



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Data Collection: *October 2016*
Round III Report

SOMALIA



Federal Republic of Somalia



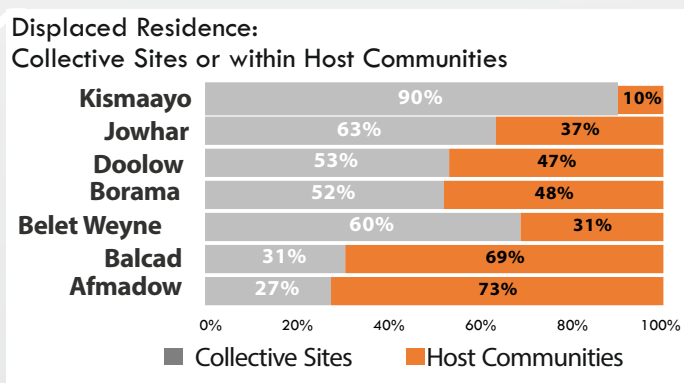
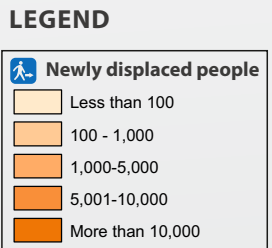
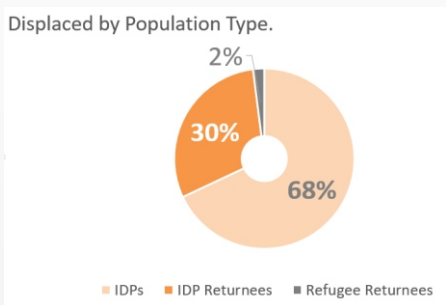
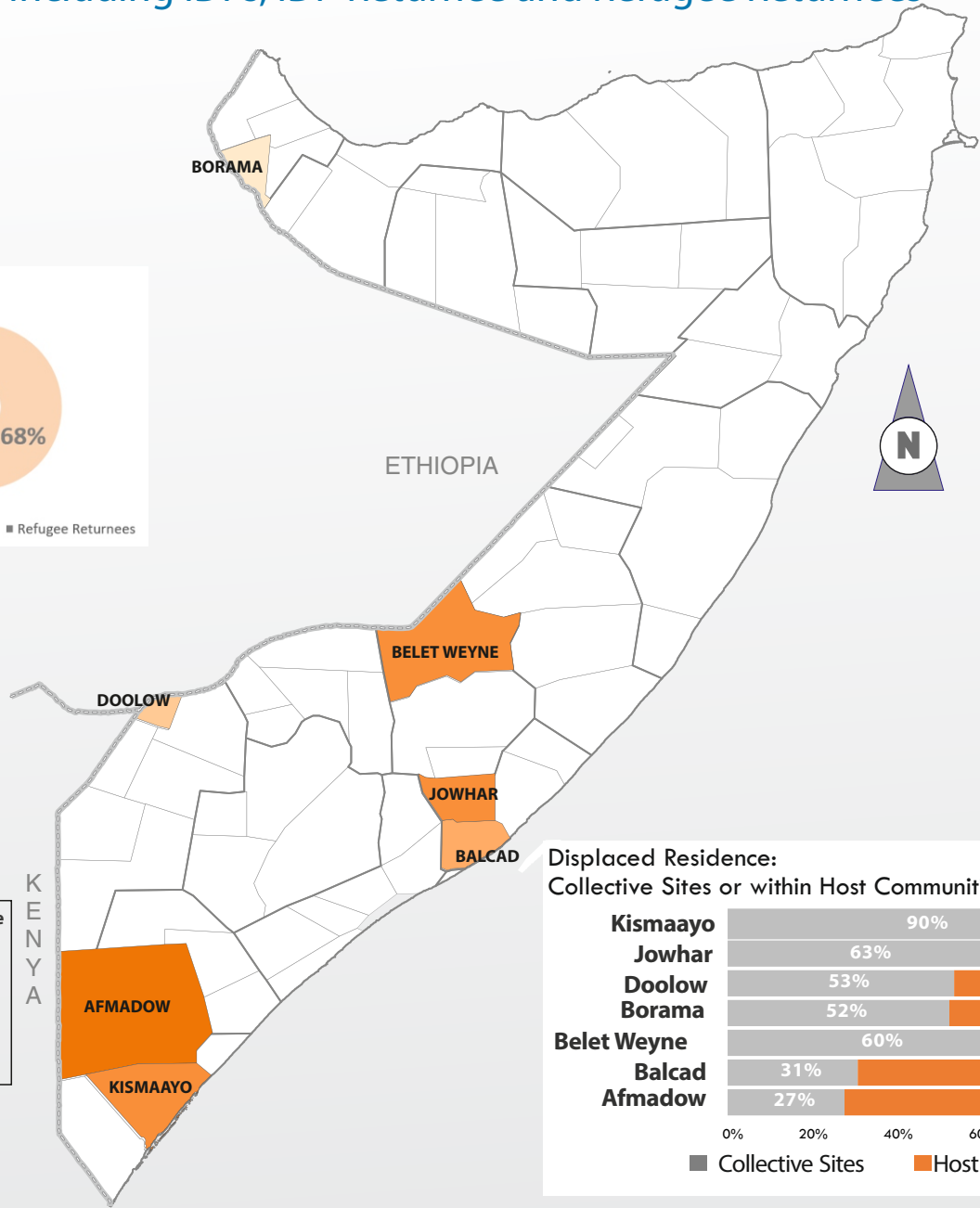
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From
the People of Japan

