

Key figures

3.8M
People in Need

2.7M
Targeted people

0.57M
Beneficiaries reached

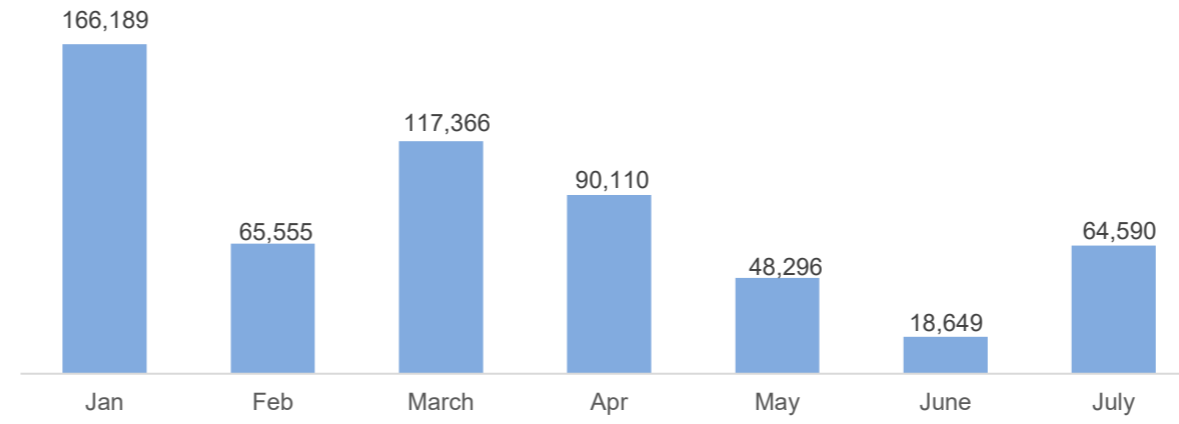
Cumulative reach by age & gender

80.5K Boys **106.9K** Girls

128.7K Men **282.2K** Women

26.7K Elderly **13.0K** People with Disability

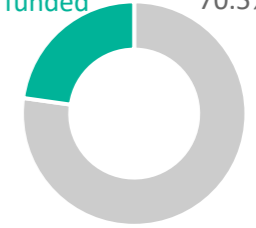
Monthly beneficiary trends



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

Funding status

2024 Requirement : USD 173.3M
 USD 51.1 M (29.5% funded) | USD 122.2 M (70.5% funding gap)



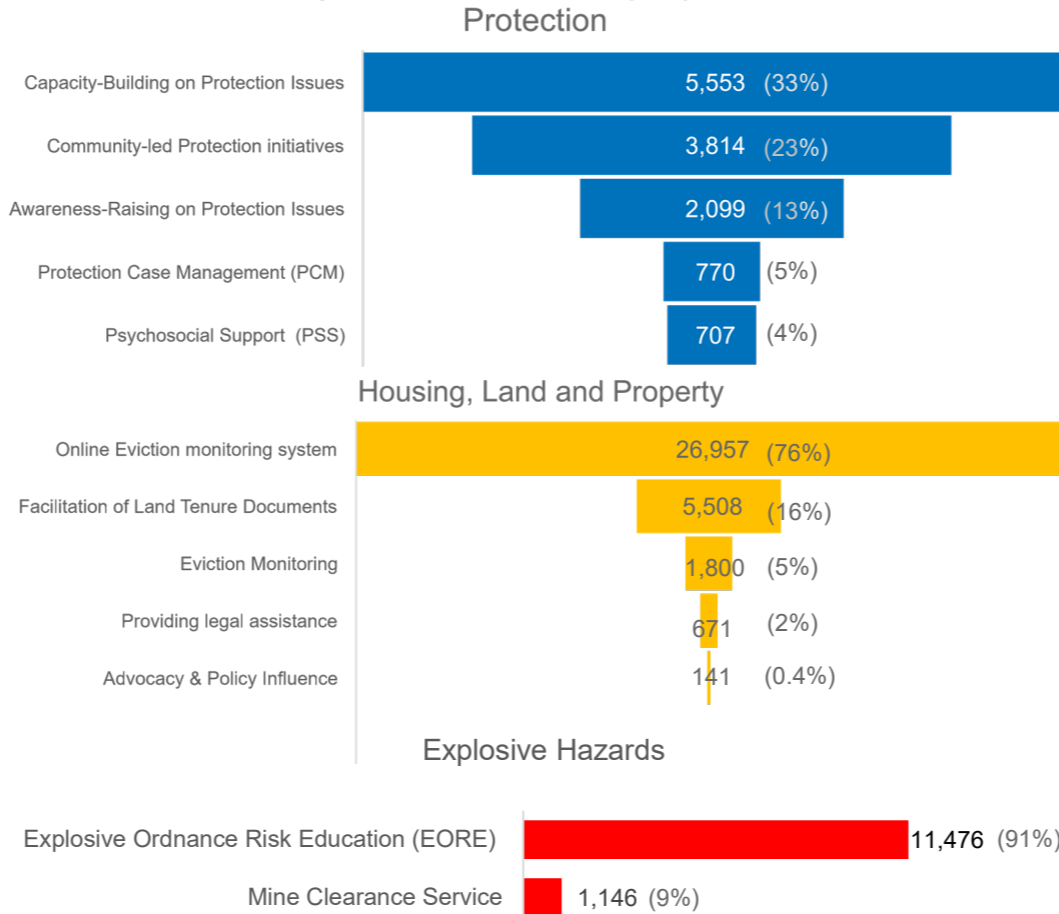
Key Highlights

- In July 2024, fighting between Jubaland forces - with the support of the Somali National Army - and Al-Shabaab in the villages of Harbole, Mido, Bibi, Soya, and Bula-Haji in Afmadow district, Lower Jubba, intended to gain control of the Kismaayo-Afmadow and Dhobley-Afmadow roads, ensuring the access to major towns in Afmadow district.
- The conflict has impacted local communities in these districts, and according to the Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network approximately 300 households of 1,800 individuals were displaced to Afmadow and 270 households of 1,620 individuals to Kismaayo. In addition, the Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs issued a Rapid Needs Assessment report on 30 July 2024 indicating 4,968 individuals from 828 households. The difference in data indicates the fluidity of the situation and continuous influx of IDPs.
- The newly displaced populations are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. 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 note provides a comprehensive overview of the joint mobilized response, as well as the gaps still requiring attention. The Protection and Shelter Clusters continue to advocate for urgent frontline support in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas to address the protection risks associated with violence, coercion and deprivation and humanitarian needs among the displaced and vulnerable civilian populations. Access the full note [here](#)

