SOMALIA

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

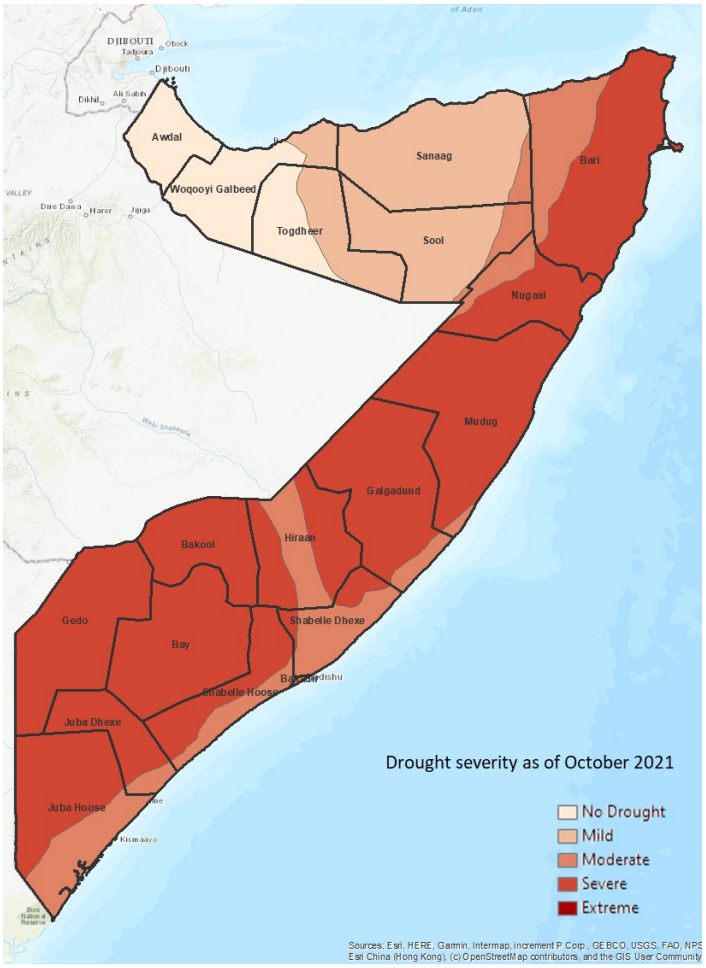
Drought analysis 2021 | Publication: JANUARY 2022

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

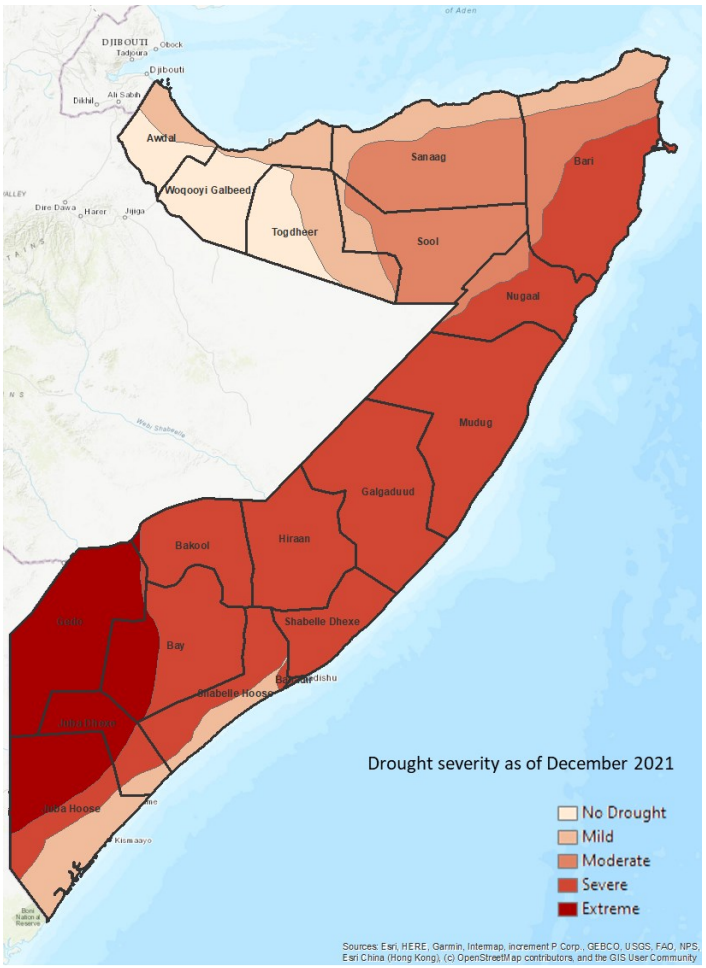
1. BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

On the 23rd of November 2021, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency due to drought. Three failed consecutive rainy seasons have resulted in 90% of the country experiencing severe drought conditions. In Jubaland drought conditions have deteriorted from severe to extreme. [1] OCHA reports that currently 3.2 million individuals are affected by drought.[2] Due to insufficient rains in the current Deyr season, the drought conditions are likely to worsen in the coming months. Based on previous drought induced displacement patterns, people will move from rural to urban areas in search of humanitarian services.

Drought severity index as of October 2021
Source: FAO; SWALIM, 2021



Drought severity index as of December 2021
Source: FAO; SWALIM, 2021



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: FAO SWALIM, 2021.

In order to support operational planning, DTM has conducted an analysis of previous drought-related data from 2017 to better understand potential hotspots for displacement and projections of internal displacement movements in the next 6 months.

DTM has produced projections for 2 scenarios based on the current drought severity:

- Scenario 1 estimates that **1,415,000 people may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months**
- Scenario 2 estimates that **1,036,000 may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months**

[1] SWALIM, Somalia Drought Update, 22nd December 2021
[2] OCHA, Somalia Drought Snapshot, 21st December 2021

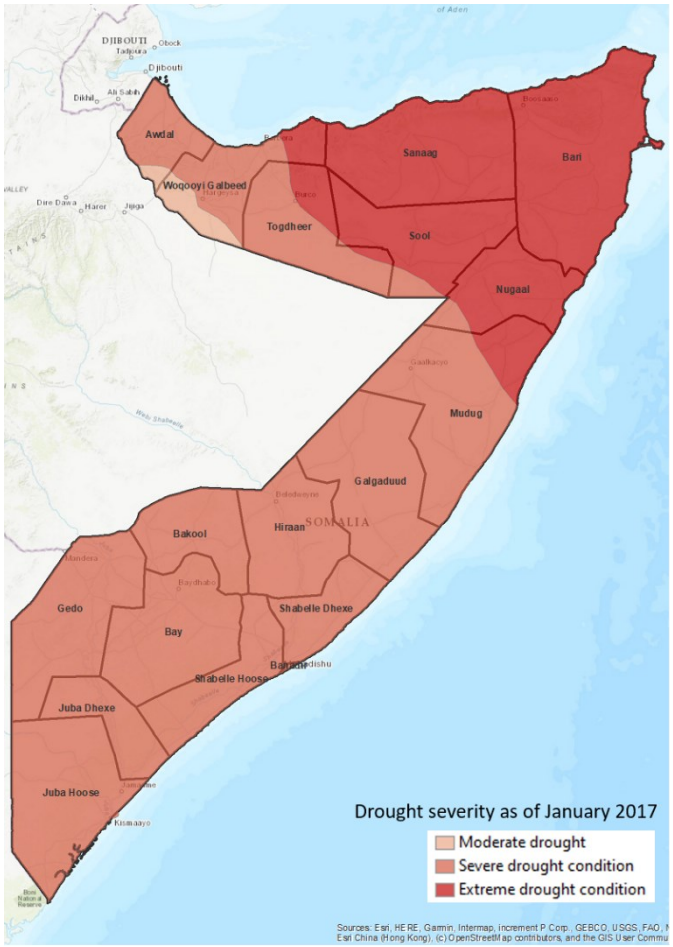
Overview of Analysis

1) Analysis of Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) data from 2017 to highlight regions that received high levels of displacement
2) Comparison of 2017 displacement data to UNFPA Population Estimation Survey (PESS) data to understand approximate proportion of individuals who were displaced in specific regions
3) Apply proportion of individuals who displaced in 2017 to current DTM baseline population figures. This can provide a rough estimation of individuals who may displace in the next 6 months
4) Deep dive analysis in key regions to provide an overview of displacement patterns and rural settlements proximity to urban settlements

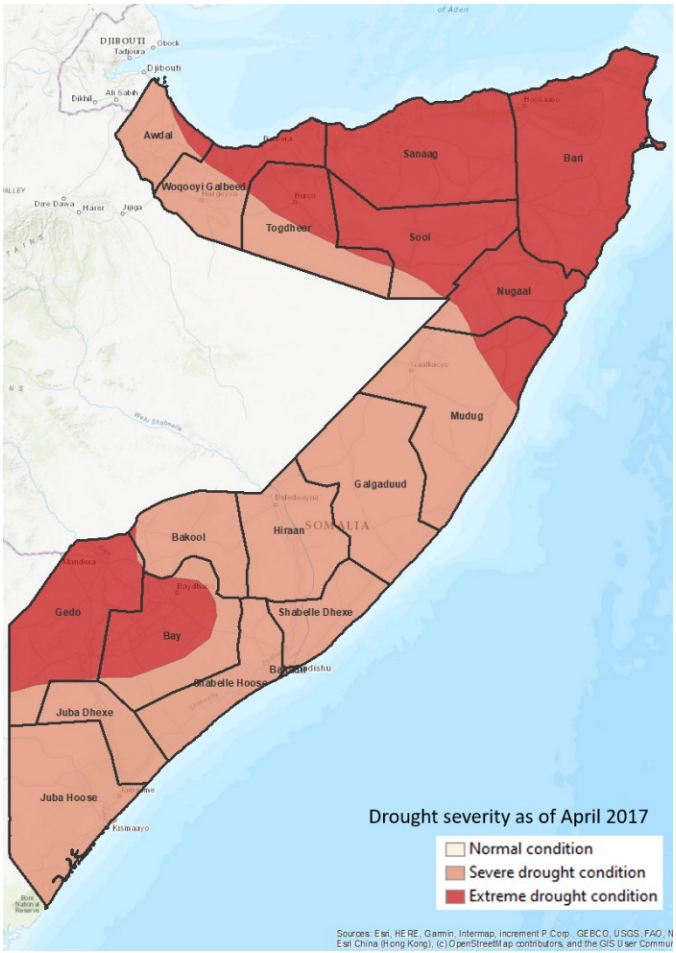
2. 2017 DROUGHT

The Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Somalia Water & Land Information Management (SWALIM) drought severity analysis from January 2017 shows that areas in the North of Somalia were in extreme drought. Significant portions of the country were also in severe and moderate drought. By April 2017 the majority of the country was in severe drought conditions while extreme drought spread to other locations in the north as well as Gedo and Bay regions. The worsening drought conditions of January-April 2017 can provide insight into what may happen in 2022. Multiple sources including OCHA, FAO's Food Security Analysis System (FSNAS), FAO SWALIM and the Somali government are predicting that the current situation will deteriorate and become more extreme in the coming months due to the insufficient and poorly distributed Deyr rains.

Drought severity index as of January, 2017
Source: FAO; SWALIM, 2017



Drought severity index as of April 2017
Source: FAO; SWALIM, 2017



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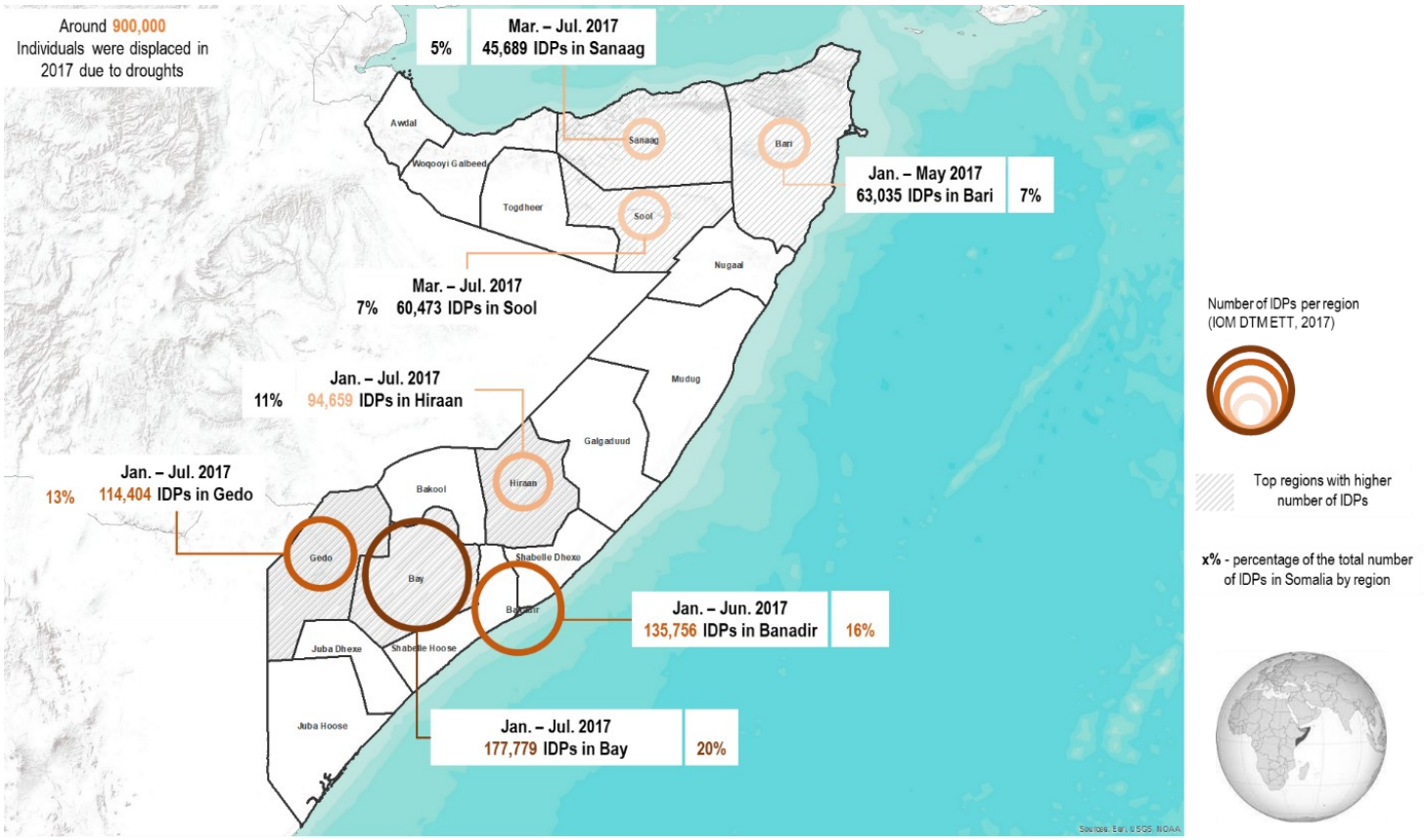
3. EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT) - 2017 DROUGHT

DTM Emergency Trends Tracking (ETT) historical data indicates that approximately 900,000 individuals were displaced between January 2017 – November 2017 due to the drought. Bay, Banadir and Gedo regions received the highest numbers of displaced individuals.

