Floods have affected nearly 200,000 people since late June in Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland States, as well as Banadir region; displacing approximately 124,200 people from their homes and damaging large acreages of farmland. During the Gu 2020 rainy season (April-June), floods have affected nearly a million people in Somalia, displacing close to half of them in 29 districts; most of them returned to their homes following a reduction in rainfall. At the same time, confirmed COVID-19 cases have risen to more than 3,200 with 93 deaths. Furthermore, desert locusts have devoured thousands of hectares of crops and pasture in Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug. While some COVID-19 restrictions have been eased, the triple threat of floods, the pandemic and locusts, has aggravated the humanitarian situation in Somalia by worsening pre-existing vulnerabilities, disrupting positive gains in socio-economic activities, impacting livelihoods and straining the health care system. The Emergency Relief Coordinator has provided US$15 million from the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support a series of anticipatory-action interventions over the next 18 months in Somalia.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO1
Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition and health needs, currently affecting more than 1.8 million people, by the end of 2020.

SO2
Meet the basic needs of 3 million people, including 1.6 million non-IDPs and 1.4 million IDPs, across 74 districts by the end of 2020.

SO3
Strengthen the protection of the rights to safety and dignity of 3 million people currently affected by conflict and climatic shocks, including 510,000 women, 1,050,000 girls, 480,000 men and 1,050,000 boys.

SO4
Enhance capacities to cope with significant shocks for 940,000 non-IDPs and 400,000 IDPs by the end of 2020.

CLUSTER OVERVIEW

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements, and ensure access to services and assistance for all people in need, with a focus on moving towards durable solutions with the full participation of displaced and host communities.

Needs
CCCM Cluster systems are required to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons in informal settlements who need CCCM services. To ensure access to quality services, the cluster enhances the accountability of humanitarian actors to affected populations, and strengthen community participation and empowerment through consistent engagement.

Response
CCCM Cluster partners have established CCCM mechanism in 824 IDP sites out of 1,500 and assisted 854,000 IDPs out of 1,400,000 with site improvement activities. In response to COVID-19, CCCM partners have also completed some of the ongoing risk communication activities in 921 IDP sites out of 2,344 IDP sites nationally covering 1,091,009 persons (42 per cent of the total 2.6 million IDPs).

Gaps
The existing gaps include: Lack of information on service provision at the site level; Lack of land tenure and forced evictions inhibiting the ability of partners to improve living conditions in sites; Low levels of community participation and Accountability of Affected Population (AAP) inhibit the ability to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations.
**Education¹**

Ensure emergency- and crisis-affected children have access to safe, protective learning environments, and are engaged in life-saving learning.

**Needs**

In July, over 5,000 learners were affected by floods in Lower Shabelle and Gedo regions. The floods will likely deter children from going back to schools as they have compounded the affects of COVID-19.

**Response**

In July, the Education Cluster partners supported 44,070 (15,536 girls) children with prevention and control messages (about 15 per cent increase since June), bringing the total number of children reached with Education in Emergencies assistance between March and July for the COVID-19 responses to 245,445 (110,665 girls). About 197,927 (88,432 girls) children have been supported with prevention and control messages through radio, and 4,440 (2,220 girls) children through online materials. With most schools having re-opened on 15 August (Puntland schools are due to re-open on 1 September), the Ministry of Education endorsed the safe schools re-opening guidelines to be followed by partners. The Ministry is also working on a contingency plan in response to a second wave of COVID-19 infections.

**Gaps**

COVID-19 awareness, prevention, and control messages in Awdal, Bari, Lower Juba, and Sool & Sanaag are insufficient to effectively contain the spread of the pandemic. There are also shortages of personal protective equipment, especially masks and thermometers for learners and teachers across the nation.

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**Food Security**

Improve immediate access to food for food insecure populations, and provide seasonally appropriate livelihood inputs, including livestock asset protection, to sustain local food production.

**Needs**

Due to the cumulative and combined effects of Desert Locusts, Flooding, COVID 19 as well as other recurrent shocks, an estimated 3.4 million people are in IPC 3 and 4 for the period between July to September 2020. These people in IPC 3 and 4 experience significant consumption gaps. Due to mainly access challenges, the cluster partners’ target to reach 3 million of the 3.4 million people in need.

**Response**

In July 2020, Food Security Cluster partners assisted 1,874,812 beneficiaries out of a targeted 3,035,794 (62 per cent) with improved access to food and safety nets, and 31,368 beneficiaries with seasonal inputs and livestock asset protection. Partners also supported 433,000 (48 per cent) of the seasonal target from February to July 2020 with livelihood inputs and livestock asset production.
Food Security (continued)

Due to access constraint and funding shortfalls, responses in Middle Juba, Banadir and Lower Shabelle are less than 25 per cent of the target.

