

MOBILITY TRACKING

Baseline Assessment - B1 Findings

DTM Somalia | September 2020



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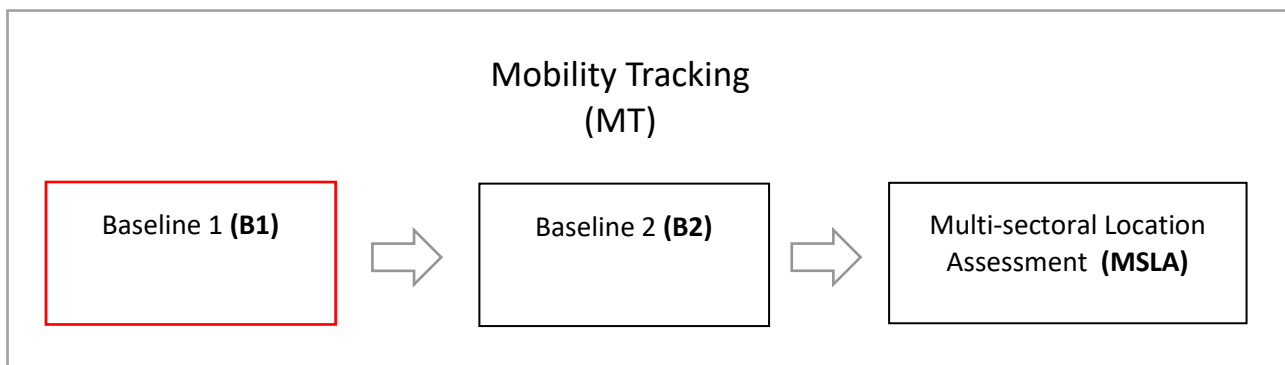
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1. INTRODUCTION

DTM's Mobility Tracking (MT) tool aims to quantify the presence of targeted population categories, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined geographical areas and locations, with a frequency that captures mobility dynamics. This component is well suited to quantifying groups of people, whether internally displaced, migrants in transit locations, stranded migrants or other populations of concern such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)¹, Absentees² and returnees.³

Mobility Tracking has three components feeding into each other as illustrated below



Baseline 1 assessment (B1) as a component of Mobility Tracking (MT) involves collecting basic data on population presence and accessibility of settlements. The assessment is carried out remotely by setting up a network of key informants (KI) for each district. Data collected through local KIs is cross-checked with available secondary sources. The B1 assessment is the first step of the MT component of DTM, the resulting list of settlements is subject to further verification during field data collection during the second step – Baseline 2 (B2).

¹ Any “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.

² People that were residents in a specific location, were forced to leave that location and have not yet return.

³ Any person who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence (former home).

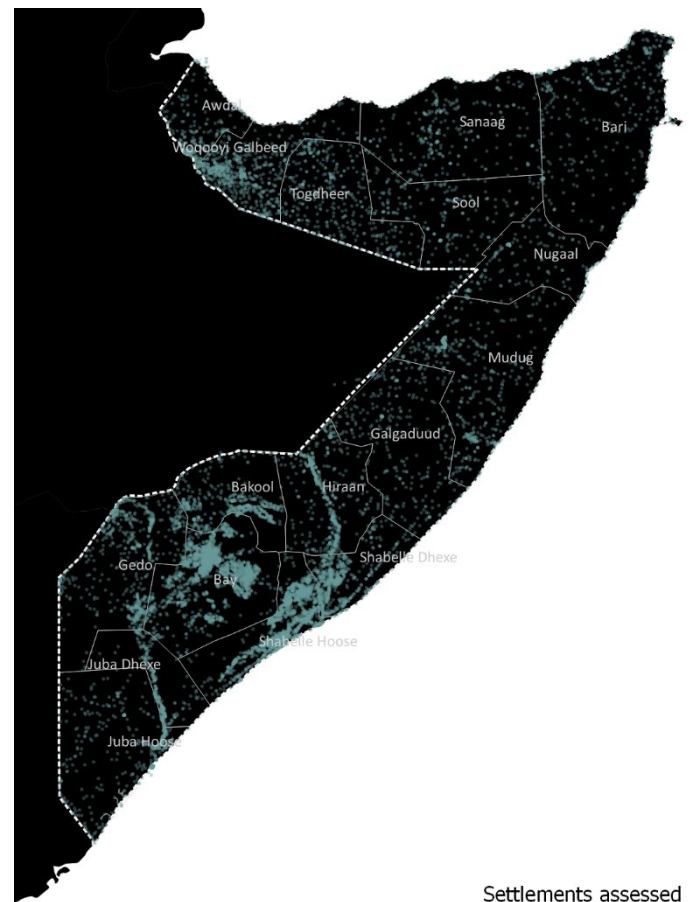
2. CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

