



SUMMARY COMPARISON OF FINDINGS ACROSS LOCATIONS

DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS

Most reported displacements have taken place within the last three years. In 3 of the 4 locations (Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo) roughly half or more displaced households (between 49% and 68%) reported arriving in the last 3 years in their current location. Dollow is an outlier with 90% reporting having been in in their current location longer than 3 years.

While many have been in their present location for three years or more, analysis of the data shows that for many this is not their first location. In Mogadishu and Kismayo households reported that between their initial movement from their area of origin to their current displaced location, it took on average 11 and 23 months respectively suggesting secondary displacement. This is confirmed by the high percentage of displaced households reporting having lived in at least one other location before arriving where they currently reside (ranging from 20% in Baidoa to 56% in Kismayo).

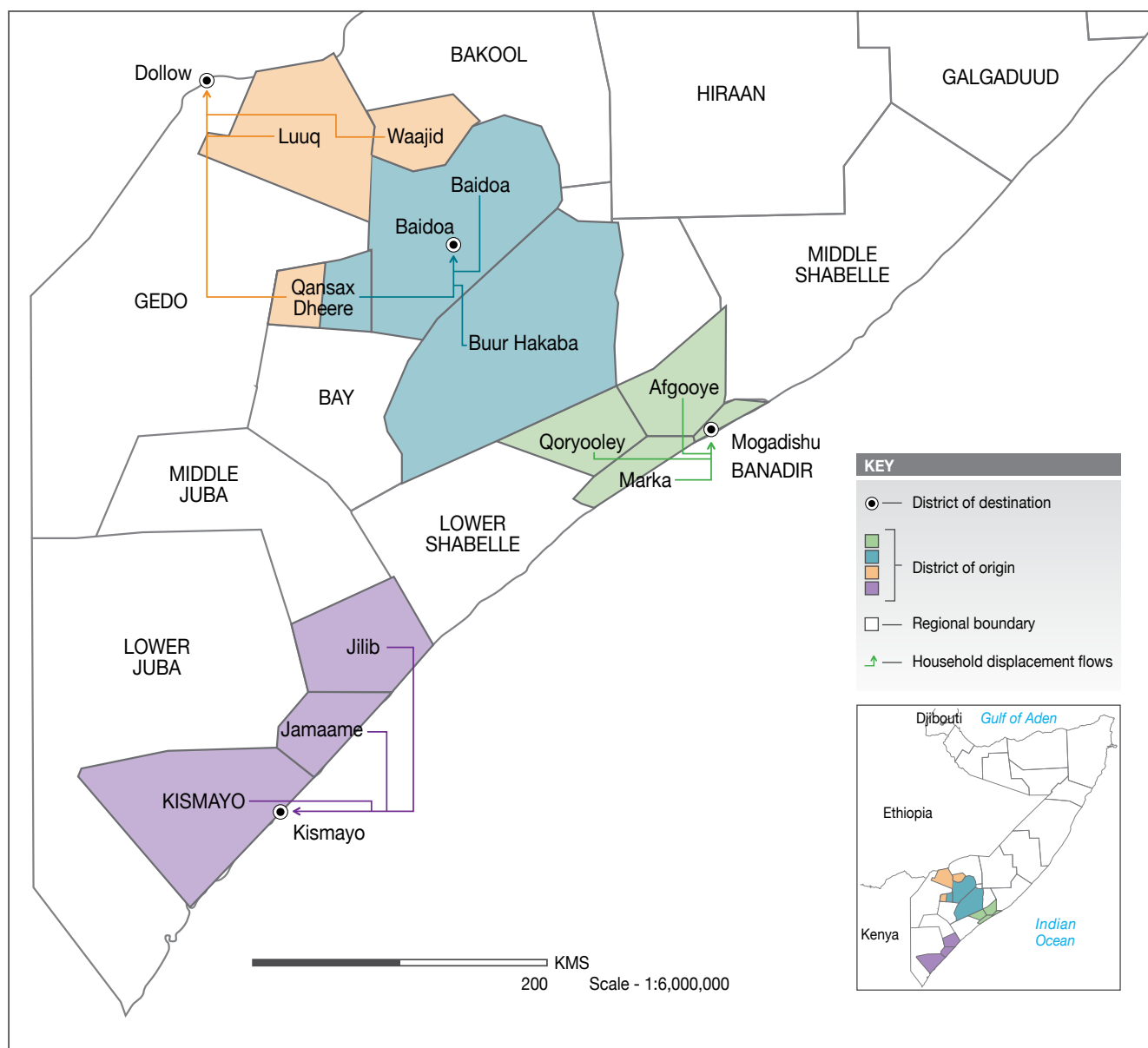
Table 1. Comparison of displacements patterns across districts

	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced HHs interviewed that arrived in the last 3 years in their current location	50%	68% ^{*45}	49%	10%
Number of months elapsed (on average) between the moment displaced HHs left their areas of origin and the moment they arrived in their current location	3 months	11 months	23 months	3 months
% of displaced HHs that report having lived in at least one other location before reaching their current one	20%	33%	56% ^{*46}	48%

Most displacements are from neighbouring districts and are limited in terms of distance. The map below represents the top three districts of origin of displaced households for each of the survey sites in this report and confirms that most of displacements are localised (from neighbouring districts and regions) and movement is often to nearby urban centres.

