

**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 345 violations were recorded this reporting period with Puntland recording 43, Somaliland 39 and South Central recording 263 violations. The main violations killing/manslaughter (89), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (76), threat to life/physical integrity (46), domestic violence (28), illegal arrest and detention (26), rape (14), female genital mutilation (9), torture (8), house search (illegal or involving damage and theft) (8), child abandonment (Right to care) (7), kidnapping/abduction (6), attempted rape (5), health (5), recruitment and use of child soldiers into the armed forces or armed groups (4), forced marriage (3), harassment (3), disappearance (2), child labor (2), forced family separation (2), forced eviction (1) and prevented return (1).

In South Central, there were more killings (88) reported compared to other violations in this region. Other violations included killing/manslaughter (88), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (55), threat to life/physical integrity (46), illegal arrest and detention (22), torture (7), house search (illegal or involving damage and theft) (7), domestic violence (6), rape (6), kidnapping/abduction (6), female genital cutting (FGC) (4), recruitment and use of child soldiers into the Armed Forces or armed groups (4), forced marriage (3), child abandonment (right to care) (2), forced family separation (2), attempted rape (2), harassment (2) and disappearance (1).

In Puntland, there were more cases of physical attacks not resulting to death (12) reported compared to other violations in this region. Other violations included domestic violence (10), health (5), child abandonment (right to care) (3), rape (2), child labor (2), female genital cutting (FGC) (2), torture (1), harassment (1), prevented return (1), disappearance (1), house search (illegal or involving damage and theft) (1), attempted rape (1) and forced eviction (1). Bossaso recorded the highest number of violations with 14 cases, 7 of which were physical assault taking place in Bossaso alone.

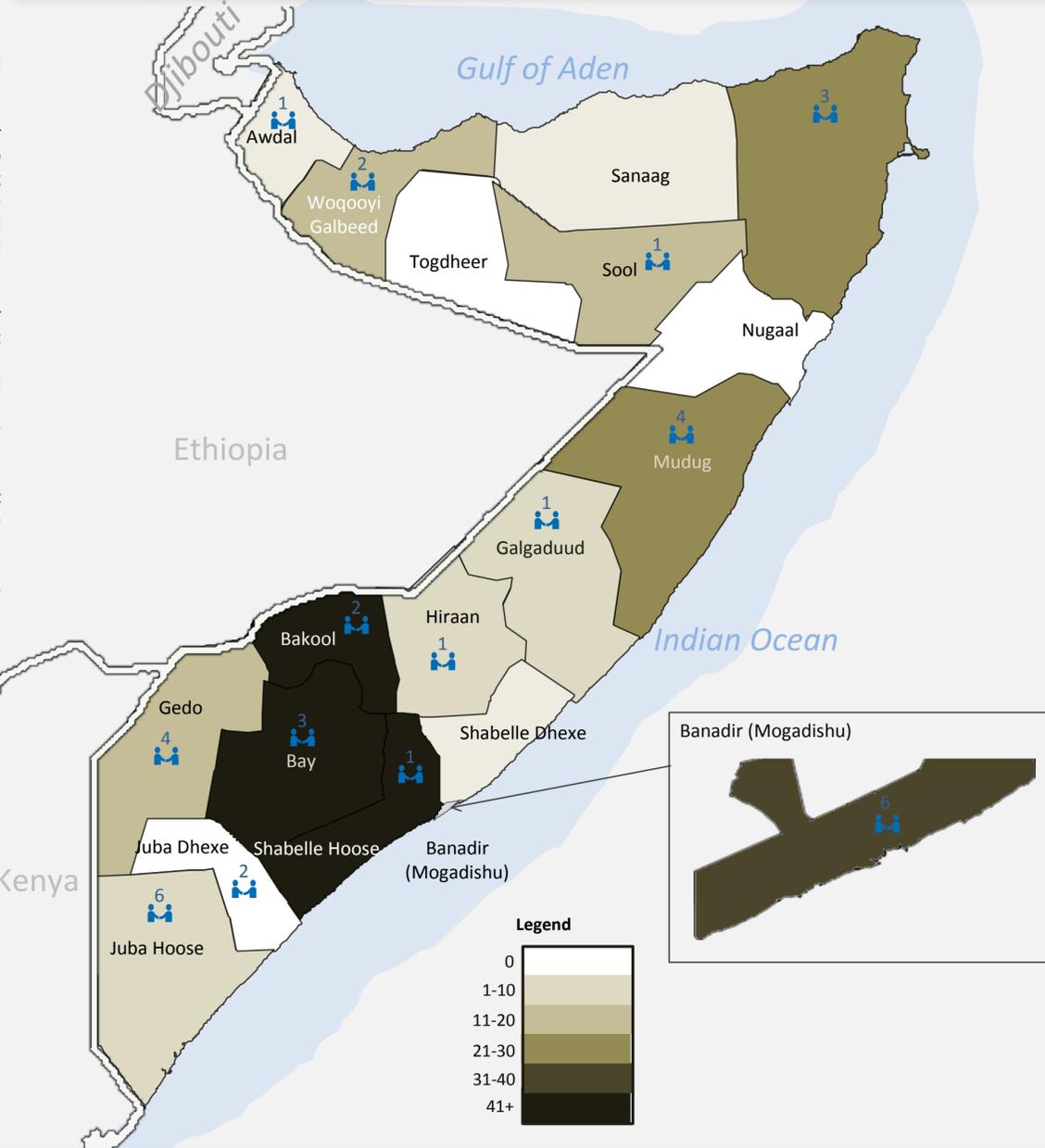
In Somaliland, domestic violence (12), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (9), rape (6), illegal arrest and detention (4), female genital cutting (FGC) (3), child abandonment (right to care) (2), attempted rape (2) and killing/manslaughter (1).

