



Shelters rehabilitated by NRC in Manamoofa IDP settlements in Kismayo

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- CO1:** Ensure that persons affected by conflict and natural disasters have protection from the weather and privacy through provision of shelter and non-food items (NFI).
- CO2:** Improve the quality of shelter and NFI assistance and ensure accountability through effective complaint and feedback mechanisms.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Around 3.2 million people are in need of Shelter and NFI assistance in Somalia. According to [PRMN report](#), conflict and drought has displaced over 450,000 people between January and May 2021. Most of the displaced have arrived in Banadir, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Shabelle regions. The displaced are in urgent need of emergency shelter and NFI according to partner assessments.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- There are limited NFI kits in stock countrywide with no shelter kits in stock. The available stock and stock in pipeline are not sufficient to respond to the shelter and NFI needs of the newly displaced population as well as the needs of the IDPs living in protracted situation.
- Additional funding is urgently required to respond to the displacements and to pre-position the NFI and shelter items for potential displacements in near future.

RESPONSE

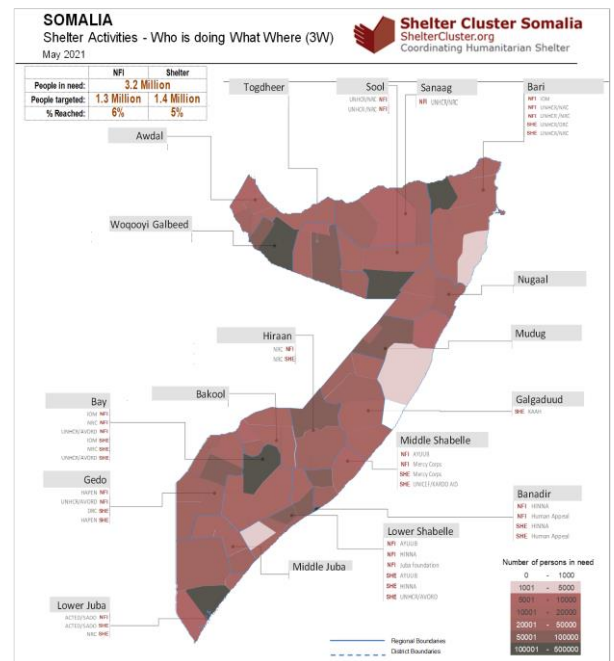
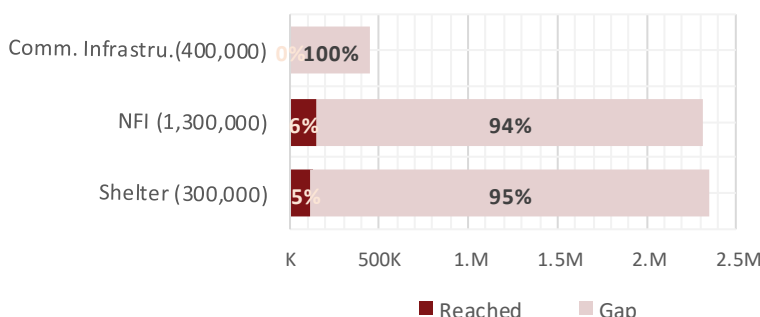
During the month of May 2021, the Shelter Cluster partners assisted:

- 20,250 people with NFI kits. Standard non-food items kit consists of plastic sheet, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, mosquito net, solar lamp and kitchen set.
- 3,666 persons were assisted with Shelter. The shelter assistance were emergency shelter kits to 3000 people, and transitional shelter to 666 people.

Cumulatively in 2021, the Shelter Cluster partners have reached 147,752 individuals (6%) of 2.3 Million targeted with NFI assistance, and 112,129 individuals (5%) of the 2.4 million targeted with shelter assistance.

REACHED AGAINST TARGET (Individuals)

As of May 2021



Somalia Shelter Cluster 3W map for May 2021

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KEY DOCUMENTS

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

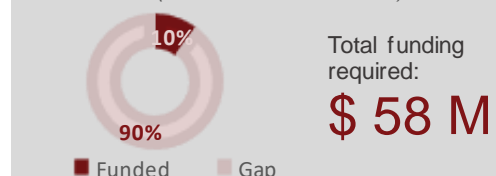
KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

22 Cluster partners **3.2M / 2.5M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: Cluster Partners)



Decongestion pilot: This is what we learnt

There are currently 2.9 million IDPs in Somalia [Source]. Most of these IDPs are living in informal settlements, which are often very crowded, without sufficient access to basic services, and with poor shelter conditions that raise protection and health concerns. The limited space between shelters, as well as the shelter materials used by the displaced population, which are highly flammable, make the risk of a fire outbreak one of the key priorities to be addressed. The site congestion also causes a high risk of flooding since the self-installation of makeshift shelters prevents the natural drainage of water during the rainy season. The high congestion also poses risk of further spread of COVID-19.

This focus story highlights pilot site decongestion activities implemented in August 2020 in the IDP sites of Yaaqle and Bacaad located within Deynille District by HINNA, PAH and NoFYL with the fund from Somalia Humanitarian Fund under CCCM, Shelter, WASH and Protection integrated project. These sites were classified under high level of congestion as in August 2020.



Photo: Bacaad IDP site before decongestion exercise.

The decongestion exercise involved a series of activities including: community and infrastructure mapping, safety audit assessment, community engagement and participation, shelter assessment, site rearrangement, and feedback session.



Photo: CMC conducting Infrastructure mapping at Bacad IDP site.

Some of the challenges faced included community engagement during COVID-19 era where physical meeting is a risk, dealing with high expectations of site dwellers, explaining the importance of site decongestion, inavailability of land adjacent to the sites for expansion, and dealing with complaints regarding beneficiary selection.



Photo: CMC conducting Infrastructure mapping at Bacad IDP site.

Some of the lessons learnt include the need to: negotiate agreement on key messages to disseminate to communities regarding the site decongestion plan, and thereby hand high expectation; give much thought for effective targeting and selection criteria; work with local authorities especially in the negotiation of land with the landowners; and provide technical support to the households for the re-construction of shelter following the re-arrangement plan for people with special need.

Click here [for the complete decongestion pilot report](#); [Cluster decongestion guidelines](#); and [Cluster decongestion SOP](#)