

COVER

LOGO

Replace with the Protection Cluster logo only.



© UNHCR / name of the photographer

PHOTO

Photo height: 7.2"

- Preferably use photos where the **identity of a subject** is hidden.
- When people are represented in pictures, ensure to have an informed **consent note** written.
- Always **choose dignified photos** of subjects/ persons.
- Do not use or capture images that feature militia or armed people.
- Make sure to give appropriate **credits** for content that is being shared (person/ agency).
- Ensure high resolution picture.
- If needed, reach out to GPC to identify pictures.

TITLE

- Replace with Country name
- Keep Protection Analysis Update size and format

DATE

- Month in letters
- Year in numbers

REPUBLIC OF SORAMI

Protection Analysis Update

Update on conflict and climate-related protection risks trends

DECEMBER 2022

SUB-TITLE

If possible, provide a sub-title.

TIPS:

- If sub-national, use the name of the area/region as subtitle.
- Max. 8 words.
- Is there a key conclusion from the analysis?
- Is there a particular trend in the period?
- Is there a specific topic of discussion at HC/HCT/ICCG (malnutrition, climate, displacement, etc..)?

END NOTES

All references should be in the form of endnotes. The endnotes should fit in the last page without changing its format.

Endnotes

- ¹ Final report Panel of Experts on Sorami, December 2021
- ² Climate monitoring bulletin, December 2022
- ³ World Bank Global Rapid Post Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE), November 2022
- ⁴ Based on the \$1.90 purchasing power parity poverty line, World Bank, 2022
- ⁵ Floods flash appeal, OCHA, December 2022
- ⁶ Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring assessment, WFP, December 2022
- ⁷ Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan, OCHA Sorami, December 2022
- ⁸ Regional governmental expenses 2012-2022, World bank
- ⁹ UNAMS, Trends of civilian casualties 2011-2021
- ¹⁰ HC statement on implementation of Law 6/42, March 2022.
- ¹¹ Rural Pastoralist Network quarterly Bulletin, December 2022
- ¹² DTM, December 2022.

Methodology

Between October and November 2022, the Protection Cluster jointly with the Gender Based Violence (GBV) AoR, the Child Protection (CP) AoR and the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) AoR organized a Protection Analysis Workshop. The workshop was based on the Protection Analysis Framework and counted with the participation of 16 partners (CARITAS, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, HelpCode, OHCHR, NRC, WFP, SAMIS, Medicos del Mundos, AAM, KUSIRA, Jesuit Refugee Service, Street Child and Save the Children). The analysis has been based on both quantitative and qualitative data from existing secondary data sources, protection assessments and reports covering events from April to October 2022, including data from key country-wide protection monitoring tools – the Sorami Protection Monitoring System (SPMS), Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) and the Eviction Information Portal.

Limitations

Data available in Sorami is predominantly limited to areas that are currently accessible by humanitarian actors. Areas in Tissura, Central Syle, Rusa, and Piru, as well as areas in Manura under CNU control, are currently inaccessible to the humanitarian community. Expert judgement and a series of reflection exercises with the UNAMS and the NSCHN have been carried out for the identification of protection risks and their severity in those areas.

METHODOLOGY

Present methodology and limitations briefly. Do not exceed 4 paragraphs in total.

LOGO

Replace with national protection cluster logo.



For further information please contact: Nur Haddad - nhaddad@unhcr.org | Giulia Piro - g.piro@prc.org

TWO CONTACTS

Add maximum two contacts. Indicatively Coordinator and Co-coordinator

LAST PAGE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MAX. LENGTH: 1 PAGE

HEADER

Insert country and date

LOGO

Replace with the Protection Cluster logo only

FORMAT TEXT

FONT: Calibri (body)

SIZE: 10

LINE SPACING: 1.08

SPACING: Before/After 6

STANDARD VISUAL

People in Need (PiN) is the population estimates of people in need of humanitarian protection services calculated during the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) for strategic planning purposes. This is a flexible table that can be used to explain PiN by population groups, gender, age, and other groups, as needed.

STANDARD SUB-HEADING

Maintain the sub-heading. Include 2 top line recommendations for the period.

STANDARD VISUAL

UPDATES SUB-REGIONAL SEVERITY

Provide **absolute numbers and names of sub-regions**. Severity scoring is calculated in partnership with the HPC and is updated once per year. If there are drastic changes to the context or crisis, a joint analysis workshop involving partners in the different areas should agree to change the severity for the PAU and in preparation for the upcoming HPC. This should only be done if strategic planning has changed due to an evolving situation. This section is suggested to provide strategic updates, but it can be omitted if the maps shows variations from the latest PAU.

FOOTER

Do not modify.

CONTENT GUIDANCE

INTRODUCTION

This part includes a summary of the most recent changes in the context, situation and/or a particular sudden occurrence. The summary must avoid description on the PAU process, but rather provide an immediate account of the situation in country. Provide what is new in the context compared to the latest PAU produced.

Producing this summary should be the last step of the PAU drafting process.

PARAGRAPHS

- Summary of the most significant update for the period, 2 paragraphs.
- Protection Risks in bullet points, maximum 5.
- Urgent actions needed, 2 top-line messages.

URGENT ACTIONS NEEDED

This part provides the operation's two top-line messages, building upon the recommendations. The messages can either replicate recommendations included in the specific section that are considered priority for the period; they can also be specifically drafted as call to action or advocacy pitches that are considered important for the operation.