In December 2019 DTM conducted a pilot B1 assessment in 3 regions in central Somalia (Shabelle Dhexe, Shabelle Hoose and Hiraan).

Between the 1st July and the 31st of August 2020 DTM Somalia covered the rest of the Somalian territory (14 regions). Juba Dhexe remains the only region not covered in this exercise, and will be assessed once the network of informants is established.

A team of 4 field assistants completed the exercise by using an extensive list of Key Informants (KIs) who provided relevant information regarding accessibility of the settlements as well as presence of population categories of interest as below:

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Returnees⁴ (disaggregated by returnees from internal displacement and returnees from abroad)
- Absentees⁵
- Local residents



3. LIMITATIONS

The B1 assessment provides DTM's first master list of settlements at national level. This exercise will allow further verification throughout the B2 assessment (field based). Hence, the information provided through the B1 assessment should be understood as an approximation.

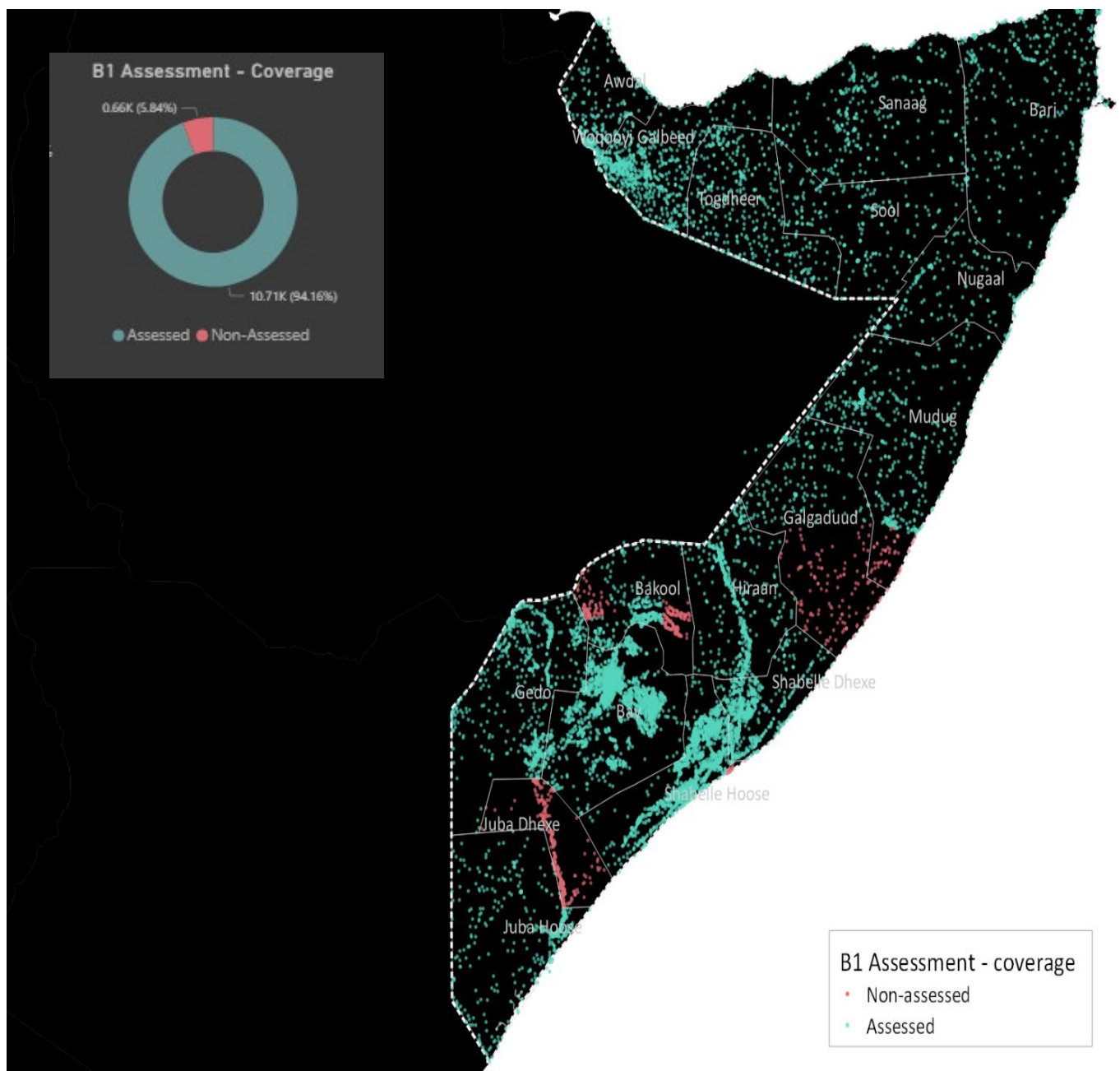
Although the B1 exercise involved a clean-up and verification process (remote), the resulting dataset might contain errors such as duplicated settlements, wrong coordinates, or misspelled names.

