


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 298 violations were recorded this reporting period. Puntland recorded 49, Somaliland 63 and South Central 186 violations. The main violations killing/manslaughter (78), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (49), domestic violence (43), rape (17), attempted rape (16), kidnapping/abduction (13), female genital mutilation (FGM) (11), illegal arrest and detention (10), human trafficking (9), torture (9), forced family separation (6), forced marriage (5), forced return (5), health (5), harassment (3), house search (illegal or involving damage and theft) (3), threat to life/physical integrity (3), attack on school(s) and health facility(ies) (2), child abandonment (right to care) (2), disappearance (2), child labor (1), eviction (forced) (1), forced displacement (1), occupation of house or land (1), sexual harassment (1) and shelter (1).

In Puntland, there were more cases of domestic violence (20) reported compared to other violations in this region. Other violations included domestic violence (20), attempted rape (7), female genital mutilation (FGM) (6), health (5), forced family separation (2), forced marriage (2, disappearance (1), eviction (forced) (1), harassment (1), illegal arrest and detention (1), occupation of house or land (1), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (1) and shelter (1).

In Somaliland, domestic violence (17), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (14), rape (11), forced return (5), attempted rape (4), child abandonment (right to care) (2), female genital mutilation (FGM) (2), forced family separation (2), illegal arrest and detention (2), child labor (1), kidnapping/abduction (1) and killing/manslaughter (1).

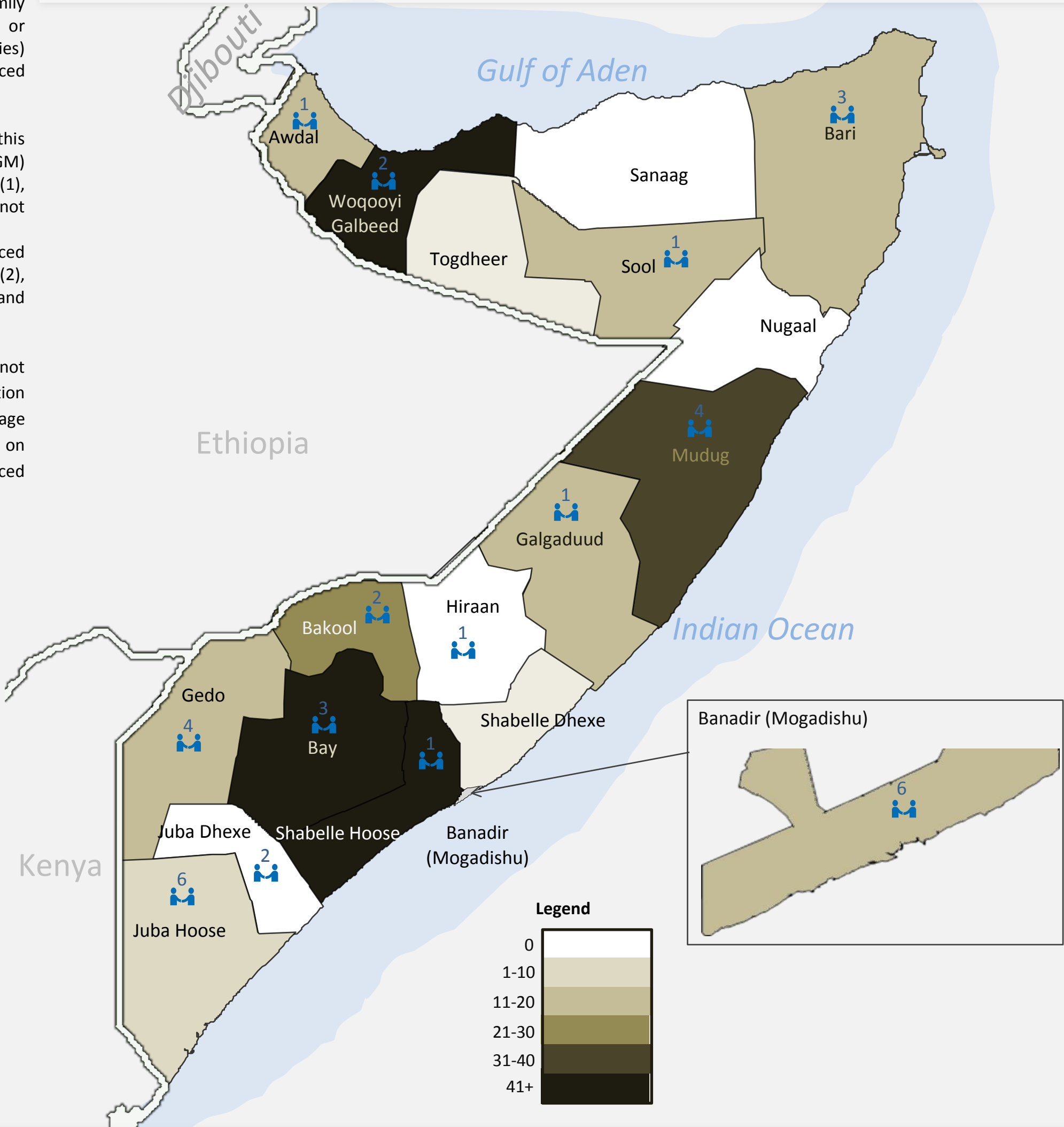
In South Central, the main violations reported were killing/manslaughter (77), physical assault/attack not resulting in death (34), kidnapping/abduction (12), human trafficking (9), torture (9), illegal arrest and detention (7), domestic violence (6), rape (6), attempted rape (5), female genital mutilation (FGM) (3), forced marriage (3), house search (illegal or involving damage and theft) (3), threat to life/physical integrity (3), attack on school(s) and health facility(ies) (2), forced family separation (2), harassment (2), disappearance (1), forced displacement (1) and sexual harassment (1).

