



Somaliland Protection Monitoring System

Summary of Findings

June 2020 Highlights

In June 2020, the Protection Monitoring System partners interviewed 97 key informants (KIs) across 5 regions of Somaliland. Key informants supporting/contributing the SPMS represent the communities we are working in below is the breakdown of the profile of the KIIs.

Key Observations

- **Positive community coping responses to protection concerns:** Based on feedback received from key informants (KIs), most known survivors of sexual assault are seeking medical and psycho-social support. This is a positive indication that the community, including the survivors, acutely understand the importance of seeking support rather than staying silent. Even though access to justice remains an ongoing concern, the known survivors are reporting cases to local authorities, religious leaders, and humanitarian actors.
- **Land grabbing:** Forced evictions disproportionately affect internally displaced persons (IDPs). Overall, 37% KIs reported that IDPs are the most affected groups in Somaliland. IDPs are unable to access and assert their basic rights, mainly due to insecure land tenure arrangements in IDP settlements. Land grabbing/evictions is one of the main causes of secondary displacement which triggers serious protection concerns.

PROTECTION CONCERN TRENDS ACROSS THE DISTRICTS

In June 2020, the Protection Monitoring System partners interviewed 97 key informants (KIs) across 5 regions in Somaliland. Below are the overall top five protection concerns reported by KIs across the 5 regions in Somaliland:

- Child/Early marriage (38%)
- Land grabbing (28%)
- No access to compensation (21%)
- Family separation (16%)
- Destruction of property (16%)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS PER DISTRICT

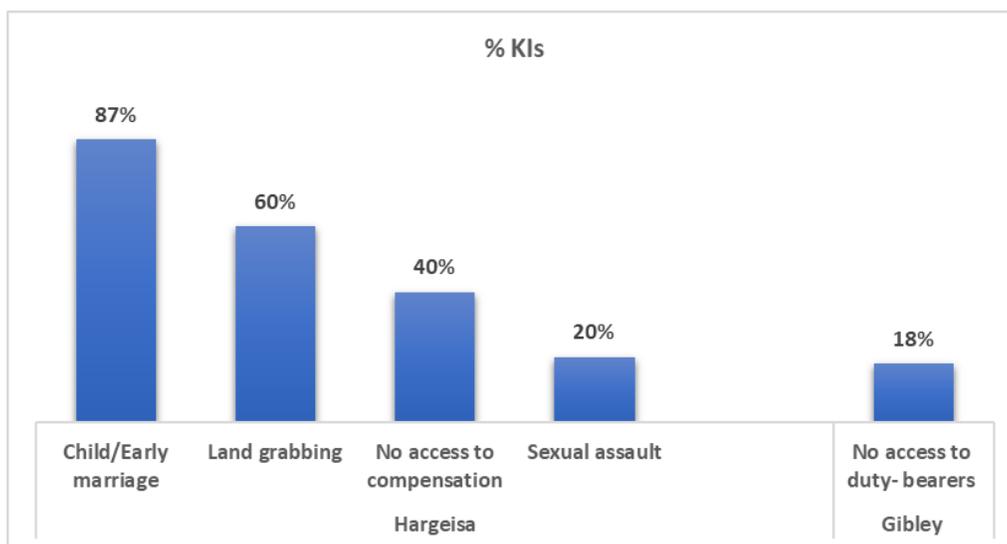
Hargeisa and Gilbiley Districts (Waqooyi galbeed region)

KIs in Hargeisa and Gilbiley reported destruction of property as one of the most prevalent protection concerns in the community. Below are the overall protection concerns reported in both districts:

- Land grabbing (33%)
- No access to compensation (23%)



- Sexual assault (12%)
- No access to duty bearers (12%)



Land grabbing: None of the KIs in Gibley reported cases of land grabbing. As indicated in the above graph, 33% of KIs in Hargeisa reported cases on land grabbing. Important to highlight that 50% of KIs reported the HLP cases received no compensation. The below table shows the most affected groups and coping strategies within the community.

