

## POPULATION MOVEMENT TRACKING SOMALIA

---

***Date of Information Received: June 2008***

**1. Breakdown of Reports<sup>1</sup> in the PMT database by Location:**

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 90 reports
- Somaliland – 15 reports
- Puntland – 9 reports
- Ethiopia – 2 reports
- Kenya – 2 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- **TOTAL – 120 reports**

**2. Types of Displacement**

**No. of People Affected:**

**No. of Reports Received**

• Insecurity / Conflict – 87,000 -----	88 reports
• Flood – 2,500 -----	3 reports
• Lack of Livelihood – 800 -----	8 reports
• IDP Returns – 800 -----	16 reports
• Clan Conflict – 700 -----	3 reports
• Forced Return – 260 -----	1 report
• Drought – 175 -----	1 report
• <b>TOTAL ≈ 91,000 -----</b>	<b>120 reports</b>

**3. Areas receiving IDPs**

**By region with districts in parenthesis**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| • Banadir (Mogadishu)                       | • Shabelle Dhexe/Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Mahaday)                                 |
| • Bari (Bossaso)                            | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Baraawe, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Qoryooley) |
| • Bay (Baydhaba, Qansax Dheere)             | • Togdheer (Burco)   |
| • Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb)                 | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa)   |
| • Gedo (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo)            | • Yemen  |
| • Hiraan (Matabaan)                         | • Ethiopia   |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo) | • Kenya  |
| • Mudug (Gaalkacyo)                         |  |
| • Sanaag (Ceerigaabo)                       |  |

**4. Sources of Information:** Local Partner Agencies, UNHCR Kenya, and UNHCR Yemen

---

<sup>1</sup> The term “reports” refers to entries in the database and not necessarily to reports received from partners. A total of 146 PMT reports were received from partners in June.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

An estimated 91,000 people are reported to have fled their homes in the month of June. The vast majority of these IDPs (about 80%) fled Guriceel town in Dhuusamarreeb district. On 28 June, heavy fighting erupted between the Ethiopian army who had just arrived in Guriceel and AGE militias causing massive displacement of the civilian population. Estimates on the number of displaced vary widely. The PMT has received figures as high as 35,000 families and as low as 30,000 individuals. The PMT is using the report of our partner based in Guriceel who reported that 12,000 families (both residents and newly arrived IDPs from Mogadishu) moved to nearby towns and villages. At the time of writing it has been reported that many of these people are returning to Guriceel now that the Ethiopian army have left.

There was other displacement related to the movement of the Ethiopian army in Central Somalia. Groups of IDPs from Belet Weyne and Bulo Burto went as far away as Burco and the Afgooye IDP camps. In fact this is the first report of IDPs from outside the Lower Shabelle/Mogadishu area arriving in the Afgooye camps. Also, an estimated 2,000 people fled their homes in Matabaan when the Ethiopian army arrived there and was attacked by local militias.

Nearly 9,700 IDPs were displaced by the continuing violence in Mogadishu. Over 1/3 of these went to the IDP settlements of Afgooye. These IDPs fled the same areas that have seen the most violence over the last several months, Hawl Wadaag, Hodan, Kaaraan, Wardhiigley, and Yaaqshiid.

Flooding was reported along the Shabelle River. Approximately 2,500 people were displaced from their homes in Balcad and Kurtunwaarey districts.

Movements across international borders have continued. Approximately 430 Somalis and 50 Ethiopians arrived on the Yemeni shore this month. This drop in number is the usual trend this time of the year due to the end of the sailing season and the arrival of rough seas in the Gulf of Aden. Nearly all the reports from Yemen indicate that the arriving boats experienced dangerous landings in Yemen. Despite the rough weather only 2 people died and another 2 returned to Somalia with the smugglers fearing to disembark in the rough waters. The low casualty rates likely result from the fact that only the smaller, faster boats are making the crossing at this time.

