



SOMALIA BASELINE ASSESSMENT

BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND 2 (FEBRUARY 2023 - JANUARY 2024)

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1. INTRODUCTION



Photo credit: IOM staff standing alongside a woman affected by the floods in Wadajir 2 displacement site, Baidoa

BACKGROUND: MOBILITY AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN SOMALIA

Somalia is home to 3,539,634 IDPs as a result of conflict and natural disasters making it one of the most affected displacement crises in the Horn of Africa

Somalia has been the scene of countless conflicts, episodes of 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 to neighbouring countries and beyond. The initial period of crisis after the ouster of Siad Barre was followed by a decade of relative calm in the late 1990s and early 2000s. However, the emergence of Al Shabaab and the invasion of Ethiopian troops in 2006 set the stage for a protracted crisis that continues to this day.

Somali civilians are often trapped in the middle of these events, leading to an increasing share of the population forced to leave their homes to live as Internally Displaced Persons. Their situation is exacerbated by ever-shrinking access to humanitarian aid and frequent natural disasters and climate extremes.¹ The 2010/11 and 2014/15 droughts were already considered to have been among the most devastating humanitarian

crises of the 21st century. However, the 2021-2023 drought that impacted the vast majority of Somalia was estimated to be the worst in over four decades, bringing enormous risk to already vulnerable populations, pushing the country to the brink of famine and leading to record numbers of forced displacement in the country.²

The historic drought that brought the country to the brink of famine was followed by a heavy *deyr* rainy season six months after.³ A series of natural disasters have led to the displacement of hundred thousand of IDPs and caused the loss and devastation of livelihoods, increasing families' vulnerabilities and making displacements due to natural causes surpass the movements triggered by conflict in certain areas of the country.⁴

¹ [History, overview, trends and issues in major Somali refugee displacements in the near region](#).

² The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (February 2014)

³ [From drought to Floods: Climate extremes drive Somalia hunger crisis](#), November 2023

⁴ [Needs rise as flooding spreads in Somalia](#), November 2023

⁵ [Somalia Country Profile](#), May 2023

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 informants' interviews and direct observations. For inaccessible locations, key informants' interviews were conducted over the phone.

LIMITATIONS

Population dynamics are very fluid in Somalia due to frequent and varied shocks (e.g. Drought in 2022/2023 and flooding in 2023). 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 Key Informant interviews can result in overestimated and underestimated figures. Land use can change at a very fast pace. 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.

COVERAGE

Round two of the Baseline 2 assessment was administered across 17 regions and 81 districts (inclusive of Banadir districts). Coverage per district and settlements varied as visualized on the coverage map on page seven. Reasons for varied coverage is described in the limitations section above.

KEY DEFINITIONS



Internally Displaced People: Individuals who have been compelled or forced to flee their homes or usual places of residence, without crossing internationally recognized borders of a State



Returnees: People who were previously IDPs or displaced abroad and then returned to their usual place of residence.



IDP sites: camp and camp like settings hosting IDPs



Host community: Resident population hosting IDPs and returnees

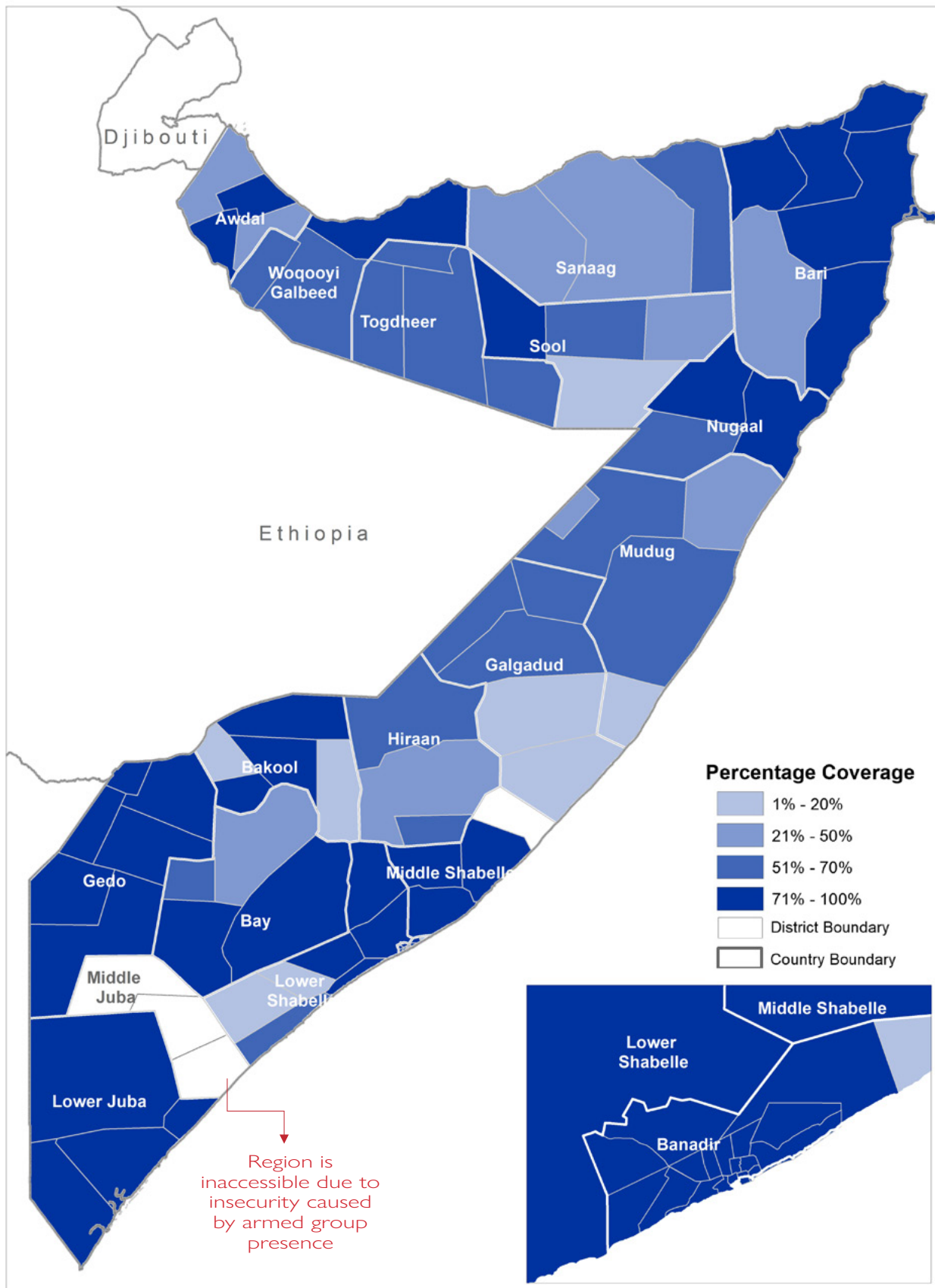
PERIODS OF ASSESSMENT

REGIONS	DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Gedo	February - March 2023
Awdal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed	May-June 2023
Galgaduud, Mudug	May-June 2023
Bari, Mudug, Nugaal	October-November 2023
Banadir	December 2023-January 2024



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Map 1: Geographic coverage



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT

As of December 2023, DTM has mapped around 3,539,634 IDPs and 155,710 returnees present across 17 regions and 10,999 locations assessed. IDPs were present in 45 per cent of locations assessed (4,611 locations) and returnees were present in eleven per cent of assessed locations (1,204 locations).

The highest proportions of IDPs are hosted in Banadir, Bay and Gedo (31%, 17% and 10% of IDPs respectively). Returnees on the other hand, were mainly concentrated in Bay and Bakool regions (44% and 32% respectively).

IDPs and returnees locations vary between rural/urban settlements and IDPs/host community sites. The majority of IDPs (84%) live in urban neighbourhoods compared to 16 per cent living in rural villages. Conversely, the majority of returnees (81%) were residing in rural areas and 19 per cent were living in urban settlements.

An overwhelming majority of IDPs (88%) live in IDP sites and only twelve per cent were residing among host communities. However, this percentage varies significantly across regions. The majority of IDPs residing within host communities were found in the Lower Shabelle (26%), Bay (23%), and Middle Shabelle (17%) regions. IDPs hosted within IDP sites were located among these top three regions: Banadir (35%), Bay (16%), and Gedo (11%).

HIGHLIGHTS

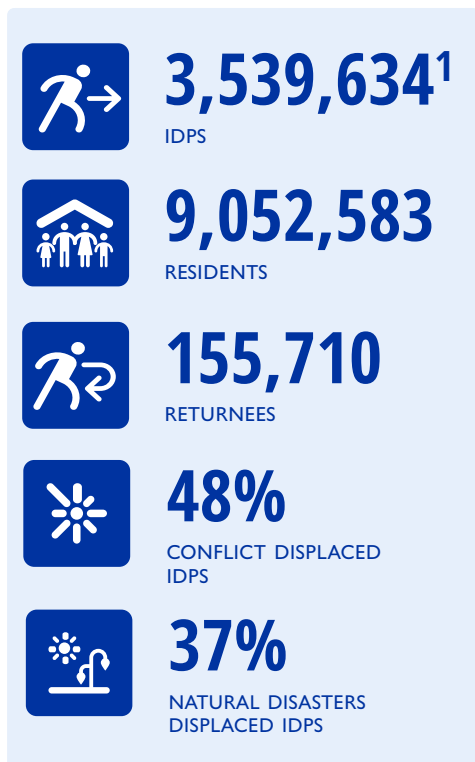


Table 1: IDP variations per settlement classifications

REGIONS	IDP SITES	HOST COMMUNITY
AWDAL	12,790	1,830
BAKOOL	59,175	58,103
BANADIR	1,050,342	22,413
BARI	96,108	3,582
BAY	497,926	94,435
GALGADUUD	54,537	156
GEDO	331,252	1,944
HIRAAN	107,742	12,378
LOWER JUBA	183,211	20,344
LOWER SHABELLE	18,979	109,071
MIDDLE SHABELLE	60,210	70,039
MUDUG	139,706	180
NUGAAL	54,462	3,462
SANAAG	28,595	4,470
SOOL	64,743	6,978
TOGDHEER	148,275	3,060
WOQOYI GALBEED	125,836	5,100

¹ The figure used for the HRP cycles for 2023-2024 was 3.8 million. When factoring in the 300,000 new arrivals reported through the Emergency Trends Tracking system post October 2023, the DTM estimate is accurate and aligns closely to the HRP planning figure; Due to inaccessibility in March 2023, Berdale figures were collected in February 2024

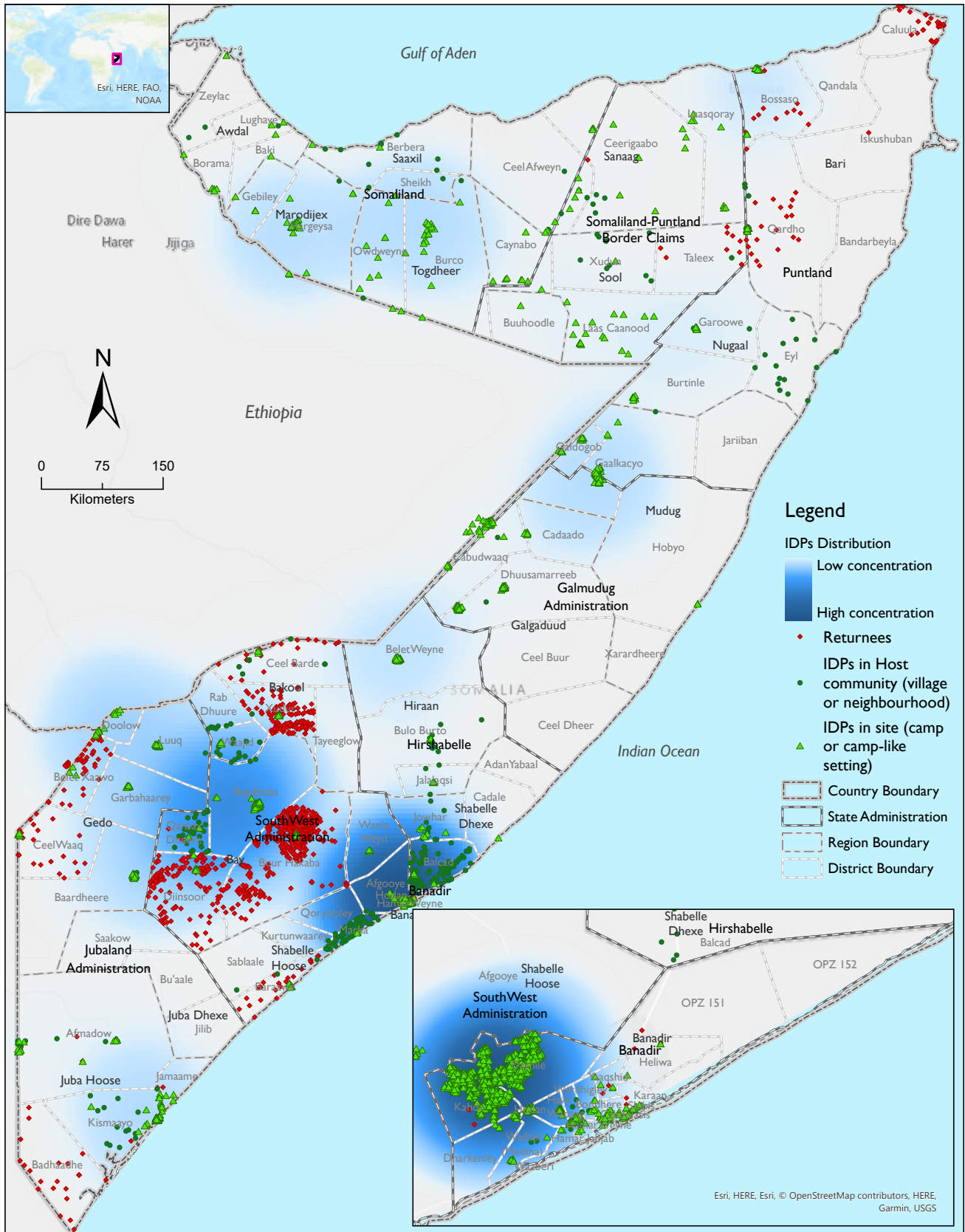
Table 2: Regional Breakdown of IDP and Returnee Population in Somalia

REGION	STATUS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS	LOCATIONS ASSESSED	TOTAL POPULATION ¹
AWDAL	IDPs	2, 546	14, 620	158	576, 543
	Returnees				
BAKOOL	IDPs	21, 167	117, 278	377	492, 492
	Returnees	8, 464	50, 419		
BANADIR	IDPs	178, 842	1, 072, 755	2, 766	2, 874, 431
	Returnees	1, 053	6, 318		
BARI	IDPs	16, 615	99, 690	346	1, 116, 850
	Returnees	1, 496	8, 974		
BAY ²	IDPs	113, 969	680, 561	1, 666	1, 131, 120
	Returnees	11, 312	67, 875		
GALGADUUD	IDPs	9, 116	54, 693	344	736, 545
	Returnees				
GEDO	IDPs	54, 904	333, 196	838	884, 234
	Returnees	1, 516	9, 108		
HIRAAN	IDPs	20, 229	120, 120	337	457, 546
	Returnees				
LOWER JUBA	IDPs	34, 421	203, 555	644	1, 049, 798
	Returnees	1, 154	6, 919		
LOWER SHABELLE	IDPs	24, 347	128, 050	1, 342	1, 443, 940
	Returnees	715	4, 291		
MIDDLE SHABELLE	IDPs	21, 710	130, 249	595	918, 463
	Returnees				
MUDUG	IDPs	23, 314	139, 886	403	1, 332, 632
	Returnees				
NUGAAL	IDPs	9, 654	57, 924	147	572, 649
	Returnees	70	420		
SANAAG	IDPs	5, 947	33, 065	132	388, 558
	Returnees	28	168		
SOOL	IDPs	11, 982	71, 721	166	497, 570
	Returnees	203	1, 218		
TOGDHEER	IDPs	25, 212	151, 335	263	780, 092
	Returnees				
WOQOQYI GALBEED	IDPs	21, 956	130, 936	475	1, 311, 945
	Returnees				
GRAND TOTAL	IDPs	595, 931	3, 539, 634	10, 999	16, 565, 408
	Returnees	26, 011	155, 710		

¹ Population estimates come from OCHA, HNO 2023

² Due to inaccessibility in March 2023 Berdale IDP figures were collected in February 2024

Baseline Displacement IDP and Returnee distribution per settlement

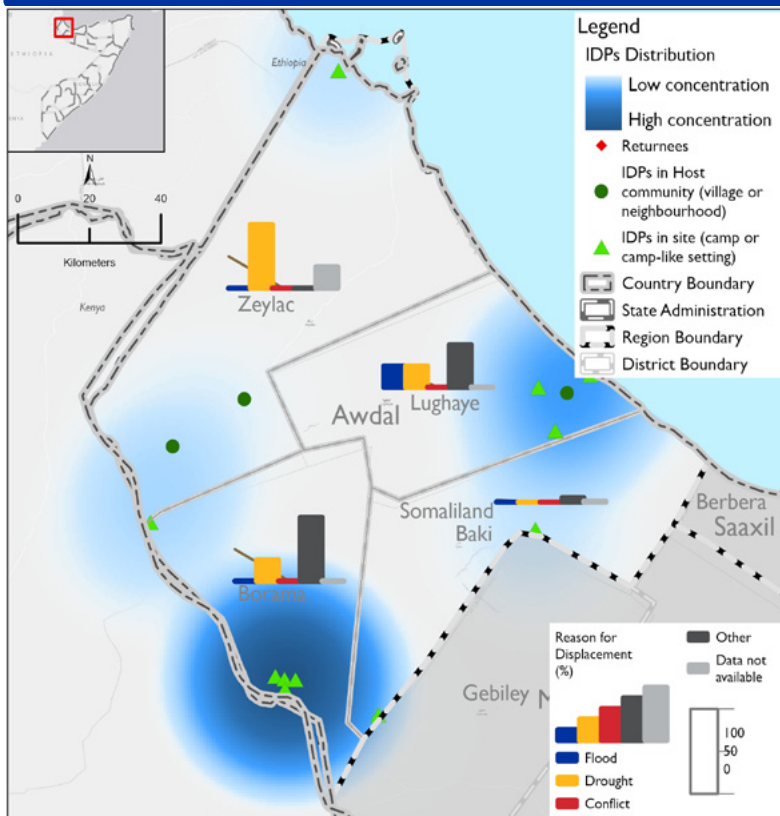


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REGIONAL COVERAGE

TRACKING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

AWDAL



158
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

14,620
IDPS

2,546
IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Primary Reason of displacement

64%
NATURAL DISASTER

14%
LACK OF SERVICES

7%
LACK OF LIVELIHOODS

The Awdal region is a large area within Somaliland, situated in the western part of the country and sharing borders with Ethiopia. Comprising four districts, its central hub is Borama. This region has become a refuge for thousands of internally displaced individuals and households, compelled to flee due to conflict, insecurity, or drought in Somaliland.¹ While the majority of the territory is under the control of Somaliland forces, Al Shabab's activities remain minimal. Nonetheless, reports indicate the presence of clans and militias in the region, particularly concerning land disputes and ownership.² Furthermore, the Awdal region is susceptible to the impacts of climate change, exacerbating the vulnerability of its residents. This contributes to a growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), constraining available resources.

