

Summary

 **PRMN** is a UNHCR-led trend analysis project that aims to monitor movements of displaced populations into and within Somalia. On behalf of UNHCR, NRC and **37 local partners** in the field in Somalia (South Central regions, Puntland and Somaliland) are collecting data through interviews with refugee and IDP returnees, and with IDPs and host communities conducted at strategic locations along travel routes. Reports are verified and published by UNHCR to broaden insight into movement trends for analytical and programmatic purposes.

In the Juba Hoose, population movements were reported from Kenya, Juba Dhexe and other parts of Juba Hoose districts. The movements were attributed to flooding in Jamaame. Majority of these persons settled in Jamaame while others settled in parts of Afmadow, Badheere and Kismaayo. A total of 9,546 people were displaced to Jamaame, 589 to Kismaayo, 495 to Afmadow and 102 to Baadheere.

In Shabeele Dhexe, the flooding in Balcad and Mahaday caused displacement of 1,020 people in Balcad and 1,530 people in Mahaday. A further 41 people were forcefully returned from Saudi Arabia and settled in Jowhar district.

In Banadir, a total of 13,255 people were displaced. Majority of these persons settled in Dharkenley (8,391), Dayniile (4,118), Shibis (165), Boondheere (133), Hawl Wadaag (126), Cabdulcasiiis (109), Haliwaa (70), Wadajir (37), Hodan (30), Xamar Weyne (22), Wardhiigley (21), Waaberi (15), Yaaqshiid (12) and Shangaani (6). The main reasons for movement in Banadir included eviction (9,800), military offensive (2,585), IDP return (363), lack of livelihood (212), cross-border movement (126), flood (114), forced return (33), access to humanitarian assistance (17) and insecurity (5). Majority of evictions happened in Darkarney where 9,170 people were evicted, with those evicted moving Dayniile (1,706) and other parts of Dharkarney (7,464).

In Bay, a total of 7,533 people were displaced with the reasons cited for these displacements being flood (6,391), insecurity (473), eviction (291), military offensive (205), lack of livelihood (127), IDP return (20), felt unsafe in country of asylum (9), access to humanitarian assistance (9) and some could not afford to stay in the previous location (8). The flooding occurred in Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba and Qansax Dheere with those affected seeking safer grounds in Baydhaba (2,813), Buur Hakaba (1,578), Diinsoor (200) and Qansax Dheere (1,800).

In Bari, 307 people arrived in Bosasso from Baraawe (6), Jowhar (5), Marka (2) and a further 294 crossed the border from Yemen. The main reasons cited for these movements included Insecurity in Yemen (294) and Lack of livelihood (13). In Sool, 4,699 people were displaced into Laas Canood from Qoriileey settlement in Laas Caanood (3,310), Ceerigaabo (1,000), Xudun

Displacements recorded by region

Regions	Arrival	Departure	Compare with Sep
Awdal	77	0	▲
Bakool	260	0	▲
Banadir	9,742	3,039	▲
Bari	146	156	▲
Bay	5,921	1,612	▲
Galgaduud	24	0	▼
Gedo	437	31	▲
Juba Dhexe	295	0	▼
Juba Hoose	10,617	100	▲
Mudug	274	127	▼
Shabelle Dhexe	2,591	0	▲
Shabelle Hoose	109	0	▼
Sool	4,699	0	▲
Woqooyi Galbeed	417	0	▲

