SOMALIA BASELINE ASSESSMENT
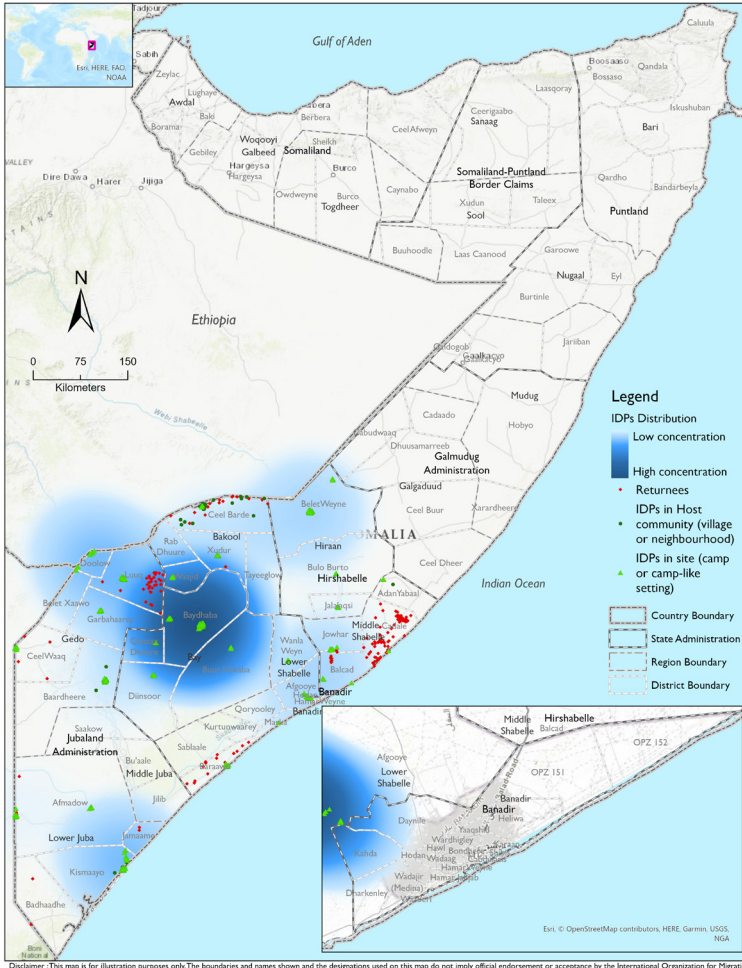
ROUND 3 (FEBRUARY - MARCH 2024)

HIRSHABELLE, JUBALAND, SOUTH-WEST STATE

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION MAP

Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration

LINKS TO PRODUCTS:
Dataset
Interactive Map
Interactive Dashboard
Regional Report with Atlas Maps

6,571
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

1,542,157
IDPS

73,740
RETURNEES

4,831,680
RESIDENTS

Primary reasons of displacement

59%
NATURAL DISASTER

44%
CONFLICT

CONTEXT

Somalia has experienced numerous conflicts, inter-communal violence, and natural disasters since the collapse of the Somali State in 1991. This has led to large recurring waves of forced displacement both within Somalia and into neighbouring countries and beyond.

In 2024, Somalia is still recovering from the impact of the 2021-2022 drought, which affected the vast majority of the country, estimated to be the worst drought in Somalia in over four decades. This historic drought was followed by a heavy deyr rainy season in October-December 2023. During this period rainfall surpassed average levels in most areas of the country, resulting in significant riverine flooding and flash flooding. Food insecurity remains high with four million people (22% of the total population) estimated to be in IPC Crisis or Emergency phases.[1] This series of natural disasters have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of IDPs, causing the loss and devastation of livelihoods, further increasing families' vulnerabilities.

In this context, IOM Somalia's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) implemented its third round of the Baseline 2 exercise in Somalia in the three states of Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South-West State. Data collection for the remaining regions of assessment is currently ongoing, and will be completed in September 2024.

