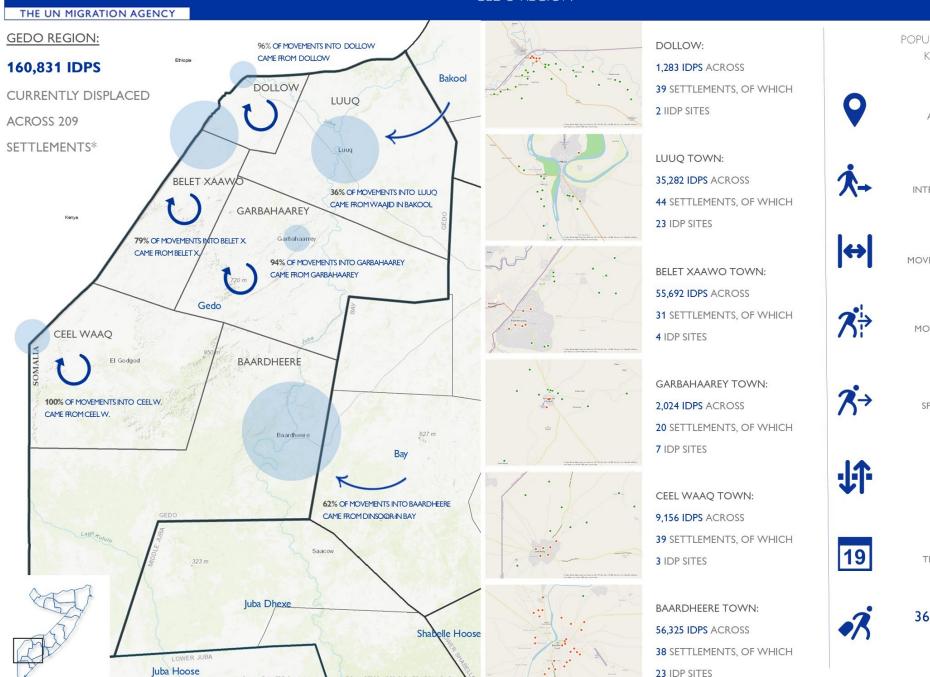
REPORT 4

24/MARCH/2022

DATA COLLECTION:

12 TO 16 MARCH, 2022



\* ACROSS URBAN SETTLEMENTS (NEIGHBORHOODS IN EACH DISTRICT MAIN TOWN) AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS (ONLY VILLAGES IN THE PERIPHERY OF THE MAIN TOWNS).

POPULATION MOBILITY
KEY FINDINGS:

211

ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS

160,831

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

56%

MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE REGION

52%

MOVEMENTS ACROSS DISTRICTS

100%

SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENTS

66%

FIRST DISPLACEMENT

50%

TRAVEL BETWEEN 3 - 4 DAYS

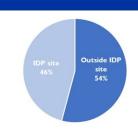
36% MOVE BY MOTOR VEHICLE



REPORT 4
24/MARCH/2022
DATA COLLECTION:
12 TO 16 MARCH, 2022

### SUMMARY FIGURES

District main towns	# Settlements	# IDPs
Baardheere	38	56,325
Belet Xaawo	31	55,692
Ceel Waaq	39	9,156
Doolow	39	2,352
Garbahaarey	20	2,024
Luuq	44	35,282
Total	211	160,831



% OF INDIVIDUALS IN IDP SITES AND OUTSIDE IDP SITES

### IDPs DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

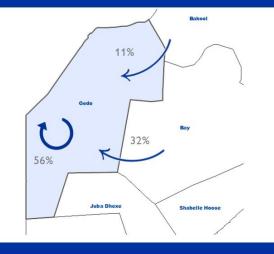
District main towns	# IDPs	# Male adults	# Female adults	# Children
Baardheere	56,325	15,185	19,182	21,958
Belet Xaawo	55,692	15,144	17,730	22,818
Ceel Waaq	9,156	3,409	3,682	2,065
Doolow	2,352	322	470	705
Garbahaarey	2,024	410	669	945
Luuq	35,282	6,975	13,746	14,561
Total	160,831	41,445	55,479	63,052



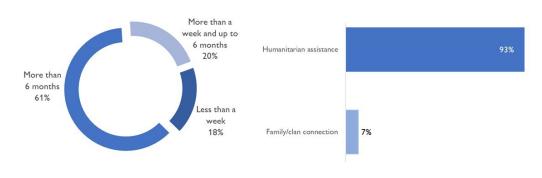
#### **REGIONS OF ORIGIN**

Region of origin	% IDPs
Bakool	11%
Bay	32%
Gedo	56%

% IDPS BY REGION OF ORIGIN

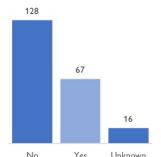


#### EXPECTED DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT LOCATION

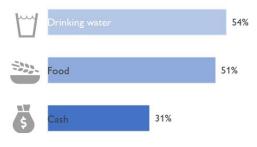


% IDPs BY DURATION OF INTENTION TO STAY IN CURRENT LOCATION AND MAIN REASON TO CHOOSE CURRENT DISPLACEMENT LOCATION

#### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS

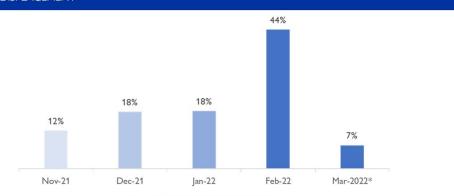






% IDPS BY 3 MAIN REPORTED NEEDS IN DISPLACEMENT SETTLEMENTS

#### TIMELINE OF DISPLACEMENT



% IDPs PER MONTH OF DISPLACEMENT

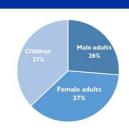
\* data collection captured movements from 1st to 16th March only.



