DTM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT) – PILOT
GALMUDUG STATE

Report 6
06th October 2023
Data collection:
03rd September - 30th September 2023

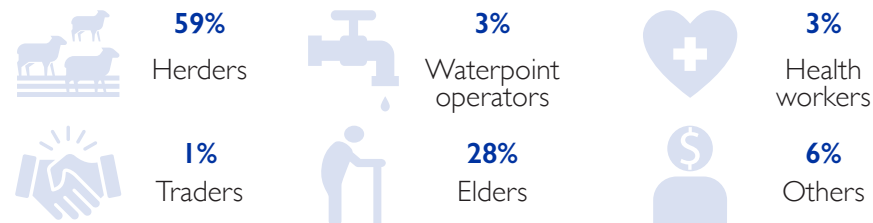## OVERVIEW

Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points (PMTPs) and flows

Total number of interviews 332

Interviews per PMTP

Balli howd	**0**	Haarxuseen	**0**
Baxdo	**106**	Hananbure	**82**
Ceel Dheere	**62**	Qararow	**0**
Galinsoor	**0**	Xerale	**18**

Type of respondent

59% Herders	**3%** Waterpoint operators	**3%** Health workers
1% Traders	**28%** Elders	**6%** Others
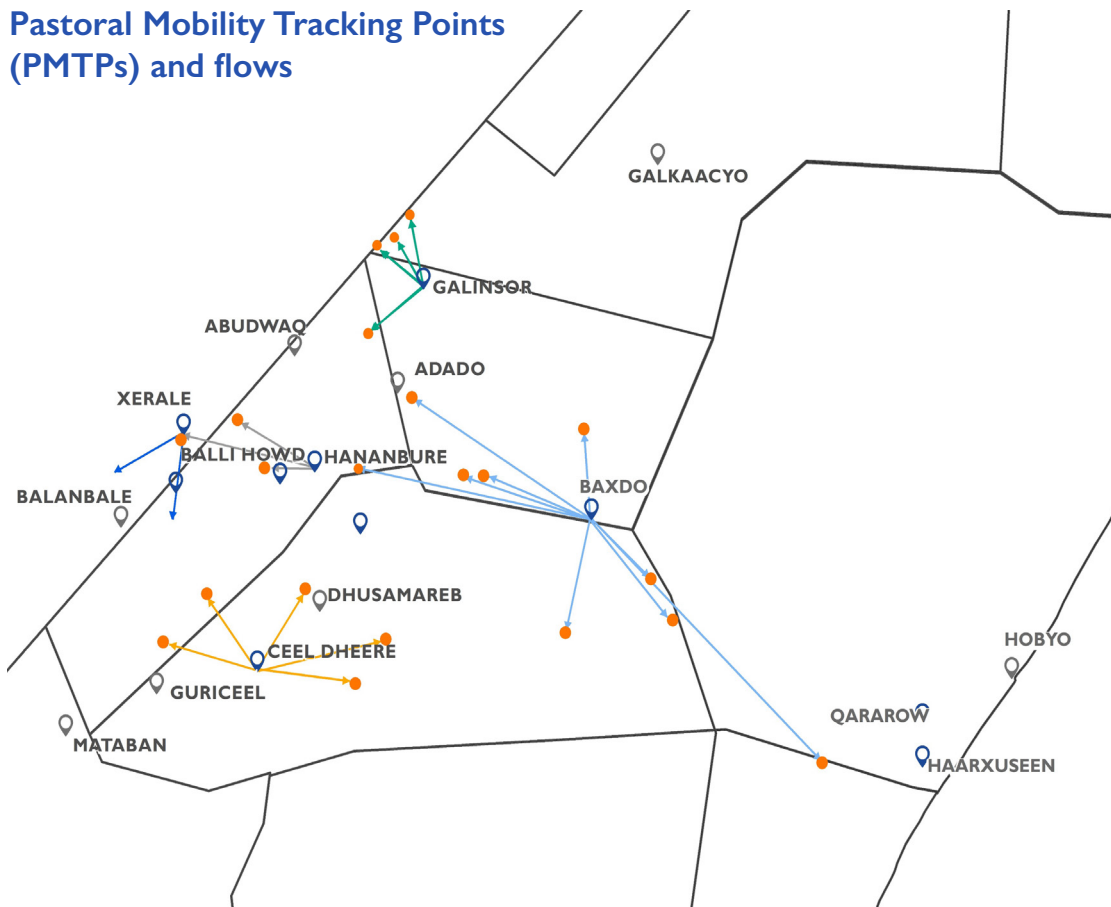
Legend:
- PMTP
- Main Towns
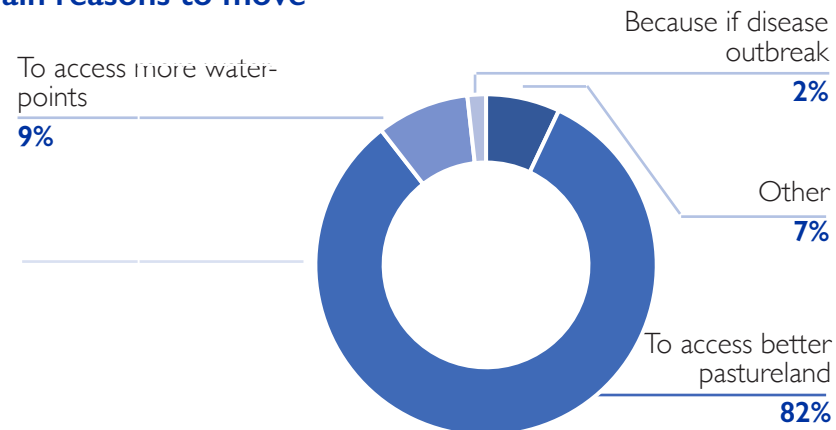- → Expected flows
- ● Expected destination