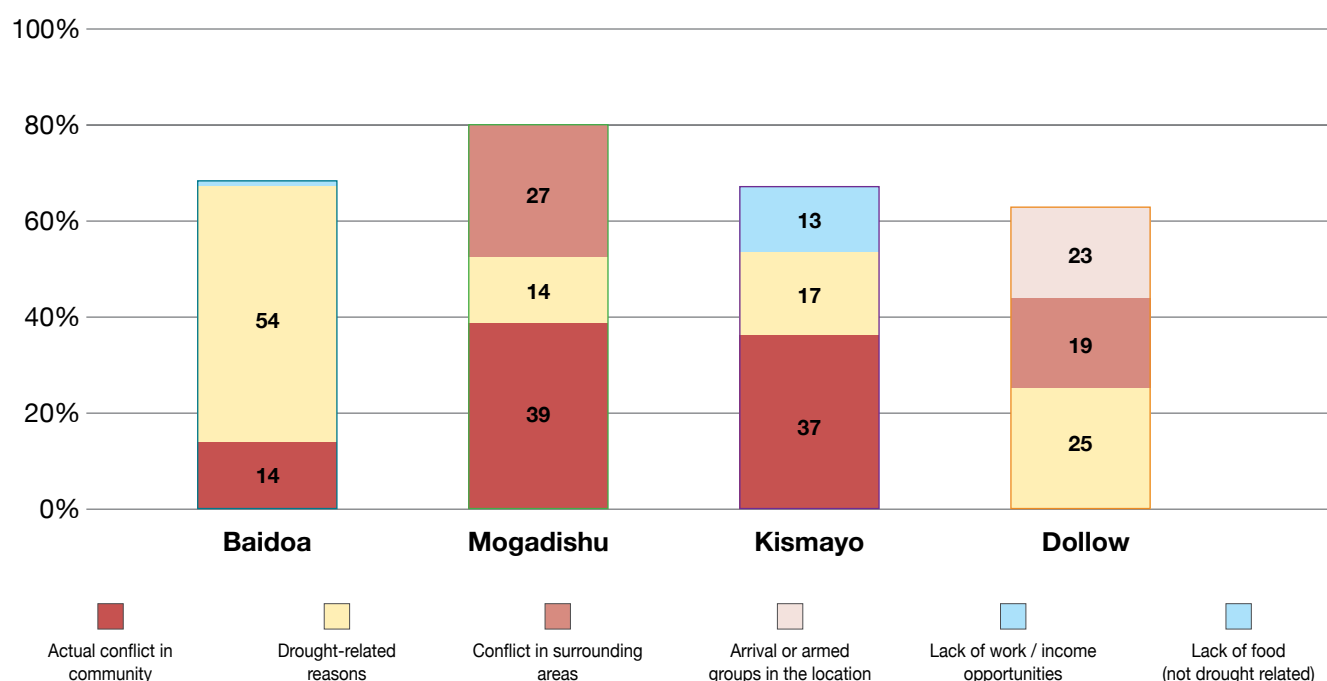
* For footnoted in (red) kindly refer to the Statistical Annex on page 40.
Photo: Landscape of constructed homes to form an IDP camp in Somalia. Credit: DRC

Map 1: Top three districts of origin, by survey site, % of displaced households



A mix of conflict and drought-related reasons have caused their displacements. In general conflict-related displacement is more often the primary cause of displacement in all areas except Baidoa² Lack of work/income opportunities and lack of food (in a general sense rather than due to drought) also were amongst the top three drivers of movement but for a substantially smaller percentage of households in Kismayo and Baidoa.

Graph 1. Top three reported reasons why HHs left their previous locations, % of displaced households



When combining (aggregating) all conflict related push factors (actual conflict in community, conflict in surrounding area and arrival of armed groups in the location) for the respondents it is clear that conflict is the major driver of movement in three of the four locations. It is especially high in terms of movement of Mogadishu*1,3 and even in Baidoa accounted for almost a quarter of first reported push factors.

Table 2. Aggregated conflict-related first push factors, % of households

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
22%	79%*3	62%	61%

However, drought is also an important driver of movement. It is the primary cause of movement for households in Baidoa and a secondary cause in all other areas. Table 3 identifies the aggregated first or second reasons respondents give as to why they left their area of origin. It shows that drought-related reasons also play an important role in respondent decisions, even if on a more secondary basis.

Table 3. Combined first or second reason why displaced HHs left their previous locations

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Drought-related reasons 68%*4	Drought-related reasons 48%	Lack of work or income 43%	Drought-related reasons 54%

Perceptions of better security is reported by respondents as the main reason that attracted IDPs to their current locations, except for Baidoa, where the main reason is the availability of humanitarian assistance. The availability of work or sources of income is also reported as an important pull factor in most places.

