SITUATION OVERVIEW ¹
Riverine flooding continues to displace people and inundate farmland in rural areas mainly along the Shabelle river valley. The floods, which are attributed to the Hagaa seasonal rains, have affected nearly 500,000 people since late June in Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland States, as well as Banadir region. Extreme weather conditions, storms, heavy winds, and moderate rains have changed the Hagaa seasonal pattern. Confirmed daily COVID-19 cases continue to decline in Somalia. According to WHO, the cumulative positive testing rate has declined gradually. As of 10 September, a total of 3,376 COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Somalia with 2,791 recoveries and 98 related deaths. Although the country is opening with the resumption of schools and air transport, the triple threat of floods, the coronavirus pandemic, and desert locusts continues to aggravate the humanitarian situation. To support priority needs, the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Advisory Board has endorsed a US$9 million Reserve Allocation for response in the worst affected areas. SHF also continues to support COVID-19-related re-programming requests by its partners.

KEY FIGURES

Population Figures²
- 5.2m people in need
- 12.3m population
- 3m people targeted

Population Movement³
- People in IPC 3 & 4 (millions)⁴
- Average since 2016
- People Displaced 2.6m

PEOPLE REACHED: Jan - August 2020

FUNDING: 2020 HRP⁵
- Requested (US$) 1.01 billion
- Received (US$) 575.2 million
- 57% of funding requirements reached

PEOPLE REACHED: Jan - August 2020
- 2.3 million people reached
- 1M Men
- 1M Women
- 0.2M Boys
- 0.1M Girls
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**
Ensure 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 reduce barriers to assistance, ensure access to quality services, 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 844 IDP sites out of 1,500 and assisted 866,176 IDPs 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).

The Partners also trained 680 (518 females and 162 males) on COVID-19 prevention and response.

**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; There are low levels of participation in AAP mechanisms such as Community Feedback Mechanism at site-level. There's generally still a low level of community understanding of available AAP systems, and particular low participation of individuals from marginalized groups.

**Number of sites with established CCCM mechanisms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall target</th>
<th>Reached by sex &amp; age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1500 sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong> men, <strong>N/A</strong> women, <strong>N/A</strong> boys, <strong>N/A</strong> girls, <strong>N/A</strong> elderly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cumulative sites reached (from Jan to Aug 2020)**

- **844**

**Overall people targeted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reached by sex &amp; age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.4 million</strong> men, <strong>175k</strong> women, <strong>210k</strong> boys, <strong>260k</strong> girls, <strong>89k</strong> elderly, <strong>5k</strong> Disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cumulative people reached (from Jan to Aug 2020)**

- **866k**
Education

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

Needs

An estimated 1.1 million children need education assistance due to the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020. The education system was fragmented and fragile as a result of multiple crises including conflicts, persistent droughts and floods among others before the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Out-of-school children in Somalia face extra protection-related risks including forced recruitment, abuse, child labor and early marriage and thus access to protective education can provide children a safe space during this crisis. Over one million school-aged children who are displaced are in need of education assistance. Education must be effectively supported as a critical tool to break the cycle of vulnerability.

Response

In August, the education cluster partners reached 96,473 (45,916 girls) with Education in Emergency (EiE) assistance. About 46,902 (22,338 girls) school children have been supported with teaching and learning materials, and 29,819 (14,575 girls) with emergency school feeding. This month education partners resumed construction and rehabilitation of 529 learning centres. Since April 2020, the total number of children reached with EiE assistance for the COVID-19 response is 341,918 (156,581 girls).

Gaps

There is a need to sustain educational support to the vulnerable groups such as IDPS throughout the school year. Over 900,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) including face masks for learners and teachers, and 16,728 thermometers for schools pieces are needed. Enhanced hygiene and sanitation kits are also required in schools to protect learners and teachers from the risk of contracting the COVID-19 virus, as well as preventing a potential second wave of COVID-19.

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. The post Gu analysis will provide a new projection for the period between October and December 2020.

Response

In August 2020, Food Security Cluster partners assisted 1,652,304 beneficiaries out of a targeted 3,035,794 (54 per cent) with improved access to food and safety nets. Due to funding shortfall (for Banadir) and access constraints (for Lower Shabele and Middle Juba) and other operational issues, the response in the three mentioned regions are less than 25 per cent of the target. In preparation for the upcoming Deyr season, the partners also...
Food Security (continued)

assisted 26,030 beneficiaries with seasonal inputs and livestock asset protection thus the number of people reached accounts for 2 percent of the seasonal target (1,060,406).

Gaps

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 per cent funded according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). In addition, the Sanaag, Sool, and Toghdheer regions are below 74 per cent funded.

FTS includes recently reported contributions that have not yet been programmed. These will be reflected in successive responses. Areas like Banadir are poorly funded despite their accessibility and high percentage of needs.

