

Summary

PRMN is a UNHCR-led trend analysis project that aims to monitor movements of displaced populations into and within Somalia. On behalf of UNHCR, NRC and 37 local partners in the field in Somalia (South Central regions, Puntland and Somaliland) are collecting data through interviews with refugee and IDP returnees, and with IDPs and host communities conducted at strategic locations along travel routes. Reports are verified and published by UNHCR to broaden insight into movement trends for analytical and programmatic purposes.

A total of 299 violations were recorded this reporting period with Puntland recording 53, Somaliland 46 and South Central recording 195 violations. The main violations included Physical Assault/Attack Not Resulting In Death (67), Killing/Manslaughter (58), Domestic Violence (46), Rape (40), Illegal Arrest and Detention (20), Kidnapping/Abduction (18), Torture (10), Threat To Life/Physical Integrity (9), Attempted rape (8), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)(7), Recruitment and use of child soldiers into the Armed Forces or armed groups (5), Forced Family Separation (3), Demolition Of House/Intentional Fire On House/Shelter (2), Child Abandonment (Right to care) (2), Forced Marriage (2) and Harassment (2).

In Puntland, there were more cases of domestic violence (30) reported compared to other violations in this regions. Other violations included rape (7), Physical Assault/Attack Not Resulting In Death (5), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (3), Attempted rape (3), Illegal Arrest and Detention (2), Harassment (1), Forced Family Separation (1) and Forced Marriage (1).

In Somaliland, Physical Assault/Attack Not Resulting In Death (17) was the predominant violation with others such as Domestic Violence (11), Rape (8), Killing/Manslaughter (5), Attempted rape (3), Demolition Of House/Intentional Fire On House/Shelter (1) and Child Abandonment (Right to care) (1)

In South and Central Somalia, Killing/Manslaughter was higher with 53 cases reported, Physical Assault/Attack Not Resulting In Death (44), Rape (24), Kidnapping/Abduction (18), Illegal Arrest and Detention (18), Torture (10), Threat To Life/Physical Integrity (7), Recruitment and use of child soldiers into the Armed Forces or armed groups (5), Domestic Violence (5), Female Genital Cutting (FGC) (4), Attempted rape (2), Forced Marriage (1), Forced Family Separation (1), Child Abandonment (Right to care) (1), Demolition Of House/Intentional Fire On House/Shelter (1) and Harassment (1).

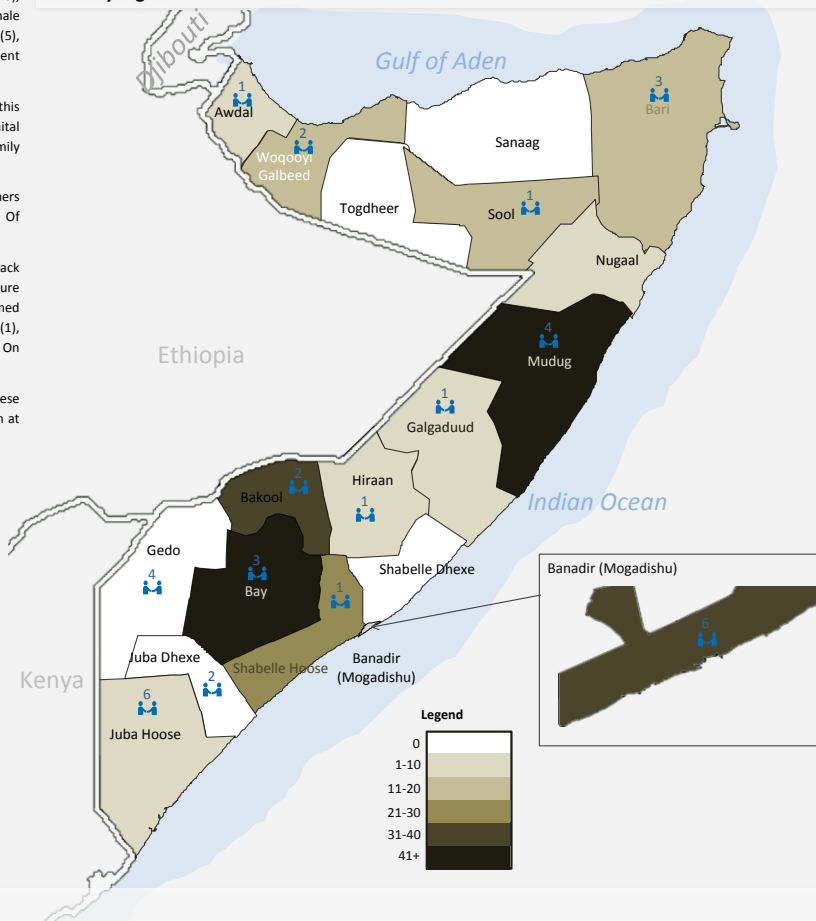
Major vulnerabilities identified during monitoring of displaced populations included 161 individuals from these groups: SGBV(65), Child at Risk (31), Protection (13), Pregnant (13), Torture (9), Medical Needs (9), Woman at Risk (8), Elderly(6), Family Unity (4), Separated Child (2) and Single Parent (1).

