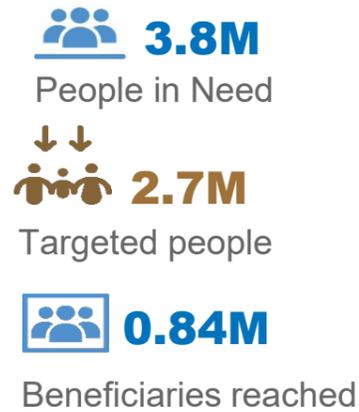


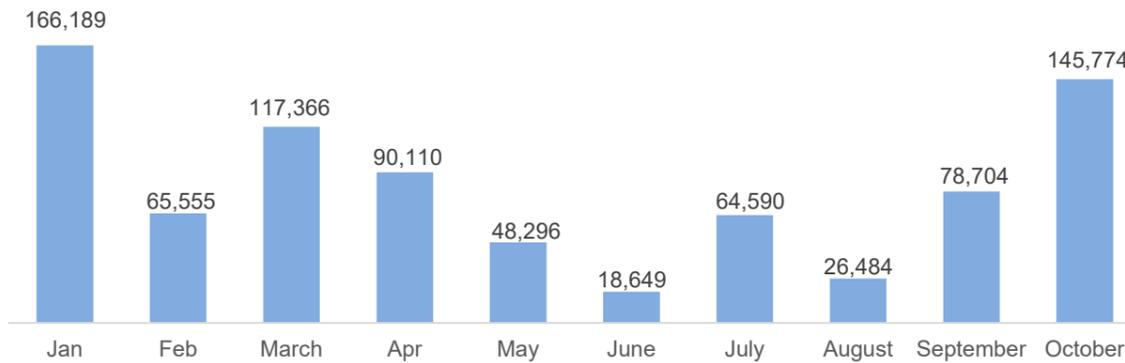
Key figures



Cumulative reach by age & gender



Monthly beneficiary trends

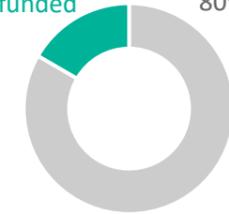


The August beneficiary reach data includes Protection, Housing, Land and Property, & Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibility