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 **September 03rd – September 30th**, based on data collected by DTM enumerators at 8 key Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points (PMTP).

332 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.
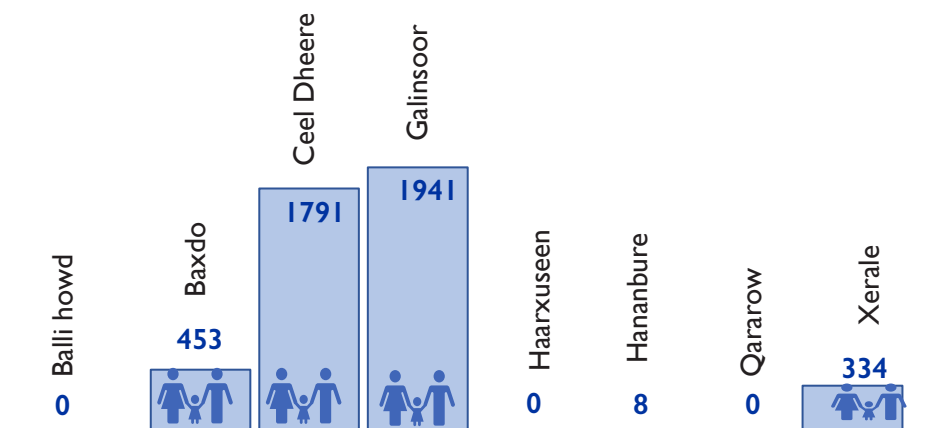
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When do herders plan to move

PMTP	Very soon	In a few days	In a week	In two weeks	No plans to move
Balli howd	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baxdo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ceel Dheere	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galinsoor	51%	49%	0%	0%	0%
Haarxuseen	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hananbure	0%	0%	1%	3%	96%
Qararow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xerale	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Main reasons to move

To access more water-points
9%

Because if disease outbreak
2%

Other
7%

To access better pastureland
82%

Inflows of herding families, according to non-herders

Balli howd 0
Baxdo 453
Ceel Dheere 1791
Galinsoor 1941
Haarxuseen 0
Hananbure 8
Qararow 0
Xerale 334

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?

