

The
POPULATION MOVEMENT TRACKING
SOMALIA

Date of Information Received: September 2008

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

- South/Central Somalia (including Mogadishu) – 212 reports
- Puntland – 37 reports
- Somaliland – 19 reports
- Ethiopia – 5 reports
- Kenya – 4 reports
- Yemen – 2 reports
- Djibouti – 1 report
- **TOTAL – 280 reports**

2. Types of Displacement

No. of People Affected:	No. of Reports Received
• Insecurity / Conflict – 67,000 -----	222 reports
• Drought – 27,000 -----	14 reports
• IDP Returns – 16,000 -----	16 reports
• Flood – 4,200 -----	6 reports
• Clan Conflict – 3,200 -----	5 reports
• Lack of Livelihood – 710 -----	17 reports
• TOTAL ≈ 118,000 -----	280 reports

3. Areas receiving IDPs

By region with districts in parenthesis

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Awdal (Borama) | • Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban) |
| • Bakool (Tayeeglow, Waajid, Xudur) | • Shabelle Dhexe/Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Mahaday, Warsheikh) |
| • Banadir (Mogadishu) | • Shabelle Hoose/Lower Shabelle (Afgooye, Baraawe, Kurtunwaarey, Marka, Qoryooley, Sablaale) |
| • Bari (Bossaso) | • Sool (Laas Caanood) |
| • Bay (Baydhaba) | • Woqooyi Galbeed (Hargeysa) |
| • Galgaduud (Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel Buur, Dhuusamarreeb) | • Yemen |
| • Gedo (Bardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Doolow, Garbahaarey, Luuq) | • Ethiopia |
| • Juba Dhexe/Middle Juba (Jilib) | • Kenya |
| • Juba Hoose/Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo) | • Djibouti |

4. Sources of Information: Local Partner Agencies, UNHCR offices in Kenya, Djibouti 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 312 PMT reports were received from partners in September. This is the most number of reports ever received in a single month.

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. In Mogadishu, almost daily fighting between the parties to the conflict has caused displacement and civilian casualties. During the first three quarters of 2008, there has been a trend of fewer and fewer IDPs leaving Mogadishu. However, September saw a sharp reversal of this trend with over 34,000 people being displaced by violence in the city between the 20 and 30 September.

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 21,000 Somalis arrived in Yemen this year and 45,000 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 September 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 armed conflict between TFG, Ethiopian, and AMISOM forces on one side and various anti-government entities on the other. The fighting escalated in several districts of Mogadishu, particularly Bakara Market, and areas around the airport and Presidential Palace beginning on 20 September. This fighting has resulted in reports of large number of civilian casualties as well as caused the displacement of over 34,000 people from their homes. IDPs from this latest wave of conflict have been identified in nearly all parts of Somalia, but the greatest concentration is along the outskirts of Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor, and area already hosting more than 300,000 IDPs from Mogadishu. (*see map on page 7*)

Armed conflict, or the threat/fear of conflict, has displaced people from places other than Mogadishu. Nearly 5,800 fled continuing tension in Kismaayo towards the beginning of the month. Another 1,300 people fled the continuing tensions in Belet Weyne early in the month. Almost 2,000 people fled the town of Ceel Waaq when militias loyal to the ICU clashed with local authorities on 22 September.

There was also significant displacement due to drought in September. Of the estimated 27,000 displaced because of drought, 26,000 were from Galgaduud district. The vast majority were displaced to urban centres in the region, however one group moved from Cabudwaaq all the way to Lower Juba. Displacement due to drought was also reported in South Mudug, Bakool, and in various parts of eastern Ethiopia.

A large number returning IDPs were also reported this month. Most of these people were returnees to Belet Weyne, who returned from nearby river-side villages at the end of September. It is generally accepted that most of those displaced from Belet Weyne to nearby areas in July, have returned. Other returnees were reported in Kismaayo and (in the beginning of the month) Mogadishu.

Movements across international borders have continued. Approximately 2,800 Somalis and 120 Ethiopians² arrived on the Yemeni shore this month. As expected, the beginning of the sailing season has resulted in a huge increase in the number of people attempting to cross the Gulf of Aden. Also, there is a general perception among these migrants that during the holy month of Ramadan, security will be lax, both in Yemen and along the Saudi Arabian border, making it easier and safer to attempt the journey. So far, an estimated 21,000 Somalis and 10,000 Ethiopians are reported to have arrived in Yemen from both Somalia and Djibouti. Unfortunately, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of reported deaths.. 70 people died during the month, most of who perished on a boat that became stranded in the middle of the

² Figures represent the period from 1 to 23 September, 2008.

