

Date of Information Received: August 2008

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

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 124 reports
- Puntland – 21 reports
- Somaliland – 21 reports
- Kenya – 6 reports
- Ethiopia – 2 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- **TOTAL – 176 reports**

2. Types of Displacement

No. of People Affected:	No. of Reports Received
• Insecurity / Conflict – 47,000 -----	122 reports
• IDP Returns – 8,400 -----	14 reports
• Drought – 7,500 -----	23 reports
• Flood – 1,200 -----	1 report
• Lack of Livelihood – 770 -----	13 reports
• Evictions – 590 -----	2 reports
• Clan Conflict – 100 -----	1 report
• TOTAL ≈ 66,000 -----	176 reports

3. Areas receiving IDPs

By region with districts in parenthesis

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Awdal (Borama) | • Mudug (Gaalkacyo) |
| • Bakool (Waaqid, Xudur) | • Sanaag (Laasqoray) |
| • Banadir (Mogadishu) | • Shabelle Dhexe/Middle Shabelle (Cadale) |
| • Bari (Bossaso) | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Aw Dheegle, Baraawe, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Qoryooley, Wanla Weyn) |
| • Bay (Bardaale, Baydhaba, Diinsoor) | • Sool (Laas Caanood) |
| • Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb) | • Togdheer (Burco, Buuhoodle) |
| • Gedo (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Doolow, Luuq) | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa) |
| • Juba Dhexe/Middle Juba (Bu'aale, Jilib, Saakow) | • Yemen |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, 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 185 PMT reports were received from partners in August.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During 2008, the major cause for displacement in Somalia has been insecurity, violence, and conflict. Constant fighting between the TFG/Ethiopian forces and insurgent groups continued to cause displacement and civilian casualties in Mogadishu. In the first four months of the year, an average of 25,000 IDPs per month was displaced because of the violence in Mogadishu. In the following months (May, June, July, August) there was an average of 11,000 per month. Mogadishu was not the only source of conflict-induced IDPs in 2008. Armed conflict has displaced huge numbers of people in Bulo Burto, Guriceel, Belet Weyne and Kismaayo. While most of these IDPs fled to nearby areas, many are making their way out of Somalia. An estimated 11,000 Somalis arrived in Yemen this year (a figure likely to rise as the sailing season now begins) and 35,000 arrived in Kenya. Displacement due to drought is increasing due to the general failure of the seasonal rains. Relatively low levels of displacement due to floods and clan conflict also continued throughout the year.

The month of August has shown a complex pattern of movements to various areas of Somalia and for various reasons. The single greatest cause of displacement during the month was caused by armed conflict between clan militias and groups associated with the ICU in Kismaayo town between 20 and 23 August. During this intense conflict an estimated 21,000 people, including persons who were already IDPs in Kismaayo, fled the town and moved to various locations in Lower Juba and beyond. The groups affiliated with the ICU consolidated their control over the town, and as a level of calm was restored an estimated 7,000 people returned to Kismaayo, mainly from locations in the Juba River valley (Jilib, Kamasuma, Jamaame, Yontooy, etc.)

Armed conflict erupted near to the Afgooye IDP settlements on 15 August, which resulted in a staggering loss of civilian lives². IDPs from Mogadishu living in the area fled in large numbers. An estimated 10,000 people were displaced because of this violence. Many are reported to have returned once the house-to-house searches by the Ethiopians/TFG forces were completed.

Displacement because of violence in Mogadishu also continues. In the month of August nearly 7,500 people were displaced because of conflict between TFG/Ethiopians and insurgents, coupled with inflation, high costs of food, arbitrary arrests, and a lack of job opportunities. Most of the displacement came from the districts of Wardhiigley, Yaaqshiid, Wadajir/Medina, and Dharkenley.

Displacement due to drought was also widely reported this month. Reports were received concerning IDPs who fled Ethiopia, Sool, Galgaduud, Mudug, and Bakool. However the highest number of reports concerned IDPs who fled drought conditions in Gedo Region. These IDPs moved to major towns in Gedo or to areas in Lower Juba, where rains have provided adequate pasture for livestock.

Movements across international borders have continued. Approximately 1,400 Somalis and 20 Ethiopians arrived on the Yemeni shore this month. It should be noted that 90% of the arrivals in Yemen arrived at the end of the month, from the 22 to the 31 August. It appears that the new sailing season has arrived and we expect the numbers of new arrivals to dramatically increase in the following months³. Although very few Ethiopians were reported to have arrived in Yemen this month, reports from Bossaso indicate that there are many Ethiopians, including an increasing number of Oromos who are waiting to make the journey to Yemen shortly. There was one boat, which upon arrival at the coast, reportedly exchanged gun fire with the Yemeni coast guard. This exchange and the resulting panic left 17 migrants dead, although the exact causes of death still need to be confirmed.

Close to 4,200 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 240 are reported to have gone to the Mandera area, in the extreme north east corner of Kenya.

² See IASC Protection Cluster Update 22nd August 2008 for details.

