



Gender Based Violence AoR
Somalia

Gender Based Violence
Area of Responsibility

GBV AoR Gu Season's Preparedness & Response Plan 2024

Context

In the face of escalating GBV exacerbated by armed conflicts and inter-clan tensions, Somalia confronts the looming threat of an imminent El Nino flooding during the 2024 Gu season. This convergence of disasters is poised to inflict catastrophic consequences on the lives of women and girls across the country. The ramifications of El Nino are anticipated to further intensify feminized poverty levels, restrict physical freedom and mobility, and impede opportunities for formal education. Additionally, it is expected to erode livelihoods and incomes, particularly among households led by women, while disrupting essential health and social services for pregnant and lactating women.

Women belonging to minority clans and those living with disabilities in high-risk areas are projected to bear a disproportionate burden, as access to vital services becomes increasingly constrained, and humanitarian aid allocation becomes more competitive among

clans due to dwindling funding. Recent assessments and preparedness plans have underscored the urgent need to mobilize action and resources to preempt and mitigate the anticipated impact of El Nino floods. However, limited funding, juxtaposed against the magnitude of the population expected to be affected, poses a formidable barrier among other challenges.

The looming crisis is anticipated to heighten the vulnerability of women and girls to GBV risks, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual violence, and harassment. Displacement and heightened food insecurity resulting from severe flooding are anticipated to exacerbate these risks. The loss of livelihoods may compel women and girls to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as begging, street hawking, and engaging in transactional sex for survival. Moreover, there is a heightened risk of child, early, and forced marriage, as families seek to mitigate social and financial insecurities.

Intimate partner violence is expected to escalate as households grapple with the challenge of prioritizing family resources amidst dwindling economic opportunities. In light of these multifaceted challenges, the imperative to devise a comprehensive and proactive response plan for the upcoming Gu rainy season in Somalia 2024 is paramount. Such a plan must not only address the immediate needs arising from the impending El Nino floods but also strive to safeguard the rights, dignity, and well-being of women and girls amidst these adversities.

Key Figures



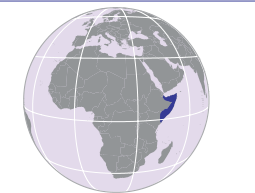
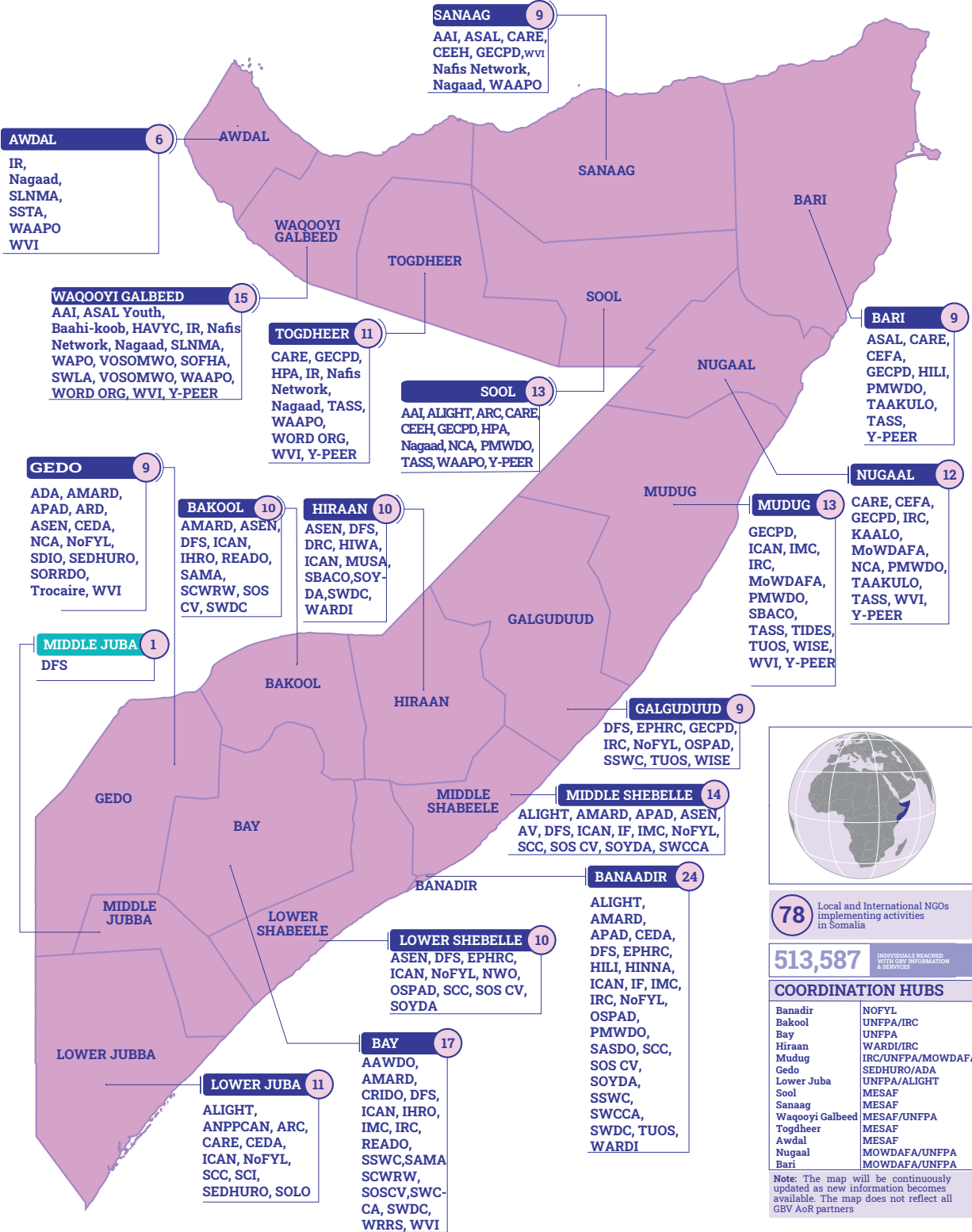
Flood Affected Targets
in prioritized districts