REPORT 4
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### IDP SITES - SUMMARY FIGURES

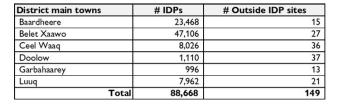
District main towns	# IDPs	# IDP sites
Baardheere	32,857	23
Belet Xaawo	8,586	4
Ceel Waaq	1,130	3
Doolow	1,242	2
Garbahaarey	1,028	7
Luuq	27,320	23
Total	72,163	62

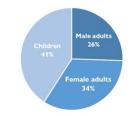


IDPS'SEX AND AGE BREAKDOWN

DISPLACEMENT SETTLEMENTS

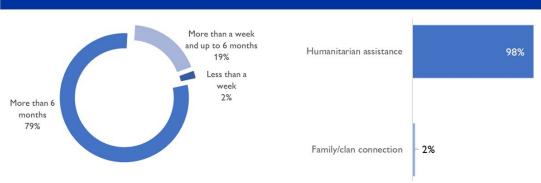
#### **OUTSIDE IDP SITES - SUMMARY FIGURES**





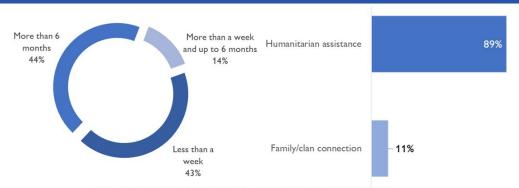
IDPS'SEX AND AGE BREAKDOWN

#### IDP SITES - EXPECTED DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT LOCATION



% IDPs BY DURATION OF INTENTION TO STAY IN CURRENT LOCATION AND MAIN REASON TO CHOOSE CURRENT DISPLACEMENT LOCATION

#### OUTSIDE IDP SITES - EXPECTED DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT LOCATION



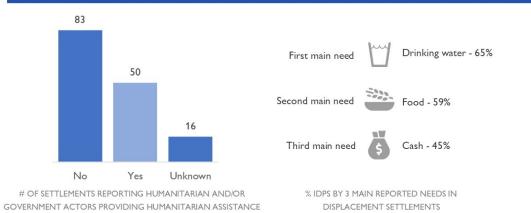
% IDPs BY DURATION OF INTENTION TO STAY IN CURRENT LOCATION AND MAIN REASON TO CHOOSE CURRENT DISPLACEMENT LOCATION

#### IDP SITES - HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS

GOVERNMENT ACTORS PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



### OUTSIDE IDP SITES - HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS





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#### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

As the drought continues to worsen with displacement increasing in Somalia DTM is piloting an Emergency Trends Tracking (ETT) tool in Gedo region to monitor displacement trends and hotspots in support of operational planning.

Three failed consecutive rainy seasons have resulted in 90% of the country experiencing severe drought conditions. OCHA reports that currently 4.3 million individuals are affected by drought. During the 2017 drought, DTM Somalia conducted a country wide ETT and the data from that period indicated the highest numbers of displaced individuals were observed in Bay, Banadir and Gedo regions. Based on this and due to IOM's operational presence in Gedo region, DTM decided to deploy an ETT pilot in Gedo region.

ETT is a crisis-based tool that tracks sudden displacement triggered by specific events or emerging crises. The objective of ETT is to identify where there are specific assessments need and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance. Based on previous drought induced displacement patterns, the humanitarian community expects that people will move from rural to urban areas in search of humanitarian services. Consequently, this pilot, which concentrates only on drought induced displacements, focuses on the main urban centers and surrounding villages for each district. The data is collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. All locations assessed are monitored each week.

#### LIMITATIONS

The data is collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), consequently the findings should be considered as estimates. The data is also captured for the "majority of the people displaced within a location". For example, the place of origin assessed for the IDPs in one location, is the place of origin of the majority of these IDPs. The detailed information on all places of origin is not collected and reported.

The information provided is related to a specific event (ongoing drought) and does not provide an overview of all population movements within a location. Moreover, the exercise covers the main urban centres and surrounding areas in each district, consequently none of the districts have a full coverage. The GPS coordinates collected can be approximations and are not always exact locations.

#### MAPS DISCLAIMER AND LEGENDS

The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.



Top displacement movements within districts



Top displacement movements across regions



Green dots represente rural settlements and red dots represent urban settlements

#### Definitions of settlement types:

Urban settlements: neighborhoods located in the main administrative town of each district.

Rural settlements: villages outside of cities and towns.

IDP sites: camp and camp-like settings hosting IDPs.