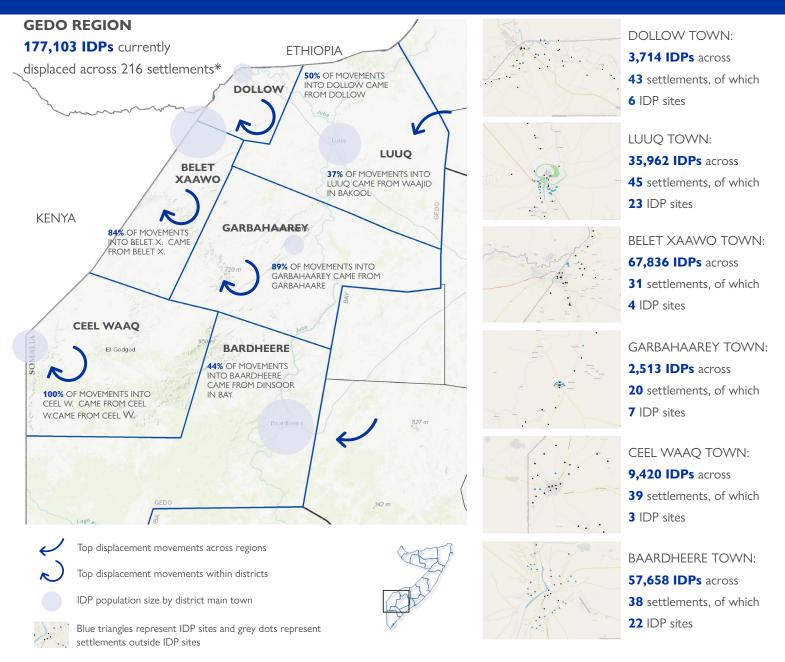


EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT) - DROUGHT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

**GEDO REGION** 

Report 8 22 April 2022 Data collection: 09 to 13 April 2022



## POPULATION MOBILITY KEY FINDINGS

**216** assessed settlements

7.3 177,103 intenally displaced people

★ 64% movements within the region

58% movements within the district

**91%** spontaneous movements

63% first displacement

**64%** travel between 3-4 days

37% move by foot

On the 23rd of November 2021, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency due to drought. Three failed consecutive rainy seasons have resulted in 90% of the country experiencing severe drought conditions. Based on previous drought induced displacement patterns, people will move from rural to urban areas in search of humanitarian services. In order to monitor drought related displacement, DTM has deployed its Emergency Trend Tracking tool.

Since November 2021, **174,709** individuals have been displaced by drought in Gedo region. Between the 09th and 13th April 2022, an estimated **6,700 IDP** arrived to the assessed settlements.

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



EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT) - DROUGHT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT GEDO REGION

Report 8 22 April 2022 Data collection: 09 to 13 April 2022

## **SUMMARY FIGURES**

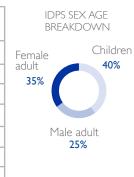
District main towns	# Settlements	# IDPs	
Baardheere	38	57,658	
Belet Xaawo	31	67,836	
Ceel Waaq	39	9,420	
Doolow	43	3,714	
Garbahaarey	20	2,513	
Luuq	45	35,962	
Total	216	177,103	





### IDPS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

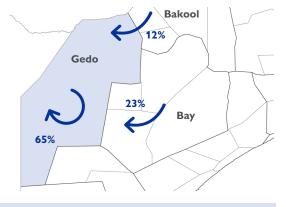
District main towns	# IDPs	# Male adults	# Female adults	# Children
Baardheere	57,658	14,643	19,047	23,968
Belet Xaawo	67,836	17,146	22,812	27,878
Ceel Waaq	9,420	3,478	3,744	2,198
Doolow	3,714	924	1,153	1,637
Garbahaarey	2,513	524	761	1,228
Luuq	35,962	7,071	14,054	14,837
Total	177,103	43,786	61,571	71,746



### **REGION OF ORIGIN**

% IDPs BY REGION OF ORIGIN

Region of origin	% IDPs
Bakool	12%
Bay	23%
Gedo	64%

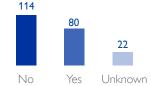


## EXPECTED DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT LOCATION



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

## **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS**



# OF SETTLEMENTS REPORTING HUMANITARIAN AND/OR GOVERNMENT ACTORS PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



% IDPs BY 3 MAIN REPORTED NEEDS IN DISPLACEMENT SETTLEMENTS

## TIMELINE OF DISPLACEMENT



% IDPs PER MONTH OF DISPLACEMENT



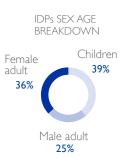
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT) - DROUGHT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT **GEDO REGION** 

Report 8 22 Abril 2022 Data collection: 09 to 13 April 2022

## **IDP SITES - SUMMARY FIGURES**



District main towns	# IDPs	# IDP sites
Baardheere	32,233	22
Belet Xaawo	9,198	4
Ceel Waaq	983	3
Doolow	2,987	6
Garbahaarey	913	7
Luuq	27,504	23
Total	73,818	65



### 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**



# OF SETTLEMENTS REPORTING HUMANITARIAN AND/OR GOVERNMENT ACTORS PROVIDING **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** 

