

The
POPULATION MOVEMENT TRACKING
SOMALIA

Date of Information Received: October 2008

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

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 141 reports
- Puntland – 40 reports
- Somaliland – 21 reports
- Kenya – 5 reports
- Ethiopia – 2 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- **TOTAL – 211 reports**

2. Types of Displacement

No. of People Affected:

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• Insecurity / Conflict – 66,000 -----	179 reports
• Flood – 6,000 -----	5 reports
• Lack of Livelihood – 1,200 -----	14 reports
• Drought – 1,100 -----	8 reports
• Clan Conflict – 740 -----	2 reports
• IDP Returns – 650 -----	2 reports
• Forced Return – 100 -----	1 report
• TOTAL ≈ 76,000 -----	211 reports

3. Areas receiving IDPs

By region with districts in parenthesis

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Awdal (Zeylac) | • Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo) |
| • Bakool (Tayeeglow, Waajid, Xudur) | • Nugaal (Garoowe) |
| • Banadir (Mogadishu) | • Sanaag (Laasqoray) |
| • Bari (Bossaso) | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Baraawe, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Qoryooley, Wanla Weyn) |
| • Bay (Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba, Diinsoor) | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa) |
| • Galgaduud (Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Ceel Dheer, Dhuusamarreeb) | • Yemen |
| • Gedo (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Doolow, Luuq) | • Ethiopia |
| • Juba Dhexe/Middle Juba (Saakow) | • Kenya |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, Badhaadhe) | |

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

5. Technical and Administrative support provided by the Norwegian Refugee Council.



NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

¹ The term “reports” refers to entries in the database and not necessarily to reports received from partners. A total of 277 PMT reports were received from partners in October.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During 2008, the major causes of displacement in Somalia have been continued insecurity in civilian areas, targeting of civilians, and conflict resulting in actual or fear of violence against civilians. Mogadishu, which has borne the brunt of this conflict, has witnessed steady levels of displacement for nearly all of 2008. However, September saw a sharp increase in the level of displacement with over 34,000 people being displaced by violence in the city during the last 10 days of the month. October has seen lower levels of displacement with 37,000 people displaced during the entire month.

Mogadishu has not been the only source of conflict-induced IDPs in 2008. Armed conflict has displaced huge numbers of people in Bulo Burto (early May), Guriceel (late June), Belet Weyne (late July) and Kismaayo (late August). While most of these IDPs fled to nearby areas and have since returned, many others have made their way out of Somalia. An estimated 26,000 Somalis arrived in Yemen this year and 52,000 arrived in Kenya. Displacement due to drought remained at high levels for most of 2008. Relatively low levels of displacement due to floods and clan conflict also continued throughout the year.

The month of October has shown displacement in nearly all parts of Somalia, including areas that have traditionally had relatively low levels of displacement, such as Gedo and Bakool. The most common reason for movement has been insecurity or the threat of insecurity. A full 87% of all the people displaced in October were displaced because of insecurity.

As mentioned previously, nearly 37,000 were displaced because of violence in Mogadishu in October. The majority moved in the beginning of the month, particularly around 5-8 October. This period of heavy displacement coincided with intense conflict between armed insurgent groups and either the TFG (near the Presidential palace) or the AMISOM troops (near the airport). These Mogadishu IDPs moved to various locations. Nearly half went to other, safer areas in Mogadishu, such as Dharkenley and Dayniile. Nearly 13,000 went to Lower Shabelle, particularly Afgooye and Marka.

Armed conflict, or the threat/fear of conflict, has displaced people from places other than Mogadishu. Continuing violence in Baydhaba town and the wider Bay region has displaced 1,800 people, some from the area, and others who were living in Baydhaba as IDPs. These people went to Doble (towards Kenya), to Bakool, or to places as far away as Hargeysa. An estimated 1,700 people originally from Southern Somalia fled Hargeysa fearing retaliation by the Somaliland authorities in response to the series of terrorist attacks which took place on 29 October.

A new wave of displacement due to insecurity which led to displacement and movement into Somalia, is the ongoing conflict taking place in the Mandera area of North Eastern Kenya. An estimated 13,500 Kenyan Somalis have fled the conflict involving clan militias and the Kenyan army and to areas in Somalia, mainly Ceel Waaq and Belet Xaawo. These same areas have also received a significant amount of IDPs from Somalia and Baydhaba throughout the month.