The displacement numbers captured through the ETT system in 2017 correspond closely to the areas experiencing extreme drought severity (Bari, Sanaag, Sool and Nuugal, Bay and Gedo)

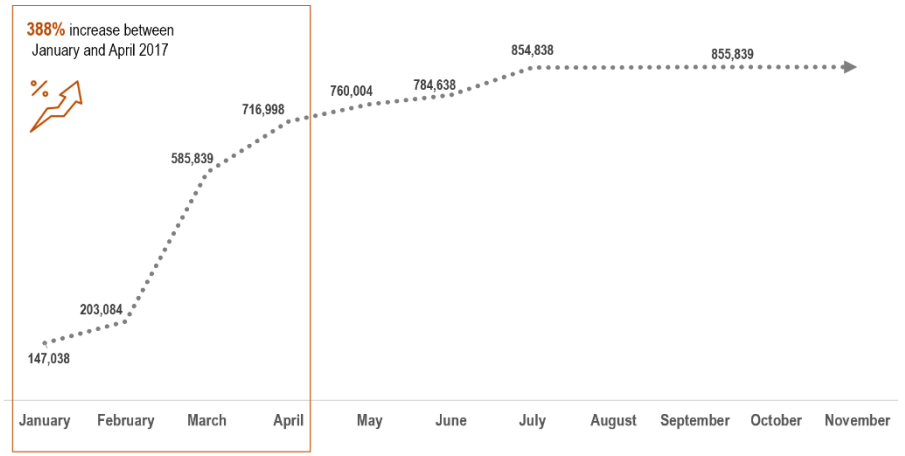
Infograph 1 – Number of drought-induced IDPs in the most affected regions in 2017.



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Sources: DTM ETT, 2017.

In 2017, the DTM ETT data indicates a significant increase in population displacements between February and May (388%). Between these four months, approximately 600,000 individuals were displaced.

Graph 1 – Cumulative number of IDPs from January to November 2017. Source: IOM DTM ETT, 2017.



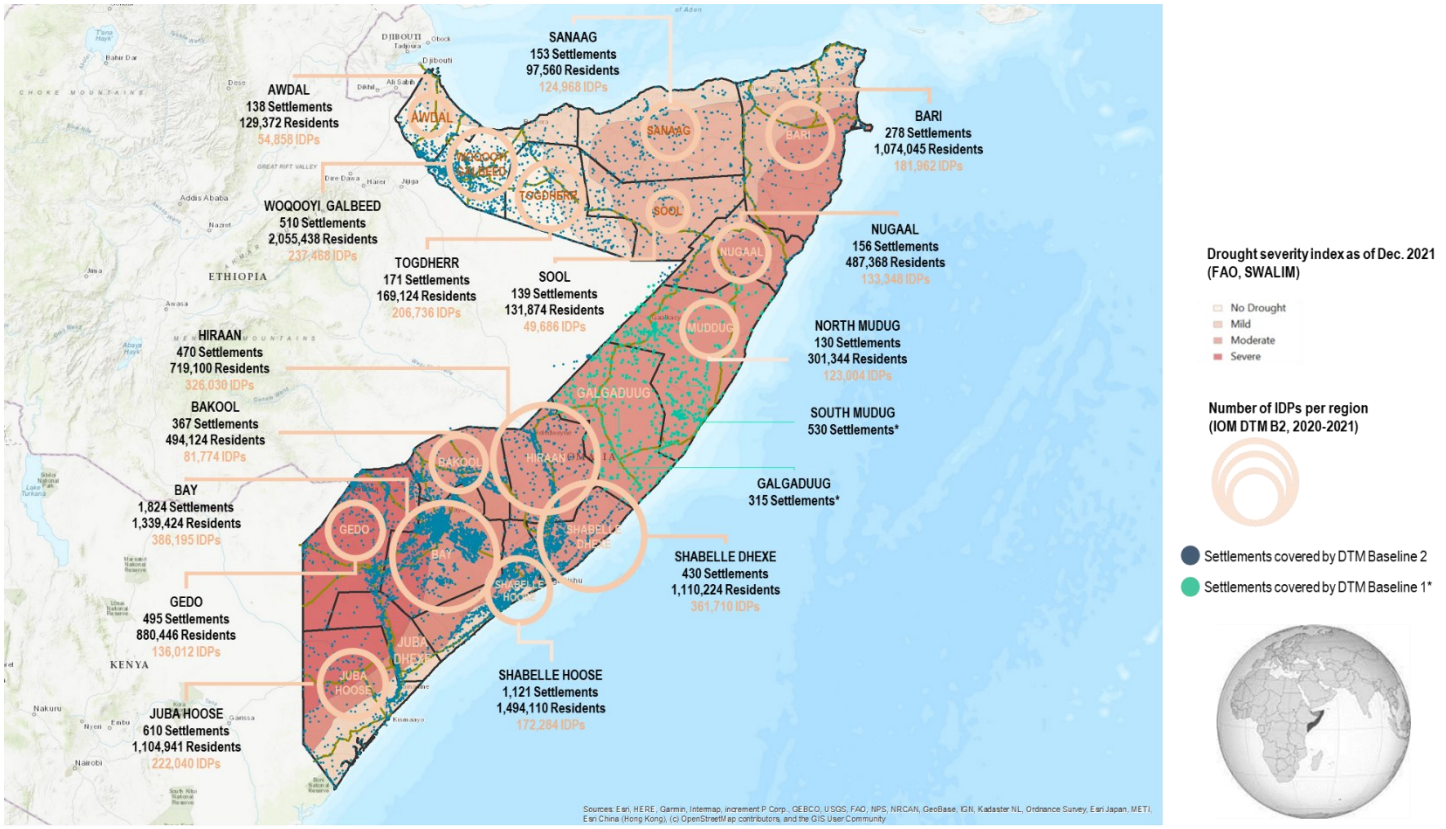
Cumulative number of IDPs from January to November 2017.

In 2021, we can expect to see higher numbers of displacements: **Between 1,036,000 to 1,415,000 people may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months.** For further details, please see the projection anaysis on pages 4 onwards.

4. DTM BASELINE 2020-2021 RESULTS

DTM Baseline data can provide an estimate of settlements, IDPS, returnees and host community populations who may be impacted by the current drought. IDP populations are clearly identified on the map above as these are already highly vulnerable individuals. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), of the current IDP population in Somalia, 2.2 million are already in need of immediate life saving assistance.[3] It is unclear if the current drought will cause IDPs to be displaced again as the vast majority of IDP sites are already in urban or peri-urban areas.[4] However, if pre-existing IDP sites receive new numbers of displaced individuals (as it is already happening in Jubaland State)[5] then the strain on existing, already limited resources will only increase.

Infograph 2 – Number of settlements, residents and IDPs, per region as of 2020/2021. *Basemap shows drought severity as of Dec. 2021.*



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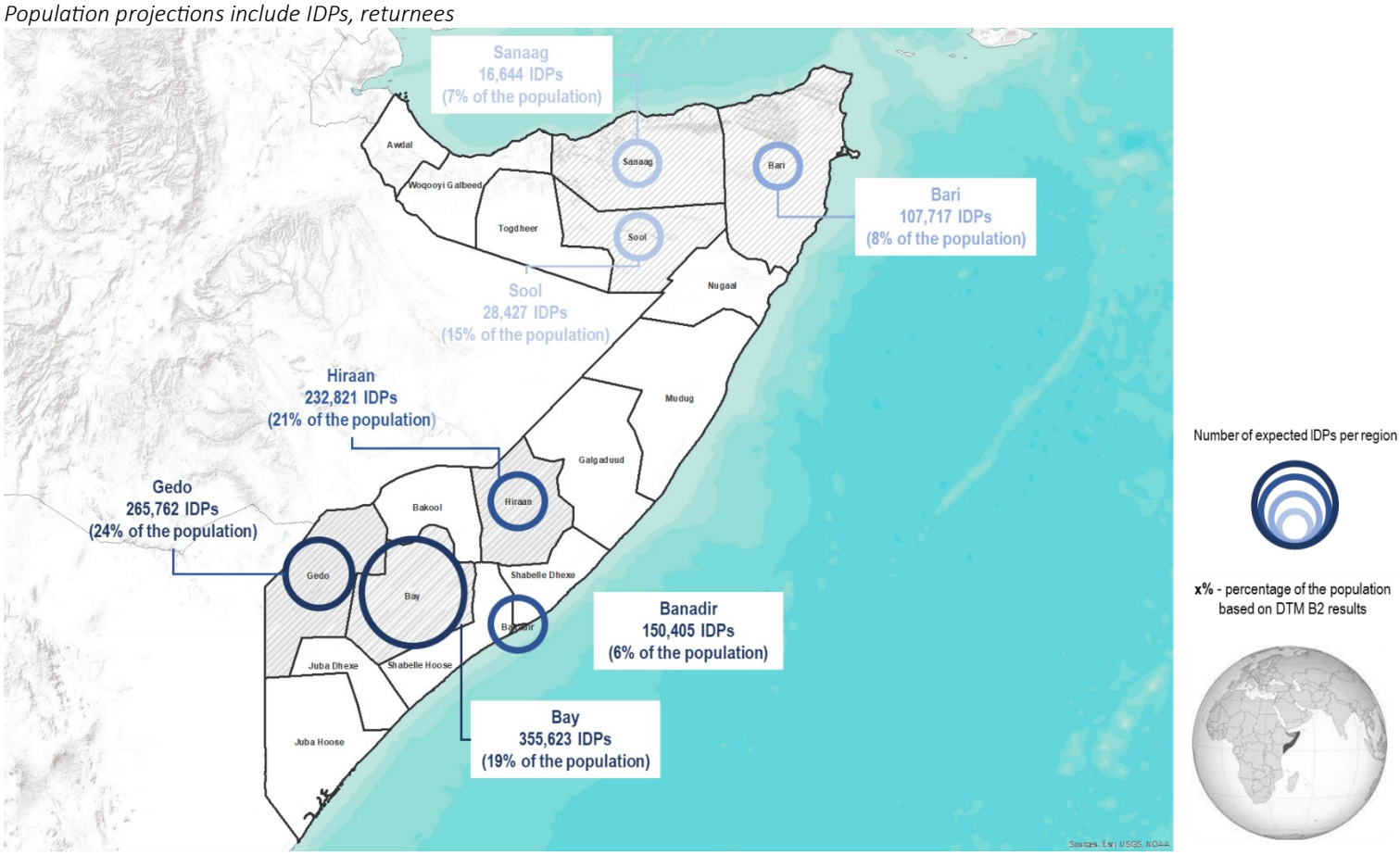
[3] Humanitarian Needs Overview (2022), October 2021
[4] Humanitarian Response Plan, February 2021
[5] WASH Cluster Drought Update, 5 December 2021

5. IOM OPERATIONAL PROJECTED NUMBERS 2021-2022

Infograph 3 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 based on the top 2017 drought-affected regions
Population projections include IDPs, returnees



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: DTM ETT, 2017; DTM B2 2020/2021.

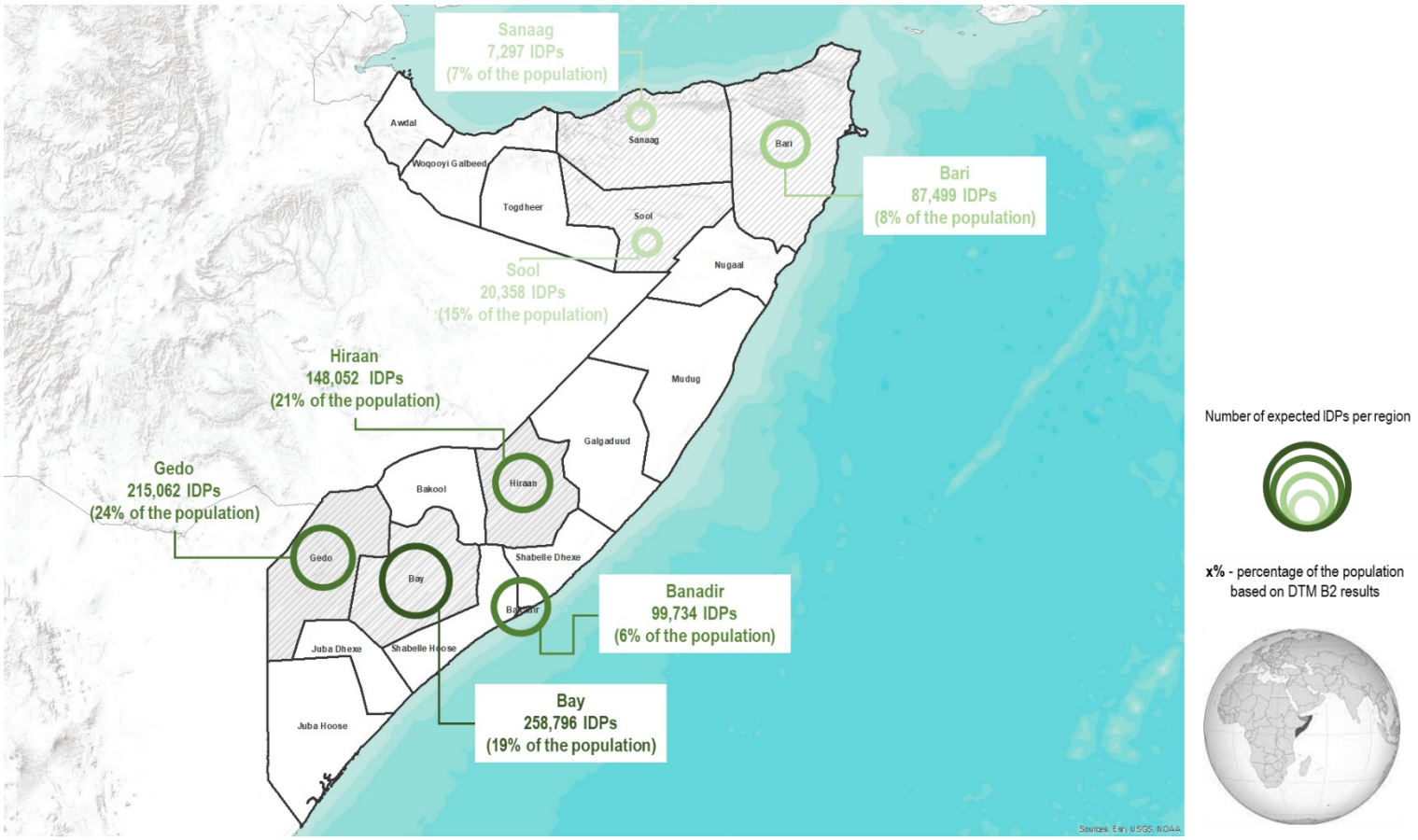
Two potential scenarios have been prepared for this analysis:

1) **Projection, including potential secondary displacement of current IDPs**

- Based on the current drought severity scenario*, an estimated **1,415,000** people may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months
- The proportion of individuals per region who were displaced in 2017 was applied to DTM population estimates captured through its baseline data collection exercise.[6] These population estimates include IDP and returnee figures. As such, this projection points to a scenario where current IDPs may be secondarily displaced due to the drought.
- As highlighted in the above map, Bay is once again expected to receive significant numbers of internal displacement. Approximately 355,600 individuals or 19% of the population of Bay may be displaced due to drought in 2021-2022. Gedo and Hiraan may also experience large numbers of displacement if the drought situation from 2017 remains comparable (265,000 or 24% of the population in Gedo and 230,000 or 21% of the population in Hiraan, respectively). Banadir will also likely receive a large number of new displacements (approximately 150,000).

[6] For Banadir, Galgagduud and Mudug regions, PESS data was used as DTM baseline data has not been finalized yet.

Infograph 4 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 based on the top 2017 drought-affected regions
Population projections excludes IDPs, returnees



2) Projection only applied to resident/host community population

- Based on the current drought severity scenario*, an estimated **1,036,000** people may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months.
- The proportion of individuals per region who were displaced in 2017 was applied to DTM population estimates captured through its baseline data collection exercise.[7] These population estimates included **only resident/host community figures**.
- This option has been provided as most IDPs currently already live in urban or peri-urban settlements. Therefore it may be unlikely that they would be displaced again from their current locations.
- Based on this scenario, Bay is once again expected to receive significant numbers of internal displacement. Approximately 250,000 individuals or 19% of the *resident* population of Bay may be displaced due to drought in 2021-2022. Gedo and Hiraan may also experience large numbers of displacement if the drought situation from 2017 remains comparable (215,000 or 24% of the *resident* population in Gedo and 148,000 or 21% of the *resident* population in Hiraan, respectively). Banadir will also likely receive a large number of new displacements (approximately 100,000).