Gaps

To improve immediate access to food for the population in IPC 3 and 4, there is a need to scale up from the current coverage of 1.9 million people to reach 3 million people starting August. Due to a combination of funding shortfalls and access constraints, partners’ response in Bari, Galgaduud, Middle Juba, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, and Togdheer regions are below 15 percent of the target. While the Food Security Cluster is almost 74 per cent funded according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the total requirement listed for the Cluster is based on the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (issued in July), for which unfunded needs from the first half of 2020 were removed. Consequently, the actual funding gap is higher than reflected. In addition, the FTS includes recently reported contributions that have not yet been programmed. These will be reflected in successive responses.

Health*

Target vulnerable people with improved healthcare, with a focus on life-saving services, including timely and adequate responses to disease outbreaks/epidemics.

Needs

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to disrupt essential services such as vaccinations, and maternal and child health services. There is a need to continue maintaining safe and accessible essential services and scale up supplementary vaccinations. The pandemic has also increased the need for mental health and psychosocial support to affected populations and caregivers. The ongoing flooding has also increased the risk of disease outbreaks and transmission, including COVID-19 and cholera. The floods have impacted health facilities, disrupting healthcare for over 200,000 people.

Response

In response to COVID-19, WHO’s Mental Health Regional Advisor provided two webinars for Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) partners on the broad integrated approach to mental health and psychosocial support during COVID-19, including how to mitigate distress and enhance the resilience of staff in response to stressors encountered while providing humanitarian assistance. Health partners are responding to a cholera outbreak by providing case management in healthcare facilities and Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC), and conducting community awareness to promote hygiene and good health-seeking practices.

Gaps

A number of health partners have suspended services due to lack of funding leading to significant gaps in essential services and programmes in disease-prone areas in Hiran, Lower Shabele, Middle Shabele, Benadir, Bay and Lower Juba.

Nutrition

Improve the nutrition status and access to nutrition services for emergency-affected populations through predictable, timely, effective, at-scale response, thereby enhancing overall resilience.

Needs

As of 20 August 2020


Produced by Information Management Unit.

*Health Cluster data is backdated by one month due to circumstances beyond the control of the cluster or OCHA Somalia.
Nutrition (continued)

Needs
Nutrition needs are high, especially for about 963,000 children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden), who will likely face acute malnutrition through December. Of these children, 162,000 are likely to be severely malnourished according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit’s (FSNAU) post-Deyr 2019 National SMART Survey. The Jilaal dry period (Jan-March) contributed to higher malnutrition due to a reduction in crop production, shortage of milk availability and disease outbreaks.

Response
Nutrition cluster partners reached a total of 139,993 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including 222,882 children under five, and 68,603 pregnant and breastfeeding women are being admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 594,739 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. About 253,566 and 267,850 under 2-year-old children and pregnant and lactating women received MCHN and BSFP as part of preventive services.

Protection
Provide effective and quality protection services to women, men, girls and boys affected by conflict and emergencies, and strengthen overall protection policy.

Needs
A total of 1.9 million people are targeted by the protection cluster in 2020. Of this figure, child protection partners are targeting 926,000, GBV 769,000, and the remaining by the main Protection Cluster. COVID 19 Pandemic continues to spread in Somalia impacting on the response of protection partners thus increasing the vulnerability of the population who are grappling with multiple shocks such as floods and Desert Locust Infestation.

Response
In July 2020, protection partners reached a total of 120,854 individuals (43 percent children, 56 percent women and girls). In July, Child Protection partners supported 53,834 children (49 per cent girls & 51 per cent boys) and 15,204 caregivers (28 per cent women) with access to integrated child protection in emergency services across the country. Of these children, 1,141 (516 girls & 625 boys) are identified children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who received specialized age and gender sensitive child protection service through individual case management to meet their unique needs, documented and provided with appropriate family tracing services. A total of 446 (208 girls & 238 Boys) UASC were reunified with their families, while 95 (27 girls & 68 boys) UASC were placed in alternative care. About 2,399 children (47.3 per cent girls) and 29 caregivers (96 per cent women) accessed community-based psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (CFS), club activities and parents support sessions. To prevent and respond to threats posed by conflict, drought and other emergencies, the Child Protection Area Of Responsiblity (CP AOR) and its members have continued to provided lifesaving services to 17,267 children (45 per cent girls) and 9,873 caregivers (50 per cent women) to mitigate the risk of family separation, child recruitment, explosive devices and promote safe behaviors among others. GBV partners reached more than 26,487 beneficiaries (52 percent women and 19 percent girls) with direct response and preventive support and information. A total of 5,274 GBV survivors (including 48 Women) received medical care, PSS, legal assistance or protection in safe houses. About 30 GBV survivors received support to their socio-economic reintegration. Housing, Land and Property (HLP) partners assisted a total of 966 people with services and information regarding eviction. Also, 3,434 people were protected from eviction through preventive engagement with stakeholders. Explosive Hazards partners reached a total of 5,877 beneficiaries (64 per cent children, 65 per cent women and girls) with Mine Risk Education. Displacement monitoring is conducted on a monthly basis covering 71 districts across 18 regions. Protection partners also collected data on protection trends and patterns in 24 districts and Banadir through the Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS).

Gaps
Financial constraints affect the continuity of nutrition services and the ability to expand coverage to meet needs in Hiran (Matabaan) and Lower Shabele. In addition, insecurity also hinders access to people in need of assistance.

