As a result of drought due to lower than expected rainfall there has been high influx of IDPs in two districts, Luuq and Doolow.

IOM Displacement Tracking teams have collected information on the numbers and causes of displacement in districts. An estimated 800 households displaced to Doolow and 1,500 households displaced to Luuq. District officials estimate over 90,000 persons affected as of 9 January.

These displacements are mostly from Bay and Bakool regions while there are also some who fled from rural areas of Gedo region. The main cause of displacement from Bay and Bakool is crop failure since many households are dependent on rain fed farms. Those in Gedo fled from rural areas are coming to urban areas due to loss of livestock assets.

Displaced populations living in camp settings are scattered in open areas with no shelter, water & sanitation facilities, health services or food. There have been deaths reported from the new IDPs due to starvation/malnutrition, Acute Watery Diarrhoea and related complications. Suspected measles cases were also reported in Luuq new arrivals.

Methods used: Key informants from Luuq and Doolow IDP settlements provided population estimates to Displacement Tracking Team lead in Doolow. The Luuq District Commissioner Drought Declaration and Appeal was also used as a source.

About DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM’s global displacement and mobility tracking programme, implemented in more than 30 crisis affected countries and currently operational in 7 of Somalia’s most highly impacted districts. The objective of DTM in Somalia is to provide rapid assessments and profiles of areas impacted by displacement and cross border mobility, including monitoring trends and dynamic changes over time. In consideration of the rapidly deteriorating drought situation DTM Somalia will be expanding to 4 additional districts by April 2017.