

Key figures

 **0.49M**

Beneficiaries reached

 **3.8M**

People in Need

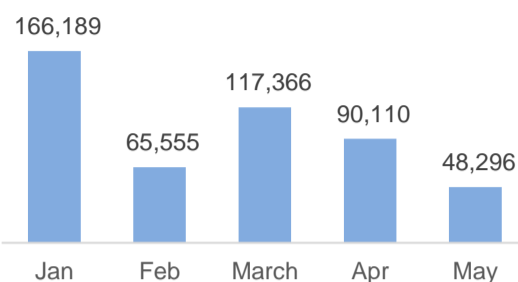
 **2.7M**

Targeted people

 **78**

Partner

Monthly Beneficiaries trend

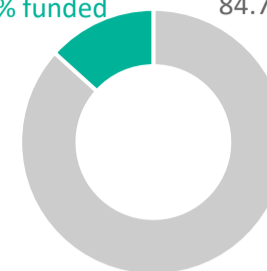


Funding status

2024 Requirement : USD 173.3M

USD 26.6 M
15.3 % funded

USD 146.7 M
84.7% funding gap



Response Overview

In May, the protection cluster reached 48,296 individuals through its response. Baydhaba (14,670) received the highest number of beneficiaries followed by Banadir (6,450), Garbahaaray (3,061) and Belet Weyne districts (2,853).

Key Highlights

- ❖ From the USD 24 million requested by the Protection Cluster in the 2024 HNRP, only USD 1.3 million has been allocated so far for the protection response in Somalia. The funding gaps in Somalia are impacting not only the protection sector but all other sectors as well. To continue advocating for additional funding, UNOCHA has requested each cluster to provide a stoplight document highlighting critical humanitarian response activities. In this process, the Protection Cluster has identified the following critical responses: inclusion of people with special needs and marginalized groups, protection desks across the HCT priority districts, and community self-protection for hard-to-reach areas.
- ❖ Following the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Somalia, the Protection Cluster is mapping the current coverage of Protection Desks across the 10 priority districts. The analysis of this mapping will enable the HC, the Area-Based Coordination model, and the Protection Cluster to prioritize Protection Desk response needs and gaps, as well as standardizing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) across partners.
- ❖ PDAD Action 8: Community Participation & Engagement: The Protection Cluster has trained enumerators from 15 Minority Rights Organizations (MROs) on the questionnaire and data collection techniques for conducting Key Informant and Focus Group discussions across 21 districts. The data collection process has started, and initial findings and community recommendations on Post Distribution Aid Diversion (PDAD) will be available during June.

- ❖ Manual clearance teams detected and removed 56 explosive remnants of war from various communities, preventing potential misuse. Non-technical survey (NTS) teams assessed EO contamination in 12 villages across the regions.
- ❖ A consultant has drafted an Improvised Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (IED RE) package, which includes safety messages for children and adults, radio scripts, and leaflets. This package will be field-tested and, upon endorsement, will be used by mine action agencies to raise awareness among communities affected by IEDs in Somalia.

Human Cost of Inaction

- ❖ **Somaliland:** A project titled BREACH, which aims to enhance fundamental services and protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burao funded by the European Union, is a collaborative effort between several esteemed organizations, including the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), World Vision, and Shaqadoon. With a budget of 5 million, the project seeks to address the pressing needs of IDPs in Togdheer region particularly Burao.
- ❖ **Lower Jubba:** On 7th May 2024, interviews with community committees, local authorities, and local partners in Dholebey confirmed the forced eviction of 310 families, totaling approximately 2,322 individuals, including 1,230 females, 630 males, 352 children, 40 elderly individuals, and 23 people with disabilities. The eviction by a private landlord highlighted urgent humanitarian needs, including post-eviction cash assistance, support to formalize tenure agreements for new land, allocation of alternative land, provision of shelter and non-food items, and improved sanitation and hygiene services.
- ❖ **Banadir:** From 12th to 14th May 2024, NRC field paralegals verified the forced eviction of 73 households (438 individuals) in the IDP sites of Tufax and Kalmoy in Banadir's Kahda district by a private landlord. The evictions included 49 protracted households (75%) and 24 newly displaced households (25%) from insecure areas like Qoryoley, Afgoye, and Barawe. No humanitarian response was noted, highlighting urgent needs for shelter, non-food items, emergency food, livelihood support, protection for vulnerable women and children, and support to formalize tenure agreements for new land.