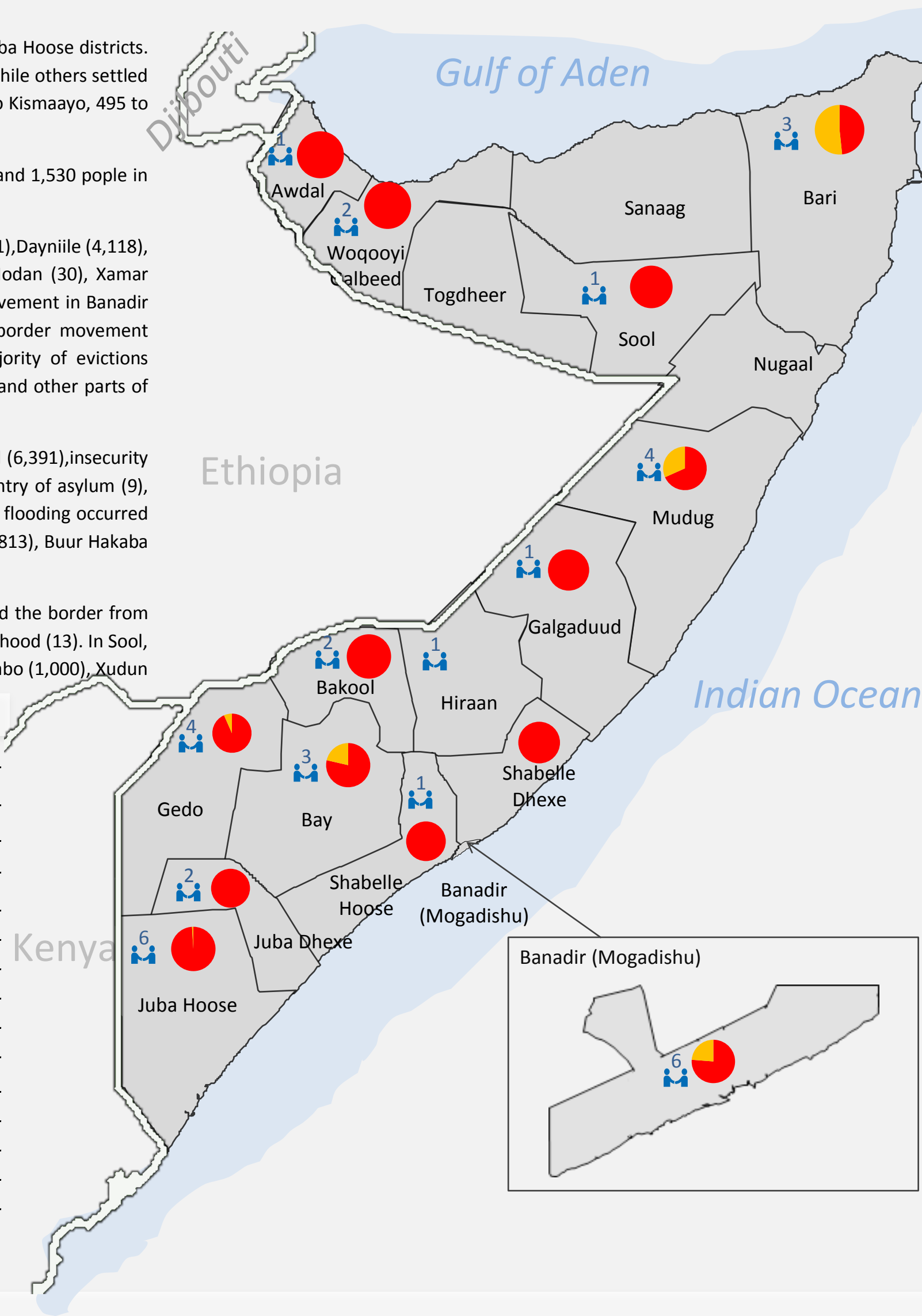
Number of people displaced during October upon:

