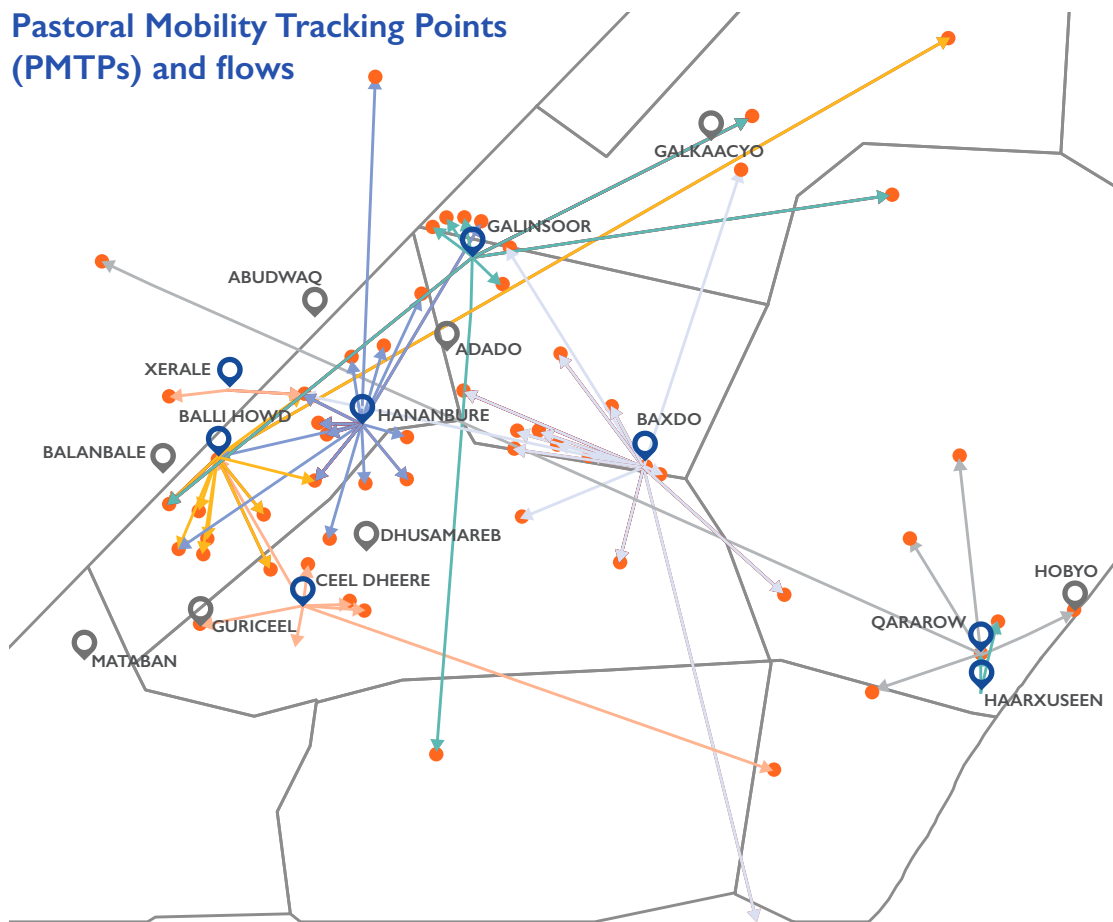






## OVERVIEW

### Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points (PMTPs) and flows



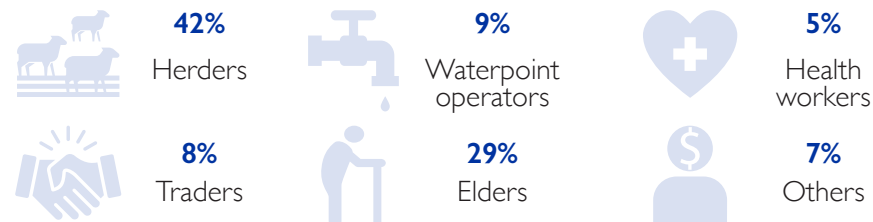
-  PMTP
-  Main Towns
-  Expected flows
-  Expected destination