Displacements in Awdal were intra-district and inter-district. In locations reporting the district of origin of IDPs, more than half (54%) (6 locations) reported that the district of origin of the largest IDP group is Lughaye. Another 27 per cent of assessed locations (3 locations) reported that the largest group of IDPs originated from Baki district followed by Borama and Zeylak.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
BAKI	750	-
BORAMA	8,460	-
LUGHAYE	3,180	-
ZEYLAC	2,230	-



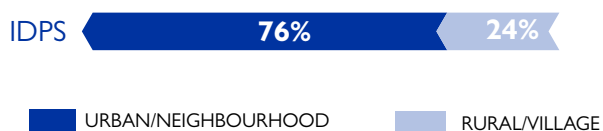
IOM Somalia, 2023

¹ DTM Somalia, [Displacement Situation Report](#), 2017

² European Agency for Asylum, [Awdal regional profile](#), June 2022

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Awdal region predominantly resides in urban areas. 7 out of the 14 locations hosting IDPs, 71 per cent of IDPs (11,160 IDPs and 1,860 households) were found in urban settings. Only 686 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across four locations. The vast majority of IDP hosting locations in Awdal (79%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only three locations, hosting 305 IDP households, were situated within host communities.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

According to DTM estimates, natural disasters were the primary reason for internal displacement in the Awdal region. This was reported as a primary driver in nearly two thirds (64%) of assessed localities with IDPs present, affecting 1,052 IDP households and 6,312 individuals. Out of those who reported natural disaster as the main reason for displacement, 56 per cent were affected by severe drought over consecutive years, 33 per cent were displaced following storms or cyclones, and eleven per cent due to floods. Other factors contributing to displacement that were reported were a lack of services or assistance (14%), and a lack of livelihoods (7%). Notably, no settlements cited conflict as the major reason for displacement of IDPs in Awdal.

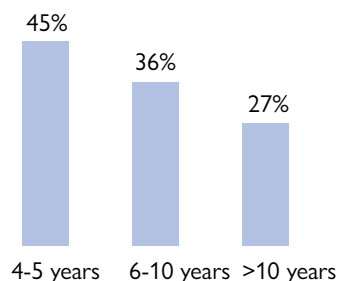
DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

The duration of IDP's displacement in Awdal varies and can broadly be grouped into three categories.¹ Around 78 per cent of all settlements (11 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nearly one third of IDP settlements (27%) hosting 5,802 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for more than 10 years. Thirty-six per cent of locations (4 settlements)

¹The graphs in this report representing IDP first date of arrival do not refer to IDP numbers.

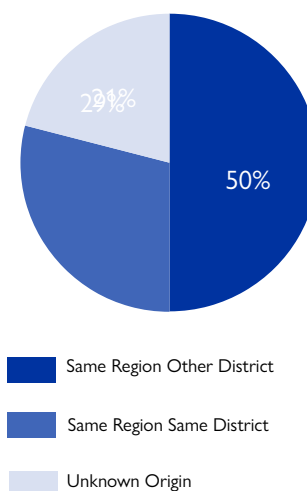
hosting 5,208 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for a period ranging between 6 and 10 years. Another 45 per cent of locations hosting 2,760 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for a period ranging between 4 and 5 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

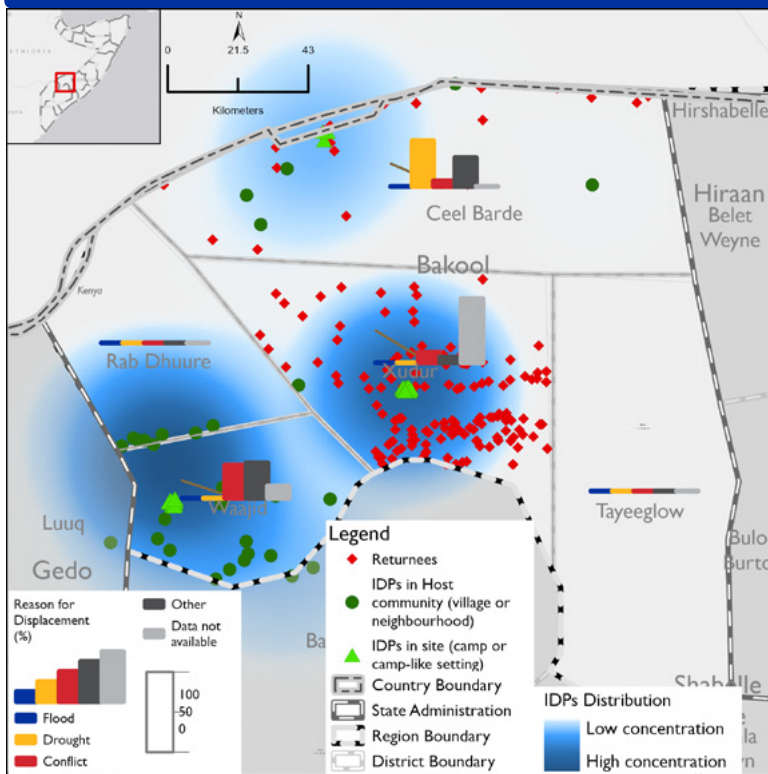


The vast majority of IDPs in Awdal originated from within the region. 29 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 50 per cent of localities, IDPs had fled from different districts within Awdal. No recorded displacement from other regions to Awdal was registered. However, the origin of IDPs remained unknown in 21 per cent of settlements across the region.

Status of origin of largest IDP



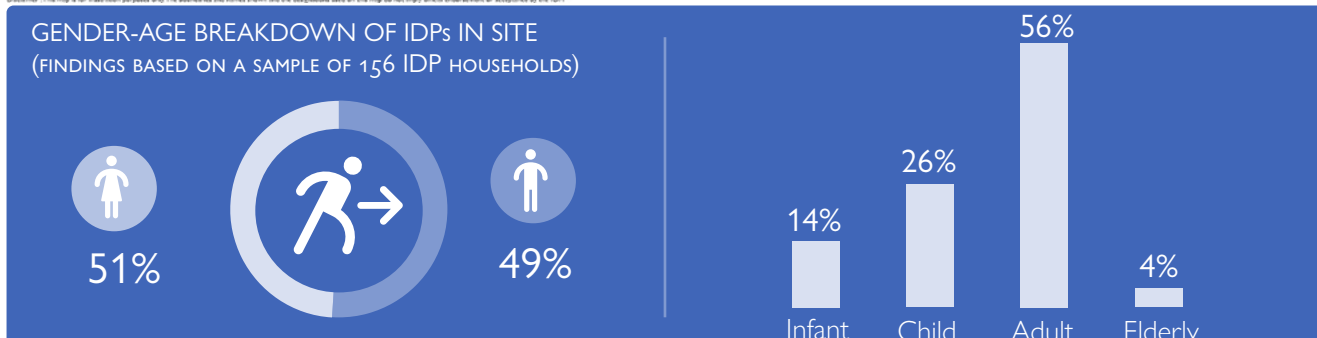
BAKOOL



- 377** SETTLEMENTS COVERED
- 117,278** IDPS
- 50,419** RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

- 44%** CONFLICT
- 22%** LACK OF LIVELIHOODS
- 12%** NATURAL DISASTERS



Bakool region is located in the south-west of Somalia, within the federal South West State (SWS). The region typically experiences hot and dry climatic conditions, marked by infrequent and unreliable rains. Most people in Bakool region rely on livestock, pastoralism and farming as their main source of livelihood activities.¹ Historically, Bakool has been severely affected by devastating droughts. In the 2010-2012 and 2021-2023 droughts in Somalia, high risk of famine was projected or officially declared in parts of Bakool.² In addition, high excess mortality rates caused by droughts were observed in Bakool alongside other regions.³ Food insecurity in Bakool is exacerbated by the presence of al Shabaab who retain a significant presence across rural areas of Bakool. Major supply routes are controlled, taxed and at times blocked by al Shabaab, limiting the transportation of food supplies and restricting humanitarian access.⁴

DTM's baseline assessment covered 377 locations in Bakool region, out of which 130 locations (34%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 21,167 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 117,278 individual IDPs in the region. 60 per cent of these are located in Waajid district. With a total population of 492,492 inhabitants, IDPs make up almost a quarter (24%) of Bakool's current population.

DTM's assessment also covered 202 locations in the Bakool region where former displaced people resided. In total, 8,464 returnee households were identified, comprised of 50,419 individuals. Unlike IDPs, returnees were concentrated mostly in Xudur district where 62% of the returnee population of Bakool resided.

¹⁴ UN-Habitat, *Hudur Urban Profile: Working Paper and Spatial Analysis for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises*, June 2018 ¹
¹⁵ FEWS NET/FSNAU, *Famine thresholds surpassed in three new areas of southern Somalia*, August 2011 and IPC, *Somalia: Acute Food Insecurity Situation May 2022 and Projection June to September 2022*, June 2022 ²
¹⁶ FAO/FSNAU and FEWS NET, *Mortality among populations of southern and central Somalia affected by severe food insecurity and famine during 2010-2012*, May 2013 and Harun Maruf/VOA, *Report: 43,000 Died in 2022 Somalia Droughts*, March 2023 ³
¹⁷ European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), *Country Guidance Somalia: Bakool*, August 2023 ⁴

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
CEEL BARDE	13,139	1,836
WAAJID	70,034	17,197
XUDUR	34,105	31,386

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Bakool region is spread between rural and urban areas. While a majority of IDP-hosting locations (71%,130 locations) were found in urban settings, these tended to be smaller on average and hosted only a minority of IDPs (47%). Conversely, 53 per cent of IDPs in Bakool (62,700 individuals) were identified in rural areas, living across just 38 locations. The majority of IDP hosting locations in Bakool (71%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 29 per cent of IDP hosting locations (38 locations) were situated within host communities. However, these were concentrated in Waajid district and tended to be larger, so that nearly half of IDPs (49.5%) were found living within host communities in Bakool. Regarding returnee settlements, the vast majority of these (93%) were located in rural locations in Bakool. Only seven per cent of locations, home to 344 returnee households, were found in urban areas.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

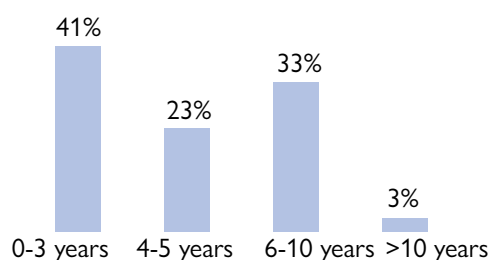
The duration of IDP's displacement in Bakool varies and can broadly be grouped into four categories. Around 17 per cent of all settlements (64 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Four out of 10 of these settlements (41%, 26 locations) hosting 13,124 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 23 per cent of locations (15 settlements) hosting 15,851 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 33 per cent of locations (21) hosting 46,716 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and

2017) while three per cent of locations host to 7,980 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

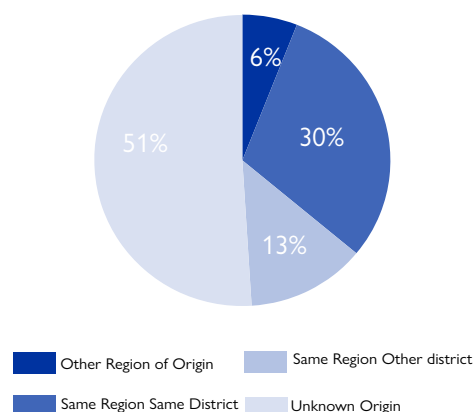
Around 16 per cent of IDP locations (26 settlements) hosting 13,124 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 19 per cent of locations (15 settlements) hosting 15,851 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 56 per cent of locations (21) hosting 46716 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while ten per cent of locations host to 7,980 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

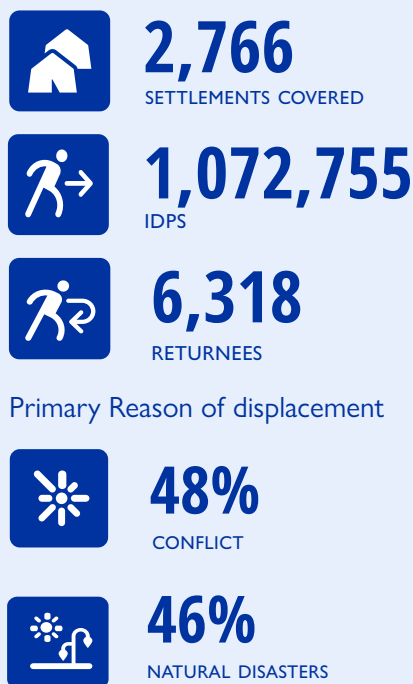
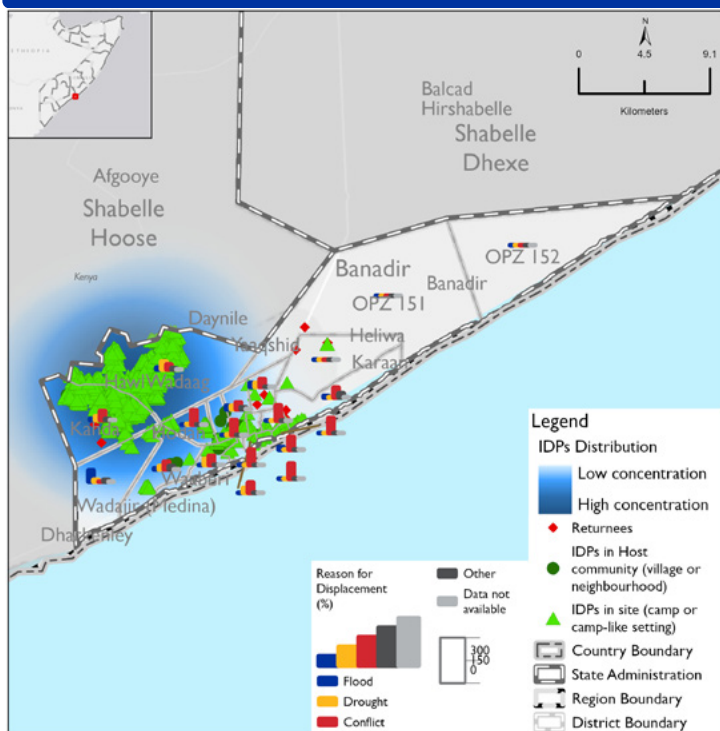


Around 43 per cent of displacements in Bakool took place internally. Thirty per cent of reported IDPs originated from within the same district and an additional 13 per cent came originally from Bakool but had crossed districts borders. Nearly a third of IDPs (29%) fled to Bakool from other Somali regions. For a further 30 per cent of IDPs, their origin was unknown.

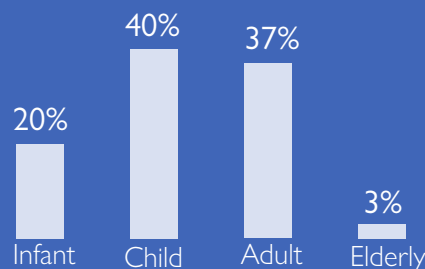
Status of origin of largest IDP



BANADIR



GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPs IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 3,028 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



Banadir region is located in southern Somalia. It lies between the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions and straddles the Indian Ocean to the southeast. Banadir is home to Somalia’s capital city, Mogadishu, with the boundaries of the city and the region aligning. It is by far the smallest Somali region by area while at the same time being the most populous one.

Due to its capital status, Banadir is the only region that does not belong to any of the Somali Federal States. Banadir is the historic, economic, social, and cultural centre of Somalia but was heavily affected by and partially destroyed during the Somali civil war in the 1990s, as well as subsequent conflicts.¹

Al-Shabaab forces officially withdrew from the region in 2011 and the Federal Government of Somalia was established in Mogadishu in 2012. While the security

situation has since improved, it continues to be characterised by the conflict between Al-Shabaab and anti-Al-Shabaab actors.²

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 2,766 locations in Banadir region, out of which 2,700 locations (98%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 178,842 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 1,072,755 individual IDPs in the region. 91 per cent of these were concentrated in just two districts: Dayniile and Kahda.

With a total population of 2,874,431 inhabitants, IDPs make up over a third (37%) of Banadir’s current population. DTM’s assessment also covered 24 locations in the Banadir region where former IDPs resided. In total, 1,053 returnee households were identified, comprised of 6,318 individuals.

¹ UNFPA, *Somali Health and Demographic survey, Banadir 2020*
² EUAA, *Banadir Country Profile*, August 2023

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
ABDI AZIS	3,048	-
BONDHEERE	1,818	-
DAYNIILE	550,008	-
DHARKENLEY	4,242	-
HAMAR JABJAB	480	-
HAMAR WEYNE	630	-
HAWL WADAAG	20,290	1,140
HODAN	34,222	-
HURIWAA	906	216
KAHDA	428,564	1,782
KARAAN	3,240	240
OPZ 15 ¹	-	96
SHANGAANI	3,660	2,454
SHIBIS	1,962	-
WAABERI	4,908	-
WADAJIR (MEDINA)	9,755	156
WARDHIGLEY	3,732	48
YAAQSHIID	1,290	186

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

Banadir is the administrative region of the Somali capital of Mogadishu. Consequently, all IDP-hosting locations in Banadir were found in urban settings and no IDPs were identified to be living in rural areas. Nearly all IDP-hosting locations in Banadir (99%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 17 locations were situated within neighbourhoods of host communities, hosting 22,400 IDPs. Similarly to IDPs, all returnee settlements were located in urban locations of Banadir.

