



Somalia Protection Cluster

# FACTSHEET

## May 2015



### Key Facts

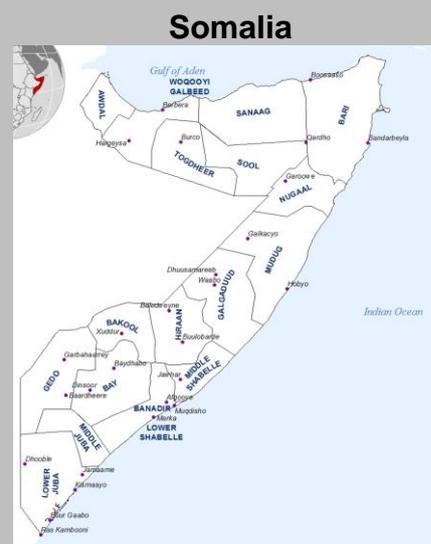
1. Grave violations against children affect 100 boys and 25 girls including recruitment of 40 boys and 2 girls by the militia groups.
2. Forced evictions of the IDPs reported in Mogadishu and Kismayo.
3. 11 landmine and ERW casualties recorded including five children that were passing/ standing nearby or playing while 19 IED incidences result in the death of 5 and injury of 14.
4. 15,599 people benefit from 933 risk education sessions.

### Updates from the Protection Cluster

The cluster held its first Protection Information and Advocacy Forum on 27 May 2015. Updates from the field and sub clusters were shared and participants identified priorities related to advocacy. It was agreed that forced evictions will remain a key focus of advocacy efforts along with concerns associated with gatekeepers. Advocacy on protection in the context of the upcoming military offensive will also be required. Advocacy partnerships will be endeavoured through this forum. The Protection and Advocacy Forum will be conducted three times a year to strengthen information sharing and build advocacy partnerships.

The Gender Based Violence and Child Working sub cluster chairs shared plans to integrate the work of both groups through a number of initiatives including the Joint Standard Operating Procedures and the attendance of the respective leads at national meetings of the other. The cluster is also supporting these efforts towards integrated reporting through the development of a single 4W reporting format that can be utilized by its entire constituency.

The IDP profiling exercise has made considerable progress in May as the team was able to conclude its enumeration in Hargeisa. Almost 15,000 households live currently in IDP settlements in the city. Many originate from Somaliland itself. Others are IDPs from South Central, returnees, host community, refugees and asylum seekers and economic migrants. The profiling in Hargeisa will conclude at the end of June, while preparations for the enumeration in Mogadishu are ongoing.



### Protection Facts

Core group in need of protection

**1.1 million IDPs**

*+ other civilians affected by armed conflict, violence, insecurity and disaster.*

Total # of people reached in May

**46,815**

**Services and corresponding number of beneficiaries reached in May 2015:**

Psychosocial Support and Counseling	784
Post-Rape Treatment	119
Former Child Soldier Rehabilitation	51
Protection Capacity Building for Stakeholders	159
Prevention and Mitigation	26,128

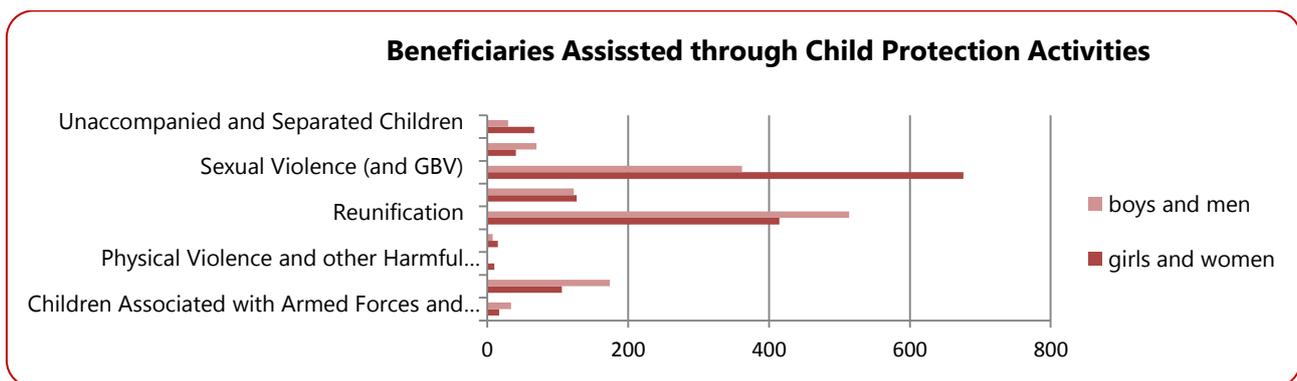
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Photo Credit: DRC/Axel Fassio/Garowe 2014

## 1. Child Protection

Members of Child Protection (CP) Sub Cluster reached 1,130 girls, 1187 boys, 344 women and 128 men through their activities in May. Assistance to GBV survivors (1,620 girls, boys, women and men) and providing Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) to separated and unaccompanied children (1,310) were key activities. The number of beneficiaries related to these two activities already exceed the year-end target, due to an unexpected increase in needs as a result of clan conflict, the military offensive and forced evictions. It also reflects improvements in the reporting. The response however does not address the full scale of the need. These activities remain severely underfunded with, for example, hundreds of children still awaiting support related to tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, and referral services.