Newly Displaced in Round III April-October 2016

Including IDPs, IDP Returnee and Refugee Returnees



Disclaimer: The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this dashboard do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Over **28,000** newly displaced when comparing displacement in Round I and Round III settlements.

Most Displacement : **Afmadow**
16,000 displaced

Jowhar saw over **8,000** displaced, mostly due to drought

Reasons for population movement: drought and flooding, conflict, and refugee returns from Kenya.

Total Estimated Displaced in 7 DTM Districts: +350,000 Individuals

Acknowledgements

Implemented in 30 conflict affected countries worldwide, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a pragmatic data collection approach used to produce population estimates, monitor demographic changes, community characteristics and movement trends as well as identify needs and opportunities that support solutions for displaced populations.

Since early 2016, IOM's Somalia office has piloted a DTM programme in seven Somali districts and plans to expand to 10 districts by mid-2017. Team leads and enumerators collect and update information and a team in Nairobi produces reports, maps, dashboards, and raw data-sets.

This initiative would not have been possible without the generous support of the DTM programme from the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and the Government of Japan, as well as the partnerships with local and national level authorities.

For comments, questions or more information, please contact the DTM unit by contacting: iomSomaliaDTM@iom.int

DTM - Somalia Objectives

Somalia's drought and flood prone geography coupled with protracted internal conflict, an increasing violent extremism have created multiple and simultaneous displacement situations throughout the country. The challenges surrounding data collection in insecure settings have made reliable demographic information a difficult task. UN Agencies working in the region agree on a working estimate of over 1.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs) throughout the country.

In order to build on the available information on displacement, and update population estimates, IOM Somalia's DTM works with community leaders in areas with displaced populations to compile, analyse and report on key data that reflects the dynamic nature of displacement and human mobility over time.

Routine collection of key data results in district level population estimates, which helps in understanding nuanced displacement patterns.

Methods

The DTM uses a multi-step process to collect and update population figures and information on community needs.

Step-1: Master List . Identify locations with IDP populations through a network of community level sources including UN Partners within the cluster system.

Step-2: Data Collection. For each district selected, a team-lead and 2-3 enumerators are deployed to validate locations through field visits. The team compiles population estimates from key informants/ community leaders using a data collection tool.

Step-3: Data Capture. Data is entered onto mobile devices and uploaded onto the DTM database in Nairobi. DTM team members run tables and analysis and share results with with stakeholders.

Step-4: Master List Update. The list of locations with IDPs, population estimates and other information is updated during subsequent DTM rounds.

The first round of data collection was carried out from April to May 2016 in five regions and seven districts where IDP presence was reported within collective sites and/or within host communities.

Fieldwork for the second round was in July 2016 and included more data on community needs. Round III had enumerators deployed to the field in September to October. Data collection rounds IV and V are planned for January and April 2017.

Table I. Number Settlements in DTM Rounds I and III.