³ The number of people who arrived in Yemen in September 2007 was close to 5,000

1. Patterns of Movement

Weekly updates on population movements and protection concerns are contained in the Protection Cluster Update.

- Nearly 7,500 people were displaced because of insecurity and violence in Mogadishu. They went to:
 - 1,700 to the IDP settlements in Afgooye
 - 1,200 to Gaalkacyo
 - 1,200 to Dhuusamaareeb district
 - 800 were displaced within Mogadishu
- Fighting in Kismaayo between clan militias and elements associated with the ICU displaced an estimated 21,000 people. The PMT reports that they went to:
 - 7,600 to areas west of Kismaayo town (Beerxaani, Buulo Xaaji, Kham Kham, etc.)
 - 6,200 to Middle Juba (Bu'aale, Saakow, and Jilib)
 - 5,000 to towns east of Kismaayo town, along the Juba river valley (Yontooy, Goobweyn, Kamasuma, Jamaame, etc.)
 - 2,000 to Afmadow and Doble towns.
 - 300 Gedo
- An estimated 7,000 of the IDPs mentioned above are reported to have returned to Kismaayo, following the end of fighting.
- Approximately 10,000 people fled violence in the Afgooye IDP settlements. They moved primarily to Mogadishu or areas in Afgooye district further from the Afgooye-Mogadishu road, such as Cabdow-Dibile, Mordiinle, and Kuraale.
- An estimated 1,300 people fled tensions and fighting in Belet Weyne. Though far less than those who displaced last month, it shows that tensions in the area continue to cause displacement. These IDPs went to various places, including Buuhoodle, Dhuusamarreeb, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu and Waajid.
- Drought was reported in several areas, including:
 - 3,500 fled drought in Xerale and moved to Dhuusamarreeb (Galgaduud Region)
 - 3,000 fled Gedo district and moved to large towns in Gedo and to Lower Juba, looking for pasture.
 - 500 fled Mudug and moved to Mogadishu and the Afgooye settlements.
- 340 IDPs returned to their homes in Mogadishu from Galgaduud.
- An estimated 770 people moved because of a general lack of livelihood, unemployment, and/or inflation. They are moving along the familiar corridors:
 - Ethiopia – Hargeysa – Burco – Laas Caanood – Bossaso
 - Southern Somalia – Gaalkacyo – Bossaso
 - Southern Somalia – Baydhaba /Doble – Kenya
- Flooding was again reported on the Shabelle River in Kurtunwaarey district. About 1,200 people fled the village of Afgoye-Yarey and moved to Hanta-Dheere.
- Nearly 600 IDPs were evicted from their homes in Mogadishu. One group of 500 evicted from their homes in the Maslax Building and relocated to Dharkenley district.

Another group were forced to leave their settlement in Hodan after it was occupied by “TFG forces” and moved to Marka district.

- Clan Conflict was reported in Cadale district between the Abdala Arone and Warsangili clans. 100 people fled Xaaji-Cali and moved to Caddow-Uul, a village nearby.

Priority Needs

Out of the 176 PMT reports in the database for August:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 111 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 65 of the reports.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 84 reports. In all previous summary reports water was the 4th most reported need. This month it is the second, perhaps an indication of the drought that is affecting most parts of the country. It was listed as the top priority in 28 of these reports, mainly from Afgooye and Gedo.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 82 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 21 of the reports, mainly from Gaalkacyo and Lower Shabelle.
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 74 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 4 reports, most of which came from returnees to Mogadishu.
- *Protection from conflict* has been indicated as an urgent need in 28 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 17 of these reports, coming mainly from Hargeysa and Lower Juba.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 13 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 2 reports from Hargeysa and Baydhaba.

Coping Mechanisms/Trends

- Displacement trends reflect the tendency for IDPs to travel in groups 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). It was also identified by IDPs displaced to Bossaso, Mogadishu, and Dhuusamarreeb.
- Reducing the number of meals per day was indicated in 46 reports. Reducing food quality (i.e. animal hides, grass, etc.) was reported in 26 reports.
- Joining a militia for payment/employment was a coping mechanism in 3 reports on IDPs fleeing Mogadishu and Ceelasha.

Mixed Migration⁴

- 43 of the 147 reports received after the implementation of the new PMT form (29%) indicated that the IDP population in the report had the intention to cross an international boundary.

⁴ Please note that the Mixed Migration module of the PMT form was introduced to partners on 10 August. Therefore reports from the beginning of the month were not able to supply information on mixed migration.

- Of these 43 reports, the following destinations were identified.
 - Yemen – 13 reports
 - Kenya – 13 reports
 - Saudi Arabia – 7 reports
 - Djibouti – 3 reports
 - Ethiopia – 3 reports
 - Libya – 2 reports
 - Italy – 1 report
- The coping/survival mechanisms identified most commonly were:
 - Relying on Humanitarian Assistance/Refugee Camp – 29 reports
 - Seeking Employment – 22 reports
 - Hoping for resettlement to a western country – 9 reports
 - Remittances – 8 reports