



The Federal Republic of Somalia
Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)

Survey on Nomadic Movement into IDP Camps in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Beledweyne & Baidoa



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**Survey on Nomadic Movement into IDP Camps in
Mogadishu, Kismayo, Beledweyne & Baidoa**

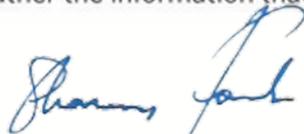
Foreword

It is my pleasure to present the survey results on the Nomadic movement into IDP camps carried out by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) in collaboration with the Ministries of planning of Federal Member States (FMS) and the technical support of UNFPA.

This survey aimed to understand nomads' mobility into IDP camps in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Beledweyne due to cyclic droughts as part of pre-census work which involves the development of a nomad enumeration methodology. The survey findings show that the collected data from the selected camps from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster master list is approximately 50% less than the IDP figures reported in the CCCM Cluster master list. Data and statistics on IDPs are necessary to inform policy responses to internal displacement. IDP data are especially helpful for providing a yardstick from which the situation of IDP populations can be monitored and the achievements of related policies and programmes measured. Thus, there is a dire need to obtain a reliable IDPs figures to improve the quality, comparability, accessibility and coherence of statistics on IDPs; and better targeting of populations in need of humanitarian and development interventions in response.

This survey would not have been realized without the commitment and dedication of technical team of SNBS particularly, statisticians, demographers and GIS from Directorate of Population and Social Statistics at SNBS and Directorate of Statistics - Panning Ministries of the Federal Member States. We are also grateful to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Population and Development (PD) for collaborating with our teams throughout each stage and providing technical support.

The report is a result of a broad range of endeavours from Somali people surveyed, enumerators, supervisors, quality assurance teams, and other field employees, who at times had to courageously endure poor infrastructure and logistical and security challenges to gather the information that facilitated this report to be produced.



Sharmarke Mohamed Farah,
Director General
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

IDPS	Internally displaced persons
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
UN	United Nations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management
SNBS	Somali National Bureau of Statistics
GIS	Geographic Information System
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GPS	Global Positioning System
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
ToTs	Training of Trainers
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DSA	Detailed Site Assessment
IRIS	Internally Displaced Persons Statistics

Table of Contents

Forward	iv
Abbreviations and Acronyms	v
1. Background	1
1.1. Objective	2
2. Methodology	3
2.1. Field Staff Training	3
2.2. Data Collection Activity	4
3. Findings on Survey on Nomadic Movement into IDP Camps in selected towns	5
3.1. Major Common Causes of Displacement in Somalia	16
4. Recommendations for policy and programs	19

Tables

Table 1. Sample Allocation	3
Table 2. Summary of the number of camps, Households, and Individuals by locality	5
Table 3. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp against CCCM_ Households and Individuals by Locality	6
Table 4. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Baidoa against CCCM_ Households and Individuals	8
Table 5. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Kismayo against CCCM_ Households and Individuals	10
Table 6. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Beledweyne against CCCM_ Households and Individuals	13
Table 7. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Mogadishu against CCCM_ Households and Individuals	15
Table 8. Reason for moving from place of origin by Locality (unweighted)	17
Table 9. When did you leave place of origin by Locality (unweighted)	18
Table 10. Nomadic HH displaced by recent droughts (unweighted)	18
Table 11. Intention of Nomadic Households displaced by recent droughts to return to place of origin (unweighted)	18

Figures

Figure 1. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Widay Rahman IDP Camp in Baidoa Town	6
Figure 2. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Rahole IDP Camp in Kismayo Town	10
Figure 3. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Ex-airport IDP Camp in Beledweyne Town	12
Figure 4. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Barwaley IDP Camp in Mogadishu Town	14

1. Background

Somalia has experienced numerous waves of displacement over the past thirty years, caused by multiple and overlapping sequences of drivers and factors, including protracted conflict, recurrent climate shocks, and floods that force thousands of families to leave their homes and in some cases lifestyles, lose their source of livelihood.

The recurrent droughts over the past couple of years has caused devastating decimation of livestock pasture resulting in massive deaths of livestock which is the main livelihood of nomads in Somalia. Left with nothing else to do or very little livestock, most nomads are moving to internally displaced camps in rural and urban areas in search of food.

Many Somalis have crossed the border and migrated to neighbouring countries, including Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Many Somalis have taken very dangerous journeys through large parts of Africa on foot and illegally via boats in order to reach Europe. In so doing, a lot of people have lost their life. This is an extremely dangerous operation, which is run by criminal human trafficking enterprises. Those who cannot move outside the country have remained in Somalia under the protection of the Federal Government of Somalia and are known as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.” This, however, is a descriptive definition, which does not confer a special legal status because IDPs, being inside their country, remain entitled to all the rights and guarantees as citizens and other habitual residents of their country. As such, national authorities have the primary responsibility to prevent forced displacement and to protect IDPs.¹

Internally displaced families travel to highly congested urban cities throughout the country looking for relative safety and protection, better life, in order to rebuild their lives. They face many challenges with regard to access to essential services like water, food, shelter, and sanitation and security. To secure accommodation, they join existing IDP camps and sometimes create their own new camps by settling down on vacant land and building shelters using plastic roofs and cardboard walls or sometimes they occupy vacant government buildings. IDPs face a constant threat of eviction. Furthermore, households in IDP camps face marginalization, discrimination, and exposure to violence and attack.

Somalia as a nation, continues to face multiple challenges and obstacles to finding durable solutions to internal displacement. Protracted displacement issues that undermine peacebuilding and state reconstruction, are drivers of fragility not only for Somalia, but for the whole of the Horn of Africa region. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), supported by partners, realised that broad coalitions among humanitarian, development, peace and state building actors, under the leadership of local authorities and informed by communities affected by displacement, were instrumental to holistically address the root causes of displacement and its consequences¹.