Most affected groups	% of KIs
IDPS	78%
Host community	78%
Marginalized groups	33%

Coping strategy	% of KIs
Engage in Mediation	80%
Request support from NGOS	67%
Use of violence	11%

Connectors: KIs identified women’s group, community members, and gatekeepers as connectors within the community and no dividers reported by any of the KIs.

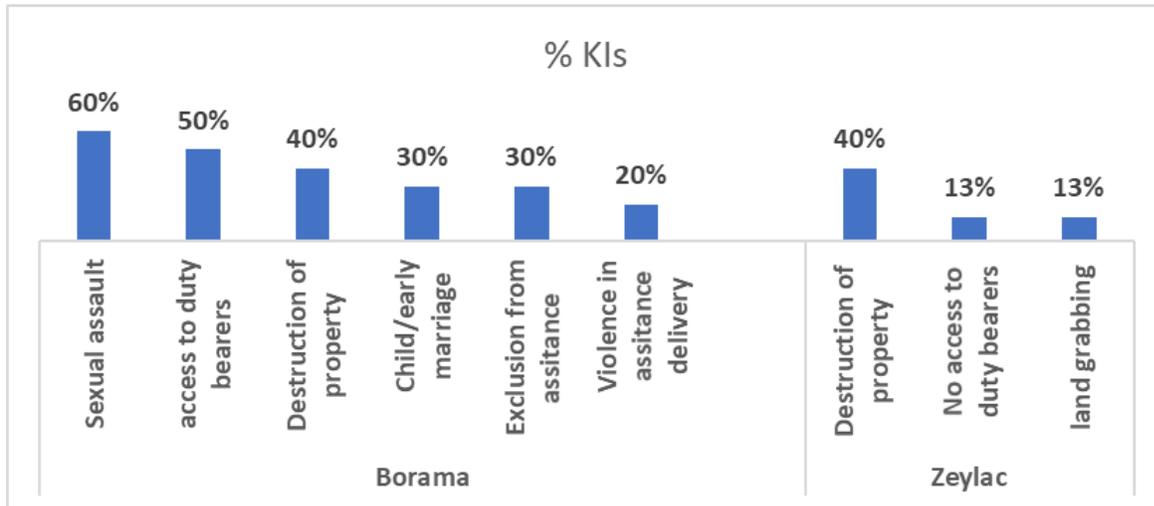
Borama & Zeylac District (Awdal region)

Overall in Awdal, based on feedback from KIs, the destruction of property (40% of KIs) was one of the protection concerns in the region. The KIs also indicated the following protection concerns:

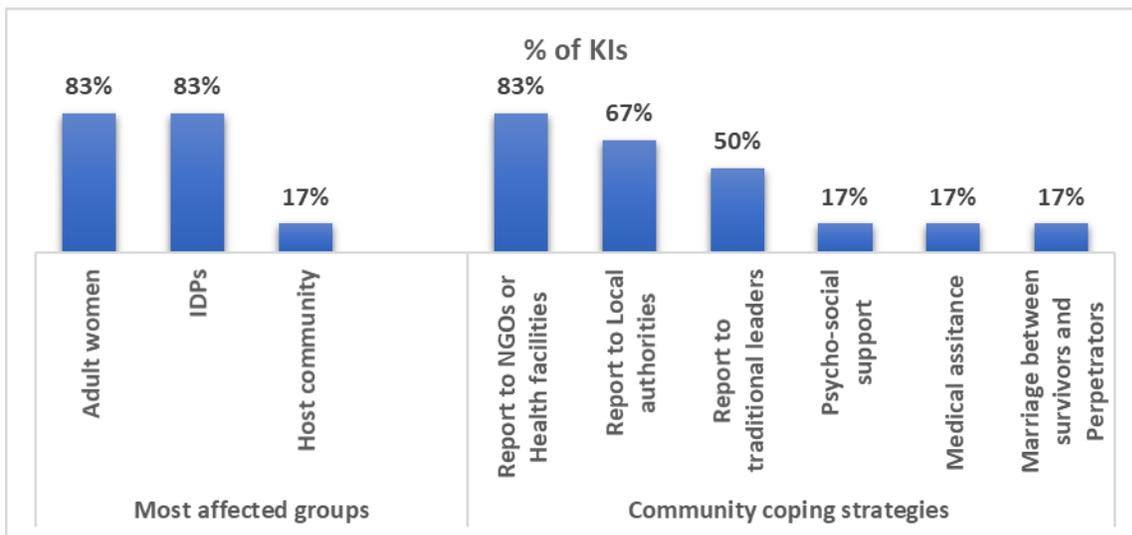
- No access to duty bearers (28%)
- Sexual assault (24%)
- Exclusion from assistance (16%)
- Child/Early marriage (12%)