Arrival

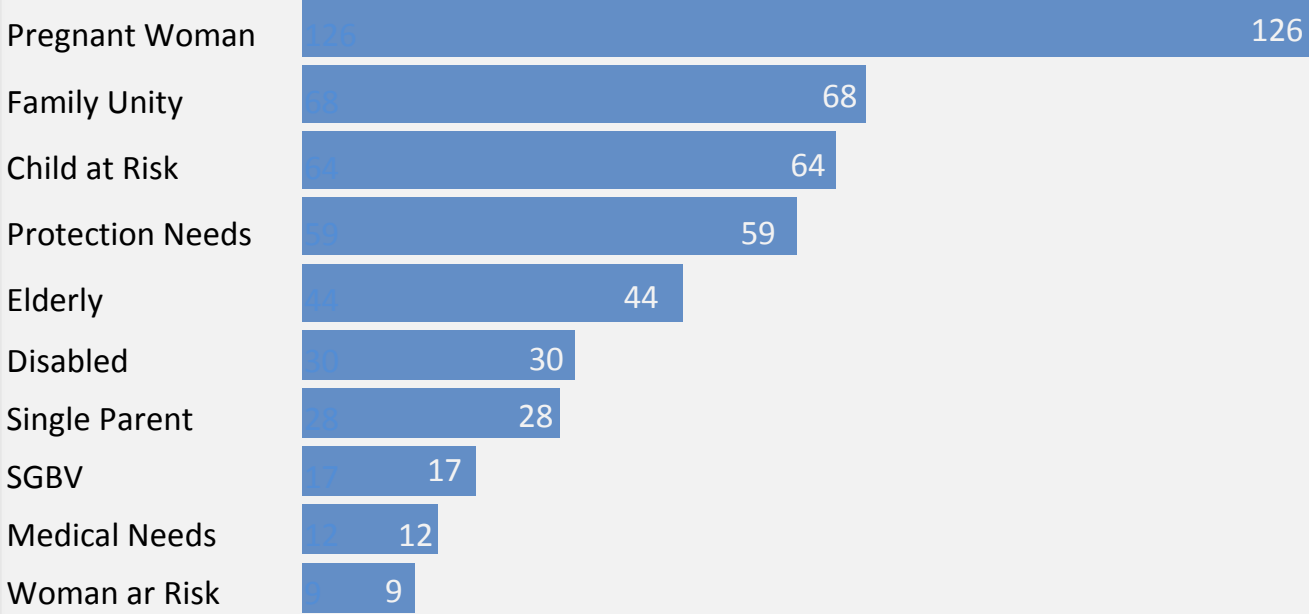
35,609

Departure

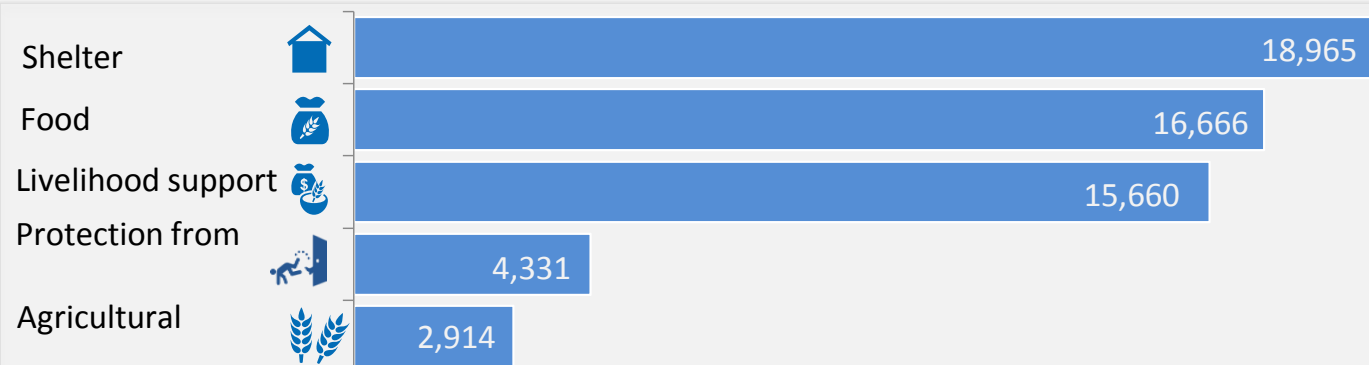
5,065



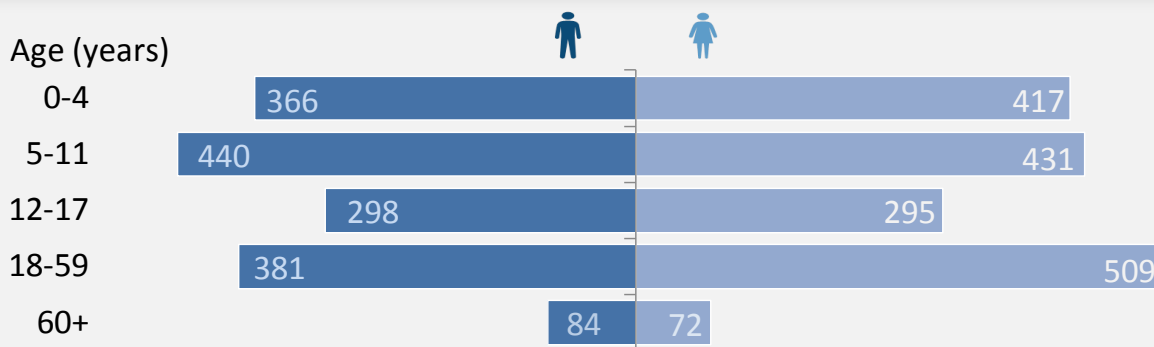
Family vulnerabilities [Households]