	Round I April - May	Round III Sept. - Oct.	Change
Number of Settlements	180	202	+22

Table 2. Number of Settlements in DTM Round III

District	Number of Settlements
Kismaayo	2
Belet Weyne	16
Balcad	24
Jowhar	80
Doolow	61
Afmadow	14
Borama	5
Total	202

The operating environment in Somalia, does not allow for a door-to-door population-based enumeration with a complete household listing. DTM's data collection approach is oriented for Somalia and based on a local knowledge of displacement events with population estimates provided by community leaders. It is important to be aware that the estimates are not full-counts and may be under or over-estimates. Not all population registers for all communities have not been verified or validated. These figures have been vetted and reviewed in light of recent displacement inducing events and they can provide an indication of the scale of a displacement situation.

The extent of full-coverage is unknown, but as the Somali Statistical Systems produce enumeration area maps, and displacement situations are identified, the programme will continue to improve in its review and verification procedures, and correct errors where identified.

With each round of data collection DTM data sets improve in terms of reliability and coverage each round undertaken.

Monitoring Trends in Displacement

Patterns of internal displacement in Somalia are diverse: short and long-term, single or multiple events, protracted or newly emerging, in both rural and urban areas. This diversity needs to be reflected for appropriate solutions to be developed and pursued.

Among the 202 settlements in the study, the overwhelming majority are rural with 60% of the displaced population living in Urban areas (estimated 213,050 Urban vs. 140,770 Rural displaced).

As we see in the table below three districts, Afmadow, Belet Weyne, Jowhar identified of more than 5,000 newly identified displaced each since Round I. Some of the new settlements have contributed to the additional figures, and have also been noted in the table.

	Round I	Round III	New IDPs
Jowhar	87,790	96,050	8,260
Afmadow	54,990	71,410	16,420
Kismaayo	66,290	66,280	10
Doolow	41,910	42,690	780
Balcad	27,290	31,500	4210
Belet Weyne	16,820	31,650	14,830
Borama	14,130	14,220	90
Total	309,220	353,800	44,580

Reasons for the high number of new displaced in Afmadow there was a large number (16,000+) of spontaneous returns as IDPs fled from Middle Juba to Afmadow due to droughts, limited food supply and search for humanitarian services in their areas.

Many of the inhabitants practice farming along the riverine bed were affected by droughts and floods that cut their plantations, moreover since the areas are under extremist control, they are furthermore aggravated by heavy taxation.

Where do they live?

IDPs in Somalia live in collective sites and with friends and family in host communities. This trend varies significantly per district. For example, almost 90% of Kismaayo's displaced live in collective sites, whereas in Afmadow the majority live in host communities. The differences in district level trends reinforce the importance of understanding local level context when designing interventions.

