

Total movement within Somalia:

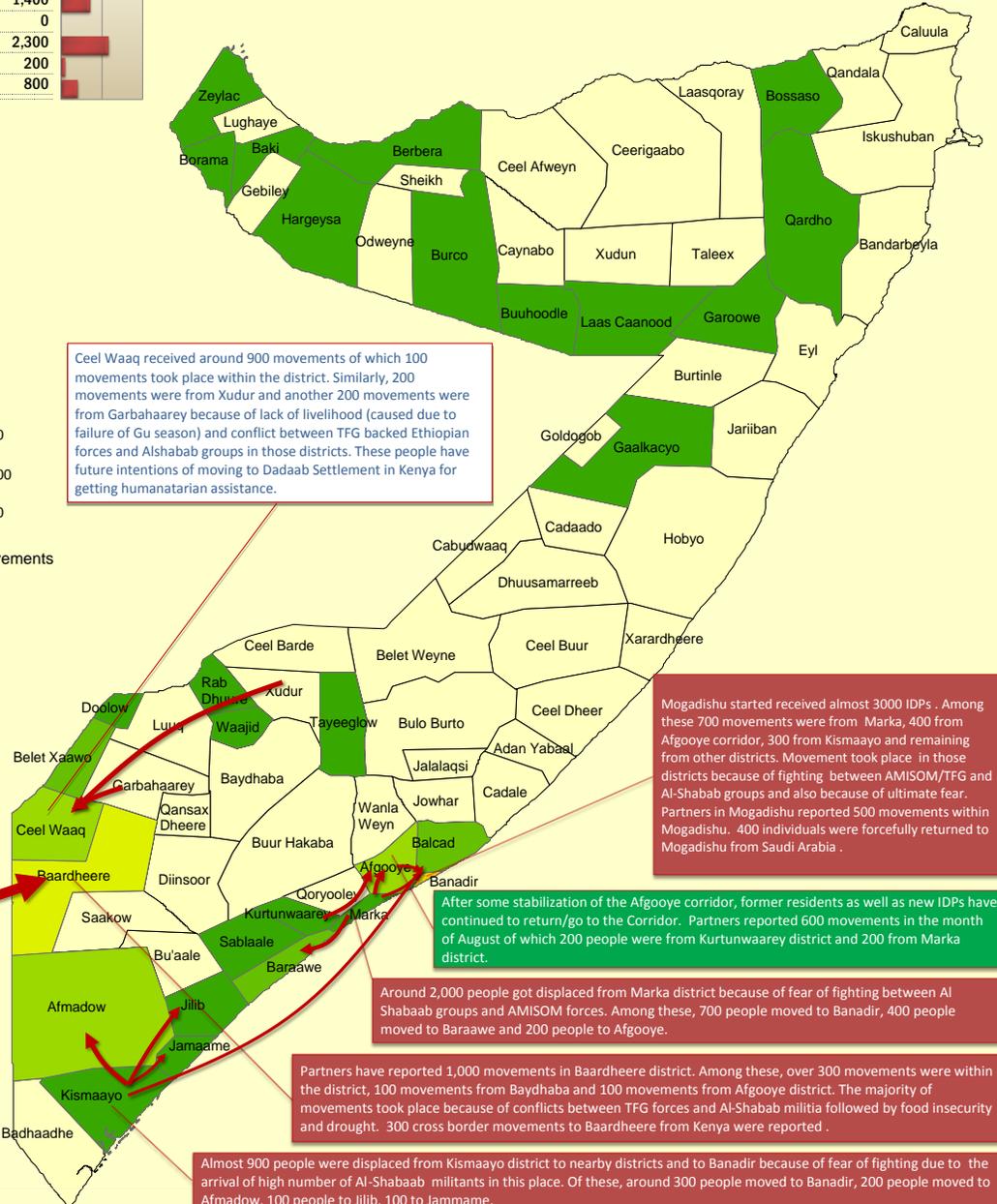
9,000 nationwide

Region receiving people

Region	People
Awdal	200
Woqooyi Galbeed	200
Sanaag	0
Bari	100
Sool	0
Togdheer	100
Nugaal	0
Mudug	100
Galgaduud	0
Hiraan	0
Bakool	300
Shabelle Dhexe	300
Mogadishu	3,000
Shabelle Hoose	1,400
Bay	0
Gedo	2,300
Juba Dhexe	200
Juba Hoose	800