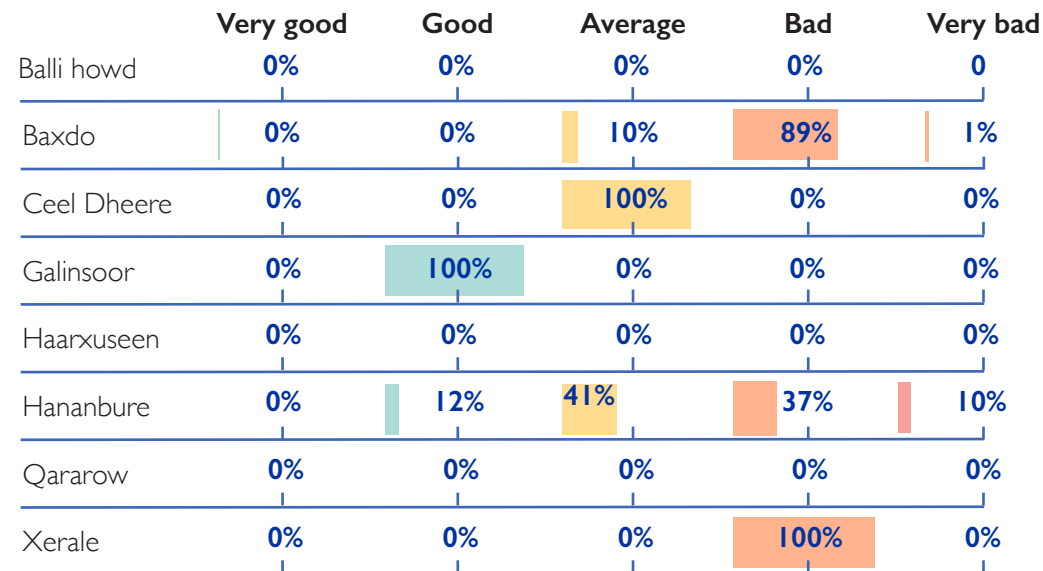## Perceived inflows of herders in the last two weeks

Balli howd: 0% 0% 0%
Baxdo: 0% 75% 25%
Ceel Dheere: 36% 64% 0%
Galinsoor: 0% 100% 0%
Haarxuseen: 0% 0% 0%
Hananbure: 0% 100% 0%
Qararow: 0% 0% 0%
Xerale: 0% 67% 33%

Very high — Somewhat high — No increase

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TRENDS IN ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Socio-demographics of herding families

PMTP	No. Families	% adult male	% adult female	% children
Balli Howd	0	0%	0%	0%
Baxdo	33980	12%	14%	74%
Ceel Dheere	886	17%	19%	64%
Galinsoor	2184	14%	17%	70%
Haarxuseen	0	0%	0%	0%
Hananbure	14372	14%	15%	71%
Qararow	0	0%	0%	0%
Xerale	1774	14%	16%	70%

Quality of pasture

	Balli howd	Baxdo	Ceel Dheere	Galinsoor	Haarxuseen	Hananbure	Qararow	Xerale
Very good	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Good but degrading	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Barely suitable	0%	96%	0%	0%	94%	0%	0%	100%
Affected by invasive species	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No pastureland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Access to water

	Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad
Balli howd	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
Baxdo	0%	0%	10%	89%	1%
Ceel Dheere	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Galinsoor	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Haarxuseen	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hananbure	0%	12%	41%	37%	10%
Qararow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xerale	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Trends in levels of water