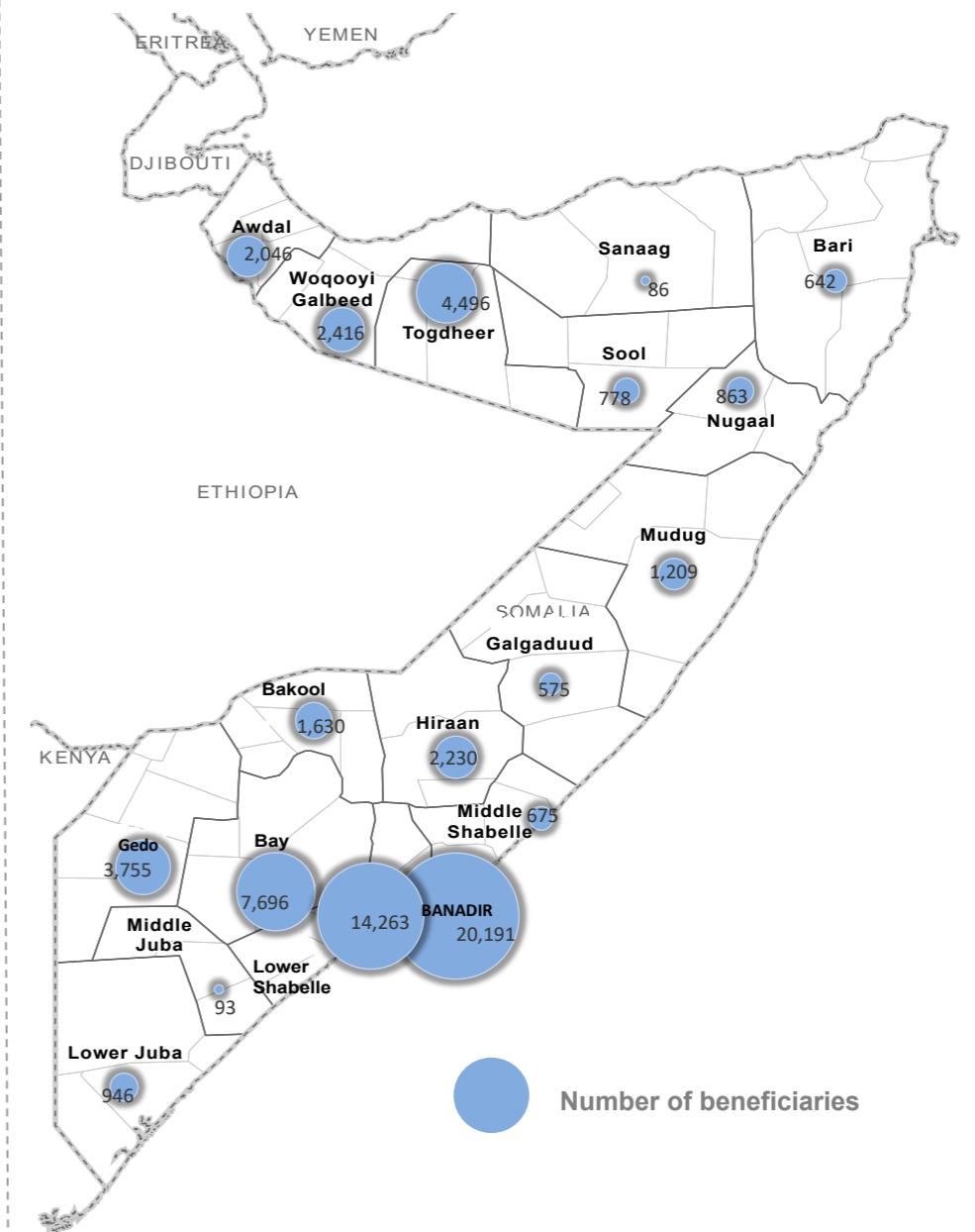
Response Overview

In July, the protection cluster reached 64,590 individuals through its response. Banadir (26,071) received the highest number of beneficiaries followed by Baydhaba (16,895), Afgooye (15,409), Doolow (7,074) and Kismaayo (5,341) districts

Activities with highest reach in July by AoR



Protection response coverage in July by Region



Sources: Somalia Protection Cluster

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

- ❖ The Cluster is conducting consultations on revamping the Protection & Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN), previously known as the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). A survey was launched on August 8, and was intended to provide a snapshot of partners' perspectives, on areas of the PSMN system that could be revamped / strengthened, to make it more useful and operational in informing humanitarian response and planning in Somalia. The revamped PSMN will be operational in September 2024.
- ❖ A Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for Jowhar was done in June considering it is among the 29 priority districts for the Cluster in 2024 and is one of the districts considered under the Area Based Coordination. The PAU is critical in raising the Protection profile and to reflect the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups such as the minority clans for tailored response. The report has been published and you can [read it here](#). It has also been shared with all the stakeholders including ICCG, HCT.

Core function 3: TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT CLUSTER STRATEGIES:

- ❖ A new co-ordination model has been established aiming to ensure a larger and more effective participation of the protection partners in the Cluster's portfolio. As of July 2024, the Protection Cluster in Somalia co-ordination model is as follows: **Co-ordination (Norwegian Refugee Council- NRC)**, **Co-ordination inclusion of minorities and marginalized groups portfolio (Minority Communities Advocacy Network – MCAN)**, **Advocacy & Communications focal point agency (OXFAM)**, and **disability inclusion focal point agency (Humanity and Inclusion – HI)**.