Population movement trends continued to decrease from 12,000 in July to 9,000 in the month of August. This downward trend in movements is likely to have resulted from the cessation of fighting between AMISOM/SNF and Al-Shabaab in areas once under the control of Al-Shabaab. Despite this, residents in some districts still fear conflict due to sporadic fighting between AMISOM/SNF forces and dispersed Al-Shabab groups. For example, Xudur district saw dispersed Al-Shabaab groups trying to reinstate its authority. Almost 2,000 people left Marka because of fighting between these two groups. Major movements took place in Mogadishu which received almost 3,000 people due to the defeat of Al-Shabaab militants from surrounding regions. Insecurity remained the main reason for movement, resulting in almost 5,000 displacements. This month, Marka and Kismayo district experienced insecurity which led to almost 2,000 and 900 people respectively flee to other districts. Lack of livelihood was the secondary reason for movement. Residents in Gedo region were deeply affected by the failure of the previous rainy season. Forced returns from Saudi Arabia continued this month, with about 400 individuals returned to Mogadishu. Cross-border movements from Kenya to Somalia were reported to have been a total of 600 individuals.

Estimated arrivals



Ceel Waaq received around 900 movements of which 100 movements took place within the district. Similarly, 200 movements were from Xudur and another 200 movements were from Garbahaarey because of lack of livelihood (caused due to failure of Gush season) and conflict between TFG backed Ethiopian forces and Alshabab groups in those districts. These people have future intentions of moving to Dadaab Settlement in Kenya for getting humanitarian assistance.

Mogadishu started received almost 3000 IDPs . Among these 700 movements were from Marka, 400 from Afgooye corridor, 300 from Kismayo and remaining from other districts. Movement took place in those districts because of fighting between AMISOM/TFG and Al-Shabab groups and also because of ultimate fear. Partners in Mogadishu reported 500 movements within Mogadishu. 400 individuals were forcefully returned to Mogadishu from Saudi Arabia .

After some stabilization of the Afgooye corridor, former residents as well as new IDPs have continued to return/go to the Corridor. Partners reported 600 movements in the month of August of which 200 people were from Kurtunwaarey district and 200 from Marka district.

Around 2,000 people got displaced from Marka district because of fear of fighting between Al Shabaab groups and AMISOM forces. Among these, 700 people moved to Banadir, 400 people moved to Baraawe and 200 people to Afgooye.

Partners have reported 1,000 movements in Baardheere district. Among these, over 300 movements were within the district, 100 movements from Baydhaba and 100 movements from Afgooye district. The majority of movements took place because of conflicts between TFG forces and Al-Shabab militia followed by food insecurity and drought. 300 cross border movements to Baardheere from Kenya were reported .

Almost 900 people were displaced from Kismayo district to nearby districts and to Banadir because of fear of fighting due to the arrival of high number of Al-Shabaab militants in this place. Of these, around 300 people moved to Banadir, 200 people moved to Afmadow, 100 people to Jilib, 100 to Jamaame.

Approximately 600 cross-border movements from Kenya were reported. The majority of people moved to Gedo region instead of border towns in Lower Juba. The advancement of AMISOM/SNF forces to Kismayo has resulted in fear of conflict with the build up of troops and KDF military exercises in Lower Juba...

Top 10....

