

Summary

PRMN is a UNHCR-led trend analysis project that aims to monitor movements of displaced populations into and within Somalia. On behalf of UNHCR, NRC and 39 local partners in the field in Somalia (South Central regions, Puntland and Somaliland) are collecting data through interviews with refugee and IDP returnees, and with IDPs and host communities conducted at strategic locations along travel routes. Reports are verified and published by UNHCR to broaden insight into movement trends for analytical and programmatic purposes.

This reporting period, a total of 87,541 arrivals and 2,035 departures were reported all over Somalia. This takes into account all reports recorded by partners, then verified and approved by NRC protection officers. These population movements were attributed to IDP returns (51,394), forced evictions (17,578), insecurity - military offensives (10,365), cross border movement (3,561), insecurity - other insecurity (2,354), lack of livelihood (2,114), lost hope of being resettled in country of asylum (794) and forced returns (390) among other reasons.

The large number of IDP returns were of populations in Hiraan who had been displaced by heavy flooding in the area and returned to their homes after the water levels receded. These movements occurred in Belet Weyne and Bulo Burto districts.

Forced evictions were reported in Dayniile (10,747), Dharkenley (4,128), Hodan (1,885), Xamar Weyne (450), Bu'aale (150), Haliwaa (81) and Belet Xaawo (9) districts, forcing populations to move into Baidoa/Bardaale (3), Baidoa/Hawl Wadaag (4), Baidoa/Isha (8), Baqdaad (150), Ceelasha (74), Mogadishu/Dayniile (9,605), Mogadishu/Dharkenley (7,556), Mogadishu/Hawl Wadaag (128), Mogadishu/Heliwa (40) and Mogadishu/Wardhiigleey (10) settlements. Increased interest in development of land by private land owners in Dayniile, Dharkenley and Hodan districts are the main cause of forced evictions in these districts.

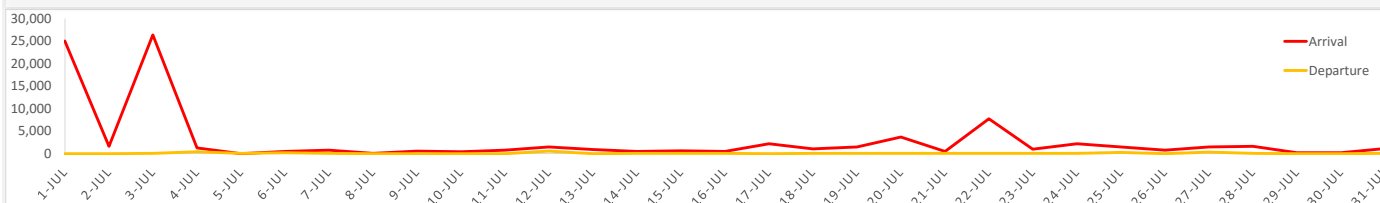
Military offensives reported in Cadale, Afgooye, Ceel Dheer, Marka, Diinsoor, Buur Hakaba and Rab Dhuure districts further contributed to displacement of population from their homes. These populations were displaced into Bakool (100), Banadir (745), Bari (53), Bay (7), Galgaduud (900), Gedo (21), Juba Dhexe (205), Juba Hoose (22), Mudug (31), Shabelle Dhexe (7,206) and Shabelle Hoose (1,075), where Shabelle Dhexe recorded the highest number of new arrivals.

Reports have indicated that the priority needs of the displaced populations this reporting period include livelihood support, food and shelter. Notably, these populations have also expressed the need to be protected from conflicts, provided with health services, water and transport. The most affected are males and females between the ages of 18-59, majority of them being from the South Central region of Somalia. The most vulnerable people were reported to be pregnant women (235), children at risk (199), SGBV survivors (88), disabled persons (78), family unity cases (70), those with protection needs (60), the elderly (46), single parents (30), women at risk (23), those with medical needs (2) and torture victims (2).