IDPS

100%

URBAN/NEIGHBOURHOOD



RESIDING IN IDP SITES 98%

IDPS RESIDING IN HOST COMMUNITY 2%

DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

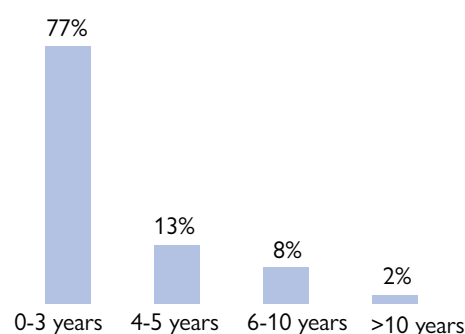
According to DTM's assessment, the predominant triggers for internal displacement in Banadir region were conflict and natural disasters. Nearly half of locations where IDPs were present (48%), hosting 534,028 IDPs, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. Conversely, in 46 per cent of locations, hosting 476,842 individuals, IDPs were displaced primarily due to natural disasters. In around three quarters of instances, this referred to

drought, whereas the remaining ones occurred due to floods.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

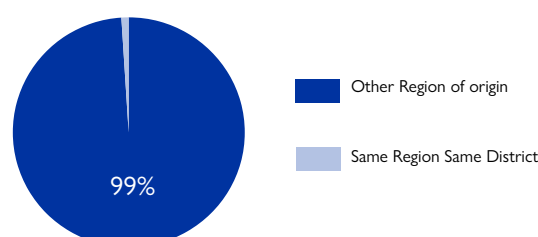
The duration of IDP's displacement in Banadir varies and can broadly be grouped into four categories. Around 98 per cent of all settlements (2,766) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. More than three quarters of these settlements (77%, 2,068) hosting 796,957 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 13 per cent of locations (28 settlements) hosting 153,063 IDPs reported being displaced between 4 and 5 years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 8 per cent of locations (220) hosting 103,607 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between 6 and 10 years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while two per cent of locations host to 19,128 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

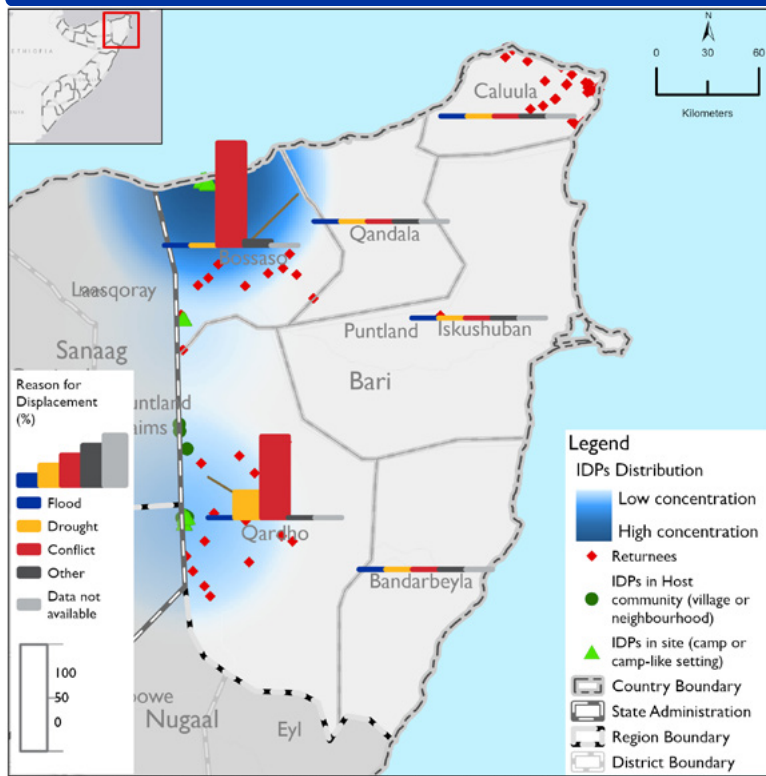


The overwhelming majority of IDPs in Banadir fled to the region from other parts of the country. Almost all locations (99%) in Banadir hosted IDPs who originally came from other regions, primarily from Lower Shabelle (68%), Bay (16%), and Middle Shabelle (10%).

Status of origin of largest IDP group



BARI



346

SETTLEMENTS COVERED



99,690

IDPs



8,974

RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement



87%

CONFLICT



11%

NATURAL DISASTERS

Bari is the largest region in Somalia by territorial size, located in Puntland at the very tip of the Horn of Africa. Its largest municipality and main economic hub is the city of Bossaso, an important regional port and capital of the Puntland Federal Member State. The region is characterized by an arid climate and features several remote mountain ranges inland.

Bari has historically been prone to droughts with oftentimes scarce rainfall. The region was hit by two severe cyclones in 2015, leading to significant damage and displacing over 70,000 people.¹ The proximity of Bari's capital city, Bossaso, to the Gulf of Aden and Yemen has resulted in Bossaso being a key location on the Eastern Migration route – a migratory passage through Somalia through Yemen to the Gulf States. Significant numbers of migrants pursue this dangerous and irregular route to seek opportunities in the Gulf States. Conflict among clan militias, al-Shabaab, Islamic State in Somalia, and Puntland security forces has also resulted in prolonged insecurity in Bari and driven displacement in the region.

DTM's baseline assessment covered 346 locations in Bari region, out of which 46 locations (13%) were found to host IDPs. These were concentrated in only two out of the six districts, with the majority of IDPs

(83%) residing in Bossaso district. In total, 16,615 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 99,690 individual IDPs in the region. With a total population of 1,116,850 inhabitants, IDPs make up around nine per cent of Bari's current population.

DTM's assessment also covered 73 locations in the Bari region where former IDPs resided. In total, 1,496 returnee households were identified, comprised of 8,974 individuals. Unlike IDPs, which are highly concentrated in Bossaso, returnees were found to be spread across several districts, in particular Bossaso (43%), Qardho (32%), and Caluula (21%).

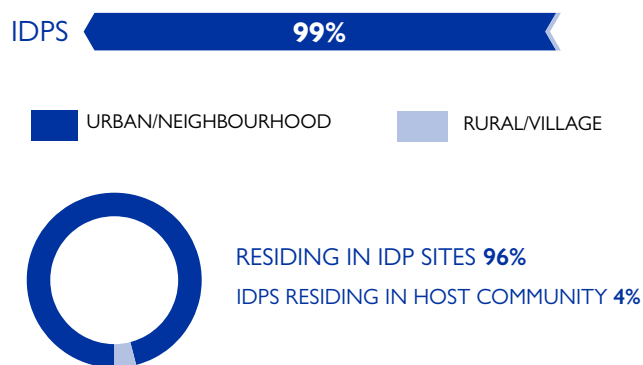
IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
BANDARBEYLA	-	-
BOSSASSO	82,602	3,894
CALUULA	-	1,926
ISKUSHUBAN	-	240
QANDALA	-	-
QARDHO	17,088	2,914

¹ DTM Somalia, Displacement Situation Report Bari, June 2017

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Bari region is overwhelmingly residing in urban areas. 96 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in urban settings, hosting 16,479 IDP households or 99 per cent of all IDPs in Bari. In contrast, only 136 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across two different locations. The majority of IDP-hosting locations in Bari (80%) consists of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only nine locations, hosting 597 IDP households, are situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, the majority of these (79%) were located in rural location in Bari. However, 21 per cent of sites, home to 999 returnee households (67%), were found in rural areas.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

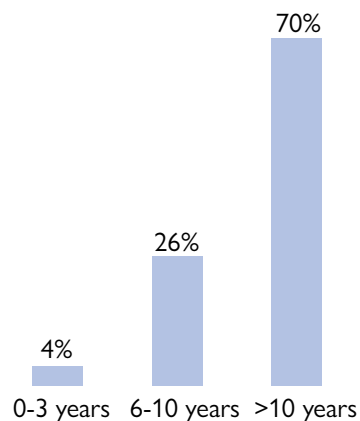
According to DTM's assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Bari was conflict. Forty out of the 46 locations (87%) where IDPs were present, home to 96 per cent of the region's IDP population, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. Only five identified sites (11%), situated in Qardho district and hosting 3,012 IDPs, cited natural disasters as the root cause, referring specifically to drought. In one instance, a lack of services and assistance was found to be driving displacement.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Displacement in Bari region is overwhelmingly a long-term phenomenon. Based on DTM estimates, 70 per cent of settlements, home to 79 per cent of the region's IDP population (78,558), reported that IDPs at their site have been living in displacement for up to ten years, and in some cases since as far back as 1992. Twenty-six per cent of locations

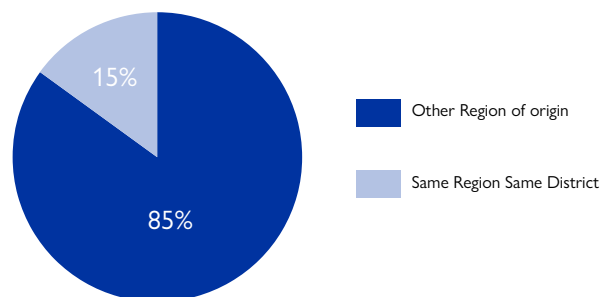
(12 settlements) hosting 16,212 IDPs reported being displaced between 6 and 10 years. Another four per cent of locations (2 settlements) hosting 4,920 reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement



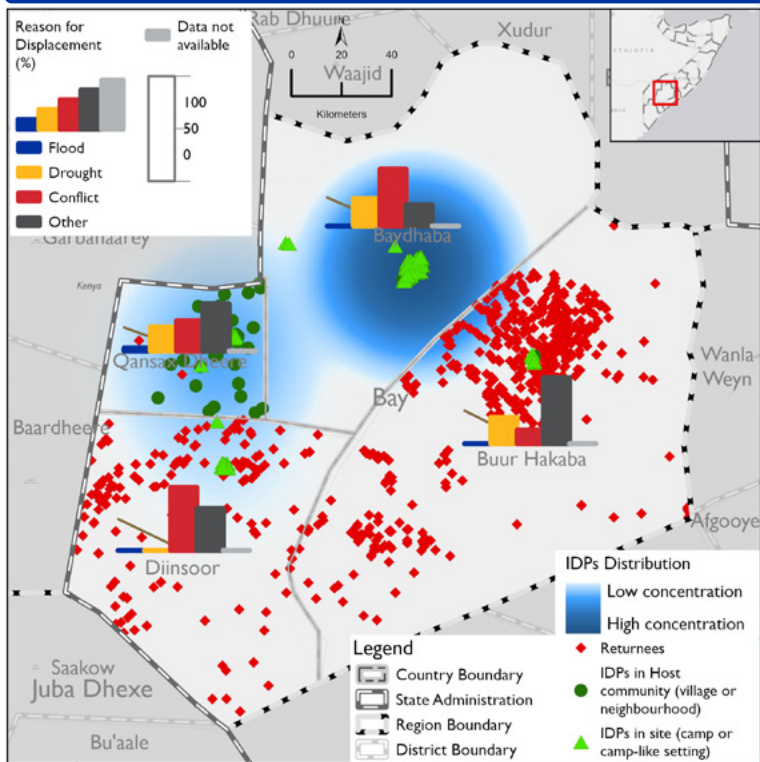
The large majority of IDPs in Bari fled to the region from other parts of the country. 85 per cent of settlements in Bari reported that IDPs originally came from other regions, primarily from Bay (28%), Banadir (18%), and Hiraan (13%). In contrast, 15 per cent of locations hosted IDPs who originated from within the same district in Bari.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



Bossasso district in Bari. © International Organization for Migration 2022

BAY

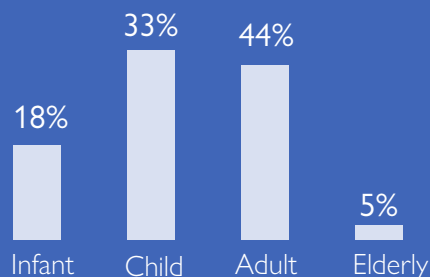


- 1,666** SETTLEMENTS COVERED
- 680,561¹** IDPS
- 67,875** RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

- 51%** CONFLICT
- 25%** NATURAL DISASTERS

GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPs IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 690 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



Bay region is located in the south of Somalia in the South West state. It is landlocked and covers large parts of Somalia’s inter-riverine region between the Juba and Shabelle rivers. Its capital is Baidoa which also serves as the economic hub of southwestern Somalia. Bay region is of strategic and commercial importance for the country as the main road linking Mogadishu, Baidoa, Gedo, and the Kenyan border runs through the region. Together with Bakool, Bay is often considered the breadbasket of Somalia, with fertile lands producing over 80 per cent of the Sorghum consumed domestically, as well as rich pastures for rearing livestock.² However, Bay region has historically also experienced droughts, resulting in devastating famines, most notably in 1991-92 and in 2011. This is driven both by climate change but also by prevailing insecurity, in particular in rural

areas.³ On-going armed conflict between al-Shabaab and both state and federal security forces continue to shape dynamics in Bay as most urban centres are held by the government while al-Shabaab controls large parts of rural areas.⁴ A combination of food insecurity, conflict, and a harsh tax system imposed by the militant group have resulted in a mass movement of people out of rural areas into the cities, where they often live as IDPs.⁵ This has contributed to the large numbers of IDPs present in Bay region and its rapid and haphazard urbanization.

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 1,666 locations in Bay region, out of which 535 locations (32%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 99,269 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 592,361

¹ Due to inaccessibility in March 2023, Bardhere figures were collected in February 2024
² Rift Valley Institute, [Bay and Bakool: How Somalia’s Breadbasket Turned Into an Epicenter of Humanitarian Crisis](#), 2023
³ Ibid.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Ibid.

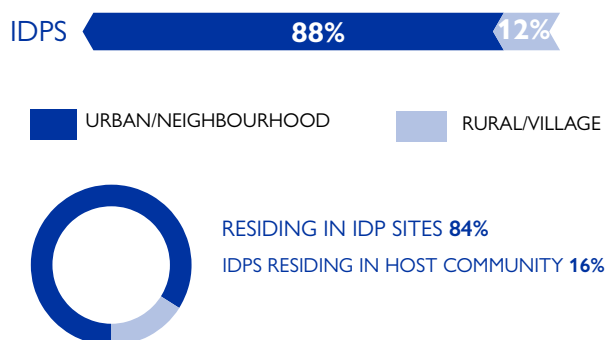
With the exception of Banadir, home to Somalia’s capital Mogadishu, this makes Bay the region with the second largest number of IDPs in the country. Nearly three quarters of Bay’s IDPs (72%, 426,127) are concentrated in a single district, Baidoa, and 24 per cent were found residing in Qansax Dheere (140,342 IDPs). With a total population of 1,131,120 inhabitants, IDPs make up over half (52%) of Bay’s current population. DTM’s assessment also covered 732 locations in the Bay region where former IDPs resided. In total, 11,312 returnee households were identified, comprised of 67,875 individuals. Unlike for IDPs, no returnees were recorded in Baidoa district. Instead, over three quarters of returnees (77%) were concentrated in Diinsoor district.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
BAIDOA ¹	514,327	-
BUUR HAKABA	2,976	11,065
DIINSOOR	22,916	52,477
QANSAX DHEERE	140,342	4,333

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Bay region is overwhelmingly residing in urban areas. 94 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in urban settings, hosting 87,580 IDP households or 88 per cent of all IDPs in Bay. In contrast, 11,689 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across 30 different locations. The majority of IDP-hosting locations in Bay (93%) consists of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 39 locations, hosting 15,737 IDP households, are situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, nearly all of these (98%) were located in rural locations in Bay. Only two per cent of sites, home to 632 returnee households (6%), were found in urban areas.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

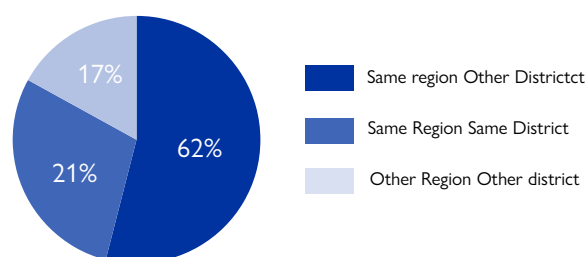
According to DTM’s assessment, the predominant triggers for internal displacement in Bay region were conflict and natural disasters. Around half of locations where IDPs were present (51%), hosting 299,478 IDPs, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. The vast majority of these locations was situated in Baidoa district. Conversely, in 134 locations (25%), hosting 154,420 individuals, IDPs were displaced primarily due to natural disasters. This referred specifically to drought in the region. Beyond these, evictions were cited in ten per cent of cases and a lack of livelihoods and services forced people to abandon their homes in 47 (9%) and 27 (5%) localities, respectively.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Around 32 per cent of all settlements (535 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nearly half of these settlements (41%, 222) hosting 280,063 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 29 per cent of locations (156 settlements) hosting 152,152 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years. Another 27 per cent of locations (145) hosting 147,020 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between 6 and 10 years while two per cent of locations host to 13,126 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years. .

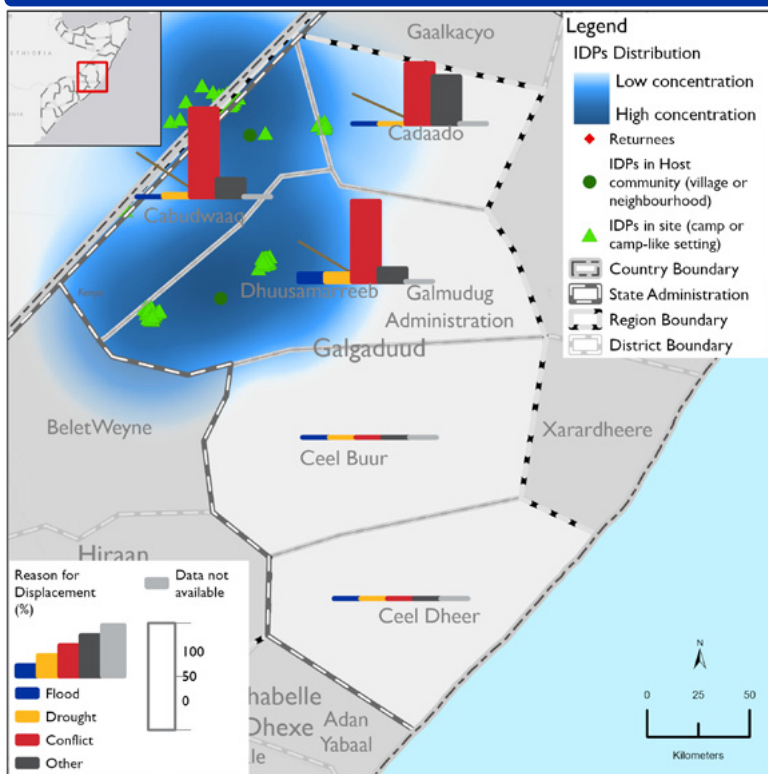
The vast majority of IDPs in Bay originated from within the region. 21 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 62 per cent of localities, IDPs had fled from different districts within Bay. Only 17 per cent of assessed sites in Bay reported that IDPs had moved there from other parts of the country, primarily from Bakool (77%) and Middle Juba (17%).

