

# Population Movement Tracking Monthly Report

April 2012



## Total movement within Somalia

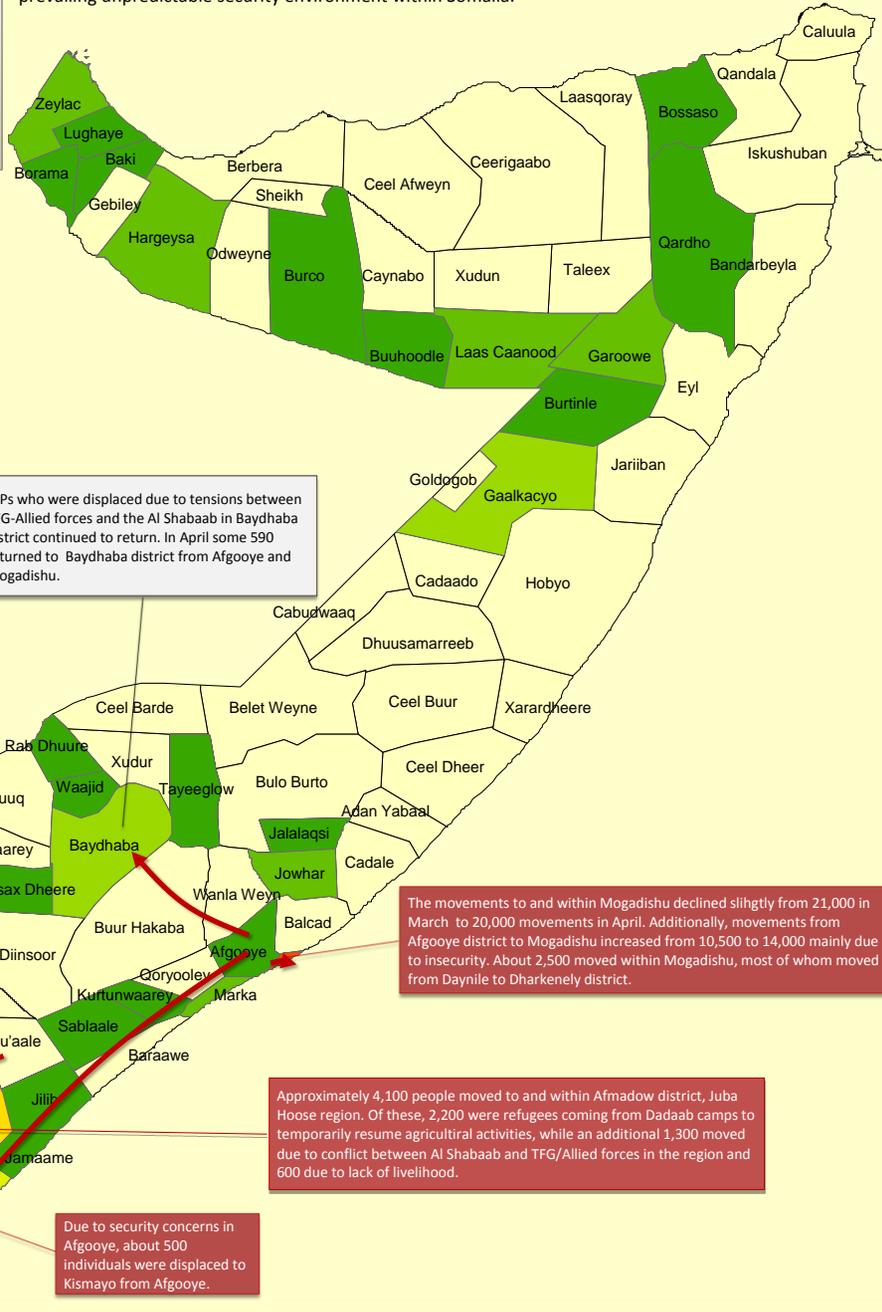
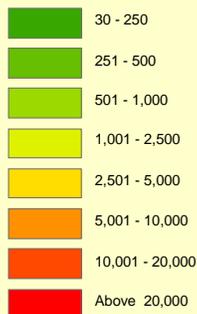
**33,000** nationwide