Violation recorded by region

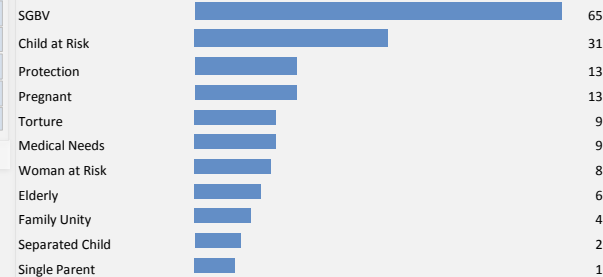
Regions	Aug 2015	Sep 2015	Compared to Aug
Bay	0	78	
Mudug	0	41	
Bakool	0	34	
Banadir	0	33	
Shabelle Hoose	0	28	
Sool	0	20	
Woqooyi Galbeed	0	19	
Bari	0	11	
Juba Hoose	0	10	
Hiraan	0	9	
Awdal	0	7	
Galgaduud	0	1	
Nugaal	0	1	
Total	0	292	

	Number of victims recorded	Crossfire	Action taken by PRMN partner	
In area of settlement	255	2	Referred to medical service	14
During return	0	0	Informed police	30
During displacement	25	1	Paid for transport	22
			Paid for medical check up	20
	Violations	Victims	Referred to legal assistance	6
Total	299	294	Informed elders	52

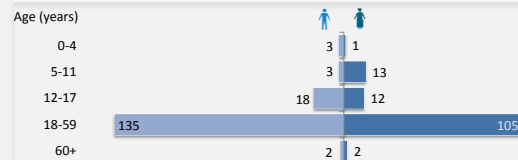
Cases by region



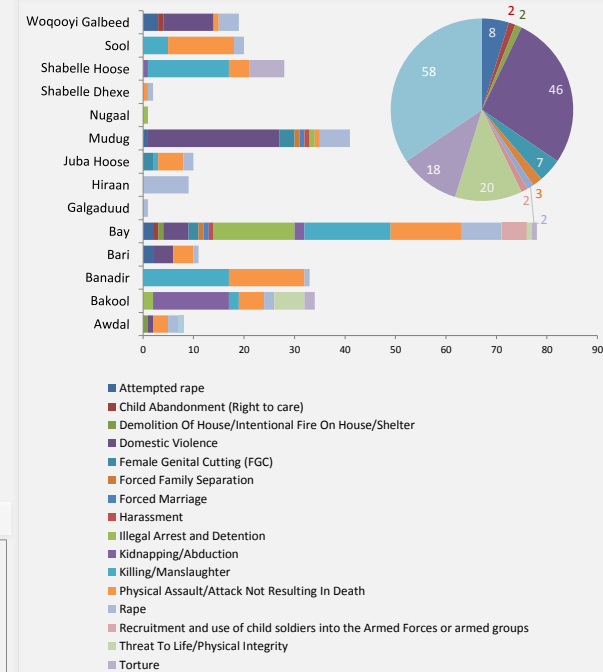
Family Vulnerabilities [Households]



Victims demography [Individuals]



Victims [Individuals per region]



Daily violation trends | September 2015