191 major vulnerabilities were identified during monitoring of displaced populations.

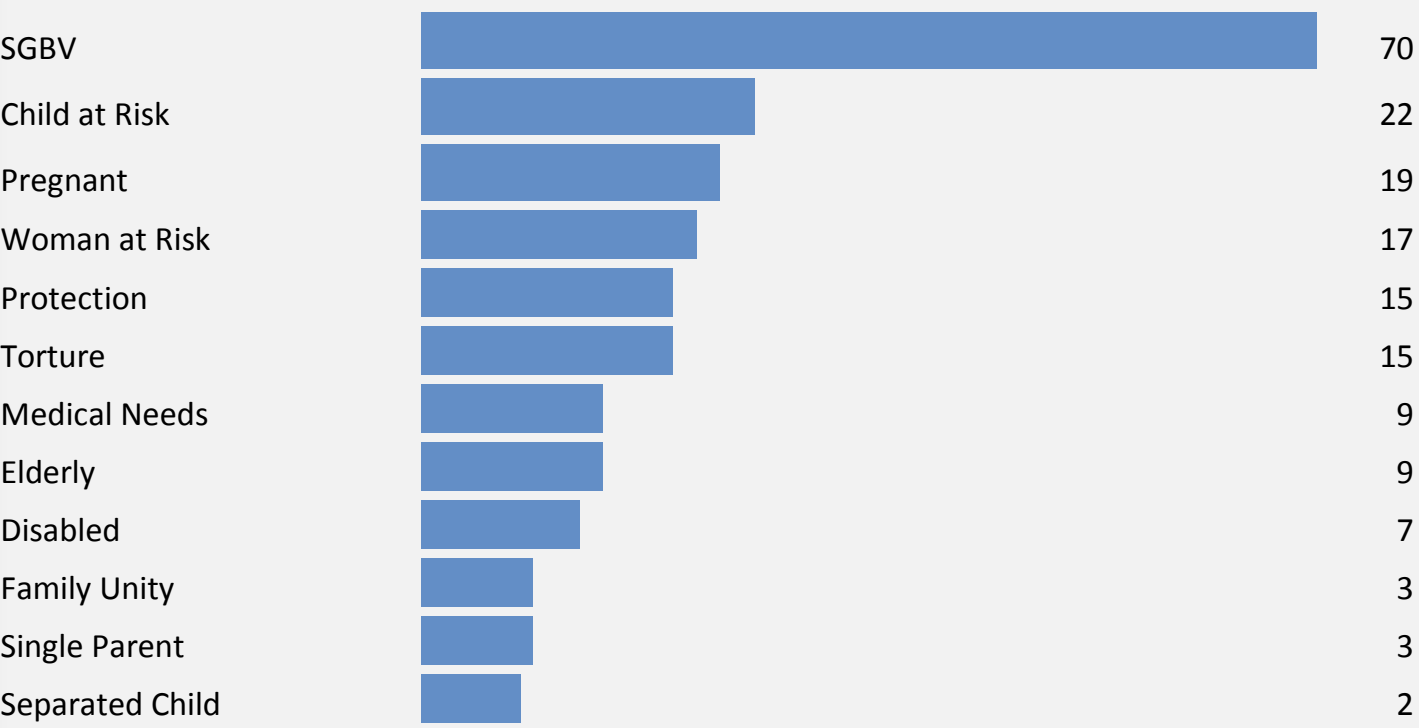
Regions	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	
Awdal	5	14	▲
Bakool	66	26	▼
Banadir	36	17	▼
Bari	29	13	▼
Bay	77	62	▼
Galgaduud	16	18	▲
Gedo	5	15	▲
Juba Hoose	5	3	▼
Mudug	14	36	▲
Shabelle Dhexe	1	1	■
Shabelle Hoose	57	44	▼
Sool	5	5	■
Togdheer	2	1	▲
Woqooyi Galbeed	27	42	▲
Total	345	297	