### Region receiving people

Region	People
Awdal	400
Woqooyi Galbeed	500
Sanaag	0
Barl	200
Sool	400
Togdheer	100
Nugaal	400
Mudug	500
Galgaduud	0
Hiraan	200
Bakool	400
Shabelle Dhexe	300
Mogadishu	20,000
Shabelle Hoose	1,000
Bay	700
Gedo	3,200
Juba Dhexe	100
Juba Hoose	5,300

Population movement trends continued to decrease from 39,000 movements in March to 33,000 movements in April. Similar to March 2012, insecurity was the main reason for movements, followed by IDP returns and temporary or seasonal cross border movements. In April, 65% (21,000 people) were displaced as a result of continued armed conflict between Al Shabaab and forces supporting the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) particularly in Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Bay and Bakool regions. Out of the 21,000 security related displacements, 14,000 people fled Afgooye district and arrived mainly in various districts of Mogadishu. Of these 14,000 people, approximately 3,700 IDPs returned from Afgooye closer to their habitual homes in Mogadishu, a further 590 returned to Baydhaba after cessation of hostilities in these locations. Some 4,100 people were further displaced due to ongoing fighting in Afmadow district, Juba Hoose region. Cross border movement trends to Somalia from Kenya and Ethiopia in April continued with an estimated 2,800 movements. These movements are of a temporary or unsustainable nature, primarily due to the prevailing unpredictable security environment within Somalia.

### Estimated arrivals



IDPs who were displaced due to tensions between TFG-Allied forces and the Al Shabaab in Baydhaba district continued to return. In April some 590 returned to Baydhaba district from Afgooye and Mogadishu.

PMT data indicates that approximately 61% of those who came to border areas were females, as men were reported to be frequently detained or prevented from leaving by parties in conflict.

The movements to and within Mogadishu declined slightly from 21,000 in March to 20,000 movements in April. Additionally, movements from Afgooye district to Mogadishu increased from 10,500 to 14,000 mainly due to insecurity. About 2,500 moved within Mogadishu, most of whom moved from Dayniile to Dharkenley district.

Approximately 2,200 cross border movements from Kenya to Afmadow district were reported.

Approximately 4,100 people moved to and within Afmadow district, Juba Hoose region. Of these, 2,200 were refugees coming from Dadaab camps to temporarily resume agricultural activities, while an additional 1,300 moved due to conflict between Al Shabaab and TFG/Allied forces in the region and 600 due to lack of livelihood.

Due to security concerns in Afgooye, about 500 individuals were displaced to Kismaayo from Afgooye.

### Top 10...

Places where people are coming from (not including Mogadishu)

District	People
Afgooye	16,000
Afmadow	1,000
Bu'aale	600
Kismaayo	600
Qansax Dheere	600
Jowhar	550
Baydhaba	540
Kurtunwaarey	460
Badhaadhe	460
Marka	430

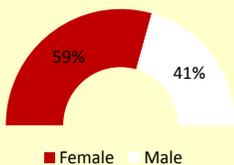
Settlement	District	People
Ceelasha	Afgooye	7,000
Lafole	Afgooye	2,800
Carbiska	Afgooye	2,500
Afgooye	Afgooye	1,700
Mogadishu/Dayniile	Dayniile	1,600
Afmadow	Afmadow	800
Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	600
Bu'aale	Bu'aale	600
Qansax Dheere	Qansax Dheere	500
K10-13	Afgooye	500

Places receiving people

District	People
Hodan	5,000
Wadajir	3,100
Afmadow	1,900
Dayniile	1,800
Dharkenley	1,600
Yaaqshiid	1,500
Wardhiigley	1,500
Haliwaa	1,200
Kismaayo	1,200
Ceel Waaq	1,100