Status of origin of largest IDP group



¹ Due to inaccessibility in March 2023, Baidoa figures were collected in February 2024

GALGADUUD



344
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

9,116
IDPS

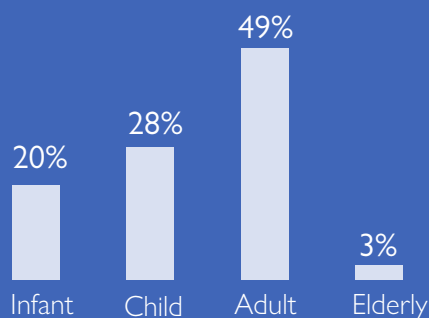
Primary Reason of displacement

76%
CONFLICT

9%
LACK OF LIVELIHOODS

9%
NATURAL DISASTERS

GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPs IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 216 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



Galgaduud is a region located in central Somalia in Galmudug state. It crosses the entire width of the country, bordering Ethiopia in the west and the Indian Ocean in the east. Its administrative capital is Dhuusamarreeb. In the drought-prone region of Galgaduud and the broader Galmudug state, pastoralism is the main source of livelihood, and the main driver of communal conflict relates to competition over water and pasture. In parallel, Galgaduud has been one of the epicentres of insecurity in Somalia. Al-Shabaab has a strong presence in the region and is continuously engaged in conflict with anti-al-Shabaab troops such as clan-based militias and state armed forces.¹

army moved its command centre to Dhuusamarreeb. Meanwhile, Galgaduud has seen the highest levels of fatalities of any region as a result of the campaign, which has so far fallen short of dislodging al-Shabaab from the region.² Instead, prolonged insecurity continues to affect the civilian population of Galgaduud and drives internal displacement across the region.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
CABUDWAAQ	18,459	-
CADAADO	4,500	-
DHUUSAMARREEB	31,734	-

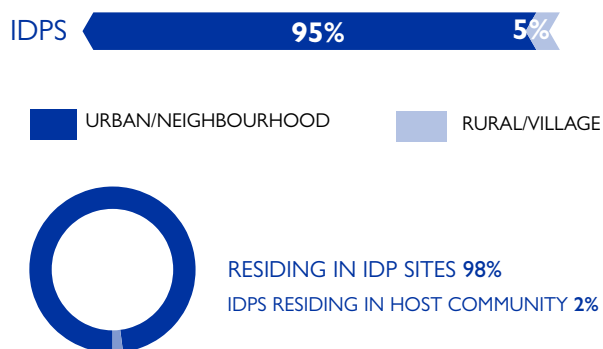
In mid-2023, the Somali government launched a new counter-insurgency campaign in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states. For that purpose, the Somali

¹ EUAA, [Country Guidance Somalia](#), 2023

² ACLED, [Somalia: The Government and al-Shabaab Vie for the Support of Clan Militias](#), September 2023

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Galgaduud region is overwhelmingly residing in urban areas. Ninety per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in urban settings, hosting 8,679 IDP households or 95 per cent of all IDPs in Galgaduud. In contrast, 437 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across eleven different locations. Almost all IDP-hosting locations in Galgaduud (98%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only two locations, hosting 26 IDP households, were situated within host communities.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

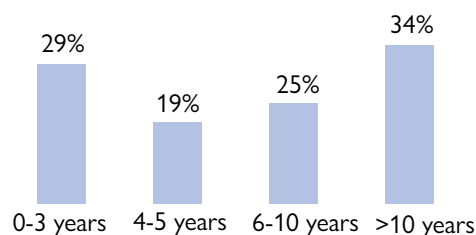
According to DTM’s assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Galgaduud region was conflict. Over three quarters of all locations where IDPs were present (76%), home to 44,104 IDPs, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. These locations were spread across all three assessed districts of Galgaduud. Natural disasters were cited as a primary reason for displacement in only ten locations (9%). These instances referred to both drought and floods, and were almost exclusively concentrated in Dhuusamarreeb district. A lack of livelihoods drove displacement in a further ten localities.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Displacement has been a persistent reality in Galgaduud region over the past two decades. Around 39 per cent of all settlements (113 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nearly three out of ten of these settlements hosting 18,192 IDPs reported on IDPs being on protracted displacement for more than 10 years. A further 22 per cent of locations hosting 25 IDPs reported on IDPs being

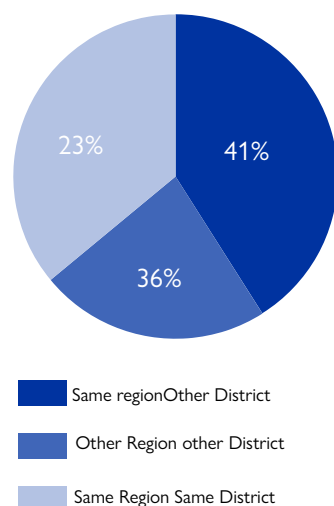
displaced for up to three years while 19 per cent of locations (22 settlements) hosting 9,418 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

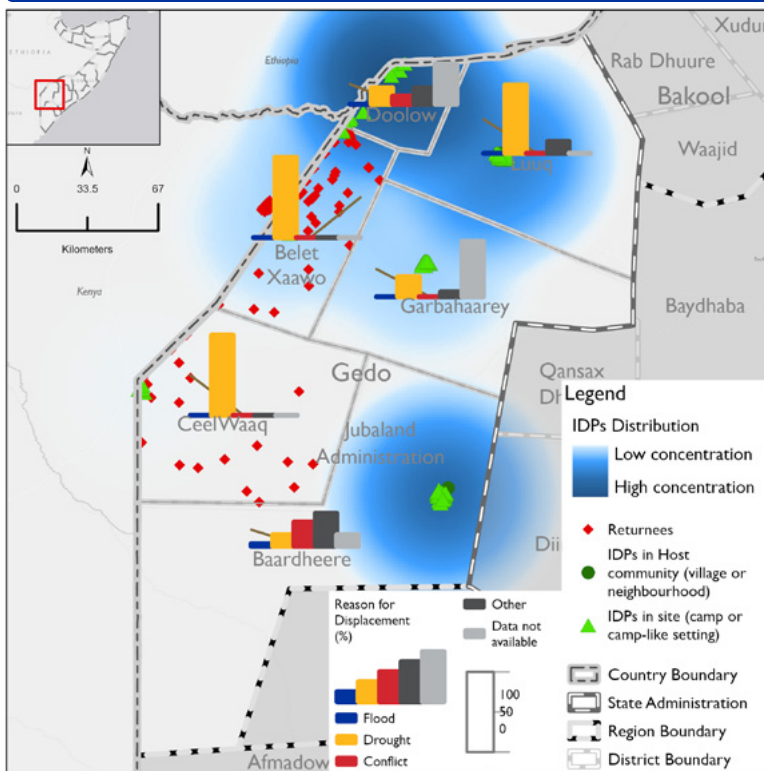


The majority of IDPs in Galgaduud originated from within the region. Twenty-three per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 40 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Galgaduud. 36 per cent of assessed localities in Galgaduud saw their IDP population having moved there from other parts of the country, primarily from Bay (27%), Mudug (22%), Bakool, and Bari (12% each).

Status of origin of largest IDP group



GEDO



838
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

333,196
IDPS

9,108
RETURNEES

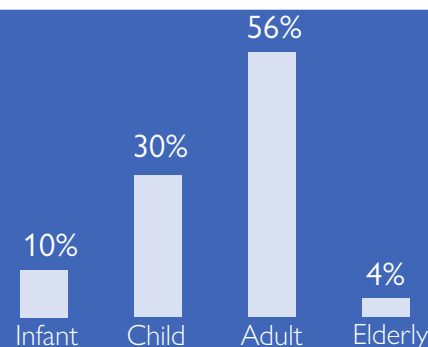
Primary Reason of displacement

53%
NATURAL DISASTERS

12%
LACK OF SERVICES

10%
CONFLICT

GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPS IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 432 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



Gedo is Somalia's second largest region by territorial size, located in the country's southwest corner and bordering Kenya and Ethiopia.¹ The region typically experiences arid to semi-arid climatic conditions, marked by infrequent rainfall and sparse vegetation. Although the Juba River flows through Gedo, the region is often impacted by water-scarcity, especially in non-riverine locations, which constitute a vast majority of the territory. While prone to droughts, riverine flooding and flash flooding can also occur, causing damage and destruction to both urban centres and pastoral livelihoods in rural areas. Gedo region has a significant al-Shabaab presence.² In addition, power-sharing disputes between Gedo politicians and the Jubaland administration in Kismayo has contributed to a volatile security and political situation.³ The combination of these factors impacts displacement trends in the region, cross-region, including neighboring Ethiopia.

The baseline assessment covered 838 locations in Gedo region, out of which 126 locations were found to host IDPs. In total, 54,904 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 333,196 individual IDPs in the region. With a total population of 884,234 inhabitants, IDPs make up almost 38 per cent of Gedo's current population.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
BAARDHEERE	87,882	-
BBELET XAAWO	19,428	8,166
CEEL WAAQ	3,180	942
DOLOW	134,962	
GARBAHAAREY	19,572	
LUUQ	68,172	-

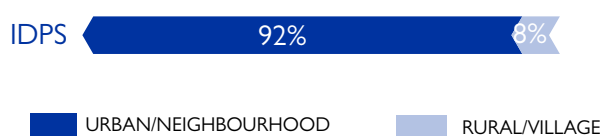
¹ European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), Country Guidance Somalia: Gedo, August 2023

² GIST, UNDERSTANDING THE KEY DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT DURING THE 2021/22 DROUGHT, 2022

³ ACLED, SOMALIA: COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATION GAINS REGIONAL SUPPORT IN PHASE TWO AS AL-SHABAAB ATTACKS AND POLITICAL DIFFERENCES PERSIST, APRIL 2023

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Gedo region is predominantly residing in urban areas. 120 out of the 126 locations with IDPs present (95%) were found in urban settings, hosting 52,764 IDP households or 96 per cent of IDPs in Gedo. Only 2,140 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across eight locations. The vast majority of IDP hosting locations in Gedo (98%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only three locations, hosting 324 IDP households and 1,944 IDP individuals, were situated within host communities. As per returnees, 93 per cent of them returned to rural areas and only seven per cent returned to urban locations.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

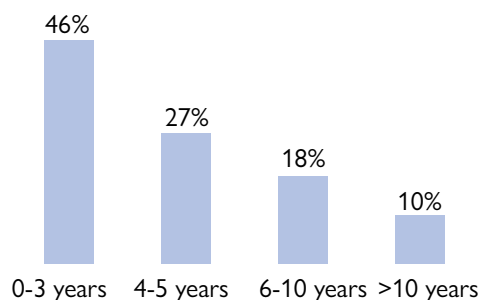
Over half of the assessed locations where IDPs were present (53%; 67 locations) cited natural disasters as the primary driver of displacement. In almost all cases, this referred to droughts; only one site in Garbahaarey district received IDPs primarily as a result of floods. 15 locations (12%), reported that displacement was primarily triggered by a lack of services and/or assistance in the regions of origin. Conflict was a primary driver of displacement in 12 locations (10%). In 17 per cent of cases (21 locations) the causes of displacements were unknown.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

The duration of IDPs' displacement in Gedo varies and can broadly be grouped into four categories. Around 83 per cent of all settlements (105 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nearly half of these settlements (46%, 48) hosting 76,002 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 27 per cent of locations (28 settlements) hosting 54,908 IDPs reported being displaced between

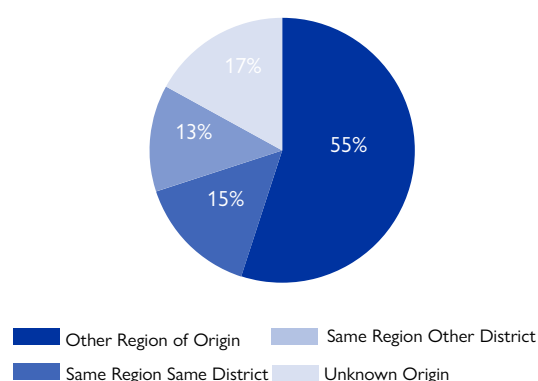
four and six years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 18 per cent of locations (19) hosting 48,870 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between 7 and 10 years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while ten per cent of locations host to 109,138 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

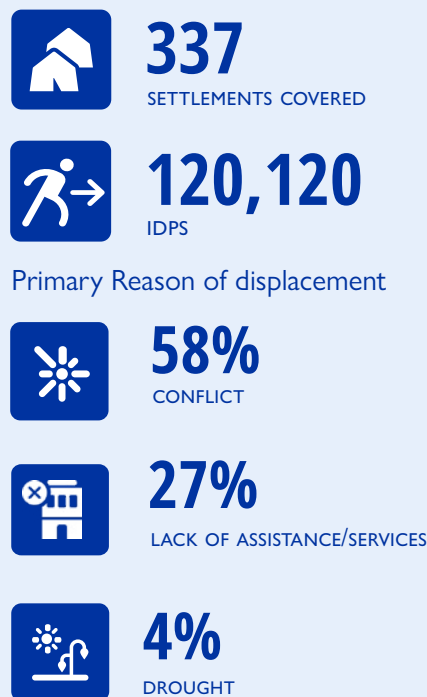
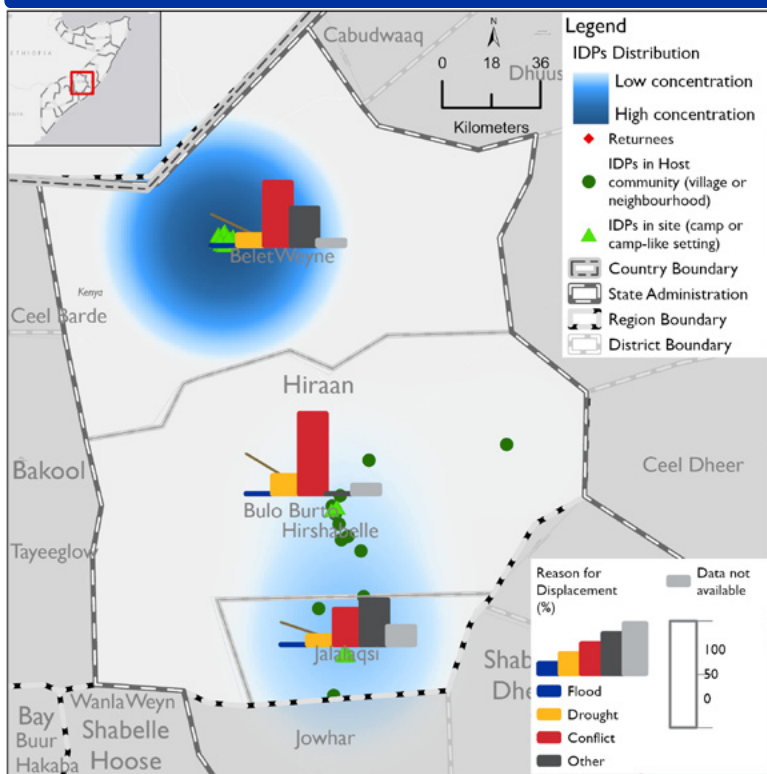


The majority of IDPs in Gedo originated from outside the region. Half of settlements reported that IDPs were found to have moved to Gedo from other parts of the country, mostly from Bay (54%) and Bakool (39%) regions. In contrast, 15 per cent of assessed localities in Gedo reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 13 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Gedo. For 17 per cent of settlements, IDPs' origin was unknown.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



HIRAAN



GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPs IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 210 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



The Hiraan region is located in central Somalia and is bordered by the Somali Ethiopian region to the west. The region is characterized by an arid to semi-arid climate and receives limited rainfall. At the same time, low-lying areas near the Shabelle river are often prone to flooding following heavy rainfall. Consequently, both floods and droughts have historically affected the region and forced people to leave their homes.

As a result, the clan militias were able to recapture key territories in Hiraan from al-Shabaab.² Al-Shabaab retaliated violently with incidents of attacks against civilians increasing 366% compared to the previously year in Hiraan.³ In this context, between 2022-2023, Hiraan saw significant displacements due to the devastating impact of the drought and conflict between clan militias and al Shabab.

Hiraan region has a significant al-Shabaab presence and conflict linked to the group has increased significantly since 2022. As the intensity of the 2022-2023 drought increased, al-Shabaab restricted humanitarian aid and increased taxation on local populations during a time of significant economic hardship.¹ Hiraan local clan militias fought back and were bolstered by the deployment of government armed forces and international forces.

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 337 locations in Hiraan region, out of which 109 locations (32%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 20,229 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 120,120 individual IDPs in the region. With a total population of 457,546 inhabitants, IDPs make up over a quarter (26%) of Hiraan’s current population.

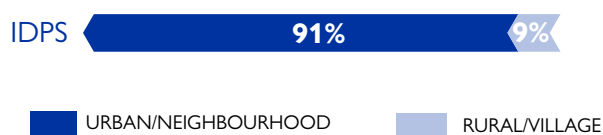
¹ Brookings (Vanda Felbab-Brown), *Somalia’s challenges* in 2023, January 2023
² ACLED, Somalia: *Al-Shabaab Regains Lost Territories as Tax Dispute Halts Counter-Insurgency Operation*, June 2023
³ ACLED, *Heightened Political Violence in Somalia*, March 2023

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
BELET WEYNE	93,288	-
BULO BURTO	6,522	-
JALALAQSI	20,310	-

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Hiraan region is predominantly residing in urban areas. 100 out of the 109 locations with IDPs present (92%) were found in urban settings, hosting 18,498 IDP households or 91 per cent of IDPs in Hiraan. Only 1,731 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across nine locations. The vast majority of IDP hosting locations in Hiraan (89%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only twelve locations, hosting 2,063 IDP households, were situated within host communities.



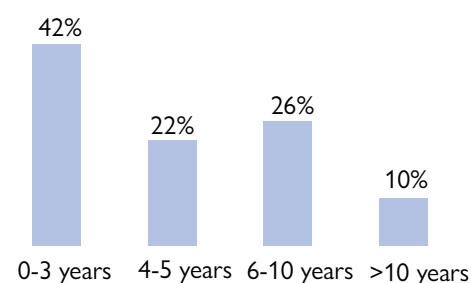
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

According to DTM’s assessment, current internal displacement in Hiraan is driven primarily by two factors. In over half the assessed locations where IDPs were present (58%; 63 sites), conflict was the main cause uprooting people. This affected 9,906 households and 59,442 individuals hosted across these settlements. The majority of these locations (50) were situated within Belet Weyne district. Following conflict, a lack of services or assistance was cited as the main reason for displacement in over a quarter of IDP locations (27%; 29 sites), again primarily in Belet Weyne district. This affected a total of 7,972 households and 47,832 IDPs. Other triggers of displacement were reported only occasionally, with four locations citing natural disasters (drought) and a lack of livelihoods, respectively. In seven sites, the underlying factors driving displacements were unknown.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

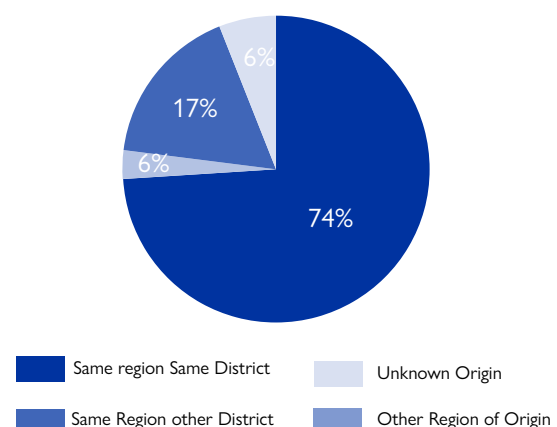
Around 30 per cent of all settlements (105 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nearly half of these settlements (42%, 43) hosting 48,032 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 22 per cent of locations (22 settlements) hosting 16,712 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 26 per cent of locations (27) hosting 39,416 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while ten per cent of locations host to 11,310 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

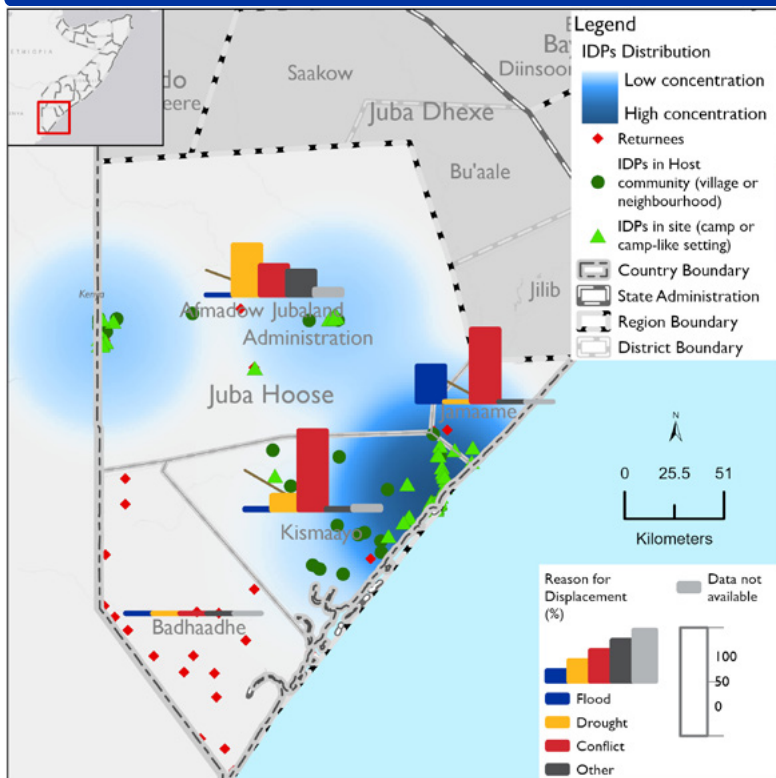


Nearly all IDPs in Hiraan originated from within the region. 74 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 17 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Hiraan. Two per cent of assessed localities in Hiraan saw their IDP population having moved there from other parts of the country, specifically Bakool and Bay (both 50%), while the origin of IDPs was unknown in six per cent of instances.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



LOWER JUBA



644
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

203,555
IDPS

6,919
RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

65%
CONFLICT

19%
NATURAL DISASTERS

Lower Juba is part of the Somali Federal State of Jubaland. It is the country's most southern region, bordered by Kenya to the south and west, Gedo and Middle Juba regions to the north, and the Indian Ocean to the east. Its capital is the sprawling coastal city of Kismaayo, one of the most diverse cities in Somalia and an important economic hub due to its large port. The region is named for the Juba River which flows through it and is one of the most important watercourses of the country. Fishing is the dominant economic activity in the coastal stretches of Lower Juba, while pastoralism and agriculture prevail further inland. Jamaame district, on the border with Kenya, also plays a crucial role on cross-border trade and security.

