



## Somalia Protection Cluster

### Midyear review 2018

## Protection in focus: Main trends

Above average Gu rainfall in April and May caused massive flooding in riverine areas and flash floods as well. Most affected areas were Beletweyne, Jubba and Shabelle regions. On 19 May, Cyclone Sagar landed in Awdal Somaliland, with strong winds and rains. Many families were displaced and spent many days residing in the open areas with lack of critical social services.

The Protection Cluster obtained SHF and CERF emergency funds to ensure an adequate response. GBV and Child Protection interventions were prioritized for the response and mostly integrated with education and the CCCM clusters interventions (see figure 1 below).

## Response overview



Core Group in need

**2.6 million IDPs +**

refugee returnees, other civilians affected by armed conflict, violence, insecurity and disaster.



**308,294**

**individuals** reached through protection activities from January to June 2018 including:

65,372 girls / 118,599 women

61,210 boys / 63,113 men



**US\$ 98 million** required / **US\$10.7**

**Million (10.9%)** received

Organization	Focus	Location
<b>Reserve(Flood Response)</b>		
AV	Education, Protection (50%)	Jowhar
HIRDA	Education, Protection (20%)	Baardheere, Luuq
HIWA	Education, Protection (50%)	BeletWeyne
SEDHURO	Protection	Baardheere, Luuq
<b>Reserve 2018 Cyclone Sagar Response</b>		
CCBRS	Shelter, Protection (46%)	Baki, Lughaye
<b>Standard Allocation 1 (Feb -Mar 2018)</b>		
AVORD	Shelter, WASH, CCCM, Protection (11%)	Mogadishu, Afgooye
DRC	CCCM, Protection (15%), WASH, Shelter	BeletWeyne
DRC	Protection (GBV/CP)	Baidoa
HINNA	Protection (40%), WASH, Shelter, CCCM	Mogadishu
HRDO	Protection (GBV)	BeletWeyne
SSWC	Protection	Mogadishu
WOCCA	Protection (GBV/CP)	Mogadishu
WOCCA	Protection (GBV)	Baidoa
WRRS	Protection(GBV)	Baidoa

Figure 1 : Protection projects funded by the SHF in 2018.

Ongoing multi-layered conflict and insecurity continued to heavily influence the situation throughout Somalia, impacting on access to affected populations and causing displacement. Armed clashes between Puntland and Somaliland forces led to displacement of civilian population and increased protection concerns for the communities living along the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag. Tensions were still persisting with potential of flaring up again. Despite the above average rainfall, protection monitoring indicates that many IDPs are not returning to their places of origin.

Incidents of GBV continued to be reported, predominantly in IDP sites throughout the country. More than 76 percent of recorded gender-based violence (GBV) survivors were reported to be from IDP communities. GBV, particularly sexual violence, is a key protection concern for women and girls in Somalia.

There has also been an increase of child recruitment, compared to the first half of 2017. Abduction of children remains of considerable concern among communities. As evidenced through interview with parents, many communities in Lower Shabelle and Galgaduud regions were displaced due to fear of forced recruitment. Non-state armed actors made numerous recruitment drive calls to community leaders to handover their boys within the age group of 12-18 years for their military training and religious schooling. Local communities in Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud regions took up arms to oppose forced recruitment.

Concerns for civilians related to explosive hazards remained present throughout conflict-affected areas, with the unpredictable security situation resulting in a potential exacerbation of the problem.

## COORDINATION

From January to June 2018, partners of the Protection Cluster reached a total of 308,294 individuals (40% male, 60% female), which is about 34% of its target for 2018.

The protection cluster organized a series of learning events/workshops. A Somalia Protection Cluster Coordination training workshop was held in Nairobi from 9-13 April 2018, followed by a Protection Information Management (PIM) training workshop. Two high profile protection mainstreaming workshops were conducted in Mogadishu and Baidoa with participants coming from other regions in June 2018, with the support of the Global Protection Cluster. As a result, guidance notes with practical tips on protection mainstreaming were developed for each cluster. A Cash and Protection expert was also dispatched by Global Protection Cluster to Somalia and conducted a learning event on 'cash for protection' for the Nairobi-based Cash Working Group and other relevant actors.

