



Transitional shelters constructed by returnees in Baidoa through cash enabled owner driven approach provided by INTERSOS / UNHCR. Picture by INTERSOS Baidoa.

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- SO1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people and those affected by natural hazards. (NFIs, ESKs)
- SO2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (Transitional shelters, NFIs)
- SO3: Facilitate access to durable solutions for IDPs that are willing to locally integrate or return (Permanent shelters)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Somalia continues to face an internal displacement crisis, fuelled by drought, conflict and forced evictions. The country currently hosts more than 2.1 million IDPs, majority of whom are in Baidoa, Mogadishu and Afgoye corridor.
- Close to half of the IDPs remain in need of relevant Shelter and NFIs support, for overall improvements to their living conditions and to improve their chances of accessing livelihoods and durable solutions.
- Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

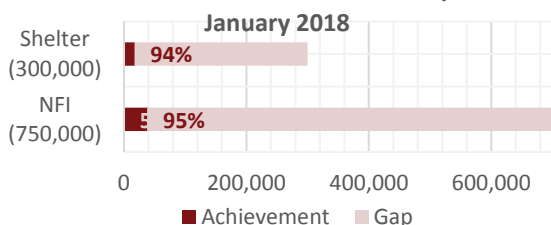
- With more than 50% of IDPs having been displaced in the past year, the available limited resources have not been adequate to provide even the most basic NFIs and shelter to those newly displaced in 2017 alone, leaving the earlier, protracted displaced without any assistance, despite the increased vulnerability and a weak protective environment. Due to the continuing drought and conflict situations, chances of return in the coming months remain dim.
- Most IDPs' settlements are faced with a weak security of tenure, due to the overall prevailing weak protective and governance environments.
- Humanitarian access to most areas is hampered by logistical constraints, including high flight and road transportation costs, insecurity, and check points.
- Due to a continued low funding situation, timely response to those in need is hampered by the depletion of prepositioned stocks during the last year.

RESPONSE

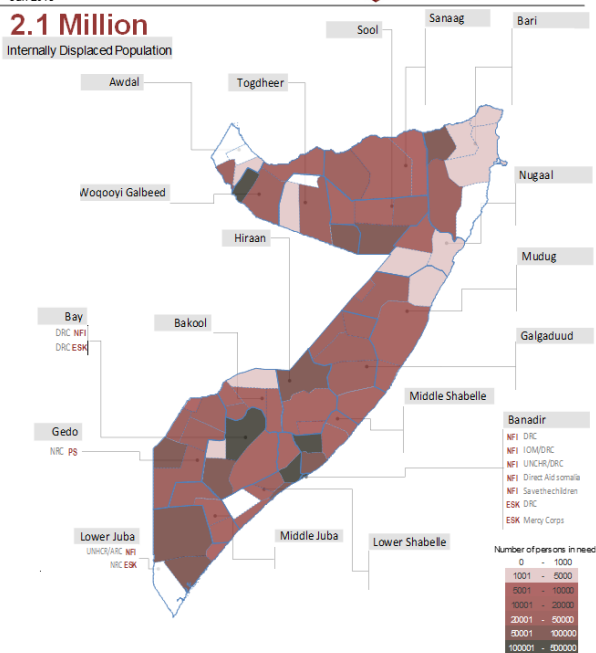
In January 2018:

- 38,415 persons were assisted with emergency NFIs.
- 17,493 persons have been assisted with Emergency Shelter Kits.
- 540 persons have been assisted with Transitional Shelter.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



SOMALIA
Shelter Activities - Who is doing What Where (3W)
Jan 2018



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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

24 Cluster partners **1.5M / 1.3M** People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Total funding required:
70 M

■ Funded ■ Gap

SOMALIA SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY 2018

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains among the most complex and longstanding emergencies in the world. Due to the drought induced humanitarian crisis in 2017, in which more than 1 million people were newly displaced, an estimated 1.1 million protracted IDPs received significantly less assistance than in previous years, despite stretched vulnerabilities.