The below graph also highlights specific protection concerns for each of the districts solely based on the perspective of KIs.



KIs in Zeylac district reported no cases of sexual assault. 60% of KIs in Borama reported sexual assault as one of the protection concerns in the regions. The below graph highlights the group of people that are affected and the coping strategy adopted by the community.



Connectors: Women’s group, traditional and religious leaders were identified as connectors by KIs and 100% of KIs recalled youth groups as dividers in the community.

Exclusion of assistance: 100% of KIs reported the type of assistance denied was access to NFI distribution. No cases of exclusion reported in Zeylac district but 75% of KIs (Zeylac) indicated that most of the affected



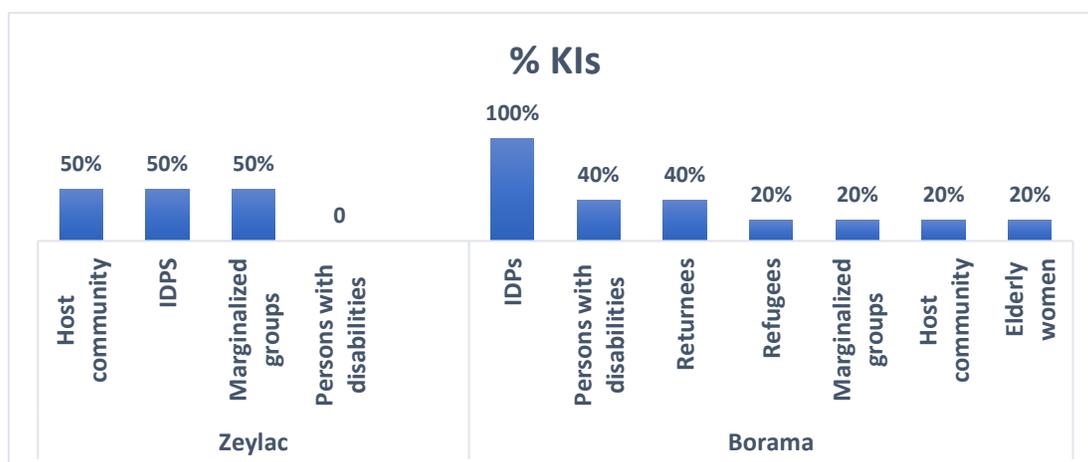
groups are persons with disabilities (PWD). Below tables highlight the affected groups and community coping strategy

Most affected groups	% of KIs
Persons with disability (Zeylac)	75%
IDPS	75%
Adult women	25%
Adult men	25%

Coping strategy	% KIs
Complain to CSO or NGOs	75%
Request support from authorities	75%
Request support from religious leaders	50%
No action taken (Zeylac)	25%

KIs reported that women's group, traditional and religious leaders are connectors within the community and support people in accessing their rights or mitigate the impact of the protection concern. 100% of KIs identified youth groups as dividers within the community.

No access to duty bearers: Overall, 28% of KIs reported that the communities both in Borama and Zeylac have no access to duty bearers.



Community coping strategies: Overall, KIs in both locations reported that the communities reach out to authorities for support, religious and traditional leaders. Only 14% of KIs indicated that the communities complain to CSOs or NGOs.