On July 22, 2018, the Protection Cluster and REACH jointly organized an event in Mogadishu to discuss the assessment on Drought and Protection Concerns in IDP sites (April 2018) conducted by a consortium of Protection Cluster members (REACH, Oxfam, CRS, Plan International, NRC, and DRC). In May 2018, the Protection Cluster established an assessment, analysis and information management technical working group which will look into protection information analysis aspect and will harmonized protection information tools and develop a joint protection analysis. The protection cluster held national coordination meeting, mostly on bi monthly basis, while the 4 Sub-clusters and 9 sub-national clusters had their meetings on a monthly basis.

## Sub-Clusters

### HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY: Forced evictions

This year has seen a spike of eviction of IDPs in Somalia. The number of individuals affected by forced evictions in 2018 has increased substantively from 2017 (200,000) to 2018 (Jan-July 204,000). The majority of these evictions were done using force, including armed men, which is a significant and concerning upsurge compared to 2017 eviction trends. Eviction incidents predominantly take place in Mogadishu, and 72% of them affect communities who were relying on an oral tenancy agreement with a private land owner (usually via an informal site manager / gatekeeper).

#### # FORCED EVICTION

A total of 28,441 households representing a total of 171,000 individuals were evicted which is a significant and concerning upsurge compared to 2017 eviction trends.

During the first half of 2018, partners from the Housing Land and Property (HLP) Sub-Cluster reached a total of 15,478 individuals. The HLP Sub-Cluster continued to engage with government and humanitarian stakeholders. Major interventions included monitoring and prevention of evictions, strengthening tenure security among displaced populations – including access to land negotiations, capacity development on HLP governance, and the provision of other specialized services intended to assist IDPs exercise their HLP rights and pursue durable solutions. As part of the Sub-Cluster's eviction prevention initiatives, two incidents of mass evictions were prevented: the first in Somaliland, Ga, Anlibah district (Nasahablood IDP settlement), and the second in Puntland, Garowe (Jawle Settlement). More than 6,900 individuals (approximately 1,160 households) in both locations combined were

threatened with eviction. Interventions from NRC in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, DRC and municipal authorities averted the incidents. NRC also supported 3,987 households in Mogadishu (3,075) and Baidoa (912) with counselling, legal assistance and cash assistance between January and April 2018 to enable them cope with post-eviction stress. UN Habitat and NRC are currently managing an eviction tracking system through which eviction trends and analyses are shared with humanitarian partners.



#### **EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS: Freedom of movement and protection of civilians at risk**

##### **# ERW risk education**

Over 700 men and women trained for delivering sustainable risk education for IDPs and other affected communities

During the first half of 2018, the Explosive Hazards Sub-Cluster reached a total of 15,478 individuals, in support of reducing the risks of explosive hazards. Coordination and oversight aspects of the explosive hazards response were also improved, in particular through the construction and equipping of the office facility for SEMA (Somali Explosive Management Authority) within the Ministry of Internal Security in Mogadishu. This was a major step forward in terms of making the

national mine action coordination center functional which is critical for the effectiveness of the mine action response.

UNMAS community-based mines and ERW risk education project was successfully completed. The number of focal points both men and women trained for delivering sustainable risk education for IDPs and other affected communities reached to over 700. KAPB (Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behavior) survey on mines and ERW was completed in Galmudug and Puntland – 600 household 50% men and 50% women were interviewed. Development of Badbaado plan phase II, which is a five year explosive hazards management plan for Somalia, was completed.

Progress was made in relation to establishing mines and ERW injury surveillance systems. Focal points in over 20 districts were identified who will in future be in regular communication with the coordination center in relation to the mine action related activities, including casualty reporting. In the first six months of the 2018; In the first quarter of 2018, explosive hazards sub-cluster was able to support SEMA in establishing links with key international stakeholders including donors by attending the national directors meeting held in Geneva where a specific side event on Somalia was organized.

