

# Population Movement Tracking Monthly Report

## Total movement within Somalia

38,000

nationwide

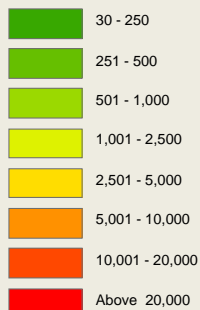
March, 2012

### Region receiving people

Region	People
Awdal	680
Woqooyi Galbeed	77
Sanaag	0
Barl	650
Sool	37
Togdheer	87
Nugaal	260
Mudug	650
Galgaduud	0
Hiraan	18
Bakool	230
Shabelle Dhexe	0
Mogadishu	21,000
Shabelle Hoose	2,400
Bay	2,900
Gedo	2,400
Juba Dhexe	260
Juba Hoose	5,800

In March, approximately 38,000 movements were reported compared to 66,000 movements in February. The majority of people (28,000) moved due to insecurity resulting from continued armed conflict between Al Shabaab and AMISOM, particularly in Afgooye district of Lower Shabelle region. Fresh fighting also erupted between Al Shabaab and TFG-allied forces in Qansax Dheere district of Bay region and Afmadow district in Juba Hoose region. The Afgooye tensions displaced approximately 10,000 to Mogadishu. In March approximately 3,800 IDPs returned to their homes mainly in various districts of Banadir region and Baidoa district of Bay region. IDPs returned to Baidoa following the takeover of the district by pro- TFG forces. During the period, the Al Shabaab Administration in Afgooye town evicted estimated 510 protracted IDP families from former public buildings, apparently to relocate its offices. The IDPs moved to the surrounding villages in Afgooye.

### Estimated arrivals



Approximately 1,000 individuals arrived in Doolow district of Gedo region, of which 260 refugees returned from Ethiopia to harvest or farm their land. The remaining 750 were displaced and arrived in Doolow due to armed conflict between Al Shabaab and the TFG-allied forces in Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions.

Approximately 1,300 IDPs who had recently been displaced from Baydhaba district of Bay region due to increased tensions returned following takeover of the district by TFG-allied forces.

Fighting between Al-Shabaab and TFG- Allied forces displaced at least 1,700 people within Qansax Dheere.

PMT data indicates that movements to and within Mogadishu declined with 21,000 movements in March compared to 37,000 in February. The majority of people (10,500) arrived in Mogadishu from Afgooye due to continued fighting between AMISOM/TFG forces and Al Shabaab. About 3,800 moved within Mogadishu. 3,100 people returned to Mogadishu mainly from Lower Shabelle region. Additionally, some 3,000 people arrived from Balcad and Marka districts of Shabelle Hoose region.

Approximately 4,700 people were displaced in Afmadow, Juba Hoose region. Of these, 2,000 moved due to conflict between Al Shabaab and TFG/Allied forces in the Juba Hoose. About 2,000 who crossed the border into Kenya during the hostilities returned to, Dholey, Afmadow district. Meanwhile, 700 were displaced within Afmadow district.

### Top 10....

Places where people are coming from  
Not including Mogadishu

District	People
Afgooye	13,000
Balcad	2,000
Qansax Dheere	1,700
Baydhaba	1,400
Marka	1,100
Afmadow	920
Wanla Weyn	870
Kismaayo	800
Qoryooley	790
Waajid	580

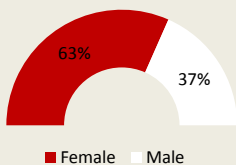
Settlement	District	People
Ceelasha	Afgooye	8,000
Uffurrow	Qansax Dheere	1,700
Carbiska	Afgooye	1,600
Mogadishu/Heliwa	Heliwa	1,600
Afgooye	Afgooye	1,200
Mogadishu/Daynile	Daynile	1,100
Balcad	Balcad	800
Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	800
Baidoa	Baidoa	800
Lafloole	Afgooye	600

### Places receiving people

District	People
Hodan	7,000
Wadajir	4,000
Afmadow	2,700
Karaan	2,200
Xamar Jabjab	1,700
Qansax Dheere	1,700
Daynile	1,600
Haliwaa	1,400
Afgooye	1,400
Baydhaba	1,300

Settlement	District	People
Mogadishu/Hodan	Hodan	7,000
Dholey	Afmadow	4,000
Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	2,600
Mogadishu/Karaan	Karaan	2,200
Mogadishu/Xamar Jabjab	Xamar Jabjab	1,700
Qansax Dheere	Qansax Dheere	1,700
Mogadishu/Daynile	Daynile	1,600
Former US Embassy	Wadajir	1,500
Mogadishu/Heliwa	Haliwaa	1,400
Afgooye	Afgooye	1,300

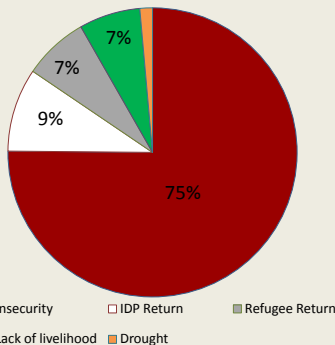
## Demographics



Demographics is a proportionate aggregation of female/males, an approximation of the gender composition of total displacements.