Movements across international borders have continued. Approximately 2,200 Somalis and 600 Ethiopians arrived on the Yemeni shore this month. So far, an estimated 26,000 Somalis and 13,000 Ethiopians are reported to have arrived in Yemen from both Somalia and Djibouti. The death toll this month was very high. 93 of the migrants who departed from Somalia died before reaching Yemen. Another 7 were forced to return to Somalia when the smugglers fled the Yemeni coast guard. Their fate remains unknown. All of the incidents of murder, drowning, rapes, and beatings involved the larger, slower, and cheaper "Volvo" boats departing from Bossaso. The smaller, faster, more expensive boats delivered all their passengers without an incident.

A full 8,000 Somalis were reported to have arrived at the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya. This is the largest number of new arrivals of any month this year.

1. Patterns of Movement

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

- By the end of October violence in Mogadishu had displaced nearly **37,000** people.
- The majority of those displaced by this violence moved to areas close to Mogadishu, while a smaller number moved further. Specifically they went to:
 - Mogadishu and Mogadishu outskirts: 16,000
 - Dayniile: 8,700
 - Dharkenley: 5,500
 - Haliwaa: 1,400
 - Lower Shabelle: 13,000
 - Afgooye: 10,000
 - Marka: 1,700
 - Gaalkacyo: 1,500 (many continuing to Bossaso and Yemen)
- Violence and the threat of violence also displaced:
 - 13,500 to Gedo from NE Kenya
 - 1,800 from Baydhaba
 - 1,700 from Hargeysa
- Flooding was again reported along the Shabelle River.
 - 4,700 were displaced when their houses were washed away in Janale, Marka district.
 - 520 people were displaced in Kurtanwaarey district and moved to Hanta-Dheer.
- Approximately 850 Ethiopians (primarily Oromos) were reported in various locations in Somaliland and Puntland. They were all moving because of a lack of livelihood and all, except 50 of them were intending to cross the Gulf of Aden to seek employment in the Arab countries.
- Nearly 150 Somalis from both Somaliland and South/Central arrived in Hargeysa with the intention of continuing their journey to Libya or Europe.
- The following displacements were due to drought coupled with high inflation:
 - 850 people moved from South Mudug to Mogadishu.
 - 200 people moved from rural areas in Wanla Weyn to the main town.
- Nearly 100 people returned to their homes in Afmadow after not receiving any humanitarian assistance in Baydhaba
- 550 people displaced by flood in Ceel Waaq returned to their homes in Dhamase.

Priority Needs

Out of the 211 PMT reports in the database for October:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 168 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 125 of the reports. While 80% of all reports received indicated a need for food, it was indicated as the top need in 59%.

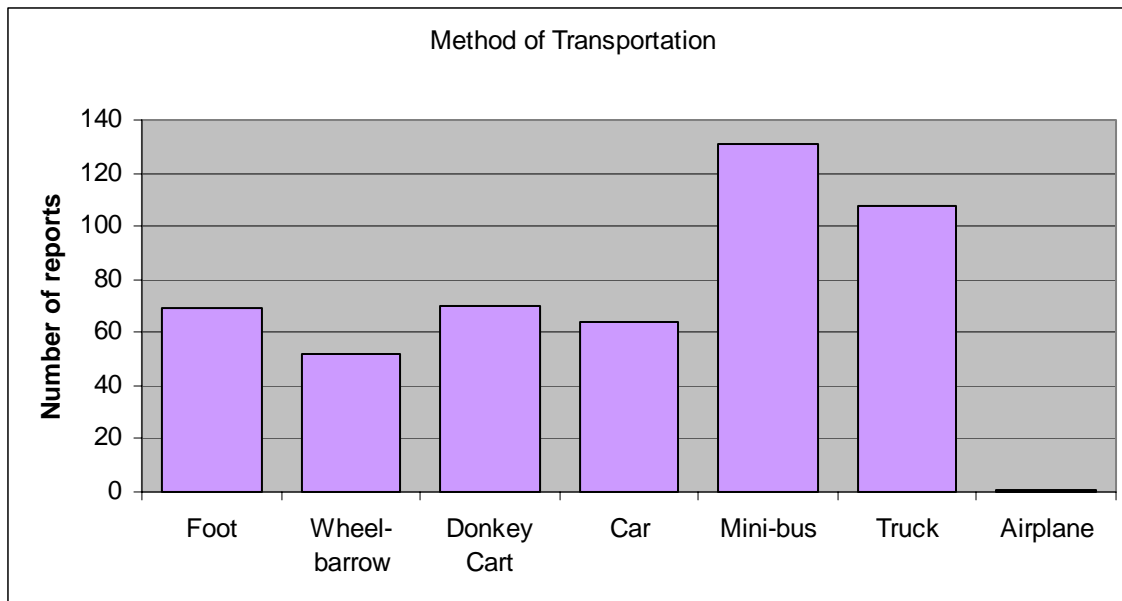
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 116 reports. This is the first time that Health is the second most identified need. It was listed as the top priority in only 3 reports, including one group of Somalis who went to Awbarre refugee camp in Ethiopia.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 114 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 23 of the reports, half of which came from either Bossaso or Afgooye.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 99 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 12 of these reports, mainly from Lower Shabelle.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 27 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 7 reports mainly from Gedo.
- *Protection from conflict* has been indicated as an urgent need in 24 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 14 of these reports.
- *Education* was identified in 7 reports from various locations.