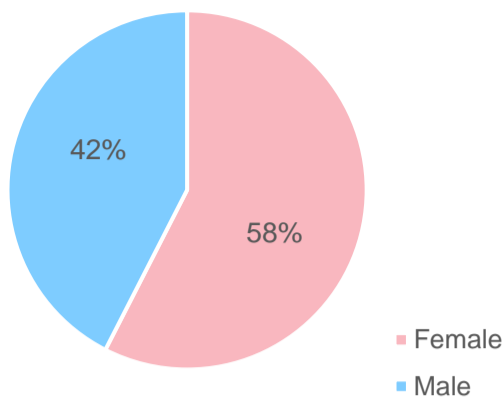
Explosive Hazards

- ❖ In Gedo, Mudug, and Sool regions, three explosive ordnance-related accidents were reported, resulting in injuries to seven children and one adult. In response, mine action teams conducted 357 EO risk education sessions, reaching 3,084 individuals, and distributed 3,084 risk education leaflets to broaden awareness.

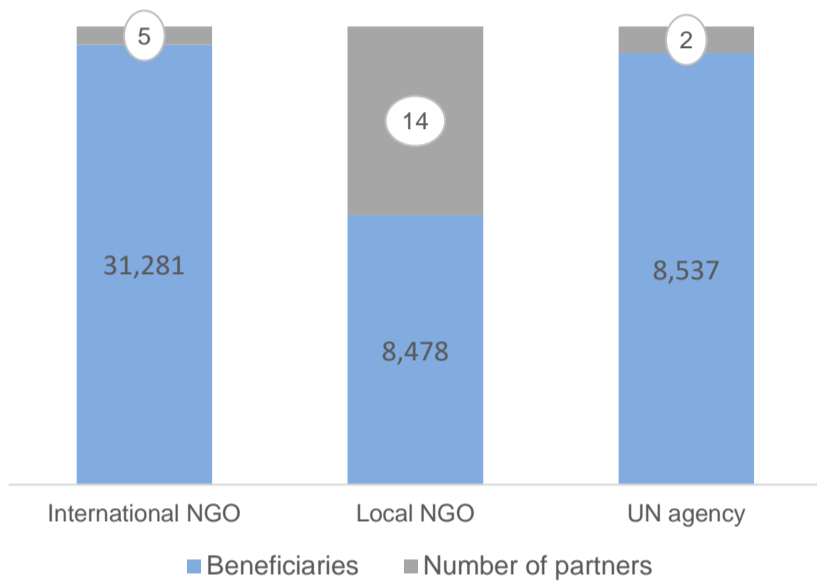
The May beneficiary reach data includes Protection, Housing, Land and Property, and Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibility



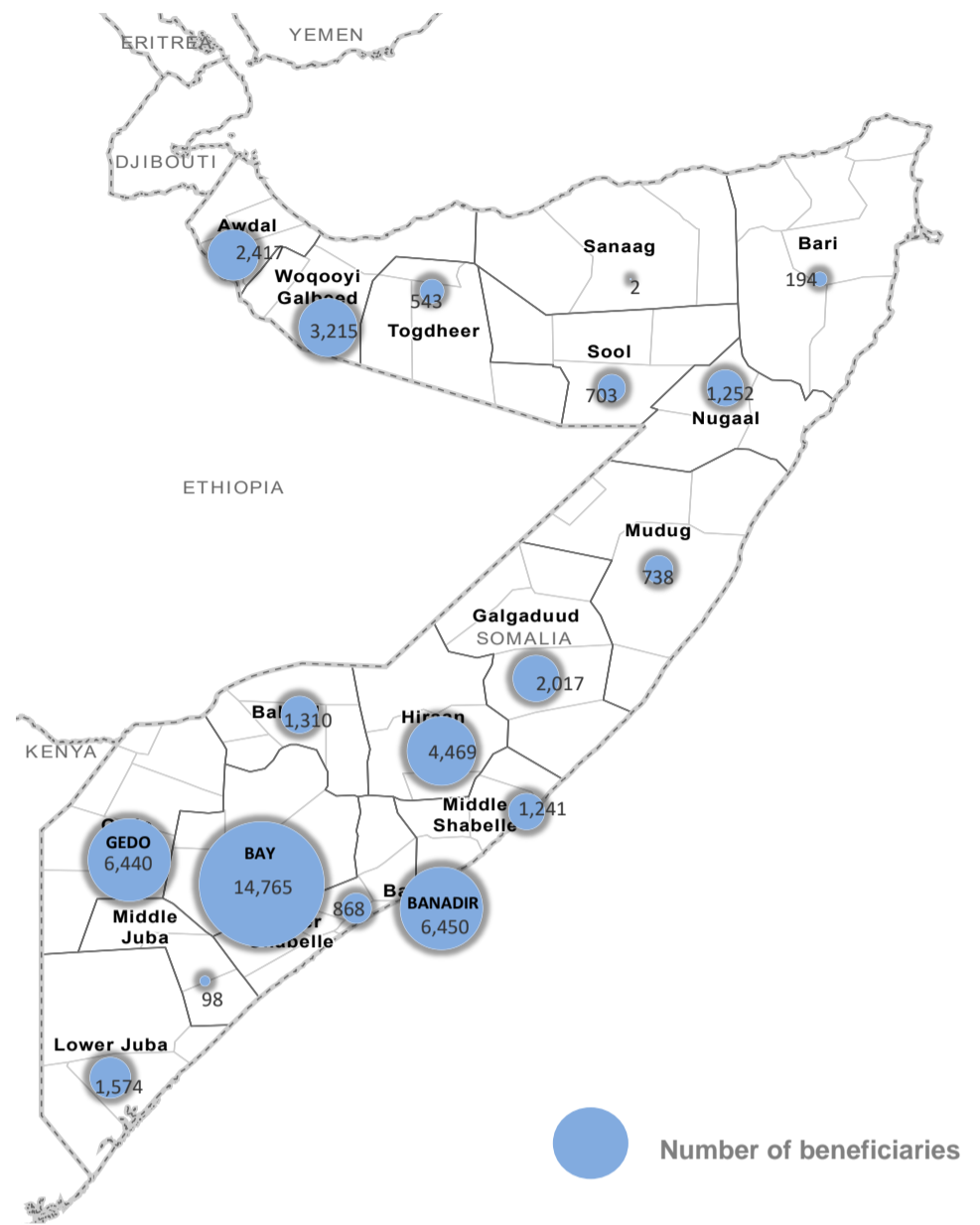
Monthly Beneficiaries reached by gender



Protection partners



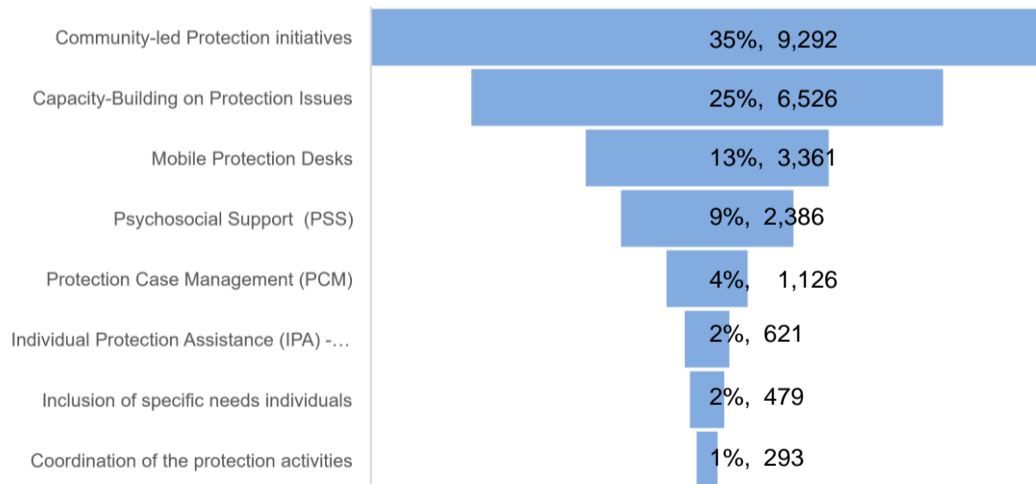
Protection response coverage in May by Region



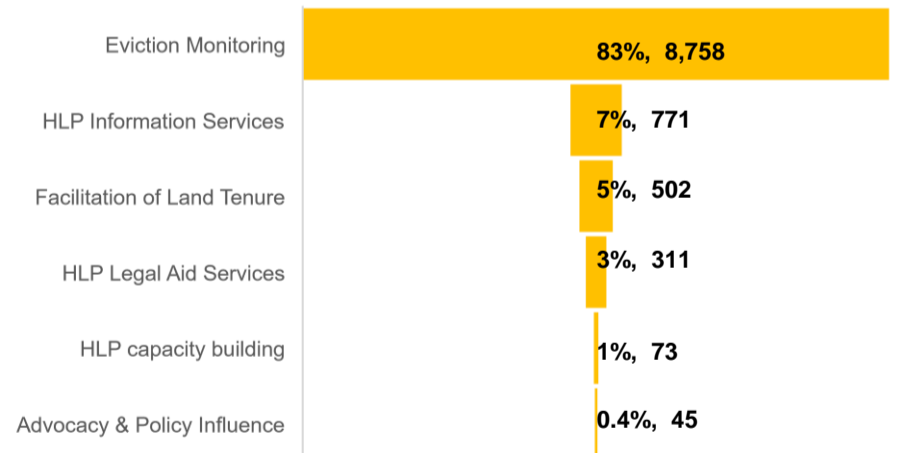
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply social endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

of beneficiaries reached per activity in May

Protection



Housing, Land and Property



Explosive Hazards



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