A detailed breakdown of projected figures by region are included in the annex.

To calculate this projection, DTM compared the 2017 drought displacement captured through the ETT to UNFPA Population Estimation Survey (PESS) 2017 data.[8] From this it is possible to understand an approximate proportion of individuals who were displaced in a given region. The calculation suggests that in 2017, 19% of the population of Bay was displaced. In Gedo region it is estimated that 24% of the population was displaced while 21% of the population in Hiraan was displaced. The proportional calculation is not perfect as it is based on the assumption that individuals predominantly displace within their regions. Based on secondary data, this appears to be the case for most drought induced displacement that occurred in 2017 (Bay, Sool, Sanaag, Gedo).[9] The main outlier in this instance is Banadir- according to UNHCR-PRMN data from 2017, the majority of individuals who were displaced into Banadir came from Lower Shabelle.[10]

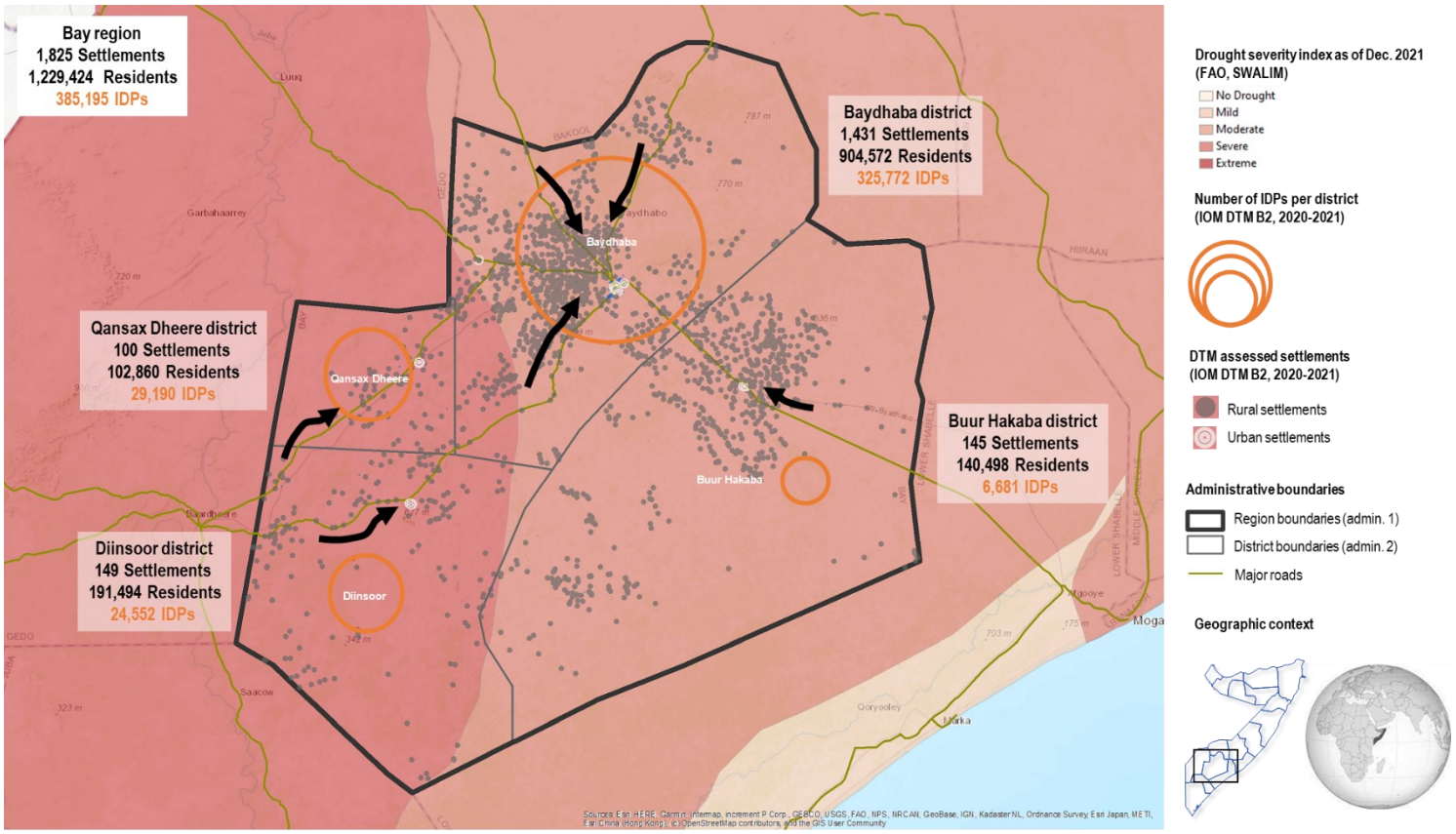
[7] For Banadir, Galgagduud and Mudug regions, PESS data was used as DTM baseline data has not been finalized yet.
[8] Data is from UNFPA Government endorsed 2014 Population Estimation Survey (PESS) with a projected growth rate of 8.7% applied
[9] PRMN, 2017
[10] PRMN, 2017

6. REGIONAL PROFILES- BAY REGION

Based on secondary data analysis as well as anecdotal evidence provided by field teams, during previous droughts as well as other shocks, such as flooding and conflict there has been a clear trend of individuals displacing from rural areas to main urban settlements to seek shelter, humanitarian assistance and services[11]. In addition, displacement takes on an intra-regional and inter-regional dimension.[12] In 2017, 85% of new displacements in Bay region were from within the Bay region. The remaining 15% of new displacements into Bay came from individuals who were displaced from the nearby region, Bakool.[13] This suggests that at least in the Bay region, individuals move to nearby urban areas within their region or close to their region. Other factors such as clan dynamics and minority affiliation also likely influence displacement dynamics and further research into this is warranted.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **250,000- 355,600 individuals may be displaced in Bay region in the coming months**. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move towards the large urban center of Baidoa to seek humanitarian assistance and services. As seen in the map below, Baidoa town is the largest and closest urban area to a significant concentration of settlements. It also already hosts the vast majority of IDP sites in the Bay region (94%- 97%)[14] which further points to the assumption that people will likely move here. Smaller displacements may also be seen in the urban centres of Buur Hakaba, Diinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts.

Infograph 5 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Bay region, according to DTM Baseline 2020 findings.



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[11] IDMC, UnSettlement: Urban displacement in the 21st century, 2018
[12] Somalia Drought Impact & Needs Assessment (volume 2), 2018
[13] PRMN, 2017
[14] DTM Baseline, 2020 & CCCM Cluster/REACH Initiative, Detailed Site Assessment, 2021

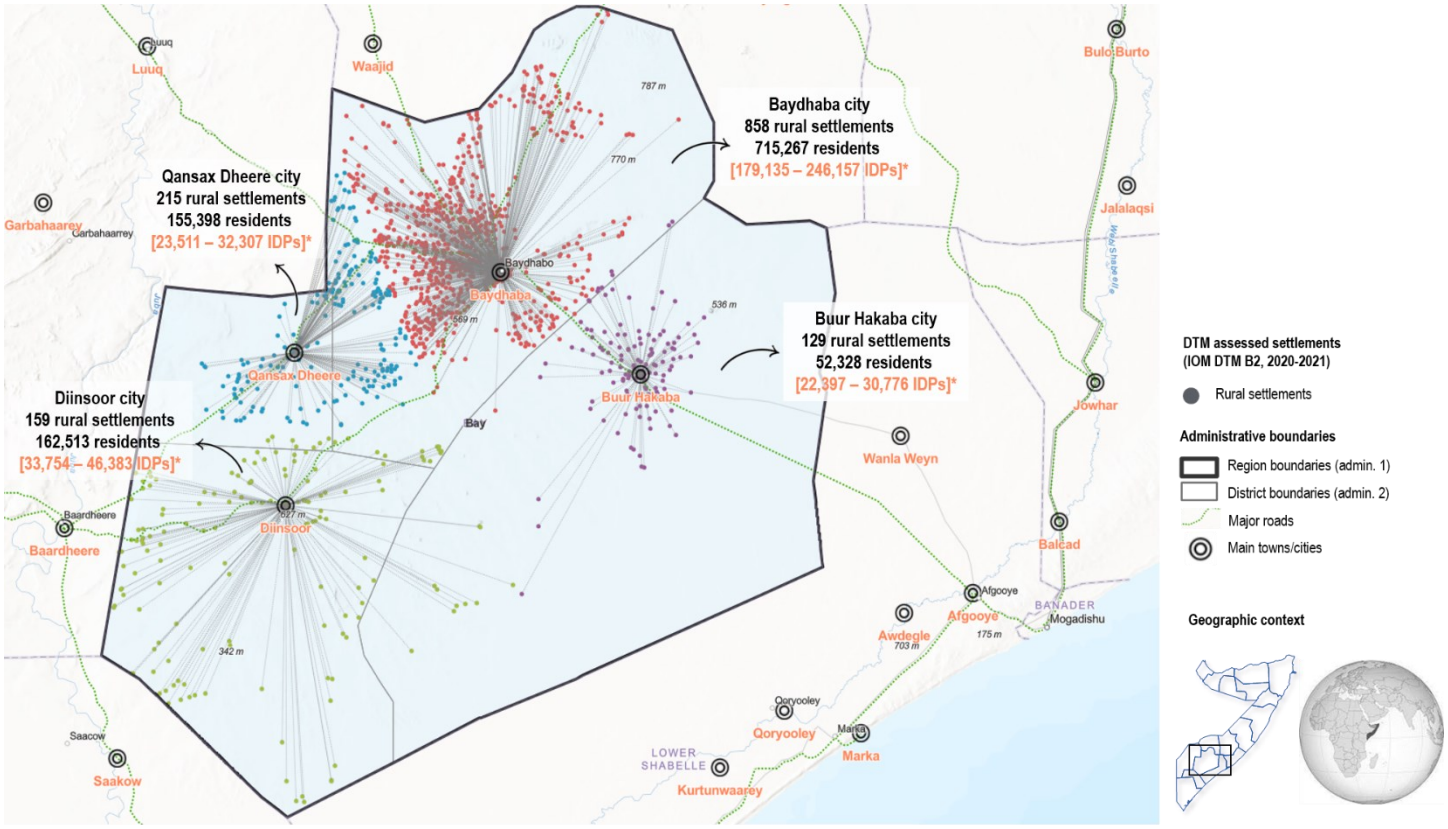
The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

Table 1 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Bay by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	**Percentage of the regional population**	**Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022**	**Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022**
Baydhaba	69%	246,157	179,135
Buur Hakaba	9%	30,776	22,397
Diinsoor	13%	46,383	33,754
Qansax Dheere	9%	32,307	23,511
Total: Bay region	*100%*	*355,623*	*258,796*

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in Dinsoor may be closer to Baardheere in the Gedo region. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 5. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 1.

Infograph 6 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



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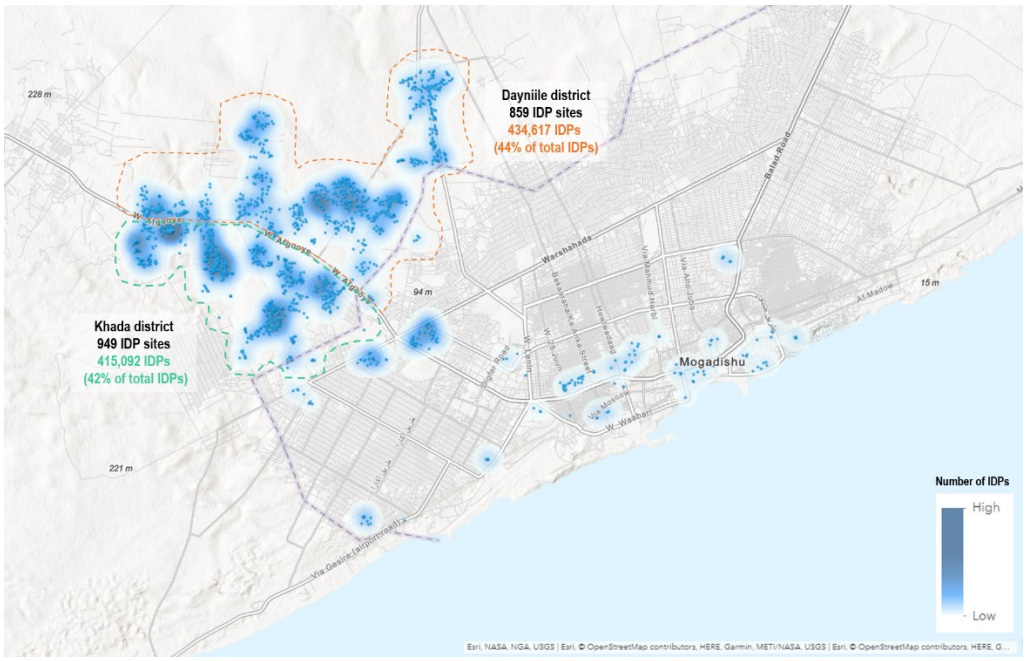
7. REGIONAL PROFILES – BANADIR REGION[15]

Banadir region hosts the largest IDP population in Somalia. As of July 2021, the CCCM Cluster reported the presence of 2,015 IDP sites hosting 985,707 individuals in Mogadishu. Khada and Dayniile districts host the vast majority of IDP sites (86%). Urban displacement into Banadir is the result of multiple shocks including drought but also flooding and conflict. This has resulted in Mogadishu having the second highest urban population density in the world.[16]

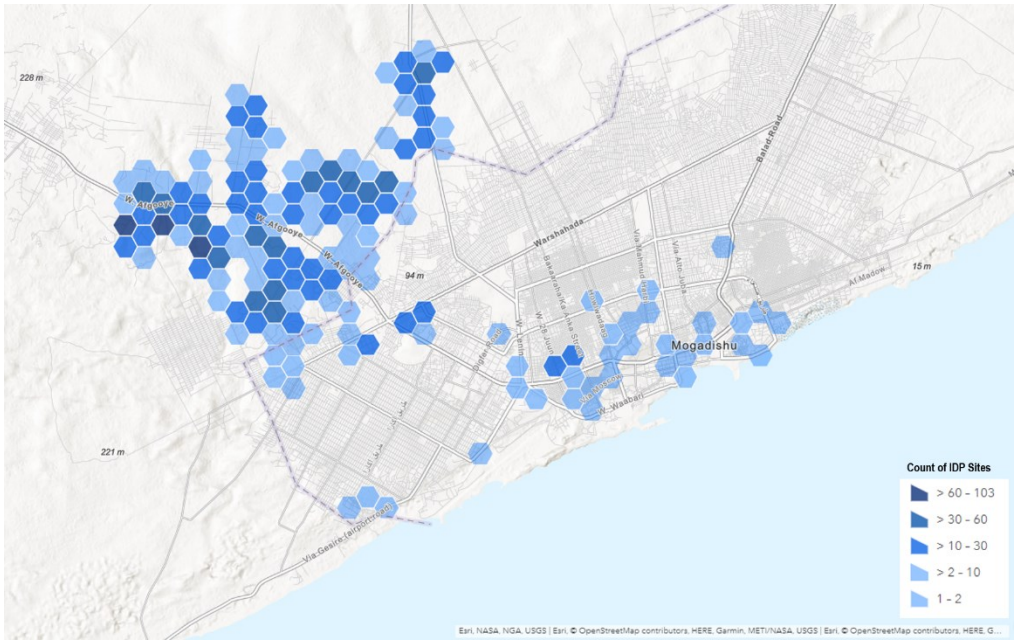
During 2017, Banadir region received 135,756 new IDPs due to the drought. This accounted for the second largest number of displacements, following Bay. Banadir differs to other areas as during 2017, people who moved to Banadir came from different regions. In 2017, the vast majority of individuals who moved to Banadir were from Lower Shabelle (77%), Bay (17%) and Bakool (4%).[17]

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **100,000- 150,000 individuals may be displaced into Banadir region in the coming months**. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move towards the large concentration of IDP settlements in Mogadishu Khada and Mogadishu Dayniile districts.