Gaps
Funding gaps in protection remain a key challenge to ensure continuity of essential services, in particular for child protection and GBV services. Limited specialized child protection services are available for children at risk including UASC, children with disabilities. Access to services for GBV victims, with regard to medical care, PSS, legal aid, and access to safe houses remains limited. Preventive engagement in cases of eviction threats is needed in urban areas, including Benadir, Baidoa, Hargeisa.

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### Protection (continued)

**As of 20 August 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
<th>Cumulative Reached</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of people protected from forced eviction threats through preventive engagements</strong></td>
<td>200k</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>12k</td>
<td>(from Jan to July 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of people targeted with rights based public outreach and awareness raising</strong></td>
<td>200k</td>
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<td>24%</td>
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<td><strong>Number of individuals supported with cash to cope with post-eviction stress</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Number of unaccompanied and separated children receiving specialised child protection services</strong></td>
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**Total people-in-need:** 2.7 million
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Ensure that persons affected by conflict and natural disasters have protection from the weather and privacy through provision of emergency shelter and NFIs.

For more information, contact singhpa@unhcr.org

Number of people receiving non-food items through in-kind, cash or voucher assistance:
- **Overall people targeted**: 200k
- **Cumulative people reached (from Jan to July 2020)**: 252k
  - **Reached by sex & age**: 37k men, 47k women, 76k boys, 79k girls, 13k elderly

Number of people receiving emergency shelter relief through in-kind, cash or voucher assistance:
- **Overall people targeted**: 1 million
- **Cumulative people reached (from Jan to July 2020)**: 202k
  - **Reached by sex & age**: 29k men, 27k women, 70k boys, 65k girls, 9k elderly

Number of people receiving durable shelter relief through in-kind, cash or voucher assistance:
- **Overall people targeted**: 100k
- **Cumulative people reached (from Jan to July 2020)**: 1.2k
  - **Reached by sex & age**: 210 men, 200 women, 380 boys, 370 girls, 40 elderly

Number of Shelter Cluster projects having undergone post-distribution monitoring:
- **Overall targeted**: 144 projects
- **Cumulative projects reached (from Jan to July 2020)**: 57
  - **Reached by sex & age**: N/A men, N/A women, N/A boys, N/A girls, N/A elderly

Number of Shelter Cluster projects with established complaints/feedback mechanism:
- **Overall targeted**: 144 projects
- **Cumulative projects reached (from Jan to July 2020)**: 98
  - **Reached by sex & age**: N/A men, N/A women, N/A boys, N/A girls, N/A elderly

Needs

Around 2.2 million people need shelter and NFI assistance. Most of these live in makeshift shelters often in very congested informal settlements lacking security of tenure thus exposing them to extreme weather conditions, forced evictions, and other protection risks. To reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19, decongestion is needed at IDP settlements. In July, around 127,000 people have been displaced due to floods caused by the Hagaa rains. Shelter and NFI assistance are urgent needed in the flood-affected areas.

Response

In July 2020, the Shelter Cluster partners assisted 1,800 people with non-food items (NFI) kits, bringing the total number of people assisted with NFIs in 2020 to 255,610. Standard NFI kit comprises of plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, solar lamps, and kitchen sets. About 4,434 persons were assisted with Shelter Kits, bringing the total number of people assisted with emergency shelter in 2020 to 205,454. A shelter kit comprises of plastic sheets, supporting poles, a rope for tying down the structure, nails, and other items.

Gaps

Lack of prepositioned stocks in key locations hampers timely response to people in need. Severe underfunding of the Shelter Cluster affects the shelter response in a timely and effective manner.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to people in emergencies.

Needs

There is a need to scale up the WASH emergency response including hygiene promotion, emergency water supply, and sanitation in flood-affected areas such as South-West and Hirshabelle states and Banadir region. A total of 94 new suspected cases of cholera were reported in week 30 from Hiran (3 cases), Bay (32), Lower Shabelle (5), and Banadir (54 cases) regions. The increasing suspected cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/cholera is linked to limited access to safe water and sanitation as a result of recent floods, which damaged WASH infrastructure.

Response

In July 2020, WASH Cluster partners reached 27,522 (out of 104,000 target) beneficiaries with access to sustainable safe water and 4,550 (Out of 82,000) beneficiaries with sanitation activities. WASH cluster partners also reached a total of 90,568 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion activities mainly hygiene kits distributions, and 4,500 beneficiaries with access to temporary water such as water trucking and water source chlorination.

Gaps

Significant gaps remain throughout Somalia, particularly the areas affected by the recent floods, including the Juba and Shabelle river basins. The existing needs include the provision of emergency safe water supply, sanitation, hygiene kits distribution, and hygiene promotion in AWD/cholera and COVID-19 hotspots in Somalia. The partners need additional financial support to contain a further spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in congested locations, including IDP sites, and address the existing COVID-19 response gaps in Banadir, Galgadud, Bay, Waqoyi-Galbeed and Awal regions.