First main need

Second main need

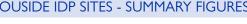
Food - 56%

Drinking water - 32%

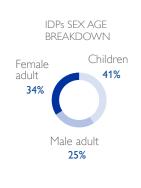
Third main need Shelter - 28%

% IDPs BY 3 MAIN REPORTED NEEDS IN DISPLACEMENT SETTLEMENTS

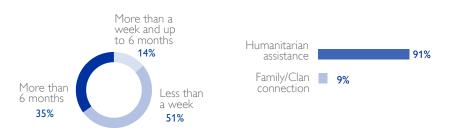
### **OUSIDE IDP SITES - SUMMARY FIGURES**





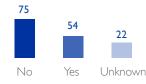


## OUTSIDE IDP SITES - EXPECTED DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT LOCATION



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

## **OUTSIDE IDP SITES - HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS**



# OF SETTLEMENTS REPORTING HUMANITARIAN AND/OR GOVERNMENT ACTORS PROVIDING **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** 

First main need



Drinking water - 65%

Second main need



Food - 65%

Third main need



Cash - 57%

% IDPs BY 3 MAIN REPORTED NEEDS IN DISPLACEMENT SETTLEMENTS

EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT) - DROUGHT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT GEDO REGION

Report 8 22 April 2022 Data collection: 09 to 13 April 2022

## POPULATION CHANGES BETWEEN ROUNDS BY DISTRICT

	# IDPs per round									
District main town	Pilot (23/01-07/02)	Round 1 (19/02-24/02)	Round 2 (27/02-02/03)	Round 3 (05/03-09/03)	Round 4 (12/03-16/03)	Round 5 (19/03-23/03)	Round 6 (26/03-30/03)	Round 7 (02/04-06/04)	Round 8 (09/04-13/04)	Changes between R7 and R8
Baardheere	13,235	34,638	77,456	58,255	56,325	57,886	57,990	57,606	57,658	^
Belet Xaawo	16,017	18,066	46,186	51,312	55,692	56,184	60,702	63,132	67,836	
Ceel Waaq	2,190	4,326	8,610	8,682	9,156	9,254	9,494	9,356	9,420	<b>V</b>
Doolow	1,001	1,711	1,507	1,283	2,352	2,824	2,990	3,869	3,714	<b>V</b>
Garbahaarey	621	369	1,582	1,739	2,024	4,552	2,236	2,346	2,513	^
Luuq	9,644	22,938	35,284	35,438	35,282	34,268	35,833	35,918	35,962	^
Total	42,708	82,048	170,625	156,709	160,831	164,968	169,245	172,227	177,103	

	# Settlements covered per round								
District main town	Pilot (23/01-07/02)	Round 1 (19/02-24/02)	Round 2 (27/02-02/03)	Round 3 (05/03-09/03)	Round 4 (12/03-16/03)	Round 5 (19/03-23/03)	Round 6 (26/03-30/03)	Round 7 (02/04-06/04)	Round 8 (09/04-13/04)
Baardheere	18	30	38	37	38	38	38	38	38
Belet Xaawo	11	21	30	31	31	30	31	31	31
Ceel Waaq	15	23	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Doolow	15	30	37	37	39	42	40	42	43
Garbahaarey	7	13	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
Luuq	14	17	45	45	44	45	45	45	45
Total	80	134	209	209	211	213	213	215	216

## INFORMATION ON THE COMMUNITY OF ORIGIN

Region of origin	# Ind. stayed behind*
Bakool	6,535
Bay	5,235
Gedo	23,448

\*Individuals who stayed behind in the communities affected by droughts



No 32% Yes 68%



Livelihood 1 activities

29%

No funds to travel 15%

Guarding Not safe property to travel

12%

Less than 3 months

3-6 months

7-12 months **21%** 

Habitual residence



13%

13%



EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT) - DROUGHT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT GEDO REGION

Report 8 22 April 2022 Data collection: 09 to 13 April 2022

### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

The Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is one of DTM's global components and the objective is to quickly collect information on sudden displacements or population movements triggered by conflicts, natural disasters and/or organized/spontaneous returns. The data collected is of a rapid nature and to help prioritise humanitarian response. It includes information on population groups, displacement location, date and reasons of displacement and priority needs.

As the drought continues to worsen with displacement increasing in Somalia DTM is piloting an ETT tool in Gedo region to monitor displacement trends and hotspots in support of operational planning. 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. In addition, 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.

This pilot has been set-up in two steps:

- 1- A "baseline assessment" as on the 23rd of November 2021, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency due to drought, the first round of data collection (between January 23, 2022 and February 7, 2022) was a baseline exercise to collect the number of individuals that had been displaced by drought since November 2021.
- 2- For the following rounds of data collection, DTM enumerators continue to collect the number of individuals that had been displaced by drought since November 2021. However, by comparing the updated IDPs figures to the baseline or previous rounds, DTM team can inform the response on new arrivals and departures for each settlement.

The data is collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at the settlement level, from Saturday 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.

### **DISCLAMERS AND DEFINITIONS**

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.

### **Definitions:**

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.

Spontaneous displacement: is an individual or group who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without any outside assistance from the federal/regional authorities or any other type of international or national assistance. Organized movement is characterized by external support to the persons on the move, the support could be logistical or financial.

Drought induced displacements: people are displaced totally or partially because of the drought.