



Shelter designs proposed by Jubaland Authorities constructed by NRC – JRIA, Kismayo

## 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

- 1,090,000 newly displaced people are in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. The majority of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu. The displaced families are confronted with the need of shelter and other household non-food items.
- Nearly 1.4 million protracted Internally Displaced people exist countrywide
- Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity.

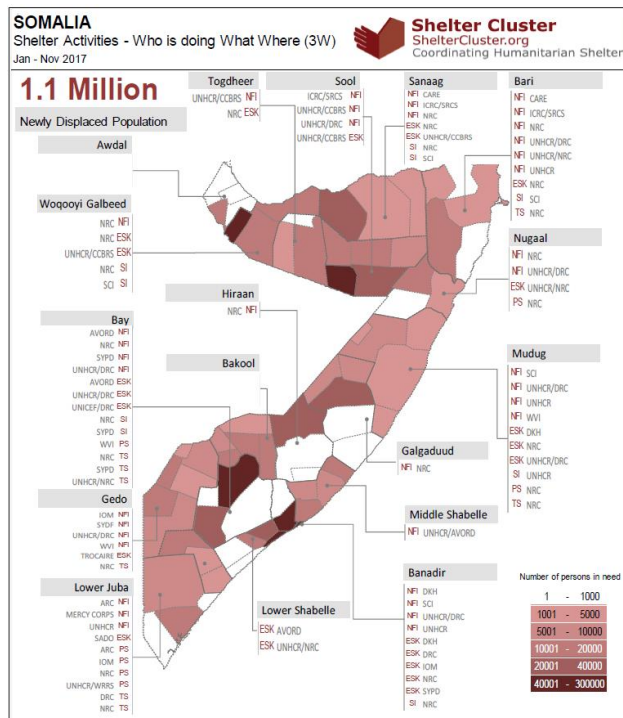
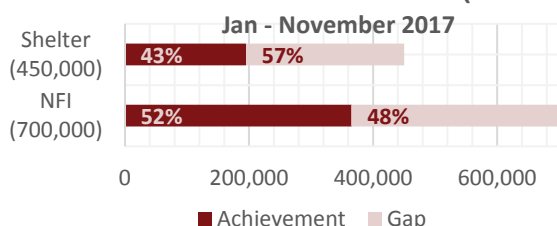
## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Drought displacements are now taking a protracted trend, with many of those displaced in 2017 not planning to return to areas of origin.
- Many IDP settlements risk evictions for lack of secure tenure. Advocacy is needed to reduce secondary displacements.
- The current dry rains and flooding are causing further damage to already weak shelters, leaving many without shelter.
- Effective delivery of assistance is hampered by limited access, insecurity, road blocks / check points and poor road network.
- Low funding for Shelter and NFIs has left no stocks prepositioned for emergency response.

## RESPONSE

- 12,012 persons have received emergency assistance Package (NFIs) in November
- 55,500 persons have received emergency Shelter assistance (ESKs) in November

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (Individuals)



## SHELTER CLUSTER CONTACTS

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## KEY DOCUMENTS

- <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/somalia>

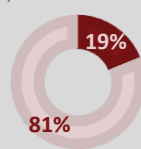
## KEY LINKS

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

## KEY FIGURES

**22** Cluster partners  
**1.8M / 0.7M** People in need / targeted

**FUNDING** (source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service)



■ Funded ■ Gap

Total funding required:  
**74 M**

## BALANCING THE NEED FOR FOOD OR LAND TENURE SECURITY

Baidoa Town, the capital of Bay Region and South West State of Somalia is fast expanding in terms of population, IDPs and construction. Bay Region of Somalia has 5 districts which have no accessibility between them due to insecurity along the connecting roads. This makes Baidoa attractive to IDPs since humanitarian aid cannot reach other districts.

There are 261 IDP camps in Baidoa out of which 189 are new. Baidoa IDP population increased from 70,000 IDPs in some 71 IDP settlements before the drought to 350,000, which is an increase of over 300%. The IDP population is higher than the town population. The influx was caused by drought which led to failure of crops and death of livestock. The government has also encouraged the displaced to remain in Baidoa instead of being displaced to other states. The settlements are mainly situated in two areas in the North, and ADC area in the South.

The current situation has resulted in deplorable living conditions for IDPs living these congested settlements. The land these IDPs have occupied is majorly privately owned and therefore evictions are rampant. Population growth has resulted in water shortages, since no corresponding improvements have been made to the water system since 2008. Southern part of the city being higher suffers most from water shortage.



**1 An IDP settlement in Baidoa**

Humanitarian donors have in the past 1 year donated more than 1 billion dollars to address the drought crisis in Somalia, and more than half of this has been allocated to address the food security. However, it has been observed that the malnutrition rates especially in IDP camps are not improving.

It is becoming evident that it is impossible to address the malnutrition problems in a displacement crisis without properly addressing the other issues such as shelter and protection. A case on point is where some 2500 IDP households in Baidoa made contributions from food cash assistance they received to purchase a piece of land a small distance away from Baidoa town. This shows that HLP is a big issue that needs to be addressed among these IDPs. This approach will also ensure a durable solution to the IDP problem.

The main HLP activity done in 2017 was capacity building for local humanitarian actors, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women representatives, IDPs and host communities on HLP rights. This was done by NRC. The achievement made here is the processing of land tenure documents for 6000 households (both individual and communal). The DC office was supported to issue 2500 land title deeds in Baidoa benefiting the IDPs who purchased land.

The state government encourages shelter partners to work closely with the DC office so that the future town plans may not affect their constructions, and avoid evictions. The town municipality will ascertain the legal status of any land before constructions begin. NRC is willing to provide assistance to partners who need support on HLP issues in Baidoa. They have a long experience and none of the families who received shelter assistance from NRC in Baidoa have suffered any evictions.