1: IPC, *Somalia: 2023 Post Deyr IPC Analysis, A Briefing Presentation to All Stakeholders*, 15 February 2024

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

As of March 2024, DTM has mapped an estimated 1,542,157 IDPs, 73,740 returnees and 4,831,680 residents across seven regions, 29 districts and 6,571 assessed locations. IDPs were present in 24 per cent of locations assessed (1,549 locations) and returnees were present in 4 per cent of assessed locations (236 locations).
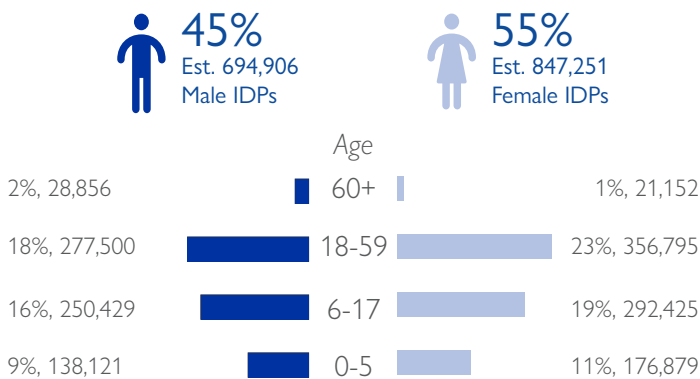
IDPs and returnees locations vary between rural/urban settlements and IDP sites/host community locations. The highest proportions of IDPs across the assessed regions were hosted in Bay, Gedo, and Lower Juba (51%, 15% and 13% of IDPs, respectively). Out of 1.5 million IDPs identified across the assessed regions in the three states. 92 per cent were residing in urban areas in approximately 1,515 IDP sites. An overwhelming majority of IDPs (99%) were living in IDP sites and only 1 per cent were residing among host communities. IDP sites in Somalia are informal settlements, most of which are on privately owned land. As a result, land tenure security issues pose a significant challenge and IDPs are often at risk of forced evictions.

The proportion of IDPs residing within IDP sites or host communities varied across regions in the three states. The majority of IDPs residing within host communities were found in Bakool (13%) and Hiraan (3%) regions. High shares of IDPs hosted within IDP sites, were located in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle (100% each), Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba (99% each), and Hiraan (97%).
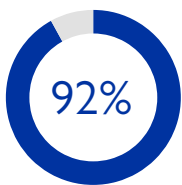
Displacement dynamics in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South-West State are mostly intra-regional. Across all assessed regions, 33 per cent of IDPs were from the same district they were displaced in, while 37 per cent were from within the broader region. The remaining 30 per cent of IDPs were from a different region. Some regional variations were observed: over half of IDPs in Gedo (52%) were from a different region to their region of origin. In contrast, in Bakool, only two percent of IDPs were from a different region, while 78 per cent were from the same region and the same district they were displaced in.

Over half of returnees (53%) were residing in rural areas and 42 per cent were living in urban settlements. Greater shares of returnees were identified in Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba regions (55% and 37%, respectively).
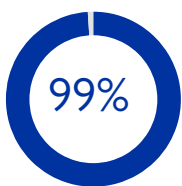
IDPs BY SEX AND AGE[1]

45%
Est. 694,906
Male IDPs

55%
Est. 847,251
Female IDPs

Age

2%, 28,856	60+	1%, 21,152
18%, 277,500	18-59	23%, 356,795
16%, 250,429	6-17	19%, 292,425
9%, 138,121	0-5	11%, 176,879

TOP 3 REGIONS OF DISPLACEMENT ARRIVALS

BAY	50%
GEDO	15%
LOWER JUBA	13%

TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN

BAY	46%
BAKOOL	23%
LOWER JUBA	11%

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

92% of assessed sites were urban (waah/neighbourhood) compared to 8 per cent rural (tulo/ village)

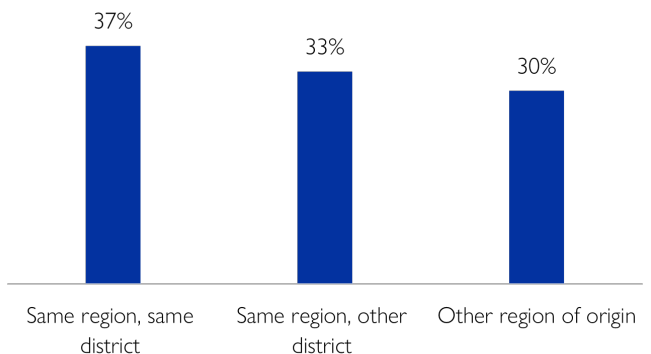**99%** of IDPs were resideing in IDP sites, with the remaining 1 per cent of IDPs in host communities

REGION OF ORIGIN OF LARGEST IDP GROUP

Same region, same district	Same region, other district	Other region of origin
37%	33%	30%

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2. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding calculation

METHODOLOGY

Baseline 2 (B2) is a component of the Mobility Tracking exercise which aims to quantify presence of population categories, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined locations at a given time.