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. Therefore, 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 services to affected populations and caregivers. About 500,000 people are in need of health services due to the ongoing flooding, which has increased the risk of disease outbreaks and transmission including COVID-19 in the IDP sites. The floods have impacted health facilities, disrupting healthcare for over 200,000 people.

Response

Health Cluster partners are supporting the flood-affected people in Afgoye, Marka, Belet Weyne, Jawhar, Baidoa to address gaps in emergency and provide essential care, reproductive health, mental health and GBV services, as well as mitigating the risk of an outbreak. The partners are also responding to AWD/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 especially in Banadir, Baidoa and Afgoye.

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. Lack of essential health services for displaced populations in a new site located between Kalama Showrto and Afarad, in Garasbale who were evicted from Weydow area.

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

Number of boys and girls (6-59 months) with moderate acute malnutrition treated

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. Lack of essential health services for displaced populations in a new site located between Kalama Showrto and Afarad, in Garasbale who were evicted from Weydow area.
**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 167,816 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) children, 295,544 children under five and 93,409 pregnant and breastfeeding women who have been admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 703,013 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, as well as 308,300 under 2-year-old children and 345,294 pregnant and lactating women received maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) as part of preventive services.

**Gaps**

Financial constraints affect the continuity of nutrition services and the ability to expand coverage to meet needs. To reduce spread of Covid-19, Nutrition Cluster adopted simplified Integrated Management of Acute malnutrition (IMAM) protocol that suggest admission based on Mid Upper Arm circumference (MUAC). This have left out many children that could have been admitted into the nutrition centres through weight for height Z-score.

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**Protection**

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

**Needs**

The protection rights and needs of an estimated 3.2 million people are affected by armed conflict, violence and destitution triggered by climatic shocks, including prolonged drought conditions and floods. People in need of protection services are individuals and households with heightened vulnerability such as people with disabilities, medical conditions, children, older people, pregnant and lactating women.

**Response**

In August 2020, protection partners reached 1,992 individuals (over 52% children, women, persons with disabilities) through protection monitoring. 4,325 persons with specific needs and heightened vulnerability were provided with protection-oriented support and 5,744 reached through awareness raising on protection issues. A total of 398 individuals reached through community-based protection activities.

**Gaps**

The Protection Cluster’s overall requirement for 2020 is 79 million, of which 15 percent is funded. IDPs, marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities face issues of exclusion when trying to access humanitarian assistance due to discrimination based on age, gender or diversity. The Protection Cluster targets the most vulnerable households to ensure identification and referral to critical humanitarian services.
**Protection (continued)**

### Housing and property (Area of Responsibility)

**Needs**

Common issues and needs include forced evictions, land grabbing; disputes over land/border/boundaries, destruction of HLP assets; and widespread tenure insecurity. HLP disputes because of secondary occupation, loss of ownership documents, illegal or forced sales as well as unequal distribution of land and unresolved festering grievances over land and property. This has been complicated by COVID-19.

**Response**

In August 2,752 (1,803 Female, 949 Male) individuals accessed HLP specific assistance; mainly, protection from forced evictions, facilitation of tenure documents, specialized legal assistance, legal counseling, awareness session, capacity building and advocacy to enhance attention to HLP, and to enhance tenure security.

**Gaps**

Limited resources and HLP response capacity. The Majority of local authorities, community leaders and national governments have little knowledge and skills to address HLP needs in Somalia. Widespread tenure insecurity, weak and inadequate legal and policy frameworks on land governance and under-resourced state institutions responsible for Housing Land and Property due to recurring displacements create gaps.

### Gender based Violence (Area of Responsibility)

**Needs**

The number of women and girls facing violence and abuse, including sexual violence, has significantly increased due to the movement restrictions, as well as economic and social stresses induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Intimate partner violence (IPV) cases remain the highest GBV type reported across the country. Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), Psychosocial Support (PSS), and legal aid remain the priority needs for GBV survivors.

**Response**

As of August 2020, the GBV AoR partners reached 21,402 people with GBV response and prevention services including post rape treatment, temporary protection accommodation for the GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance. At present, the GBV AoR in Somalia has 58 partners that report through the AoR 5Ws but the needs still outweigh the response provided.

**Gaps**

Limited specialized services such as rape treatment for rape survivors, psychosocial support and higher levels of mental health care for traumatized women and girls are major hindrances to expanding provision of timely, confidential and quality GBV services.
**Protection (continued)**

**Child protection (Area of Responsibility)**

**Needs**

About 1 million children are in need of child protection service. The impacts of COVID-19, and measures taken to control it, flooding, and conflict have had a devastating impact on the protection of children in Somalia. Violence against children, has increased as families are in a confined space, with limited resources and heightened stress. Furthermore, due to closure of schools and child protection facilities, children no longer have access to many avenues through which to report abuse and seek adequate assistance.