Infographic 7: Number of IDP sites and IDP populations in Banadir region (CCCM Cluster, 2021)



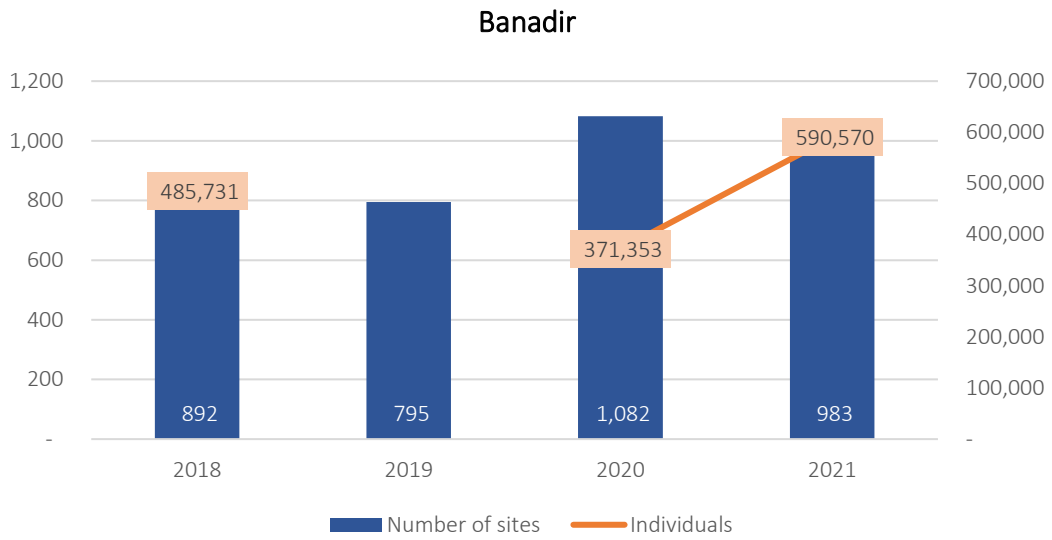
Infographic 8: Number of IDP sites in Banadir region (CCCM Cluster, 2021)



[15] DTM B2 data is not currently available for Banadir so additional analysis on rural settlement and proximity to urban settlements is not possible
[16] IDMC, UnSettlement: Urban displacement in the 21st century, 2018
[17] PRMN, 2017

The below graph shows the increase of IDP sites and displaced individuals in Banadir from 2018 to 2021. Assessment coverage issues linked to access constraints and insecurity in Banadir resulted in missing information on IDP population numbers in 2019. Despite that it is still clear to see an increase in IDP populations from 2018-2021. Furthermore, since the 2021 DSA data was published in May of this year, a CCCM Cluster Site Verification exercise was conducted. This was the first Site Verification exercise that covered the entirety of Khada and Dayniile districts. **Results from the exercise identified 1,808 IDP sites hosting 848,760 individuals in Khada and Dayniile districts alone**. [18]

Graph 2: Number of IDP sites and individuals from 2018-2019 (CCCM Cluster/REACH Initiative Detailed Site Assessment)



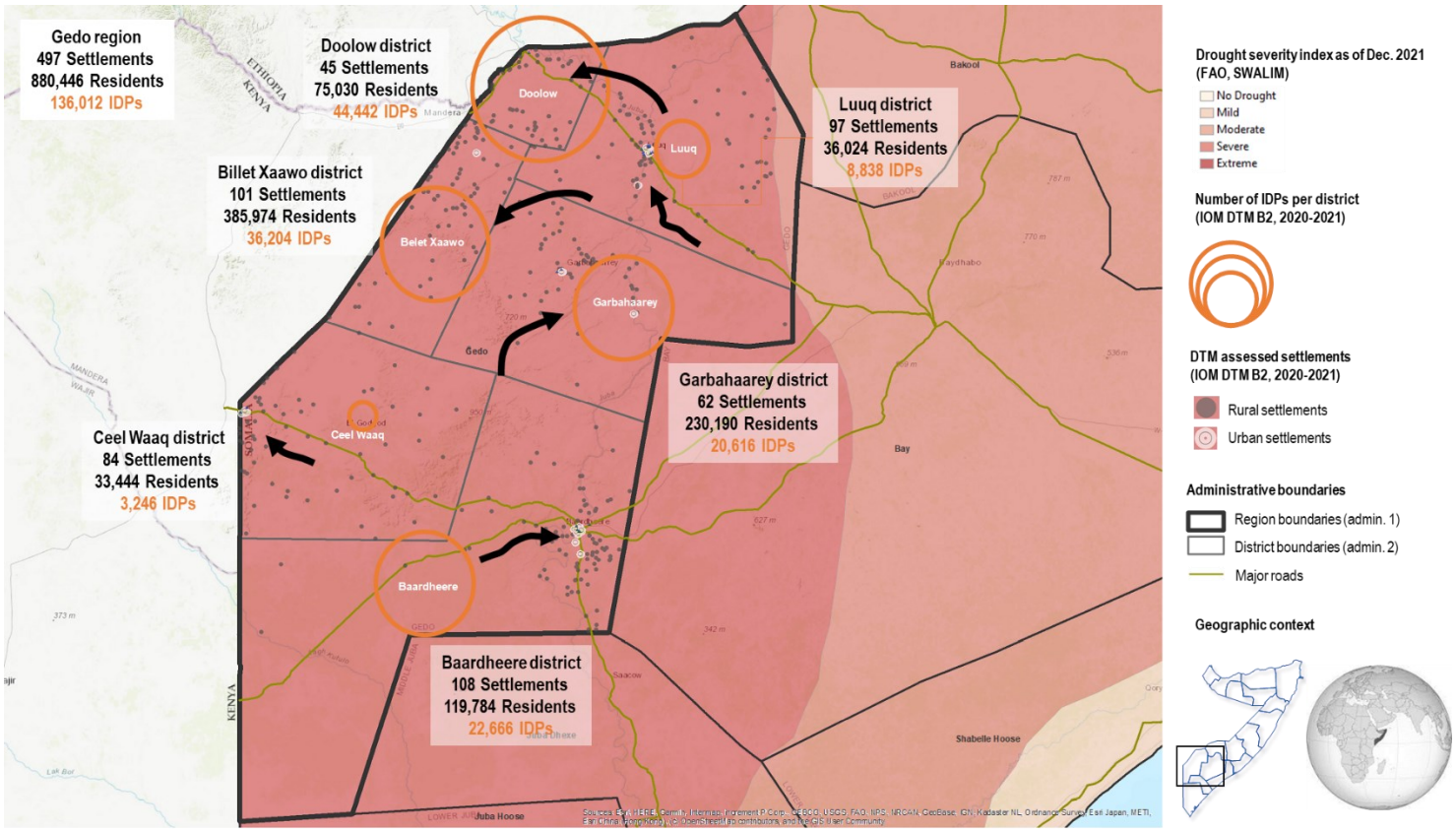
[18] CCCM Cluster, Banadir (Mogadishu Khada and Daynille) IDP Site Verification, July 2021

8. REGIONAL PROFILES – GEDO

In 2017, over **100,000 displacements were reported in Gedo reigon** through the DTM ETT. **36% of displacements** captured through the ETT system were in Doolow town, followed by **26% in Luuq town**. Doolow is the capital of Gedo region while Luuq is situtated in a strategic area that links Bay, Bakool and Gedo region.[19] In addition, in 2017, Bardhere, Belet Hawo, Garbaharey, and Elwak received 10%, 11%, 8%, and 9% of displaced individuals, respectively. Like Bay, most displacements in Gedo were intra-regional. Data from PRMN in 2017 indicates that 74% of individuals displaced in Gedo, came from Gedo. Individuals from neighbouring Bay made up an additional 19% of overall displacements in Gedo, followed by 6% from Bakool and 1% from Middle Juba.[20]

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **200,000 – 260,000 individuals may be displaced in Gedo region in the coming months**.

Infograph 9 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Gedo region, according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



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The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

Table 2 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Gedo by district

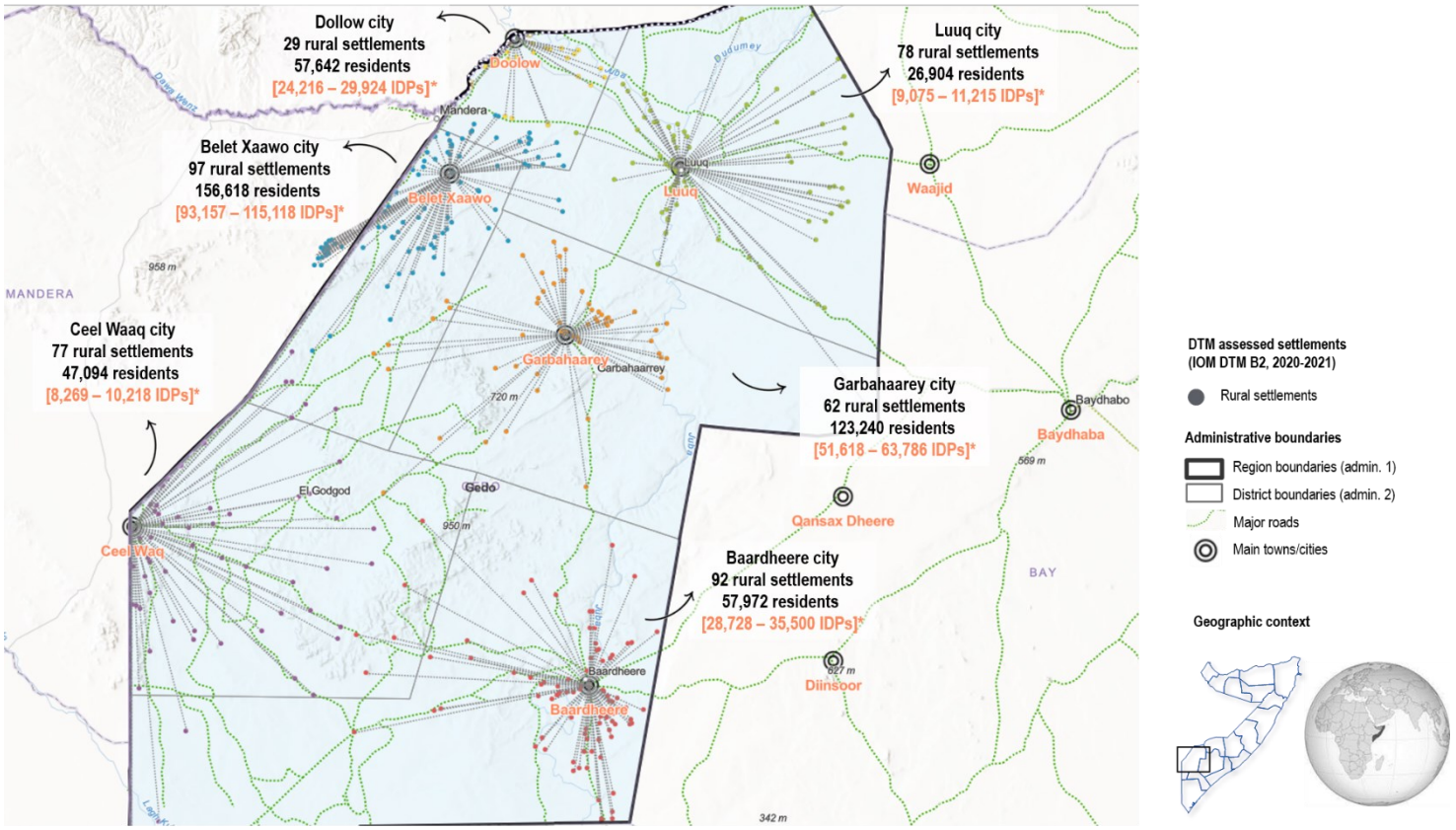
		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Baardheere	13%	35,500	28,728
Belet Xaawo	43%	115,118	93,157
Ceel Waaq	4%	10,218	8,269
Doolow	11%	29,924	24,216
Garbahaarey	24%	63,786	51,618
Luuq	4%	11,215	9,075
Total: Gedo	*100%*	*265,762*	*215,062*

[19] UN Habitat, Dolow Urban Profile: Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises - November 2018

[20] PRMN, 2017

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in Eastern Luuq may be closer to Waajid in the Bay region. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 9. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 2.

Infograph 10 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



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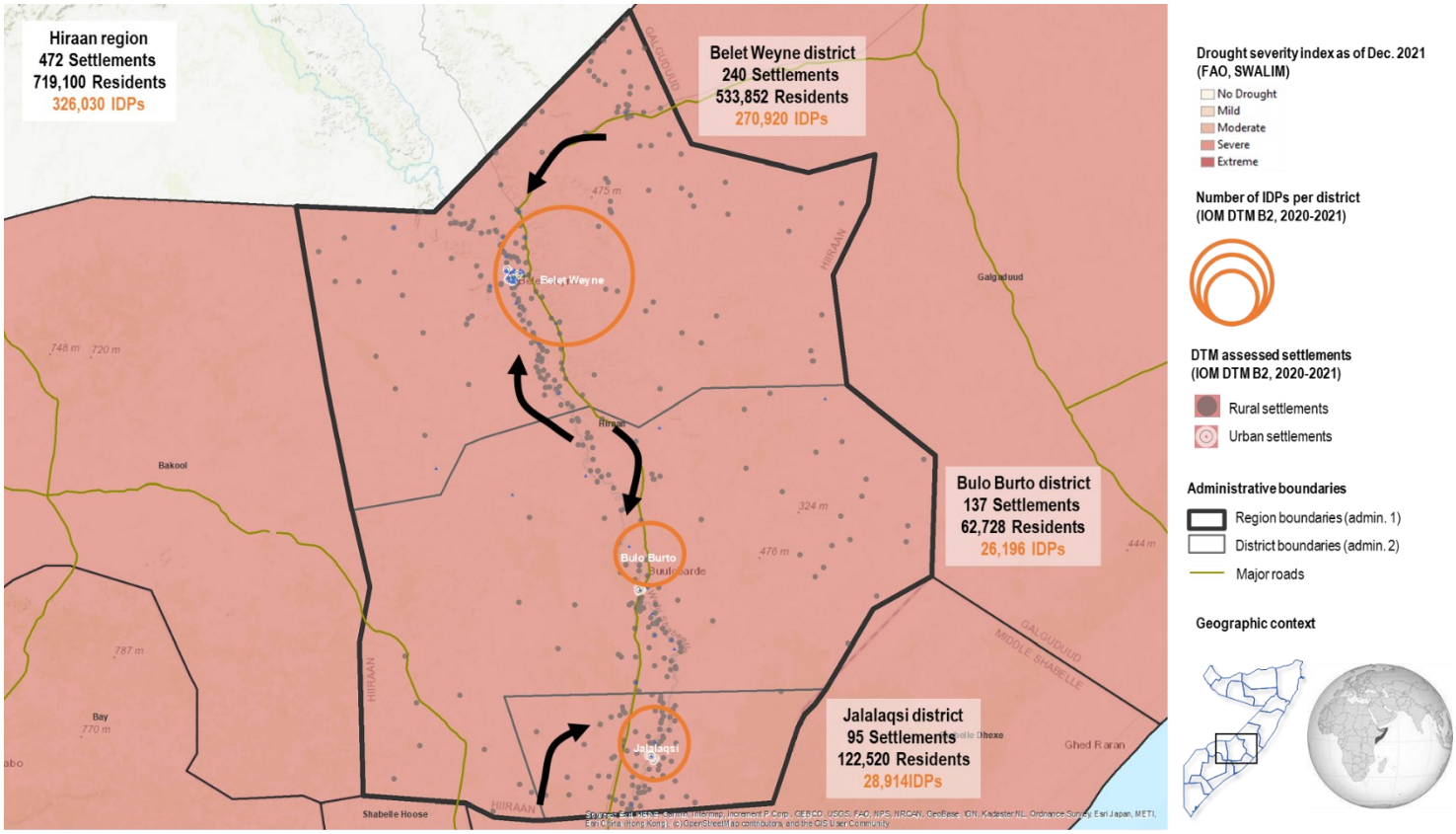
9. REGIONAL PROFILES – HIRAAN

In 2017, **94,650 displacements were reported in Hiraan region through the DTM ETT**. A large proportion of the individuals displaced were pastoralists who moved into Belet Weyne town to access water and services. At the time of DTM Baseline data collection in 2020, the majority of IDPs and sites were concentrated in Belet Weyne.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **150,000 – 243,000 individuals may be displaced in Hiraan region in the coming months**. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move into **Belet Weyne.**

Infograph 11 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Hiraan region, according to DTM Baseline 2020 findings.