Access to settlements remains an issue in many settlements in central and southern Somalia. In fact, 10% of the total list of settlements in Somalia were not assessed by the B1 assessment due to security concerns, and 40% of the total number of settlements were marked as non-accessible, also due to security concerns. Nevertheless, most of the IDP sites assessed were fully accessible (only 8% of the sites were not accessible).

⁴ People who are nationals of the Country (Somalia or Somali) who were displaced internally or across an international border but have since returned to their place of habitual residence (former home).

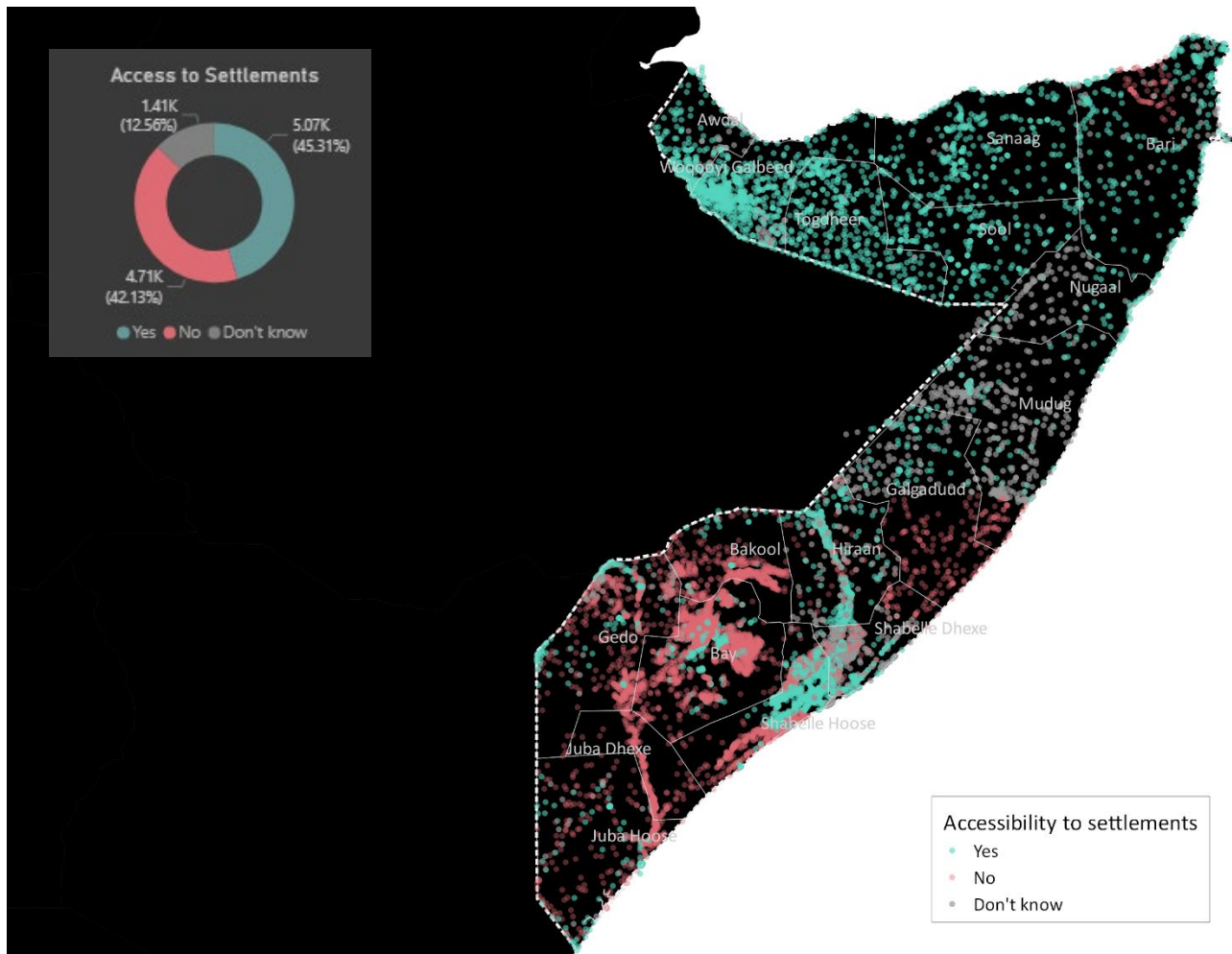
⁵ People that were residents in a specific location, were forced to leave that location and have not yet return.

4. ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



Due to security constraints, around 10% of the districts were not covered by the B1 exercise. Namely, Saakow, Jilib, Bu'aale (Juba Dhexe), Rab Dhuure and Teyee glow (Bakool), Ceel Buur and Ceel Dheer (Galgaduud) and Xarardheere (Mudug).

