

Date of Information Received: May 2008

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

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 79 reports
- Somaliland – 17 reports
- Puntland – 8 reports
- Ethiopia – 4 reports
- Kenya – 3 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- **TOTAL – 113 reports**

2. Types of Displacement

No. of People Affected:

No. of Reports Received

• Insecurity / Conflict – 37,000 -----	94 reports
• Clan Conflict – 1,500 -----	6 reports
• Lack of Livelihood – 620 -----	5 reports
• IDP Returns – 500 -----	6 reports
• Drought – 350 -----	2 reports
• TOTAL ≈ 40,000 -----	113 reports

3. Areas receiving IDPs

By region with districts in parenthesis

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Awdal (Borama) | • Mudug (Gaalkacyo) |
| • Bakool (Tayeeglow, Waajid, Xudur) | • Shabelle Dhexe/Middle Shabelle (Balcaad, Jowhar, Mahaday) |
| • Banadir (Mogadishu) | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Aw Dheegle, Qoryooley, WanlaWeyn) |
| • Bari (Bossaso) | • Togdheer (Burco) |
| • Bay (Baydhaba) | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa) |
| • Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb) | • Yemen |
| • Gedo (Belet Xaawo) | • Ethiopia |
| • Hiraan (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi) | • Kenya |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo) | |

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 144 PMT reports were received from partners in May.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

For the first time since February 2007 IDP movement because of violence in Mogadishu is not the major reason for movement in Somalia. Of the estimated 40,000 IDPs displaced during the month of May “only” 9,000 were displaced because of Mogadishu-related insecurity.

By far, the greatest cause of movement in May was IDPs fleeing violence in Bulo Burto and other locations in Hiraan. Over 17,000 people were displaced by ongoing insecurity. Civilians moved in large numbers from places around Bulo Burto as Anti-Government Entities occupied large areas, and fears were raised about a large confrontation between TFG/Ethiopian forces and these AGE’s. These people moved to villages along the Shabelle River, mainly in Hiraan region but also to Shabelle Hoose and Bakool.

With regard to displacement from Mogadishu, the May 2008 figure of 9,000 is by far the lowest figure reported in the last 16 months. Most of these IDPs went to Dhuusamarreeb district, Afgooye district, Bossaso, and within Mogadishu itself. The district in Mogadishu which was identified as “producing” the most IDPs was Yaaqshiid.

Violence in other parts of the country also caused displacement. Over 400 people left Baydhaba and Bardaale districts in Bay because of greater insecurity. Some 300 people were displaced because of violence in Wanla Weyn. Over 3,800 people moved from various locations in Somalia to Bossaso to escape insecurity in South/Central. These people will likely attempt to reach Yemen aboard smuggling boats. The latest information from Dadaab estimates that nearly 3,600 Somalis have crossed the Kenyan border, despite its official closure. These people are also fleeing general insecurity in Southern Somalia.

The other significant cause of displacement was clan conflict. Conflict erupted between the Mursade and Abgal clans in Wanla Weyn, where an estimated 800 were displaced. 360 people fled clan fighting in Bardaale district. Conflict between Bantus and Biyimal clans displaced 230 from the Jilib area to Kismaayo. Lastly, fighting between Dir and Mo’alin Weyn (Rahan Weyn) clans in Luuq, Gedo displaced 20 people to Bakool.

Cross border movements have continued. Approximately 1,500 Somalis and 400 Ethiopians arrived on the Yemeni coast this month. 15 people reportedly died during this crossing. As always those arriving in Yemen claim that they are fleeing violence and drought, both in Somalia and Ethiopia, and are looking for international protection and/or better livelihood opportunities. An estimated total of 3,600 Somalis are reported to have entered the Dadaab refugee camps in May. This is despite the closure of the Liboi transit centre and of the border itself. Nearly 160 people are reported to have gone to Ethiopia this month, mainly to Jijiga.

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 9,000 people were displaced because of insecurity and violence in Mogadishu. They went to:
 - 2,100 to Galgaduud
 - 2,000 were displaced to the IDP settlements in Afgooye
 - 1,000 were displaced within Mogadishu, mainly to Haliwaa
 - 1,000 to Bossaso

- Approximately 17,000 people have fled their homes in Bulo Burto and moved to villages along the river because they fear conflict between ICU-affiliated groups and the TFG/Ethiopian forces.
- Over 1,900 people arrived on the Yemeni coast from ports in and around Bossaso.
- An estimated 3,600 Somalis arrived in the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya.
- Over 1,800 people have fled their homes in Wanla Weyn district because of insecurity and clan conflict. Most stayed in Wanla Weyn district, mainly moving to Wanla Weyn town.
- A group of 125 pastoralists from Baki, Awdal district whose livestock died because of cold weather and rain, moved to Zeylac.
- A group of 50 Somalis moved to the Jijiga area, in Ethiopia from Hargeysa. When interviewed by PMT monitors, they reported that as a minority clan in Hargeysa, they faced discrimination from the local communities. They moved to Jijiga with the hopes of being resettled by UNHCR because of their minority status. They reportedly said, “if you stay 2 weeks in Lafa’ise and you are minority, UNHCR gives you a chance of being resettled.”
- A group of 280 IDPs originally displaced from Wanla Weyn to Qoryooley in 1994 because of clan conflict were now displaced again to Madax Marodi, to escape drought conditions.
- Over 400 IDPs returned to their homes in Mogadishu from Galgaduud, where they fled months earlier.
- 80 people returned to their homes in Xawaal Bar-Baar from Baydhaba town, where they fled 3 months earlier because of insecurity.

Priority Needs

Out of the 113 PMT reports in the database for May:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 90 reports (80% of all reports). It was listed as the top priority in 59 of the reports.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 87 reports. However, it was listed as the top priority in only 11 of the reports, coming mainly from Gaalkacyo.
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 63 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 7 reports, most of which came from Returnees to Mogadishu.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 35 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 13 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 24 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 11 of these reports.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 8 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 4 reports from Hiraan.
- *Education* has been indicated as an urgent need in 5 reports from IDPs who went to Borama and to Ethiopia.

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 again identified 6 times as a coping mechanism in the Afgooye settlements. It was also mentioned once in Gaalkacyo.
- Child labour was identified as a coping mechanism in 8 reports from various locations.
- Moving across boundaries for food was identified in 28 reports.