56% Constant
0% Increasing
44% Decreasing
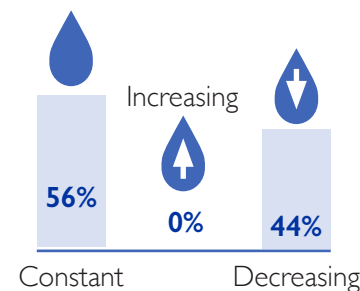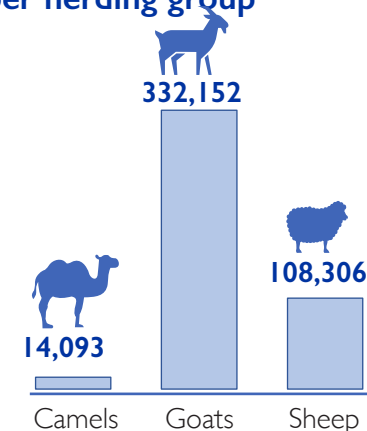
Trends in livestock health
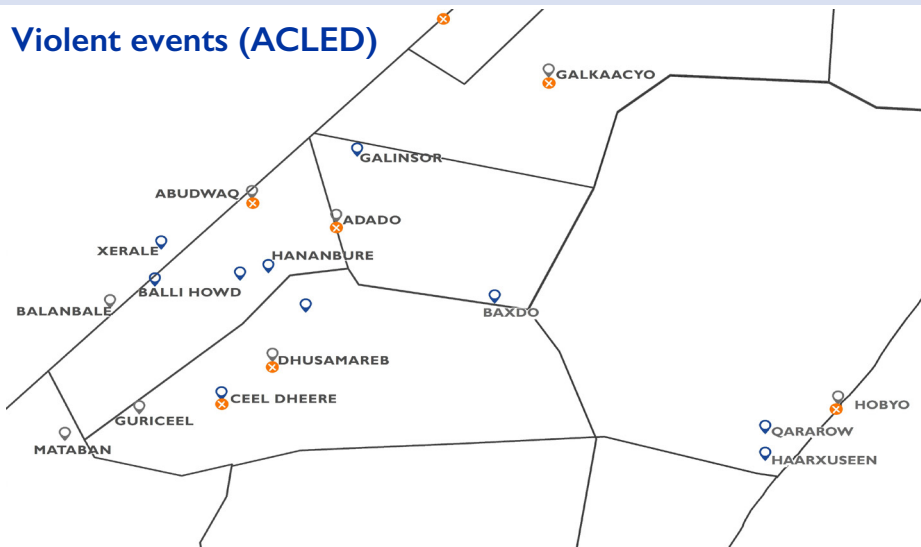
59% Disease outbreaks
100% Prone to diseases
100% Weaker livestock

Average livestock population per herding group

Camels 14,093
Goats 332,152
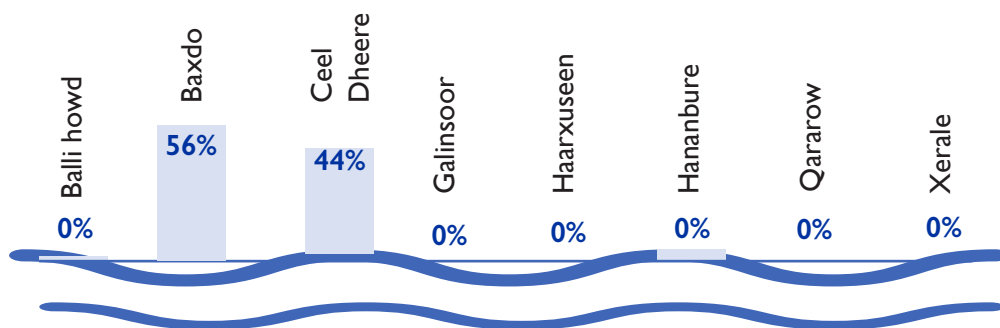Sheep 108,306

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TRENDS IN SECURITY

Violent events (ACLED)