UNMAS explosive threat mitigation project expanded the community-based teams and female members were encouraged to participate in the work. 9 female members joined the teams facing the challenges of the field works. (3 x Multi Task Teams & 6 x Community Liaison Officer). During the period, UNMAS community-based teams delivered safety awareness training on explosive hazards to 13,593 people within local communities (42% women and girls). Similarly, the teams coordinated group discussion sessions, giving people an opportunity to express their perception on identifying the root causes of violent extremism. 2,805 people participated, of which 955 [34%] were women and girls.



#### **CHILD PROTECTION: Child recruitment on the rise**

##### **#child recruitment**

There has been an increase in incidents of child recruitment or use of children by 11% in 2018 compared to

Children continued to be displaced and exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation, as well as displacement due to insecurity, drought, flood and evictions. From January to June 2018, the Country Taskforce on Monitoring and Reporting (CTMR), documented and verified 2,877 grave violations affecting 2,316 children (1,987 boys; 329 girls), compared to the 1,249 violations affecting 1,562 children (1,264 boys; 298 girls) reported in the first half of 2017. However, there has been an increase in incidents of

child recruitment or use of children by 83% in 2018 compared to 2017. As a result, children and their families fled from their homes to escape forced recruitment by armed groups. The Child Protection (CP) Sub-Cluster has established 12 CP structures in the country to improve service delivery and information sharing among protection actors. From January to June 2018, Child Protection partners reached 84,187 individuals, with critical child protection services such as psychosocial support, family tracing, case identification and referrals and child protection messaging. This includes 4,755 unaccompanied and separated children (2,048 girls & 2,707 boys) identified and

provided with IDTR and 23,646 children (10,633 girls) provided with psychosocial services/counseling among others. The Child Protection Sub-Cluster total funding requirement for 2018 is USD 21.5M, of which only 6% have been received to date.

## **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: Remarkable achievements in capacity building**

**# GBV case management**  
548 individuals were trained  
on case management  
(including 316 women)

Capacity building activities enabled the GBV service providers to provide time critical, life-saving comprehensive assistance was provided to GBV survivors including the drought affected populations, IDPs and other vulnerable persons. GBV services reached a total of 19,371 individuals (3,888 girls, 1,650 boys, 12,426 women and 1,407 men). GBV response services include lifesaving medical assistance including the post-rape treatment, as well as temporary protection accommodation for GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance.

GBV Sub Cluster members mobilized 3,801 GBV service providers, duty bearers, authorities, other sectors and stakeholders (295 girls, 144 boys, 2,819 women and 543 men) through capacity building for enhanced quality of service provision, in order to protect women, girls, boys and men from GBV, and provide lifesaving GBV services.

Refresher GBV case management training was provided for 12 male and 15 female case management trainers in Somalia on 20-22 March in Hargeisa. The training is a follow up to the Training-of –Trainers workshop conducted in September 2017, which established a pool of Case Management Trainers in Somalia. Since Sept 2017, collectively, these trainers conducted 18 field level workshops and incredible 18 step down trainings, with a combined total of 78 training days, targeting 16 different organizations including governmental institutions, in seven different regions. In total, 548 individuals were trained, of which 232 males and 316 females. The key result of the case management capacity building is improved quality of GBV service provision in line with the case management guidelines.

In order to design evidenced-based programs that responds to the needs, the GBVIMS (Gender-Based Violence Information Management System) Global Team mobilized Somalia GBVIMS coordinators through a workshop on GBVIMS data analysis, in order to protect women, girls, boys and men from GBV, and provide timely and quality life-saving services to GBV survivors in line with GBV principles. 8 females and 9 males participated at the GBVIMS data analysis/ Monitoring Analysis, Reporting Arrangements (MARA) workshop. Following the workshop, consultations with the data gathering organizations are planned for across the three zones.

Community sensitization and mobilization campaigns reached 35,984 individuals (8,092 girls, 6,106 boys, 16,873 women and 4,913 men). These campaigns enhanced the knowledge of the communities on harms related to GBV including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage, and information on the available GBV services for timely service provision.

Commemoration of International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March and International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM on 6<sup>th</sup> February, whereby the key messages focused on mobilizing support towards protecting the rights of women.

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