Number of victims recorded		Crossfire	Action taken by PRMN partner	
In area of settlement	269	1	Referred to medical service	15
During return	1	0	Informed police	47
During displacement	2	0	Paid for transport	5
	Violations	Victims	Paid for medical check up	4
Total	298	272	Referred to legal assistance	14
			Informed elders	58

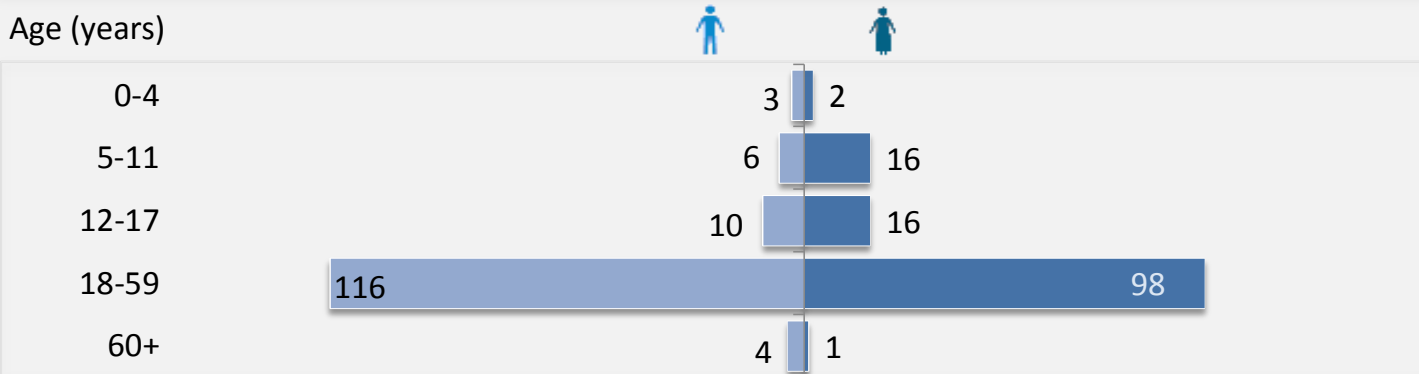
Cases by region



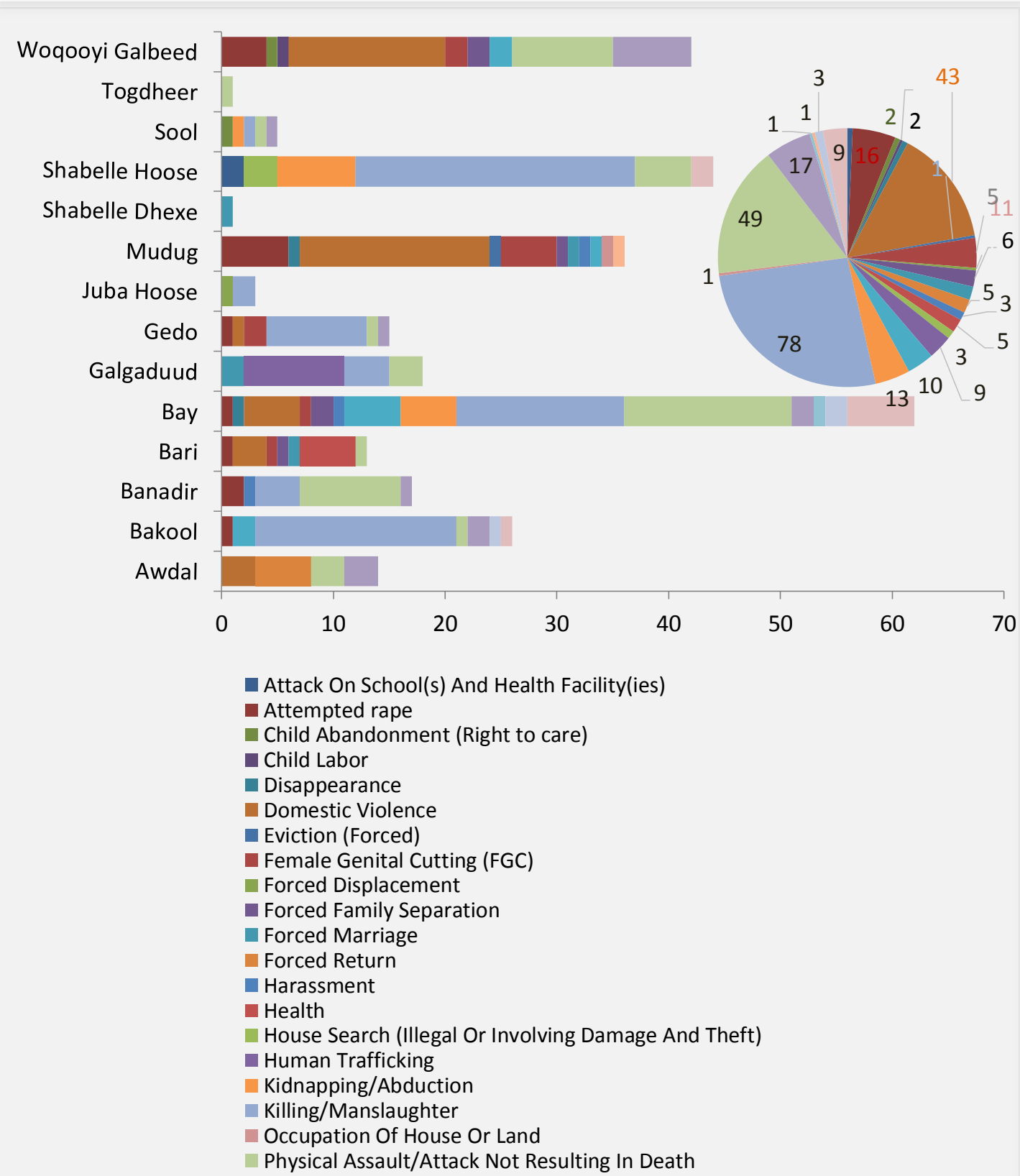
Family Vulnerabilities [Households]



Victims demography [Individuals]



Victims [Individuals per region]



Daily violation trends | January 2016

