

# Population Movement Tracking Monthly Report

Total movement within Somalia

**11,000** nationwide

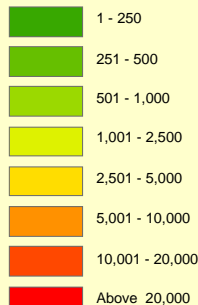
July, 2012

## Region receiving people

Region	People
Awdal	200
Woqooyi Galbeed	200
Sanaag	0
Bari	100
Sool	200
Togdheer	100
Nugaal	100
Mudug	300
Galgaduud	0
Hiraan	0
Bakool	400
Shabelle Dhexe	200
Mogadishu	3,000
Shabelle Hoose	1,400
Bay	0
Gedo	2,700
Juba Dhexe	100
Juba Hoose	2,200

Population movement trends continued to decrease from 16,000 in June to 11,000 in the month of July. This is likely the result of TFG/AMISOM forces' control over Al-Shabab bases in South Central regions of Somalia. Despite the presence of TFG/AMISOM forces, people are still in fear of conflict due to persistent fighting with Al-Shabab factions forcing many to flee crossfire. Almost 2,000 people left the Afgooye corridor which also saw sporadic attacks from Al-Shabab. Among these, 700 people moved to Marka and 400 people were displaced to other locations within the district. Major movements took place in Mogadishu which received almost 3,000 people followed by Gedo and Juba Hoose regions receiving 2,700 and 2,200 people respectively. Similar to June 2012, insecurity was the main reason for movement resulting in almost 5,000 displacements. Lack of livelihood led to fewer than 3000 displacements following the poor performance of the Gu rainy season. Forced returns from Saudi Arabia continued this month, with about 800 individuals returned to Mogadishu. Cross-border movements from Kenya and Ethiopia to Somalia were reported to have been a total of 600 and 500 individuals respectively. Conflict between KDF and Al-Shabab forces also led to varied displacement in Juba Hoose region, the majority to towns and villages in Afmdaow and Kismaayo districts.

## Estimated arrivals



Major Movements

Approximately 700 movements were reported in Ceel Waaq. Among these, 200 movements were from within the district because of lack of livelihood mostly due to the failure of the Gu rainy season and return of IDPs. In addition, more than 200 movements took place from Garbahaarey because of insecurity and lack of livelihood.

Movements to and within Mogadishu decreased from 6,000 in June to 3,000 in July. Among these about 1,000 movements were from Shabelle Hoose region - Marka and Afgooye districts because of fear of fighting between AMISOM/TFG and Al-Shabab groups. Partners in Mogadishu reported around 200 movements within Mogadishu. About 800 individuals were forcefully returned to Mogadishu from Saudi Arabia in the month of July.

More than 2,000 people got displaced from Afgooye district among which almost 600 movements took place in Marka district because of fear of possible attacks after TFG/AMISOM forces started capturing the Afgooye area. 400 movements were reported within Afgooye district after AMISOM/TFG forces captured Laanta Buur area of Afgooye district.

Approximately 1,000 movements were reported in Baardheere district. Among these, over 600 movements were within the district and 200 movements took place from Afgooye district. The majority of movements took place because of insecurity from Al-Shabab attacks followed by lack of livelihood and IDP returns.

Around 1,400 people got displaced in Afmadow district which is a certain decrease in number in comparison to the month of June which was around 2,300. Among these, 400 people were displaced within the district and sought food, shelter and medical services. Around 500 people were reported to have moved to Afmadow from Kenya. Similarly, 200 people moved within Afmadow from Kismaayo districts because of lack of livelihood in that district.

Almost 600 people are reported to have moved to Kismaayo district. Of these, 300 people moved from Badhaadhe because of conflict between Al Shabaab and AMISOM/TFG forces.