Total number of interviews **1,360**

#### Interviews per PMTP

Balli howd	95	Haarxuseen	426
Baxdo	133	Hananbure	128
Ceel Dheere	98	Qararow	320
Galinsoor	76	Xerale	84

#### Type of respondent



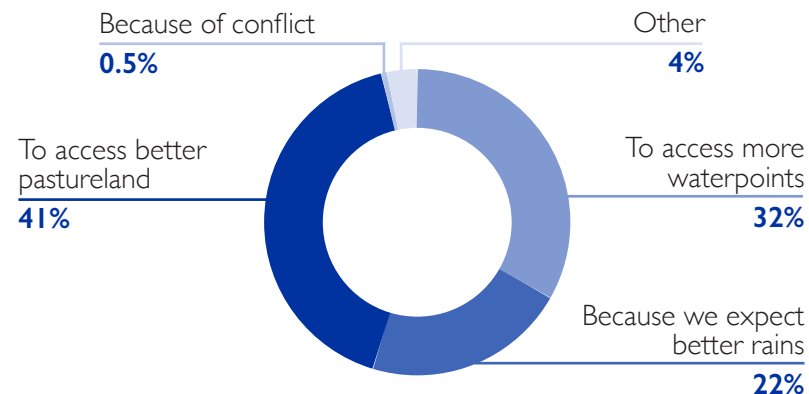
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is piloting the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) system to provide regular and transparent data on pastoral mobility to contribute to the production, analysis and sharing of information to support evidence-based conflict prevention and mitigation strategies in Galmudug State - a region of Somalia where competition is over scarce natural resources are increasing the risk for violent conflict. This Factsheet presents the results from **March 14th – March 31st**, based on data collected by DTM enumerators at 8 key Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points (PMTP).

**1,360** interviews were carried out with herders, waterpoint operators, animal health workers, livestock traders, clan elders and with other local stakeholders knowledgeable about flows of pastoralists in the area using a questionnaire rolled out with Kobo ToolBox.

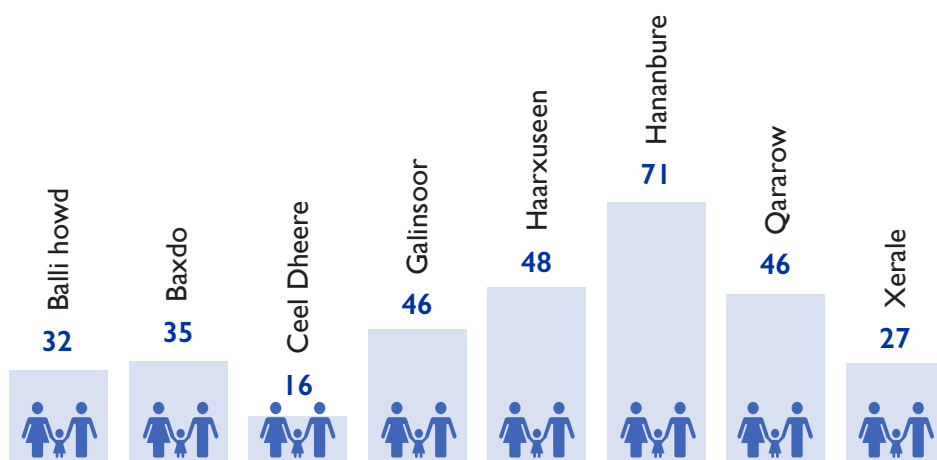
### When do herders plan to move

PMTPT	Very soon	In a few days	In a week	In two weeks	No plans to move
Balli howd	6%	41%	0%	6%	47%
Baxdo	5%	29%	32%	22%	12%
Ceel Dheere	68%	11%	7%	0%	14%
Galinsoor	76%	12%	0%	0%	12%
Haarxuseen	0%	3%	1%	3%	93%
Hananbure	7%	6%	4%	3%	80%
Qararow	10%	4%	4%	15%	67%
Xerale	0%	0%	4%	10%	86%