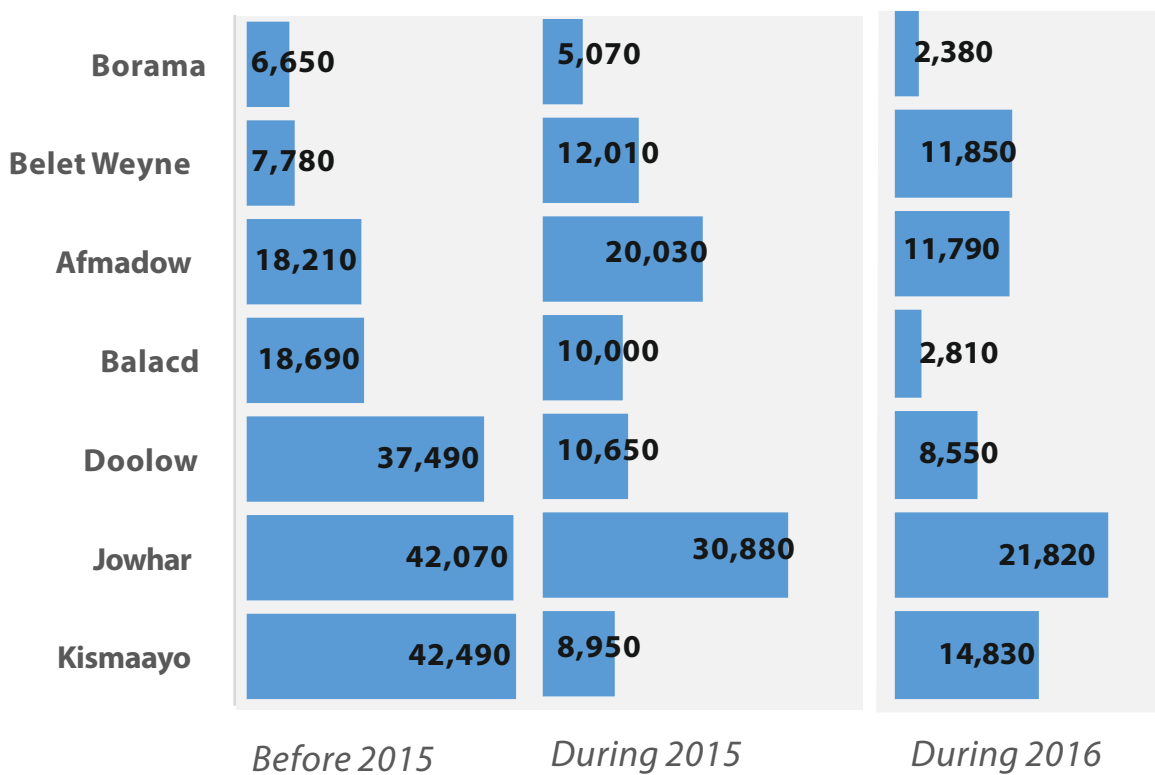
It is important to consider that displaced communities are highly mobile in Somalia, so different movement patterns emerge around the country. Between Round I and Round II data collection, three of the districts being monitored had populations moving out of collective sites and into host communities and two districts had IDPs moving out of both collective sites and out of host communities. Kismaayo had populations moving into both types of communities, and in Borama a small group of IDPs moved into host communities.



Timing and Duration of Displacement

DTM round III collected data on duration of displacement. As the chart below shows, the majority (51%) of IDPs are considered protracted cases (before 2015) and 37% are from 2016.

It is interesting to see that in Kismaayo, by October 2016 there were more newly displaced than the entire previous year.



