

PMT Quarterly Dashboard

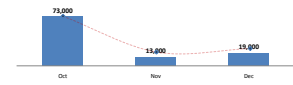
This report covers the last quarter of 2011 and the first three quarters of 2012. Overall movement and displacement patterns in 2012 was mainly determined by conflicts unlike the last quarter of 2011 which was drought-related displacement and IDP returns. The first quarter saw an increase and shift in conflict between TFG/AMISOM troops and Al Shabaab insurgents from Mogadishu to Afgoye district after the tactical withdrawal of Al Shabaab from Mogadishu. The announcement by TFG/AMISOM forces of a massive offensive in the Afgoye corridor created fear amongst the population leading to multitudes of displacements from the district. The actual offensive happened in the second quarter, and led to displacements from the Afgoye corridor mostly to Mogadishu. Following this, TFG/AMISOM forces, advanced on Merka in Shabelle Hoose and later; key towns in Lower Juba. This led to the eventual withdrawal of Al Shabaab insurgents from Afmadow and Kismayo.

4th Quarter: 2011 October to December

Total Movements

105,000

Arrivals by Month



Reason for movement

Why did these people move? (Top four reasons)

IDP Return
43,000
The withdrawal of Al Shabaab from Mogadishu resulted in an influx of returnees to their places of origin. About 22,000 returned from Shabelle Hoose to Mogadishu, a further 6,000 returned from districts within Mogadishu to their villages of origin. Returnees were also recorded in Shabelle Hoose, Bay, Gedo and Shabelle Dhexe as intra region.

Sources of movement

Top 5 regions contributed the most movements?



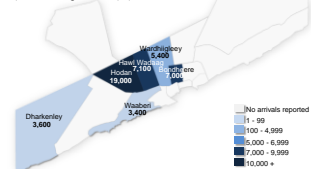
Insecurity
34,000
Al Shabaab's relocation to Afgoye and the process of withdrawal from Mogadishu caused several security incidents and movements. About 15,000 returned from Mogadishu while 10,000 arrived in Mogadishu from Shabelle Hoose. A further 2,700 and 2,600 were displaced within Juba Hoose and Puntland regions respectively.

Drought
10,000
Despite rains starting to fall, parts of Shabelle Hoose, Mogadishu and Gedo regions still report drought. About 4,300 moved to the border region of Gedo. A reported 2,000 arrived in Somalia and 2,500 in Puntland.

Forced Return
9,200
About 6,000 displaced were forcibly returned from Afgoye and Merka districts in Shabelle Hoose to Mogadishu. A further 2,500 returned to their villages of origin in Gedo region.

Movement to Mogadishu

Top 5 districts in Mogadishu where people arrived.

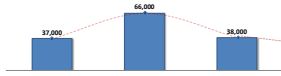


1st Quarter: 2012 January to March

Total Movements

141,000

Arrivals by Month



Reason for movement

Why did these people move? (Top four reasons)

Insecurity
89,000
The majority of movements in this quarter were due to insecurity on a result of fighting between the TFG/AMISOM forces and Al Shabaab in various parts of country. These included fighting in Shabelle Hoose, Bay, Mogadishu, Puntland and Gedo regions. Afgoye, the TFG announced an offensive on Al Shabaab bases. At least 45,000 people moved from districts within Mogadishu to their villages of origin. Returnees were also recorded in Shabelle Hoose, Bay, Gedo and Shabelle Dhexe as intra region.

Sources of movement

Top 10 regions contributed the most movements?



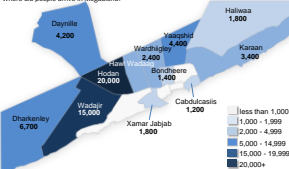
IDP Return
15,000
The first quarter of 2012 marked the beginning of the year. About 15,000 persons made cross-border movements from Ethiopia and Kenya. Most of the 15,000 persons were males who crossed the borders to enhance their livelihood as a temporary basis.