Funding status

2024 Requirement : USD 173.3M
 USD 34.6 M (20% funded) | USD 138.7 M (80% funding gap)



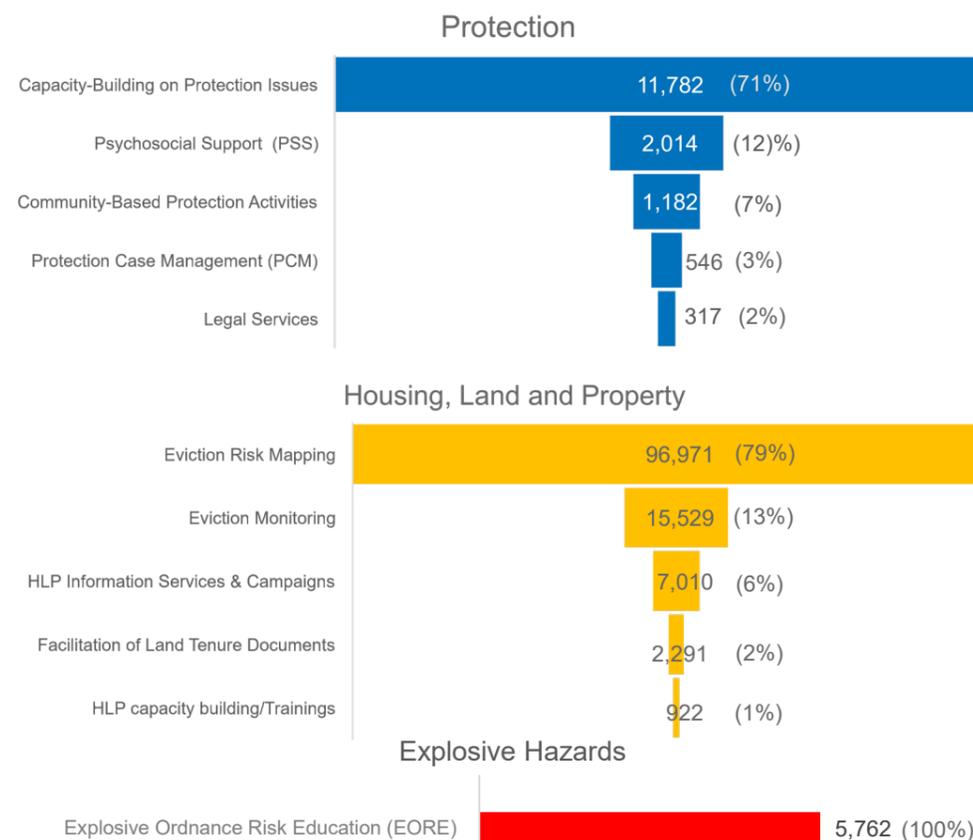
Key Highlights

- The recent escalation of clan conflict in Luuq, Gedo Region, and the resulting displacement of 5,658 individuals (943 households) to surrounding villages like Dhanaawe, Horma Liiban, Dogob, and others is deeply concerning. Many displaced families now find themselves in overcrowded, open spaces with little or no access to essential services, intensifying the region's already critical humanitarian needs. The lack of services is severely impacting the affected communities' well-being. Humanitarian response efforts face significant access challenges, particularly in hard-to-reach areas like Yurkud, Neefso, Elbon, and Bashiir, where some displaced individuals have settled. With Luuq designated as a priority district by the Humanitarian Country Team and supported by active Protection and CCCM clusters, collaboration with local agencies including government agencies is essential. Addressing these access constraints and mobilizing support to reach these vulnerable populations is crucial to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gedo Region.
- Mine action partners provided technical support to the Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) as they prepared an extension request for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), which is set to expire in March 2025. In addition, these partners continued to offer training for SEMA management personnel at the federal level, as well as for operations officers across the federal member states of Somalia.