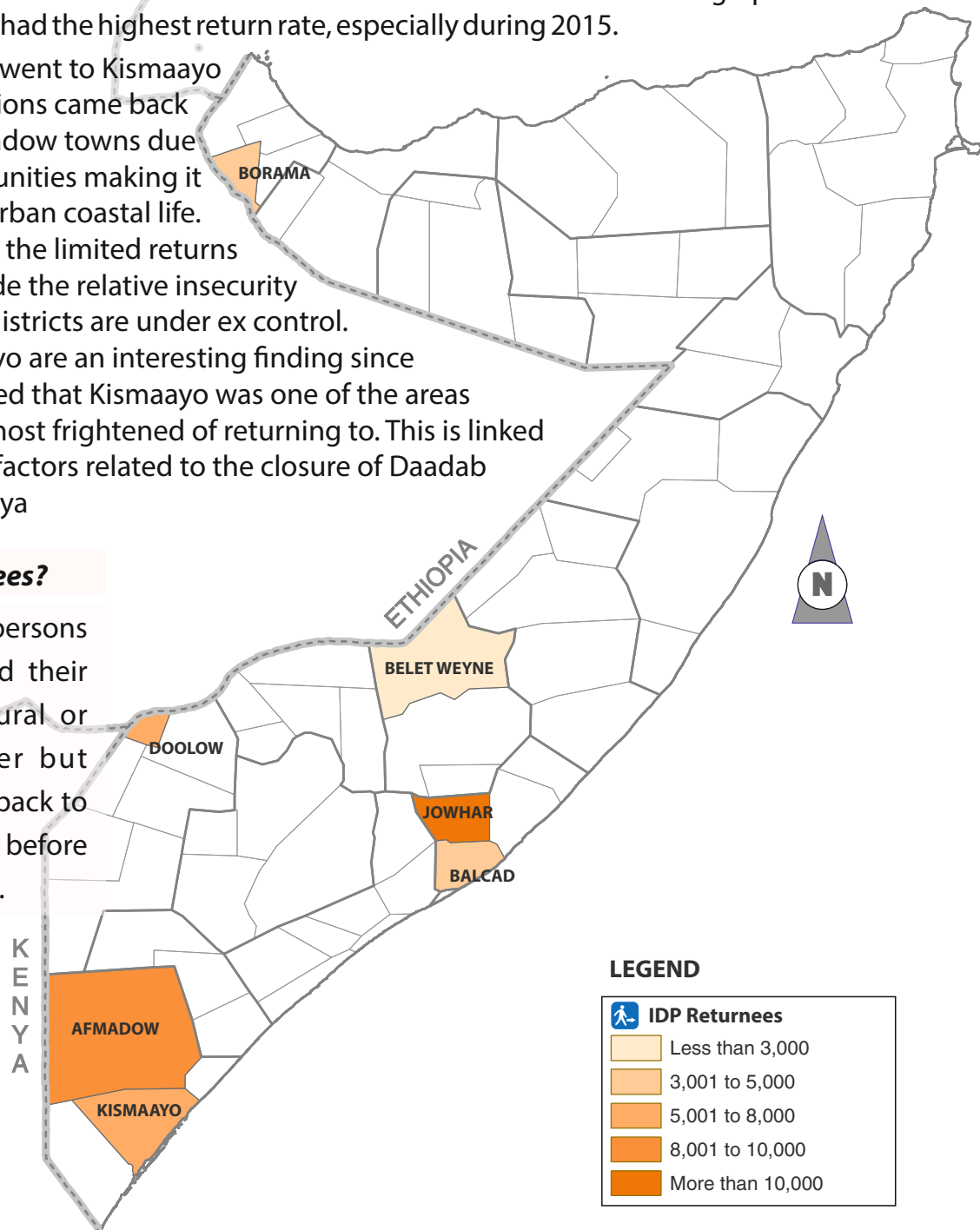
IDP Returns

Some IDPs have reportedly opted for return given their dire living conditions in areas of refuge. Humanitarian actors assist the voluntary, safe and sustainable return of displaced people through the Somali Return Consortium. During DTM- Round II, 79% of surveyed IDPs expressed interest to returning to their place of origin, contingent upon improvements in the security situation and livelihood opportunities. The return figures collected during Round III show a variation of returns across the districts. As the graphic below shows, Jowhar had the highest return rate, especially during 2015.

Many returnees who went to Kismaayo as their final destinations came back to Dhobley and Afmadow towns due to livelihood opportunities making it difficult to adapt to urban coastal life. Reasons provided for the limited returns to Belet Weyne include the relative insecurity since neighbouring districts are under ex control. The returns to Kismayo are an interesting finding since Round II data indicated that Kismaayo was one of the areas where people were most frightened of returning to. This is linked to the push and pull factors related to the closure of Daadab Refugee camp in Kenya

Who are IDP Returnees?

This is a group of persons (IDPs) that have fled their homes due to natural or man-made disaster but have decided to go back to their place of origin before the disaster occurred.