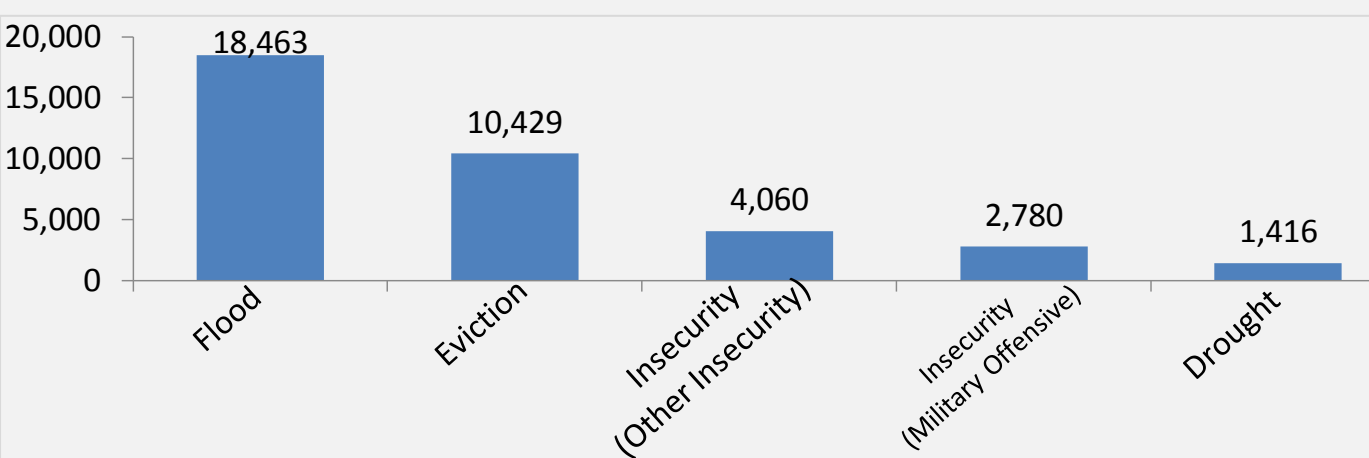
Urgent needs [Individuals]



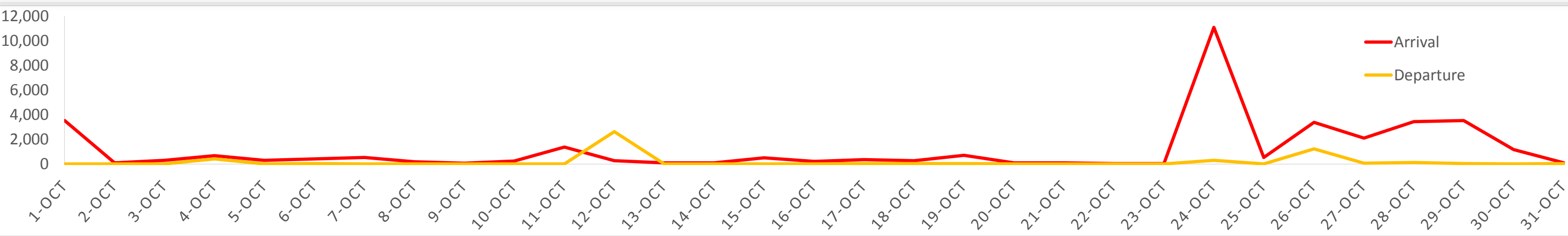
Displacement demography [Individuals]



Main reasons for displacement [Individuals]



Daily displacement trends | October 2015



Monthly displacement trends | 2015