Nearly 1,400 Somalis were registered at the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya. This figure is likely to grow as there are still many new arrivals who are yet to be registered. Nevertheless there is a marked decrease in new arrivals due to the closing of the border by the Kenyan authorities. Related to the border closure, our PMT reports that nearly 260 Somalis were forcibly returned to the Somali border from the Dadaab camps by the Kenyan authorities.

Nearly 250 Somalis were reported to have crossed the border from Somaliland to Ethiopia. Some of these were IDPs from Mogadishu. Others were disabled Somalilanders who moved based on a false rumour that disabled Somalis were being easily resettled from the camps in Ethiopia.

A group of 175 Ethiopians from Mustahil and Kelafo arrived in Belet Weyne. According to PMT reports they are expected to move to Bossaso and beyond in the search for better livelihood options.

## 1. Patterns of Movement

*Weekly updates on population movements and protection concerns are being produced by UNHCR-Somalia. Please contact us if you would like to be on our mailing list.*

- Approximately 9,700 people were displaced because of insecurity and violence in Mogadishu. They went to:
  - 3,000 were displaced to the IDP settlements in Afgooye
  - 1,600 went to Dhuusamarreeb
  - 1,400 were displaced within Mogadishu, mainly to Hodan and Dharkenley
  - 1,000 to Gaalkacyo
  - 940 to Afmadow
- An estimated 72,000 people (12,000 families) were displaced from their homes in Guriceel, Dhuusamarreeb district, because of conflict between the Ethiopian army and local militias
- Another 2,300 others were displaced from Belet Weyn, Bulo Burto, and Matabaan for the same reason.
- Over 1,600 people were displaced from their homes in Kurtunwaarey district because of flooding. Another 870 were displaced from Balcad district and moved near Jowhar.
- An estimated 800 people moved because of a general lack of livelihood, unemployment, and/or inflation. They include:
  - 420 IDPs originally from Bay region, who were in Bossaso waiting to cross into Yemen, who have now moved to Ceerigaabo because of the hot weather.
  - 170 IDPs from Kismaayo who moved to Doble, with the intention of going to Kenya.
  - 60 IDPs from Baydhaba who will cross into Kenya from Belet Xaawo.
  - 50 Ethiopians moved from Dire Dawa to Hargeysa with the intention of continuing to Yemen.
  - 40 Somalilanders who moved to Ethiopia.
  - 10 people from Hargeysa began their journey to Libya and then to Europe.
- 770 IDPs returned to their homes in Mogadishu from Galgaduud.
- 25 IDPs from Xawaal-Barbar returned to their homes from the IDP camps in Baydhaba. They originally fled their homes because of drought but returned home after being disappointed in the assistance provided in the camps.
- Clan conflict was reported in 3 areas in June, including:
  - 600 people fled fighting between the Gadhwayn and Warsangali clans. The fighting occurred in Biyo-Guduud, Sanaag district.
  - 90 people fled Jamaame and moved to Kismaayo to escape fighting between the Biyamal clan and Bantu clans.
  - 20 people moved from Baraawe to Qoryooley. These people are known as “Takfir” and were persecuted for their religious beliefs.

## **Priority Needs**

Out of the 120 PMT reports in the database for June:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 81 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 34 of the reports.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 79 reports. However, it was listed as the top priority in only 18 of the reports.
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 71 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 18 reports, most of which came from Returnees and IDPs in Mogadishu.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 39 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 20 of these reports. The majority of the reports which indicated a need for water were from IDPs in Mogadishu.
- *Protection from conflict* has been indicated as an urgent need in 22 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 18 of these reports, coming mainly from Hargeysa and Marka.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 9 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 2 reports from Hargeysa and Gedo.

## **2. Coping Mechanisms/Trends**

- The most commonly used coping mechanisms continued to be moving in groups, moving to bigger urban areas, and moving to areas where they could find social/clan support.
- Forced prostitution was identified yet again as a coping mechanism in the Afgooye settlements.
- Child labour was identified as a coping mechanism in 5 reports from various locations.