Addressing recurrent displacement is a significant priority for the Federal Government, as outlined in the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020 – 2024) as an operational blueprint outlining a unified vision to guide the implementation of long-term solutions programming in Somalia over five years, using evidence-based data owned government on displacement data and figures.

Good quality statistics on displacement are a requirement for monitoring and implementing a number of international agendas and agreements. these include the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and its commitment to leave no one behind, including IDPs, the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015–2030; the United Nations (UN) framework convention on climate change Paris agreement, agenda 2063 for Africa and new urban agenda.²

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/national-durable-solutions-strategy-2020-2024>

In Somalia, some estimates are collected and produced by sources other than the mandated agency for the Federal Government of Somalia. Still, the size of the IDP population, quality, and methodology is needed to have an accurate figure. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics, the custodian agency of data in Somalia, as part of pre-census work that involves the development of a unified enumeration methodology for the nomads a survey was carried out to understand the nomadic movement into the IDP camps as a result if cyclic draughts.

1.1 Objective

The objective of the survey was to understand the movement of nomads into IDPs camps in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Beledweyne as a result of cyclic droughts as part of pre-census work that involves development of an enumeration methodology for nomads and obtain a baseline information about the status of IDPs camps, estimated number of households and individuals per selected IDP camp. A sample of households were selected using probability sampling in order to infer the findings to the rest of non-interviewed households within the target population.



2. Methodology

Probability sampling requires a complete list of units of study which in this study is households. In order to undertake household selection, a complete list, referred to as a sampling frame, of households in the locations inhabited by displaced nomads was required. The only available list was from Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). The SNBS Technical Team carried out a desk review of the (CCCM) Cluster's Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) conducted in the third quarter of 2022. The technical team focused on existing data and information on settlement names, GPS coordinates using Google earth maps, their knowledge on the ground and field verifications to verify the existence of IDPs camps and their locations.

An equal allocation of 67 camps were applied for each town in order to achieve equal precision. After the desk review, a total sample size of 246 out of 2,048 IDP Camps were selected from CCCM Cluster's IDP site

master list provided by UNHCR (If each camp had been selected once, it would have been $4 \times 67 = 268$ camps).

Allocations of the sampled IDP camps were 47 camps in Beledweyne, 65 camps in Kismayo, and 67 camps (each) in Mogadishu and Baidoa as shown in Table 1. For Beledweyne and Kismayo, some of the clusters were hit more than once due the relatively smaller number of IDP camps and unequal size of households across the camps. The IDPs camps were considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The allocation for each town was selected using systematic sampling technique with number of households in each camp providing the measure of size.

It is worth noting that some sampled camps for Beledweyne had less than 25 households which was prerequisite for the second phase of the data collection, hence a listing of IDP Camp of more than 50 dwelling structures were carried out which gave a total of 59 IDP Camps. In this 59 IDP Camp some of them were not in the CCCM Frame.

Table 1. Sample Allocation

Localities	# IDP Camps - Before desk review	# IDP Camps - After desk review	# IDP Camps Allocated	IDP Camps Sampled	IDP Camps Listed
Beledweyne	92	75	67	47	59
Mogadishu	1,826	1,423	67	67	67
Kismayo	164	117	67	65	65
Baidoa	510	433	67	67	67
Total	2,592	2,048	268	246	258

2.1. Field Staff Training

Training of Trainers (TOT's) was conducted in Mogadishu facilitated by technical staff from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) early November 2022. Thereafter, the TOT's were sent to respective Federal Member States (FMS) to train the supervisors and interviewers. Continuous assessments were carried out to evaluate participants' performance in-class assessments and field pre-tests. A CAPI pre-test was conducted to evaluate the trainees' understanding of the concepts and questionnaires.



2.2. Data Collection Activity

Data collection from the sampled IDP camps in Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Baidoa and Kismayo began on 20th November 2022 and was completed on 14th December 2022. Sixteen fieldwork teams participated in the data collection (each team consisted of one supervisor and four enumerators), making a total of 80 field staff. An Android platform developed in CSPro was used for data collection. Each team member was assigned a mobile phone (one for each enumerator and one for the supervisor). In addition, 16 data quality controllers (trainers, GIS staff, and regional coordinators) were engaged in coordinating and supervising fieldwork.

With the help of gatekeepers of the respective camps the extent of the camp was identified. The fieldwork teams collected coordinates from each and every shelter/ structure, regardless of whether it was vacant or occupied and administered the questionnaire by interviewing household heads of the occupied structures, asking them to list the household members and the reasons for moving from a place of origin, the time, the intention to return, and if they nomads displaced by the drought etc.

3. Findings on Survey on Nomadic Movement into IDP Camps in selected towns

Migration and displacement are complex phenomena in Somalia. Three decades of armed conflict, as well as severe recurring droughts and floods, have forced a significant portion of Somalia's population to leave their homes. The majority of the country's internally displaced people live in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, and Beledweyne.

The survey findings provide evidence on the size of the IDP population and their distribution within the selected towns and camps, their reasons for moving from their place of origin, their intentions to return to their place

of origin, and if they are nomads displaced by the recent droughts. It also presents comparisons of the number of households and individuals found in selected camps to the number of households and individuals reported in the CCCM Cluster's IDP site master list, from which the sample was drawn.

Table 2 summarizes the total number of households and population found during the IDP assessment in November/December 2022 in the listed 258 camps. During the field exercise, 24,673 structures were recorded, of which 22,400 were occupied, with a total of 146,521 persons.