UPDATE ON SEVERITY | PERIOD

This table should be updated only if necessary. It should be the result of the collective analysis carried out with Protection Clusters partners, reflect key trends at sub-regional level and present changes compared to the latest severity presented, either in the HNO or in a previous Protection Analysis Update.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- Highlighted geographic areas of particular attention.
- Protection risks requiring immediate attention in the period covered by the PAU.

REPUBLIC OF SORAMI | December 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A fourth consecutive failed rainy season has pushed parts of the Republic of Sorami – ROS – to the **brink of famine**. Throughout 2022, **severe drought, conflict, climatic shocks, and forced evictions** have had a cumulatively devastating effect on the population's coping capacities and vulnerabilities, which is escalating the impact of existing protection risks.

Since January 2022, recent conflicts in **N'gurtu, Solbei, Tissura, Ateppo, Piru** and other areas, coupled with unprecedented flooding in **Solbei, Tissura and Piru**, have only served to reverse many of the gains made through humanitarian assistance provided in 2021-22. The situation requires an upscaling of efforts to avoid catastrophic consequence in the 1st quarter of 2023.

The protection risks requiring immediate attention in the period covered by this analysis are:

1. Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings
2. Siege and unlawful impediments to movements
3. Conflict-related gender and intimate partner violence
4. Forced evictions of IDP gatherings
5. Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive hazards

URGENT ACTIONS NEEDED

Urgent action is needed to stop the emerging negative coping strategies, driven by the increased food insecurity, conflict, tensions for natural resources and the unprecedented rising of abuse and exploitation that have been identified. It is of utmost importance to:

- Ensure the timely provision of humanitarian assistance by amending the impediments caused by Law 6/42 of January 2022, and allow UNAMS dialogue and coordination for the safe passage of convoys.
- Draft a joint inter-sectoral emergency response, inclusive and sensitive to GAD, specifically targeted to strengthen the *tijen*, through community-based interventions, deployment of negotiation officers and multi-purpose cash support.

UPDATE ON PROTECTION RISKS SEVERITY | JUNE – DECEMBER 2022

MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Nara, Sarimu, West Salla,	Manura, Solbei, Railey, Sonrli North Salla,	Upper Syle, Piru, Lombardy, South Salla, East Salla, Canna	Rusa, Ateppo, N'gurtu, Tailabé	Tissura, Central Syle
SEVERITY VARIATIONS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS ANALYSIS				
INCREASE	12	Manura, Solbei, Railey, Sonrli, Upper Syle, Piru, Lombardy, Rusa, Ateppo, N'gurtu, Tissura, Central Syle		
STABLE	4	Nara, Sarimu, West Salla, South Salla		
REDUCTION	3	North Salla, East Salla, Canna, Tailabé		

Page 2



MAX. LENGTH: 3 PAGES

STANDARD VISUAL

MAJOR TRENDS IN THE ANALYSIS PERIOD

Identify 5 major protection figures. Provide the current absolute number. Report as well:

- Estimated variation compared to the latest PAU or compared to the last quarter.
- Estimated variation compared to the same period of the precedent year.

CONTEXT

CONTENT GUIDANCE

REPUBLIC OF SORAMI | December 2022

CONTEXT

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES		GBV INCIDENTS		IDP DROUGHTS		IDP CONFLICT		FORCED EVICTIONS	
1,359		1,429		757,000		976,000		81,461	
% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR	% PERIOD	% YEAR
+18%	+65%	+20%	+50%	+18%	-8%	+28%	+45%	+33%	+21%

Text: max. 3 pages

Sorami suffered a civil war between 1978 and 1992. A peace agreement came into effect on the 2nd of March 1993, with the establishment of an initial Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU), later replaced by an ethnic-based federalist system. Seven successful elections have taken place, characterized by a continuous change of the party in power between the National Front (NF) of Runis majority, and the Popular Front (PF) of Alemi majority. An apparent continuous political stability has characterized Sorami, but the underlying ethnic confrontations have blocked national development and important legislative processes, polarizing the existing 20 departments along the different ethnic lines. According to the Report of the Panel of Experts on Sorami, the federalist government "rather than breaking the violent cycle of elite political bargaining in Sorami, has become part of the problem, with almost all components of political endeavour now hostage to political calculations".

Since June 2022, security and the state of protection have progressively deteriorated, due to the intensification of conflict by local armed groups. The proclamation of Law 6/42 in January 2022, which bestowed all control and oversight on budgets on the recently created Minister of Departmental Affairs, removing functions previously under the Governors of each department, has exacerbated the tensions and increased the number of armed attacks. The curfew imposed between September and October 2022 by the Popular Front (PF) currently in power, has been characterized by an active armed conflict across all

WORRYING INTENSIFICATION OF PRE-EXISTING ETHNIC

Continuous inter- and intra-ethnic tensions between N'gurtu, Solbei, Tissura, Ate and Araf, have been fighting created in opposition to the violations, kidnapping and abductions.

The most prominent protection concern included: a steep increase of registered violence of Runis and Talam minorities of rival ethnic groups.