Displacements recorded by region

Regions	Arrival	Departure	Compare with Jun
Awdal	157	0	▼
Bakool	974	716	▼
Banadir	19,279	582	▼
Bari	149	72	▼
Bay	905	18	▲
Galgaduud	900	0	▲
Gedo	1,377	38	▲
Hiraan	51,316	0	▲
Juba Dhexe	751	150	▲
Juba Hoose	2,140	55	▼
Mudug	178	39	▼
Shabelle Dhexe	7,338	273	▲
Shabelle Hoose	1,136	84	▼
Sool	522	8	▼
Togdheer	4	0	▼
Woqooyi Galbeed	415	0	▼

Daily displacement trends | July 2016



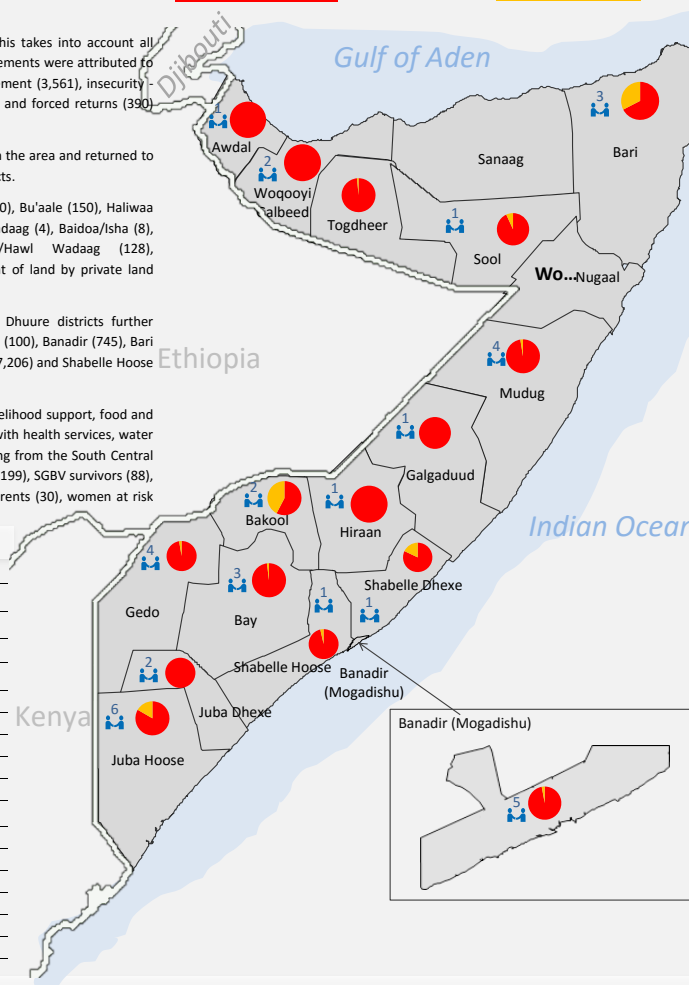
Number of people displaced during July upon:

Arrival

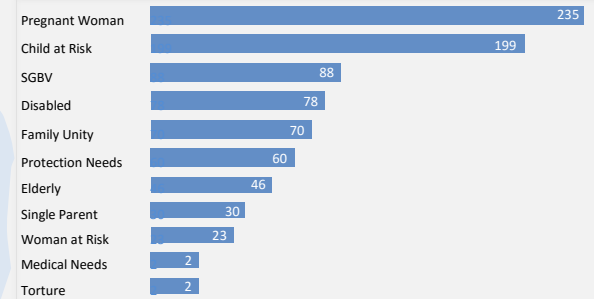
87,541

Departure

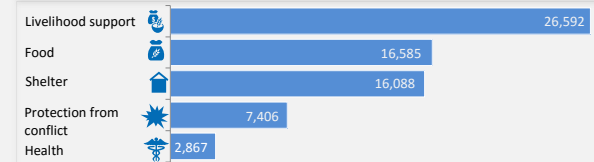
2,035



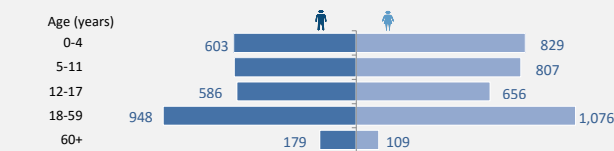
Family vulnerabilities [Households]



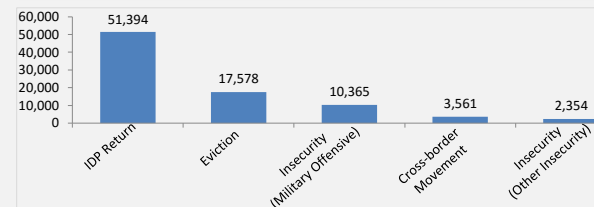
Urgent needs [Individuals]



Displacement demography [Individuals]



Main reasons for displacement [Individuals]



Monthly displacement trends