Table 2. Summary of the number of camps, Households, and Individuals by locality

Locality	No. Camps listed	Structures	Vacant	No. Households	No. Individuals
Beledweyne	59*	6,312	769	5,543	39,379
Mogadishu	67	4,793	203	4,793	29,680
Baidoa	67	6,214	1,477	4,737	28,852
Kismayo	65	7,354	27	7,327	48,610
Total	258	24,673	2,476	22,400	146,521

*9 camps were outside of the CCCM frame

The listed IDP camps in Kismayo town had the least vacant structures among the four selected towns hence, the reason why the selected IDP camps in Kismayo have the highest number of IDP households and individuals, with 7,327 and 48,610, respectively as shown in Table 2.

Table 3 compares the number of households and individuals found in listed Camps to the number of households and individuals reported in the CCCM Cluster's IDP site master list from which the sample was drawn. The CCCM Cluster's IDP site master list was used to select IDP camps from Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beledweyne, and Kismayo. According to the CCCM Cluster's Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) conducted in the third quarter of 2022, in total, 51,434 households (266,359 people) live in the selected 249 IDPs Camps.

According to the findings of an IDPs assessment conducted by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) in December 2022, which assessed the selected 249 IDPs Camps from the CCCM Cluster's IDP site master, there are 20,974 households and 136,582 people.

The figures from the two assessments differ significantly. The later assessment, conducted by SNBS, only found 20,974 households out of the 51,434 households in the CCCM Cluster file constituting 41%, implying that 30,460 households were not found. Similarly, only 136,582 of the 266,359 (51%) individuals in the CCCM Cluster file were verified by SNBS Assessment. Furthermore, the differentials of the four selected towns for the SNBS Assessment show that there is a significant difference between what was found on the ground and what was indicated in the CCCM Cluster document for three of the four towns. Kismayo had a marginal difference as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp against CCCM_ Households and Individuals by Locality

Locality	CCCM Camps	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference (CCCM HHs - SNBS HHs)	% of HHs identified by SNBS	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference (CCCM individuals - SNBS individuals)	% of individuals identified by SNBS
Beledweyne	50	12,861	4,117	8,744	32.0	76,883	29,440	47,443	38.3
Mogadishu	67	16,911	4,793	12,118	28.3	59,629	29,680	29,949	49.8
Baidoa	67	14,193	4,737	9,456	33.4	83,282	28,852	54,430	34.6
Kismayo	65	7,469	7,327	142	98.1	46,565	48,610	- 2,045	104.4
Total	249	51,434	20,974	30,460	40.8	266,359	136,582	129,777	51.3

Table 4 displays the number of displaced households and persons living in the selected IDP camps to the number of households and individuals found in the CCCM Cluster’s IDP site master list for Baidoa town. A significant difference was noted in SNBS and CCCM data sources. For instance, 4,737 households and 28852 individuals were found in the actual fieldwork undertaken by SNBS compared to 14,193 households, and 83,282 individuals were found on the selected 67 camps from the CCCM Cluster Master file. This shows that the SNBS figures are much lower than the figures from the CCCM Cluster Master file, as only 33 percent

of households in selected 67 camps from the CCCM Cluster Master file were verified during the Fieldwork.

A difference of the data was similarly observed among the camps. For instance, 1,508 and 258 households exist in the Baqaley Riibi and Widay Rahman IDP camps respectively according to the CCCM Cluster’s Detailed Site Assessment (DSA). However, the IDP assessment undertaken by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) discovered only 118 and 38 households living in Baqaley Riibi and Widay Rahman camps as shown in Table 4 and Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Widay Rahman IDP Camp in Baidoa Town





Table 4. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Baidoa against CCCM Households and Individuals

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Abak Kadil	133	38	95	694	255	439
Adan Yare1	108	47	61	712	319	393
Adc-5	145	81	64	504	518	-14
Alla Tuug	580	118	462	3,544	786	2,758
Asharow Jawari	139	55	84	898	362	536
Awsiine (Awshine)	258	46	212	1,612	284	1,328
Bakal Sheli	166	197	-31	1,376	1,337	39
Bakaley	208	87	121	1,312	480	832
Banaadir	268	82	186	1,932	395	1,537
Baqaley Riibe	111	57	54	917	347	570
Baqaley Riibi	1,508	48	1,460	1,628	257	1,371
Barkulun	135	32	103	884	226	658
Biyoooley 1	108	41	67	828	291	537
Boorami Lawiile	308	70	238	2,228	438	1,790
Buula Issack	208	36	172	1,528	219	1,309
Buulo Ciir	228	75	153	1,448	451	997
Buulo Gumar-1	173	54	119	1,118	341	777
Buulo Jaay	261	95	166	1,468	482	986
Buur Edoy	203	81	122	1,688	486	1,202
Buur Helade	228	118	110	1,448	817	631
Ceel Dheere	358	67	291	2,228	428	1800
Dambal caalam	153	54	99	998	328	670
Darib Bashiir	163	26	137	1,028	157	871
Deeq Alle	128	33	95	968	188	780
Dooy	168	119	49	288	763	-475
Duduma Kale	368	47	321	2,288	312	1,976
Eesow	188	116	72	1,328	685	643
Elbet-2	198	55	143	1,268	337	931
Eleemow	110	107	3	944	690	254
Galow Gab	123	39	84	820	326	494
Gereerood	128	46	82	968	241	727
Gili	308	117	191	2,228	624	1,604
gurmeyisi	168	25	143	929	178	751
Hagaray	318	111	207	2,318	650	1,668
Halabay	103	56	47	750	322	428
Hanana 1	258	63	195	1,878	351	1,527
Hawarwanood	128	32	96	722	197	525
Ideed Wanle	188	60	128	1,208	332	876
Ifo Bay-2	168	33	135	1,248	161	1,087
Isbile	138	79	59	908	475	433
Juurow	113	89	24	863	511	352
Kaysineey/Kasaney	148	49	99	675	315	360
Kidhikooy	109	36	73	728	226	502
Kulmiye Kabey	208	53	155	1,528	294	1,234
Loojar Wiine	158	55	103	1,028	385	643