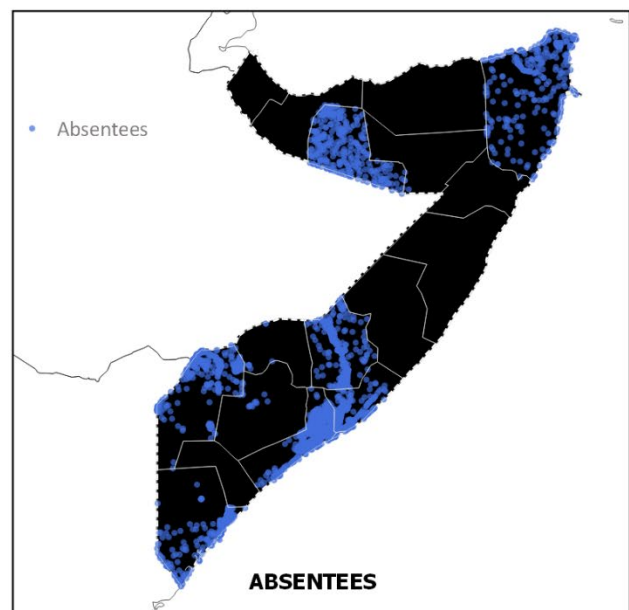
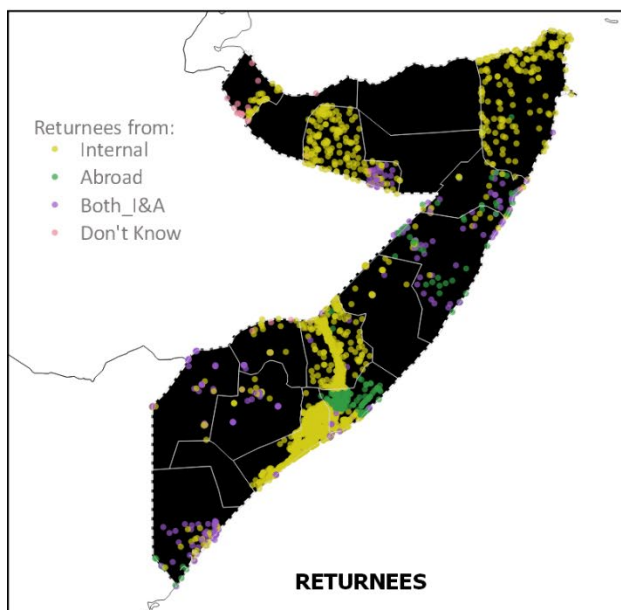
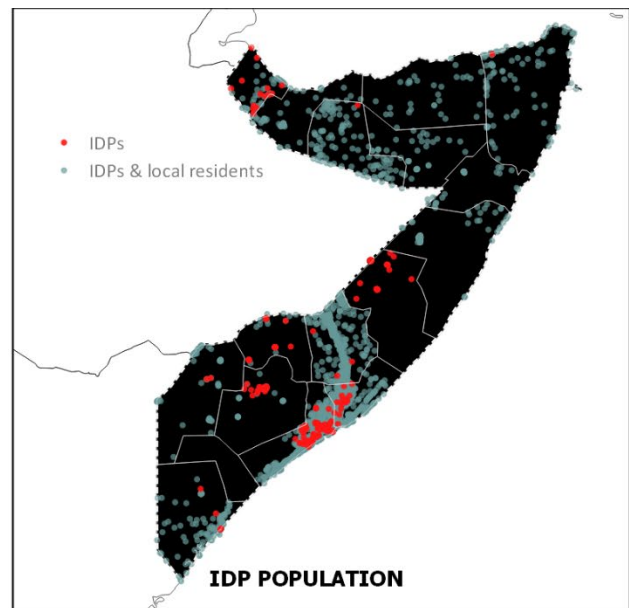
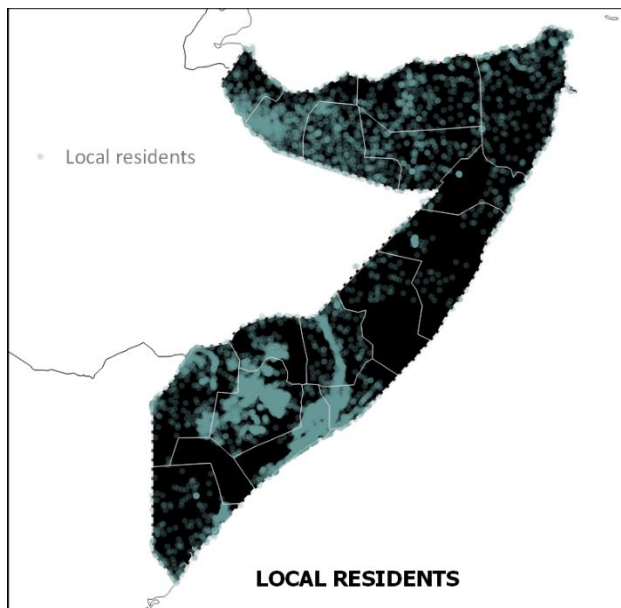
5. ACCESSIBILITY



The key informants were asked to identify the non-accessible⁶ settlements. As a result, 4,714 of the 11,188 settlements assessed (40%) — mostly in central and southern Somalia — have been reported as non-accessible due to security concerns. Nevertheless, only 129 of the 1,496 IDP sites (8%) have been reported to be inaccessible (see more details on the interactive dashboard).