- ❖ The focal points are as follows: **Kim Liah, Protection Cluster Co-Coordinator (NRC)**, **Hafsa Hussein Abukar, Protection Cluster Co-Coordinator - MCAN (inclusion portfolio)**, **Muhammad Jahangir, Disability Inclusion Working Group Co-Chair (technical)** and **Abdiaziz Adani, Advocacy & Communication Focal Point (OXFAM)**. The above named focal points can be reached through the following email addresses respectively: kim.liah@nrc.no, habsa.hussein@mcadvoc.org, m.jahangir@hi.org and Abdiaziz.Adani@oxfam.org.

Core function 6: TO SUPPORT ROBUST ADVOCACY

- ❖ With the support of the Global Protection Cluster (GPC), the Somalia Protection Cluster is developing the advocacy and communication strategy. The GPC is deploying one of their global advocacy and communications expert between 25 August to 05 September to support the National Protection Team and in close collaboration with OXFAM to produce this strategy focusing on the 3 HCT priority protection risks: Exclusion and denial of assistance and services, increasing access to humanitarian assistance and prevent and mitigate the attacks on civilians and their objects.

Core function 7: - AAP/ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES

In collaboration with Minority Rights Organizations (MROs) the cluster conducted, community Consultations on **Communication and Community Engagement Strategy on Post Distribution Aid Diversion (PDAD)**: targeting the minorities, the elderly, people with disabilities and children (12 – 18 years) covering 13 districts across the country. The outcome of this exercise will be instrumental in facilitating the development of a standard and common messages in context-specific, simple, and understandable languages disseminated through communication means that are preferred by the community and that takes into account the need to specifically target minorities and other vulnerable groups within the community. The findings of the consultations were shared and the report to presented in the September PDAD taskforce meeting.



Figure 1 . FGD targeting women conducted by LRDO in Beletweyne.



Figure 2 . FGD targeting children conducted by PMWDO in Galdogob.



Figure 3 . FGD targeting elderly women conducted by MRDO in Jowhar



Figure 4 . KII targeting an elderly woman conducted by VOSOMWO in Hargeysa.