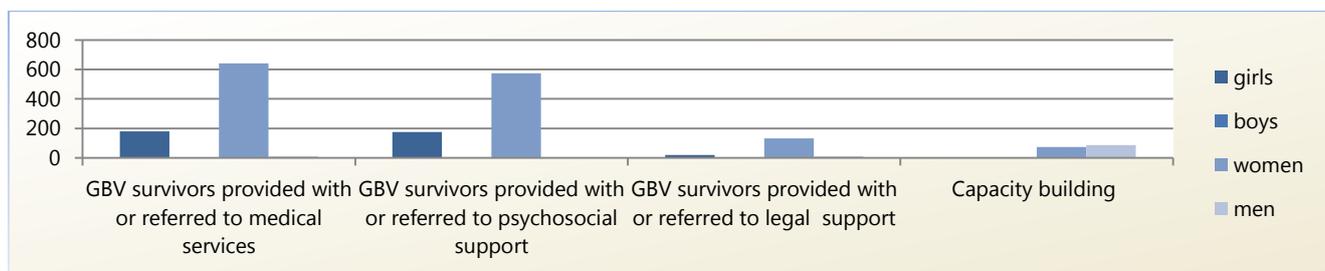
The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented 125 grave violations against children in May. This represents a decrease from the 172 cases reported in the previous month. The most common violation was forced recruitment and use of children by armed groups (42 incidents), while abduction (50 incidents) dominated the previous month. The majority of children affected were boys (92), as boys remain the primary group targeted by forced recruitment.

## 2. Gender-based Violence

The GBV Sub Cluster members reached 574 girls, 1790 women and 27 men with various services, including health services, psychosocial, legal and livelihood support to survivors. Psychosocial assistance and basic emotional support was the most common service provided to 752 survivors. 4,092 girls, 4,282 boys, 8,525 women and 6,639 men were reached through activities such as awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building for stakeholders as well as preventative measures such as the distribution of information material, whistles, and solar torches. 17,799 people were reached through preventative activity alone.

The new national GBV sub-cluster co-chair Halima Ali Adan from Save Somali Women and Children and the new South Central coordinator Mohamed Mursal Abdi from UNFPA conducted visits to field visits in South Central Somalia. On this occasion, elections for field co-chairs and focal points in different locations, including Mogadishu, Dollow, Baidoa, Dhobley and Kismayo were conducted. Further, the sub cluster's collaboration with the Reproductive Health Working Group on the development of a consolidated Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) protocol continued during May through the development of a CMR capacity assessment of health facilities and the facilitation of multi-sectoral consultation with national partners.

### Prevention, Mitigation and Capacity Building



On May 14, International Alert (IA) conducted a roundtable discussion in Nairobi on SGBV in Somalia and its link to armed conflict. IA presented findings related to their recently conducted case study that focuses on 3 districts of Mogadishu. The afternoon was dedicated to a discussion regarding possible goals and activities which could help address GBV with a focus on awareness and advocacy for prevention.

### 3. Housing, Land and Property

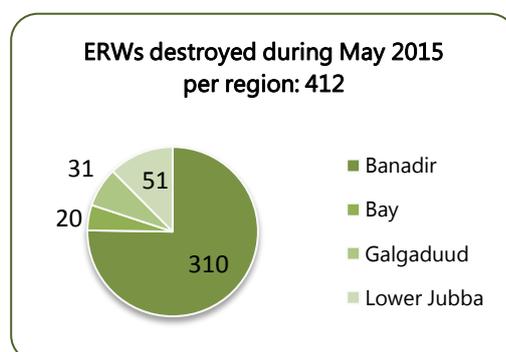
The HLP Sub Cluster led by UN Habitat and co-led by NRC conducted its first regular meeting in late May in Mogadishu. The establishment of this sub-cluster is a significant progress in addressing violations of housing, land and property rights, such as forced evictions and relocations or land grabbing, more systematically. During the meeting, attendees shared updates related to forced evictions and discussed the proposed TOR and work plan. The sub cluster has finalized 6 thematic areas of focus shaping both documents. These are: forced evictions; security of land tenure and land dispute resolution; information and knowledge sharing for evidence based programming; support and sub cluster coordination; planning, policy and strategy development and advocacy.

The Somalia NGO Consortium together with the Protection Cluster started to work together on advocacy on protection against forced evictions and has issued a Protection Call to the Humanitarian Coordinator highlighting again the need to abide by the eviction guidelines and the need to put in place mechanisms to operationalize them. It was highlighted that forced evictions are not only a protection concern in itself, but also cause for other rights violations and at times even result in the destruction of humanitarian investments. For example, forced evictions increase vulnerability to GBV and challenges access to available services, as well as result in family separations.

Forced evictions remain a reality throughout Somalia affecting mostly urban areas. The majority of forced evictions are carried out in Mogadishu, but Kismayo is also increasingly affected where the situation of the evictees was compounded by the recent flood impact. By the end of May 2015, the forced eviction of 16'577 HH was recorded.

### 4. Explosive Hazards

During the month of May, members of the Explosive Hazard Sub Cluster destroyed 412 explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Banadir, Bay, Galgaduud and Lower Juba regions. Further 5,019,144 square meters of land were surface cleared. This is nearly double the area cleared the previous month. UNMAS recorded 4 accidents resulting in 11 casualties (3 deaths, 8 injuries). Most of victims were children (7 boys, 3 girls) while one adult male was also affected. In addition, 20 IED incidents were reported. Civilians remain among those primarily affected by IED incidents. In May, 7 civilian casualties were reported. Regarding Risk Education, the sub cluster members conducted 933 sessions, reaching 15,599 beneficiaries during the reporting period. Most of those reached were children (4,896 boys, 4,030 girls) but 3,327 men and 3,346 women also benefited.



**Note:** This report has been compiled based on unverified inputs received from Protection Cluster and sub cluster members. The figures reported may not represent the actual number of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period due to reporting gaps. Some beneficiaries may have been counted multiple times as they may have received different services. The activities were implemented with Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and non-HRP funding.