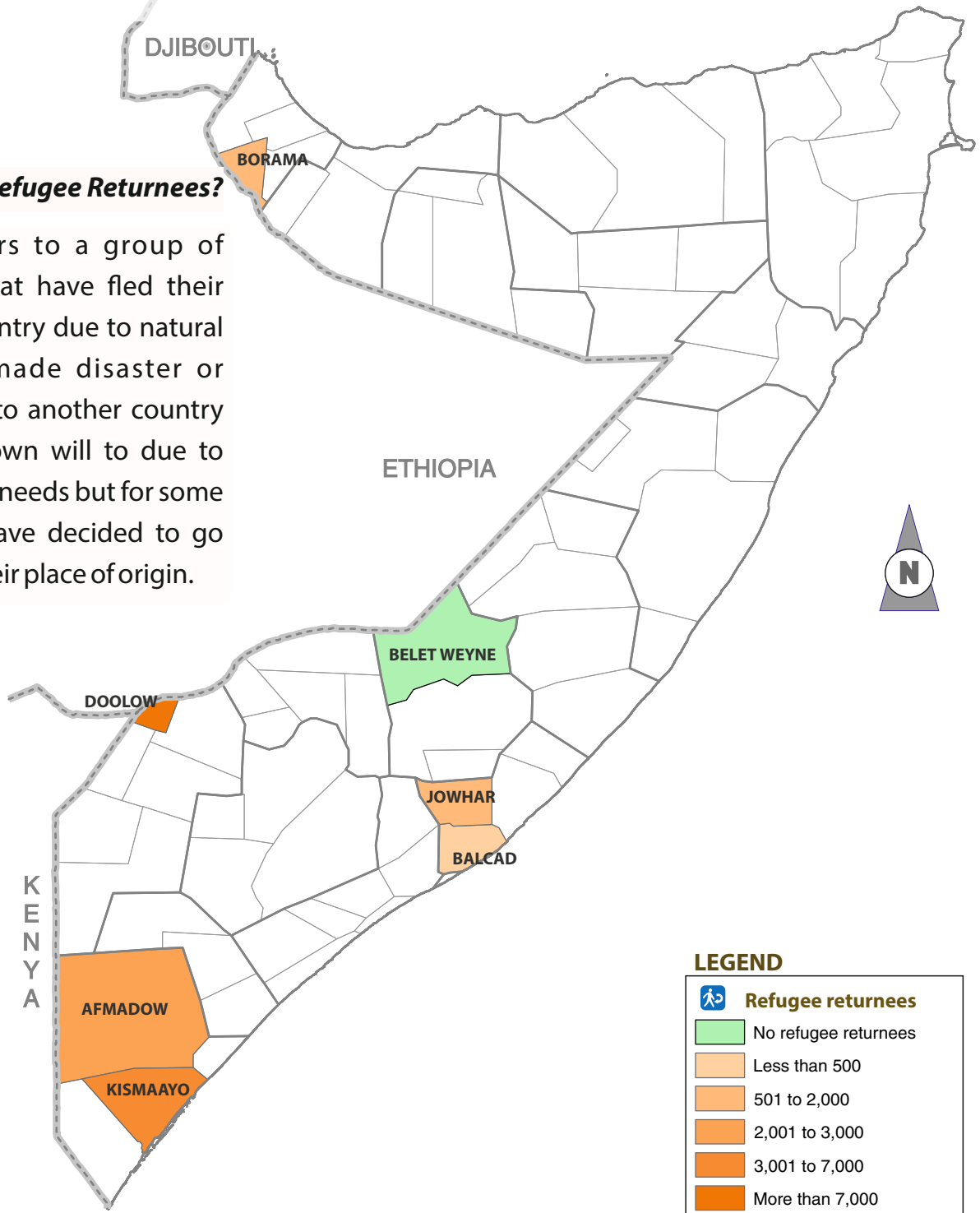
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Refugee Returns

In addition to internal migration and returns, IOM found that almost 25,000 individuals had returned from overseas. The vast majority being refugee returnees from Dadaab refugee camp. An interesting trend to note is that prior to 2016, most refugees were returning to Doolow, and previous to that most returned to Kismayo. Knowledge of context indicates that the 2016 arrivals are returning from Daadab Refugee camp in Kenya, whereas previous returns came from Ethiopian camps.

Who are Refugee Returnees?

This refers to a group of people that have fled their home country due to natural or man-made disaster or migrated to another country on their own will to due to economic needs but for some reasons have decided to go back to their place of origin.



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Conclusion

Round III of DTM captured information on variables about the population of concern, disaggregated at the settlement level. As the DTM progresses over time, staff learn how to improve consistency in data collection and sources to rely on.

Some recommendations for the next round:

- Additional information of interest would be pre-coded description of causes of displacement.
- If data collection will continue to be from secondary sources, consider including a population range so that KII providing population estimates can provide a range rather than an actual number.
- Sex disaggregated data would support more fine-tuned planning that reflects the diversity in gender needs