### Main reasons to move

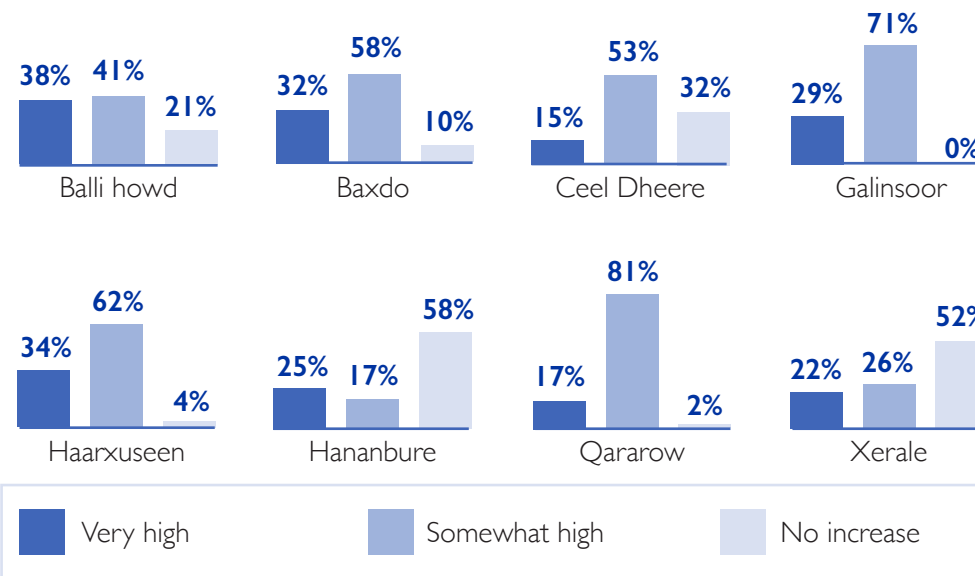


### Inflows of herding families, according to non-herders



This question is asked to traders, waterpoint operators, health workers, others:  
**Can you try to estimate how many herding families have been moving towards this area in the last two weeks?**