According to the National Security Council, registered since 1998. However, security and protection efforts have been system and attacks (-15% in 2022). This downward trend has been reported by the Protection Cluster across

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It is also estimated that floods killed or displaced more than 4 million livestock (cattle, sheep, goats). In total, 2,413 km of primary, secondary, and tertiary roads were affected by floods, severely disrupting accessibility, connectivity, and the delivery of humanitarian aid. An estimated 36% of counties have one primary healthcare centre per 15,000 people while 30% one per 50,000 people. Similarly, 1,362 schools remain damaged due to flooding or conflict, resulting in insufficient and inadequate facilities. Whereas agro-pastoralism is associated with the ownership of at least three Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) per capita, equivalent to 4 cattle or 30 sheep/goats, the current average livestock ownership is at only 0.65 TLUs per capita. This low level is consistent with the categorization of 8.83 million being severely food insecure (IPC 3, 4 and 5). An estimated 95,000 people were classified in IPC Phase 5 in Sorali, Upper Syle, Lower Syle, Lombardy and Ngurtu.

WORRYING IMPACTS OF POOR GOVERNANCE AND THE DISRUPTION OF COMMUNITY FABRICS

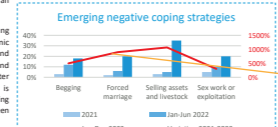
Government expenditure on health, education, water and sanitation, agriculture and rural development in the last 10 years have been 15% of the average expenditure of all Sorami neighboring States. State apparatus remains very weak to ensure minimum needs, let alone general well-being and security. Departmental Governors and community leaders are the only decision makers in the majority of the country.

They are major players both in ensuring security and safety and in the power-sharing balance amongst the major ethnic and political factions. Humanitarian assistance is at times the sole resource available to families, yet it is constantly challenged and impeded. Between June and December 2022, 291 humanitarian access incidents were recorded, 3 aid workers lost their lives and 333 were relocated.

Before January 2022, communities managed to cope with high levels of poverty and lack of access to governmental services thanks to the extended *gijem* a cultural form of social capital and solidarity by which community leaders can exchange services and support between communities, detached from any ethnic affiliation. This form of social capital has been present in Sorami for more than 100 years and it has created an enabling environment amidst ethnic tensions.

The recent escalation, mostly due to young fighters who have less respect for this inter-ethnic pact, has disrupted this essential support and coping, specifically in N'gurtu, Solbei, Ngurtu and Tissura. As a result, the Protection Cluster monitoring between June and December is showing the increase resort to negative coping strategies, some of which have never been registered before.

At the level of governmental policy in the given period, the Law 6/42 has cancelled all departmental local points for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, centralizing all request and communication to the Minister of Departmental Affairs. This is currently hampering the timely provision of humanitarian assistance, expanding the governmental approval timing from 1 day to 4-5 weeks. In addition, the Government has decided to stop the implementation of Law 312/22 on rape, amending previous legislation that equated crimes of rape and adultery, halting 10 years of negotiation. The current drafting of a decree to prohibit the freedom of assembly and rights of expression is a further issue of concern.



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and including Runis, Talam and Araf minorities. Inter-ethnic tensions, Upper Syle, also remains a source of instability and the PSS are holding different fronts of conflicts in

an organized attacks, is having a tremendous impact on the distrust and past grievances in each village and incidents per month, including killing, injuries, kidnapping, Solbei, Central Syle, Lombardy and Araf.

Between the Runis and Alemi, instrumentalized by the production (Kegon, Ngurtu) and well as revenues and state for Peace and Development (IPD) has identified the total of 136,650 people (14% of which coming from

tensions over power-sharing, land ownership, access to and, given the recent climate fluctuations and the demographic a 12% increase of female-headed HHs has a likely increase in female-headed HHs has a likely increase in female-headed HHs has a likely increase in female-headed HHs

The tensions and conflicts have interrupted the access to markets, and drastically reduced income-earning opportunities, market activities and trade flows, hereby increasing the cost of life and livelihood of great parts of the population. Sorami is highly dependent on rainfed agriculture and natural resources. In 2020, in June 2022 it has faced a severe drought, with 80% of South Sorami.

abandon, causing displacement, destruction of properties and is estimated at US\$ 475 million. The most severe (the lack of availability and accessibility of services are related costs. Around 82% of the population is poor", as that could further lead to increased tensions between

POTENTIAL DATA SOURCES

- **DISPLACEMENT:** IOM DTM
- **FOOD SECURITY:** [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)
- **POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND PROTEST:** [The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project](#)
- **CRISIS SEVERITY:** [INFORM Severity Index](#)
- **HISTORY of ETHNIC GROUPS (1946-2020):** [GROWup – Geographical Research On War, Unified Platform](#)
- **INCIDENTS:** UN missions if active in the country.
- **HUMANITARIAN ACCESS:** HNO/HRP/OCHA
- **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS:** OHCHR / Human Rights office UN Mission in the country

TABLE & GRAPHS

Please use as much as possible the standard format provided here. Incorporate tables and graphs as images, and add a dotted border in the blue / green standard colors.

INTRODUCTION

This corresponds to the **pillar 1 of the PAF: Context**.

Provide a summary of the protection context and specifically highlight **developments over the reporting period that shape the crisis dynamics, either positively or negatively**, including any shifts in the operating environment. Pay particular attention to how contextual dynamics may impact upon people with disabilities, the older persons and trafficking. Analysis of the context should be used to inform the conclusions of the full protection analysis including which population groups are most affected and where.

