

# Population Movement Tracking Monthly Report

Total movement within Somalia

33,000

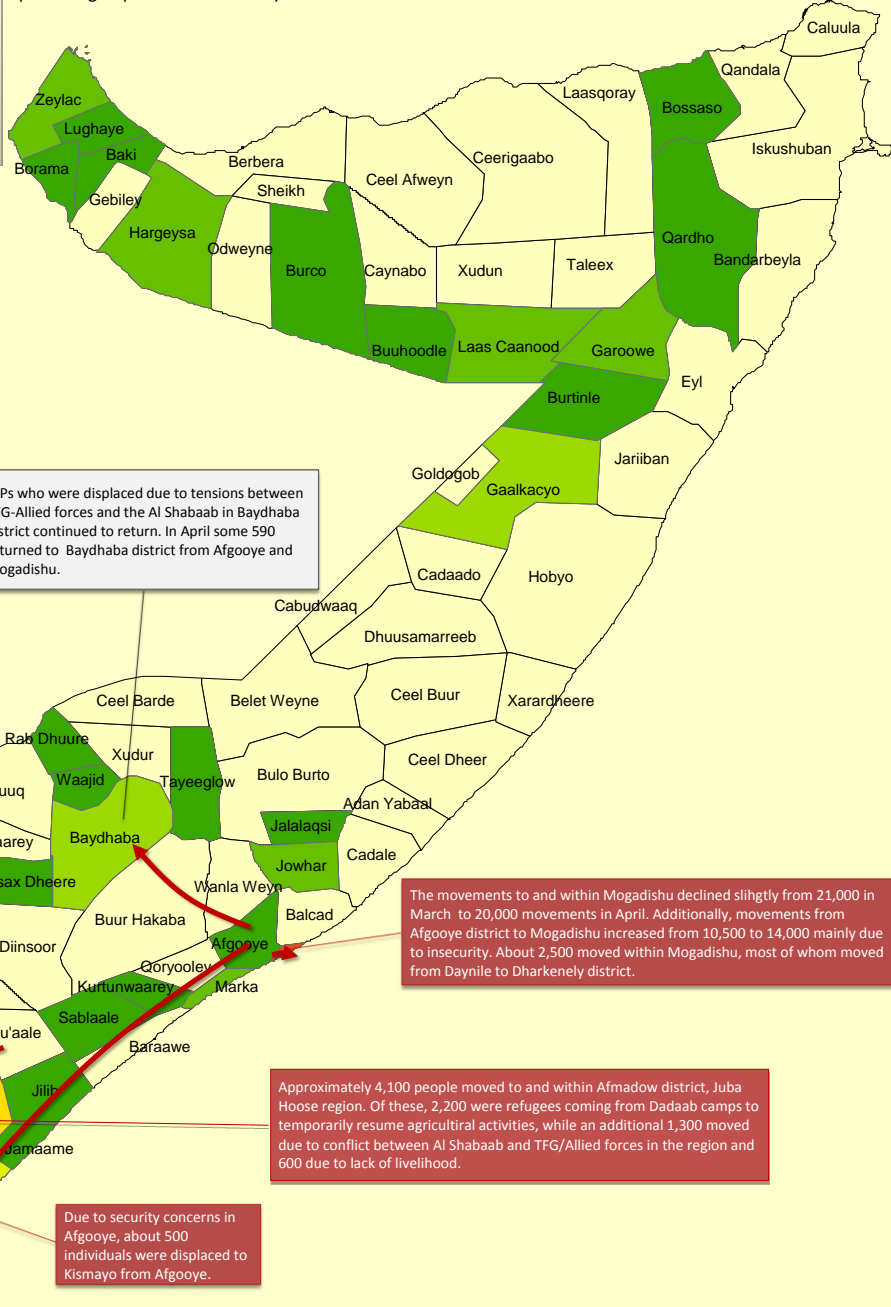
nationwide

April 2012

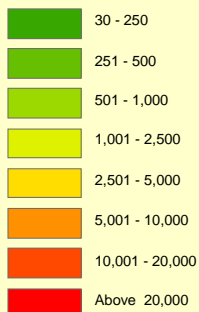
## Region receiving people

Region	People
Awdal	400
Woqooyi Galbeed	500
Sanaag	0
Bari	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



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.

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

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 Daynile to Dharkenley district.

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....