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Madaraan Degeen	178	59	119	1,302	321	981
Makuudi 1	191	39	152	1,359	183	1,176
Markabley Bardhere	546	33	513	650	201	449
Masiirka	128	46	82	832	306	526
Mogor Iyo Mayow-2	208	104	104	1,312	624	688
muwaafaq	128	67	61	952	361	591
Naharis	118	27	91	812	170	642
Nasiib	148	46	102	812	269	543
Nasiib Door	154	44	110	1,134	265	869
Qansaxdheere	208	86	122	1,512	443	1,069
Qaydar Edi	158	203	-45	1,312	1,338	-26
Raama Cadey	238	79	159	1,637	504	1,133
Reydab Qandhole	143	40	103	922	322	600
Sarman Dheer	148	61	87	1,092	279	813
Taqal	158	107	51	1,012	589	423
Tawakal Gurbaan	189	55	134	1,197	388	809
Tugaar Hoos	110	70	40	770	408	362
Tuugsoy	138	98	40	842	616	226
Walaq-1	208	110	98	1,312	688	624
Warjinay	198	46	152	1,442	277	1,165
Wayaamo 1	166	254	-88	1,301	1,497	-196
Widay Rahman-2	258	38	220	1,862	236	1,626
Total	14,193	4,737	9,456	83,282	28,852	54,430

Table 5 presents the comparison of the number of households and individuals found in the selected IDP camps to the number of households and individuals recorded in the CCCM Cluster document in Kismayo town. In Kismayo, 65 IDPs camps were chosen from the CCCM Cluster's IDP site master list. According to the CCCM Cluster's Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), there are 7,469 households living in the selected 65 IDPs Camps, with a total population of 45,725 people. The IDPs assessment which was carried out by SNBS found out 7,327 households and 48,610 individuals in

the selected 65 IDPs Camps in Kismayo Town indicating that only 142 households were not found during the SNBS Fieldwork assessment. The number of individuals in the surveyed households were slightly higher than the figures in the CCCM Cluster file, though the difference was marginal.

Overall, a marginal difference of the data was also observed among the camps. For instance, in Rahole IDP camp 200 household were recorded in the CCCM Cluster's IDP site master list compared to 239 reported by the SNBS survey as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Rahole IDP Camp in Kismayo Town

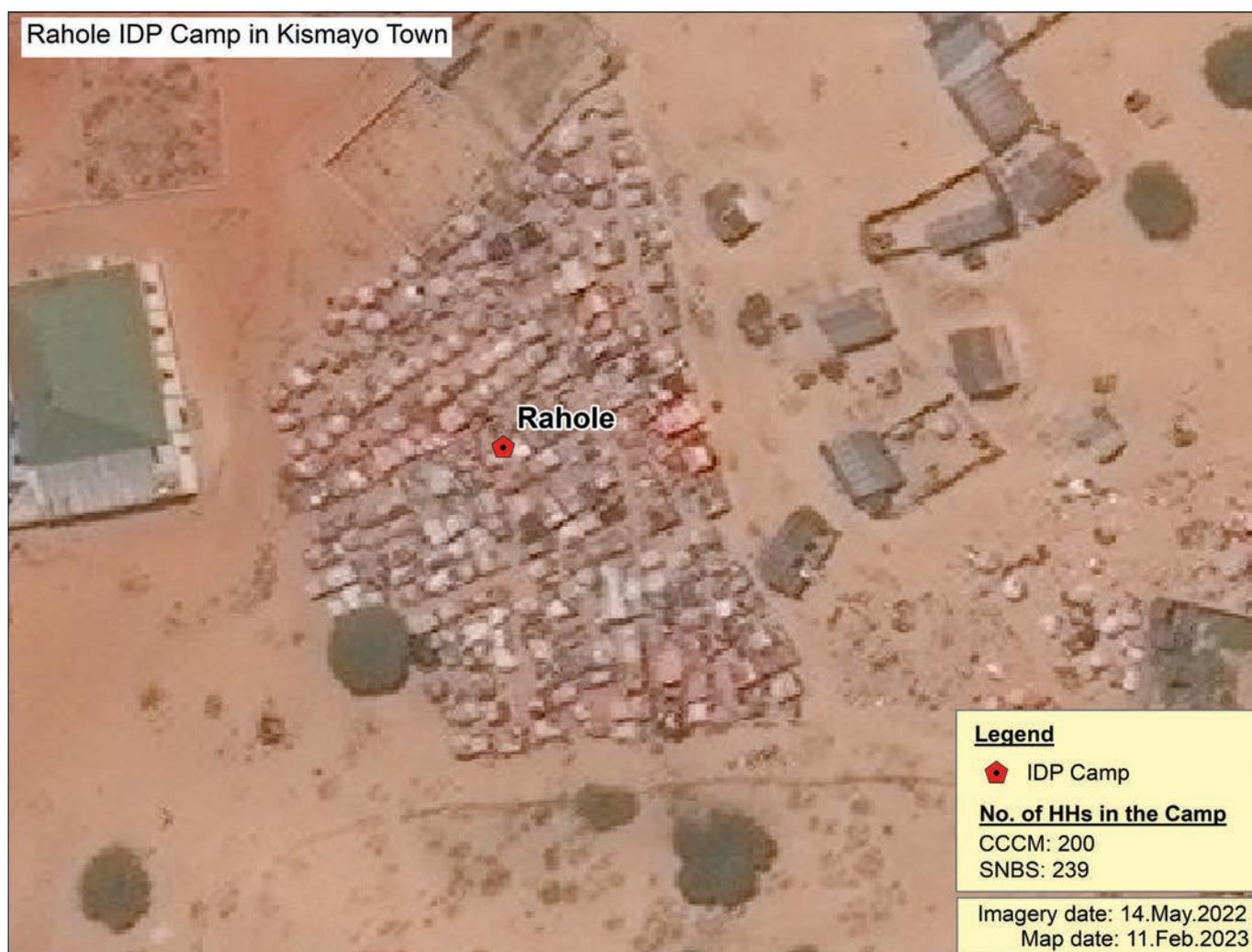


Table 5. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Kismayo against CCCM Households and Individuals