GALKAACYO
GALINSOR
ABUDWAQ
ADADO
XERALE
HANANBURE
BALLI HOWD
BALANBALE
BAXDO
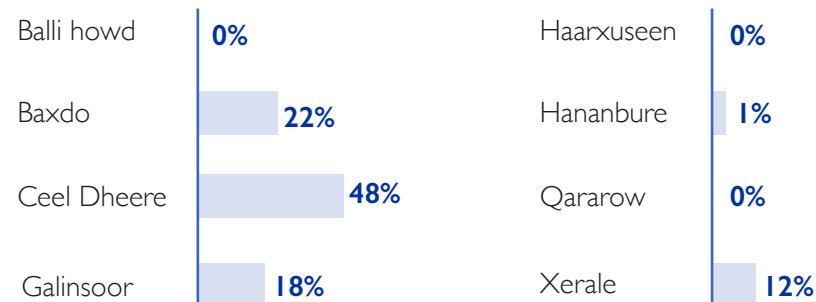DHUSAMAREB
CEEL DHEERE
GURICEEL
HOBYO
QARAROW
MATABAN
HAARXUSEEN

- PMTP
- Main Towns
- ✕ Violent events (ACLED)

ACLED. (2023). "Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 2023." Accessible at : https://acleddata.com/
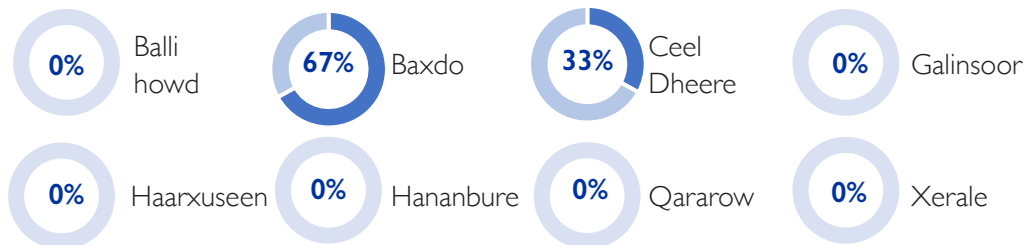
Respondents reporting security incidents between clans

Balli howd	0%	Haarxuseen	0%
Baxdo	22%	Hananbure	1%
Ceel Dheere	48%	Qararow	0%
Galinsoor	18%	Xerale	12%

Respondents reporting presence of al-Shabaab

0% Balli howd	67% Baxdo	33% Ceel Dheere	0% Galinsoor
0% Haarxuseen	0% Hananbure	0% Qararow	0% Xerale

Waterpoint operators reporting tensions

Balli howd	Baxdo	Ceel Dheere	Galinsoor	Haarxuseen	Hananbure	Qararow	Xerale
0%	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Number of herders reporting livestock stolen on route to PMTP

0	Balli howd	0	Haarxuseen
3	Baxdo	0	Hananbure
1	Ceel Dheere	0	Qararow
0	Galinsoor	0	Xerale

Total livestock stolen

44 Camels

516 Goats

263 Sheep

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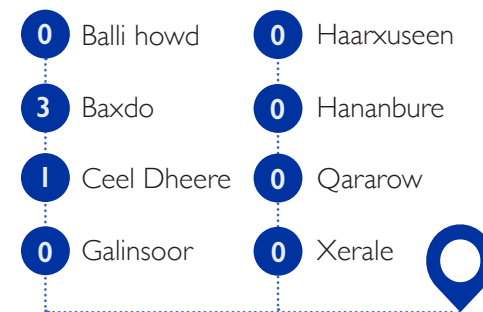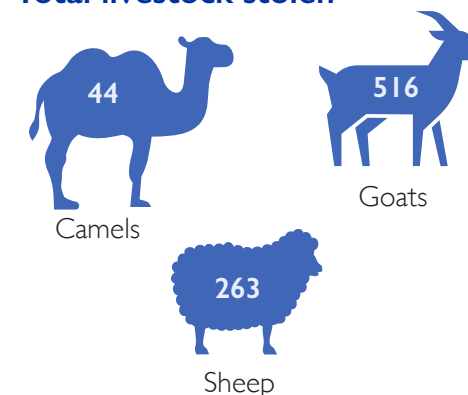
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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 September 03rd – September 30th.
- 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.