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 again identified as a coping mechanism by IDPs displaced to Bossaso. It was also sighted in Ceelasha, Afgooye district.
- Child labour was reported in 16 reports from various locations; however the majority of reports were received from Bossaso.
- 55 reports indicated that IDPs were selling their material possessions in order to meet urgent needs. Another 16 indicated that farmers were selling their livestock to meet their needs.
- 65 reports indicated that IDPs were reducing their number of meals per day. Reducing food quality (i.e. animal hides, grass, etc.) was reported in 39 reports.

Threats while moving:

- Of the 211 reports received during the month, only 10 (5%) reported that the IDPs experienced a Protection violation while travelling.
- The number of checkpoints, both legal and illegal, reported by the PMT partners show that only 6% of all displacements did not encounter a checkpoint. 80% of IDP movements reported did cross checkpoints. More specifically:
 - 43% of all displacements encountered less than 5 checkpoints
 - 24% of all displacements encountered between 5 and 10 checkpoints
 - 13% of all displacements encountered more than 10 checkpoints
 - *14% of the forms did not supply and answer for this question.*
- The mode of transportation for IDPs varies from place to place. The following methods were reported. (*Note: IDPs on a single form can have various methods of transportation*)



- Not surprisingly, given the methods of transportation employed by IDPs, 88% of the movements reported were by road. Only 3 reports told of IDPs moving off-road or in the bush.

Mixed Migration

- 78 of the 211 reports (37%) received in October indicated that the IDP population in the report had the intention to cross an international boundary. These 78 reports correspond to nearly 20,000 people.
- In these 78 reports, the following destinations were identified.
 - Kenya – 11,000 people
 - Yemen – 4,700 people
 - Ethiopia – 2,000 people
 - Saudi Arabia – 1,400 people
 - Djibouti – 260 people
 - Italy – 250 people
 - U.A.E. – 130 people
 - Libya – 25 people

Please note that our database only accepts 1 final destination per form. The destination furthest away is the one entered in the database. For example a form that lists the final destination as “Saudi Arabia and Yemen” will have Saudi Arabia entered in the db. As a result the numbers above should be considered estimates and indicative of general trends only.

- The coping/survival mechanisms identified most commonly were:
 - Seeking Employment – 42 reports
 - Relying on Humanitarian Assistance/Refugee Camp – 32 reports
 - Hoping for resettlement to a western country – 20 reports
 - Reducing number of meals per day – 17 reports
 - Engaging in Begging – 14 reports
 - Reuniting with family – 13 reports
 - Remittances – 13 reports

- The areas of origin for many of these potential migrants are:
 - Somalia (various) – 10,000 people
 - Mogadishu – 5,700 people
 - Bakool – 1,100 people
 - Bay – 1,000 people
 - Ethiopia – 1,000 people
- The locations these reports were received from (where the IDPs were at the time of reporting)
 - Outside Somalia (mainly reports received from UNHCR operations elsewhere) – 11,000
 - Lower Juba (mainly Doble) – 2,200 people
 - Gaalkacyo – 1,900 people
 - Bossaso – 1,700 people
 - Bakool – 1,600 people
 - Gedo – 600 people
 - Hargeysa – 350 people