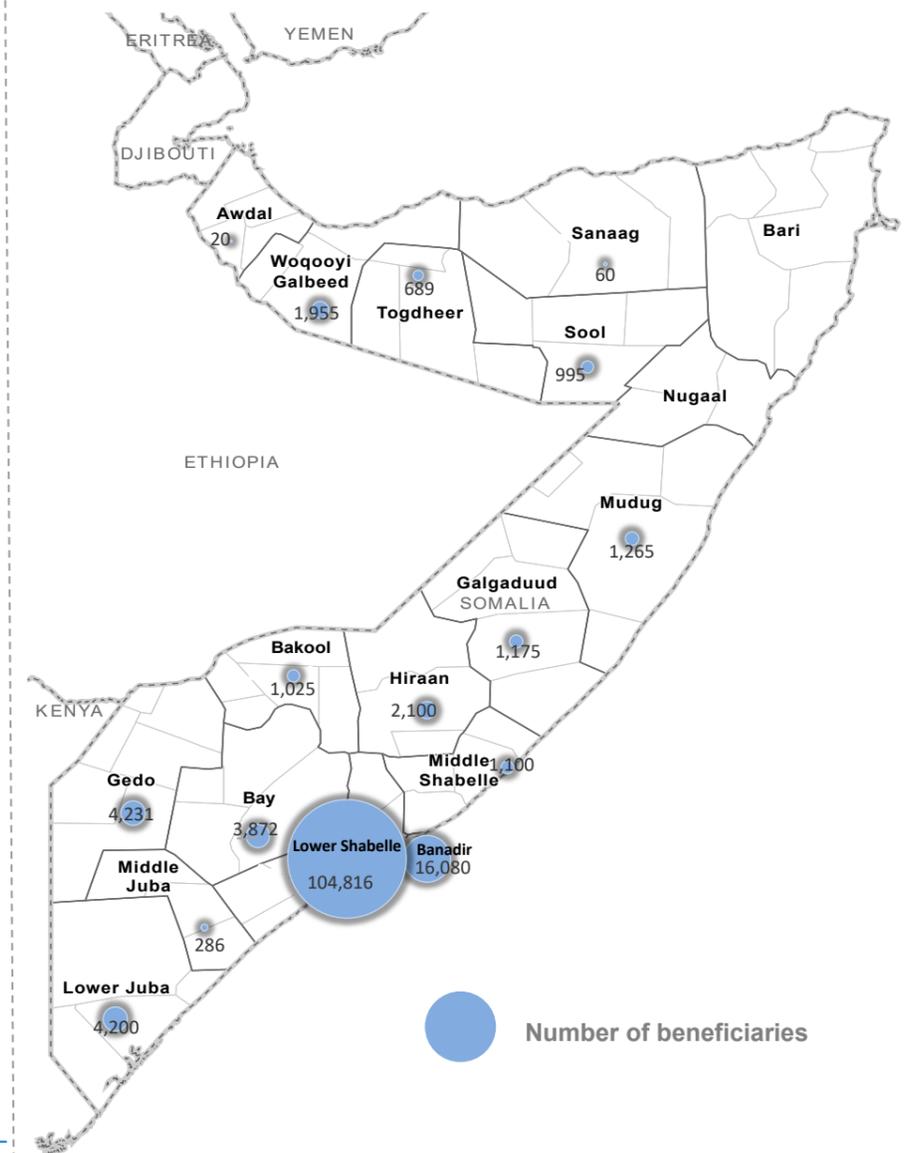
Response Overview

In October, the protection cluster reached 145,774 individuals through its response. Afgooye (104,553) received the highest number of beneficiaries followed by Banadira (16,080), Baydhaba (3,458), Doolow (2,418) and Kiismayo (2,217) districts.

Activities with highest reach in October by AoR



Protection response coverage in October by Region



Core function 1: - TO SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY

- ❖ Following the joint global methodology, the Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) in Somalia have finalized the exercise for defining an overarching protection People in Need (3.4 million) and overall severity targeting priority districts for 2025, of which 7 are categorized as level 5 (sectoral collapse) and 15 districts categorized as severity Level 4 (extreme sectoral deprivations). These 22 districts are primary conflict-affected districts where the population is facing a higher level of protection risks, the cluster identified bigger protection response gaps, and the Cluster will prioritize the response.
- ❖ Protection Cluster and partners are already fully operational in Kismaayo and Afam dow district responding to the displacement after the Jubaland security forces and Danab special forces launched an operation targeting Alshabab group's stronghold positions in the Lower and Middle Juba regions in Jubaland state in the surroundings of Bullo Hajji town. The protection first line response through Protection Desks is targeting 10,000 people providing quality specialized protection services including Protection monitoring, case management (Protection, CP, GBV), feedback mechanism, psycho-social support, and referrals.
- ❖ The mine action teams responded to explosive hazards across accessible regions of Somalia, successfully removing 703 items of various types of explosive ordnance, including anti-tank mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and small arms ammunition. This effort helped prevent these items from being tampered with and causing harm to the civilian population. Additionally, the teams addressed 147 remnants of ammunition that were free from explosives (FFE), collecting and marking them to reduce repetitive callouts from the communities. In total, the teams cleared an area of 533,203 square meters.



Fig 1: Support meeting, DIWG Task team, Somalia.