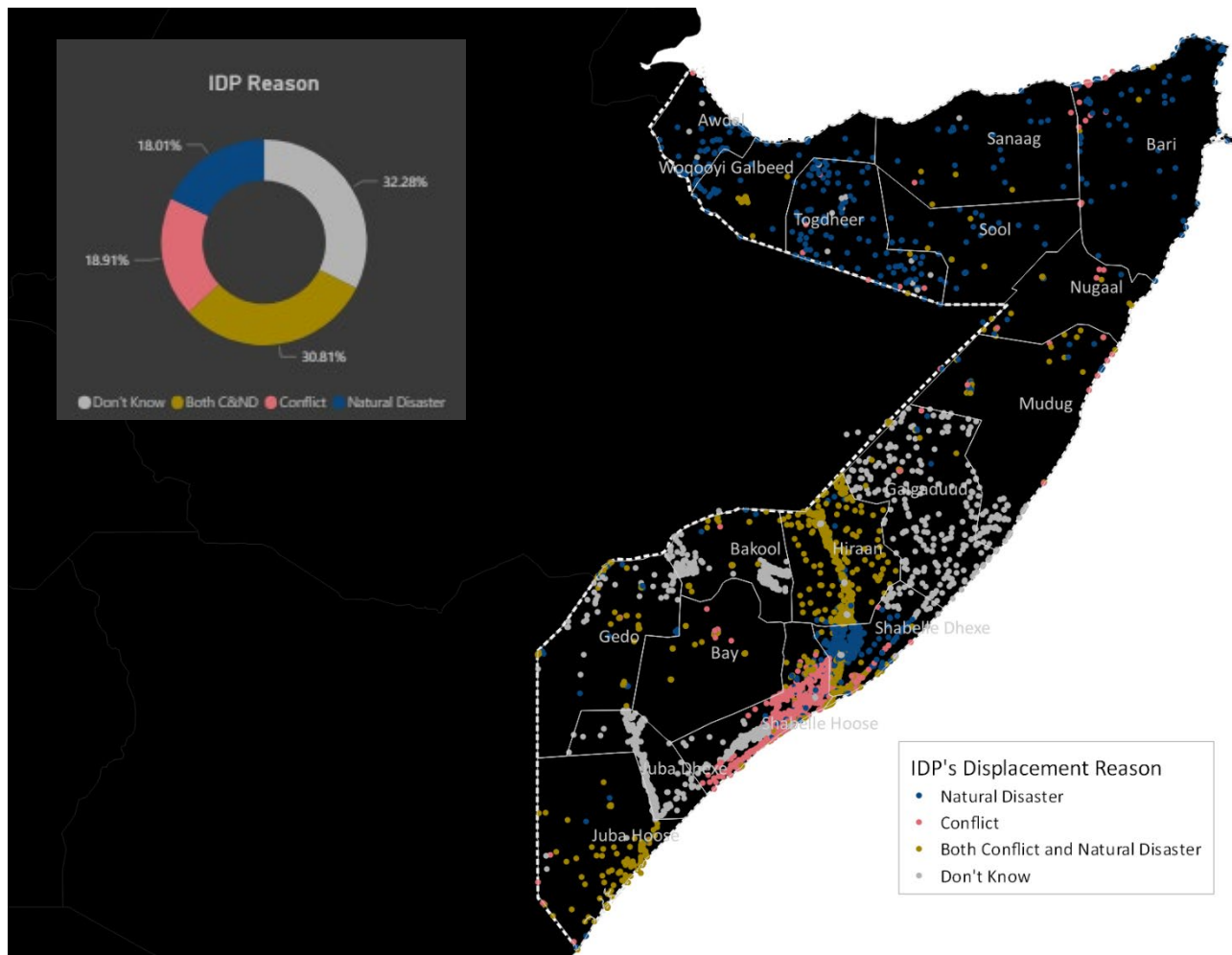
⁶ Access was measured in terms of the ability of DTM enumerators to subsequently conduct B2 assessment

6. POPULATION PRESENCE



The 4 maps above show a preliminary spatial distribution of the different population categories assessed across the B1 assessment. This information will be further verified during field data collection (B2).