Baseline 2 (B2) is conducted at the settlement level (a village, a neighborhood, an urban IDP site, a rural IDP site). This step gathers estimates of households and individuals disaggregated by each population category. This information is collected in the field through Key Informant (KI) interviews and direct observations. For inaccessible locations, key informants' interviews were conducted over the phone.

DTM was able to collect and extrapolate sex and age disaggregated data through a sample of 14,000 IDP households and KI estimates.

COVERAGE

This update for Round 3 of the Baseline 2 assessment was administered across seven regions and 29 districts. Coverage per district and settlements varied as visualised on the coverage map on this page. Reasons for varied coverage is described in the limitations section below.
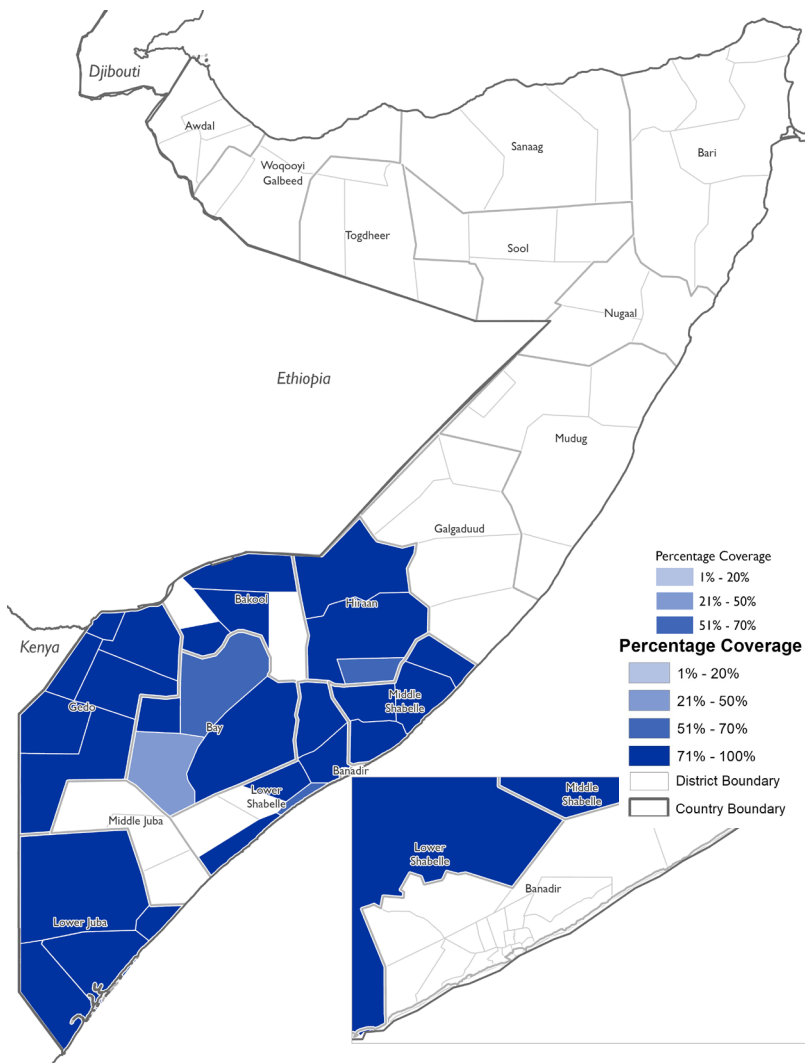
LIMITATIONS

Population dynamics are very fluid in Somalia due to frequent and varied shocks (e.g. Drought in 2022/2023 and flooding in 2023-2024). Furthermore IDPs in Somalia often experience secondary and tertiary displacements as a result on multiple shocks occurring. This could therefore result in instances of double counting.

Some regions may have observed significant changes since the assessment (in particular with changes due to drought, flooding but also conflict displacements).

Information provided through KI interviews can result in overestimated and underestimated figures.

Land use can change at a very fast pace in Somalia. Consequently, some locations are missing if they were not existing at the time of the assessment, not reported by any key informants, or inaccessible because of access or insecurity issues.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

STATE	REGIONS	PERIODS OF ASSESSMENTS
Hirshabelle	Hiraan, Middle Shabelle,	Feb - Mar 2024
Jubaland	Lower Juba, Gedo	Feb - Mar 2024
South-West State	Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle	Feb - Mar 2024

Data collection for the remaining regions of assessment is currently ongoing, and will be completed in September 2024.

DTM Baseline activities in Somalia are supported by: