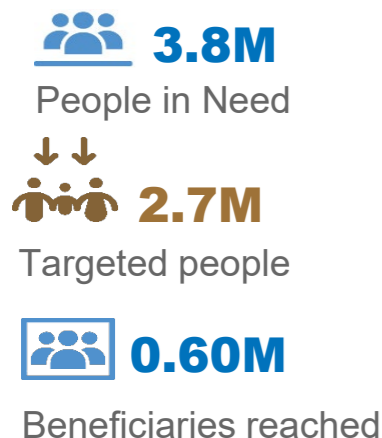
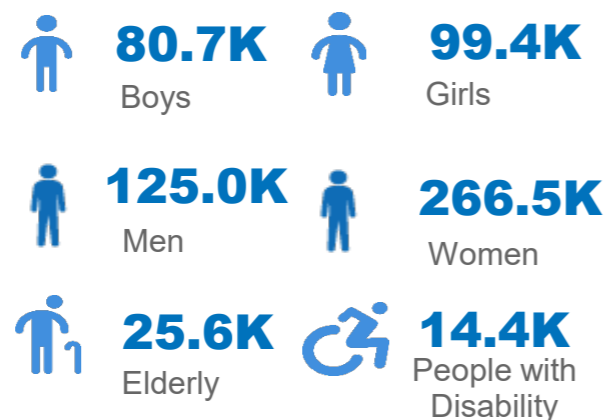


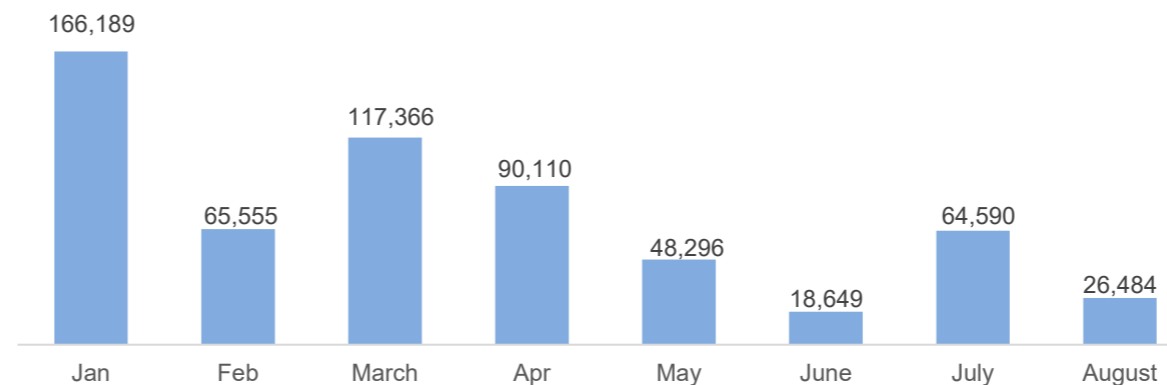
Key figures



Cumulative reach by age & gender

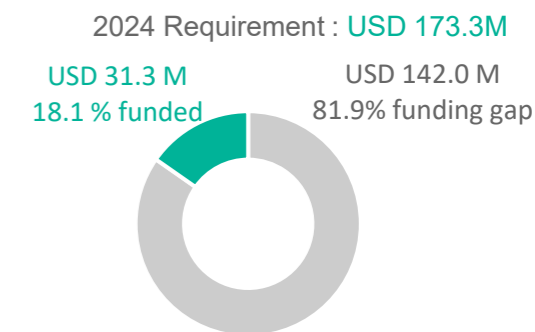


Monthly beneficiary trends



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

Funding status



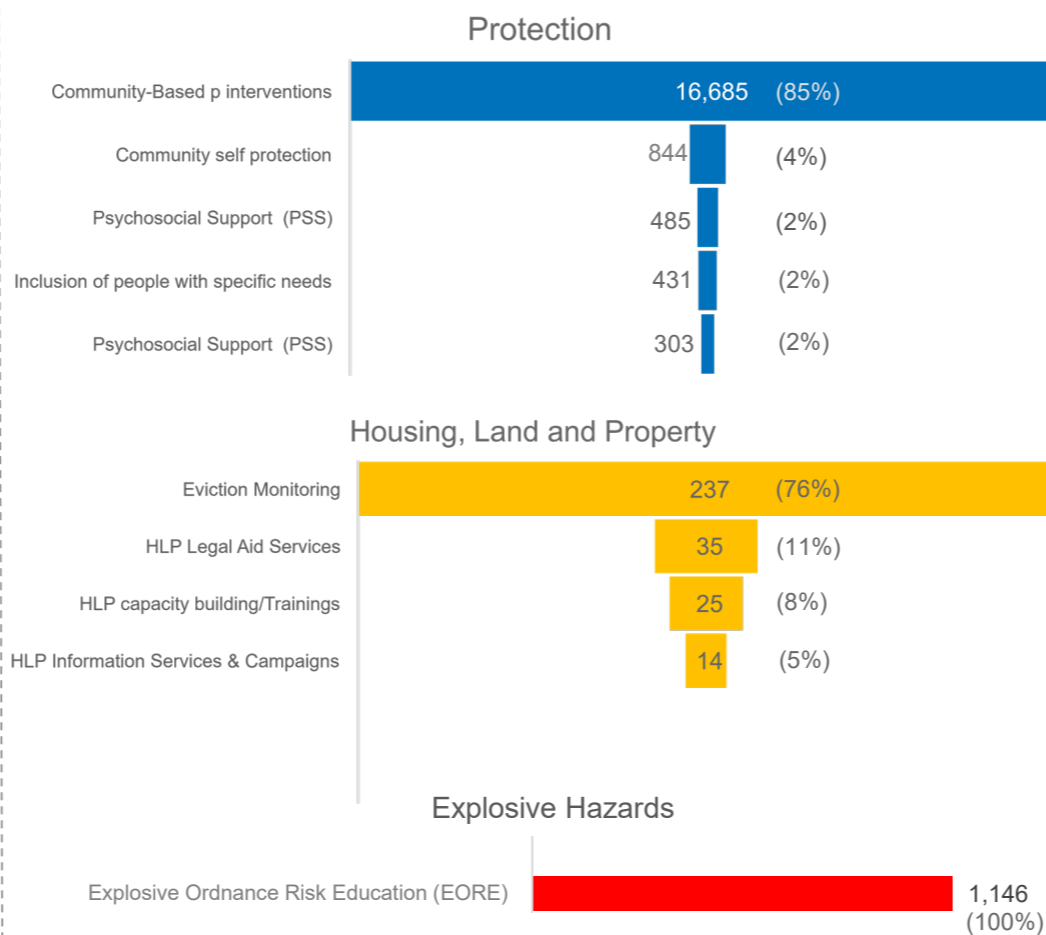
Key Highlights

- Fighting between Al-Shabaab and Somalia National Army and Inter-Clan conflict displaced 22,187 individuals to Lower Juba, Banadir, Gedo and Bakool. The recent floods also displaced 738 individuals to Lower Shabelle and Gedo. Moreover, 5,829 individuals were also displaced by drought to Bari, Hiraan and Mudug. All these displaced population are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Housing, Land and Property (HLP) AoR reported forced eviction of 10,617 individuals in Kahda, Daynile, Kismaayo and Jowhar districts. The reasons associated with the evictions include dispute over land rights, extortion, and delayed rent payment. The inadequate implementation of existing laws and barriers on land and shelter access exacerbate the prevalence of forced eviction in Somalia.
- Further, the HLP AoR supported the relocation of 2,043 households, approximately 12,258 individuals, across 14 settlements, comprising of Catchment Areas 14 and 15 within the Towfiq neighborhood of Baidoa. The relocation of these IDPs was carried out peacefully, with no incidents of violence, and the community has expressed appreciation for the respectful way their former landlords handled the situation. The move from their previous locations was voluntary and conducted in a peaceful manner.
- The Federal Government of Somalia launched the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan to facilitate solutions for 1 million IDPs in alignment with the National Durable Solutions Strategy, the National Development Plan, the National Transformation Plan and the SGs Action agenda on internal displacement. The plan was developed in a very consultative process engaging a diverse group of stakeholders. Over 2 billion US dollars was allocated for the implementation of the Plan, aiming to foster solutions for displacement affected communities through improved access to basic service delivery, sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities, housing, and security of tenure, enhanced social welfare and resilience to recurring displacement. The plan is available for download [here](#).

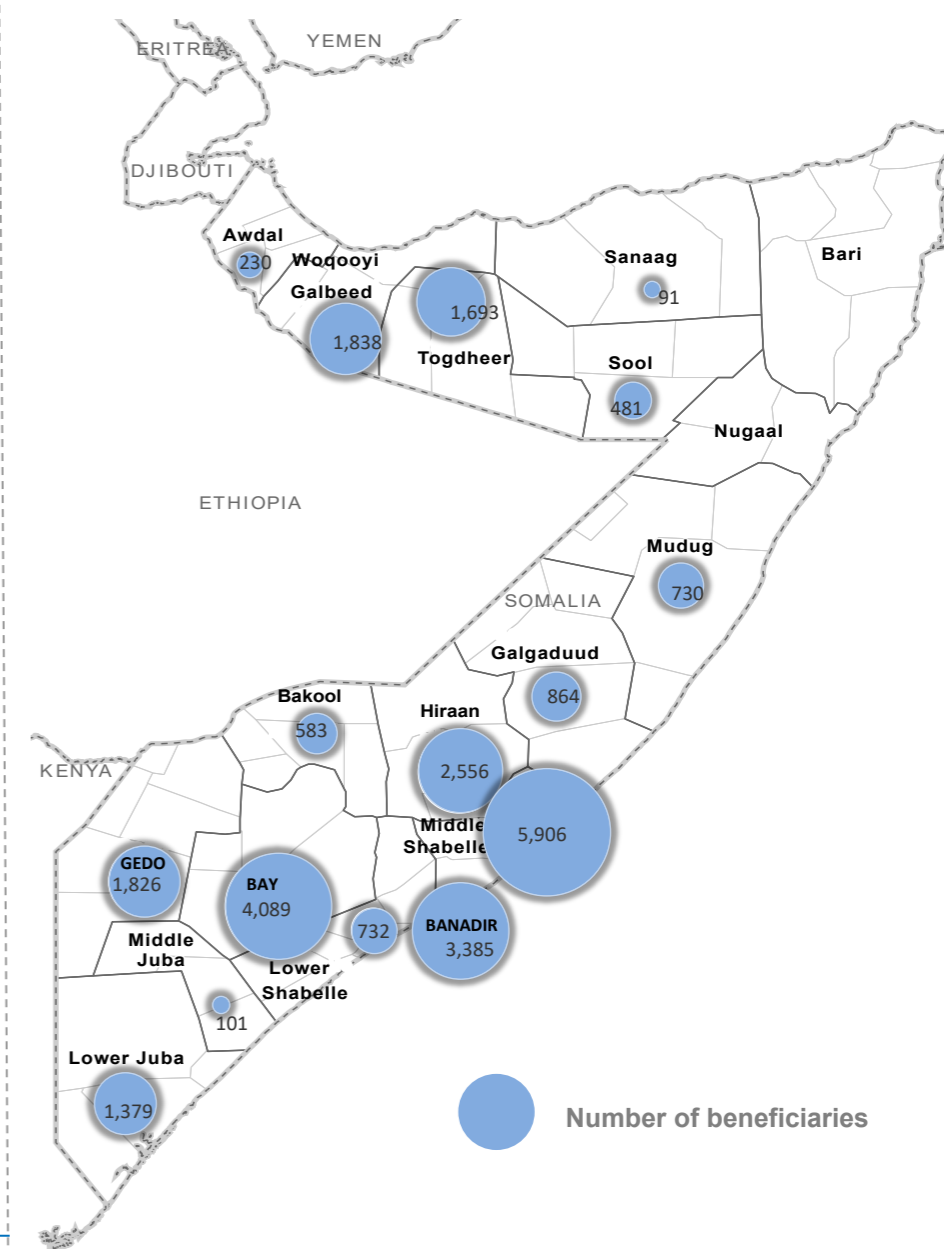
Response Overview

In August, the protection cluster reached 26,484 individuals through its response. Jowhar (5,355) received the highest number of beneficiaries followed by Baydhaba (3,913), Banadir (3,385), Belet Weyne (1,642) and Kismaayo (1,321 districts)

Activities with highest reach in August by AoR



Protection response coverage in August by Region



Sources: Somalia Protection Cluster

Contact: Phidel Arunga | PC IMO | arungap@unhcr.org

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

Core function 1: - TO SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY

- ❖ The Somalia Protection and Shelter Clusters share a Joint Note on Frontline Response in Kismaayo and Afmadow Districts, Jubaland State following the fighting between Jubaland forces - with the support of the Somali National Army - and Al-Shabaab in Afmadow district displacing 4,968 individuals approximately. The Protection and Shelter Clusters have been providing a scaled-up joint frontline response, working with all partners, including Area Based Coordination structures, to identify gaps, avoid duplication and to promote the Centrality of Protection in the coordinated response. The full note, providing a comprehensive overview of the response, as well as the gaps still requiring attention, is available [here](#).



Figure 1 . IDPs using the UNHCR distributed plastic tarpaulins in Barkada Shariifada settlement, Kismaayo.



Figure 2 . UNHCR partner (JUCRI) distributing NFIs to the newly displaced in Kismaayo.