The Shelter Cluster acknowledges that a majority of IDPs displaced by the drought will not be able to return to their place of origin, even if they wish to do so, before mid-2018 Gu rains. The cluster, therefore, will for most of 2018 prioritise those who got displaced in 2017 but who received little or no assistance, as well as IDPs in protracted displacement.

The cluster will provide basic household emergency shelters and NFIs to those displaced in 2017 and who did not receive support, and those to be displaced 2018. NFIs replenishments will also be considered for in-need IDPs in protracted displacement situation, informed by needs assessments. 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.

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. The Shelter Cluster will work closely with the CCCM Cluster and other clusters to improve settlement planning, management / governance and service delivery. To this extent, cluster partners will be expected to support and complement the CCCM led DSA with physical mapping of settlement infrastructure. The transitional solutions offered are dependent on a reasonable, medium-term security of tenure.

IDPs who opt to integrate or return to areas of origin will be provided material, financial and technical assistance to support realization of durable solutions. Where appropriate, this may include support for permanent shelter interventions (new construction, repairs, improvements or upgrades), complete with support for long-term land tenure agreements.

Owner-driven approaches to shelter implementation will be preferred to third-party implementation. Under this arrangement, beneficiaries will be central to the implementation process, and will be provided financial (and or material) and technical support to enable them develop own shelters. Beneficiaries will be responsible

for supervision and monitoring of the shelter erection process, with technical supervision and monitoring support provided by partners. Additional care and support will be availed to households that suffer from lack of capacity to oversee their shelter constructions. Partners will also mobilize communities to provide the additional support needed by such groups, with care taken to ensure that such arrangements do not lead to exploitation of the vulnerable.

To the extent possible, shelter interventions will encourage and promote the use of locally harvested materials and skills, provided they do not cause adverse effects on the local environment. Local suppliers, familiar materials and skills will be prioritized to support local markets and reduce the cost of imported materials. Thus, the cluster intends to continue with earlier started

initiatives that addressed concerns of local building culture, 'building back safer' and the capacity enhancement of shelter technical personnel. In this regard, clear and specific alignments will be made to collective outcomes under the Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF) that aims at addressing the divergence between short term humanitarian

interventions and development programming. Adding to this will be capacity building support for Local NGOs and Authorities, to enhance ability to deal with long term humanitarian and development needs.

The cluster will work closely with the Protection HLP Sub Cluster on building the capacities of shelter actors who have to deal with operational HLP issues first hand to negotiate appropriate land use/ rental agreements. Partners will be encouraged to work more closely with the local authorities to simplify and legitimize any tenure agreements reached between beneficiaries and land owners.

For meaningful protection of IDPs, vulnerable members of the host communities will also be targeted. All communal facilities and infrastructure provided will target both the displaced and their hosts.

The cluster aims to combine approaches in its efforts to deliver assistance to the targeted population, including both in-kind and market-based assistance. The modality used will be determined through market assessments and analyses. In 2018, however, shelter partners will strive deliver more than half of all shelter assistance and NFIs through cash and vouchers. Where in-kind assistance is preferred, the cluster will advocate for a complementary cash assistance of approximately 10 per cent of the total value of the assistance, to allow beneficiaries access items/components that may be missing, or needed in addition to list provided.

Cluster Objectives	
Objective 1: Contribute to the protection of newly displaced people, IDPs / refugee returns and those affected by natural hazards. Contribute to SO1, SO3	
Indicators	
•	Number of people in need of emergency assistance receiving appropriate NFIs through in kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms. Target = 450,000
•	Number of people in need of emergency assistance receiving relevant emergency shelters through in kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms. Target = 300,000
Objective 2: Improve the living conditions of the protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs). Contributes to SO3	
Indicators	
•	Number of protracted IDPs provided with safe and habitable shelter' with appropriate land tenure security.' Target = 72,000
•	Number of protracted IDPs receiving non-food items through in kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms. Target = 300,000
Objective 3: Contribute to durable solutions for IDPs that have opportunities to locally integrate and IDPs/ Refugees returning to their places of origin. Contributes to SO3 + SO4	
Indicators	
•	Number of locally integrating IDPs, returning refugees / IDPs provided with access to safe and habitable shelter with appropriate land tenure security. Target = 30,000