CCCM Cluster Somalia Dashboard

as of May 2019

CCCM Cluster **SOMALIA**



General update

CCCM partners in Bari and Sool are conducting information campaigns on availability of services and GBV referral pathways. Twelve IDP sites were reached with information brochures and community sensitizations.

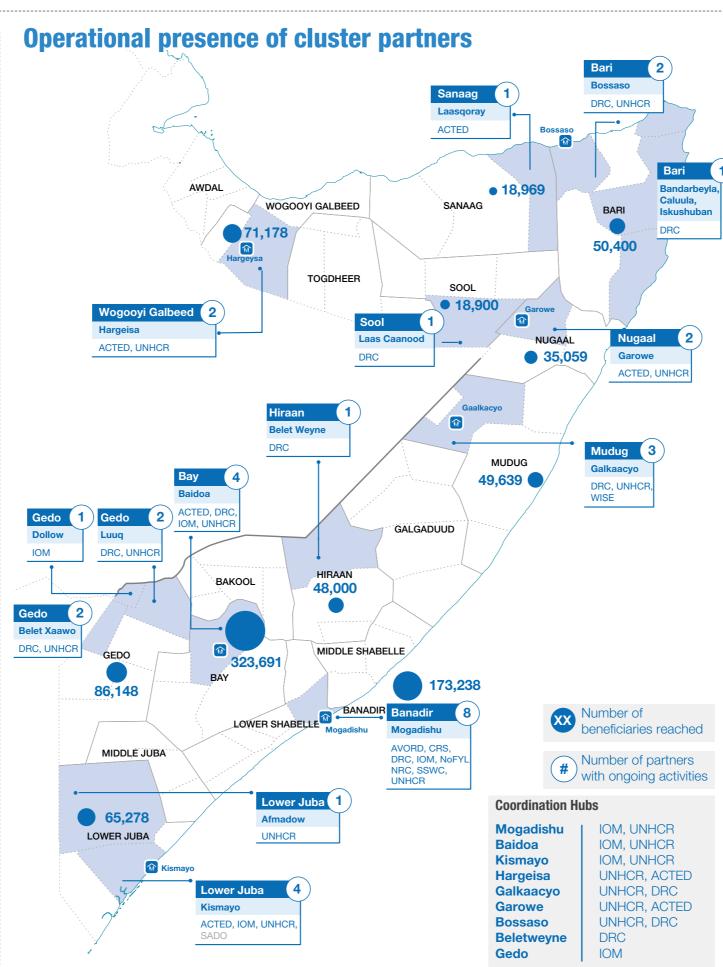
In Kismayo, CCCM Movement Trend Tracking enumerators recorded 260 individuals as entries and 4 individuals as exits. The majority of the entries came from Jamaame, Jilib and Badhadhe districts and their main reason for displacement is insecurity and shortage of food.

Site development was finalized for the Public Site in Baidoa for the relocation of 1000 HH. Registration of targeted sites was completed and CCCM teams are preparing for camp closure of sites that will be relocated.

Mapping of flood prone IDP sites was completed in Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa. Site improvements are being made to mitigate flash flooding in identified areas. These improvements include maintenance of drainage systems, reinforcing latrines and sandbagging and backfilling of low lying areas.

CCCM partners in Sanaag conducted site level assessments to understand the needs of displaced people. From this information, partners will development site profiles and identify priority activities for the implementation of an integrated SHF project covering CCCM, Shelter, WASH and Protection.





Overall Objective

To improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements and ensure equitable access to services and assistance of all persons in need, with a clear focus on moving toward attaining durable solutions with full participation of the displaced and host communities.

| trategic indicators | Target Achieved |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | |



of IDP reached by CCCM partners

1.8 million **940,500**



of sites with established CCCM mechanisms

1,926 sites **742 sites**



of districts covered by the Detailed Site

89 districts **60 districts**

Baseline data



Gaps

- Restricted humanitarian access in some parts of south and central Somalia
- Lack of information on service provision at site level
- Lack of land tenure and forced evictions inhibit the ability of partners to improve living conditions in sites
- Low levels of community participation and AAP inhibit ability to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations



humanitarian