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Ahmed Bin Xambal	47	39	8	282	272	10
Alla suge	50	42	8	300	258	42
Arare	118	91	27	808	639	169
Bacaad	110	86	24	660	541	119
Badar 2	110	106	4	660	729	-69
Badbaado 2	321	285	36	2,386	1,931	455
Baladu Rahma	67	42	25	424	262	162
Barako	57	58	-1	342	343	-1
Barawe	129	135	-6	903	902	1
Bariga Dhahe	78	68	10	311	494	-183
Bass 1	76	75	1	380	483	-103
Biyole	59	71	-12	375	478	-103
Buale	90	58	32	630	448	182
Buulo Fatura	240	221	19	1,440	1,638	-198
Camp Jibril	100	68	32	650	486	164
Camp Kalil	130	141	-11	780	931	-151

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
camp4	55	85	-30	385	543	-158
Daryeel	83	52	31	540	415	125
Dhasheeg	85	122	-37	615	768	-153
Dhumaase	78	62	16	468	413	55
Dudu	171	145	26	1,200	990	210
Gabow	51	54	-3	306	379	-73
Galey	151	168	-17	1,128	1,057	71
Gumani	142	138	4	852	887	-35
Haji Bola	126	115	11	756	763	-7
Halane	128	126	2	660	762	-102
Halgan	135	126	9	675	810	-135
Hamdi 1	75	76	-1	525	535	-10
Hamdi 3	100	118	-18	600	832	-232
Harbole	115	81	34	690	488	202
Horiyo	84	84	0	504	535	-31
Jibirti 1	90	129	-39	592	898	-306
Kamatireey	80	113	-33	480	750	-270
Kebo	55	61	-6	330	422	-92
Khalid 2	140	123	17	840	817	-817
kooban 1	28	19	9	168	129	39
Luqman Galler	91	109	-18	370	540	-170
Mareerey	92	91	1	555	531	24
Mariino	173	181	-8	1148	1,166	-18
Mumino Market	124	114	10	744	693	51
Nageeye	87	99	-12	609	627	-18
Najax	120	151	-31	720	1,153	-433
Nasru -Din	450	481	-31	3,000	3,025	-25
Olole	78	36	42	570	206	364
Qeyre	174	176	-2	970	1,192	-222
Rahole	200	239	-39	1,200	1,862	-662
Riqato	88	88	0	561	591	-30
Sagal	65	73	-8	390	473	-83
Sanguuni	80	53	27	560	344	216
Sato	182	161	21	1,092	1,053	39
Soyaa	98	79	19	588	511	77
Talex	130	133	-3	655	870	-215
Tawakal 1	120	161	-41	720	1,137	-417
Tawakal 2	180	186	-6	960	1,307	-347
Tawakal 3	155	166	-11	942	1,101	-159
Towfiq 2	114	136	-22	690	854	-164
Wamo 1	108	115	-7	540	759	-219
Wamo 3	109	99	10	763	630	133
Wariri	102	70	32	376	431	-55
Warshada Camp B1	87	86	1	622	552	70
Warshada Camp C	90	99	-9	540	627	-87
Yaaq	120	98	22	965	622	343
Yaq Bishaaro	65	91	-26	396	604	-208
yaq calolweyn	95	113	-18	570	758	-188
yaq halul	138	60	78	1,104	363	741
Total	7,469	7,327	142	46,565	48,610	-2,045

Table 6 compares the number of households and individuals found in selected IDP camps to the number of households and individuals reported in the CCCM Cluster’s IDP site master list for Beledweyne town. In Beledweyne, 50 IDP camps were chosen from the CCCM list. According to the CCCM Cluster file, there are 12,861 households living in the selected 50 IDPs Camps, with a total population of 76,883 people. However, the findings from the survey indicate much lower figures. It shows that only 4,117 households with total population of 47,443 persons existed in the listed camps. In other words, only 32 percent of households and 38 percent of individuals in the CCCM Cluster file were found during the fieldwork.

Overall, the survey results show that 48 of the 50 sampled IDPs camps have lower figures than those recorded in the CCCM Cluster list. For example, during the fieldwork, the total number of households found in the Doofil, Ex-airport, and Midnimo IDPs Camps were 45, 363, and 224, respectively, whereas the number of households recorded in the CCCM Cluster document were 300, 680, and 1235, respectively. In other words, the survey verified only 15 percent, 18 percent and 53 percent of the households that were previously reported in Doofil, Midnimo, and Ex-airport IDPs Camps, respectively (See Table 6 and Figure 3).