### Perceived inflows of herders in the last two weeks

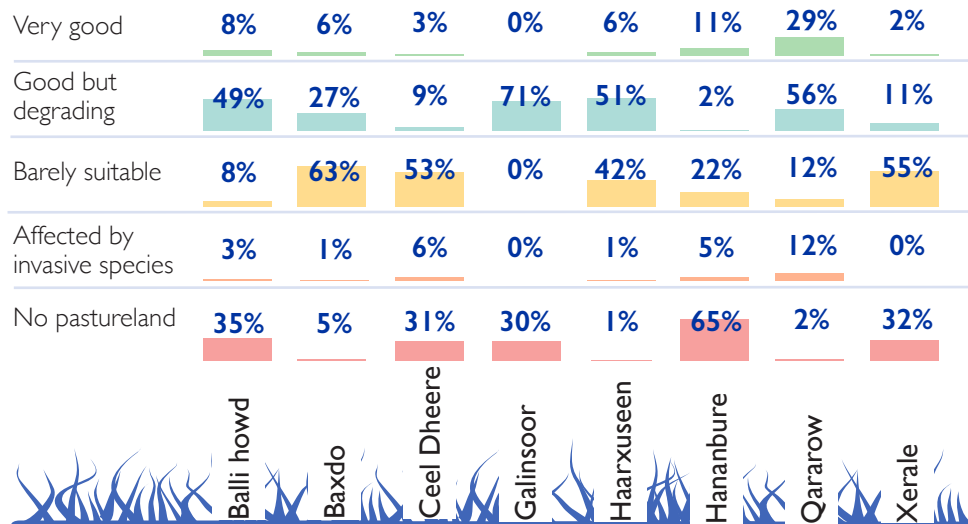


## TRENDS IN ACCESS TO RESOURCES

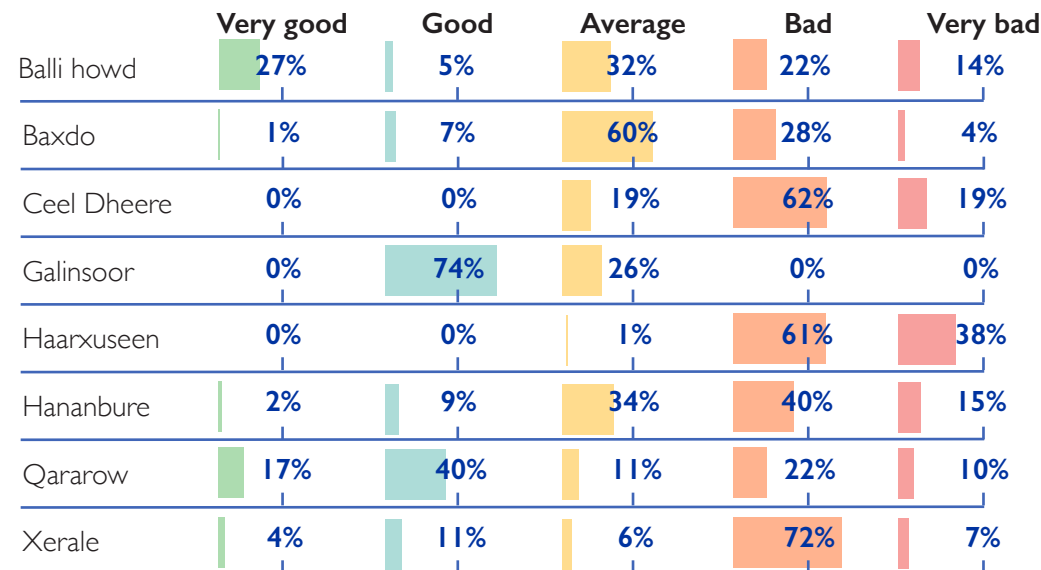
### Socio-demographics of herding families

PMTP	No. Families	% adult male	% adult female	% children
Balli Howd	191	18%	22%	60%
Baxdo	23	18%	18%	64%
Ceel Dheere	38	21%	18%	61%
Galinsoor	28	21%	23%	56%
Haarxuseen	159	23%	21%	56%
Hananbure	72	15%	16%	69%
Qararow	48	29%	26%	45%
Xerale	70	19%	20%	61%

