

Somalia

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	293,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in south-west Somalia, as well as inter-communal violence and clan disputes across the country.	This figure was obtained from the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) produced by UNHCR and NRC. PRMN is a platform for identifying and reporting on displacements in Somalia as well as protection incidents triggering such movements. The figure is also based on IDMC's analysis and verification of the PRMN data to determine exact triggers of displacements and remove movements which do not fall under the definition of forced displacement.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, short-term displacements and subsequent attempted returns may not always be easily identified by the PRMN because of the volatile security situation and access constraints across Somalia. There are also issues related to the inconsistent and diverging definitions of the causes and triggers of displacement given the complex situation in Somalia where displacement triggers overlap. As a result, it remains difficult to ascertain which movements are attributed to conflict and which are caused by a mix of triggers.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	2,968,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in south-west Somalia as well as intercommunal violence and clan disputes across the country. This figure also includes people displaced by other triggers such as disasters and socio-economic conditions for which no further disaggregation was available.	This figure was obtained from the IDP Working Group of which IDMC is a member and which includes several UN agencies and NGOs. The goal of the group is to improve the quality of displacement data in the country in collaboration with the government. It is based on an analysis of multiple sources, including the Detailed Site Assessments (DSAs) conducted between October 2019 and March 2020, the CCCM Site Verification Assessments carried out in 2020, and DTM Mobility Tracking reports from 2020.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, it is important to note that this estimate was only partially updated. Only the number of IDPs living in sites was updated and the number of IDPs living in other locations and/or shelters was not updated in this assessment and the values from 2018 were used. Therefore, the figure is likely to be partially outdated. It is not possible to disaggregate the figure per trigger and therefore it includes an unknown number of IDPs displaced by triggers other than conflict and violence.

Somalia

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	1,037,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by floods across the country between April and May, between July and September, and between October and December. An additional significant displacement event was Cyclone Gati in December, which hit the region of Bari. Other displacements were caused by ongoing drought and a wildfire which affected Galgadud in June.	This figure was obtained from OCHA and the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Additional triangulation was identified through reports published by the FAO and media outlets. It is based on the sum of displacements recorded through various assessments. IDMC conducted additional analysis of the PRMN dataset to determine exact triggers of displacements and remove movements which do not fall under the definition of forced displacement.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, short-term displacements and subsequent attempted returns may not always be easily identified by the PRMN because of the volatile security situation and access constraints across Somalia. There are also issues related to the inconsistent and diverging definitions of the causes and triggers of displacement given the complex situation in Somalia where displacement triggers overlap. As a result, it remains difficult to ascertain which movements are solely attributed to disasters and which are caused by a mix of triggers.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	-	<p>Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced.</p> <p>We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.</p>		<p>Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.</p>