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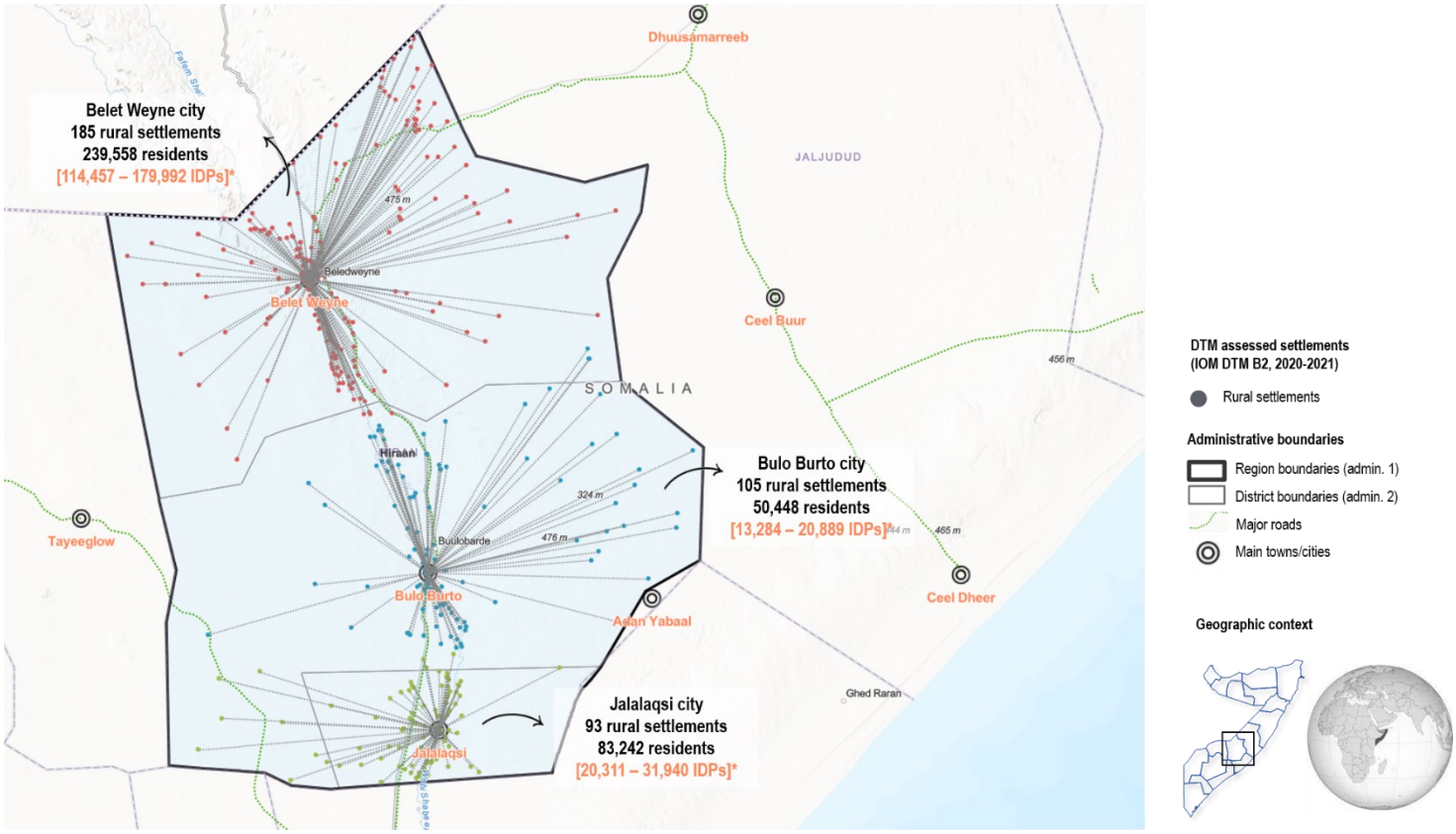
The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

Table 3 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Hiraan by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Belet Weyne	77%	179,992	114,457
Bulo Burto	9%	20,889	13,284
Jalalaqsi	14%	31,940	20,311
Total: Hiraan	*100%*	*232,821*	*148,052*

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi may be closer to Adan Yabaal in Middle Shabelle. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 11. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 3.

Infograph 12 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



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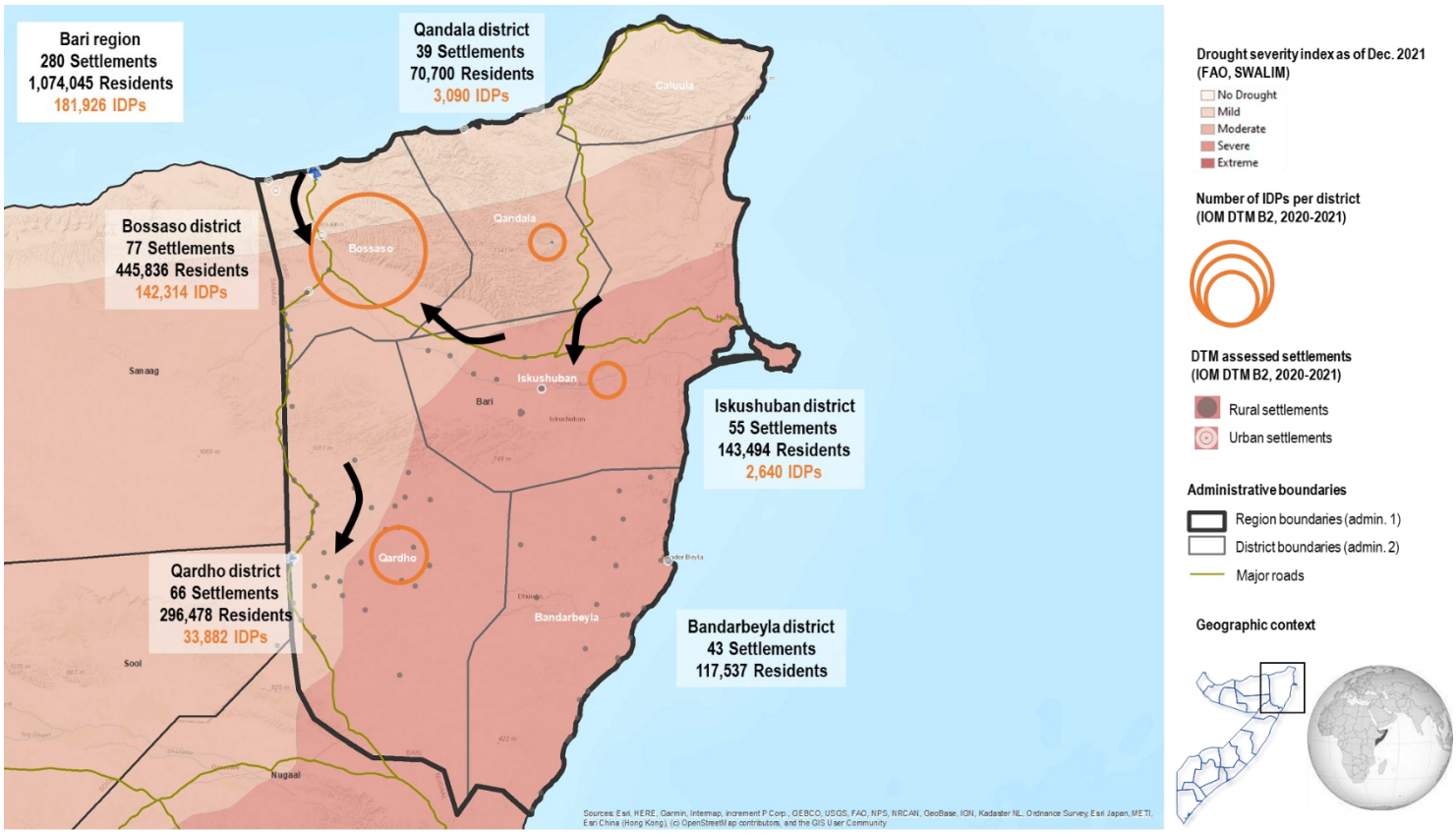
10. REGIONAL PROFILES – BARI

In 2017, 63,000 displacements were reported in Bari region through the DTM ETT. Most individuals in 2017 displaced in **Ishkushban, Bosaso, and Qardho**. The analysis suggests that most individuals who moved to Ishkushban were pastoralists while those who moved to Bosaso and Qardho were non-pastoralists. Most individuals displaced in Bari during the 2017 drought were from Bari (75%). Much smaller proportions of individuals came from neighbouring Sool and Sanaag regions (5% each).[21] As of 2021, the DTM baseline data shows that the majority of IDP settlements are in Bosaso and Qardho districts.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between 80,000 –100,000 individuals may be displaced in Bari region in the coming months. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that most individuals will move into Bosaso and Qardho urban areas.

Infograph 13 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Bari region, according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



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The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

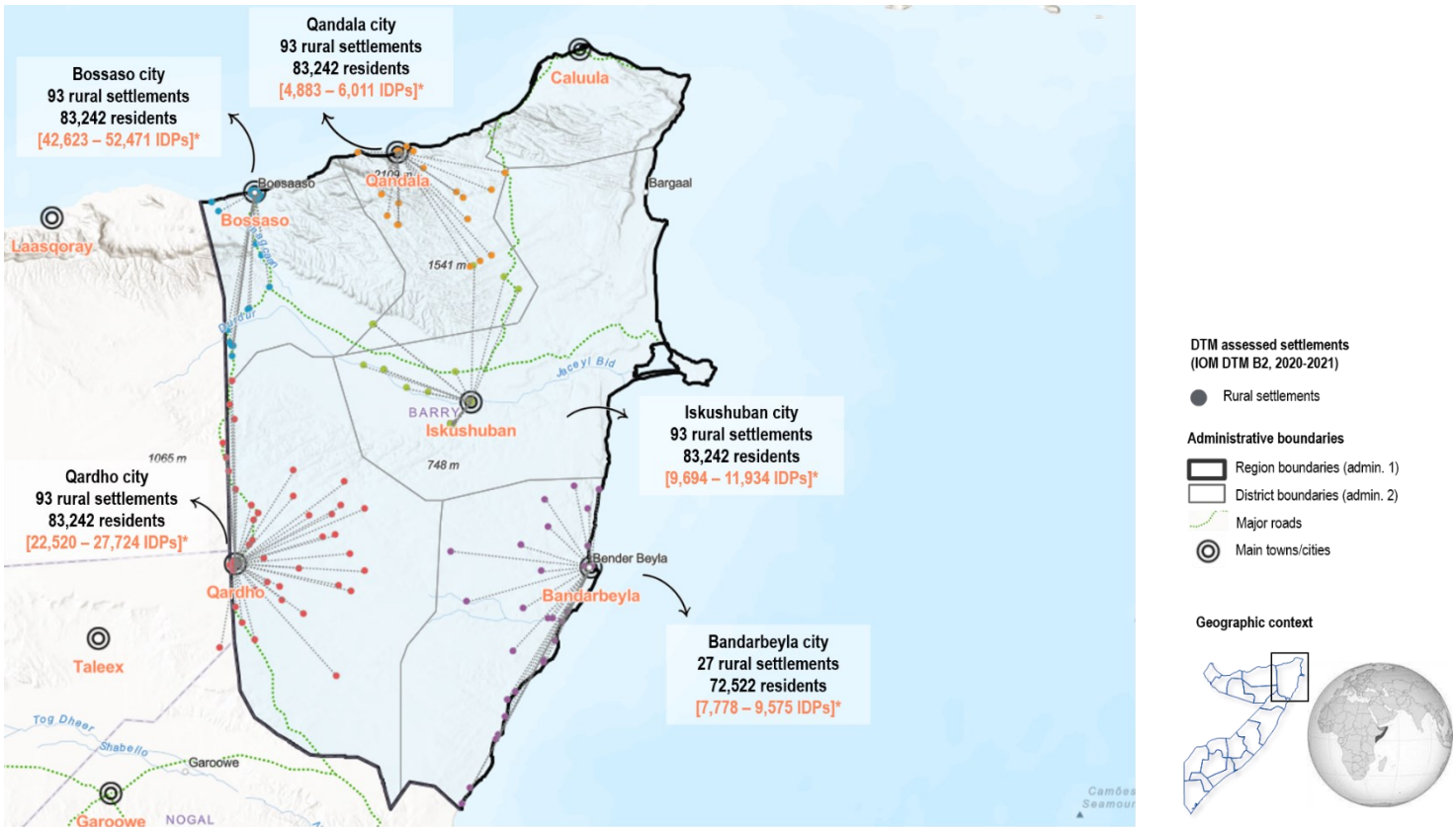
Table 4 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Bari by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Bandarbeyla	9%	9,575	7,778
Bossaso	49%	52,471	42,623
Iskushuban	11%	11,934	9,694
Qandala	6%	6,011	4,883
Qardho	26%	27,724	22,520
Total: Bari	*100%*	*107,717*	*87,499*

[21] PRMN, 2017

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in Sanaag and Sool regions may be closer to Bossaso and Qardho and could represent an additional caseload. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 13. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 4.