283,000



**GBV AoR Somalia
Partner Operational Presence Map.**

As of April 2024



78 Local and International NGOs implementing activities in Somalia

513,587 INDIVIDUALS REACHED WITH GBV INFORMATION & SERVICES

COORDINATION HUBS	
Banadir	NoFYL
Bakool	UNFPA/IRC
Bay	UNFPA
Hiraan	WARDI/IRC
Mudug	IRC/UNFPA/MOWDAFA
Gedo	SEDHURO/ADA
Lower Juba	UNFPA/ALIGHT
Sool	MESAF
Sanaag	MESAF
Waqooyi Galbeed	MESAF/UNFPA
Togdheer	MESAF
Awdal	MESAF
Nugaal	MOWDAFA/UNFPA
Bari	MOWDAFA/UNFPA

Note: The map will be continuously updated as new information becomes available. The map does not reflect all GBV AoR partners

For more info, please visit Somalia GBV AoR page at: <https://response.reliefweb.int/somalia/gender-based-violence>
 Created: October 2023, Data source: The GBV AoR 5Ws Matrix 2023.
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 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map/infographic do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Developed only for purpose of humanitarian activities.

Current Capacities and Gaps

- Insufficient dedicated capacity at the sub-national level.
- Scarcity of GBV service providers equipped to deliver specialized services.
- Inadequate flexible or dedicated funds for GBV emergency response.
- Challenges in accessing women and girls in remote/rural areas due to limited services reach in those areas.
- Limited knowledge in the safe and ethical identification and referral of GBV cases.
- Scarce availability of shelters and safe spaces for individuals at risk of GBV, particularly in hard-to-reach regions.
- Insufficient support for survivor recovery and reintegration through referral or the provision of livelihoods and skills training programs.

Stock Status

Stock for dignity kits (available vs required):

- The dignity kits currently available in targeted locations are 18,242. To cover the entire districts where El Nino occurrence is highly anticipated, we will need an additional 36,758 dignity kits.
- Currently, 80 Kit 3 is in stock while another 70 is in pipeline. A total number of Kit 3 required is 200. Efforts are being made to procure and sustain access to services for survivors of rape and IPV that may result from the El Nino event.

Response Strategy

- Implementation of risk identification and mitigation strategies in CCCM, FSC, Health, WASH, MPC, and Nutrition through orientation and training of field actors in key clusters to reduce GBV risks and exposure.
- Collaboration with UN and NGOs in remote areas to expand the reach of GBV services.
- Utilization of integrated mobile outreach teams to assist women and girls in need in remote areas with limited GBV services.
- Inclusion of cluster focal points in existing GBV referral pathways to ensure that vulnerable women and girls can access food, cash, and other assistance provided by other clusters.
- Mapping, identification, and relocation of service sites to safer locations away from flood-prone and locust infestation areas.

Preparedness Priorities

- Map out the GBV services and provide orientation for the GBV actor on the field on the Gu response plan. Services are as follows:
 - GBV case management and PSS for GBV services
 - Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)
 - Services & medical treatment for IPV.
 - Provision of MHM and Dignity Kits for the affected women and girls.
 - Cash Voucher assistance integrated through case management for the affected population.
- Dissemination of GBV prevention and response messages to the affected communities.
- Strengthen and establish the GBV Referral pathways.
- Strengthen coordination through building the capacity of GBV Actors.
- Collaborate with CCCM, FSC, Nutrition, MPC, WASH on Identification of the GBV Risks and mitigation measures.

Response Priorities

- Provision of Minimum GBV Services' Package:
 - Clinical Management of Rape services & medical treatment for IPV
 - GBV Case Management & PSS
 - Dignity kits, MHM kits and other protection materials
 - Cash/voucher assistance support.
 - Psychological First Aid
 - Strengthened referral pathways & GBV service mapping.
- Strengthening Coordination on the Subnational level: Strengthen coordination among humanitarian actors, government agencies, and civil society organizations for an effective GBV response on the ground.
- Collaboration with the clusters of CCCM, FSC, WASH, Nutrition and MPC to mitigate the GBV Risks during their operations.
- Building the capacity of first line responders from GBV and non-GBV actors.

Cost of Inaction

- The convergence of conflicts and the flooding during the Gu season of 2024 is expected to have severe consequences, particularly impacting women and girls. These crises may result in displacement, loss of essential household items, weakened social protection systems, limited access to health services, and dignity items for women and girls.
- The anticipated floods manifestations are likely to disrupt normal mobility and social engagement, posing increased risks of intimate partner violence and other forms of violence against women and girls.
- Young girls, in particular, face heightened risks of poverty and protection challenges as their families' livelihoods are threatened by the combined impact of floods and conflict.
- The crisis may force women and girls to flee their homes as IDPs move beyond their settlement areas, exposing them to various forms of violence and exploitation, including GBV, amidst weakened formal and informal protection structures.
- The floods manifestation is expected to significantly impact household livelihoods, pushing women and girls towards negative coping mechanisms such as forced or child marriages and other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse as families struggle to survive in the aftermath of the crises.



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