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.

Populations displaced by drought or conflict, among other reasons, face various forms of risks, abuse and protection violations; a direct link to the general weak protective environment prevalent in Somalia. PRMN in Somaliland, Puntland and south and central regions recorded an aggregate 411 rights violations in April 2017. This represents a moderate 3 per cent increase when compared with the rights violations recorded in March 2017 (399 cases). Women and girls continue to be disproportionately affected by these violations due to widespread domestic violence and other forms of abuse that predominantly affect females. Some 184 women and girls survived different forms of sexual and gender-based violence; virtually 45 per cent of all violations monitored during the reporting period. Woqooyi Galbeed, Banadir, and Bari regions recorded the highest incident rates. 30 per cent of all violations (124 incidents) occurred in Woqooyi Galbeed, while 15 per cent and 12 per cent were recorded in Banadir and Bari regions respectively.

With respect to the type of rights violation, domestic violence incidents were the most prevalent type of incident that occurred during the reporting period at 111 incidents, followed by physical assault/attack not resulting in death (81 incidents), killing/manslaughter (52 incidents), rape (42 incidents), attempted rape (27 incidents), torture (19 incidents), and illegal arrest and detention (15 incidents). While fewer in numbers, other notable types of violations recorded during this period include illegal house search, forced family separation, child abandonment, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM) among others. While humanitarian agencies intervene to prevent and respond to these protection concerns, the incremental trends of protection incidents suggest that such abuses and violations are likely to persist due to the precarious protective environment including, but not restricted to, the limited local capacity to respond to and prevent such abuses, as well as the prevailing instability and insecurity across the country.
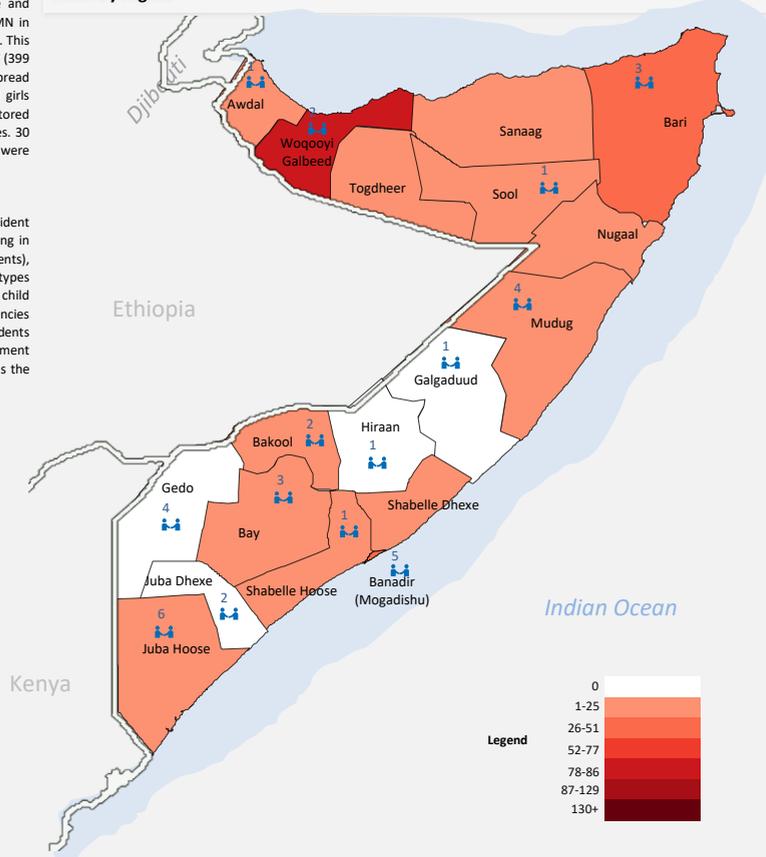
Number of victims		Crossfire
In area of settlement	407	1
During return	0	0
During displacement	1	0
	Violations	Victims
Total	411	408

Action taken by PRMN partner	
Refered to medical service	15
Informed police	27
Paid for transport	27
Paid for medical check up	24
Refered to legal assistance	7
Informed elders	59
Total	**159**

Cases by region

Legend
	0
	1-25
	26-51
	52-77
	78-86
	87-129
	130+

Family Vulnerabilities [Households]

SGBV	184
Torture	27
Medical Needs	19
Child at Risk	16
Protection	15
Woman at Risk	15
Pregnant	8
Elderly	8
Family Unity	4
Disabled	4
Single Parent	4
Separated Child	2
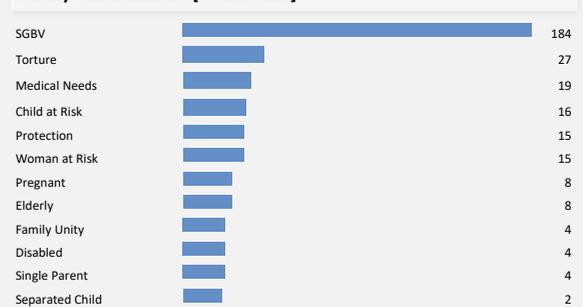
Victims demography [Individuals]

Age (years)

	Male	Female
0-4	3	5
5-11	7	19
12-17	19	29
18-59	125	187
60+	8	6
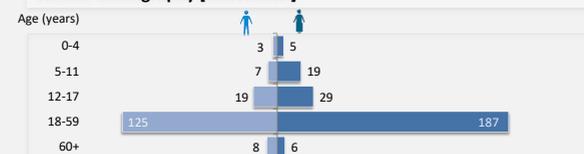
Victims [Individuals per region]

Legend:
- Attempted rape
- Child Abandonment (Right to care)
- Child Labor
- Disappearance
- Domestic Violence
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Forced Eviction
- Forced Family Separation
- Forced Marriage
- Forced Prostitution
- Harassment
- Health
- House Search (Illegal Or Involving Damage And Theft)
- Illegal Arrest and Detention
- Kidnapping/Abduction
- Killing/Manslaughter
- Physical Assault/Attack Not Resulting In Death
- Rape
- Torture

Violation recorded by region

▼ Decrease ▲ Increase — No Change

Regions	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	
Awdal	20	19	▼
Bakool	16	29	▲
Banadir	78	60	▼
Bari	35	48	▲
Bay	46	36	▼
Juba Hoose	4	8	▲
Mudug	26	30	▲
Nugaal	6	3	▼
Sanaag	4	8	▲
Shabelle Dhexe	4	1	▼
Shabelle Hoose	18	36	▲
Sool	0	1	▲
Togdheer	15	8	▼
Woqooyi Galbeed	127	124	▼
Total	**399**	**411**	▲

Daily violation trends | April 2017