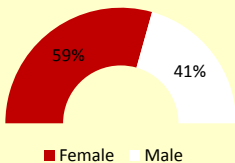
Places where people are coming from  
Not including Mogadishu

District	People	Settlement	District	People
Afgooye	16,000	Ceelasha	Afgooye	7,000
Afmadow	1,000	Lafoole	Afgooye	2,800
Bu'aale	600	Carbiska	Afgooye	2,500
Kismaayo	600	Afgooye	Afgooye	1,700
Qansax Dheere	600	Mogadishu/Daynile	Daynile	1,600
Jowhar	550	Afmadow	Afmadow	800
Baydhaba	540	Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	600
Kurtunwaarey	460	Bu'aale	Bu'aale	600
Badhaadhe	460	Qansax Dheere	Qansax Dheere	500
Marka	430	K10-13	Afgooye	500

Places receiving people

District	People	Settlement	District	People
Hodan	5,000	Mogadishu/Hodan	Hodan	5,000
Wadajir	3,100	Dhobley	Afmadow	3,700
Afmadow	1,900	Mogadishu/Wadajir	Wadajir	3,000
Daynile	1,800	Mogadishu/Daynile	Daynile	1,800
Dharkenley	1,600	Mogadishu/Dharkenley	Dharkenley	1,600
Yaaqshiid	1,500	Mogadishu/Yaaqshiid	Yaaqshiid	1,500
Wardhiigley	1,500	Mogadishu/Wardhiigley	Wardhiigley	1,500
Haliwaa	1,200	Ceel Waaq	Ceel Waaq	1,300
Kismaayo	1,200	Mogadishu/Haliwaa	Haliwaa	1,200
Ceel Waaq	1,100	Former US Embassy	Wadajir	1,100

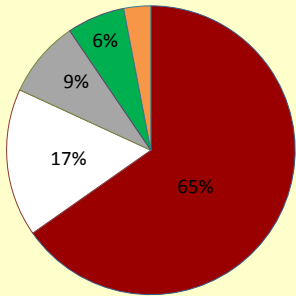
## Demographics



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 .

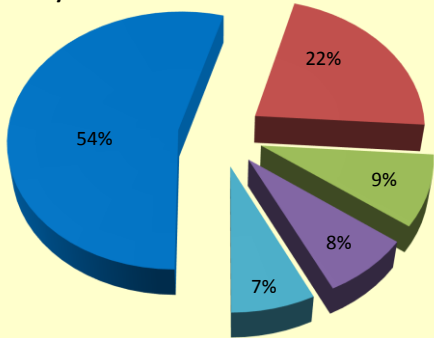
## Reasons for Movement



■ Insecurity    □ IDP Return    ■ Refugee Return\*    ■ Lack of livelihood    ■ Forced Return

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

## Priority needs

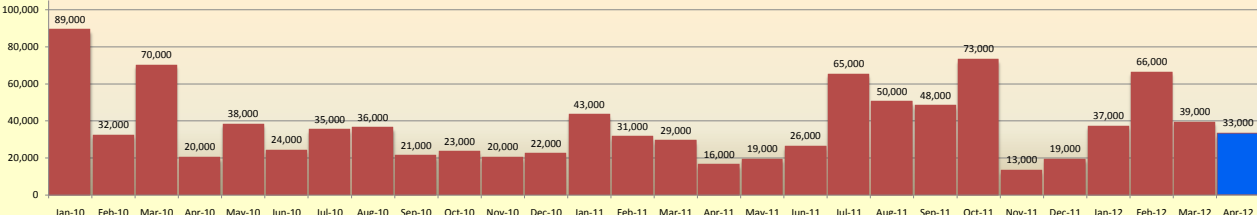


■ Food    ■ Shelter    ■ Protection from conflict    ■ Water    ■ Livelihood support

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

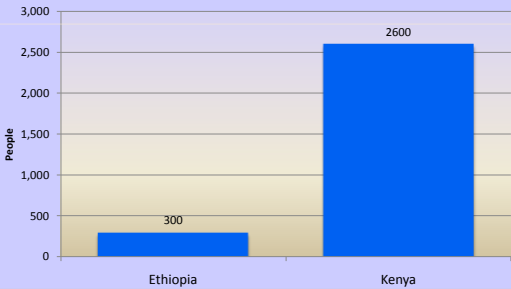
With the onset of Gu rains in 2012, and multiple movements reported, the need for shelter and food for the displaced abound. An estimated 54% urgently need food meanwhile 22% said they need shelter. In 2012 the NFI/Shelter cluster led by UNHCR supported 472,620 IDPs with 78,965 Emergency Assistance Packages 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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