## Top 10....

Places where people are coming from\*

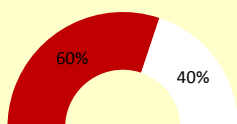
District	People	Settlement	District	People
Afgooye	2,000	Muuri	Afgooye	1,000
Marka	800	Shalaambood	Marka	400
Baardheere	600	K50	Afgooye	300
Afmadow	500	Afmadow	Afmadow	300
Kismaayo	500	Afgooye	Afgooye	300
Garbahaarey	290	Rab Dhuure	Rab Dhuure	300
Jowhar	260	Buulo Xaaji	Kismayo	200
Rab Dhuure	250	Idimon	Afgooye	200
Badhaadhe	240	Hawal Been	Baardheere	200
Hargeysa	210	Marka	Marka	200

Places receiving people

District	People	Settlement	District	People
Afmadow	1,000	Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	1,000
Baardheere	900	Doolow	Doolow	900
Marka	700	Ceel Waaq	Ceel Waaq	700
Ceel Waaq	700	Baardheere	Baardheere	600
Kismaayo	600	Dhobley	Afmadow	600
Wadajir	400	Janaale	Marka	500
Afgooye	400	Diif	Afmadow	500
Doolow	400	Kismayo	Kismaayo	400
Dayniile	300	Mogadishu/Dayniile	Dayniile	300
Gaalkacyo	300	Former US Embassy	Wadajir	300

\* Not including Mogadishu

## Demographics

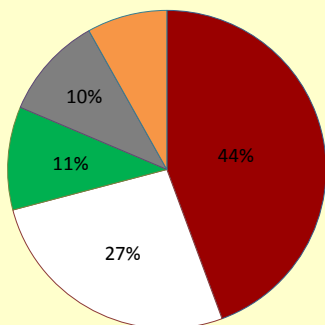


■ Female ■ Male

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

PMT trends indicate that an estimated 60% of those who moved during the month of July were female.

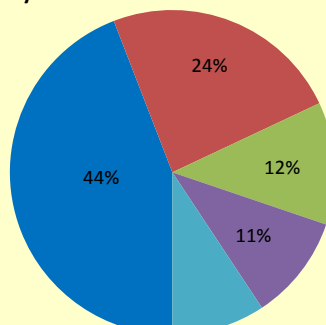
## Reasons for Movement



■ Insecurity ■ Lack of livelihood ■ Refugee Return ■ Forced Return ■ IDP Return

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

## Priority needs

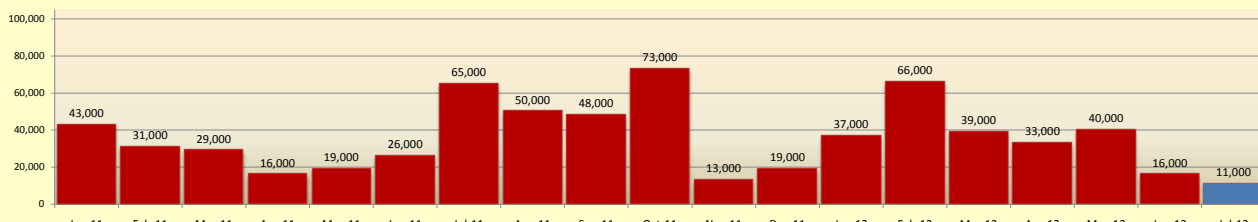


■ Food ■ Livelihood support ■ Shelter ■ Transport ■ Protection from conflict

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

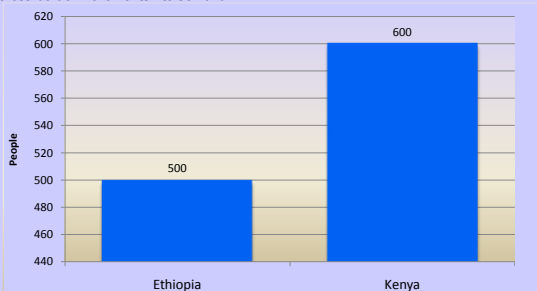
With the poor performance of GU rains and multiple movements reported, the need for food and shelter assistance for the displaced continues. An estimated 44% urgently needed food meanwhile 24% needed livelihood support. As of August, 2012, UNHCR has so far distributed Emergency Assistance Packages to 29,620 households reaching 177,720 individuals.

## Monthly movement trends since January, 2011



## Cross-border movements

### Cross-border movements\* to Somalia



Cross-border movements from Kenya and Ethiopia increased from 600 in June to 1,100 individuals for the month of July. Those coming to Afmadow and Dollow districts cited the need to secure land tenure and avail of improved security following TFG/AMISOM control of these areas to temporarily cultivate land and safeguard tenure.

\* Monitoring and analysis of the decline in the number of cross-border movements over the past four 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" does 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>

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