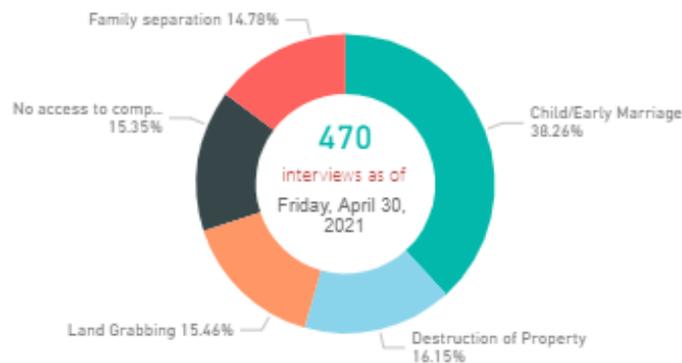




Somalia Protection Monitoring System
South Central and Puntland - Summary of Findings
April 2021

In April 2021, the Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) interviewed **470 key informants** (245 female; 225 male) in south-central Somalia. This report highlights the most prevalent protection concerns reported by the KIs.

Graphic below demonstrates the % Of KIs reporting the occurrence of a protection concern in their settlement/village in a specific month



KEY FINDINGS

Banadir Administrative Region

Protection monitors in Banadir interviewed 120 key informants

Destruction of property: In April, the SPMS recorded high incidents of destruction of property as compared to March. Destruction of the property was only reported in Dayniile and Dharkenley and 65% of KIs report IDPs being the most affected groups.

Connectors and Dividers:

Forced evictions reported as the leading cause for the destruction of property and landowners were reported as the main dividers in the community.





Connectors are people in the community who support access rights or mitigate the impact of protection indent.

Dividers: are people who increase the protection risk for other people.

[The Evictions Information Portal](#) also reported high incidents of forced evictions and Landowners identified as the reason for the forced evictions taking place.

The below table highlights the community coping strategies reported by the KIs:

Coping Strategy	By percentage
Complain to CSOs or NGOs	35%
Request support from traditional leaders	32%
No action taken	19%
Request support from religious leaders	14%
Total	100%

Access to fair compensation: 20% of KIs in Banadir reported a lack of access to justice in Banadir. Adolescent girls, IDPs, and adult women are the most affected. KIs reported physical abuse and rape cases are the highest protection incidents that did not receive effective remedy/redress. A total of 57% of KIs reported that the affected groups will use Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM) to seek some form of justice and 25% of KIs reported that the community will take no action.

Bay Region

Protection monitors in the Bardaale district interviewed 69 key informants during the month of April.

Land grabbing: Highest incidents reported both in Baidoa and Bardaale. KIs reported that 5-4 incidents of land grabbing happened in a month. Below groups were reported to be the most affected in the Bay region:

- IDPs
- Host community
- Women
- Persons with disabilities
- Marginalized groups*

*Note: the term marginalized groups is being phased out of the SPMS tool in order to have a more precise definition of those that are most affected.

KIs in the Bay region also reported high incidents of property destruction and the indicated forced evictions as the leading cause of property being destroyed during the evictions. Only 7% of KIs reported persons with disabilities also being affected.

Most affected groups	Dividers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs • Host community • Marginalized groups* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Local authorities • Business owners • Land brokers



Based on data from the Evictions Information Portal the top reason for evictions happening is the landlords wanting to develop the land/property. Forced evictions remain one of the main causes of secondary displacements which in turn trigger serious protection violations, with women and children being those disproportionately affected.

Kidnappings: KIs reported incidents of kidnappings in the Bardaale district. Adult men and adolescent boys were reported as the most affected. Incidents of child recruitment were also reported in Bardaale, and this could be linked to the kidnapping incidents reported by the KIs. Adolescent boys and boys between (0-11) were reported to be recruited by non-state armed actors or state armed forces. However, KIs reported incidents of family separation in Baidoa. KIs reported boys and girls (0-11) and adolescent boys (12-17) being affected.

Gedo Region

Protection monitors in the Bardaale district interviewed 27 key informants during the month of April.

Access to Justice: KIs in Dollow mostly reported access to justice both formal and informal. IDPs, adolescent girls, and women were reported to be the most affected. Across the board the KIs reported that the below cases mostly did not receive access to justice:

- Housing land and property
- Divorce cases
- Rape cases
- Physical abuse cases

Reasons for lack of access to Justice:

- Lack of formal courts in the area
- Request to pay a bribe
- Intimidation and physical retaliation
- Lack of money

Hirshabelle Region

Protection monitors in Hirshabelle interviewed 98 key informants. 39 interviews in Hiraan and 59 interviews in Middle Shabelle.

Family separation: KIs in Hirshabelle region reported family separation incident as the second-highest protection concern after child marriage. Lack of financial means was reported as one of the leading causes as to why family members got separated. Forced evictions and family conflict were also reported as a cause of family separation. Important to note Adolescent girls were reported to be most affected by family separation and the same group was also reported to be affected when it came to child marriage incidents in Hirshabelle region.

Land grabbing: Third highest incident reported by KIs. IDPs, marginalized groups, and older persons reported to be the most affected. Land brokers, traditional leaders, and business owners were reported to be dividers in the community and increasing the protection risk of the affected groups. This could also be linked to the high incident of property destruction reported due to forced evictions.



Lower Juba Region

Protection monitors interviewed 88 key informants in Kismayo during the month of April.

Exclusion from assistance: KIs in Kismayo reported incidents of community members excluded from receiving assistance. IDPs, persons with disabilities, and returnees were reported to be the most affected groups. A total of 26% of KIs reported community members and gatekeepers are mostly the dividers in the community and increasing the protection risk for the affected groups and local authorities were also reported as dividers. KIs reported below services were mostly denied:

- Shelter and NFI distribution
- Cash-based assistance
- Access to latrines.

To respond to the protection concern KIs reported below actions taken by NGOs:

- Organize community meetings
- Register people initially left out

Lower Shabelle Region

Protection monitors in Hirshabelle interviewed 68 key informants. 28 interviews in Afgooye and 40 interviews in Marka during the month of April.

Child recruitment: This protection concern was only reported in Marka. KI reported adolescent boys between the ages of 12-17 were mostly affected. In terms of the prevalence of the incident taking place, KIs reported that 5-10 incidents took place in a month. State and non-state armed actors were identified as the biggest recruiters in Marka district.

Exclusion from assistance: It was specifically reported in Afgooye district. Women, men, and IDPs were identified to be the most affected groups in Afgooye. KIs reported cash-based assistance and access to NFI distributions were mostly denied to the affected groups.

Bari Region

Protection monitors in Bossaso interviewed 15 key informants in the month of April.

Sexual assault: 53% of KIs reported incidents of sexual assault making it the second highest protection concern reported after child marriage. IDPs, adolescent girls (12-17) adult women, and girls (0-11) reported being the most affected. On the prevalence of the incidents, 45% of KIs reported the incidents to happen rarely with 2-3 incidents happening in a month, and 27% of KIs reported the incidents to happen sometimes 4-5 incidents in a month.

Destruction of Property: IDPs and adult women reported being the most affected. 71% of KIs reported accidental fires being the leading cause of the destruction of property and 14% reported forced evictions. CCCM cluster reported incidents of fire outbreaks in Xadoole Camp in Bossaso, 22 houses affected.



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 to identify trends and patterns of violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern to inform 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 <https://spms.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.