- ❖ The joint visit to Kismaayo by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) aimed to assess the explosive hazard situation in the region and discuss the ongoing mine action responses with local stakeholders. As part of the initiative, UNMAS awarded a contract to DHS to address explosive threats. DHS is set to deploy eight multi-skilled teams to conduct non-technical surveys, provide explosive ordnance risk education, and execute spot task Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities across four districts in Somalia's federal states. Additionally, UNMAS signed another contract with SEMA to support the coordination of humanitarian mine action through the establishment and maintenance of six offices. These offices will facilitate better oversight and response to explosive hazards in the region. A recent UNMAS survey across four federal member states assessed the socio-economic impact of clearance activities. The survey revealed that 86% of the cleared sites are now considered safe for community use, indicating significant progress in improving safety and promoting productive land use for affected communities.

Core function 2: - TO INFORM THE HC/HCT'S STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING

- ❖ The Jowhar district Protection Analysis Update (PAU) has been published and disseminated to Protection Cluster members. The analysis focuses on Jowhar, a HCT priority district and as part of the Area Based Coordination (ABC) for 2024, contributing to effective and efficient operational coordination of humanitarian responses in the district. Through the outlined recommendations, the PAU will contribute to the prevention and mitigation of the identified protection risks within the district. The Protection Analysis is available [here](#).
- ❖ As part of the ICCG mission to support service delivery in the country, Protection Cluster participated in the multi-day ICCG mission to conflict affected areas of Galkayo and Galdogob. The mission was to assess the impact of the inter-clan conflict, assess needs, response gaps and coordinated support to the Area Based Coordination structures. Protection Cluster developed an action plan for Galkayo that outlines the response strategy with concrete activities and implementation timeframe from partners. The outcome of the mission was shared with the HCT. CERF allocation was released, and protection cluster was eligible and allocated funds to contribute to intersectoral frontline protection responses. You can find a short video [here](#) from the Protection Cluster during the mission and produced by UNOCHA.

Core function 6: TO SUPPORT ROBUST ADVOCACY

- ❖ UNHCR participated in the National Social Protection Sector Coordination organized by the Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs (MoSLA). The meeting emphasized the importance of integrating refugees and forcefully displaced populations into Somaliland's social protection system. During the meeting, UNHCR advocated for the inclusion displaced individuals with protection risks into social protection measures to tailored to their needs and facilitate their integration into the host communities. UNHCR advocated further for the policy review to accommodate circumstances and challenges facing displaced populations within the broader social protection framework
- ❖ In September 2024, the Protection Cluster and its Areas of Responsibility with the support of the Global Protection Cluster defined its 2024 – 2027 Advocacy and Communication Strategy. The Strategy identifies primary communication and advocacy goals, outlines priority protection risks, identifies target audiences, validated activity implementation and a detailed action plan with specific activities, indicators, timeframes and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. The Strategy focuses on the three HCT protection priority risks including Exclusion & Denial of Access to Assistance, Displacement and Attacks on Civilians and Civilian Objects.

Core function 7: - AAP/ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

- ❖ UNHCR's Inter-Agency Complaint Mechanism Helpline (2772) has received a total of 1,192 calls between May and July. Operators are fluent in various Somali dialects such as Mahaa, Maay, Benadiri, Dabare, and Jiida, as well as Kiswahili, English, and basic Arabic. Notably, 98% of queries related to a dissatisfaction with the delayed cash assistance offered to refugee returnees, which UNHCR recently restarted distribution through mobile transfer. The lower engagement with the IDP community may be due to previous hotlines being primarily advertised to refugee and refugee-returnee communities. However, as UNHCR continues to improve its systems and distribute IEC materials, it expects engagement from the IDP community to increase
- ❖ NRC Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) received and supported 354 cases in the month of August 2024 in four Federal States of Somalia. About 71 per cent of the cases (249 cases) were submitted by women indicating an increase of women participation in providing feedback on services provided by humanitarian organizations, while men accounted for 29 per cent (104 cases). About 90% of cases submitted were resolved within 10 days of submission. The active participation of women was supported by the continued community engagement and awareness efforts. The highest CFM cases were received from Southcentral with 129 submissions, 95 cases from Jubaland, 73 cases from Puntland and 57 cases from Somaliland. Most of the feedback were showing appreciation on rental subsidy, request for shelter and other forms of assistance, livelihoods, World Bank's shelter project, severe shortage of water, IPA cash modalities support, education supplies and appreciation on dignity kits provision. The feedback was also received from people living with disabilities and minority and marginalized groups.