The baseline assessment covered 644 locations in Lower Juba region, out of which 226 locations were found to host IDPs. 60 per cent of these locations (186) were situated in Kismaayo district. In total, 34,421 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 203,555 individual IDPs in the region. With a total population of 1,049,798 inhabitants, IDPs make up around 19 per cent of Lower Juba's current population.

DTM's assessment also covered 44 locations in the Lower Juba region where former displaced individuals resided. In total, 1,154 returnee households were identified, comprised of 6,919 individuals. 90 per cent of these were located in the Afmadow district.

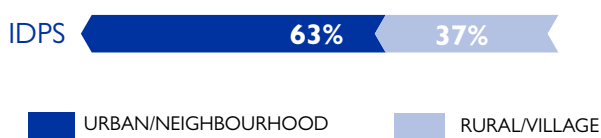
Historically, displacement in Lower Juba has been primarily triggered by conflict and political instability. The strategic importance of Kismaayo has provoked clashes between clan militias, insurgent groups like al-Shabaab, and Somali government forces. Furthermore, historical marginalization and political tensions among different clans and communities in the region have contributed to conflicts over land, resources, and power, resulting in the displacement of local populations. In addition, seasonal flooding of the Juba river has been a significant trigger for population movements due to the destruction of houses, infrastructure, and agricultural lands, particularly in the Jamaame district.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
AFMADOW	48,474	6,256
BADHAADHE	-	393
JAMAAME	2,148	210
KISMAAYO	152,933	60

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Lower Juba region is predominantly residing in urban areas. 182 out of the 226 locations with IDPs present (81%) were found in urban settings, hosting 21,558 IDP households or 63 per cent of IDPs in Lower Juba. 12,863 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across 44 locations. The vast majority of IDP hosting locations in Lower Juba (90%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 23 locations, hosting 3,591 IDP households, were situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, the majority of these (64%) were located in rural locations in Lower Juba. 16 sites, home to 965 returnee households (84%), were found in urban areas.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

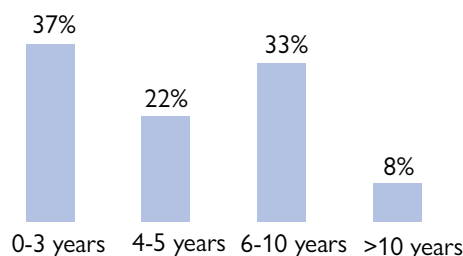
DTM estimates conflict to be the primary reason for internal displacement in the Lower Juba region. It was reported as a primary driver in nearly two-thirds (65%) of assessed localities hosting IDPs. The vast majority of these locations (92%) were found in Kismaayo district. Following conflict, natural disasters were the second largest contributor to internal displacement in Lower Juba. In nearly all cases, this referred to droughts in the region and affected 19 per cent of locations, almost exclusively located in Kismaayo and Afmadow districts and hosting 48,354 IDPs. Lastly, a lack of livelihoods was reported as the primary trigger of displacement in 14 locations (6%) hosting 14,754 IDPs.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Displacement has been a constant phenomenon in Lower Juba over the past decade. Around 34 per cent of all settlements (105 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Around 37 per cent of locations (80) hosting 108,235 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 22 per cent of locations

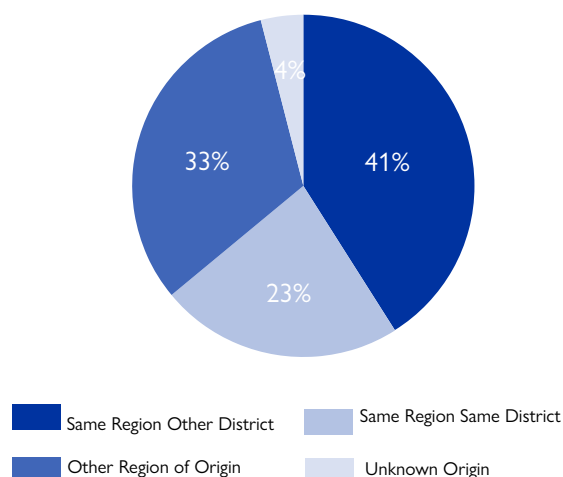
(48 settlements) hosting 28,415 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 33 per cent of locations (73) hosting 43,869 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while six per cent of locations host to 12,038 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

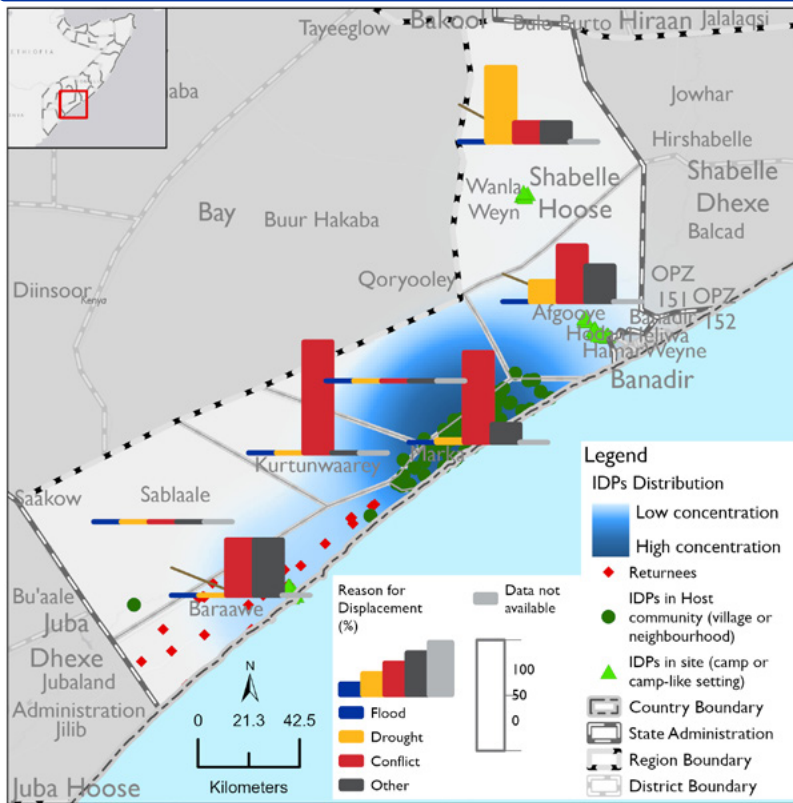


IDPs in Lower Juba originated from various areas. 41 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs fled a district other than their current hosting location, but from within Lower Juba. In nearly a quarter of cases (23%), IDPs remained within the same district after having been displaced. A third of assessed localities in Lower Juba reported that IDPs were found to have moved there from other parts of the country, mostly from Middle Juba (83%) and Lower Shabelle (15%), while the origin of IDPs was unknown in four per cent of instances.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



LOWER SHABELLE



1,342
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

128,050
IDPS

4,291
RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

69%
CONFLICT

14%
LACK OF LIVELIHOODS

8%
NATURAL DISASTERS

Lower Shabelle region is located in southern Somalia in the South West state. It borders the Indian Ocean and sits just to the south of the capital Mogadishu. Its administrative and largest city is the historic port city of Marka. The region is named after the Shabelle river, the most important water body in the region. Originating in the Ethiopian highlands, the river is vital for irrigation and supports agricultural activities in the area.

Lower Shabelle is Somalia’s most productive irrigated agricultural zone and of immense strategic importance. However, the region is also among the most affected by the al-Shabaab insurgency and thus highly militarised, with a strong presence of various armed forces. Fighting is ongoing as many parts of Lower Shabelle, in particular in rural areas, are contested. This continues to drive the displacement of a substantial amount of people who then seek security and emergency assistance in IDP sites.

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 1,342 locations in Lower Shabelle region, out of which 133 locations were found to host IDPs. In total, 24,347 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 128,050 individual IDPs in the region. These were concentrated largely in Marka district where 83 per cent of IDPs

were hosted. With a total population of 1,443,940 inhabitants, IDPs make up around nine per cent of Lower Shabelle’s current population.

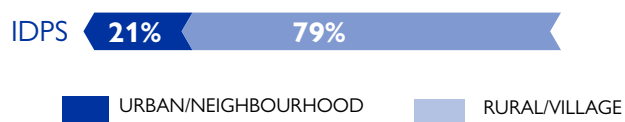
DTM’s assessment also covered 29 locations in the Lower Shabelle region where former displaced people resided. In total, 715 returnee households were identified, comprised of 4,291 individuals. Unlike IDPs, the vast majority of returnees (79%) were concentrated in Baraawe district.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
AFGOOYE	4,176	-
BARAAWE	12,532	3,391
KURTUNWAAREY	3,000	-
MARKA	106,884	900
QORYOOLEY	-	-
WANLA WEYN	1,458	-

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Lower Shabelle region is mostly residing in rural areas. 62 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in rural settings, hosting 19,170 IDP households or 79 per cent of all IDPs in Lower Shabelle. In contrast, 5,177 IDP households were identified in urban areas, spread across 50 different locations. The majority of IDP hosting locations in Lower Shabelle (65%) were situated within host communities, hosting 21,182 IDP households or 87 per cent of the IDP population. 46 locations consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings and were hosting 3,165 IDP households. Regarding returnee settlements, the vast majority of these (90%) were located in rural locations in Lower Shabelle. Only three sites, home to 193 returnee households (27%), were found in urban areas.



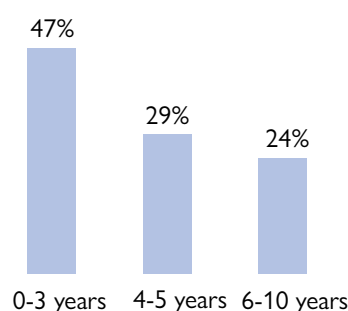
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

According to DTM's assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Lower Shabelle region was conflict. 69 per cent of all locations where IDPs were present, hosting 105,860 IDPs (83%), reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. These locations were overwhelmingly concentrated in Marka district. A lack of available livelihoods was also reported as a primary driver of displacement in 14 per cent of locations, as was a lack of services or assistance in six per cent. Natural disasters were responsible for IDP's displacement in eleven locations (8%) in Lower Shabelle, affecting 3,428 IDPs, and referring specifically to drought.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

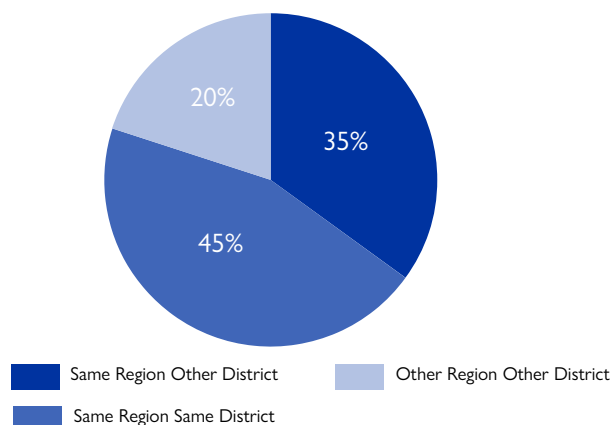
Displacement has been a constant phenomenon in Lower Shabelle over the past decade. Around 47 per cent of locations (63) hosting 61,068 DPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 29 per cent of locations (38 settlements) hosting 30,601 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). A further 24 per cent of locations (32) hosting 36,381 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017)

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

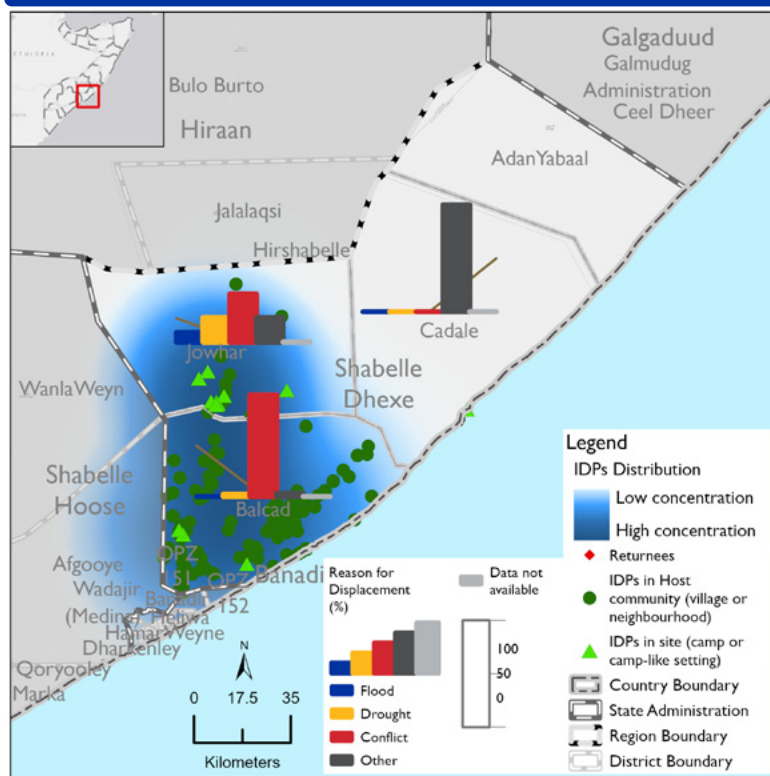


The vast majority of IDPs in Lower Shabelle originated from within the region. 45 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 35 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Lower Shabelle. 20 per cent of assessed localities in Lower Shabelle hosted IDPs which had moved there from other parts of the country, mostly from Bay (85%) and Bakool (12%) regions.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



MIDDLE SHABELLE



595
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

130,249
IDPS

21,710
HOUSEHOLDS

Primary Reason of displacement

88%
CONFLICT

6%
NATURAL DISASTERS

Middle Shabelle region is located in southern Somalia. It borders the Indian Ocean and sits just to the north of the capital Mogadishu. Together with Hiraan, it forms the Hirshabelle state. The region is named for the Shabelle river, the most important water body in the region.

Originating in the Ethiopian highlands, the river is vital for irrigation and supports agricultural activities in the area. Expansive riverine plains, and a tropical climate with distinct dry and wet seasons make Middle Shabelle one of the most fertile regions of the country. However, periodic flooding commonly occurs along the Shabelle river, which can cause significant damage to infrastructure and lead to the loss of crops as well as displacement. This is exacerbated by insecurity and occasional fighting between al-Shabaab, the Somali National Army, and Somali security forces.

The baseline assessment covered 595 locations in Middle Shabelle region, out of which 156 locations were found to host IDPs.

In total, 21,710 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 130,249 individual IDPs in the region. These are concentrated almost exclusively in Balcad and Jowhar districts, hosting 62 and 38 percent

of IDPs, respectively. With a total population of 918,463 inhabitants, IDPs make up around 14 per cent of Middle Shabelle’s current population.

IDP and returnee presence per district

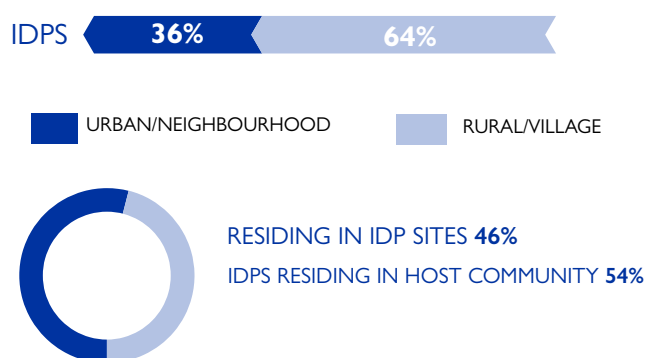
DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
BALCAD	80,929	-
CADALE	180	-
JOWHAR	49,140	-



Female IDP in Marka Town ©IOM/Rikka Tupaz 2021

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Middle Shabelle region is mostly residing in rural areas. 82 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in rural settings, hosting 13,819 IDP households or 64 per cent of all IDPs in Middle Shabelle. In contrast, 7,891 IDP households were identified in urban areas, spread across 28 different locations. The vast majority of IDP hosting locations in Middle Shabelle (90%) were situated within host communities although these hosted only 54 per cent of the IDP population. 15 locations consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings and hosted 10,035 IDP households.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

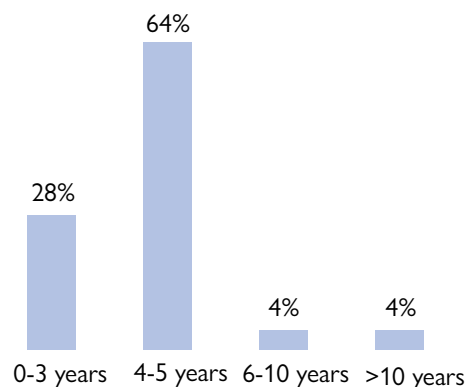
According to DTM's assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Middle Shabelle region was conflict. 88 per cent of all locations where IDPs were present, hosting 112,531 IDPs, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. These locations were overwhelmingly concentrated in Balcad district. Natural disasters (mostly drought) were cited as a primary reason for displacement in only nine locations (6%) and affected 10,320 IDPs, mostly in Jowhar. Other recorded reasons for displacement included a lack of livelihoods, a lack of services, evictions, and desert locusts.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

The duration of IDP's displacement in Middle Shabelle varies and can broadly be grouped into four categories. Around 26 per cent of all settlements (156 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. twenty-eight per cent of these settlements (44) hosting 23,300 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years. More than half of the locations (64%, 100 settlements) hosting 73,307 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced

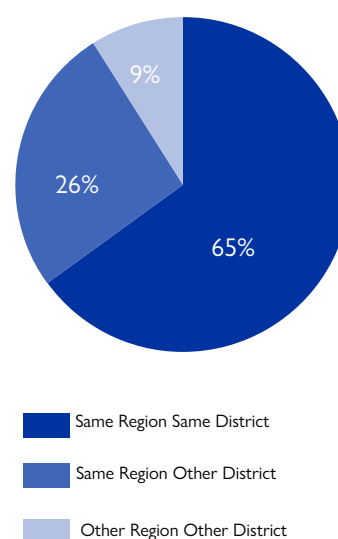
between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another four per cent of locations (6) hosting 7,260 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while another four per cent of locations host to 26,382 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

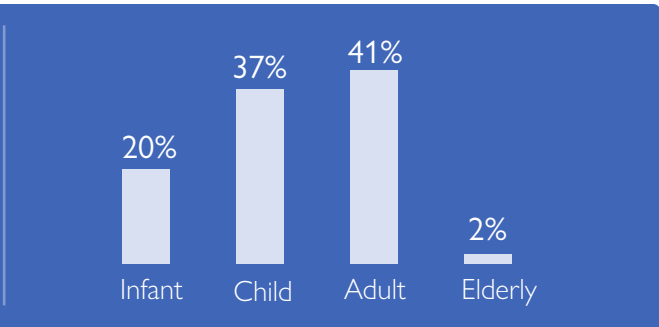
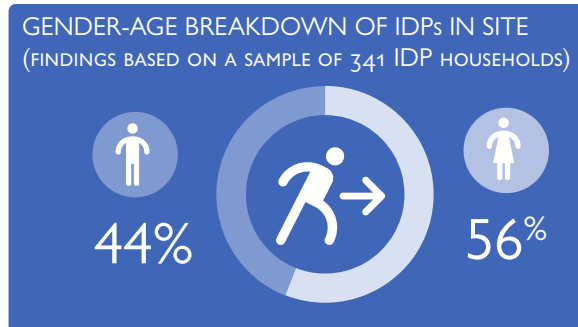
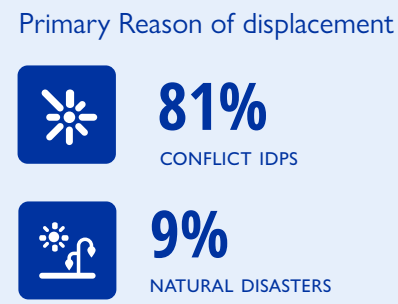
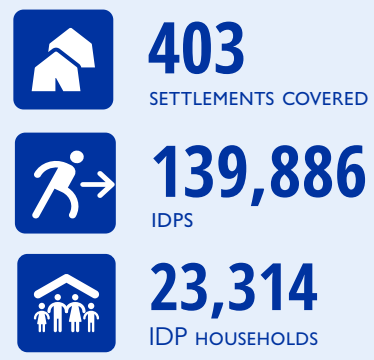
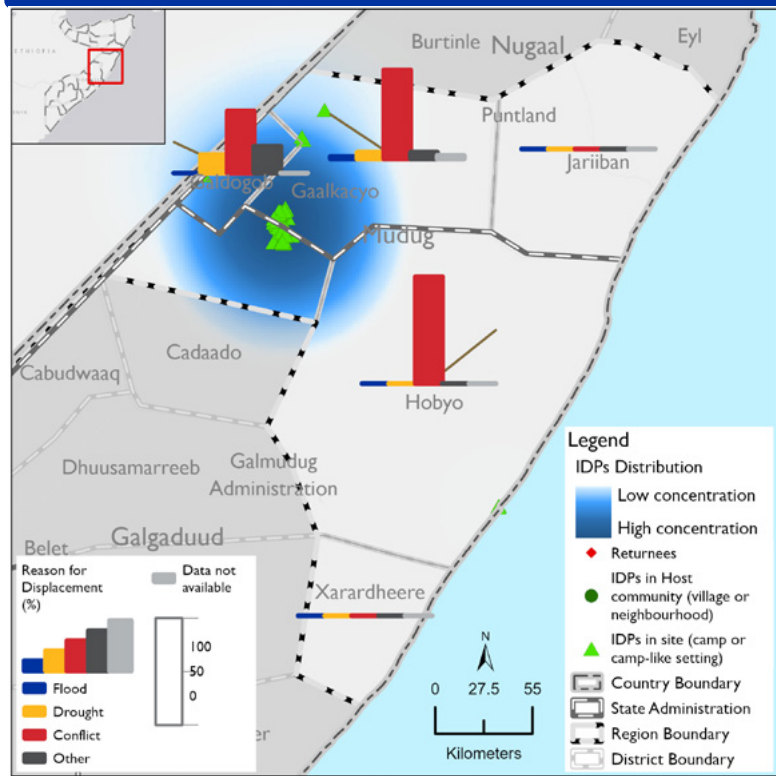


The vast majority of IDPs in Middle Shabelle originated from within the region. 65 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 26 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Middle Shabelle. Nine per cent of assessed localities in Middle Shabelle hosted IDPs which had moved there from other parts of the country, mostly from Banadir (57%) and Lower Shabelle (36%).

Status of origin of largest IDP group



MUDUG



Mudug region is located in central Somalia, stretching from the Indian Ocean in the east to the Ethiopian border in the west. Notably, the region is located geographically as the link between Mogadishu and both Puntland and Somaliland. Mudug has long been a region of strategic importance and subsequently suffered substantially from conflict and insecurity. Historical conflict between clans over land and competition between pastoralist communities over scarce resources have been exacerbated by environmental disasters, in particular droughts. During the 2022-2023 period in which Somalia was facing the worst drought on record in forty years, people’s access to livelihoods in Mudug worsened. In many cases, this has led to displacement as people were forced to move in search of emergency humanitarian assistance.

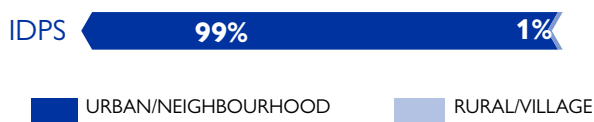
DTM’s baseline assessment covered 403 locations in Mudug region, out of which 124 locations (31%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 23,314 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 139,886 individual IDPs in the region. The vast majority of these are concentrated in a single district, Gaalkacyo, home to 92 per cent of Mudug’s IDPs. With a total population of 1,332,632 inhabitants, IDPs make up around ten per cent of Mudug’s current population.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
GAALKACYO	129,200	-
GALDOGOB	9,936	-
HOBYO	750	-

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Mudug region is almost exclusively residing in urban areas. 99 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in urban settings, hosting 23,284 IDP households or 99 per cent of all IDPs in Mudug. Only a single settlement, hosting 30 IDP households, was identified in a rural area of Mudug. Almost all IDP-hosting locations in Mudug (99%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only one location, hosting 30 IDP households, was situated within host communities.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

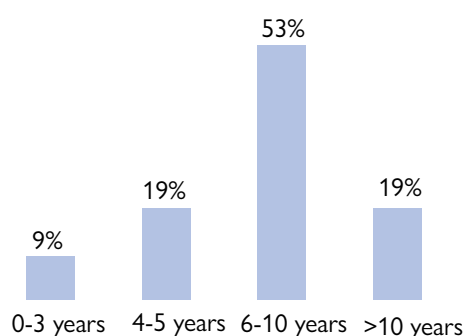
According to DTM's assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Mudug region was conflict. 81 per cent of all locations where IDPs were present, hosting 114,072 IDPs, reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. These locations were overwhelmingly concentrated in Gaalkacyo district. Natural disasters (mostly drought) were cited as a primary reason for displacement in eleven locations (9%) and affected 6,168 IDPs. Other reasons included a lack of livelihoods, a lack of services, and evictions.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Displacement has been a persistent reality in Mudug region over the past two decades. Around 30 per cent of all locations (121 settlements) where IDPs are present reported on their first date of arrival in the current settlement. Nine per cent of these locations (11 settlements) hosting 9,804 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years. A further 19 per cent of locations (23 settlements) hosting 15,648 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between four and five years. Also, more than half of the locations (53%, 64) hosting 66,272 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020) while 19 per cent

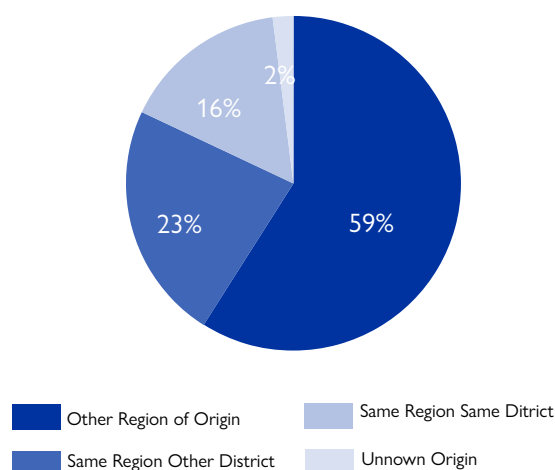
of locations host to 38,148 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years and in some instances as far back as 1998.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

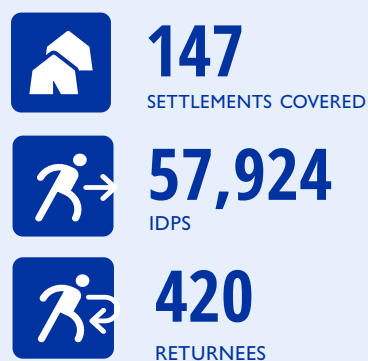
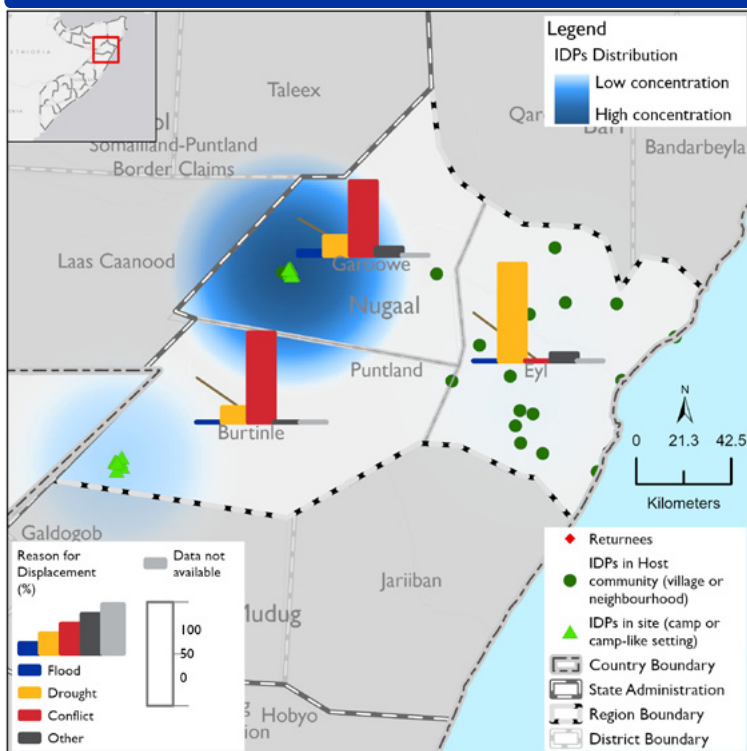


The majority of IDPs in Mudug originated from outside the region. 59 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were found to have moved to Mudug from other parts of country, mostly from Hiraan (27%), Bay (26%), and Middle Shabelle (16%) regions. In contrast, 16 per cent of assessed localities in Mudug reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 23 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Mudug. For two per cent of settlements, IDP's origin was unknown.

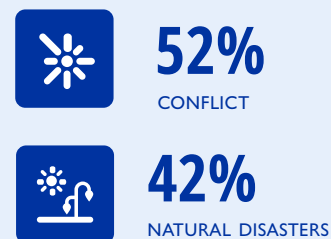
Status of origin of largest IDP group



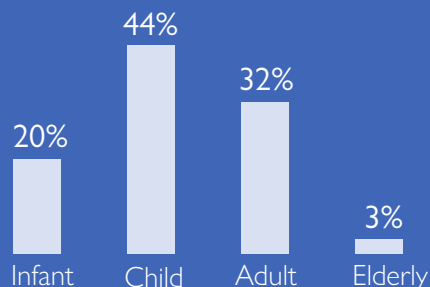
NUGAAL



Primary Reason of displacement



GENDER-AGE BREAKDOWN OF IDPS IN SITE (FINDINGS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 197 IDP HOUSEHOLDS)



Nugaal region is located in the northeast of the country, within the federal state of Puntland. The city of Garoowe falls within Nugaal region and also serves as the capital of Puntland. The region is named after the Nugaal valley which runs from the Indian Ocean in the east through Nugaal into Somaliland in the west. The Nugaal river is the regions main water source but, like all rivers in the region, it is seasonal and dries out during the hot season. Given that Puntland’s state administration and security apparatus are based in Garoowe, the state authorities have reportedly full control over the Nugaal region.

There are also no major ongoing clan conflicts, although small-scale frictions and isolated security incidents, in particular around Garoowe, do occur. In addition, political tensions between the Puntland and the Federal Government of Somalia have increased in recent years. More recently, tensions between Puntland officials and Somaliland officials have escalated due to the dispute

over political and territorial control of Sool and Sanaag regions and escalation of violence in Laas Canood in early 2023.

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 147 locations in Nugaal region, out of which 50 locations (34%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 9,654 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 57,924 individual IDPs in the region. The majority of these are concentrated in Garoowe district, hosting 84 per cent of the region’s IDPs. With a total population of 572,649 inhabitants, IDPs make up around ten per cent of Nugaal’s current population.

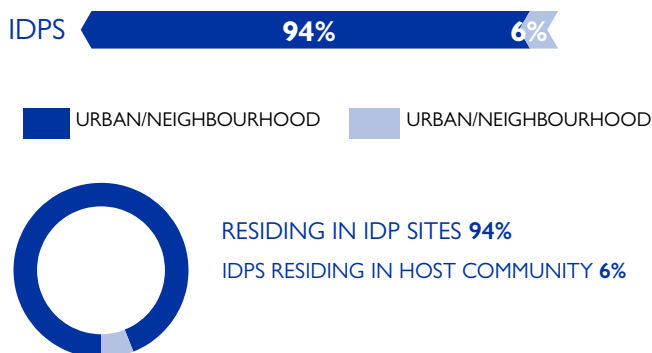
DTM’s assessment also covered two locations in the Nugaal region where former displaced people resided. In total, 70 returnee households were identified, comprised of 420 individuals. Unlike IDPs, all returnees were concentrated in Eyl district.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
BURTINLE	6,024	-
EYL	2,982	420
GAROOWE	48,918	-

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Nugaal region is overwhelmingly residing in urban areas. 66 per cent of the locations with IDPs present were found in urban settings, hosting 9,062 IDP households or 94 per cent of all IDPs in Nugaal. In contrast, only 592 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across 17 different locations, mostly in Eyl district. Two-thirds of IDP-hosting locations in Nugaal consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 17 locations, hosting 577 IDP households, were situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, both identified sites were located in rural locations in Nugaal, meaning that all former displaced people in the region had returned to the countryside.



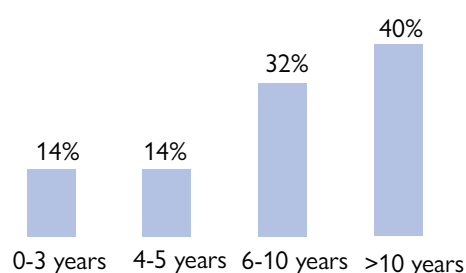
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS

According to DTM's assessment, the predominant trigger for internal displacement in Nugaal region was conflict. Over half of all locations where IDPs were present (52%), hosting nearly two-thirds of IDPs (42,762 individuals; 74%), reported that conflict was the primary driver that had pushed people from their homes. These locations were located primarily in Garoowe but also affected Burtinle district. Conversely in Eyl district, displacement was almost entirely driven by natural disasters. In total, 21 location across Nugaal (42%) reported natural disasters as a primary cause of displacement, referring mostly to drought. However, these tended to be smaller sites, thus affecting only a minority of 9,432 IDPs (16%).

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

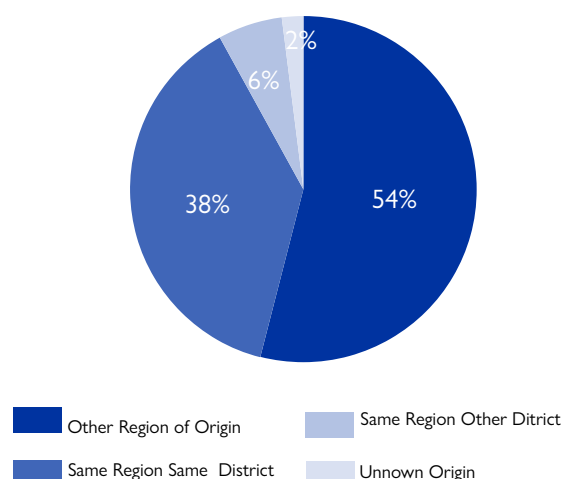
DTM estimates indicated that the majority of IDP locations in Nugaal (40%, 20 settlements) hosting 32,580 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for more the 10 years. A further 32 per cent of locations (16 settlements) hosting 21,030 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years. Fourteen percent of locations (7 settlements) hosting 2,070 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between four and five years and another fourteen per cent of locations (7 settlements) hosting 2,244 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement

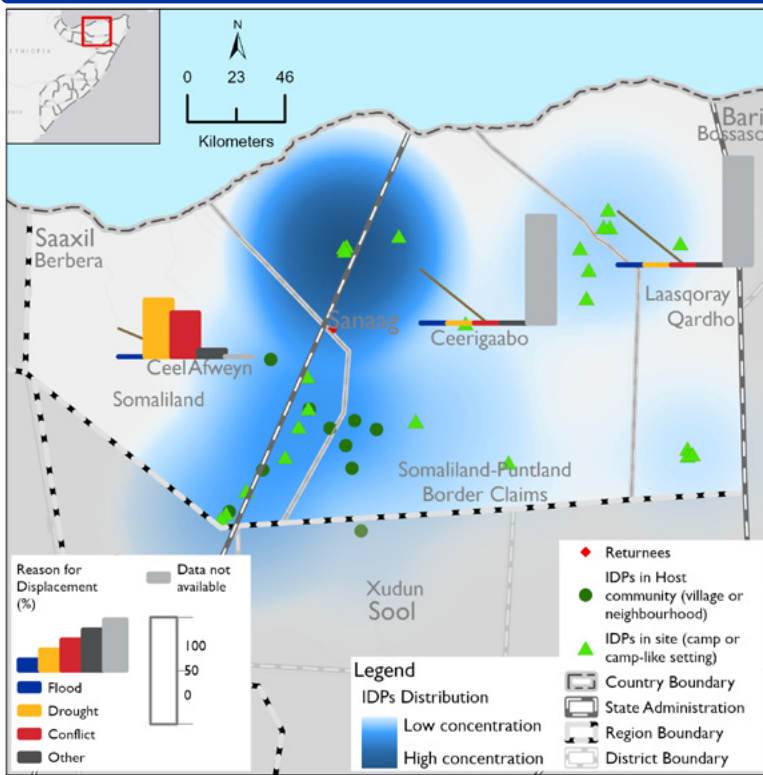


The majority of IDPs in Nugaal originated from outside the region. 54 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were found to have moved to Nugaal from other parts of country, mostly from Banadir (21%), Hiraan (18%), and Lower and Middle Shabelle (14% each) regions. In contrast, 38 per cent of assessed localities in Nugaal reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in six per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Nugaal. For two per cent of settlements, IDP's origin was unknown.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



SANAAG



132
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

33,065
IDPS

168
RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

53%
NATURAL DISASTERS

41%
CONFLICT

Sanaag region is located in the northeast of Somalia with its territory disputed between Somaliland to the west and Puntland to the east. The region typically experiences arid climatic conditions however the topography is very diverse with a range of sub-coastal mountains, plateaus and valleys. Pastoralism, livestock rearing, and the production of frankincense are the main sources of livelihood activities in the region. Services, infrastructure and road connectivity in the region are limited.