Infograph 14 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



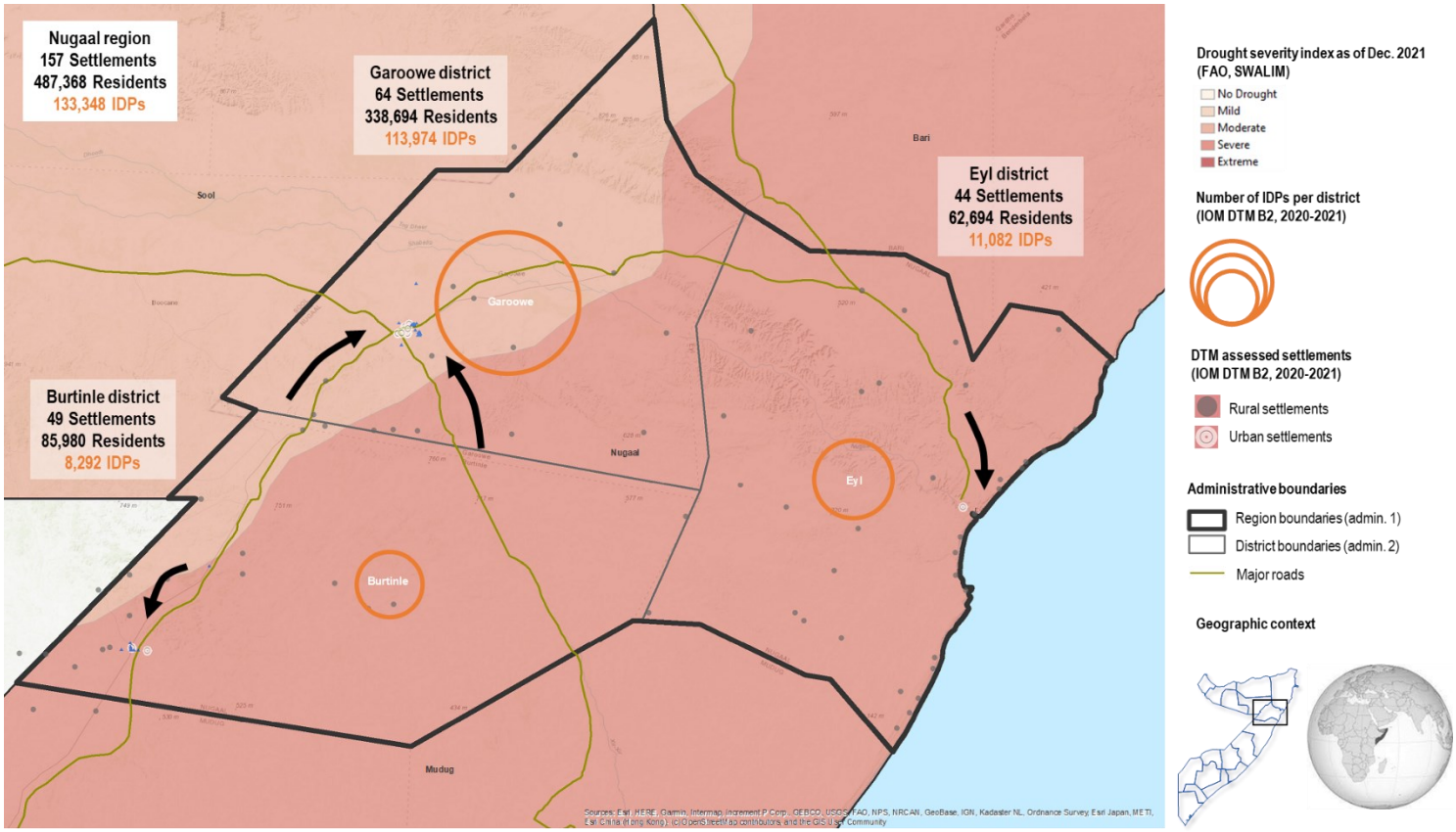
These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM DTM B2 2021.

11. REGIONAL PROFILES – NUGAAL

In 2017, 10,000 displacements were reported in Nugaal region through the DTM ETT. **Just over half (51%) of the individuals moved to Garowe while the remaining moved into Burtinle, Dangorayo and Ely.** Half of the individuals displaced in Nugaal during the 2017 drought were from Nugaal (50%) while 25% were from nearby region of Bari, 13% from Sanaag and 13% from Mudug.[22] As of 2021, the majority of IDP sites and populations captured through the DTM baseline exercise are in Garowe.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **13,000 –17,000 individuals may be displaced in Nugaal region in the coming months**. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move into Garowe to access humanitarian assistance and support.

Infograph 15 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Nugaal region, according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Arrows in the maps are graphic representations of population movements towards urban areas and do not indicate exact directions and/or population sizes. Sources: FAO SWALIM, 2021; DTM B2, 2021.

The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

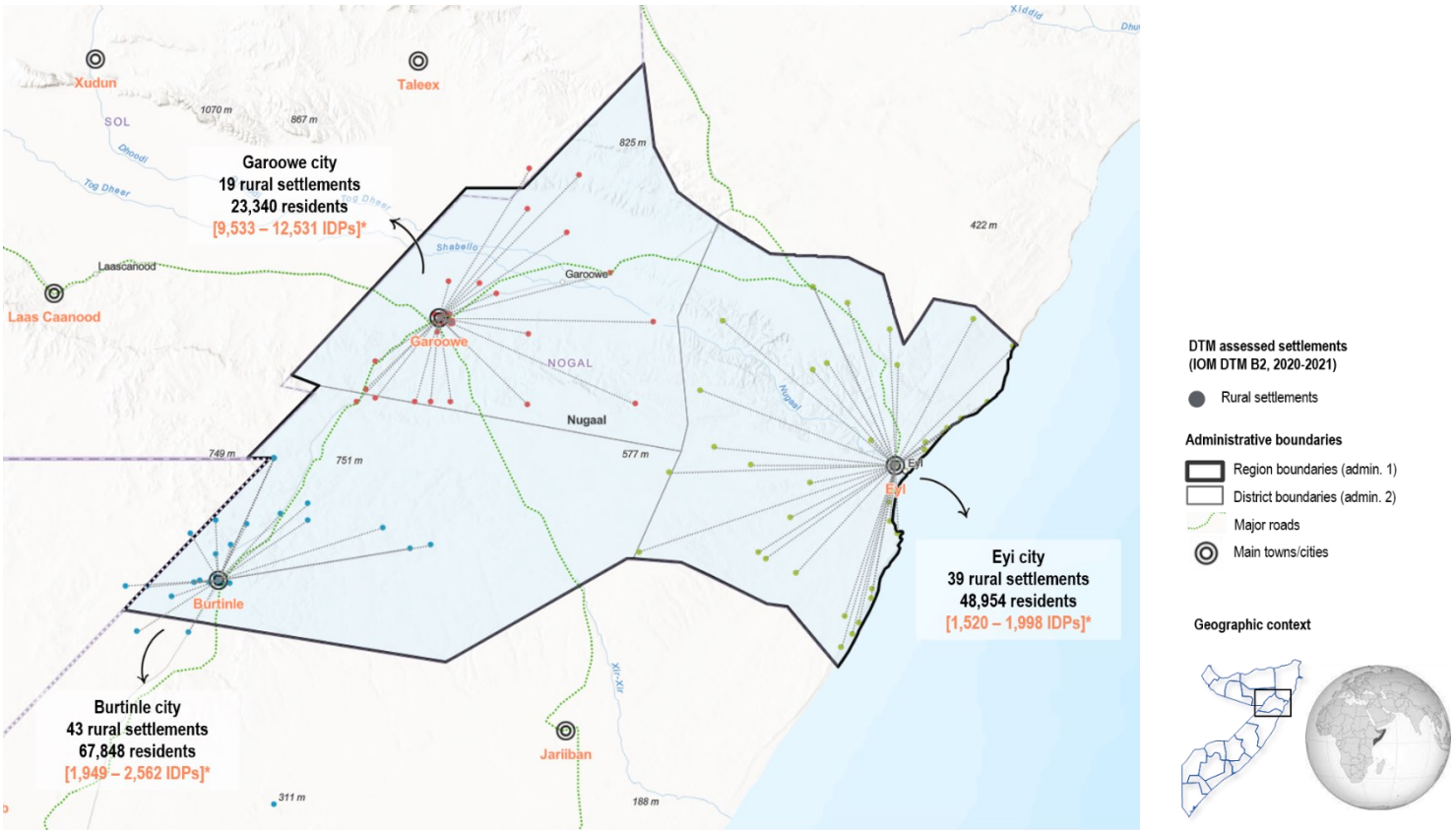
Table 5 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Nugaal by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Burtinle	15%	2,562	1,949
Eyl	12%	1,998	1,520
Garoowe	73%	12,531	9,533
Total: Nugaal	*100%*	*17,091*	*13,003*

[22] PRMN 2017

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 14. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 5.

fograph 15 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



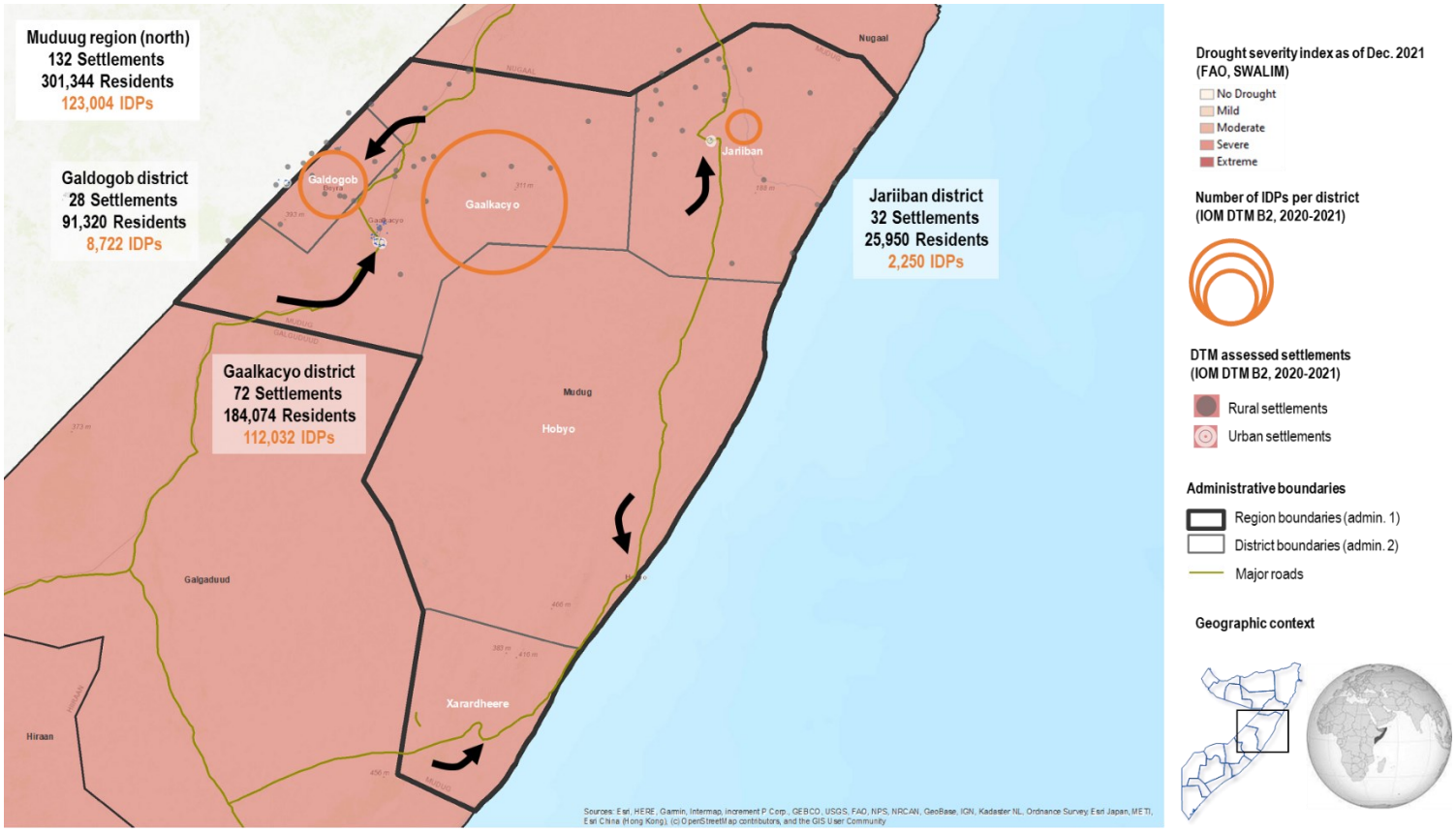
These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM DTM B2 2021.

12. REGIONAL PROFILES – MUDUG

In 2017, 16,000 displacements were reported in Mudug region through the DTM ETT. **The majority (71%) of the individuals moved to Galkayo followed by Jariiban (11%).** As of 2021, the majority of IDP sites and populations captured through the DTM baseline exercise are in Galkayo.[23] The vast majority of individuals displaced in Mudug during the 2017 drought were from Mudug (85%) while smaller numbers of individausl came from Bari (5%) and Galgaduug.[24]

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, **between 7,000 –11,000 individuals may be displaced in Mudug region in the coming months**. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move into Galkayo.

Infograph 16 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Mudug region (north), according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



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The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

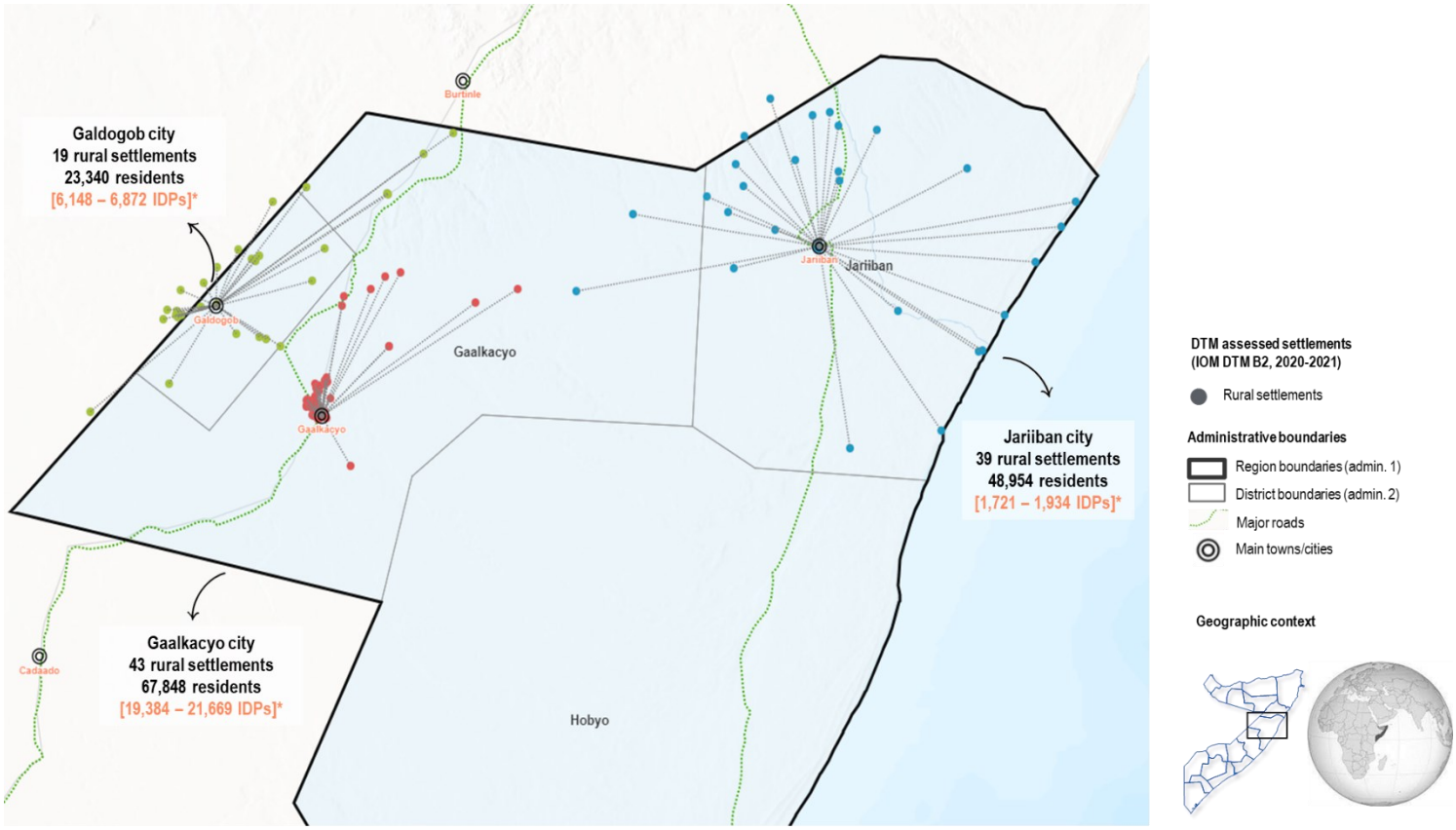
Table 6 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Mudug by district[25]

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Gaalkacyo	71%	21,669	19,384
Galdogob	23%	6,872	6,148
Jariiban	6%	1,924	1,721
Total: Mudug	*100%*	*17,091*	*13,003*

[23] DTM Baseline data covers only the north of the region.
[24] PRMN 2017
[25] DTM Baseline data covers only the north of the region.

