

Date of Information Received: July 2008

1. Breakdown of Reports¹ in the PMT database by Location:

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 102 reports
- Puntland – 26 reports
- Somaliland – 13 reports
- Kenya – 8 reports
- Ethiopia – 2 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- **TOTAL – 153 reports**

2. Types of Displacement

No. of People Affected:	No. of Reports Received
• Insecurity / Conflict – 119,000 -----	117 reports
• Clan Conflict – 6,200 -----	11 reports
• IDP Returns – 940 -----	10 reports
• Drought – 860 -----	7 reports
• Lack of Livelihood – 500 -----	6 reports
• Flood – 300 -----	2 reports
• TOTAL ≈ 128,000 -----	153 reports

3. Areas receiving IDPs

By region with districts in parenthesis

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|---|--|
| • Bakool (Tayeeglow) | • Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Galdogob, Hobyo, Jariiban) |
| • Banadir (Mogadishu) | • Shabelle Dhexe/Middle Shabelle (Jowhar) |
| • Bari (Bossaso) | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Wanla Weyn) |
| • Bay (Qansax Dheere) | • Togdheer (Burco) |
| • Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb) | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa) |
| • Hiraan (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi) | • Yemen |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, Badhaadhe, Jamaame, Kismaayo) | • Ethiopia |
| | • Kenya |

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

¹ The term “reports” refers to entries in the database and not necessarily to reports received from partners. A total of 177 PMT reports were received from partners in July.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The most important events related to IDP movement during the month of July 2008 took place in Belet Weyne. The pattern of displacement witnessed this month began in a similar fashion to that which occurred in Bulo Burto in May and in Guriceel in June 2008. The Ethiopian army took up positions on the outskirts of Belet Weyne early in the month, and a large number of civilians fled - anticipating the conflict. The PMT partners reported that approximately 30,000 people fled in the first week and a half of July. Despite high tensions in the town there are unconfirmed reports of returns to Belet Weyne town during the period 12th to 23rd July, when elders were negotiating with both sides. On 24th July, the Ethiopians seized control and a violent conflict erupted between the Ethiopians and the ICU forces that had been in control of the town. This fighting sparked a major exodus from the town on the 25th and 26th July.

According to all the reports received in the PMT database an estimated 105,000 people fled Belet Weyne. However, given limitations to the PMT system in Hiraan, double counting may have occurred for persons who fled in early July, returned, and fled again. Weighting for returns and double-counting, the interagency planning figure for displacement from Belet Weyne is therefore between 70,000 and 80,000 people. As of the first week of August 2008, these people remain displaced. They moved to at least 32 villages in Hiraan region, mainly along the Shabelle river in Belet Weyne district. However, IDPs from Belet Weyne have been reported as far away as Tayeeglow (Bakool), Jowhar, Gaalkacyo, and Mustahil in Ethiopia. One group in particular; 40 people from Belet Weyne went to Gaalkacyo and cited "SGBV concerns" as one of the reasons of movement.

A steady flow of IDPs from Mogadishu has been observed, citing the ongoing insecurity as the primary push factor. An estimated 11,000 people fled the city in July. The majority went to the IDP camps in Afgooye, to Lower Juba (towards Kenya), or were displaced within Mogadishu itself. The greatest number of IDPs fleeing Mogadishu came from the districts of Yaaqshiid, Hodan, and Wardhiigley.

Insecurity in the form of clan conflict was reported in various locations in Somalia. There were reports of clan-related violence in Gaalkacyo, Mahaday (Middle Shabelle), and no fewer than 4 separate locations in the Juba regions. In total, an estimated 6,200 people are reported to have been displaced by clan fighting in Somalia in July alone.

Movements across international borders have continued. Approximately 240 Somalis and 40 Ethiopians arrived on the Yemeni shore this month. This low number corresponds to 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.

Close to 3,000 Somalis were reported to have arrived 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. An additional 550 are reported to have gone to the Mandera area, in the extreme north east corner of Kenya.

Inflation, and the associated strain on livelihoods, has been mentioned in many reports this month as a secondary reason for movement. These reports come from all over Somalia, but are most often associated with IDPs leaving Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Baydhaba and Gaalkacyo.

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.