Figure 3. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Ex-airport IDP Camp in Beledweyne Town



Table 6. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Beledweyne against CCCM Households and Individuals

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Alla-Amin2	300	112	188	1,800	704	1,096
Alla-Suge	228	34	194	1,368	269	1,099
Ayaan	241	35	206	1,446	265	1,181
Bakal	150	64	86	900	503	397
Barwaaqo	500	136	364	3,000	781	2,219
Beerey	150	23	127	900	167	733
Birmaal	100	57	43	600	477	123
Buloqorah	287	196	91	1,722	1,454	268
Bulsho	400	211	189	2,400	1,745	655
Cadoow	25	34	-9	150	222	-72
Ceynabo	58	54	4	348	460	-112
Ceynta	350	104	246	2,100	706	1,394
Daryeel	100	54	46	600	396	204
Dayax Siigaalow	260	49	211	1,560	334	1,226
Doofil	300	45	255	1,800	320	1,480
Doongaduud	100	62	38	600	469	131
Duceysane	100	30	70	600	194	406
Durdur	150	13	137	900	118	782
El-Ali	300	84	216	1,800	640	1,160
Exairport	680	363	317	4,080	2,815	1,265
Fatxi2	280	42	238	1,680	149	1,531
Fatxi Kheyr	235	26	209	1,410	319	1,091
Gabooye1	150	169	-19	900	1,253	-353
Guhaad1	50	36	14	300	328	-28
Gurmad&Gargaar	321	63	258	1,926	440	1,486
Guudlawe	120	64	56	720	522	198
Horyal	150	60	90	900	438	462
Iftin	400	55	345	2,400	341	2,059
Jabaanjiblow	100	28	72	600	230	370
Jiiqle	223	51	172	1,335	272	1,063
Jumbur	280	157	123	1,400	1,136	264
Kulmiye	270	21	249	1,616	151	1,465
kutimbo	354	93	261	2,124	661	1,463
Macruuf	318	55	263	1,908	358	1,550
Midnimo	1,235	224	1,011	7,416	1,601	5,815
Najax	220	22	198	1,320	155	1,165
Nasiib	600	308	292	3,600	1,798	1,802
Nasteho	300	67	233	1,800	443	1,357
Naxariis	200	50	150	1,200	349	851
Nuuriyoow Tawakal	400	89	311	2,400	611	1,789
Qaatumo	90	65	25	540	540	0
Qaboobe	284	68	216	1,704	398	1,306
Rajo2	240	81	159	1,440	491	949
Shabele	125	95	30	750	592	158
Shuubo	130	23	107	778	168	610
Tawakal Sigalow	160	150	10	960	1,248	-288
Wabi-Shabele	372	124	248	2,232	835	1,397
Wadajir kooshin	180	7	173	1,080	63	1,017
Xaliye	200	34	166	1,200	305	895
Xamiir Gaab	95	30	65	570	206	364
Total	12,861	4,117	8,744	76,883	29,440	47,443

Table 7 compares the number of displaced households and persons living in the selected IDP camps to the number of households and individuals found in the CCCM Cluster’s IDP site master list for Mogadishu town. Overall, the SNBS assessment results show that much lower households and population figures were found in 61 out of 67 selected IDP camps from CCCM Cluster master document. Thus, SNBS assessment findings found 4,793 households compared to 16,911 households from the CCCM Cluster, making a difference of 12,118 households.

Similarly, the final population tally indicates that in 53 out of 67 camps, the SNBS assessment results are also much lower than the CCCM data. It shows that 29,680 persons were found during the SNBS assessment fieldwork compared to 59,629 persons from the CCCM data.

A considerable difference was also identified in camps of CCCM, particularly Alle Suge, Bilan, and Barwaley at 1,434, 870, and 300 households, respectively, compared to the survey at 76, 41, and 85 households (see Table 7 and Figure 4).

Figure 4. Comparison of CCCM and survey households in Barwaley IDP Camp in Mogadishu Town