The section must not present general context information, available in other reports. It must be focused on **specific aspects, factors and trends that have a direct relation with the protection risks later analyzed**.

For further details please refer to [PAF Annex 2](#).

PARAGRAPHS

The context section does not have a predetermined structure. It is however suggested to include **sub-headings** provided that:

- Each sub-heading should illustrate a **factor or trend** that is having a particular effect on the protection risks in the period (e.g. *Instability and insecurity fueled by ethnic rivalries; The prominence of local leaders and dynamics challenge structural responses*).
- Maximum 1 line.
- PAF sub-pillars (Conflict and/or hazard history, Political and socio-economic landscape, Institutional, legal and normative landscape) can be used as sub-heading if it is challenging to identify key factors or trends.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- **Past occurrences and/or trends of protection threats** affecting geographic locations and/or population groups.
 - a) Recurring threats (incidents, violations) that inhibit or enable access to services.
 - b) Existing power dynamics and social relations that particularly affect a trend in the reported period.
 - c) Past decisions on peace processes or resolution of conflicts that still have an effect on existing risks.
- **Current political and socio-economic enablers or drivers** of current protection threats. This can include:
 - a) What in the context is aggravating the effects of identify threats?
 - b) What actors or groups are having a particular role in the perpetration of threats or in amplifying their effects (positively and negatively)?
 - c) What is limiting the population to have a voice or to seek accountability?
- **Current discriminatory, harmful or protective normative and regulatory frameworks** and mechanisms. This can include:
 - a) What formal and informal laws, regulations, norms or social practices are having an effect or influence existing threats and their effect (positively and negatively)? **TIP:** Not all laws, regulations, norms or social practices, but only those that require attention in the period (and can be recalled in the recommendations).

SUGGESTED VISUALS AND GRAPHS

- Do not include single data point graphs related to a single question of Protection Monitoring, MSA, MSNA or other surveys.
- When possible, always present trends to showcase specific changes in situation. This is extremely useful in protracted crisis where "the problems are known".
- People in Need figures / People in Need per AoR figures (if relevant, and ensuring the numbers are coherent with the reporting period).
- Map overlaying severity of PiN and incidents (including attacks, killings, AoR specific incidents, and others) / Access constraints.
- Map overlaying key protection figures, and other inter-sectoral information. Some examples may include: a) IPC in situations of critical food insecurity; b) socio-economic information in situation of erosion of coping capacities and denial of access to resources; c) ethnic groups in situation of intra-communal conflicts.
- Hard to reach locations / Protection of Civilian data.

MAX. LENGTH: 6 PAGES

PROTECTION RISKS

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PROTECTION RISKS

Text: max. 6 pages

STANDARD SUB-HEADING

See [Protection Risks explanatory note LINK](#)

TABLE & GRAPHS

Please use as much as possible the standard format provided here. Incorporate tables and graphs as images, and add a dotted border in the blue / green standard colors.

PROTECTION RISKS

Maximum 5 protection risks.

CONTENT GUIDANCE

Identification of priority protection risks is based on an analysis of information that falls into **pillars 2,3 and 4 of the PAF**:

- **Current threats to the population**
- **Threat effect on the population**
- **Existing capacities to address protection threats**

Here you provide the narrative that tells the story behind your identified protection risks. The Protection Analysis Updates – PAUs – must include the most prominent protection risks in the country in a given period [not all the protection risks identified in the operation]. The definition of protection risks should be based on the **GPC 15 standard protection risks**. You can find additional guidance on how to adapt and ensure contextual relevance in the dedicated [Protection Risks explanatory note LINK](#).

In elaborating a PAU, the operation already possesses an analysis or situational understanding of the major protection problems in the country. They may have been formulated differently, from operation to operation, in the form of concerns, issues, needs, violations or objectives. The 15 standard protection risks provided can support the analytical process, as well as the collaborative reflection with partners, local actors, AoRs and other relevant stakeholders on how to organize the identified protection problems.

You can find additional guidance to draft this section in [Protection Risk Analysis Tutorial LINK](#)

MAIN OUTPUTS

- **Protection threat / violations and abuses** (This corresponds to PAF second pillar). Specify the type of threat, the actors responsible (individuals, institutions, including state and non-state), human rights that are affected and the factors that drive their behavior and attitude.
 - a) Explain if there have been any changes in the nature of the threat since the last update.
 - b) Emphasize if there has been a change in geographic area most affected and explain why.
- **Threat effect on the population** (This corresponds to PAF third pillar)
 - a) Specify the different population groups, including persons with disabilities and older persons within the affected population and how particular characteristics including demography, location, movements and exposure, influence how different groups are likely to experience the consequences of the threat in different ways.
 - b) Describe the consequences of the threat in terms of primary and secondary impact. This may include physical, social, psycho-social material and legal consequences of the threat. Here you should also refer to the affected population enact coping strategies in response to the consequences of the threat, as well as briefly summarise how perceptions of the threat might influence behaviors.
- **Capacities to address the threat** (This corresponds to PAF fourth pillar). Specify how the combination of individual/household capacity, local mechanisms and national institutional capacity, as well as ongoing humanitarian response activity, is able to mitigate the impact of the protection threats identified.
 - a) Highlight how the main aspects of capacity/lack of capacity contribute to the overall risk severity.
 - b) Make note of any changes in capacity that may influence the response strategy needed to address a particular gap.
 - c) Keep summary and analysis of humanitarian activities brief.