Connectors: KIs reported women's group, traditional and religious leaders as connectors within the community. 100% of KIs reported youth groups as dividers.

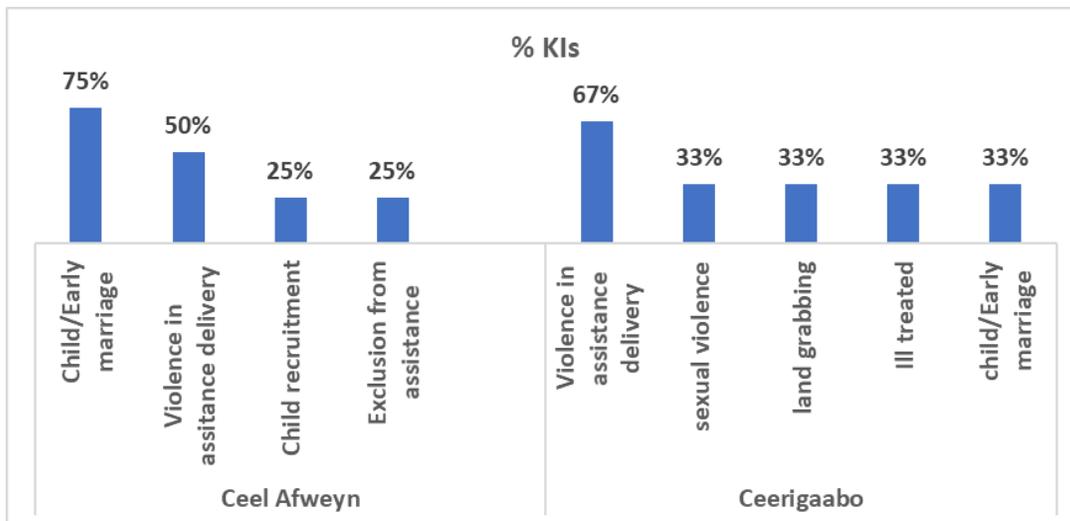
Ceel Afweyn and Ceerigaabo District (Sanaag region)

Overall, in both districts below protection concerns were reported by the KIs;

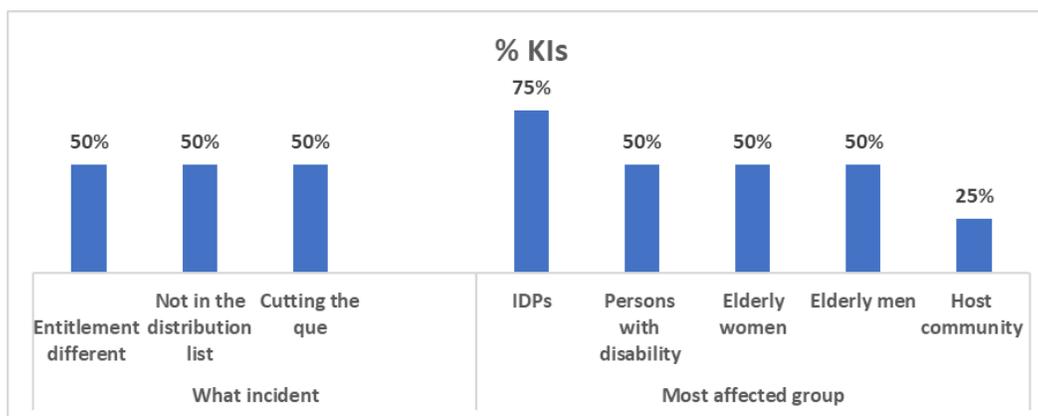
- Violence in assistance delivery (57%)
- Child/Early marriage (57%)
- Sexual assault (14%)
- Land grabbing (14%)



- Exclusion from assistance (14%)



Violence in assistance delivery: KIs in both districts reported it as one of the protection concerns within their community.



Below tables highlight the actions from NGOs and community coping strategies.