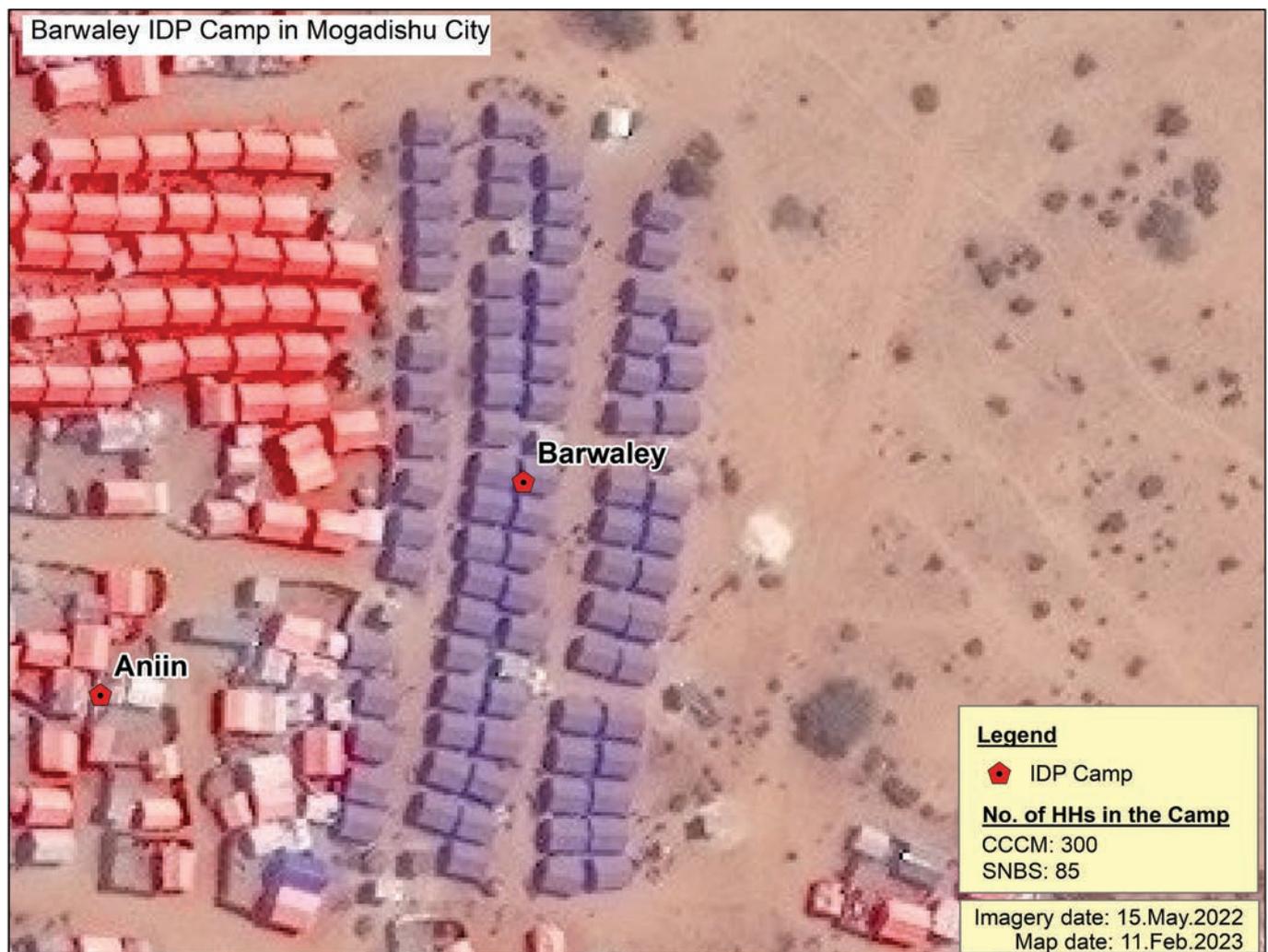


Table 7. Comparison of Number of Households and Individuals found per Selected IDPs Camp in Mogadishu against CCCM_ Households and Individuals

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Adimole/Qurax	600	49	551	900	305	595
Aflax	97	90	7	582	475	107
Alnuur	195	54	141	540	343	197
Alxamdu	100	50	50	150	315	-165
Alla Tuug	230	71	159	1,380	508	872
Awdheegle	240	135	105	600	847	-247
baalguri	350	31	319	2,100	248	1,852
Baalguri	300	41	259	1,500	190	1310
Baladul Raxma	220	36	184	780	196	584
Alle Suge/Banaani	1,434	76	1,358	2,434	437	1,997
Barako	315	129	186	700	797	-97
Barwaley	300	85	215	600	440	160
Barxad weyne	732	39	693	2,196	231	1,965
Bilan	870	41	829	5,220	272	4,948
Bulalow	270	55	215	350	326	24
Bulo Madow	720	105	615	1,080	708	372
Bur Lule	170	54	116	450	338	112
Burmadow	175	75	100	510	454	56
Carmale	170	66	104	530	421	109
Ceebdiid	90	97	-7	540	654	-114
Ciiltire	150	152	-2	400	951	-551
Dacaaro	130	112	18	780	706	74
Dagan	130	50	80	520	277	243
Dahabo	280	54	226	1,080	338	742
Damaleey	55	43	12	66	304	-238
Digfeer	195	51	144	1,170	343	827
Doolaawe	260	109	151	800	659	141
Doore Werow	158	56	102	632	357	275
Fargaduudo	270	30	240	870	210	660
Galhareeri	328	37	291	1,312	197	1115
Garasyaani	190	70	120	950	421	529
Garawley	376	74	302	2,256	440	1,816
Garday	72	54	18	432	340	92
Garsoor	240	109	131	755	650	105
Gurmad	107	51	56	642	302	340
Idaajaa	200	91	109	410	449	-39
Idoor	70	56	14	420	319	101
Kafiyo	123	45	78	667	307	360
Kaysanay	450	101	349	1,600	634	966
Koris	370	69	301	1,850	451	1,399
Kulmis	80	231	-151	480	1,514	-1,034
Malable	189	76	113	745	501	244
Mana Mufo	412	126	286	600	851	-251
Martisoor	65	43	22	390	265	125
Moyshe	200	41	159	800	279	521

IDP CAMP NAME	CCCM HHs	SNBS HHs	Difference	CCCM Individuals	SNBS Individuals	Difference
Nasiya	60	26	34	226	161	65
Nastexo	93	67	26	384	438	-54
Nawaal	178	126	52	890	771	119
Nugul	185	51	134	740	332	408
Odalle	200	73	127	500	448	52
Raqayle	50	31	19	350	153	197
Roona Rabaa og	600	55	545	1,800	299	1,501
Rooney	185	33	152	925	222	703
Sabreen	180	78	102	350	536	-186
Sagarole 2	400	40	360	430	240	190
Samsum	260	104	156	780	640	140
Shabelle	102	105	-3	405	671	-266
Sharaf	150	41	109	900	258	642
Sumayo 1	90	51	39	630	294	336
Taakule	600	33	567	1,800	197	1,603
Talo wadaag	120	58	62	720	359	361
Tixey	60	65	-5	400	472	-72
Tugsade	200	61	139	600	307	293
Walalaha Isjecel	175	81	94	1,060	515	545
Wargaduud	75	47	28	350	291	59
Xamamo Goy	170	192	-22	1,020	1,116	-96
Xirsi Ruug	100	65	35	600	390	210
Total	16,911	4,793	12,118	59,629	29,680	29,215

3.1. Major Common Causes of Displacement in Somalia

Conflict and climate hazards remain the top drivers of displacement, with increasing climate-related crises placing additional strains on communities for more than three decades, and fighting between the military and I-Shabaab continues to force people from their homes. The displaced people usually head to large cities that lack the capacity to absorb the growing population. Upon arrival, IDPs have no choice but to set up housing structures on vacant private land where they are constantly threatened with eviction.

