



Protection Sector Mid-Year Review: January-June 2017

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A protection response along a common multiyear humanitarian strategy

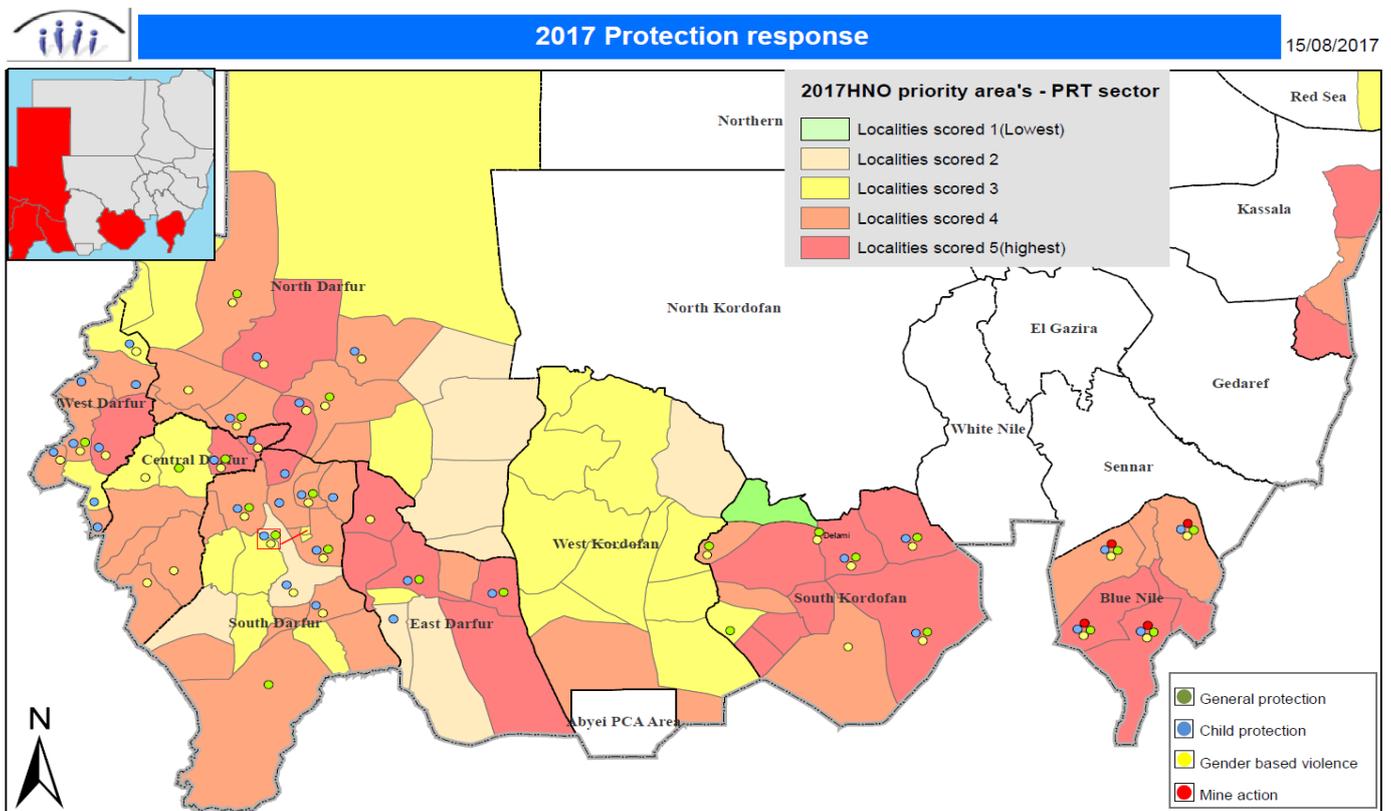
For the first time in Sudan, a multi-year humanitarian strategy has been adopted by the humanitarian community. Along with other sectors, the protection sector, and its child protection, GBV and mine action subsectors, started to review its response to ensure consistency with the humanitarian strategy, which proposes results reflecting three areas of concern. The first one relates to the assistance and protection needs facing people and communities newly affected by conflict, violence or disasters. For the protection sector, this requires primarily the provision of emergency protection services to communities newly displaced, as those from Jebel Marra in 2016. This

year, the protection sector was also able, with other humanitarian sectors, to access areas within Jebel Marra. The second result pursued under the multi year humanitarian strategy relates to the capacity of communities in protracted displacement to access services in a sustainable way. For the protection sector, this means in particular to strengthen community structures, such as women centres, or child protection networks, and enable them to provide protection to vulnerable individuals or households and provide spaces and support for counselling and referral to other services. It also includes land clearance from explosive remnants of war. Finally, the protection sector identified its role in the response to malnutrition in Sudan,

through its child protection component.