Major vulnerabilities identified during monitoring of displaced populations included 186 individuals from these

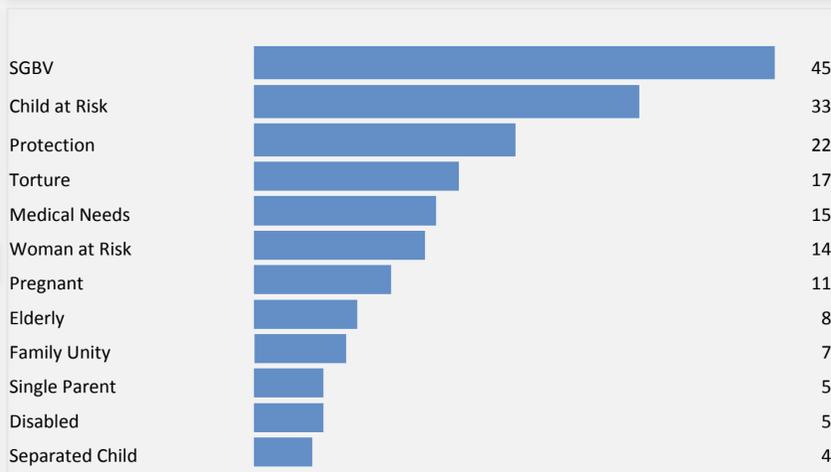
Regions	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	
Awdal	8	5	▼
Bakool	44	66	▲
Banadir	26	36	▲
Bari	10	29	▲
Bay	56	77	▲
Galgaduud	6	16	▲
Gedo	19	5	▼
Juba Hoose	9	5	▼
Mudug	17	14	▼
Shabelle Dhexe	2	1	▼
Shabelle Hoose	16	57	▲
Sool	13	5	▼
Togdheer	1	2	▲
Woqooyi Galbeed	20	27	▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>345</b>	

	Number of victims recorded	Crossfire	Action taken by PRMN partner	
In area of settlement	282	1	Referred to medical service	14
During return	4	0	Informed police	22
During displacement	5	0	Paid for transport	19
			Paid for medical check up	19
	Violations	Victims	Referred to legal assistance	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>191</b>	Informed elders	<b>44</b>

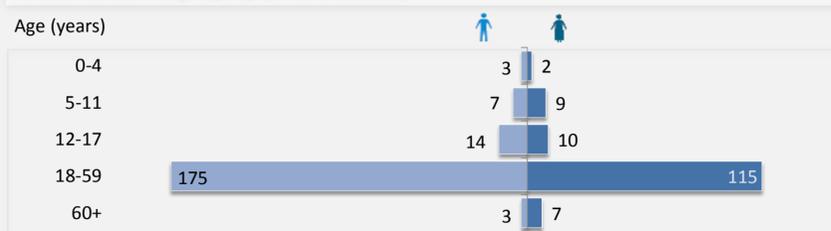
**Cases by region**



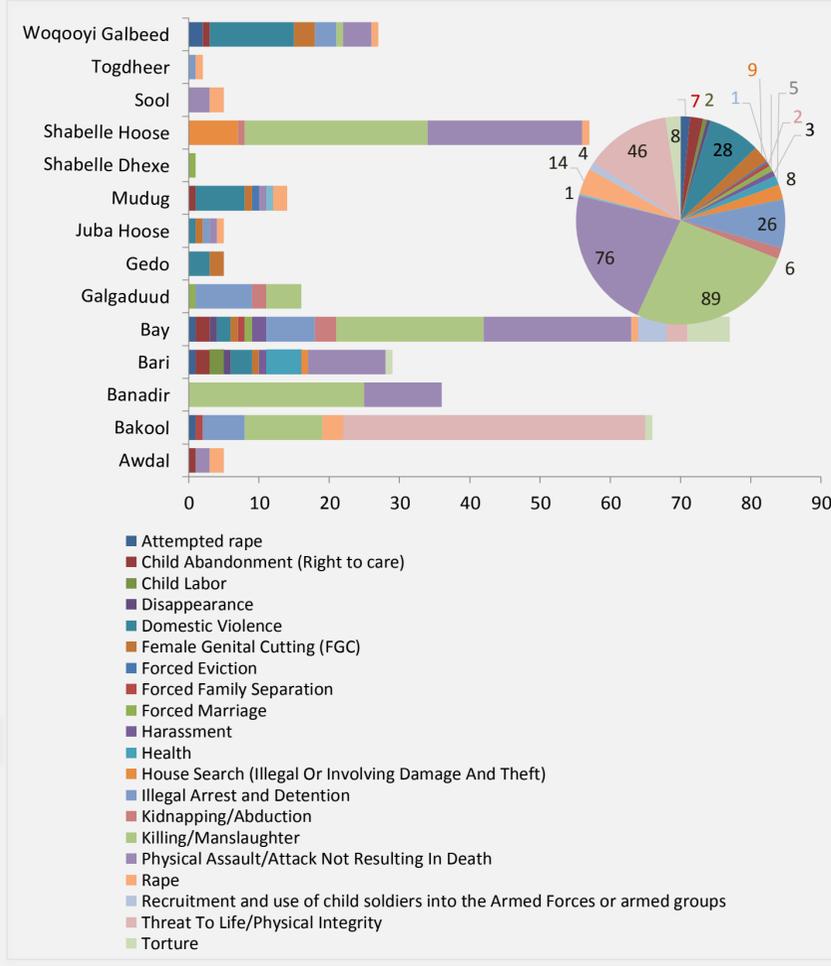
**Family Vulnerabilities [Households]**



**Victims demography [Individuals]**



**Victims [Individuals per region]**



**Daily violation trends | December 2015**