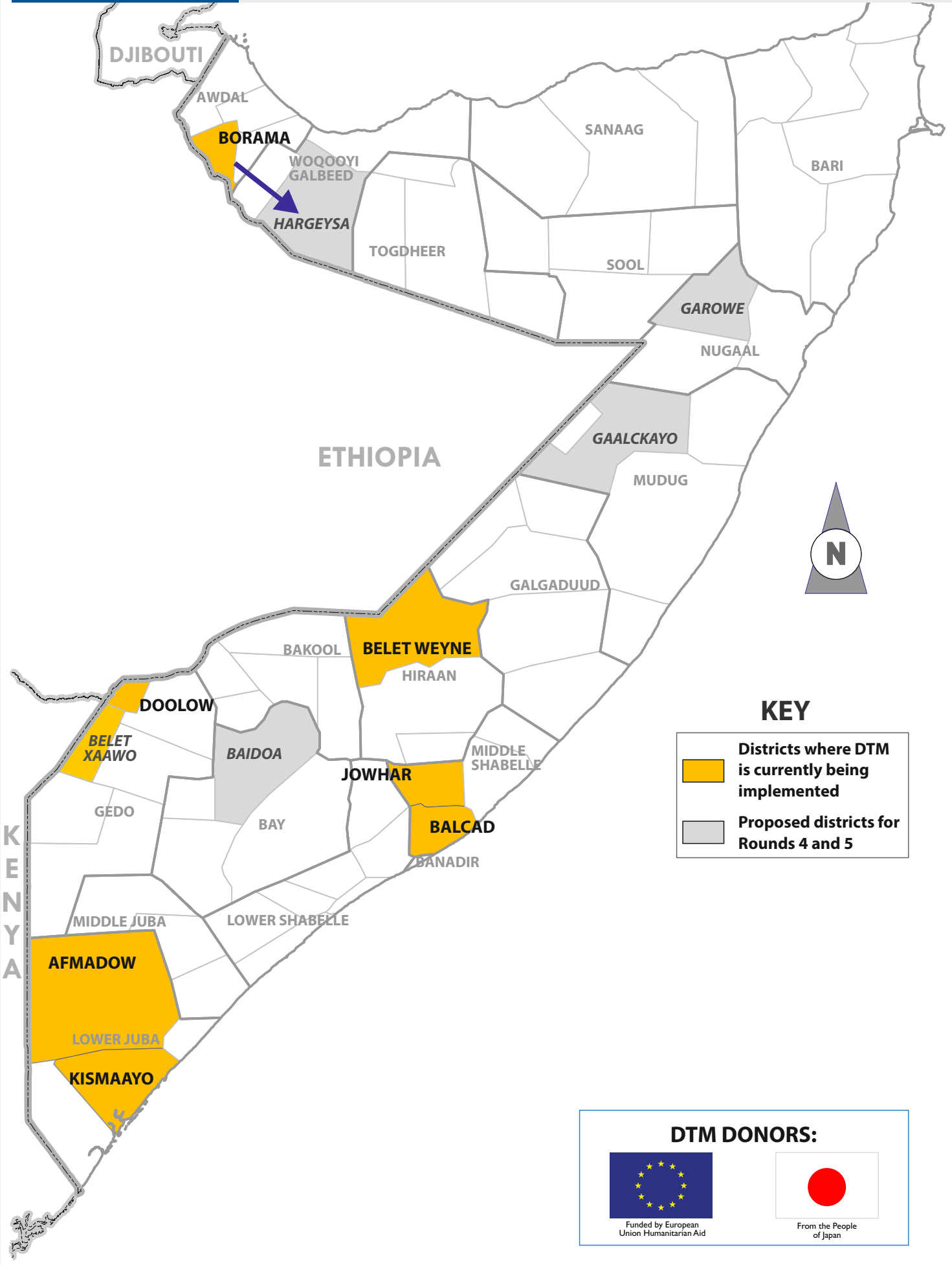
*Custom disaggregated tables are available upon request.

The map in the next page shows the actual and planned DTM coverage areas.



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) Programme Areas 2016/2017



KEY

- Districts where DTM is currently being implemented
- Proposed districts for Rounds 4 and 5

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Annex I. List of Definitions

KEY TERMS

A collective site – is defined as a site inhabited by internally displaced persons, including those resembling an organised IDP camp and spontaneous or unplanned settlement.

IDPs residing with host community - is defined as settlements where internally displaced persons are residing in existing resident populations, either in rented accommodation or in host families with relatives or non-relatives.

Settlement – Refers to both IDP collective sites and host community /family residents' village/town where the displaced persons settled and identified.

Time of displacement- During round 3, in order to verify the duration over which households have been displaced, IDPs were categorised according to whether they were displaced in 2016, 2015 or before 2015. The intention was predominantly to capture and evaluate data related to recent displacement (over the past 24 months).

Resident Population (Host Community). This is the host community in a given area. They are not affected directly by the displacement but are in areas where the displaced persons opted to settle and share the same resources with the displaced persons.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP) -This is a person, or group of person that was forced to flee their homes due to conflict or natural or man-made disaster. They may have moved from one region or district or another.