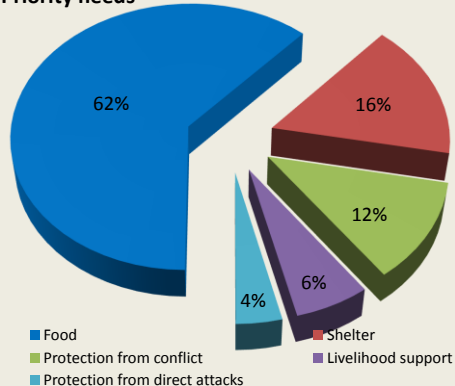
PMT trends indicate that an estimated 63% of those who moved during the month of March were females. Of the returnees from Kenya into Dhoobey, 69% were female. Meanwhile, 60% of the individuals who moved due to conflict were females.

## Reasons for Movement



Various reasons for movement were recorded but for clarity, only the five most prevalent reasons are displayed.

## Priority needs

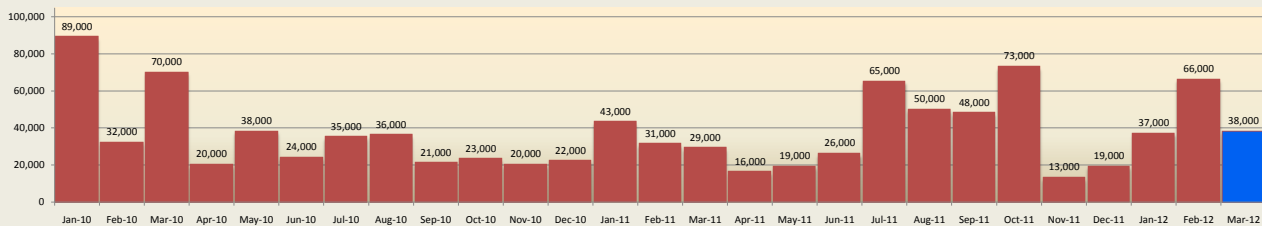


On a single form, IDPs state two priority needs, this chart shows the top priorities only.

Continuing conflicts in Somalia contributed greatly to movements both within the country and to other countries in the region. Within the country, 75% of all movements reported were caused by multiple conflicts, as the battle between the TFG and Al Shabaab continues in Mogadishu, Afgooye district in S habelle Hoose region, Afmadow district in Juba Hoose, Baydhaba district in Bay region among others.

With the onset of Gu rains, and multiple movements reported, the need for shelter and food for the displaced abound. Precisely, 62% noted urgently need food meanwhile 16% said they need shelter.

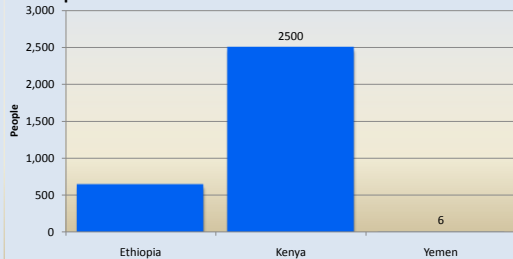
## Monthly movement trends since January, 2010



## Cross border movements

A total 30,542 Somalis arrived and were registered in Ethiopia, Yemen, Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Egypt and Eritria.

### Reported returns to Somalia from ...



The cross-border movements of Somali refugees from Dadaab and Dollo Ado refugee camps to Somalia continued to drop from 8,400 movements in January, followed by 3,800 in February to 2,700 in March. Reports indicate that the refugees departing to Somalia from Dadaab and Dollo Ado are family members, mainly men, who decided to temporarily return to resume agricultural activities during the Gu rainy season.

Monitoring and analysis of the decline in the number of cross-border movements over the past three months suggests that most movements from Kenya and Ethiopia are temporary or seasonal movements. Due to a volatile and unpredictable security situation in Somalia it is evident that "return" should not necessarily mean long-term, permanent or sustainable reintegration in the places of origin in safety and with dignity.

## Notes

These figures except refugee figures quoted are estimates derived from IASCs' Population Movement Tracking (PMT) System. The system doesn't record individual specific information. The numbers are intended to show population movement trends, not cumulative IDP population data. Due to the fluid nature of displacement in Somalia and in order to avoid capturing multiple displacements, these figures should therefore not be added and used cumulatively.

All figures in this document except refugee figures have been rounded using a three tier method as follows. Figures below 100 were not rounded at all. Figures between 100 and 1,000 were rounded off to the nearest tenth, figures between 1,000 and 10,000 were rounded off to the nearest hundredth and all figures above 10,000 were rounded off to a thousandth. This rounding rule was applied to the final result after all computations were undertaken.

### Data Sources:

Map layers: UNDP (2006)  
Population Movement Trends: IASCs' Population Movement Tracking System, latest statistics available at <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/somalia.php>. Refugee figures: UNHCR Offices in the concerned countries, also available online at <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>