Settlement	District	People
Mogadishu/Hodan	Hodan	5,000
Dhobley	Afmadow	3,700
Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	3,000
Mogadishu/Dayniile	Dayniile	1,800
Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	1,600
Mogadishu/Yaaqshiid	Yaaqshiid	1,500
Mogadishu/Wardhiigley	Wardhiigley	1,500
Ceel Waaq	Ceel Waaq	1,300
Mogadishu/Haliwaa	Haliwaa	1,200
Former US Embassy	Wadajir	1,100

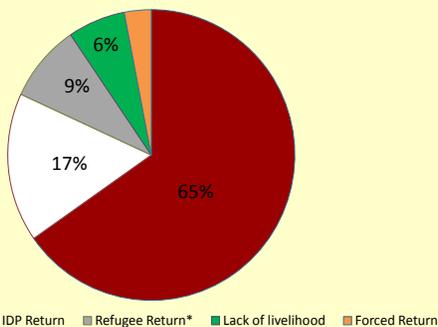
**Demographics**



PMT trends indicate that an estimated 59% of those who moved during the month of April were female.

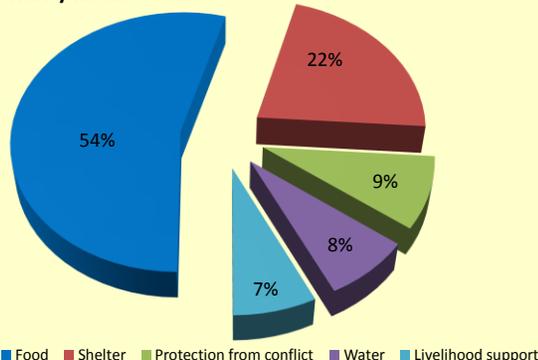
Demographics is a proportionate aggregation of female/males, an approximation of the gender composition of total displacements.

**Reasons for Movement**



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

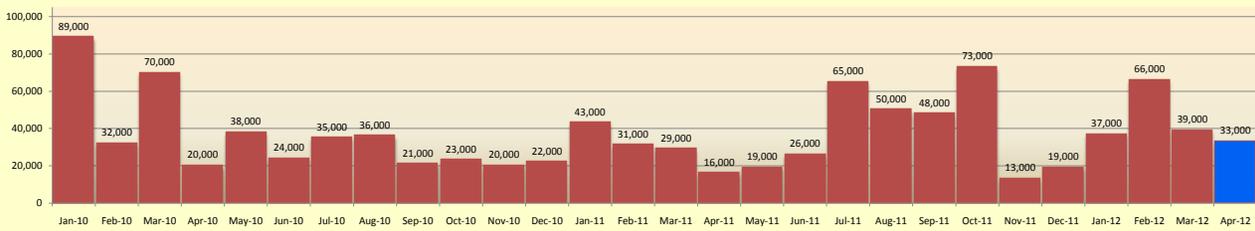
**Priority needs**



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

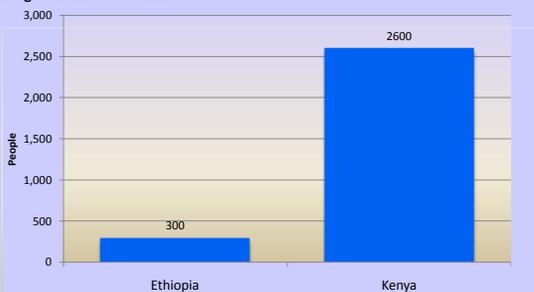
With the onset of Gu rains in 2012, and multiple movements reported, the need for shelter and food for the displaced abound. An estimated 54% urgently need food meanwhile 22% said they need shelter. In 2012 the NFI/Shelter cluster led by UNHCR supported 472,620 IDPs with 78,965 Emergency Assistance Packages in Somalia. UNHCR's contribution of 20,453 EAPs (assisting 122,718 IDPs) represents 26% of the total.

**Monthly movement trends since January, 2010**



**Cross border movements**

**Refugee Returns\* to Somalia**



The temporary or seasonal cross-border movements of Somali refugees from Dadaab and Dollo Ado refugee camps to Somalia slightly increased from 2,700 in March to 2,800 in April. 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 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" 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>

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