IDPs in the region. With a total population of 388,558 inhabitants, IDPs make up close to nine per cent of Sanaag’s current population. DTM’s assessment also covered two locations in the Sanaag region where former displaced people resided. In total, 28 returnee households were identified, comprised of 168 individuals. The larger of the two sites (18 households) was located in Ceel Afweyn district, while the smaller site was situated in Ceerigaabo district.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPs	RETURNEES
CEEL AFWEYN	11,682	108
CEERIGAABO	18,526	60
LAASQORAY	2,857	-

During the rainy season the roads are impassable which disrupts the ability to transport food and goods, often resulting in increased food prices which places vulnerable households at higher risk of food insecurity.¹ Although the territory is disputed between Somaliland and Puntland, the main sources of conflict stem from inter-clan clashes over access to natural resources and grazing land. In addition, al-Shabab has a presence in the area close to the Golis Mountain range and contribute to incidences of conflict and violence in the region.²

The baseline assessment covered 132 locations in Sanaag region, out of which 34 locations were found to host IDPs. In total, 5,947 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 33,065 individual



IOM Somalia ©IOM 2022/Claudia Rosel

¹ FSNAU, [Somalia Livelihood Profiles](#), June 2016

² European Union Agency for Asylum (EUA), [Country Guidance Somalia: Sanaag](#), August 2023

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Sanaag region is spread between rural and urban areas. 24 out of the 34 locations with IDPs present (71%) were found in rural settings. However, these hosted only 45 per cent (2,701) of the total number of IDP households in Sanaag. In contrast, 3,246 IDP households (55%) were identified in urban areas but are spread across just ten locations. The majority of IDP hosting locations in Sanaag (71%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only ten locations, hosting 745 IDP households, were situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, these were spread across urban and rural areas. One location, home to 64 per cent of returnees, was found in an urban setting, while the second site was located in a rural part of Sanaag.



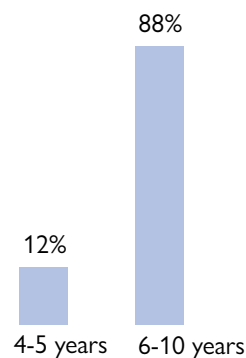
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS¹

The drivers of displacement in Sanaag were reported for 17 out of the total 34 IDP sites (50%) identified in the region, all of them located in Ceel Afweyn district. Among these, nine localities (53%) reported that natural disasters were the main reason why people had been forced to leave their homes. This affected 1,117 IDP households and 6,702 individuals. All settlements reporting on natural disasters specified drought as the main contributor to people’s decision to move. In seven locations (41%), hosting 510 households and 3,060 IDPs in total, conflict was reported as the main driver of displacement. A lack of services or assistance was a significant factor in only a single location (6%).

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

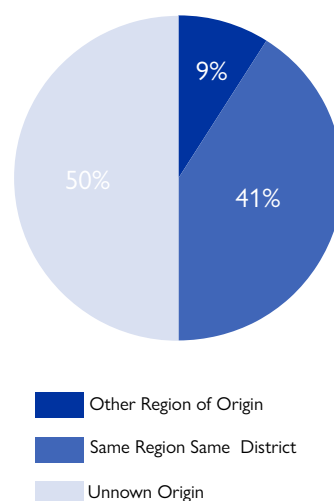
According to DTM’s assessment, the vast majority of IDP locations (88%, 15 settlements) host to 11,334 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years. The remaining twelve per cent of locations (2 settlements) hosting 348 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between four and five years.

IDP First Date of Arrival to the Settlement



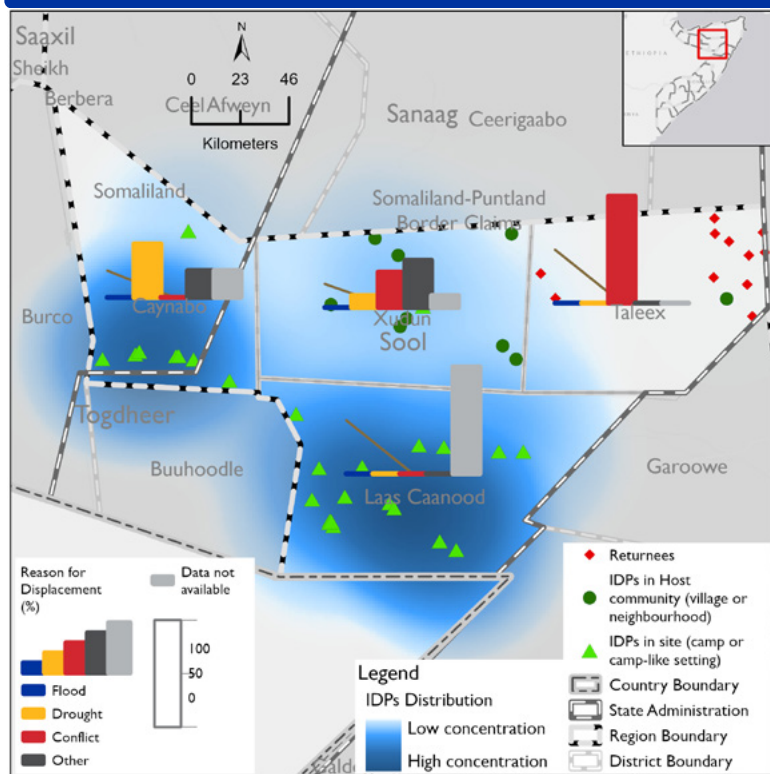
The largest share of IDPs in Sanaag originated from within the region. Forty-one per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in. Nine per cent of assessed localities in Sanaag hosted IDPs which had moved there from other parts of the country, specifically from Sool. However, the origin of IDPs remained unknown in 50 per cent of settlements across the region.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



¹ Primary reasons of displacement and region of origin of IDPs in Sanaag are reported in only 50% of cases

SOOL



166
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

71,721
IDPS

1,218
RETURNEES

Primary Reason of displacement

33%
NATURAL DISASTERS

27%
CONFLICT

Sool region is located in the northeast of Somalia bordering Ethiopia. Its territory is disputed between Somaliland to the west and Puntland to the east. The region typically experiences arid climatic conditions characterized by recurrent droughts and erratic rainfall. Pastoralism and livestock rearing are the main sources of livelihood activities in the region.¹ Sool region shares a significant border with Ethiopia resulting in it being a key location on the Eastern Migration route. Significant numbers of Ethiopian migrants pursue this dangerous and irregular route, transiting through Puntland state before undertaking perilous boat journeys from Bossaso to Yemen, ultimately seeking opportunities in the Gulf States.

The baseline assessment covered 166 locations in Sool region, out of which 36 locations were found to host IDPs. In total, 11,982 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 71,721 individual IDPs in the region. With a total population of 497,570 inhabitants, IDPs make up over 14 per cent of Sool's current population.

DTM's assessment also covered twelve locations in the Sool region where former displaced people resided. All of these were concentrated in just a single district, Taleex. In total, 203 returnee households were identified, comprised of 1,218 individuals.

The main sources of conflict in Sool region are a result of the territorial and political dispute between Somaliland and Puntland. In 2021 at least 7,000 people were forcibly evicted from Laas Caanood district in Sool region by Somaliland authorities. Most of the families originated from South West State, Hirshabelle and Banadir.² Conflict escalated significantly in early 2023 when armed clashes between Somaliland forces and clan members in Laas Caanood resulted in the displacement of approximately 150,000, 200,000 individuals into various districts in Somalia and neighboring Ethiopia.³

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
CAYNABO	22,380	-
LAAS CAANOOD	41,463	-
XUDUN	7,620	-
TALEEX	258	1,218

¹ FSNAU, [Somalia Livelihood Profiles](#), June 2016

² IFRC, [Emergency Plan of Action, Somalia: Population Movement from Laascaanood](#), September 2022

³ OCHA, [Somalia: Flash Update No. 4 Situation in Laas Caanood, Sool Region](#), 3 April 2023 and OCHA, [Somalia: Flash Update No. 3 Situation in Laas Caanood, Sool Region](#), 9 March 2023

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs AND RETURNEES

The IDP population in Sool region is predominantly residing in rural areas. 26 out of the 36 locations with IDPs present (72%) were found in rural settings, hosting 8,185 IDP households or 68 per cent of IDPs in Sool. 3,797 IDP households were identified in urban areas, spread across 10 locations. Three quarters of IDP hosting locations in Sool consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only nine locations, hosting 1,163 IDP households, were situated within host communities. Regarding returnee settlements, the majority of these (79%) were located in rural locations in Sool. Only two sites, home to 43 returnee households (21%), were found in urban areas.



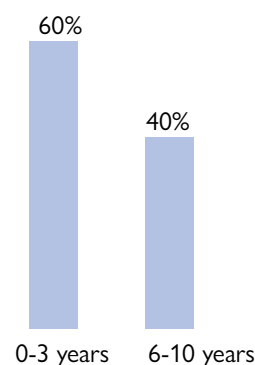
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS¹

The drivers of displacement in Sool are only known for the 15 out of the total 36 IDP sites (42%) identified in the region. No data was available for Laas Caanood district, hosting 58 per cent of Sool’s IDP population. Drivers of displacement varied across the locations for which data was recorded. IDPs had fled primarily due to natural disasters in five locations (33%), four of which are situated in Caynabo district. These were hosting 2,755 IDP households and 16,380 IDP individuals. Conflict and a lack of available services were cited as the main reason triggering displacement in four settlements each (27%), affecting 543 and 470 IDP households, respectively. Two sites (13%) reported the impact of desert locusts as the primary cause of displacement.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

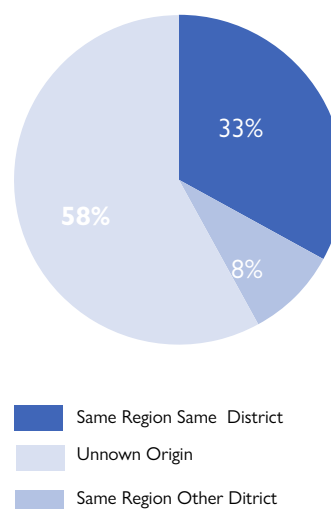
Around 60 per cent of locations (9 settlements) hosting 6,978 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years. A further 40 per cent of locations (6 settlements) hosting 17,580 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement



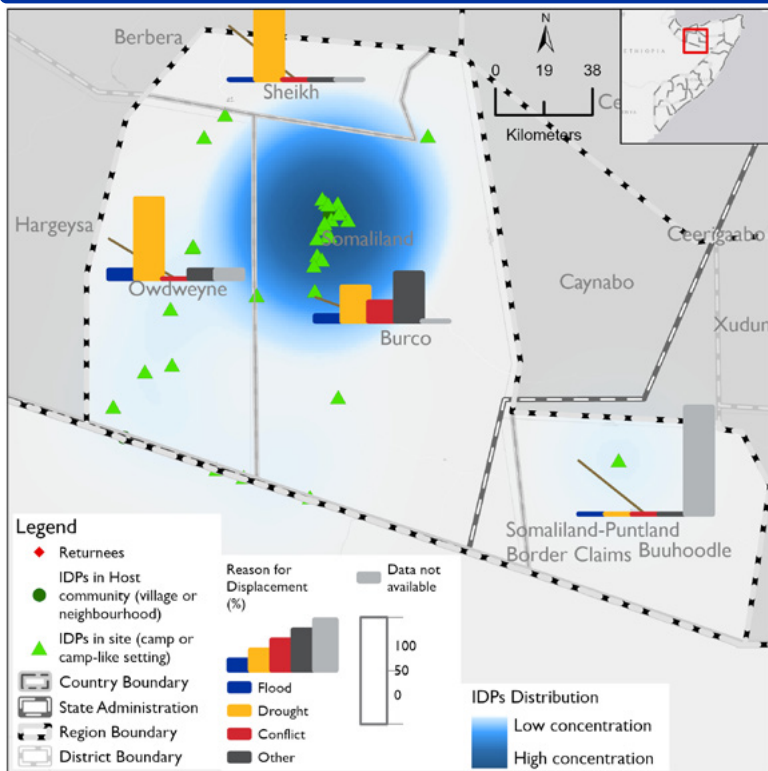
The largest share of IDPs in Sool originated from within the region. Thirty-three per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in eight per cent of localities, IDPs had fled from different districts within Sool. No recorded displacement from other regions to Sool was registered. However, the origin of IDPs remained unknown in 58 per cent of settlements across the region.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



¹Primary reasons of displacement and region of origin of IDPs in Sool are reported in only 50% of cases

TOGDHEER



263
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

151,335
IDPS

23,314
IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Primary Reason of displacement

59%
NATURAL DISASTERS

18%
EVICTION

Togdheer region is located in the northwest of Somaliland, bordering other Somaliland regions and Ethiopia to the South. Its capital, Burco is the second largest city in Somaliland, following Hargeisa. Burco is also home to the largest livestock market in Somalia. The road connecting Burco to the port town of Berbera is a main trade route for import and export in Somaliland.¹

Togdheer region hosts a significant number of IDPs, mostly in the capital district, Burco. In addition, the region’s location on the Eastern Migration route, and its proximity to Ethiopia, makes it a key point of transit between Puntland and the Arabic Peninsula. The region is generally characterized by stability and safety with the Somaliland administration and security forces controlling the region. The exception is Buuhoodle town which is contested between Somaliland and Puntland authorities.²

The baseline assessment covered 263 locations in Togdheer region, out of which 36 locations were found to host IDPs. These were overwhelmingly concentrated in the Burco and Owdweyne districts. In total, 25,212 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 151,335 individual IDPs in the region. With a total

population of 780,092 inhabitants, IDPs make up around 19 per cent of Togdheer’s current population.

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
BURCO	130,548	-
BUUHOODLE	5,400	-
OWDWEYNE	15,285	-
SHEIKH	102	-

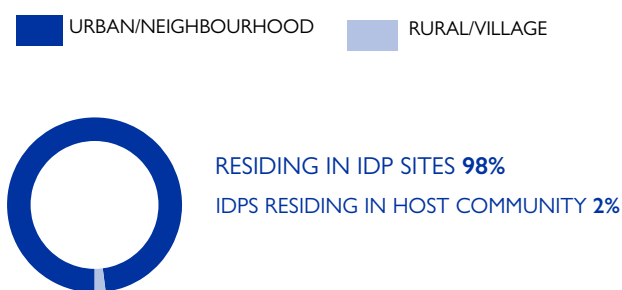


Makeshift Shelter known in Somalia as Buul ©IOM 2018/Muse Mohamed

¹ Save the Children, [SMART Survey Final Report for Burco District](#), November 2022
² European Union Agency for Asylum (ECAA), [Country Guidance Somalia: Togdheer](#), August 2023

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Togdheer region is predominantly residing in urban areas. While only 17 out of the 36 locations with IDPs present (47%) were found in urban settings, these hosted 19,926 IDP households or 79 per cent of all IDPs in Togdheer. In contrast, 5,286 IDP households were identified in rural areas but spread across 19 locations. The vast majority of IDP-hosting locations in Togdheer (94%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only two locations, hosting 510 IDP households, were situated within host communities..



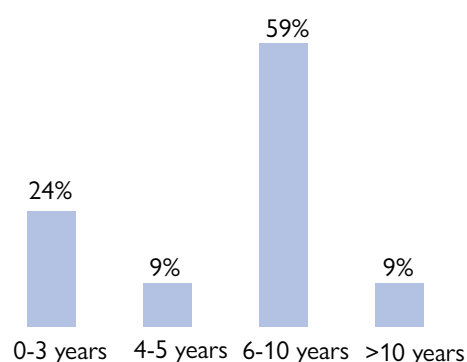
DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS¹

Natural disasters are the primary reason for internal displacement in the Togdheer region. This was reported as a primary driver in over half (56%; 20) of assessed localities with IDPs present, affecting 10,677 IDP households and 64,062 individuals. This included all but one IDP-hosting site in Owdweyne district. Out of those who reported natural disaster as the main reason for displacement, 84 per cent were affected by severe drought over consecutive years, 11 per cent were displaced due to floods, and five per cent reported storms or cyclones. The reasons for displacement were more varied in Burco district. While natural disasters were the primary factor in eight out of the 22 locations here as well, six sites reported evictions as the key trigger of displacement. This affected 35,484 IDPs across these sites. Conflict and a lack of livelihoods were each reported as a primary factor in four locations, exclusively in Burco district. Two sites in Togdheer region did not report any causes of displacement.