Gulf of Aden and was abandoned by the crew, leaving the migrants to drift for several days without food or water.

Over 2,000 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. As in previous months, a small but steady number of Somalis continue to move to Ethiopia from Somaliland. Reports indicate that many are hoping to continue their journey and move to Europe via Libya.

1. Patterns of Movement

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

- By the end of September, an upsurge in violence in Mogadishu had displaced nearly **37,000** people. *(Please note that this displacement continues into October. This report covers only the displacement which occurred in September.)*
- 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: 3,000
 - Dayniile: 1,200
 - Wadajir (Medina): 950
 - Kaaraan: 500
 - Dharkenley: 260
 - Xamar Jabjab: 150
 - Mogadishu Outskirts & Afgooye corridor: 24,000
 - Ceelasha: 6,000
 - Xaawo-Cabdi: 1,500
 - Lafoole: 1,300
 - Km13: 3,300
 - Garas Baaley: 6,500
 - Kax Shiqaal: 3,700
 - Ceel Macan: 400
 - Other locations in Lower Shabelle (particularly Marka district): 5,700
 - Other locations in Somalia: 4,500
- Violence and the threat of violence also displaced:
 - 5,800 from Kismaayo
 - 2,000 Ceel Waaq
 - 1,300 from Belet Weyne
- The following displacements were due to drought:
 - 26,000 moved from rural areas to urban centres in Galgaduud
 - 380 people moved from South Mudug to Mogadishu.
 - 130 people moved from areas in Ethiopia to Bossaso (likely travelling to Yemen)
- 14,000 IDPs displaced in July returned to Belet Weyne from nearby areas
- 1,400 IDPs displaced from Kismaayo in August returned home.
- Flooding was again reported along the Shabelle River and in Mogadishu due to heavy rains.
 - 3,700 were displaced from Kaaraan and Cabdulcasiis districts in Mogadishu.
 - 520 people were displaced in Marka district

- 50 were displaced in Qoryooley district
- Fighting on the Kenyan side of the border between the Gare and Muraale clans displaced 2,500 to Dhamase town in Ceel Waaq district, Gedo.
- Clan conflict between the Haber-Gidir and Abgaal clans over farm land near Muuri village in Afgooye displaced 340.
- Fighting between the Shiqaal and Abgaal clans in Gendershe, Marka district displaced 440.

Priority Needs

Out of the 280 PMT reports in the database for September:

- *Food* has been indicated as an urgent need in 237 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 167 of the reports. While 85% of all reports received indicated a need for food, it was indicated as the top need in 60%.
- *Shelter* has been indicated as an urgent need in 156 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 53 of the reports. This month Shelter regains its position as the second most commonly reported need of IDPs in Somalia.
- *Water* has been indicated as an urgent need in 150 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 13 of these reports, mainly from Afgooye and Bakool.
- *Health* has been indicated as an urgent need in 146 reports. It was listed as the top priority in only 3 reports, most of which came from Ethiopians arriving in Somaliland.
- *Protection from conflict* has been indicated as an urgent need in 36 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 16 of these reports, coming mainly from Hargeysa and Baydhaba.
- *Livelihood support* has been indicated as an urgent need in 14 reports. It was listed as the top priority in 5 reports mainly from returnees to Belet Weyne.
- *Education* was identified in 7 reports from people displaced to Hargeysa.
- *Disarmament* was identified as a need by young men from the Marehan clan who fled Kismaayo and moved to Garbahaarey.

