

3.10 Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS
4.9M	1.4M	\$85M	18

Cluster Objectives

The Shelter/NFI Cluster plans to reach 1.4 million people including 1,052,000 newly displaced, 348,000 people in protracted displacement and 14,000 non-displaced in 45 districts in collaboration with 18 partners. The response will be guided by two cluster objectives:

- To ensure that people affected by conflict, disasters and evictions have protection from harsh weather conditions, privacy and improved safety through provision of plastic sheeting, emergency shelters and NFIs in a timely manner. This will contribute to the first and third Strategic Objective of the HRP.
- To ensure that vulnerable IDPs and affected people have access to transitional or durable shelter including local and environmentally-friendly solutions that enable safer and more dignified living standards and prevent recovering communities from slipping back into humanitarian need. This will contribute to the second and third Strategic Objective of the HRP.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster response will focus on new displacements when people are most vulnerable and do not have access to proper shelter materials nor NFIs. While life-saving activities will be prioritised, cluster partners will also work with local communities and authorities to coordinate recovery efforts to address long-term displacement. This will be done by targeting extremely vulnerable protracted IDPs with transitional or durable shelter assistance in municipalities that have allocated suitable land and ensured more secure land tenure for IDPs. Sustainable shelter solutions - when done within a localised area-based approach - are a critical step towards building the affected people's resilience and breaking the cycle of emergency response. To achieve this, cluster partners will work in close collaboration with local communities and authorities as well as relevant clusters to ensure the response is integrated and that cross-cutting concerns like protection, HLP and environment are mainstreamed and addressed in a holistic manner.

Cluster Response Strategy

As part of the emergency response to newly displaced people, the cluster plans to provide 1,052,000 vulnerable newly displaced IDPs with plastic sheeting, NFIs and emergency shelters. The cluster will also support 99,000 protracted IDPs and 2,300 non-displaced people who have access to land with transitional and durable shelters. HLP partners will support access to land for this targeted group of people. Some 162,455 people who were evicted or are at risk of eviction will receive shelter and/or NFI assistance depending on their needs.

The response will include in-kind, cash or mixed modalities, depending on market functionality, availability of quality shelter materials, access and cost of transportation. Cash-based interventions, especially for shelter through owner-driven approaches, will be the preferred modality. According to post-distribution monitoring (PDM), owner-driven and community-led projects that were implemented with cash for shelter or shelter materials combined with technical assistance are usually more cost-effective than projects implemented by contractors. Such projects empower IDPs, strengthen local economies and increase job opportunities.

To address climate change challenges, the Shelter/NFI Cluster will continue to explore more green housing solutions for IDPs through continuous research on environmentally-friendly and culturally appropriate local construction techniques, materials and approaches. Two partners are piloting new shelter solutions using locally produced materials and construction techniques. The lessons learned from this pilot will help the cluster provide some guidance for a green shelter response.

The cluster will continue to maintain quality assurance on the specifications of different key elements of the response, i.e. provide guidance on how to adhere to the specifications of plastic sheeting to ensure durability as good quality plastic sheeting is difficult to find on the local market. The Common Pipeline can support cluster partners with affordable quality plastic sheeting.

The cluster continues to encourage its members to coordinate their interventions with the HLP AoR to improve the security of land tenure for IDPs, wherever possible, pursuant to the right to adequate housing. When IDPs and returnees have access to and have more secure forms of land tenure, the cluster will support the construction of transitional or durable shelters to

improve their living conditions, protect them against harsh climatic conditions and improve safety, especially for women and girls who are at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse as well as gender-based violence.

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

The cluster will strengthen the capacity of local partners through trainings and workshop on various relevant topics, including GBV risk mitigation, assessments, environment, cash-based interventions, protection mainstreaming, gender equality, inclusion and site planning.

Capacity to Respond

In collaboration with the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), the cluster conducted an analysis to identify the districts at the highest risk of flooding and eviction.

Based on previous displacement trends and historical protection data from 2017, the cluster also made a projection on potential locations where IDPs would be likely to move to.

