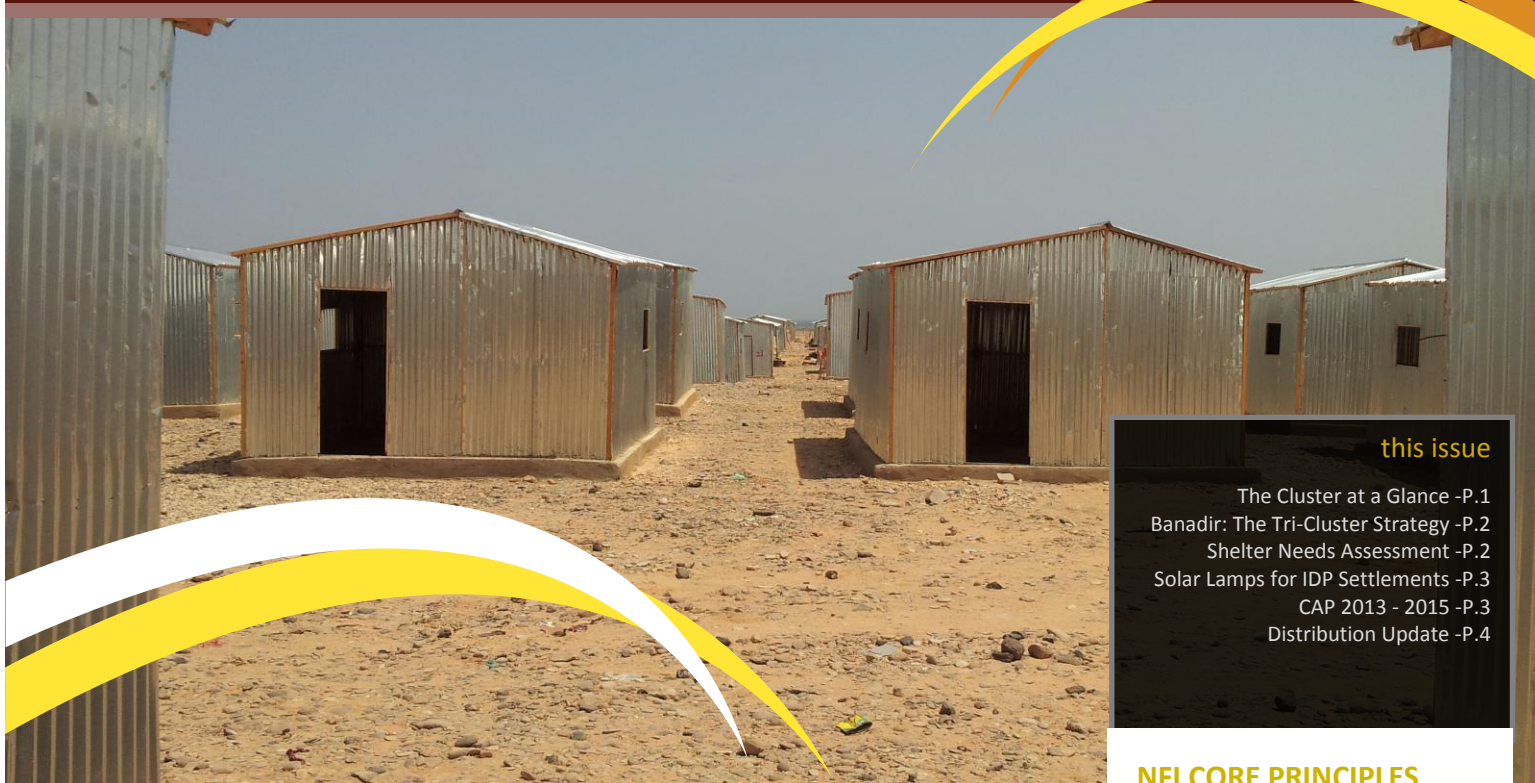


The Shelter Bulletin

Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster, Somalia

ISSUE 03: October 2012



New CGI Shelters, Barigo Bossaso - Puntland

Credit: Emergency Shelter /NFI Cluster/Richard Evans

The Cluster at a Glance

Over the first nine months of the year (January to September) Cluster members distributed 98,070 standardised NFI kits, benefitting 588,420 Somalis affected by displacement. During the same time period, 296,000 IDPs benefitted from improved shelter. Cluster members used a variety of shelter types dictated by security of tenure and urgency of the need (see page 4)

In September, Shelter Cluster meetings were held in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Mogadishu and Nairobi to set the objectives and priorities for 2013 – 2015 (see page 3). This consultative process was an opportunity to visit the field and meet agencies operating in the contrasting environments.