PARAGRAPHS

- Two paragraphs giving an overall summary of the protection risk analysis.
- Protection risk presented separately using the given sub-heading below.

RISK N. DEFINITION

POTENTIAL DATA SOURCES

Protection threat / violations and abuses

- Role and actions of local authorities (national colleagues, CBOs/NGOs, affected population)
- Political analysis (protection of civilians data, universities, policy research institutes, etc.)
- Governance information about the health and accountability of institutions (development programmes, capacity-support programmes, etc.)
- Conflict-analysis data (peace-building programmes, human rights monitoring, etc.).

Threat effect on the population

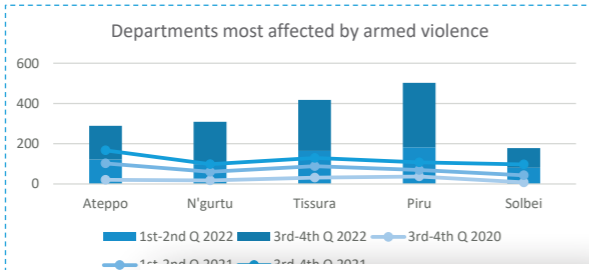
- Humanitarian needs (HNO/HRP trends, MIRA, MSNA, Protection Monitoring, other-multi-sector, etc.)
- Socio-economic data (Food Security Sector, poverty analysis programmes, cash programmes)
- Material consequences (Housing, land, and property Area of Responsibility actors, Shelter Sector, etc.)
- Social and psycho-social consequences (MHPSS, Health Sector, GBV actors, Education Sector, etc.).

Capacities to address the threat

- Ongoing humanitarian programmes (HNO/HRP/humanitarian programmes tracking, referral status/reports, etc.)
- Local “unregistered capacities” (local colleagues, CBOs/NGOs, diaspora networks, etc.)
- IHL/IHRL (HC/RC, IHL/IHRL actors, NGOs, etc.)
- Local institutions and budget analysis (development programmes, capacity-support programme, intercluster data, etc.).

RISK 1 Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings

According to the Sorami National Police (SNP), between June and December 2022, at least 2,344 people were killed, injured or kidnapped as a result of armed violence, which has included armed attacks, air and drone strikes, shelling, missile attacks and conflict-related sexual violence. The aggressions represent an increase of 18% compared to the 1,923 cases registered between January and June 2022. Men comprise the majority of victims (86% or 2,016 individuals), followed by women (10% or 234 individuals) and children as young as 5 years old (4% or 94 individuals). No socio-economic category of the population has been spared. The number of people killed and injured in 2022 exceeded by far those documented in 2020 (1,640) and 2021 (1,989)*. The departments most affected are Ateppo (7% or 168), N'gurtu (9% or 211), Tissura (11% or 254) and Piru (14% or 321). In these departments an average of between 7 to 13 individuals have been either killed, injured or kidnapped in the last 6 months. A total of 11 villages have been almost completely destroyed.



The areas more at risk include rural villages in the areas of Ateppo, Tissura, Upper Syle and Lombardy and IDP sites in the areas of N'gurtu, Piru, South Salla and Front of Southern Sorami (PFSS) and the operational command following the government's decision to approve Law 6/42 in budget and funding, in an attempt to hamper the ethnic fe

This decision has further exacerbated existing tensions bet victims have been registered between 2010 and 2020. In the migrating their livestock, specifically in Ateppo, Tissura, Upper groups of infringing migration routes or returning to areas nomads of destroying their crops. Data from the Rural and around 1,236 hectares of cultivable land has been destroyed**.

The effects of armed attacks include direct and indirect t education facilities. The monitoring mechanism of the M facilities, compared to 34 in the previous quarter. From the with the Education Cluster, have reported 310 burnt out children and teachers and injuries. As a result, most of t accessing basic services: the department of Ateppo, Tissura, the rest of regions around 20% of the facilities is still running IDPs, has been forced to move to escape attacks and due been registered specifically in the regions of North Salla, E with an average influx of 32,550** people per month durin increasing the number of unaccompanied children (no offic

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the reception areas. Particularly worrying is the possibility of extending the ethnic tensions between the Rums and the Alami to the reception areas, where the ethnic group of the Baria normally resides.

To mitigate violence, the Governors of Ateppo, Tissura, Piru and South Salla have unsuccessfully deployed peaceful co-existence committees, consisting of community leaders and government authorities to quell tensions and mediate disputes in hotspot locations. In the departments of Solbei, Upper Syle and N'gurtu, the recent deployment of joint forces consisting of RAR and RPL, in coordination with the Regional Security Committee, on the contrary, have contributed to a recent de-escalation and better dialogue between the armed groups and the humanitarian actors providing assistance.

This deployment has been coordinated with the Group of Ethnic Leaders that, at national level, has historically governed the relationships between the different groups. This has been perceived as a reaction to the rising of a local inter-ethnic self-defence group that started to challenge the ethnic leadership at local level on preserving the local cohesion and stability of the villages they live in. This new trend, together with the decision of the Security Council to extend the UNAMS mandate and increase the deployment of Protection of Civilians monitors, may have positive effect on the level of violence. However, this improvement is not expected for the next semester since the departmental leaders of the armed groups have a high level of autonomy. Yet, an improvement for the second part of 2023 may be possible.