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

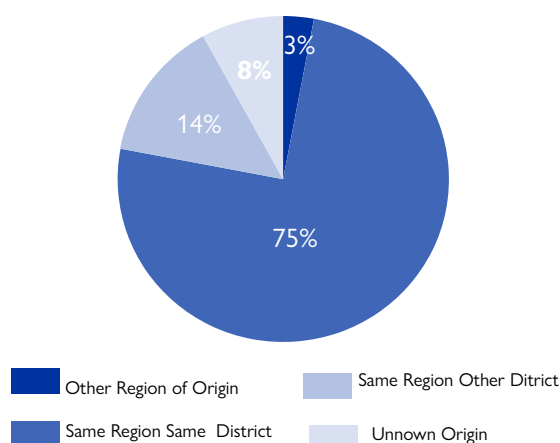
The duration of IDP's displacement in Togdheer varies and can broadly be grouped into four categories. Around 24 per cent of locations (8 settlements) hosting 31,182 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, nine per cent of locations (3 settlements) hosting 3,600 IDPs reported being displaced between 4 and 5 years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 59 per cent of locations (20 settlements) hosting 66,408 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while nine per cent of locations host to 44,538 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement



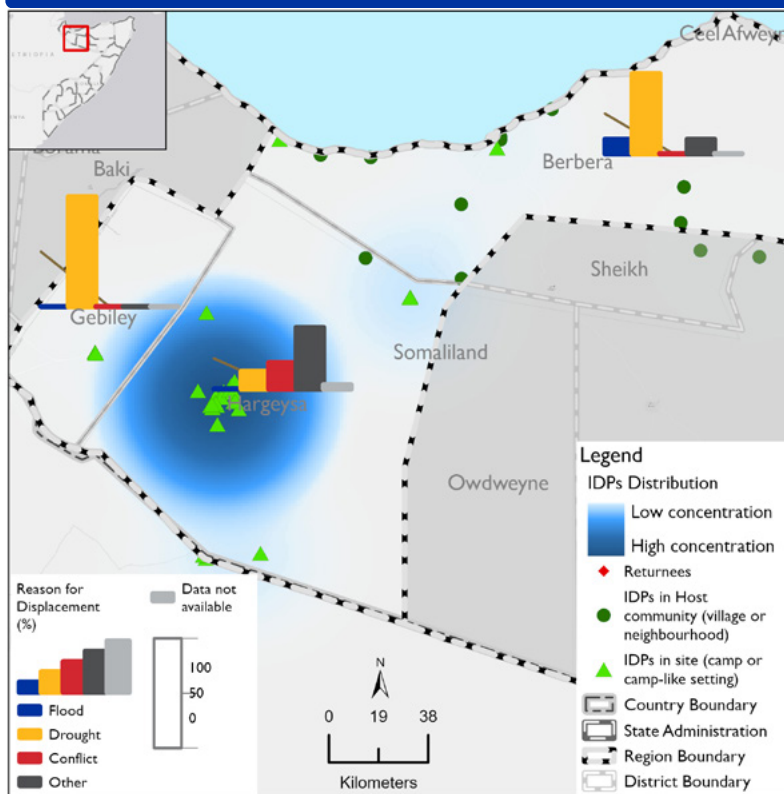
The vast majority of IDPs in Togdheer originated from within the region. 75 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 14 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Togdheer. Three per cent of assessed localities in Togdheer hosted IDPs which had moved there from other parts of the country, specifically from Woqooyi Galbeed, while the origin of IDPs was unknown in eight per cent of settlements.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



¹ Primary reasons of displacement and region of origin of IDPs in Togdheer are reported in only 50% of cases

WOQOOYI GALBEED



263
SETTLEMENTS COVERED

151,335
IDPS

23,314
IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Primary Reason of displacement

59%
NATURAL DISASTERS

18%
EVICTION

IDP and returnee presence per district

DISTRICTS	IDPS	RETURNEES
BERBERA	6,390	-
GERBILEY	1,800	-
HARGEYSA	122,746	-

Woqooyi Galbeed region is located in the northwest of Somaliland, bordering Ethiopia to the south and the Gulf of Aden to the north. Somaliland’s capital and major urban city, Hargeysa falls within Woqooyi Galbeed region as does its major port town, Berbera. The region is generally characterized by stability and safety. Woqooyi Galbeed region has become a refuge for hundreds of thousands of internally displaced individuals as well as refugees from Ethiopia and Yemen.¹ Furthermore, the region’s location on the Eastern Migration route, specifically its proximity to Ethiopia and Djibouti, contributes to flows between the Horn of Africa and the Arabic Peninsula. Many migrants’ transit through Woqooyi Galbeed, seeking support in Hargeisa.²

DTM’s baseline assessment covered 475 locations in Woqooyi Galbeed region, out of which 43 locations (9%) were found to host IDPs. In total, 21,956 IDP households were identified, amounting to a total of 130,936 individual IDPs in the region. The vast majority of these were found to reside in Hargeysa district, home to 25 IDP sites and 122,746 IDPs (94% of the total IDP population in the region).



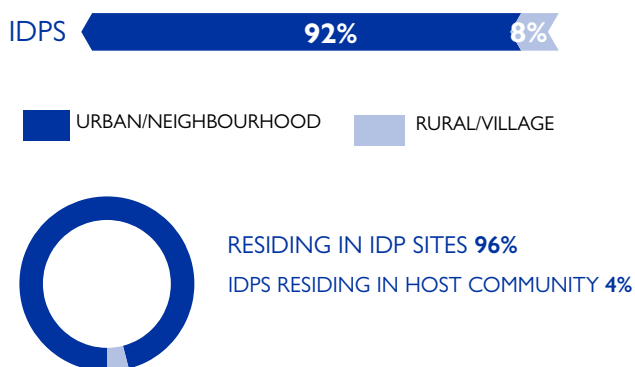
¹ UNHCR, [Somalia Population Dashboard](#), Jan 2024

² MMC, [East and Southern Africa Snapshot – August 2022 Interactions between local communities and transiting migrants in Hargeisa](#), August 2022

IOM Somalia ©IOM 2022

LOCATION TYPE OF IDPs

The IDP population in Woqooyi Galbeed region is predominantly residing in urban areas. 29 out of the 43 locations with IDPs present (67%) were found in urban settings, hosting 20,186 IDP households or 92 per cent of IDPs in Woqooyi Galbeed. In contrast, 1,770 IDP households were identified in rural areas, spread across 14 different locations. The majority of IDP-hosting locations in Woqooyi Galbeed (70%) consisted of designated IDP sites in camps or camp-like settings. Only 13 locations, hosting 850 IDP households, were situated within host communities.



DISPLACEMENT TRIGGERS¹

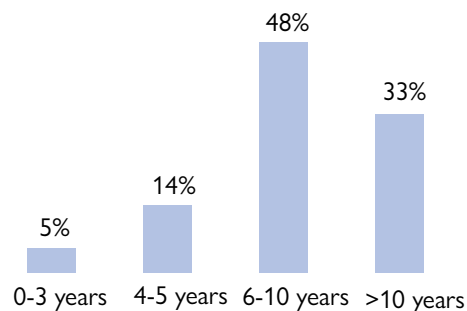
According to DTM’s baseline assessment, a number of different factors have contributed to displacement in Woqooyi Galbeed. 49 per cent of locations reported that natural disasters were the main reason underpinning displacement. This referred primarily to drought and was particularly pronounced in Berbera district where natural disasters were cited by 14 out of 15 locations. However, due to the relatively smaller size of these sites, this affected only 3,740 IDP households, 17 per cent of the IDP population of Woqooyi Galbeed. In contrast, conflict was a primary driver of displacement in six locations (14%), exclusively in Hargeysa, which provided shelter to 7,177 IDP households, a third of IDPs in the entire region. Equally, evictions played a key role in the displacement of IDPs in five locations (12%).

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

Displacement has largely been a long-term phenomenon in Woqooyi Galbeed. Five per cent of locations (2 settlements) hosting 4,640 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 14 per cent of locations (6 settlements) hosting 20,394 IDPs

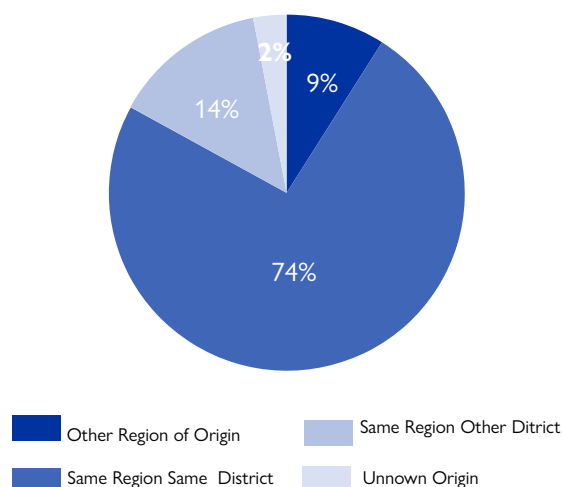
reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrivals between 2018 and 2020). Another 48 per cent of locations (14) hosting 85,182 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017) while 33 per cent of locations host to 109,138 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than 10 years.

IDP first date of arrival to the settlement



The vast majority of IDPs in Woqooyi Galbeed originated from within the region. 74 per cent of settlements reported that IDPs were displaced in the same district that they had previously lived in, whereas in 14 per cent of cases, IDPs had fled from different districts within Woqooyi Galbeed. Nine per cent of assessed localities in Woqooyi Galbeed hosted IDPs which had moved there from other parts of the country, mostly from Togdheer (50%) and Awdal (25%), while the origin of IDPs was unknown in two per cent of settlements.

Status of origin of largest IDP group



¹ Primary reasons of displacement and region of origin of IDPs in Woqooyi Galbeed are reported in only 50% of cases

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: EMERGENCY TRENDS TRACKING ANALYSIS

In October 2023, DTM launched its Emergency Trends Tracking (ETT) system to monitor El Nino related displacements in key regions, including Gedo, Bay, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle. As the Baseline 2 data collection took place in February-March 2023 in these regions, a brief analysis of the ETT new arrival¹ results below aim to supplement the Baseline 2 findings with more recent information on displacement dynamics.

[Links to products](#)
[Dataset](#)
[Interactive Dashboard](#)
[Reports](#)

GEDO REGION

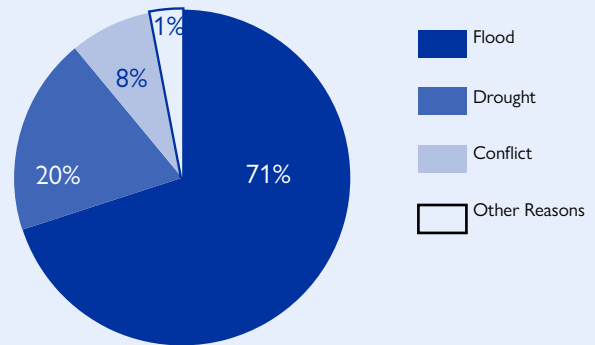


90,150

NEW IDP ARRIVALS

Between October and December 2023, DTM recorded 90,150 new arrivals in 193 settlements (48% IDP sites and 52% host community locations). The reasons of displacement were mainly related to flood (71%), followed by drought (20%), conflict (8%) and other reasons (1%).

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



BAY REGION

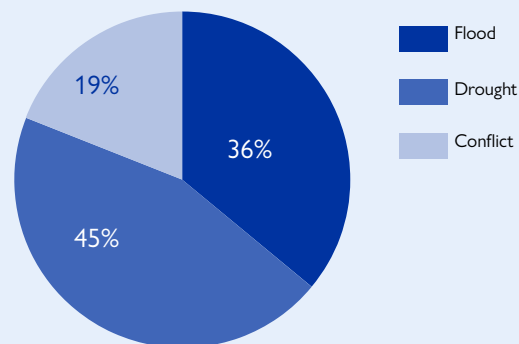


21,422

NEW IDP ARRIVALS

Between October and December 2023, DTM recorded 21,422 new arrivals in 457 settlements (86% IDP sites and 14% host community locations). Most of these movements were related to drought (45%), followed by flood (36%) and conflict (19%).

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



HIRAAN REGION

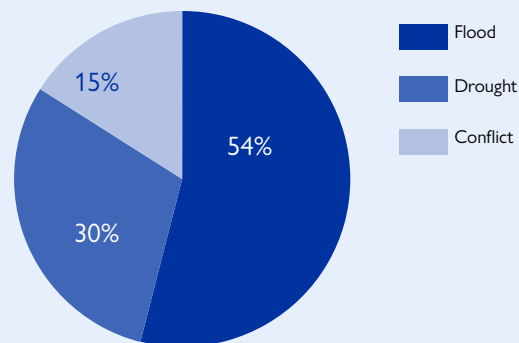


17,920

NEW IDP ARRIVALS

Between October and December 2023, DTM recorded 17,920 new arrivals in 457 settlements (86% IDP sites and 14% host community locations). Most of these movements were related to drought (45%), followed by flood (36%) and conflict (19%).

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



MIDDLE SHABELLE REGION

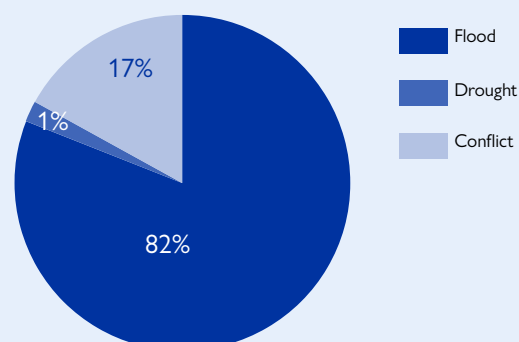


23,733

NEW IDP ARRIVALS

Between October and December 2023, DTM recorded 23,733 new arrivals in 70 settlements (30% IDP sites and 70% host community locations). The reasons of displacement were mainly related to flood (82%), followed by conflict (17%) and drought (1%).

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

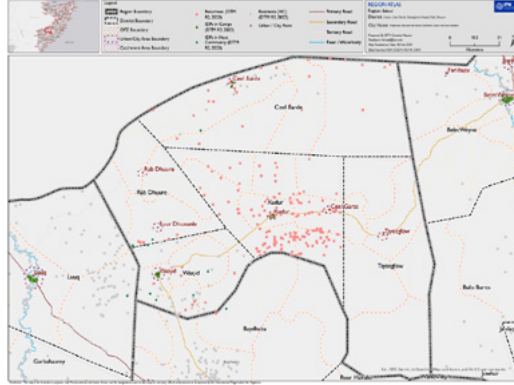


1. New arrivals: number of individuals who arrive in the settlement in a given week. This number could include primary and secondary displacements so does not represent "new IDPs".

ANNEX 2: LINKS TO REGIONAL ATLAS MAP



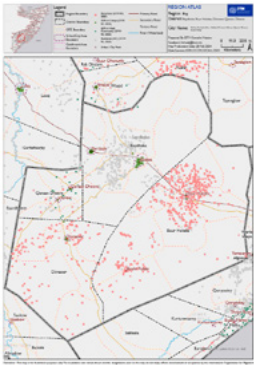
[Awdal Map](#)



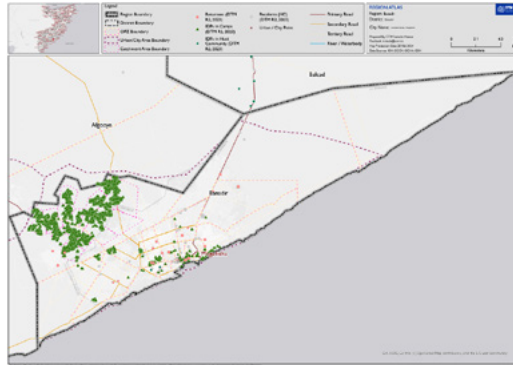
[Bakool Map](#)



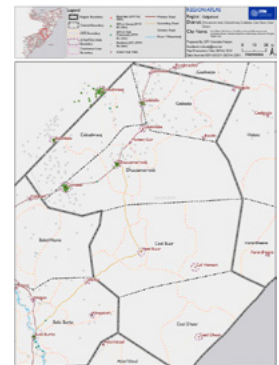
[Bari Map](#)



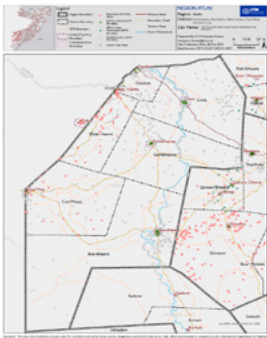
[Bay Map](#)



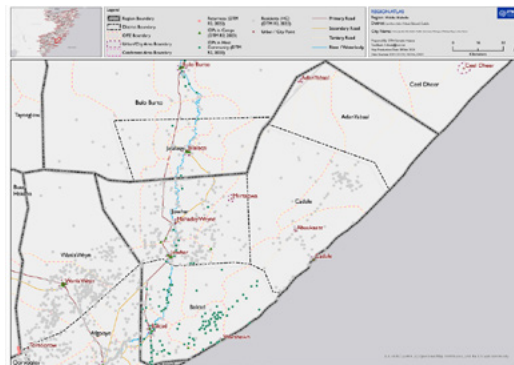
[Banadir Map](#)



[Galgaduud Map](#)



[Gedo Map](#)



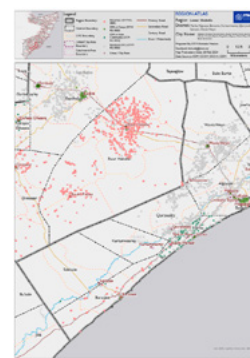
[Middle-Shabelle Map](#)



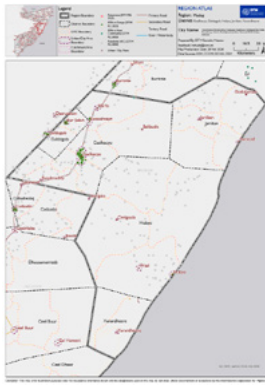
[Hiraa Map](#)



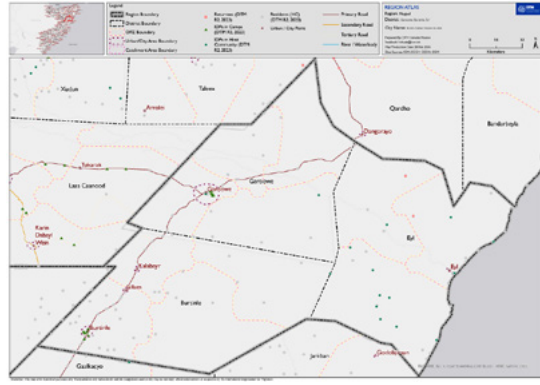
[Lower Juba Map](#)



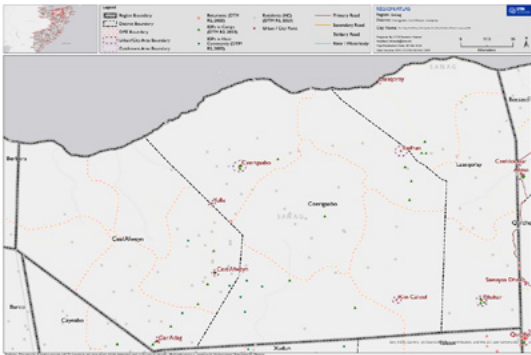
[Lower-Shabelle Map](#)



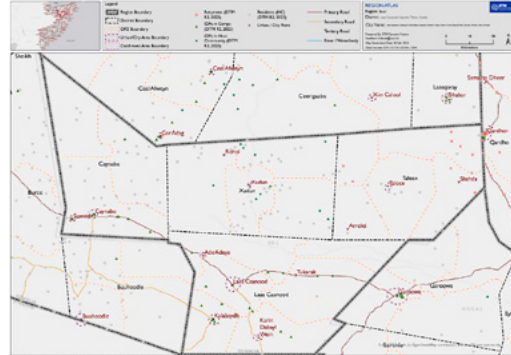
[Mudug Map](#)



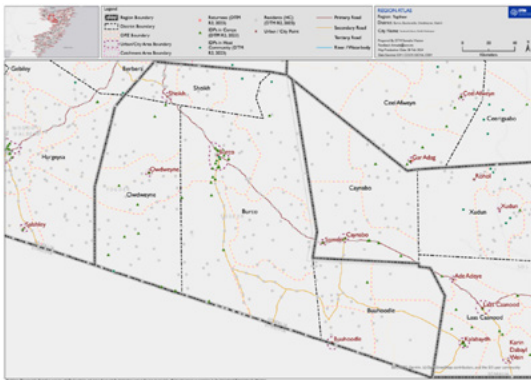
[Nugaal Map](#)



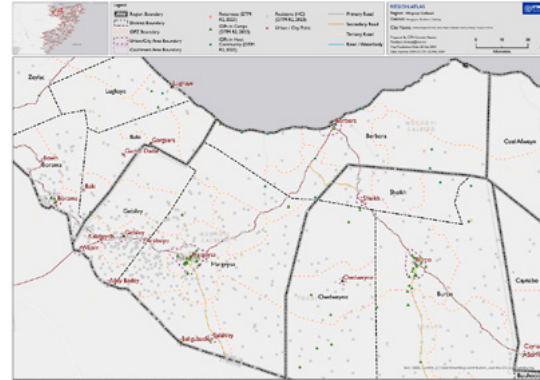
[Sanaag Map](#)



[Sool Map](#)



[Togdheer Map](#)



[Woqooyi Galbeed](#)

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