The contrast between the different zones was underlined by the involvement in the shelter sector by the authorities. Increased participation enables more durable solutions to be found and donor confidence to invest in shelter.

After months of planning, mapping, settlement layout and discussions, the Tri-Cluster shelter component started in Sona K in Mogadishu (see page 2). As a beneficiary commented, “when the new shelter is completed, it will be a new day for us”.

The Cluster led an assessment of solar lighting in Hargeisa (page 3). As technology improves and prices come down, Cluster partners have more options to choose between, whether it be household lighting or street lighting. Whatever the technical solution, the benefits of solar lighting are clear.

The country-wide Shelter Cluster Review, led by REACH Initiative aims to consolidate documents inclusive of secondary data from shelter partners, remote sensing analysis and field data collection (page 2). Its scope will be to act as a baseline for the sector and to feed into relevant decision making and strategic processes such as government policies, CAP and other humanitarian key documents or funding decisions.

October heralds the 2nd CHF allocation (\$3.25 million for Shelter) the submission of CAP projects and new funding for Emergency Reserve. During this busy planning period, agencies continue to deliver on long-term shelter projects while the needs for NFIs in response to conflict or natural disasters continue.

this issue

- The Cluster at a Glance -P.1
- Banadir: The Tri-Cluster Strategy -P.2
- Shelter Needs Assessment -P.2
- Solar Lamps for IDP Settlements -P.3
- CAP 2013 - 2015 -P.3
- Distribution Update -P.4

NFI CORE PRINCIPLES

- Sufficient shelter support items for the entire household
- Sufficient clothing, blankets and bedding for comfort, dignity, health and well-being
- Culturally appropriate items for preparing, storing food, and for cooking, eating and drinking
- Access to safe fuel efficient stoves and accessible supply of domestic energy and access to appropriate means of providing artificial lighting to ensure personal safety
- Access to necessary tools, fixings and complementary training

Update: The Tri-Cluster Strategy

In April 2012, the CHF board allocated \$10.75 million for a tri-cluster (WASH, Health and Shelter) response to address IDP needs in Mogadishu. The aims are (a) to improve living conditions of secondary displaced populations in Mogadishu; (b) respond to needs of newly displaced in Mogadishu and other priority areas, and (c) mainstream protection in all programmes.

Launched this June in Mogadishu, 14 partners, UN and I/NGOs, working on 16 CHF funded projects have been brought together under the tri-cluster umbrella.

Site mapping and planning is the cornerstone of the strategy. Led by UN-Habitat, with the assistance of REACH Initiative, the mapping has been completed. For the first time, detailed maps of the largest IDP settlements in Mogadishu are available for planning purposes. Using these as a base, UN-Habitat, in conjunction with the DRC and NRC has undertaken the site planning for the first four Sections of Sona K and 77.



Photo Credit: Emergency Shelter /NFI Cluster/Nurta Adan
New CGIs in Sona K, October 2012

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/Africa/Somalia/Pages/REACH%20Assessments.aspx>.

Construction on site has started using Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) Lite Shelters. They have been termed 'lite' as they have no concrete strip foundation. Now that the planning and negotiating stage is complete, it is hoped that the construction phase will proceed rapidly with thousands of new shelters planned in the next three months.



Shelter Needs Assessment

REACH, within its partnership framework with the Global Shelter Cluster, with funding from DG ECHO, is supporting the Somalia Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster in implementing a comprehensive Shelter sector review. The review will focus on the IDP settlements in the main urban and peri-urban areas of Central-South Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland.

The review will be carried out on behalf of the Somali Shelter Cluster, with the active participation of Shelter Cluster partners who have committed resources, including an advisory board and relevant documentation, towards the exercise.

The country-wide review will provide cluster actors with sector specific data, to use for submission of proposals while also raising the profile of the Cluster. The exercise will also establish a base that seeks to attract more CHF and other donor funding.