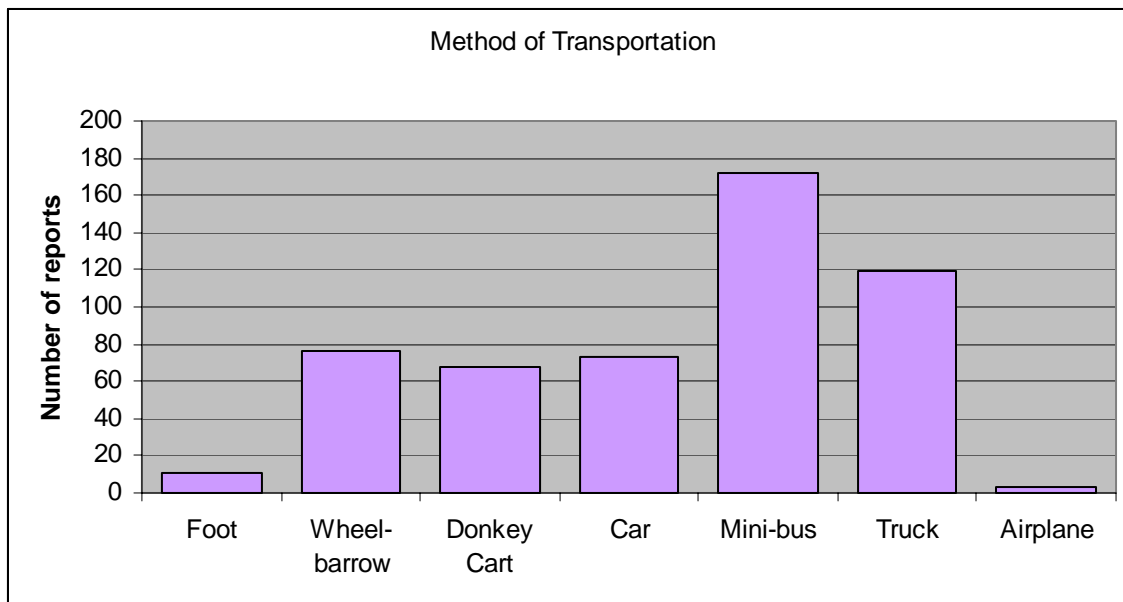
Coping Mechanisms/Trends

- 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 as a coping mechanism by IDPs displaced to Bossaso.
- Child labour was reported in 42 reports from various locations including Afgooye, Mogadishu, and drought IDPs in Galgaduud.
- 75 reports indicated that IDPs were selling their material possessions in order to meet urgent needs.
- Nearly 120 reports indicated that IDPs were reducing their number of meals per day. Reducing food quality (i.e. animal hides, grass, etc.) was reported in 50 reports.
- Joining a militia for payment/employment was a coping mechanism in reports about young Marehan men who fled to Gedo, as well as in IDPs displaced from Muuri because of clan fighting.

- Remittances and borrowing money were identified as coping mechanisms in 30 and 40 reports respectively.

Threats while moving:

- Of the 280 reports received during the month, 28 (10%) 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 10% of all displacements did not encounter a checkpoint. 77% of IDP movements reported did cross checkpoints. More specifically:
 - 41% of all displacements encountered less than 5 checkpoints
 - 25% of all displacements encountered between 5 and 10 checkpoints
 - 11% of all displacements encountered more than 10 checkpoints
 - *13% 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, 86% of the movements reported were by road. Only 6 reports told of IDPs moving off-road or in the bush.

Mixed Migration

- 75 of the 280 reports (27%) received in September indicated that the IDP population in the report had the intention to cross an international boundary. These 75 reports correspond to nearly 19,000 people.
- In these 75 reports, the following destinations were identified.
 - Kenya – 9,500 people
 - Yemen – 4,400 people
 - Saudi Arabia – 3,300 people
 - South Africa – 700 people

- Djibouti – 310 people
- Libya – 330 people
- Uganda – 160 people
- Ethiopia – 150 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:
 - Relying on Humanitarian Assistance/Refugee Camp – 45 reports
 - Seeking Employment – 44 reports
 - Hoping for resettlement to a western country – 15 reports
 - Reuniting with family – 10 reports
 - Borrowing money – 8 reports
 - Remittances – 5 reports
- The areas of origin for many of these potential migrants are:
 - Mogadishu – 6,300 people
 - Somalia (various) – 5,500 people
 - Lower Juba – 3,000 people
 - Gedo – 2,000 people
 - Hiraan – 620 people
 - Ethiopia – 590 people
- The locations these reports were received from (where the IDPs were at the time of reporting)
 - Lower Juba (mainly Doblely) – 4,600 people
 - Outside Somalia (mainly reports received from UNHCR operations elsewhere) – 4,500
 - Gedo – 4,400 people
 - Bossaso - 3,000 people
 - Gaalkacyo – 1,700 people
 - Hargeysa – 340 people