RISK 2 Siege and unlawful Impediments to movements

RISK 3 Conflict-related gender and Intimate Partner Violence

RISK 4 Forced evictions of IDP gatherings

RISK 5 Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive Hazards

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RESPONSE

MAX. LENGTH: 1 PAGE

REPUBLIC OF SORAMI | December 2022

RESPONSE

Text: max. 1 page

PROGRESS MADE ON PROTECTION

As of February 2022, 32 protection partners are responding to the protection needs of over 3 million people in need. Approximately 250,000 people (46% men, 54% women, 35% children, 9% PWD and 22% elderly) were reached in January and February 2022. 79% of persons reached are from Tissura and Piru and mainly in the major towns of Arum, Mailo, Sarwa and Sakelle, hosted in IDP sites. 80% of protection services were in GBV prevention and risk mitigation, awareness raising and MHPSS.

In December 2021 the first humanitarian explosive ordnance intervention in RSPT-controlled areas was launched as part of the HCT-coordinated response, following years of extensive negotiations. A new mine action INGO was also registered in Arum, expanding the capacities for mine action survey and clearance. The mine action response however remains critically underfunded.

ACCESS-RELATED CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

	INTERFERENCE WITH ASSISTANCE	SECURITY INCIDENTS
Number of access constraints	78	47
	+13%	+33%
	-20%	+30%

Safety and security remain a priority concern, both at the gathering points and in areas of previous residence in Manura and Solbei. The absence of effective political efforts to address inter-communal conflicts, especially between the Runis and the Alemi, leaves the population in constant fear and insecurity, particularly in Railey, Sonrli, Upper Syle and Lombardy.

EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN TO SECURE ACCESS	
NEGOTIATION WITH DUTY-BEARERS / ARMED ACTORS	14
ADVOCACY	3
MONITORING AND TRACKING	7

CRITICAL GAPS IN FUNDING AND POPULATION REACHED

In December 2021 the two humanitarian explosive ordnance interventions in Mailo and Sarwa were terminated. While a new mine action INGO was registered in the area, the mine action response is critically curtailed. In the areas of Manura, Solbei, and Railey there has been a steep increase in victims of child violations, which is adding critical pressure on child protection partners. In the past months, 20% of cases were unattended. Since June, the Governors of Rusa, Ateppo and N'gurtu have introduced new regulations for the provision of assistance, including beneficiary screening and oversight of partners. Protection Clusters partners have halted operations to avoid harm to the population. The delay in CERF allocations have disrupted the child protection and GBV services in Tissura and Central Syle.

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PEOPLE REACHED

If possible, include a map or graphic visualization of the population reached in the period covered by the PAU. Ensure you provide a targeted account of population reached according to the related protection risks identified by the analysis. Format provided here.

STANDARD VISUAL

ACCESS FOR PROTECTION

Include a map on access constraints for protection. If not available, consider including OCHA latest update on humanitarian access or include an alternative map or graph illustrating key areas and constraint to access to population. Format provided here.

STANDARD VISUAL

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS for PROTECTION

Provide available data on access constraints for protection actors. Use OCHA or any available secondary source, if no tracking is available in the Protection Cluster.

EFFORTS ON ACCESS

Provide absolute numbers of Protection Cluster and partners efforts to ensure access to affected population and for population to access protection services.

STANDARD VISUAL

CRITICAL GAPS

Include a graph visual on critical gaps in terms of services, or population reached or funding per areas of work. Format provided here. It is advisable to showcase gaps of people reached or services for the given period, given that funding gaps are normally provided through alternative means.

CONTENT GUIDANCE

INTRODUCTION

This corresponds to 4W/5W related information, reporting and data. The purpose of this section is to broadly highlight the current capacity of the protection sector in the context, at different levels. The section should provide a focused narrative outlook of key aspects related to operations that show current challenges and opportunities that require global attention.

PARAGRAPHS

Organize the content of the sub-heading, not surpassing the 1 page length. If in the period covered by the PAU there are major constraints to access and operations and, it is important to provide a more detailed analysis on how constraints and barriers are hindering the response, this section could be extended to 2 pages.