Lack of Livelihood
8,000
The takeover and subsequent establishment of control by the TFG in Hoose, Mogadishu, Bay, and parts of Shabelle Hoose regions facilitated the return of about 12,000 displaced persons to their places of origin. However, limited basic services and continuous retaliatory attacks by Al Shabaab present in some cases, prevent stay in IDP settlements closer to their places of origin for most security.

Eviction
8,000
The first quarter saw 6,000 people evicted in Mogadishu and Afgoye. 2,500 people were moved by the TFG from public buildings. Meanwhile, in the Afgoye district, 800 people were moved from public buildings to village in the district.

Movement to Mogadishu

Where did people arrive in Mogadishu?

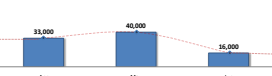


2nd Quarter: 2012 April to June

Total Movements

89,000

Arrivals by Month



Reason for movement

Why did these people move? (Top four reasons)

Insecurity
59,000
The combined AMISOM/TFG offensive on Al Shabaab bases in Afgoye in the first half of May resulted into security related displacements. A majority of these were IDPs and a few residents of Afgoye fleeing the direct conflicts between the warring parties. The PMT recorded 59,000 security related displacement as a result of this confrontation and others reported in Juba Hoose and Bakool region. Most of the displaced, sought refuge in Hodan and Wadair districts of Mogadishu. Bay 5 regions contributed the most movements?

Sources of movement

Top 10 regions contributed the most movements?



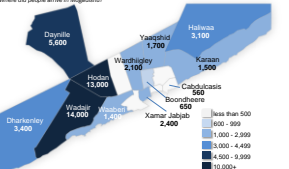
IDP Return
9,600
IDP returns while temporarily was recorded in Mogadishu and Bay regions. In Mogadishu, the establishment of order by the TFG saw many IDPs return whereas in Bay, the restoration of order by the ENDF saw about 800 returnees.

Lack of Livelihood
8,000
The onset of previous drought and the failure of Gu rains in Somalia left many without a source of livelihood. During the reported period, the PMT recorded a total of 8,000 displacements in search for a livelihood. Most of these displaced were reported in the Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions.

Eviction
4,800
As the TFG establishes its bases, a number of settlements were reported in the Mogadishu, Most of them being in the administrative districts: Hodan and Wadair. The victims moved within the city, settling in crowded IDP settlements. Most of these evictions cases were reported in the month of May, 2012.

Movement to Mogadishu

Where did people arrive in Mogadishu?

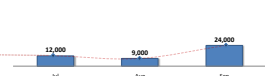


3rd Quarter: 2012 July to September

Total Movements

45,000

Arrivals by Month



Reason for movement

Why did these people move? (Top four reasons)

Insecurity
27,000
During this quarter, the government of Somalia and AMISOM forces captured the port city of Kismayo from Al Shabaab. The battle of this conflict saw about 17,000 displaced in Juba Hoose region of which 12,000 were from Kismayo. About 6,000 were displaced in Shabelle Hoose by the advance of TFG/AMISOM forces on 800. The displacement of the insurgents from their bases reportedly created a bar of insecurity residences in other regions of South Central causing about 4,000 displacements.

Sources of movement

Top 10 regions contributed the most movements?



Lack of livelihood
6,700
About 6,700 moved due to livelihood concerns mainly reported in Gedo (2,000) and Juba Hoose (2,500) regions as a result of failed rains and drought. The remaining 3,200 in search for a better livelihood were reported from several regions of Somalia.

Cross border movements
5,200
The onset of the Deyr rainy season saw an increase in cross border movements from Ethiopia to Somalia with about 2,700 moving to temporarily tend lands. The majority indicated they would return to refugee camps once the growing season was complete. Similarly, about 2,500 cross border movements from Kenya through Gedo region were reported.

IDP Return
2,600
The withdrawal of Al Shabaab in parts of Shabelle Hoose and Juba Hoose regions saw about 2,600 displaced persons returning to or closer to their homes in Afmadow, Afgoye and Kismayo as a result. The bulk of the returns were reported in August after Al Shabaab's withdrawal from the district.

Movement to Mogadishu

Top 5 districts in Mogadishu where people arrived.