The cluster has 18 active partners in 63 districts. Since 2020, its partners have provided shelter assistance to 1.2 million individuals and NFI assistance to three million people in 58 districts including in hard-to-reach areas. While the cluster is well prepared to respond, the main constraint remains the lack of funding, particularly for local organisations.

Due to the location of IDP sites, predominantly in urban and peri-urban areas, the cluster response focuses on urban areas where most partners face fewer access constraints. At the end of 2022, the cluster updated its strategy to provide a cost-effective and timely first-line response for a much larger population affected by shocks followed by a durable second-line response targeting protracted IDPs.

Cost of Response

To provide an adequate shelter and NFI response to 1.4 million people in 2023, the Shelter/NFI Cluster requires \$82 million. This amount is estimated based on the unit costs of response activities and the targets for NFI assistance (\$25.2 million), plastic sheeting (\$8.9 million), emergency shelters (\$7.7 million), transitional shelters (\$25.1 million) and durable shelters (\$15.1 million).

The emergency response cost per households varies depending on the type of assistance. For example, the cost of two plastic sheets and one NFI kit which includes one mosquito net, two sleeping mats, one kitchen set, two jerrycans, three blankets and one solar lamp, is around \$168 per family, whereas an NFI kit and emergency shelter cost around \$348 per family. The standard unit cost of NFI kits and shelter assistance varies by region and delivery modality. For instance, the weighted average total cost per household

for in-kind NFIs is \$123 compared to \$116 in cash. Similarly, the cost of in-kind emergency shelter is \$344 compared to \$286 in cash.

The unit cost to provide transitional shelter or durable shelter varies between \$2,000 and \$2,875 and between \$2,400 and \$5,750 respectively depending on size, location, materials and modality. The average cost per household includes expenses for personnel, office rent, office expenditure, transportation, overhead costs and other related operational costs.

Different response modalities have different cost variations. Shelter/NFI conditional cash responses is efficient in terms of value for money as it improves humanitarian outcomes and reduces the response cost. It also provides greater choice and dignity for people while it stimulates local markets and economies. However, due to the poor quality and high cost of plastic sheeting on the local market, international procurement of plastic sheets in bulk for in-kind distribution is recommended.

Monitoring

Shelter/NFI Cluster partners have developed a common monitoring framework and reporting templates. At the cluster level, the following main tools will be used throughout the programme cycle:

- Monthly 5Ws in which partners report on completed activities, including against the indicator that monitors the shelters constructed with environmentally-friendly shelter materials and methods.
- Monthly 4Ws in which partners report on ongoing and planned activities and contingency stock tracking. This enables the cluster to avoid response duplication, track monthly progress against the established targets and outcome-level objectives.
- On a quarterly basis, the cluster will undertake fund mapping exercises capitalising on the activity-based costing approach of the HRP.
- Post-distribution and post-construction monitoring to help assess the satisfaction level among people receiving assistance and measure the impact of the response. Results will help inform lessons learned and adjustments for future strategies.
- Somalia Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) to obtain regular market updates and costs of shelter materials and NFIs.

