

Summary

The PRMN (Protection & Return Monitoring Network) is a UNHCR-led project which acts as a platform for identifying and reporting on displacements (including returns) of populations in Somalia. The network also identifies and reports on protection risks and incidents underlying such movements. On behalf of UNHCR and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), 39 local partners in the field across Somalia undertake data gathering (primarily through interviews with affected communities and key informants) and monitoring at strategic locations along major travel routes. Reports from local partners are verified by NRC and outputs are reviewed by UNHCR prior to publication. Referral services and basic emergency support assistance are available through the network to victims and survivors of serious protection incidents. Tracking and publishing these displacement summaries broadens insight into population movements for analytical and programmatic purposes. PRMN has the capacity to report on the more significant population movements across Somalia but the country context may limit the network's temporal and geographic coverage.

The drought has continued to be a major cause of widespread displacement across Somalia since November 2016; those individuals and families displaced by drought, as well as those displaced as a result of other reasons including conflict and insecurity, face persistent protection risks across Somalia. The Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) documented 952 rights violations against 899 individuals during the first quarter of 2017. The top five most prevalent violations were physical assault/attack not resulting in death (211 incidents), killing/manslaughter (198 incidents), domestic violence (172 incidents), rape (114 incidents), and illegal arrest and detention (41 incidents). Geographically, Woqooyi Galbeed region in Somaliland, and Banadir and Bay regions in south and central Somalia, recorded the highest number of protection incidents. 22 per cent (211 incidents) occurred in Banadir region, while 21 per cent (201 incidents) occurred in Woqooyi Galbeed, and 16 per cent (148 incidents) in Bay region.

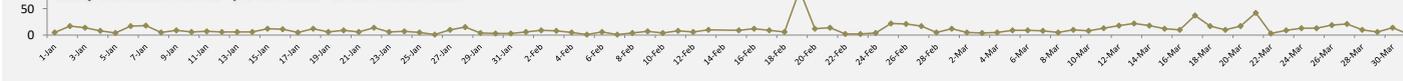
The trends observed from these violations raise serious concerns over the capacity of local structures in host communities to protect IDPs. Women and girls between 18 and 59 years of age feel the impact of such weak protective structures the strongest and as such, face heightened risk of abuse or rights violations. Furthermore, those from minority groups, (i.e. clans), constitute a particularly vulnerable sub-stratum of females at risk of abuse and protection violations since they do not benefit from the innate protective structures of their clan. Based on a broad typology of vulnerabilities analysed between January and March, the most vulnerable groups were survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); representing 28 per cent of all incidents recorded during the first quarter of 2017 (268 incidents). Cumulative data also suggests a marginal spike in the number of gender based violence incidents in comparison to the previous period (fourth quarter of 2016), where 246 SGBV incidents were reported, effectively underscoring the need for continued and concerted humanitarian effort to address gender-based violence amid the ongoing drought and protracted conflict in Somalia.

While fewer in numbers, other notable types of violations recorded during this period include attempted rape, kidnapping/abduction, torture, female genital mutilation (FGM), child abandonment, and forced marriage among others.

Violation recorded by region

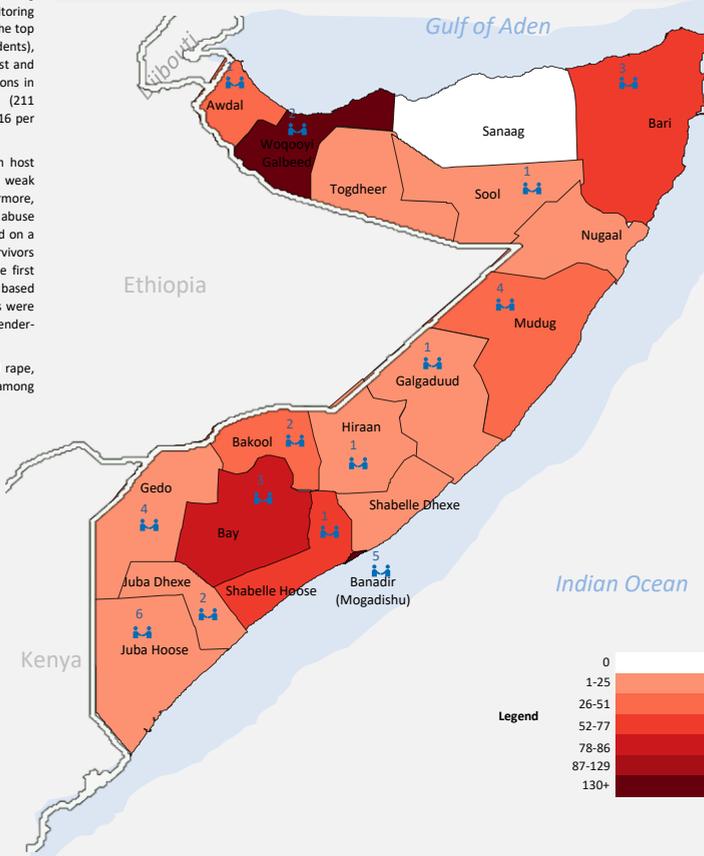
Regions	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	
Banadir	80	211	▲
Woqooyi Galbeed	129	201	▲
Bay	210	148	▼
Shabelle Hoose	111	86	▲
Bari	43	82	▲
Mudug	34	53	▲
Awdal	27	48	▲
Bakool	76	41	▼
Togdheer	0	20	▲
Shabelle Dhexe	8	18	▲
Galgaduud	16	12	▼
Juba Dhexe	2	11	▲
Juba Hoose	0	8	▲
Hiraan	13	7	▼
Gedo	2	3	▲
Gedo	11	2	▼
Sool	1	1	—
Total	763	952	▼

Daily violation trends | 1 Jan 2017 to 31 March 2017

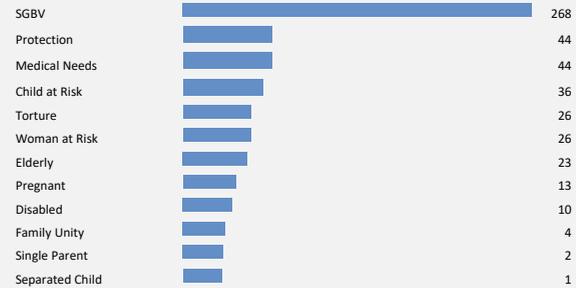


Number of victims		Crossfire	Action taken by PRMN partner	
In area of settlement	888	3	Referred to medical service	26
During return	1	0	Informed police	70
During displacement	10	0	Paid for transport	13
			Paid for medical check up	9
			Referred to legal assistance	15
			Informed elders	157
Total	952	899	Total	290

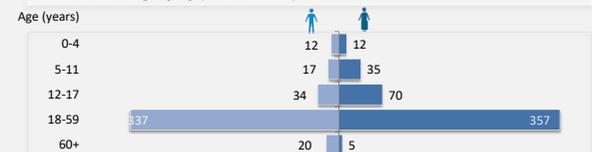
Cases by region



Family Vulnerabilities [Households]



Victims demography [Individuals]



Victims [Individuals per region]