Fig 2: Clearance of EO, periphery of Berdiga village in Bulo Burte, Hiraaan Region, Oct 2024

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

- ❖ The Protection Cluster was appointed as member of the joint ICCG and ABC Operational Cell Task Team to finalize the Integrated First-Line Response Framework Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs). These IFLRF SOP have as objective to define the flowchart and sectoral response package for an immediate response in between 7 to 14 days after an incident of newly displacement or newly accessible areas. The Protection response package is already finalized for the SOPs and ensures a rapid deployment of a protection response in newly displaced & newly accessible areas. This emergency Protection response capacity means that Somalia is one of the first humanitarian operations where Protection is fully integrated within a national Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).
- ❖ Humanity and Inclusion (HI) organized a second technical support meeting in Mogadishu and Hargeisa for the Disability Inclusion Technical Task Teams of the Disability Inclusion Working Group (DIWG) in Somalia. Thirty members of the technical task teams enhanced their capacity to provide technical support for disability inclusion in humanitarian programming within their organizations and among other humanitarian actors. The DIWG action plan for 2024 was reviewed, and priorities were established for 2025. These priorities include continuing to build the capacity of the already established inter-agency technical support mechanism, assigning Disability Inclusion Focal Points (DIFPs) to the clusters for providing technical support on the removal of barriers, and reviewing assessment and monitoring tools to ensure they are more disability inclusive. The DIWG will support systematic disaggregated data collection and analysis from an age, gender, and disability perspective. Furthermore, the DIWG will assist in inter-cluster coordination to strengthen the response monitoring framework, aiming to monitor the access of persons with disabilities to humanitarian assistance throughout the program cycle. The DIWG also organized a session for the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) Clinic to discuss strengthening disability inclusion in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HNRP) 2025 for Somalia.

Core Function 4: TO MONITOR & EVALUATE RESPONSES

- ❖ In early November, violent clashes erupted in the Buuhoodle district of the Togheer region of Somaliland, leading to the widespread displacement of approximately 26,550 individuals. Most civilians were forced to flee to the areas of Qorilugud, Shangeed, Gocondhaale, Maygaagle, Galgal, Harufadhi, Sooljoogto, Xadhadhan, and Shimbiraale. The situation remains highly volatile, with a significant risk of further conflict.. Protection monitoring teams have identified various risks, including the forced recruitment of children into armed forces and groups, attacks on civilians, unlawful killings, and mental health and psychosocial distress among the affected population. The displaced individuals urgently require humanitarian assistance, and humanitarian organizations need to scale up their responses and activate the Inter Sectoral Response Framework (IRF).

Continuation of Core Function 4: TO MONITOR & EVALUATE RESPONSES

❖ The Southwest State Protection Cluster in Somalia held discussions with the Operational Cell regarding the Tri-Cluster fast-track referrals for unsupported minorities and marginalized groups in need of humanitarian aid. Representatives from the sub-national protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and food security clusters, as well as the Baidoa ABC focal points, attended the consultation meeting. It focused on how to collaborate effectively on the referrals of the affected members of these communities. The protection team emphasized the contributions made by minority-led organizations in Baidoa which have worked on mapping sites inhabited by minorities, identifying existing services, and highlighting service gaps. The updated fast-track protection referral on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and a vulnerability assessment conducted by UNHCR last year recommended that WFP consider one or two of the areas with a high concentration of minority groups for their upcoming phase-3 vulnerability-based targeting.

Core Function 6: TO SUPPORT ROBUST ADVOCACY

❖ UNHCR-led Clusters (Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM) together with the HLP AoR have produced House, Land and Property advocacy note. The joint note analyses and defines key strategic and operational recommendation on regards of the situation of the over 3,700 spontaneous informal settlements with limited or no access to services and humanitarian assistance and inadequate shelters highlighting the risk of HLP violations, such as forced evictions, inadequate shelter and housing, and women and girls risks of being confronted to gender-based violence (GBV). The note can be found here: [Joint Advocacy Paper - Housing, Land and Property Rights in Somalia | Global Protection Cluster](#)

Core function 7: - AAP/ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

❖ Following the joint global methodology, the Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) in Somalia defined an overarching protection People in Need (3.4 million) and overall severity targeting priority districts for 2025, of which 7 are categorized as level 5 (sectoral collapse) and 15 districts categorized as severity Level 4 (extreme sectoral deprivations). These 22 districts are primary conflict-affected districts where the population is facing a higher level of protection risks, the cluster identified bigger protection response gaps, and the Cluster will prioritize the response.