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in Galdogob may be closer to Burtinle in Nugaal region. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 16. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 6.

Infograph 17 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



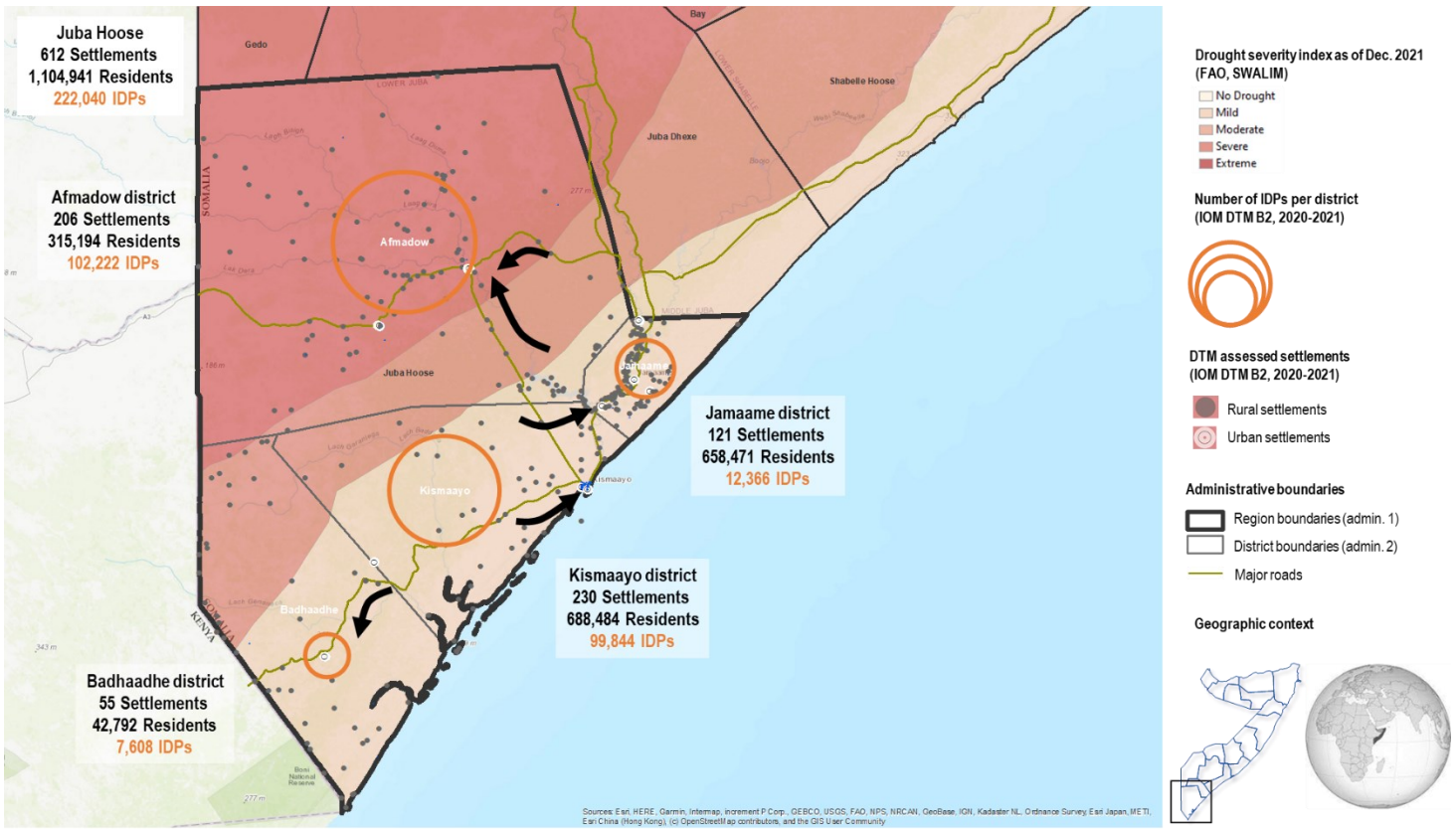
These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM DTM B2 2021.

13. REGIONAL PROFILES – JUBA HOOSE (LOWER JUBA)

In 2017, 37,000 displacements were reported in Lower Juba region through the DTM ETT. The vast majority (91%) of the individuals moved to Kismayo followed by Dhobley (5%) and Afmadow (4%). Half of the individuals displaced in Lower Juba during the 2017 drought were from Lower Juba (50%) while other individuals came from Middle Juba (25%), Bay (6%) Gedo (6%) and Bakool (5%) regions

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between 58,000 –75,000 individuals may be displaced in Lower Juba region in the coming months. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move into Kismayo.

Infograph 18 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Lower Juba region, according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



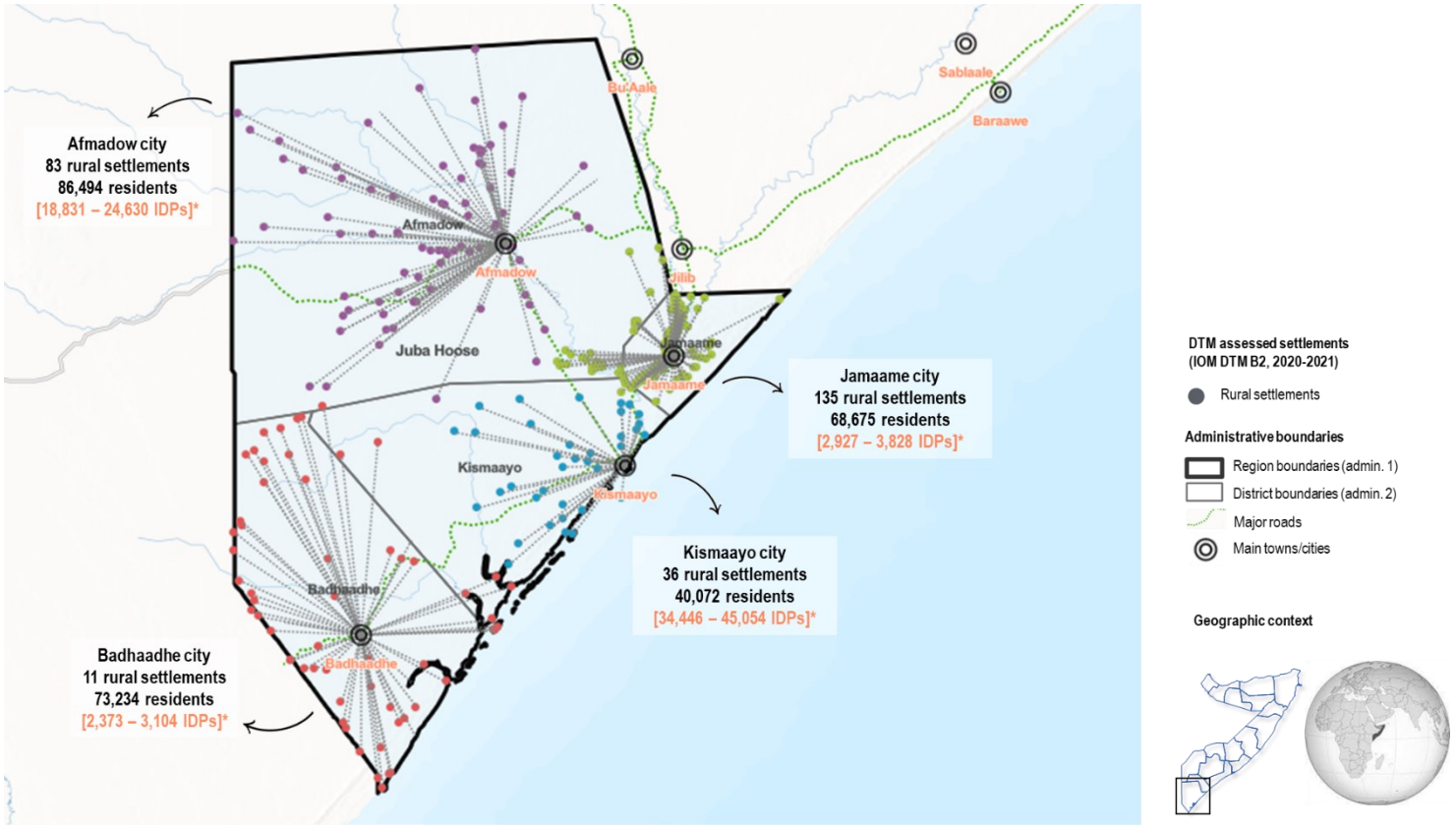
The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

Table 7 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Lower Juba by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Afmadow	32%	24,630	18,831
Badhaadhe	4%	3,104	2,373
Jamaame	5%	3,828	2,927
Kismaayo	59%	45,054	34,446
Total: Juba Hoose	*100%*	*76,617*	*58,577*

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in northern Jamaame may be closer to Jilib in Middle Juba. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 18. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 7.

Infograph 19 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections



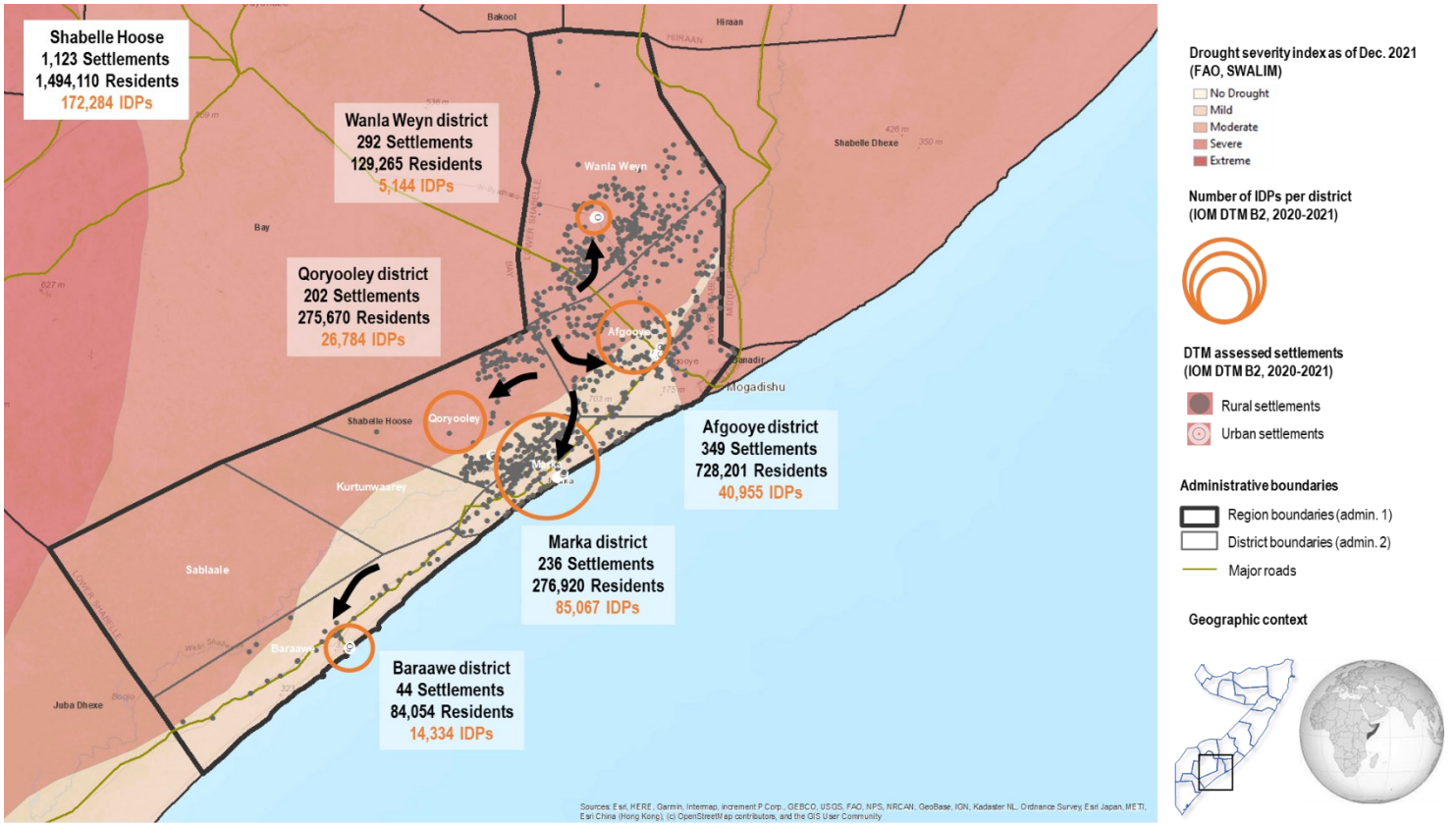
These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM DTM B2 2021.

14. REGIONAL PROFILES – SHABELLE HOOSE (LOWER SHABELLE)

In 2017, 11,000 displacements were reported in Lower Shabelle region through the DTM ETT. The vast majority (88%) of the individuals moved to Afgooye and 10% moved to Qoryooley. While the overall numbers of displaced individuals captured through the ETT within Lower Shabelle are relatively low, analysis has indiciated that a significant number of people moved to Banadir during the 2017 drought. During 2017, Banadir region received 135,756 new IDPs due to the drought. Of these, the majority (77%) were from Lower Shabelle.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between **17,000 –20,000** individuals may be displaced within Lower Shabelle region in the coming months. In addition, the projections for displacement into Banadir should be considered: Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between 100,000- 150,000 individuals may be displaced into Banadir region in the coming months. If the 2017 displacement dynamics occue again, a large proportion of these numbers (77%) may come from Lower Shabelle).

Infograph 20 – Number of settlements, IDPs and residents by district in the Lower Shabelle region, according to DTM Baseline 2021 findings.