This sector specific exercise will, purely, be a needs assessment exercise and will gather data and information through secondary sources, remote sensing analysis from UNITAR/UNOSAT and field data collection.

REACH-Initiative works closely with cluster members, including the lead agency - UNHCR, across the globe, to assist in the development of Cluster methodologies and assessment tools as well as promoting better management of data, including the use of remote sensing, mapping and interactive mapping technologies by shelter actors.



CAP 2013 - 2015

Following several consultations on the Somalia Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), the Humanitarian Country Team has decided to proceed with the development of a three- year CAP for Somalia starting in 2013.

The Cluster held consultative meetings with Cluster partners in Puntland, Somaliland, Mogadishu and Nairobi to get input into the Cluster response plan and to enable partners understand more about the 3-year CAP.

From discussion with partners across the regions, the need for EAPs and shelter support in Somalia is predicted to increase over the next 3-years (2013 – 2015) in Somaliland and South Central but decrease in Puntland as IDPs return to the south as conditions there stabilise.

In response, cluster partners have agreed on the plan that will include;

- Continued provision of emergency assistance to those affected by natural disaster (flood, fire, drought) and for those displaced by conflict.
- Provision of transitional shelter to stabilised IDP settlements which have traditionally been in and around the urban centres of Somalia.
- Advocating for more secure forms of tenure and work with the authorities to find durable solutions for the IDPs.

The CAP database is open from 12th October 2012 and will close on 21st October 2012. During this period, organizations are expected to develop and submit proposals, through the on-line database, for consideration in the CAP 2013 – 2015.

An online helpdesk is available via e-mail chfdb@ochasomalia.org and via Skype ID [chfonlinedatabase](#)

Non-Food Items Standard 4: Stoves, fuel and lighting

Each household has access to appropriate means of providing sustainable artificial lighting to ensure personal safety.

Key Indicator: The disaster-affected population has access to a safe and sustainable means of providing artificial lighting and access to matches or a suitable alternative means of igniting fuel or candles, etc
(*The Sphere Project, 2011*)

Solar Lamps for IDP Settlements

The Cluster recently facilitated Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on Solar lighting, with IDPs in Hargeisa Somaliland. The aim of the discussions were:

1. Assess the present situation of light provision in households within three IDP settlements;
2. Understand and correlate information on light provision and the areas where women feel most insecure within the settlement;
3. Pre-test the suitability of four types of household solar lamps, especially for women, in the three settlements.

Findings indicate that solar lighting systems play a crucial role in averting gender based violence within the settlements. There is, however, general preference for household solar lamps rather than the 'street' lighting systems that cover the whole camp because people can;

- Control the lamps and in turn plan and apportion their time better.
- Operate the lamps without calling experts for repairs.
- Live without the risks of fire resulting from loosely connected power lines.
- Carry the lamp to another location, within the settlement, or to another destination, should they be displaced.
- Charge their mobile phones at no cost.
- Carry the lamps to their businesses and increase livelihood opportunities.
- Easily switch on the lamps, at night, in the event of a break in.

Communities wish to have control of their environment, a critical process in the reduction of incidences of gender based

violence within the settlements.

With every setting sun, a large portion of household chores and school homework is not done for lack of artificial light.

It is critical that households have their individual lighting systems alongside the 'street' light / static pole system. Using the two systems concurrently enhances protection of community members, especially women and girls and in turn, empowers them to take charge of their safety, security and economy. This empowerment mitigates gender based violence in the IDP settlements.



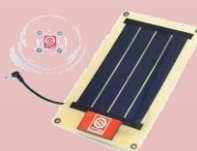
Solar Lantern S250 with mobile chargers (Cost \$30)



Sundaya 1 light with mobile chargers (Cost \$87)



Sundial TSL 01 1 light kit (Cost\$41), 2 lights kit with mobile chargers (Cost \$76)



Toughstuff kit with universal chargers (Cost \$34)

Sample lamps pre-tested in Hargeisa, Somaliland

For details of where to buy and comments on the advantages / disadvantages of each, contact the Cluster