**Response**

As of August 2020, the Child Protection Area Of Responsibility (AOR) partners reached a total 292,271 people including 165,173 children, with child protection services. During August, 1,413 new children were at risk, Un-accompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified, registered, assessed, and provided with direct support and referrals based on a case plan. As of today, 2,173 (45 percent girls) UASC were reunified with their families while 1,411 (50.6 percent girls) UASC were placed in alternative care. 123,039 individuals (52 percent children) reached with lifesaving child protection messages.

**Gaps**

Inadequate funding affects the continuity of child protection services to meet the needs of children. Child Protection AoR is one of the most underfunded sectors, only 5.22M (16.18 percent) has been funded out of the total funding requested in the 2020 HRP, with this 3.43M (65 percent) of funding has already ended in May 2020 as the projects were completed. Only 1.79M of the projects are continuing which has already has an effect on the quality and coverage of child protection response.

**Mine Action (Area of Responsibility)**

**Needs**

The priority needs include: behavior change towards explosive hazards, removal of explosive hazards from confirmed hazardous areas; survey of land not previously surveyed; support Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) to enable effective coordination of mine action activities and implementation of the National Plan of Action on Persons with Disability and Victim Assistance.

**Response**

Risk Education and COVID awareness to affected communities reached 9,002 beneficiaries. Clearance Teams (Demining) deployed in six minefields. Mobile Clearance Teams deployed across accessible districts. Clearance teams and liaison officers carrying out Non-Technical Survey and related assessments. SEMA capacity building support built into UNMAS projects. Plan of action on Victim Assistance developed and endorsed by FGS.

**Gaps**

Gaps are in funding, capacity building and the need to improve coordination between SEMA FMS and FGS levels. Priority is to secure parliamentary endorsement of SEMA. Funds are needed to implement a National Plan of Action on Persons with Disability and Victim Assistance. Need to expedite tax exemption/ease of logistics at Aden Adde International Airport by FGS.

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**For more information, contact:** HusseinA@unops.org
**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall people targeted</th>
<th>Overall targeted</th>
<th>Overall people targeted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>100 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24% reach/target</td>
<td>21% reach/target</td>
<td>1% reach/target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318k</td>
<td>209k</td>
<td>1.2k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative people reached (from Jan to Aug 2020)</td>
<td>Cumulative people reached (from Jan to Aug 2020)</td>
<td>Cumulative people reached (from Jan to Aug 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47k men 57k women 99k boys 101k girls 14k elderly</td>
<td>31k men 28k women 72k boys 67k girls 11k elderly</td>
<td>210 men 200 women 380 boys 370 girls 40 elderly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. According to the PRMN, an estimated 42,790 were displaced in August due to floods caused by the Hagaa rains, the most affected being Afgoye and Jowhar. Urgent shelter and NFI assistance are needs in these areas.

**Response**

In August 2020, the Shelter Cluster partners assisted 65,059 people with non-food items (NFI) kits, bringing the total number of people assisted with NFIs in 2020 to 320,669. Standard non-food items kits comprise of plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, mosquito net, solar lamp and kitchen sets. 6,966 persons were assisted with shelter kits. This year, 212,420 people were assisted with emergency shelter kits. A shelter kit comprises of plastic sheets, supporting poles, a rope for tying down the structure, nails and other items. About 108 persons were assisted with transitional shelter, bringing the total number of people assisted with transitional shelter in 2020 to 10,062.

**Gaps**

Shelter and NFI stocks have been exhausted across Somalia and this has hampered response to people in need. The Shelter Cluster has been severely underfunded affecting humanitarian shelter response in a timely and effective manner. Global movement restrictions have caused an increase of NFI prices in some of the markets.
**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

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

For more information, contact: diis.hassan@pah.org.pl

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**Needs**

Funding shortfalls are limiting WASH partners’ capacity to provide assistance to the flood-affected people across the country. There is a need to scale up provision of emergency safe water supply, sanitation, hygiene kits distribution and hygiene promotion mainly targeting the areas in southern part of Somalia where partners continue to report active AWD/Cholera transmission. To reduce the spread of COVID-19, there is urgent need for hygiene supplies and safe water in 58 districts in Somalia.

**Response**

In August 2020, WASH partners reached 46,530 beneficiaries with access to sustainable safe water through rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of water sources, and 22,155 beneficiaries with emergency sanitation. The partners also reached 63,319 beneficiaries with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution and 67,822 beneficiaries with access to temporary water such as trucking and chlorination of shallow wells and water points to reduce the outbreak of AWD and other waterborne diseases.