCCM Cluster and UN-Habitat Somalia have developed an overall guidance for the decongestion and upgrading IDP settlements to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.



Decongestion is one of the main measures to mitigate the spread of pandemic COVID19 in IDP settlements in Somalia and consists of reducing the human density of the settlements in order to maintain social distance and reduce the transmission of the virus.

The plan for the decongestion of a settlement will depend on availability of both suitable land and funding. Community engagement is key in order to ensure successful decongestion. Calculate current and expected density. Check amount of land needed and number of people that should be moved to reach that density.



Land should be adjacent to the site. If there is no vacant land, small reconfiguration activities within the site should be considered. If this is not feasible, then partners should work on advocating for a more durable housing. Check land has clear ownership, free from claims / disputes through engagement with communities, landowner and local authority, encouraging written agreement. Avoid flood prone areas, next to steep slopes, or have been contaminated by chemicals or pollutants.

Every part of the settlement should be accessible either by main roads (6m wide) or minor roads (3m). Roads should be straight, perpendicular to each other and should have proper drainage and light. Open spaces should be left to be developed into public spaces or services by the communities.

For more information, check Shelter Cluster guidance documents in the links below:

1. Decongestion SOP: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/somalia/documents/decongestion-sop>
2. Decongestion guidance: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/somalia/documents/decongestion-guidance>