According to Table 8, the highest proportion of displacement was caused by droughts, which accounted for 70 percent, followed by fighting at 23 percent, and floods at 6 percent. Other factors contributed to less than one percent of the displacement. The analysis of the four towns showed that Baidoa had the highest

number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at 99 percent, while Kismayo had the lowest at 48 percent.

Table 8 shows also that fighting is the second main trigger of internal displacement in Somalia with the highest proportions of internally displaced households observed in Kismayo and Beledweyne at 36 percent and 33 percent, respectively whereas the lowest was reported in Baidoa at 1 percent.

There is a wide disparity among the selected towns with respect to displacements due to floods. The highest proportion of displaced persons due to floods are in Kismayo which constitutes 15 percent followed by Beledweyne and Mogadishu at 2 percent each. Floods have displaced less than one percent of the IDPs in Baidoa.

Table 8. Reason for moving from place of origin by Locality (unweighted)

Locality	Reason for moving from place of origin (%)				Households
	Fighting	Droughts	Floods	Others	
Beledweyne	33.4	64.2	2.4	0.0	5,543
Mogadishu	15.0	82.8	1.9	0.3	4,793
Baidoa	1.0	98.8	0.1	0.1	4,737
Kismayo	35.5	48.4	15.3	0.8	7,327
Total	23.3	70.3	6.0	0.3	22,400

As indicated in Table 9, the percentage of households displaced by a combination of drought, violence, and floods for the year 2022 was more than twice as high (42 percent) as it was for 2021 at 20 percent. Mogadishu and Beledweyne cities received the highest percentages of displaced households in 2022, at 64 percent and 62 percent, respectively, followed by Baidoa, which received 43 percent, and Kismayo, which received only 12 percent. On the contrary, as shown in Table 9, the

majority of internally displaced households in Kismayo lived there for many years at 73 percent.

The recent displacements observed in Table 9 below for Beledweyne and Baidoa are mainly explained by the increased droughts as a result of prolonged lack of rains in the past two years. In Mogadishu, the recent displacement might be due to forced eviction of the IDPs from illegally occupied private lands.



Table 9. When did you leave place of origin by Locality (unweighted)

Locality	When did you leave place of origin (%)			Households
	This year (2022)	Year ago (2021)	Many years ago	
Beledweyne	61.5	23.2	15.4	5,543
Mogadishu	63.9	18.5	17.6	4,793
Baidoa	42.5	23.7	33.8	4,737
Kismayo	12.3	15.1	72.6	7,327
Total	41.9	19.6	38.5	22,400

Somalia, like much of the Horn of Africa, is facing its worst drought in 40 years. Droughts are not uncommon in Somalia, which is ranked the second most vulnerable country to climate change in the world. There have been recurring dry spells, interspersed with flooding, over the last decade, including a devastating famine in 2011 that killed over 250,000 people. Nomadic pastoralists and farming communities have little time to recover from one disaster before another strikes. Hundreds

of thousands of Somalis have abandoned their homes and embarked on perilous journeys in search of food, water and humanitarian assistance (UNHCR, 2020)².

Table 10 shows that 44 percent of the nomadic households have been displaced by recent droughts. Beledweyne and Baidoa have the highest percentage of nomadic households displaced by recent droughts, at 65 percent and 51 percent, respectively, while Kismayo city has the lowest proportion, at 23 percent.

Table 10. Nomadic HH displaced by recent droughts (unweighted)

Locality	Nomadic Households displaced by recent droughts		Not Displaced by recent droughts		Total	Households
	Percent	Count	Percent	Count		
Beledweyne	64.7	3,587	35.3	1,956	100.0	5,543
Mogadishu	46.8	2,245	53.2	2,548	100.0	4,793
Baidoa	50.7	2,404	49.3	2,333	100.0	4,737
Kismayo	23.1	1,695	76.9	5,632	100.0	7,327
Total	44.3	9,931	55.7	12,469	100.0	22,400

Table 11 shows intention of nomadic households displaced by recent droughts to return to place of origin. Sixty-eight percent of the nomadic households displaced by recent droughts opt to return to their place of origin. Intentions to return are the highest among the households in Mogadishu with 86 percent of the displaced nomadic households wishing to return to their place of origin followed by those who live in Beledweyne and Kismayo at 73 percent and 68 percent, respectively, while the proportion of IDP households wishing to return to their place of origin are lowest in Baidoa at 42 percent.

Table 11. Intention of Nomadic Households displaced by recent droughts to return to place of origin (unweighted)

Locality	Intention to return to place of origin	Households
Beledweyne	73.4	3,587
Mogadishu	85.8	2,245
Baidoa	42.1	2,404
Kismayo	68.3	1,695
Total	67.7	9,931

² <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2022/9/633419134/somalis-abandon-homes-search-food-water-aid-drought-deepens.html>

4. Recommendations for policy and programs

The findings of the survey show that the collected data from the selected camps from the CCCM Cluster master list is approximately 50% less than the IDP figures reported in the CCCM Cluster master list. Consequently, there is a need to carry out the IDPs Census to get reliable IDPs figures for the implementation of the National Development Plan, the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020–2024), and the National Policy on Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) should join efforts with all national stakeholders, UN Agencies and international partners to obtain reliable estimates of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that can be used in the provision of the necessary services, protection and humanitarian assistance to IDPs in the country as well as developing durable solutions programmes to displaced persons, and mitigating the causes of further displacement.

The SNSB should coordinate all IDPs data production activities through the development of a national strategy for the production IDPs official statistics to avoid any duplication of efforts and conflicting IDPs figures in the country. Good quality statistics on displacement are a requirement for monitoring and implementing a number of international agendas and agreements, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its commitment to leave no one behind, including IDPs.

The SNBS should implement the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS) for improving official statistics on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country.







