

3.10 Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
3.6M	1.2M	\$56.9M	21	21

Overview

The scale of shelter and non-food item (NFI) needs in 2022 is expected to increase in comparison to the needs in 2021. The rise in needs is due to the large number of internal displacements, the inability of affected communities to repair or construct shelter and purchase basic non-food items due to lingering and poor socio-economic environment.

An estimated 3.6 million people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance due to inadequate shelter conditions, overcrowding, economic hardship and lack of security of tenure. These factors which result in a dearth of shelter and NFI disproportionately impact IDPs who face relatively greater obstacles in achieving long-term security of tenure and accessing livelihood/employment.

Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs, decongestion of IDP sites and facilitating durable solutions for IDPs living in a protracted situation and returnees will be the Shelter Cluster's priority.

Targets and Response Priorities

Shelter Cluster partners will target 1,180,000 people (1,011,000 IDPs and 169,000 non-displaced, which include returnees). The overall target is comprised of 179,418 women, 174,072 men, 371,920 girls, 406,230 boys, 48,649 older people and 177,044 people with disabilities.

Prioritization by the Cluster is guided by the geographical distribution of populations against the severity of needs, in accordance with cluster severity analyses and categorization. The Cluster emergency shelter and NFI response will be oriented towards new displacements following initial shocks when populations are the most vulnerable and usually live without shelters or NFIs. The decongestion of IDP sites, where feasible, is also a priority, given the importance of reducing the risks of disease outbreaks, fire, GBV related incidents and flooding due to insufficient drainage systems.

In adherence to the "do no harm" principle, to mitigate the risk of tension and/or conflict between displacement and host

communities, the Shelter Cluster members will target 10 to 20% of the non-displaced vulnerable poor with the appropriate type of assistance.

While life-saving activities will still be prioritized this year, the Cluster partners will also address long-term displacement by prioritizing, supporting, and targeting ongoing integration projects in municipalities that already have pre-allocated land, and will contribute to the construction of transitional and/or durable shelters.

Response Strategy and Modalities

The response modalities will include in-kind, cash or mixed assistance depending on the market. Cash-based interventions, ideally Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and or conditional cash grant for shelter purposes, will be the preferred modality unless they have a negative impact on communities or if the market is not functional.

Shelter Cluster members are encouraged to coordinate their interventions with the HLP AoR to improve the security of land tenure of IDPs wherever possible pursuant to the right to adequate housing. When IDPs and returnees have access to and own land, the Cluster will support the construction of transitional or durable shelters to improve IDP's living conditions, protect against the elements and improve safety, especially with regards to women and girls who are more at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender-based violence.

Cluster partners will be encouraged to pilot new modalities such as provision of cash or shelter materials and technical assistance to reduce the cost of contractors, empower IDPs and strengthen the local economy and the labor market.

The Cluster will continue to work closely with the Protection Cluster, and authorities to strengthen the HLP approach, protection mainstreaming, GBV risk mitigation as well as disability inclusion in both the response and its monitoring. The Cluster will continue working with the CCCM Cluster and WASH Cluster to plan IDP sites, decongest sites, conduct safety audits, and provide community infrastructure.



HARGEISA, SOMALIA

Photo: OCHA Somalia

To ensure best practice, the Shelter Cluster will build the capacity of local NGOs by conducting several trainings and workshop on GBV risk mitigation, Cash based interventions, protection mainstreaming, gender and inclusion.

IDPs living in unsafe settlements, where tenure is insecure will be exposed to additional risks such as forced evictions, fire hazard and flooding, putting their lives at risk. Many will face the difficult choice of purchasing mattresses, mosquito nets or plastic sheeting to make their makeshift shelter.

Cost of Response

The total financial requirement of the Shelter Cluster is \$57 million. The standard unit cost of NFI kits, shelters and community infrastructures varies by geographic location. Over 80 per cent of the total amount accounts for the cost of items, transportation, labour, storage, and distribution, while the remainder accounts for support and overhead costs. The average per household cost for shelter kits and NFIs is \$213 and \$100 respectively. The average per household cost, which does not consider support-related costs, for transitional shelter is \$1,300. Support costs include expenses for personnel, office rent, office expenditure, transportation, and other related costs.

Nexus Linkages

It is important that IDP sites are planned in coordination with municipalities and development actors. This is even more important in areas at risk of flooding in order to enable the development of long-term and solid disaster risk reduction measures in order to avoid multiple or repetitive waves of displacement and ensure new settlements have basic services and livelihood activities. Joined up planning is therefore essential for the right to adequate housing to be respected. Development actors are expected to support municipalities to include safe and suitable land for IDP in their development plans, and to address the causes of floods in areas regularly affected.

The Cost of Inaction

Over 750,000 people will not have access to life-saving emergency shelter and basic essential items, exposing vulnerable groups – women, children, people with disability and the elderly – to harsh weather conditions and extreme protection risks, including GBV.