7. IDP REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

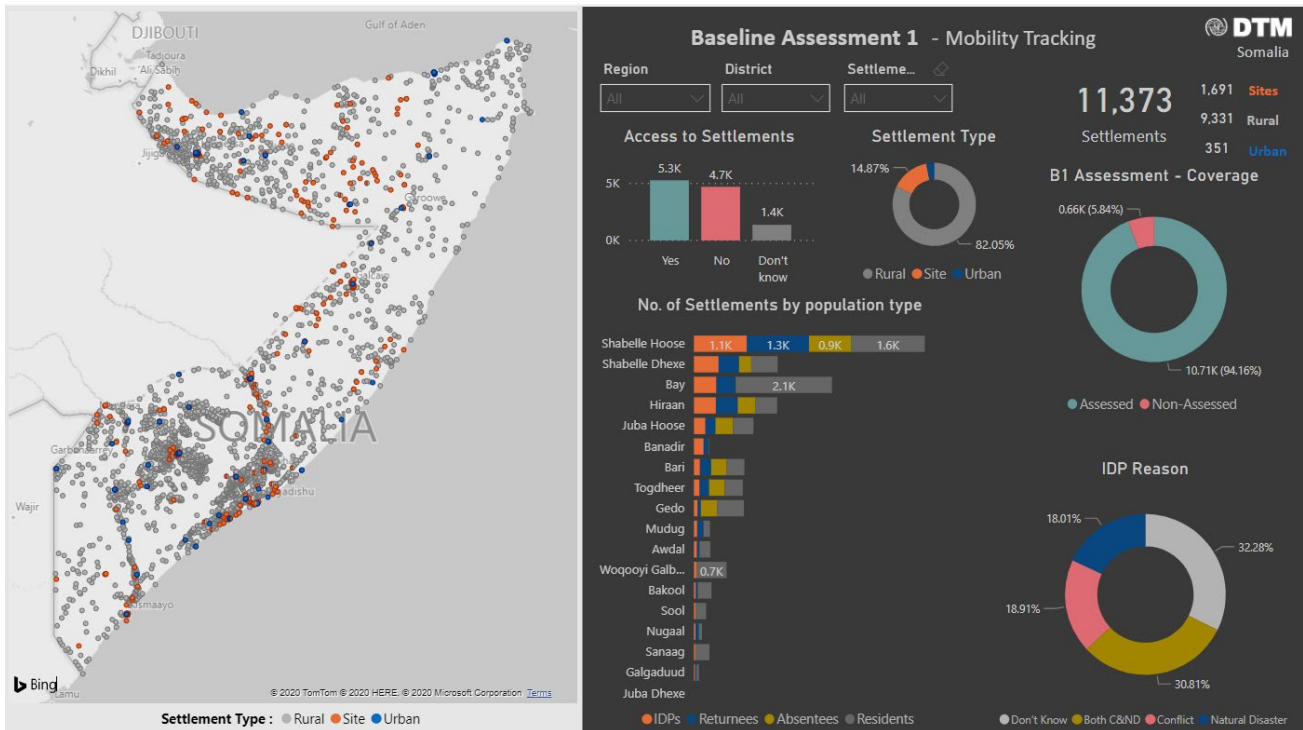


*C&ND = Conflict and Natural Disaster

The reasons for displacement of the IDP population are typically mixed —both conflict and natural disaster— across the whole country, however for most of Somaliland’s IDP settlements ‘natural disaster’ was the main reason reported, whereas in the central region of Shabelle Hoose most of IDP population was generated due to internal conflicts.

8. B1 TOOLS AND OUTPUTS

Data outcomes from the B1 assessment can be found in the interactive dashboard, accessed [here](#).



9. CONTACTS

For more information on the tools, processes, products and any other matter of interest contact DTM Somalia at IOMSomaliaDTM@iom.int

Additional DTM Somalia related products can be accessed at:

- Displacement: <https://displacement.iom.int/somalia>
- Flow monitoring: <https://dtm.iom.int/somalia>