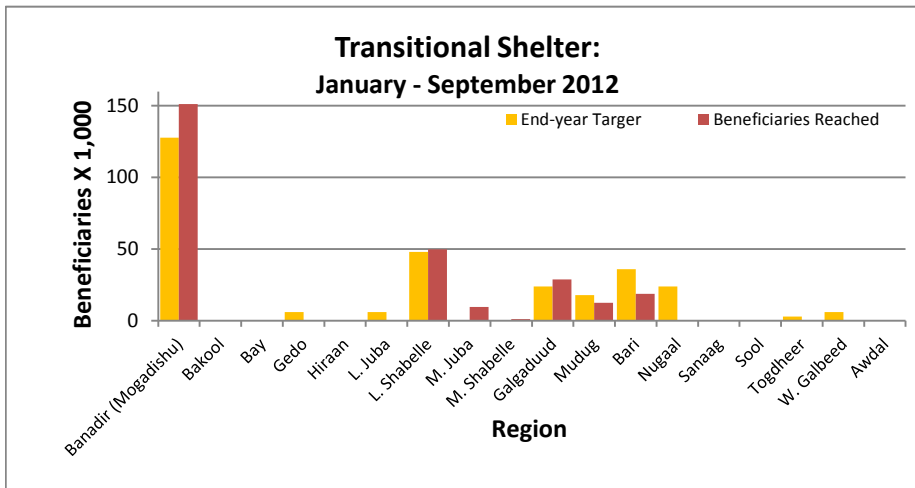
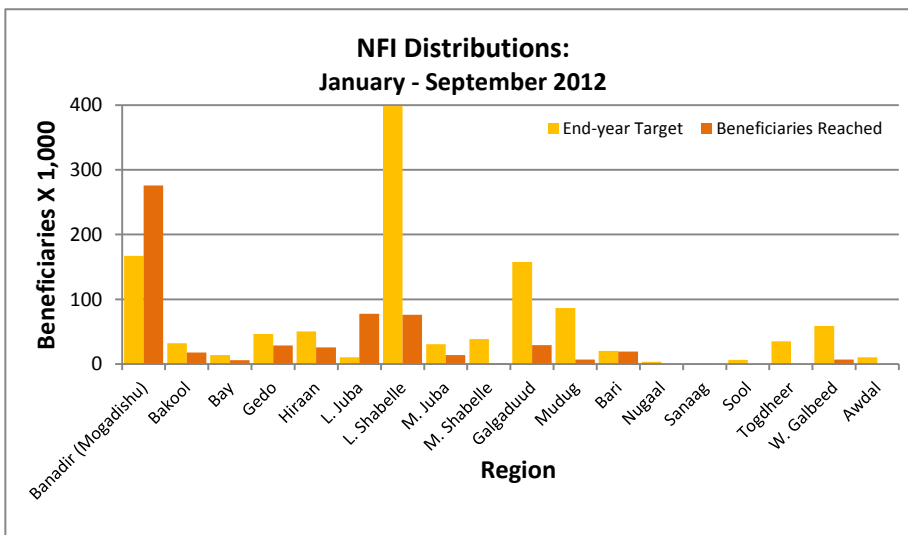


The Shelter Bulletin is also available on

<http://www.unocha.org/somalia/coordination/clusters/shelter-nfi>

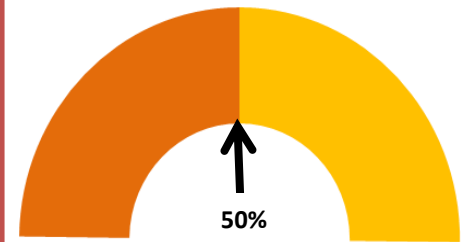
Issue 03: October 2012

Numbers Update

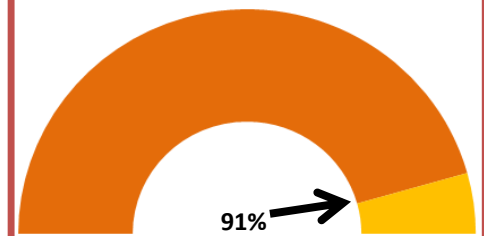


Percentage Covered

NFI distributions



Transitional Shelter



When a family is displaced, an appropriate shelter and household NFIs are the foundation to recovery, resilience and re-integration.

Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster

Somalia

Contact:
Richard Evans – Cluster Coordinator
E-mail: evansr@unhcr.org
Tel: +254 734 628052
Or
Caroline Nyang'aya – Cluster Support Officer
E-mail: nyangaya@unhcr.org
Tel: +254 786 527212