Places where people are coming from *

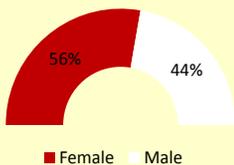
District	People	Settlement	District	People
Marka	2,000	Kismayo	Kismayo	1,000
Kismayo	900	Xudur	Xudur	500
Afgooye	500	Jowhar	Jowhar	300
Xudur	500	Buulo Mareer	Kurtunwaarey	300
Jowhar	400	Shalaambood	Marka	300
Kurtunwaarey	350	Janaale	Marka	300
Baardheere	330	Mogadishu/Hodan	Hodan	200
Garbahaarey	330	Faafax Dhuun	Baardheere	200
Jilib	170	Marka	Marka	200
Afmadow	150	Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	200

Places receiving people

District	People	Settlement	District	People
Hodan	1,000	Ceel Waaq	Ceel Waaq	1,000
Ceel Waaq	700	Mogadishu/Hodan	Hodan	800
Baardheere	700	Baardheere	Baardheere	700
Afgooye	600	Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	400
Afmadow	500	Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	300
Baraawe	400	Belet Xaawo	Belet Xaawo	300
Dharkenley	300	Former US Embassy	Wadajir	300
Wadajir	300	Balcad	Balcad	300
Balcad	300	Mogadishu/Xamar Jaabja	Xamar Jabjab	200
Kismayo	200	Mogadishu/Waaberi	Waaberi	200

* Not Including Mogadishu

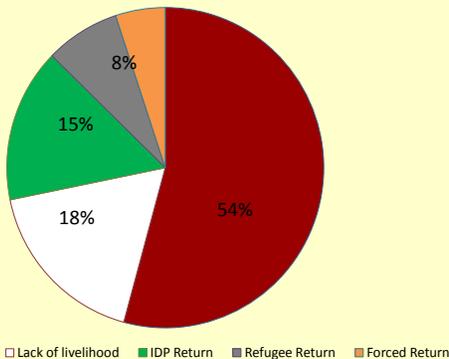
Demographics



PMT trends indicate that an estimated 56% of those who moved during the month of August were female.

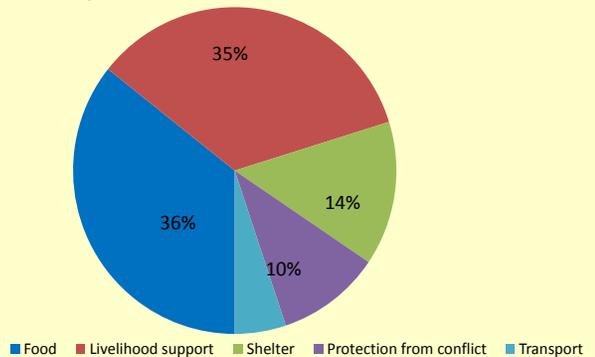
Demographics is a proportionate aggregation of female/males, an approximation of the gender composition of total displacements.

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.

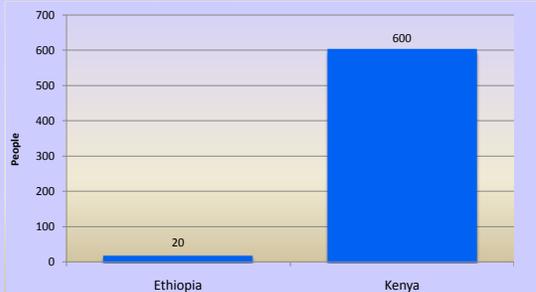
With the failure of GU rains and multiple movements reported, the need for food and shelter assistance for the displaced continues. An estimated 36% urgently needed food meanwhile 35% needed livelihood support. As of September, 2012, UNHCR has so far distributed Emergency Assistance Packages to 29,620 households reaching 177,720 individuals.

Monthly movement trends since January, 2011



Cross-border movements

Cross-border movements* to Somalia



Cross-border movements from Ethiopia drastically decreased from 500 in July to under 20 individuals for the month of August. 600 cross-border movements from Kenya were reported this month and the majority of them moved to Baardheere and other districts. The majority of those undertaking cross-border movements intended to do so on a temporary basis in order to tend land or safeguard property title.

* 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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