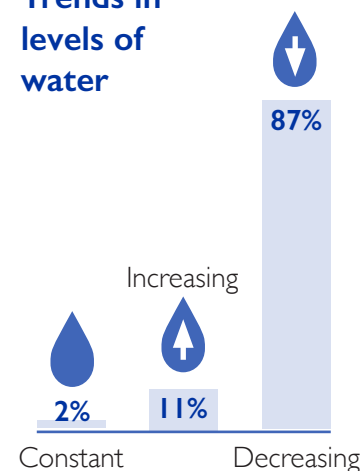
### Quality of pasture



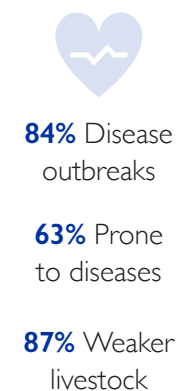
### Access to water



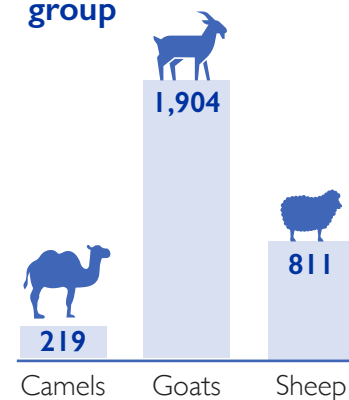
### Trends in levels of water



### Trends in livestock health

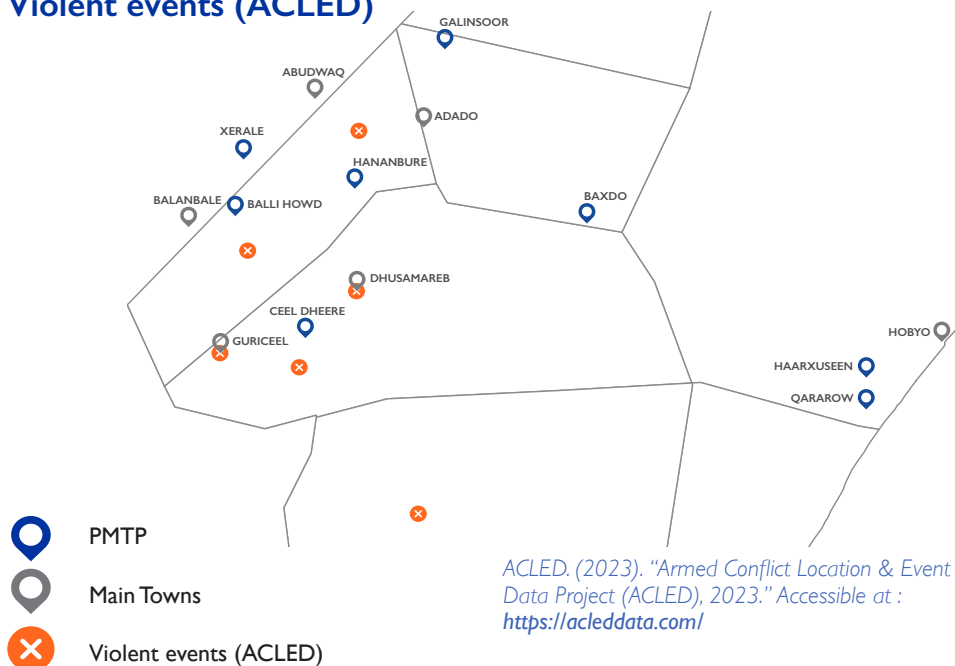


### Average livestock population per herding group

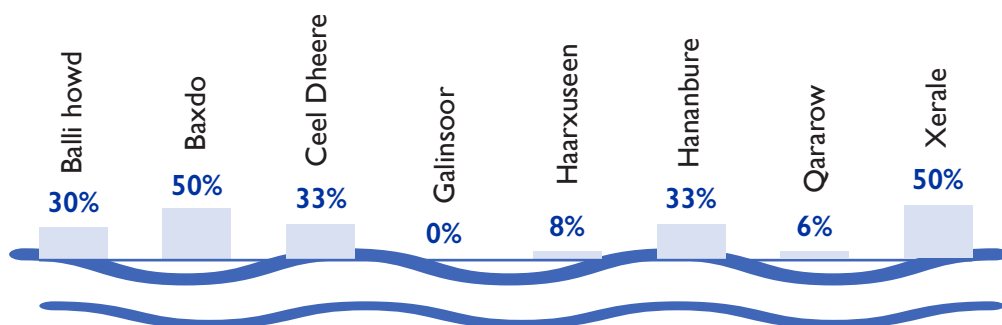


TRENDS IN SECURITY

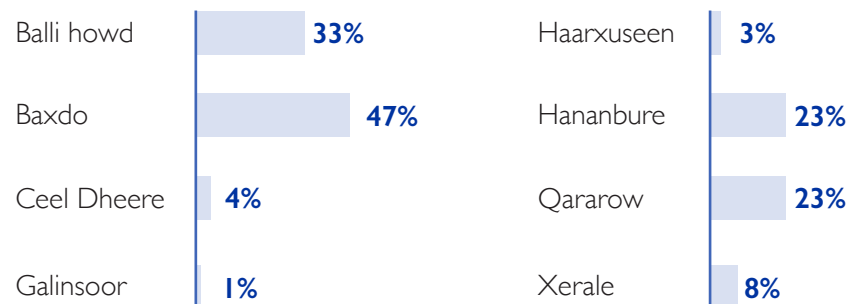
**Violent events (ACLED)**



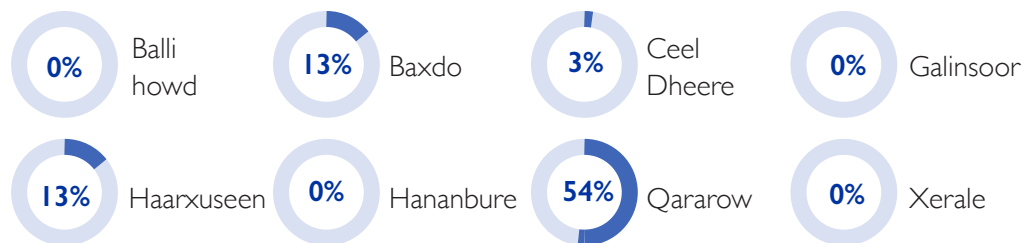
**Waterpoint operators reporting tensions**