A multiyear approach means building blocks which contribute to results with a longer lifespan. The protection sector has started to identify these building blocks, and works through a multiyear sequence of activities, in particular in support to community capacities.

This document reports achievements reached under each outcome of the humanitarian response plan 2017, for the first half of the year. Emergency needs and limited funding obliged partners to direct their resources on rapid response. A multiyear approach will only be meaningful if we accompany communities beyond emergencies. The linkage with development partners remains to be established.



Data Source: UNOCHA
Borders with South Sudan has not yet been determined

0 105 210 420 Kilometers

Two eastern States now free of known landmines:

Since 2005, UNMAS has mobilized support to help fast recovery of the conflict-ridden Eastern states. To date, UNMAS supported clearance of Gedaref and Red Sea, leading to the announcement of these two States free of known landmines in 2016 and 2017 respectively. In Kassala, UNMAS cleared 43 million sqm of contaminated land already, and expects to clear all the remaining hazards early 2018, aiming to announce the entire Eastern Sudan free of known contamination. As a result of mine action in the Eastern states, displaced people come back to their villages previously abandoned due to explosive hazards. People move now freely and safely without fear. Land became available for farming and grazing.

Mainstreaming GBV prevention:

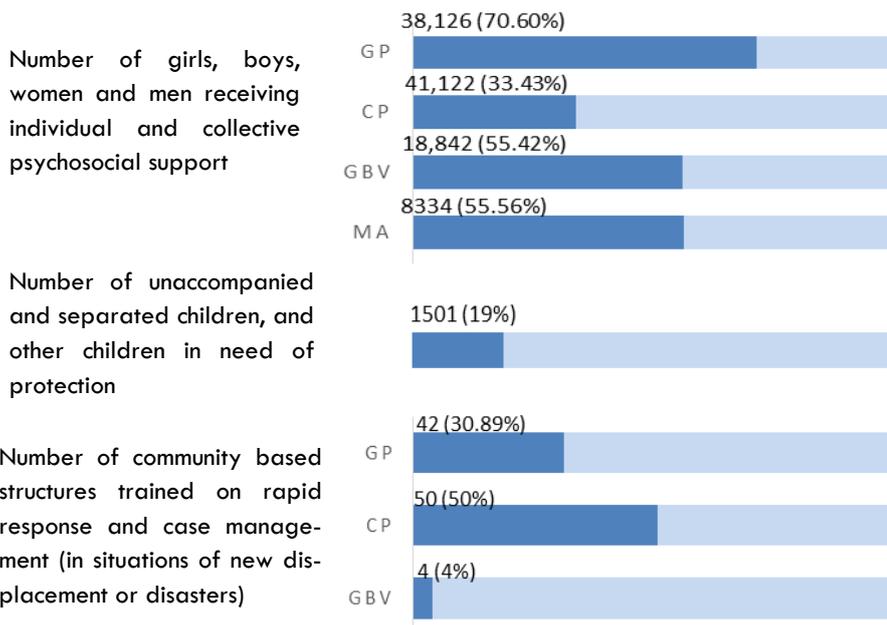
In April, the GBV sub sector conducted three workshops on how to integrate IASC guidelines on GBV in humanitarian action. The guidelines aim at reducing the risk of GBV, promoting resilience and aid to affected communities. The participants are already integrating GBV in their work. For example, one organization installed a borehole near a village to save women from trekking for 2 hours with potential GBV risks. It was noted however that the women continued to make the journey even after the borehole was in place. The partner held a meeting with women who indicated that the 2 hours to and from the river were their only time for socializing. It was suggested that a women centre be constructed at the borehole where the women would socialize and also fetch water.