Action from NGOs	% of KIs
Ask support from authorities	75%
Mediate conflict	50%
Leave distribution site	25%
Ask community leaders to mediate	25%

Coping strategy	% of KIs
Request support from authorities	25%
Mediate conflict	100%
Ask community leaders to mediate	50%



Sexual assault: No cases of sexual assault reported in Ceel Afweyn. 33% of KIs in Ceerigaabo reported sexual assault being a concern in the area.

KIs in Ceerigaabo KIs reported all groups within the community are equally affected.

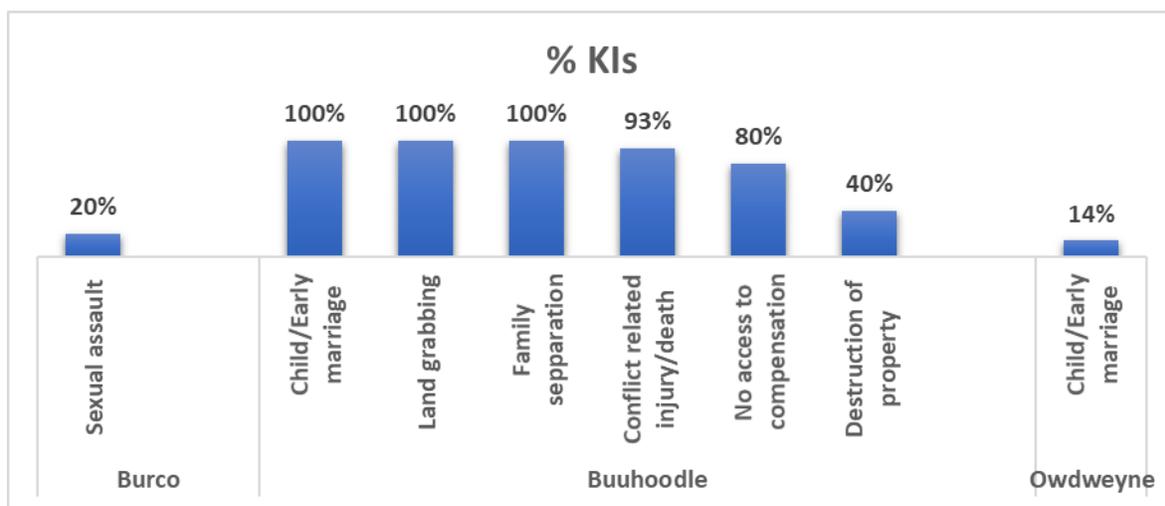
Community coping strategy:

- Mediation using community structures (100%)
- Provide medical assistance (100%)
- Provide psycho-social support (100%)
- Report to local authorities (100%)
- Report to NGOs or health facilities (100%)
- Report to traditional leaders (100%)

Burco, Buuhoodle & Owdweyne District (Togdheer region)

Overall protection concerns reported by KIs across the three (3) districts:

- Child/Early marriage (44%)
- Land grabbing (38%)
- Family separation (38%)
- No access to compensation (31%)
- Destruction of Property (15%)



Sexual assault: Only KIs in Burco reported sexual violence cases. 100% of KIs recalled that adult women are the most affected group. 100% of KIs reported the rape cases received no compensation.

Coping strategy:

- Report to traditional leaders (100%)
- Report to NGOs or health facilities (100%)
- Report to local authorities (50%)



CONCLUDING NOTES

The purpose of the Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) is for the **systematic** and **regular collection** and **analysis of information** over an extended period of time to identify trends and patterns of violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern for the purpose of informing effective programming and advocacy. The information is obtained through monthly interviews with key informants representing a variety of backgrounds and profiles in the community. Currently, in Somaliland the SPMS covers 5 regions. To find more information on the protection situation in the specific districts, please visit www.protection.drchub.org

The information provided through the SPMS reflects solely the perspective of key informants and does not aim to provide statistically representative information or data about specific protection cases. Validation of findings is conducted periodically during area-level joint analysis workshops attended by community representatives, local authorities, civil society organizations and NGOs.