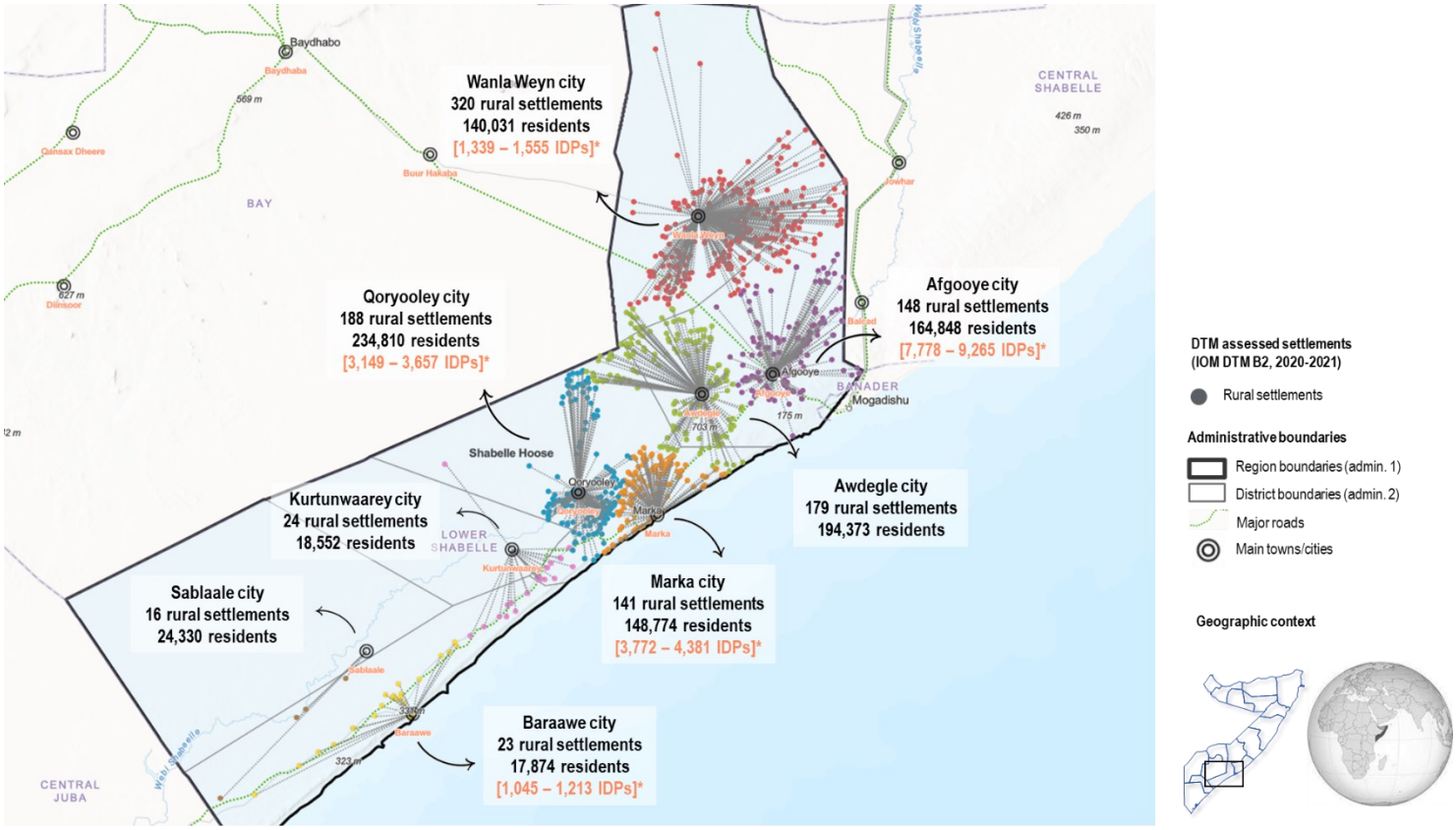
The expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 at district level are obtained by subdividing the regional projections proportionate to the population size of the district (refer to Table 2 in annex for the regional projections).

Table 8 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 in Lower Shabelle by district

		Includes IDPs figures	*Excludes IDPs and returnees figures*
Districts	Percentage of the total regional population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Afgooye	46%	9,265	7,978
Baraawe	6%	1,213	1,045
Marka	22%	4,381	3,772
Qoryooley	18%	3,657	3,149
Wanla Weyn	8%	1,555	1,339
Total: Shabelle Hoose	*100%*	*20,071*	*17,284*

The map below shows the rural settlements grouped by their closest urban settlement. The distances are measured as straight line distance between GPS points and does not take into account topography or road network. The analysis only considers intra-regional movements. For example, rural settlements in northern Wanla Weyn may be closer to Jalalaqsi in Hiraan region. Numbers of rural settlements and residents in the text boxes correspond to the settlements which are connected to the urban center by proximity. As such they will not match the totals on Infograph 20. The projections of estimated IDP movements are detailed in Table 8.

Infograph 21 – Rural settlements grouped by nearest urban settlement and displacement projections

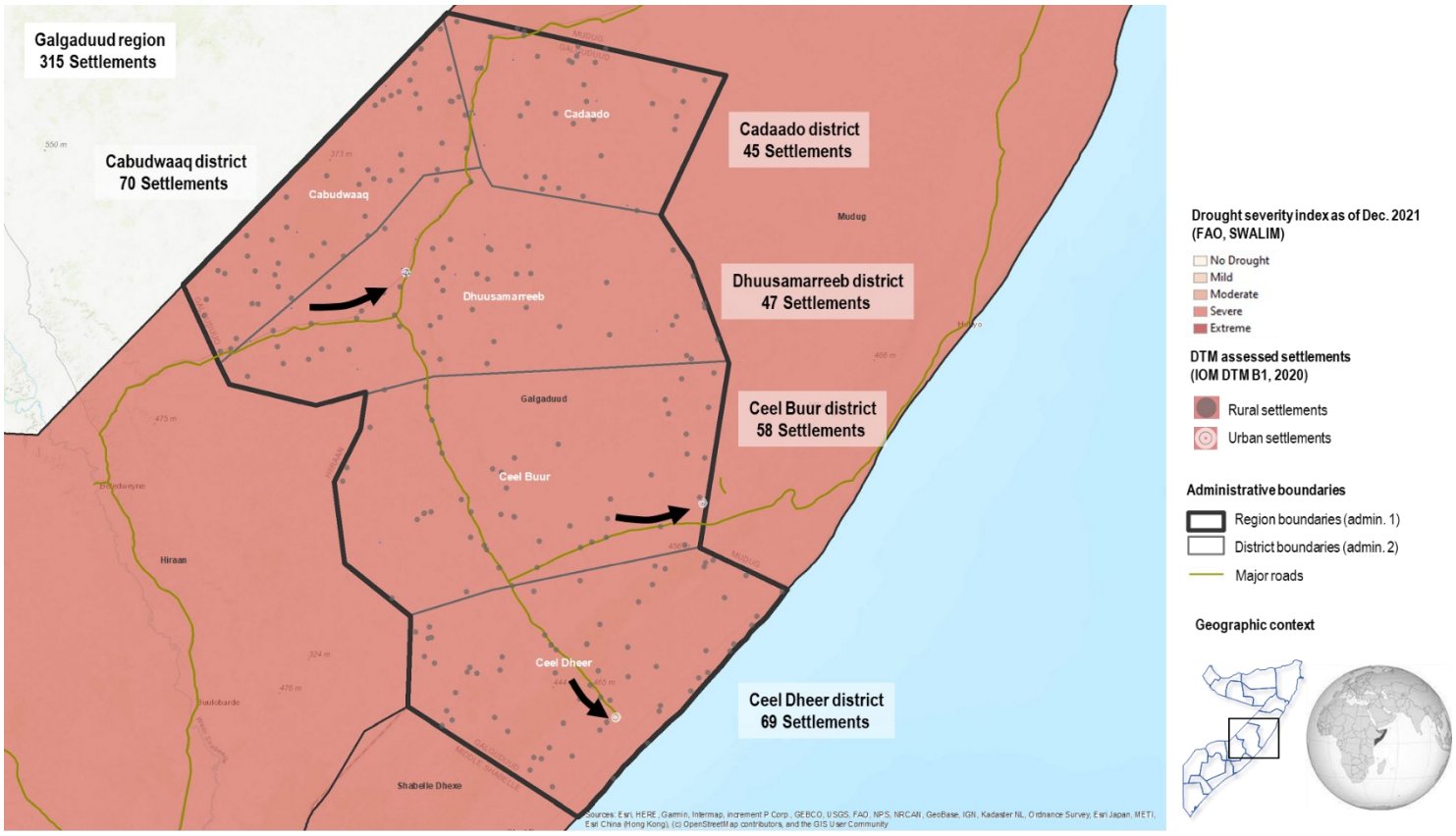


15. REGIONAL PROFILES – GALGADUUG[26]

In 2017, 11,000 displacements were reported in Galgaduug region through the DTM ETT. **The vast majority (94%) of the individuals moved to Dhuusamarreeb followed by Cabudwaaq and Cadaado (3% each).** Regional displacement dynamics in Galgadug were more mixed in 2017 when compared to other areas. Under half (41%) of the displaced individuals were from Mudug. 31% of individuals came from Hiraan and 21% came from within Galgaduug region.

Based on the projections calculated by DTM, between 14,000 –16,000 individuals may be displaced in Galgadugg region in the coming months. Assuming previous displacement dynamics will continue, it is anticipated that a large majority of individuals will move into **Dhuusamarreeb.** It is important to note that significant conflict related diplacement has occurred very recently in Galgaduug state. In **October 2021, 100,000 individuals** were displaced in Dhuusamarreeb.[27] This group of individuals will be impacted by the current drought and are already extremely vulnerable due to their recent displacement which will have depleted coping strategies.

Infograph 22 – Number of settlements by district in the Galgaduud region, according to DTM Baseline 1 2020 findings.



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[26] DTM B2 data is not currently available for Galgaduug so additional analysis on rural settlements and proximity to urban settlements is not possible

[27] PRMN, 2017

16. ANNEX

Table 1 - Proportion of individuals displaced in 2017 per region

Regions	2017 (Jan-Nov) Total ETT Movements	2017 Projected PESS population	Percentages of displaced individuals per region
Awdal	6,312	787,490	1%
Bakool	32,870	309,045	11%
Banadir	135,756	2,421,968	6%
Bari	63,124	774,840	8%
Bay	177,779	920,112	19%
Galgaduud	11,096	464,957	2%
Gedo	114,404	468,361	24%
Hiraan	94,650	459,724	21%
Lower Juba	37,390	705,286	5%
Lower Shabelle	11,460	990,651	1%
Middle juba	5,610	311,420	2%
Middle Shabelle	836	474,685	0%
Mudug	16,707	682,232	2%
Nugaal	9,789	366,903	3%
Sanaag	45,689	610,873	7%
Sool	60,473	391,728	15%
Togdheer	26,183	821,423	3%
Woqooyi Galbeed	5711	1,436,276	0%

Table 2 – Number of expected internal displacement movements in 2021-2022 by region

	B2 DTM ESTIMATES *Includes potential secondary displacement (current IDPs)*								B2 DTM ESTIMATES *Excludes IDP and returnee figures*	
Regions	Sum of individual Residents	Sum of individual IDPs in sites	Sum of individual IDPs outside of sites	Sum of individual Internal Returnees	Sum of individual Returnees from abroad	Total Population	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022		Sum of individual Residents	Expected internal displacement movement in 2021-2022
Awdal	129,372	38,316	16,542	6,444	3,714	194,388	1,558		129,372	1,037
Bakool	494,124	39,696	42,078	87,924	1,758	665,580	70,791		494,124	52,555
Banadir[28]		904,000				2,683,312	150,405		1,779,312	99,734
Bari	1,074,045	161,622	20,304	47,088	19,152	1,322,211	107,717		1,074,045	87,499
Bay	1,339,424	348,098	38,097	82,785	32,158	1,840,562	355,623		1,339,424	258,796
Galgaduud [29]		92,400				687,573	16,409		595,173	14,204
Gedo	880,446	90,252	45,760	56,678	14,872	1,088,008	265,762		880,446	215,062
Hiraan	719,100	171,662	154,368	53,653	32,052	1,130,835	232,821		719,100	148,052
Lower Juba	1,104,941	182,150	39,890	60,458	57,788	1,445,227	76,617		1,104,941	58,577
Lower Shabelle	1,494,110	41,269	131,015	54,116	14,478	1,734,988	20,071		1,494,110	17,284
Middle Juba						-	-			-
Middle Shabelle	1,110,224	293,530	68,180	158,106	3,664	1,633,704	2,877		1,110,224	1,955
Mudug [30]		131,200				1,244,026	30,465		1,112,826	27,252
Nugaal	487,368	68,800	64,548	11,654	8,236	640,606	17,091		487,368	13,003
Sanaag	97,560	100,848	24,120	-	-	222,528	16,644		97,560	7,297
Sool	131,874	48,750	936	2,400	180	184,140	28,427		131,874	20,358
Togdheer	169,124	201,306	5,430	15,924	1,962	393,746	12,551		169,124	5,391
Woqooyi Galbeed	2,055,438	215,202	22,266	11,971	9,810	2,314,687	9,204		2,055,438	8,173
Partial total B2 and projection	*11,287,150*	*3,129,101*	*673,534*	*649,201*	*199,824*	*19,426,121*	*1,415,031*		*14,774,461*	*1,036,229*

A number of limitations and caveats related to the projections are as follows:

- The DTM Baseline data collection exercises relies on Key Informant methodology. As such numbers are estimates only. This data collection methodology is not designed to be exhaustive and exact like a census.
- In addition, the time-frame of data collection rounds vary i.e. for Bay and Bakool the baseline data collection took place over a year ago so population estimates are likely to have changed.
- The baseline exercise has only been completed once. Additional rounds in 2022 will produce more reliable estimates as lessons learned from round 1 will be incorporated and the tools and methodology will be enhanced.
- DTM Population estimates for Galmudug, Banadir and Middle Juba are not available. Data collection for Galmudug is currently underway and Banadir will be finalized in early 2022. For Middle Juba, DTM cannot currently access this area due to insecurity. This means that projections for these regions are missing from the analysis.
- Relying on 2017 displacement information to calculate projections is a limitation as the drought situation in 2017 and regions affected are not directly comparable to the current drought severity levels.

[28] For Banadir, Galgaduud and Mudug regions, UNFPA 2014 Population Estimation Survey data was used as DTM baseline data has not been finalized yet. accessible here: https://data.humdata.org/dataset/somalia-population-data.

[29] ibid

[30] ibid

17. NOTES ON DATA SOURCES

Baseline Assessment

The Baseline assessment is a component of the DTM Mobility Tracking exercise which aims to quantify presence of population categories, reasons for displacement, and length of displacement within defined locations at a given time. It is conducted at the settlement level (wah/neighbourhood, tulo/village and IDP sites).

Baseline 1:

Baseline 1 assessment (B1) as a component of Mobility Tracking (MT) involves collecting basic data on population presence and accessibility of settlements through an desk review. The B1 assessment is the first step of the MT component of DTM, the resulting list of settlements is subject to further verification during field data collection during the second step – Baseline 2 (B2). Data collection for the B1 was conducted between July 1st and September 31st 2020. For more information please see here.

Baseline 2

This information is collected through key informants' interviews and direct observations. Data collection periods are as follows:

- Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Hiraan: February-March 2020
- Bay and Bakool: October- December 2020
- Lower Juba and Gedo: February- March 2021
- Puntland: August-September 2021
- Somaliland: October – November 2021

Limitations

- The DTM Baseline data collection exercises relies on Key Informant methodology. As such numbers are estimates only. This data collection methodology is not designed to be exhaustive and exact like a census.
- In addition, the time-frame of data collection rounds vary i.e. for Bay and Bakool the baseline data collection took place over a year ago so population estimates are likely to have changed.
- The baseline exercise has only been completed once. Additional rounds in 2022 will produce more reliable estimates as lessons learned from round 1 will be incoporated and the tools and methodology will be enhanced.
- DTM Population estimates for Galmudug, South Mudug, Banadir and Middle Juba are not available. Data collection for Galmudug is currently underway and Banadir will be finalized in early 2022. For Middle Juba, DTM cannot currently access this area due to insecurity. This means that projections for these regions are missing from the analysis.

Emergency Tracking Tool

The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is one of DTM's global components and the objective is to quickly collect information on sudden displacements or population movements triggered by events such as natural disasters (flood, drought etc). The data collected is of a rapid nature and to help prioritise humanitarian response. It can be deployed in an ad-hoc manner and provide micro level operational data on movements and displacements at site/village/neighbourhood level. The ETT was operational in 2017 and captured displacement movements caused by droughts.

Limitations

- Key Informant methodology, direct observation and secondary data methodology utilized so numbers are approximate.
- The ETT in 2017 did not capture area of origin so analysis on where people displaced *from* is not possible.