Link to the IASC GBV guidelines:

English: <https://gbvguidelines.org/en/home/>

Arabic: <https://gbvguidelines.org/>

Achievements under HRP outcome 1 – Response to emergency needs



(%) against targets for the HRP 2017

PRIORITISED BUT INSUFFICIENT

Funding available was directed as a matter of priority to support the sector response to new displacement, comprising people displaced since 2016. In Darfur, this concerns in particular displacement from Jebel Marra, in North Darfur (as in Sortony or Tawila) and in Central Darfur (Nertiti, Zalingei) primarily. A particular focus was also on new displacement in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. In these areas, vulnerable people, including children and women at risk, continued to live in an environment with very limited access to livelihoods or utilities, exposing vulnerable members to risks of exclusions or neglect.

Access to Jebel Marra has been progressively opened to humanitarian organizations. Protection sector partners participated in assessments conducted in Gola and Rokero (CD) and Belle Elserief (SD). Inter-sector assessment in Kadugli, South Kordofan, also shed light on protection needs among IDPs newly arrived there. These assessments confirmed risks for vulnerable groups and the insufficient or inexistent protection services. These assessments paved the way for planning a protection

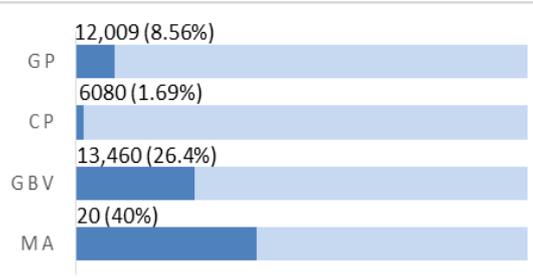
response and mobilizing funding (SHF and CERF).

In South Kordofan, Rashad, El Abassiya and Abu Jubaiha localities continued to be targeted by the South Kordofan consortium led by Global Aid Hand. Consortium members were able in particular to put in place referral and case management coordination at the locality level, with the participation of available government services, in particular Ministry of Social Affairs. Community protection structures were also involved in the protection response.

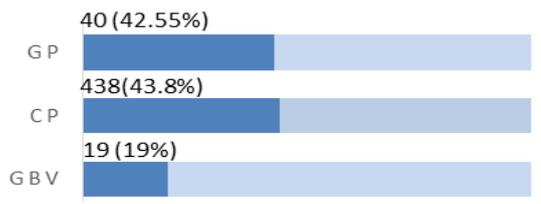
In areas hosting recent displacement in Darfur, some support was provided, but it remained incomplete in various areas. In Tawila (ND), the IDP camp, which already hosted about 80,000 IDPs, had to absorb more than 20,000 new IDPs from Jebel Marra. Only child protection services could be supported in this camp during the period. In Ellait (ND), new IDPs, (more than 7,000 people) living alongside new refugees from South Sudan, had also no protection services during the period, and funding to fill the gap remains absent, despite good access and available partners.

Achievements under outcome 2 – Response to protracted displacement

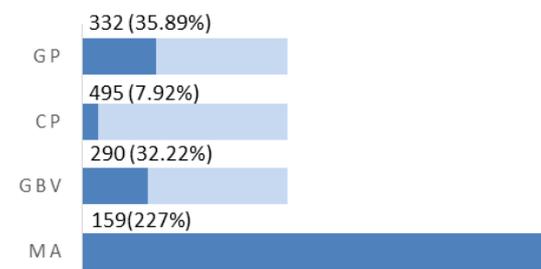
Number of girls, boys, women and men receiving individual or collective psychosocial support and services



Number of functional community-based protection networks/structures identified/created and/or supported



Number of individuals among national/state protection institutions and humanitarian organizations supported through protection-related capacity building



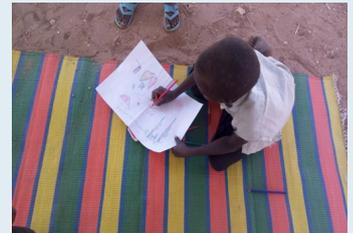
Number of square meters of mine/ERW contaminated land released



(%) against targets for the HRP 2017

Psychological support for children:

Jamal is a 13 year old boy displaced in 2016, currently living in Mershing IDP camp, South Darfur. Jamal is one of the 7,000 children that are regularly engaged in recreation and structured age specific psychosocial (PSS) activities in the child friendly spaces (CFSs) established in South Darfur.