Table 4. Combined first or second reasons why displaced HHs chose their current location

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Food distribution/food aid 45%	Absence of conflict 70%	Absence of conflict 73%	Absence of conflict 69%
Absence of conflict 44%	Availability of work/income 45%	Availability of work/income opportunities 64%	Availability of work/income opportunities 36%

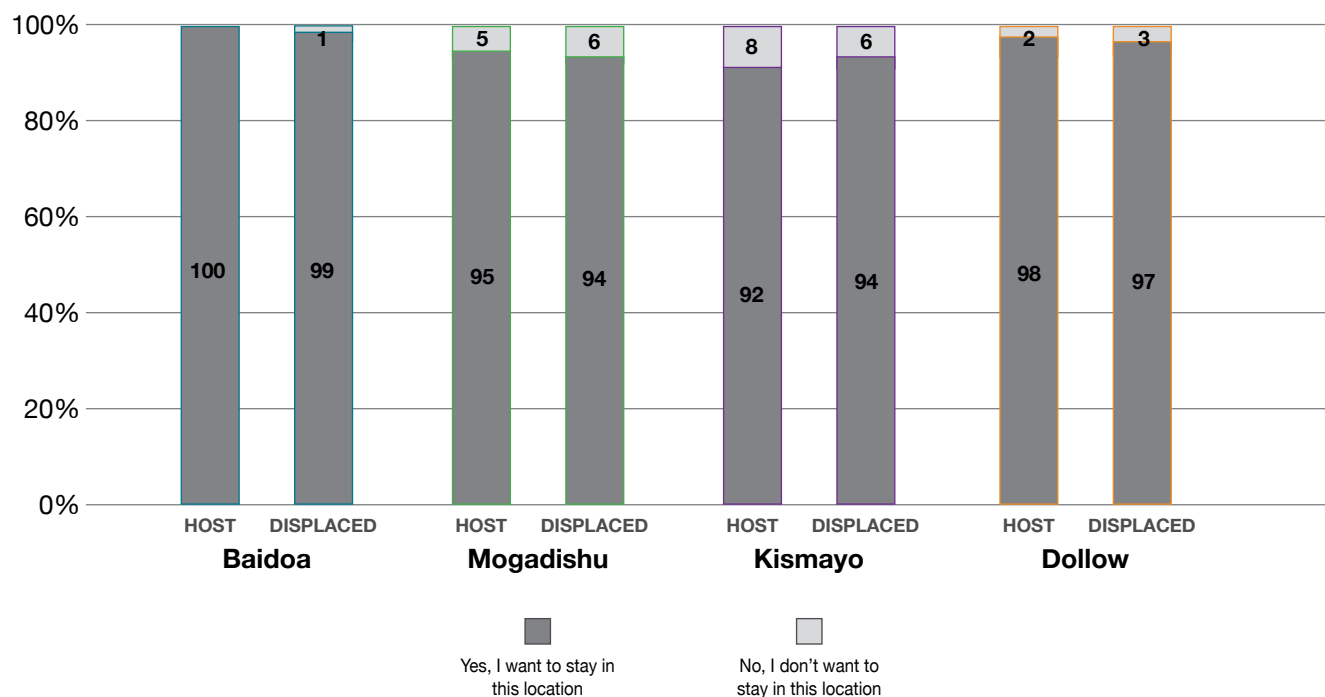
Absence of conflict and availability of work or income opportunities are reported as the two most reported reasons to stay in their current location by both population groups, except for displaced households in Baidoa. In Baidoa, more displaced households than in any other districts (28%*49) report the presence of food distribution or food aid as their primary reason for wanting to stay.

Table 5. Primary and secondary reason why displaced and host community households want to stay in their current location

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Absence of conflict (DP: 36%; HC: 34%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 58%; HC: 49%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 59%; HC: 62%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 64%; HC: 40%)
Presence of food distribution/ food aid as a reason to stay (DP: 28%; HC: 10%)		Availability of work/income opportunities (DP: 25%; HC: 18%)	Availability of work/income opportunities (IDP: 9%; HC: 29%)

The vast majority of respondents report that they want to stay in their current location for the next six months. This is primarily due to the absence of conflict in these current locations. The second reason is due to the availability of work or sources of income.

Graph 2. Intention to stay in the current location during the next six months following data collection, % of households



These figures are significantly higher in Baidoa than in all other districts (100%⁷ of host community households and 99%¹⁴ of displaced households). This divergence may indicate that the losses induced by the drought are irreversible and that displaced households originating from these places neighbouring Baidoa have fewer reasons to return than displaced households from the other survey sites. In addition, in Baidoa more than elsewhere, IDPs report the presence of food distribution or food aid as their primary reason for wanting to stay in their current location. This likely reflects the importance of drought as a key push factor in Baidoa.