

SOMALIA

December 2016



Shelters constructed in Baidoa ©NRC | Dec. 2016.

CLUSTER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Keeping in view the Cluster Objectives, UNHCR Somalia aims to contribute to the protection of displaced people, including those affected by natural hazards through the provision of NFIs and Emergency shelter and to Improve the living conditions of the protected internally displaced persons (T-shelters, permanent shelter and improved land tenures).

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Drought, conflict rights violations affected displaced communities in urban settlements in Puntland, Somaliland, South and Central Somalia in urgent need of shelter and NFI assistance.
- Advocacy for longer-term land tenure is key to ensuring adequate shelter support.
- Eviction is still a major hurdle in the provision of sustainable solutions in most parts of Somalia.
- There is need for stocks to be positioned for IDPs and refugee returns coming back from Kenya and Yemen

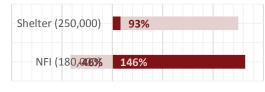
GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Lack of systematic data hampers shelter cluster response to the refugee returns situation.
- Restricted humanitarian accessibility continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Decreasing funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners.
 The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs.

RESPONSE

- 7927 persons have received emergency assistance packages
- 4140 persons have received emergency shelter
- 100 persons were supported with permanent shelter solutions
- 120 persons were supported with transitional shelter solutions

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



-200,000 -100,000 0 100,000 200,000 300,000

■ Achievement YTD ■ Gap



SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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KEY DOCUMENTS

 https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/s omalia

KEY LINKS

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

KEY FIGURES

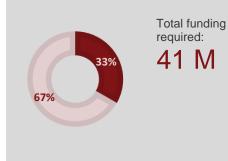
22 0.9M / 0.4M

Cluster partners

■ Funded

People in need / targeted

FUNDING (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



Gap



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DROUGHT AND SHELTER

Somalia is experiencing drought in several areas in the country. As soon as drought is mentioned in Somalia, images of dead livestock, bare dry land and emaciated men, women and children are conjured up in the minds of many. In fact, the focus of media reports and assessments is usually on the effects of drought is usually water, nutrition, food security, health and livelihoods.

However, another aspect of the drought that is not given the right consideration it should get is population displacement. One would hope that since this displacement is not as sudden as that caused by armed conflict, the affected populations would be more prepared for it. Unfortunately, this is not the case, mainly because the displaced families leave their homes with one concern: to find water and pasture and escape an imminent famine. Consequently, the issue of shelter and household items are pushed to the background, also considering that the displaced have limited resources and may not afford the transportation of the shelter and household items to their destinations. It is only upon reaching their destinations that they are confronted with the necessity of shelter and other household non-food items.

The humanitarian community and Somali Government have issued an appeal to the international community for support to drought stricken communities throughout the country.

This was after the failure of the Deyr rainy season, which usually extends from October to December. This has resulted in drought conditions in Puntland, Somaliland, southern and central regions, including Gedo, Hiraan, Galgaduud and Lower Juba.

UNICEF Somalia/2016/Sebastian Rich

According to reports from humanitarian, families displaced in areas need urgent humanitarian support, including as a matter of priority: food, water, shelter and nfi's.

According to the latest data from PRMN, peaks in displacements can be seen in all regions of Somalia. Puntland shows displacement figures of around 12000 persons due to livelihoods and drought just for the month of December. In South central, the number of displacements are very high, mainly due to evictions but also due to livelihoods and drought, we estimate that the number of people displaced to urban centres will increase. Baidoa, Afmadow, Luuq, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Kismaayo and other secondary towns in Bakool and Galgaduud are seeing an influx of displaced population groups that are triggered by drought, offensive and clan conflict. It is difficult to predict how many households will be in need since displacements related to drought are often only viewed weeks or sometimes even months after the drought has persisted, but the Shelter Cluster estimates that more than 120,000 persons will be displaced by the drought in the different regions by April 2017. Displacements will continue if the the next rainy season in April fails, with increased displacement as seen in the famine of 2011.

According to reports from humanitarian, families displaced in areas need urgent humanitarian support, including as a matter of priority: food, water, shelter and NFI's. However, Shelter Cluster partners have limited stocks in the different areas.

The Shelter Cluster will start looking at an emergency response mechanism with increased leadership to the partners. The system will combine pipe-line systems and market based solutions with cash/vouchers to ensure emergency non-food items are provided in a timely manner. The Shelter Cluster will look at bi-lateral arrangements in-between the two UN agencies and their donors, but also look at bi-lateral partnerships with the bigger international NGOs.