Jamal, prefers to express his feelings through drawing. When Jamal first came to the CFS, his pictures were always inspired by violence that he saw during the war, he drew guns, people running. After several months of participating in the CFS activities, he has gradually changed his drawings. He draws himself, happy, clean, feeling safe and also being able to go to school. The CFS has not only been a safe space for Jamal, the activities in the CFS have also enhanced his ability to cope with distress and to build his own resilience and emotional wellbeing. Jamal's story is a story that the CP sub-sector partners all aim at for all children who experience psychological distress during and after emergencies.

SILENT BUT CRITICAL NEEDS OF SUPPORT

Protection in protracted displacement remains a need, despite lower visibility and attention compared to emergencies. Communities which have been displaced for several years fall easily outside the humanitarian radar screen, in Sudan, as in the rest of the world. However, IDPs in protracted displacement continue to have limited access to service, including social protection services. Social Affairs Ministries in States do not have sufficient capacity to reach out to vulnerable IDPs, in particular in remote rural areas. In return areas, such as Um Dukhun (CD) or Um Barru (ND), social services are also weak and community structures not adequately focused on the protection of vulnerable members, with risk of insufficient attention to needs of women and girls in particular.

In protracted displacement, the protection sector delivers support to community-based capacity. Protection partners work with women centres, vulnerable people committees, or other

structures, to help them strengthen their protection skills, and work with them on protection plans. Significant support continued to be given to the capacity of community-based child protection networks, as well as critical child protection services, including Family and Child Protection Units in the police. But insufficient support was given to women community structures, so as to enable them to provide improved protection services.

More assessments are needed to understand the specific needs in protracted displacement. However, information available suggests that the reduction of humanitarian aid in some IDP camps has put pressure on vulnerable households, and negative coping mechanisms have been observed, including child labor.

Investment in the protection capacity of displaced communities proves critical in cases of new displacement of influxes of IDPs in these camps. In this line, the protection sector has approached the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to get training support for communities on psychosocial first aid.

Community based protection guide:

In 2016, the protection sector released its guide on community based protection and organized training for partners. In 2017, the protection sector started to review lessons learned among partners. A workshop was held with the Ministry of Security and Social Development to provide an overview of the Guide. In Blue Nile, a meeting was held with practitioners to record lessons learned and feedback on the guide. Further consultations will be conducted in view of a revision of the guide in 2018.

FUNDING UPDATE

Funding needs of the protection sector amount to an estimated 41 millions USD in 2017. According to the Financial Tracking System, recording humanitarian funding received, about 25% of the protection sector needs have been covered as of September 2017. This low figure should not be taken at face value, as partners tend to report funding late in the year.

In 2017, the protection sector received some funding from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (both the HC's reserve and standard allocation) amounting to a total of 3.2 million USD, supporting protection activities in North Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile for child protection (40%), GBV (20%), protection of other vulnerable people (18%) and mine action (%). Organizations funded were NNGOs (40%), INGOs (30%), and UN agencies

PROTECTION SECTOR MID-YEAR REVIEW: JANUARY-JUNE 2017

Achievements under outcome 3 – Response to malnutrition

of square meters of mine/ERW contaminated land released for access to basic services and to land for productive use

1,317,806(50.69%)



Reporting protection achievements under outcome 3 remains a challenge, in particular with regard to child care. The protection sector is dependent on information provided by nutrition services in particular, and reporting mechanisms need to be put in place. A major achievement under outcome 3 is the completion of land clearance from landmines and explosive ordnance of the Red Sea State (see box page 2).

Protection partners contributing to the sector response

AAR , ADRA, Almanar, Almassar, AMAL, AORD, AOSCD, ASSIST, AZZA Women Association, Elruhama'a, CDF, CRW, CORD, DRC, FPDO, GAH, MoSA, CIS, GOAL, GFO, IRW, JASMAR, Labena, Nada Elazhar, NMAC, NIDAA, NUMAD, NCCW, PBA, Plan International Sudan, RODHA, RUCODO, Save the Children, SDO, SRC, UMCOR, SSDHA, SHPDO, SIBRO, SPDO, SICO, SORC, SCCW, TDH, TDO, Turath, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPO, UNMAS, VIS, War Child Canada, World Vision, ZAWD, Sibro



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