- Nearly 11,000 people were displaced because of insecurity and violence in Mogadishu. They went to:
 - 2,400 were displaced to the IDP settlements in Afgooye
 - 2,400 went to Afmadow and Doblely in Lower Juba.
 - 2,100 were displaced within Mogadishu, mainly to Hodan and Dharkenley
 - 1,100 to Gaalkacyo
 - 700 to Dhuusamaareeb district
- The interagency planning figure for displacement from Belet Weyne is between 70,000 and 80,000. They were displaced from their homes because of conflict between the Ethiopian army and ICU militias. The PMT reports that they went to:
 - 57.5% of these people moved to villages (mainly along the river) in Belet Weyne district.
 - 28.5% moved to Bulo Burto district
 - 9.7% moved to Jalalaqsi district
 - 4.3% moved to locations outside of Hiraan district, including Tayeeglow, Gaalkacyo, Jowhar, and Mustahil (Ethiopia).
- Approximately 670 people fled insecurity in Baydhaba town and moved towards Kenya, via Doblely and Gedo.
- Nearly 50 people fled growing insecurity in Gaalkacyo and moved to Galdogob and Jariiban.
- Clan conflict was reported in seven separate areas in July, including:
 - Large-scale fighting between the Biyamaal clan and Bantu clans continues to displace many people. In July, over 2,500 people fled the fighting near Yontooy, Kismaayo and moved to Jamaame district.
 - Over 1,700 people moved to Badhaadhe town from Kuda.
 - Nearly 790 people were displaced because of clan fighting in South Gaalkacyo which took place towards the end of the month. These people moved to villages in Hobyo district and to Wanla Weyn.
 - 400 people fled clan conflict in Kismaayo district and went Buulo Xaaji.
 - Fighting between the Abgal and Habadle clans centred around Ceel-Baraf in Mahaday district, Middle Shabelle displaced nearly 300 people to Jowhar and the Afgooye IDP camps.
 - 200 people fled clan fighting near Baghdad and Buria in Jamaame district, and moved to the Dadaab camps in Kenya.
 - 150 people displaced from northern Saakow district to Xawaal-Bar-Baar in Bay region. The fighting was between the Hubeer and Eelaay clans and resulted from a land dispute.
- 610 IDPs returned to their homes in Mogadishu from Galgaduud.
- An estimated 500 people moved because of a general lack of livelihood, unemployment, and/or inflation. They include:
 - 290 people moved from Baydhaba (both residents and IDPs originally from Mogadishu) to Lower Juba (and presumably to Kenya).
 - 100 IDPs from Kismaayo who moved to Doblely, with the intention of going to Kenya.
 - 70 Somalilanders moved to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

- Displacement due to drought was reported in several areas this month:
 - Drought conditions in South Mudug caused nearly 520 people to leave their villages and move to Gaalkacyo town.
 - Another 220 moved from their villages in South Mudug and went to the Ceelasha IDP camps in Afgooye.
 - 130 people moved from Beerxaani, Kismaayo to Dadaab, Kenya seeking grass and water for their livestock.
- Flooding was again reported on the Shabelle river in Kurtunwaarey district. About 300 people fled the villages of Mustaqbal and Afgoye-Yarey and moved to Hanta-Dheere.

Priority Needs

Out of the 153 PMT reports in the database for July:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 124 reports (81% of all reports). It was listed as the top priority in 71 of the reports.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 103 reports. However, it was listed as the top priority in only 13 of the reports, mainly from Gaalkacyo.
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 96 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 10 reports, most of which came from Returnees and IDPs in Mogadishu.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 68 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 24 of these reports.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 24 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 1 report from Doblely.
- *Protection from conflict* has been indicated as an urgent need in 22 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 17 of these reports, coming mainly from Hargeysa, Burco, and Lower Juba.

2. Coping Mechanisms/Trends

- Displacement trends reflect the tendency for IDPs to travel in groups, moving to 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 (Ceelasha and Xaawo-Cabdi). It was also identified by IDPs displaced by clan fighting in Badhaadhe and Jamaame districts, L. Juba.
- Child labour was identified as a coping mechanism in several reports from various locations, including Gaalkacyo, Afmadow/Doblely, Bossaso and Afgooye.
- Relying on humanitarian assistance for food was identified in nearly 30 reports from various locations.