Shelter Cluster

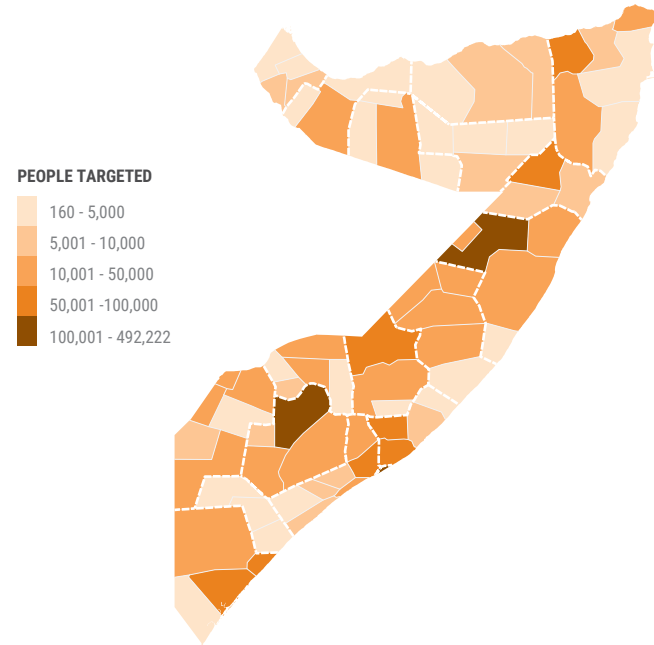
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE#	CLUSTER OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER INDICATOR	TARGET
S02	Persons affected by conflict, disasters and evictions have, in a timely manner, protection from the weather, privacy and improved safety through provision of plastic sheeting, emergency shelters and NFIs.	# of crisis-affected people provided with timely life-saving and life-sustaining emergency shelter support.	167,183
		# of crisis-affected people provided with timely life-saving and life-sustaining plastic sheeting.	1,141,933
		# of crisis-affected people reached with non-food items assistance.	1,146,660
	Vulnerable displacement and disasters affected populations have access to transitional or durable shelter, including local and environmentally friendly solutions, enabling safer and more dignified living standards and preventing recovering communities from slipping back into humanitarian need.	# of crisis-affected people provided with durable shelter solution.	31,586
		# of crisis-affected people provided with infrastructure support.	25,111
		# of crisis-affected people provided with transitional shelter solution.	73,364

WASH Cluster

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE#	CLUSTER OBJECTIVE	CLUSTER INDICATOR	TARGET
S01	Provide full package of emergency WASH services to vulnerable communities affected by drought/floods/conflicts/waterborn diseases and other emergencies/risks.	# of people reached with emergency water services in targeted settlements and communities.	6,041,768
		# of people reached with hygiene kits distribution and hygiene promotion activities in vulnerable settlements and communities.	6,103,226
		# of people reached with sanitation services in vulnerable settlements and communities	2,561,458
S02	Ensure provision of sustainable, durable and cost-effective water supply in recurrent drought hotspot rural areas and IDP population living in urban areas and in schools and health facilities.	# of people reached with sustainable access to safe water in targeted settlements and communities.	2,400,091