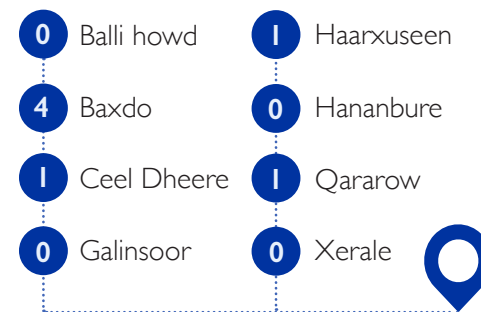
**Respondents reporting security incidents between clans**



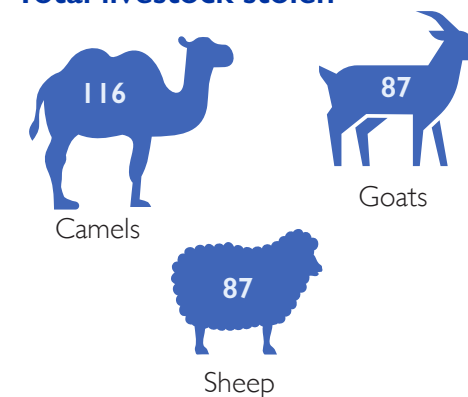
**Respondents reporting presence of al-Shabaab**



**Number of herders reporting livestock stolen on route to PMTP**



**Total livestock stolen**



## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

In Somalia, competition over access to land and water is the structural driver of most violent conflict. Climate change and environmental degradation further reduce scarce water resources, forcing communities to migrate and confront one another for control over diminishing ecological yields. As climate change alters pastoralists' traditional seasonal migration patterns, they develop new livestock and agricultural strategies and often traverse new territory searching for pasture and water for their livestock, contributing to land disputes. The increased vulnerability of specific populations of climate-stressed areas amplifies and triggers migration within and between affected regions.

In this context, the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) has been deployed by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix to better understand livestock mobility and pastoralist conflict in Galmudug State. The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) aims to contribute to the production, analysis and sharing of information on transhumance, climate and conflict occurrences, that will support evidence-based conflict prevention and mitigation strategies, laying the foundations for a more robust early warning system that can eventually be adopted by the Ministry of Livestock.

- DTM has deployed and trained enumerators in 8 locations that are key points of convergence based on clan borders, transhumance patterns, ACLED conflict data, and FAO SWALIM waterpoints data.
- On a daily basis, the enumerator teams conduct interviews with herders, water point operators, animal health workers, market operators and other relevant stakeholders involved in the livestock trade.
- Data is submitted through Kobo toolbox before being cleaned and analysed. The findings presented in this factsheet are from surveys conducted between March 14th – March 31st.
- Sociodemographics of herders, access to water, quality of pasture, and trends in livestock population and health were calculated based on a sub-sample of respondents constituted by herders only.
- A herding group is defined as a group of several families of pastoralists who move together from one place to another.
- The survey was done at household level and individual level: herders are speaking on behalf of their household while other stakeholders are speaking at an individual level.

## LIMITATIONS

The TTT shares the same limitations as any household survey conducted in fragile areas. Socio-economic indicators, perceptions and the challenges that respondents are reporting are prone to several biases. In particular, expected herd movements are to be interpreted with caution, as pastoralists may have an incentive to conceal their future transhumance plans given scarce resources and fragile relationships between clans.

Moreover, the exercise covers the main urban centres and surrounding areas in each PMTP, consequently none of the PMTPs have a full coverage. The GPS coordinates collected can be approximations and are not always exact locations.

## DISCLAIMERS

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.