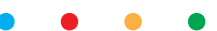
PROGRESS MADE ON PROTECTION

CHALLENGES TO ACCESS

CRITICAL GAPS

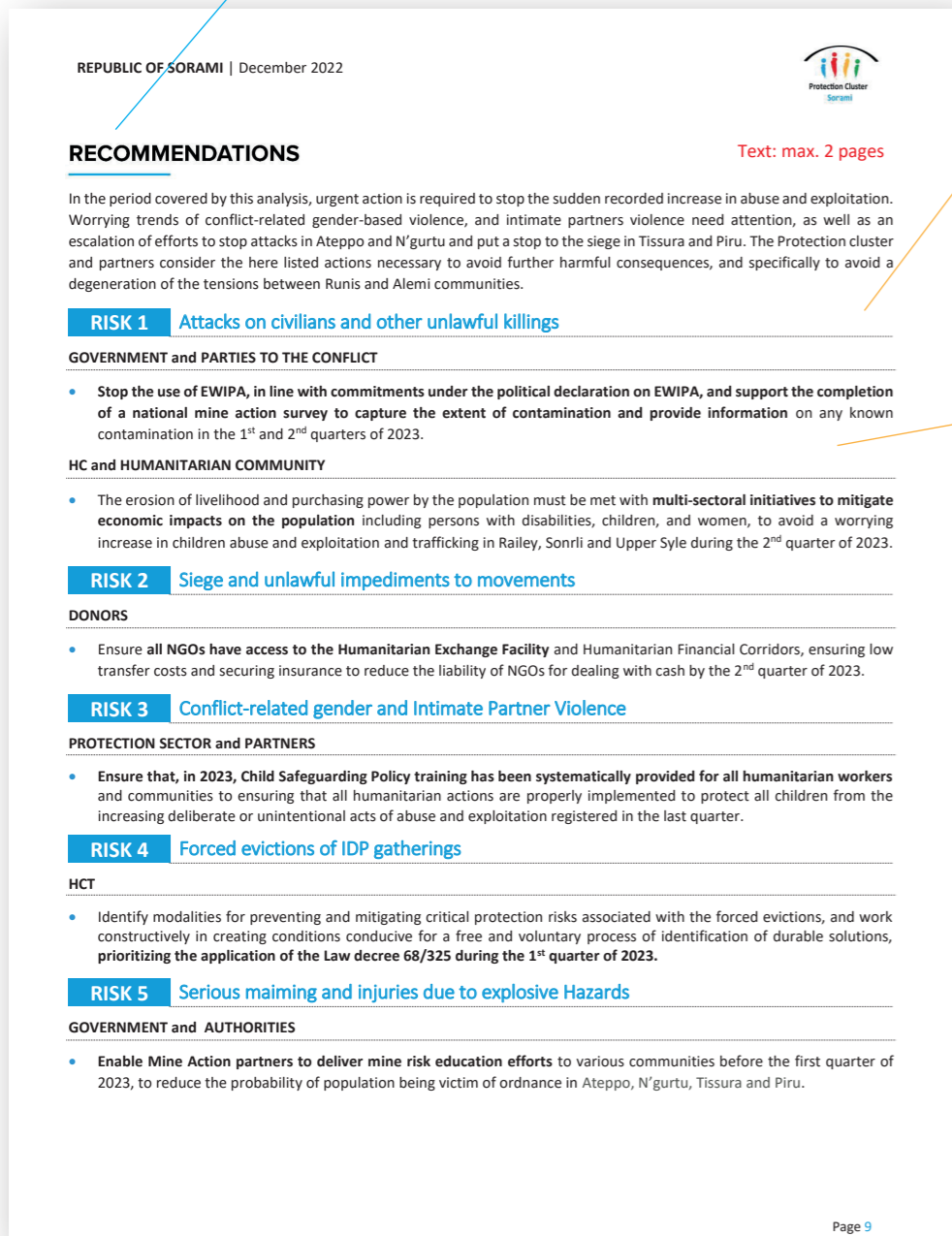
MAIN OUTPUTS

- **Progress made on protection.** Provide an account on key contributions and progress made in terms of protection activities contributing to addressing protection risks analyzed in the PAUs (per geographic areas). Provide key highlights contributing to reinforce recommendations and messages (e.g. the CBP programs in region A and B reached XX people and are contributing to reduce the number of security incidents. RELATED RECOM: Expand CBP programs in the regions of C and D to reduce the impact of security incidents).
- **Challenges to access.** Provide an outlook of the major challenges to access specific to protection actors, or where the access to key protection services is more challenging for the affected population. Indicate 1-2 key factors that hinder access. If possible include progress or specific actions taken by the Protection Cluster and partners to ensure access to affected population and access to protection services by affected population.
- **Critical gaps.** Use this section to highlight one or more critical gaps in terms of protection response and services. Do not focus only on funding allocation or requests. This section should help in bringing to the front a critical area of work that is fundamental to address the identified protection risks.



RECOMMENDATIONS

MAX. LENGTH: 2 PAGES



STANDARD SUB-HEADING

PROTECTION RISK

Organize recommendations under each protection risk identified.

STANDARD SUB-HEADING

TARGETS

- Organize recommendations per target
- Use one or more suggested sub-headings
- The wording can be adapted (e.g. GOVERNMENT OF SORAMI, or MINISTRY OF)
- The four general groups of target should be maintained separately

CONTENT GUIDANCE

INTRODUCTION

Recommended actions should be balanced between advocacy and operations. The joint analysis with partners, AoRs, local actors and organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) should guide the identification of a broad set of recommendations. The PAU should serve the purpose of presenting only the key recommendations for the given period, making relevant reference to the analysis presented.

PARAGRAPHS

- Recommendations organized by each protection risk.
- 1 paragraph per recommendations, using the TARGET specific sub-headings.
- Select relevant targets, it is not mandatory to provide recommendations for each target.