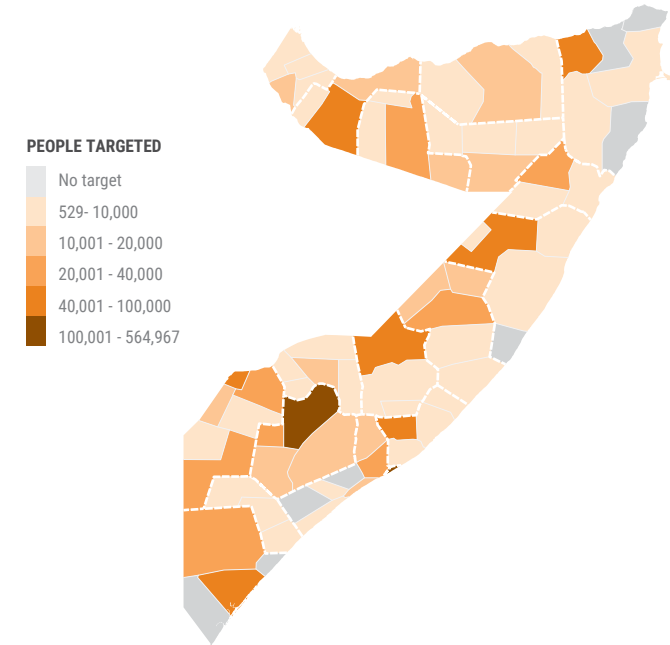
1.6.3 Gender-Based Violence

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3M	2M	\$80M



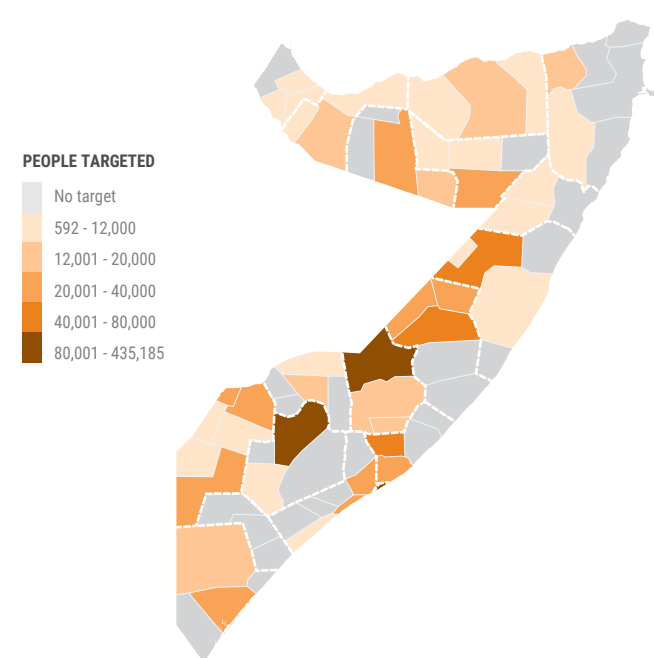
1.6.4 Housing, Land and Property

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
3.2M	1.8M	\$10M



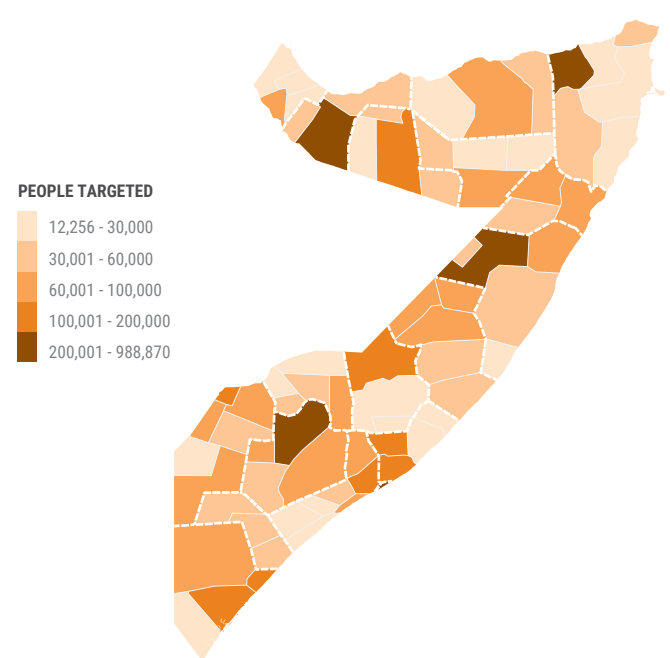
1.7 Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
4.9M	1.4M	\$85M



1.8 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
8M	6.1M	\$259.4M



Housing Land & Property

Over three million people in need will not have access to Housing Land and Property (HLP) support and assistance.

Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, people with disabilities and older people will be exposed to HLP violations and extreme protection risks, including GBV and child protection.

More than 150,000 people will be at risk of forced evictions. IDPs living in unsafe settlements, where tenure is insecure and housing inadequate, will be exposed to additional HLP risks.

Shelter

Without sustained funding support, over 1.4 million people will not have access to life-saving emergency shelters and basic essential items. This will expose vulnerable people, particularly women, children, people with disabilities, and older people to harsh weather conditions and extreme protection risks, including GBV.

Without adequate shelters, family disputes and pressure could increase, which, coupled with the lack of privacy for both men and women, can lead to more frustration and violence against family members.

Vulnerable people, including women, people with disabilities, older people, children, IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, and

people from minority and marginalised groups, could experience a deterioration of their living standards and resilience.

IDPs living in unsafe settlements where tenure is insecure would be exposed to additional risks, such as forced evictions, fire, and flooding hazards, putting their lives and their dependents at greater risk.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

About 6.1 million people of the 8.3 million people will face acute water shortages, including over 1.8 IDPs who will be at risk of secondary displacement in search of basic services.

Severe water shortages and inadequate access to sanitation and hygiene facilities will continue to expose vulnerable people to additional health risks, amid an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera in areas affected by drought. About 1,828,268 people (newly arrived and protracted) living in IDP sites not have access to improved functional sanitation facilities while 24 percent of IDP sites across Somalia will be without sanitation facilities.

Child and maternal mortality are likely to increase due to insufficient resources to address preventable health outbreaks and conditions and failure to support integrated health, WASH, and nutrition services.