RISK N. DEFINITION

GOVERNMENT / AUTHORITIES / DE FACTO AUTHORITIES / PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT

DONORS / MEMBER STATES

RC / HC / HCT / HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY / HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS / OTHER CLUSTERS

PROTECTION SECTOR / ACTORS / PARTNERS / AORs

MAIN OUTPUTS

- Recommendations per each protection risk.** Provide key recommendations per each protection risk included in the PAU.
- TARGETS.** Indicate who is/are the target(s). Include specific actors/bodies.
- TIME** Indicate by when such recommendation should be enacted. If necessary, briefly explain the reason why the recommendations should be enacted by the suggested time. There is no need of being overly precise (Month, Date), but it is important to indicate a period (1st/2nd quarter, end of the year, etc) in order to track and update the recommendation in subsequent PAUs.
- AREA.** When possible, try to be specific on geographic areas. In case of nation-wide situations, try to indicate where this recommendation may be specifically important, in relation to the analysis for the given reporting period.



PAU BRIEF



REPUBLIC OF SORAMI
Protection Analysis Update | December 2022

BRIEF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A fourth consecutive failed rainy season has pushed parts of the Republic of Sorami – ROS – to the brink of far 2022, severe drought, conflict, climatic shocks, and forced evictions have had a cumulatively devastating population's coping capacities and vulnerabilities, which is escalating the impact of existing protection risks 2022, recent conflicts in N'gurtu, Solbei, Tissura, Ateppo, Piru and other areas, coupled with unprecedented Tissura and Piru, have only served to reverse many of the gains made through humanitarian assistance pro The situation requires an upscaling of efforts to avoid catastrophic consequence in the 1st quarter of 2023.

The protection risks requiring immediate attention in the period covered by this analysis are:

1. Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings
2. Siege and unlawful impediments to movements
3. Conflict-related gender and intimate partner violence
4. Forced evictions of IDP gatherings
5. Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive hazards

URGENT ACTION NEEDED

Urgent action is needed to stop the emerging negative coping strategies, driven by the increased food in tensions for natural resources and the unprecedented rising of abuse and exploitation that have it is of utmost importance to:

- Ensure the timely provision of humanitarian assistance by amending the ir 2022, and allow UNAMS dialogue and coordination for the safe passage of c
- Draft a joint inter-sectoral emergency response specifically targeted to stre interventions, deployment of negotiation officers and multi-purpose cash su

CONTEXT
CIVILIAN CASUALTIES: 1,359
IDP INCIDENTS: 1,429
IDP DROUGHTS: 757,000
IDP CONFLICT: 976,000
FORCED EVICTIONS: 81,461

PROTECTION RISKS
RISK 1: Attacks on civilians
RISK 2: Siege and unlawful impediments to movements
RISK 3: Conflict-related gender and intimate partner violence
RISK 4: Forced evictions of IDP gatherings
RISK 5: Serious maiming and injuries due to explosive hazards

RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Ensure the timely provision of humanitarian assistance by amending the ir 2022, and allow UNAMS dialogue and coordination for the safe passage of c
2. Draft a joint inter-sectoral emergency response specifically targeted to stre interventions, deployment of negotiation officers and multi-purpose cash su

INTRODUCTION

The PAU Brief is a format to elaborate a Protection Analysis Update in a shorter version. All the guidance provided in this tutorial for the PAU Standard is valid for the PAU Brief.

The Protection Cluster should conduct quarterly protection analysis with AoRs, key operational partners, and relevant stakeholders to update the protection context, risks and needs analysis, and review the severity mapping, PiN and Target accordingly. In a year, the PAU Brief can support the elaboration of quick analysis and updates capturing the results of the ongoing quarterly collective analysis processes.

The PAU Brief can be adapted by Protection Cluster on the basis of their needs in showcasing specific protection situations in the context. The PAU Brief can be **thematic** (focusing on a specific area of concern or to provide the protection perspective on a humanitarian situation in the country – e.g. Food Security –), **sub-national** or in the **form of an update** of a protection risk identified in a national Protection Analysis Update already published.

When drafting a thematic PAU, it is recommended to relate the thematic with the protection risks. This can be a particular aspect of the thematic that is driving a corresponding protection risk, and/or the particular thematic effects of identified protection risks.

SECTIONS

The PAU brief has the same sections of a PAU standard. They are however shorter in length:

- **Executive Summary**, is embedded in the cover in order to provide an immediate picture of the findings.
- **Context**, not overall context analysis. Only highlights for the period.
- **Protection Risks**, not full analysis. Only **MAJOR TRENDS** and **MOST SERIOUS IMPACTS** for the period.
- **Response**, not full overview. Only key updates on progress in protection and major constraints.
- **Recommendations**, not full scope of recommendations. Only key recommendations in the given period.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- **Severe trends**. In a crisis there may be severe trends suddenly impacting the population on a wider scale, as displacement, food scarcity, socio-economic situations or others. The PAU brief can support the elaboration of the protection-specific analysis of trends common to the whole humanitarian situation.
- **Updates**. After the elaboration of a PAU Standard, the identified protection risks may not be changing abruptly in terms of their presence and spread. Their impact, frequency or scale may however change in specific geographic areas in relation to specific population groups or may be affected by specific situations. The PAU brief can be used to provide regular updates on the status of protection risks identified in a PAU Standard.
- **Flash analysis**. The PAU brief can be used to provide a quick update on protection risks in situations of onset and sudden emergencies (e.g. flooding, earthquakes, sudden population movements, others).
- **Thematic focuses**. Protection clusters, AoRs and partners may see the necessity of providing a thematic focused analysis on aspects that may be affecting identified protection risks, or to highlight a specific area of work that require attention.

