DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND BANADIR REGIONS

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Week 43
Oct 22 to Oct 28, 2023

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER — 34,963

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 43: October 22 to October 28 — 8,195

Go visit the **ETT interactive dashboard** and the **DTM Somalia website**

To monitor El Nino related displacements, DTM resumed its ETT activities in Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Banadir and Middle Shabelle regions and recorded **34,963 new arrivals** in 879 settlements since the beginning of October.
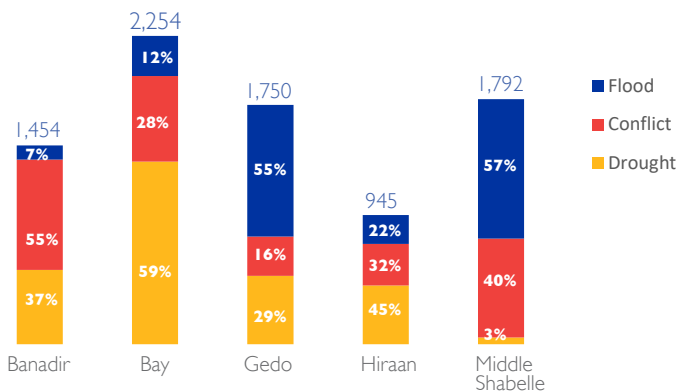
Week 43 – October 22 to October 28

During week 43, DTM teams recorded 8,195 new arrivals across 451 settlements in the 5 regions DTM is operating in. The reasons of displacement are equally distributed between drought (35%), conflict (33%) and flood (32%). The patterns of displacements vary by regions.

During this round, most drought related displacements have been recorded in Bay (47%) followed by Banadir (19%), Gedo (17%), Hiraan (15%) and Middle Shabelle (6%) regions.
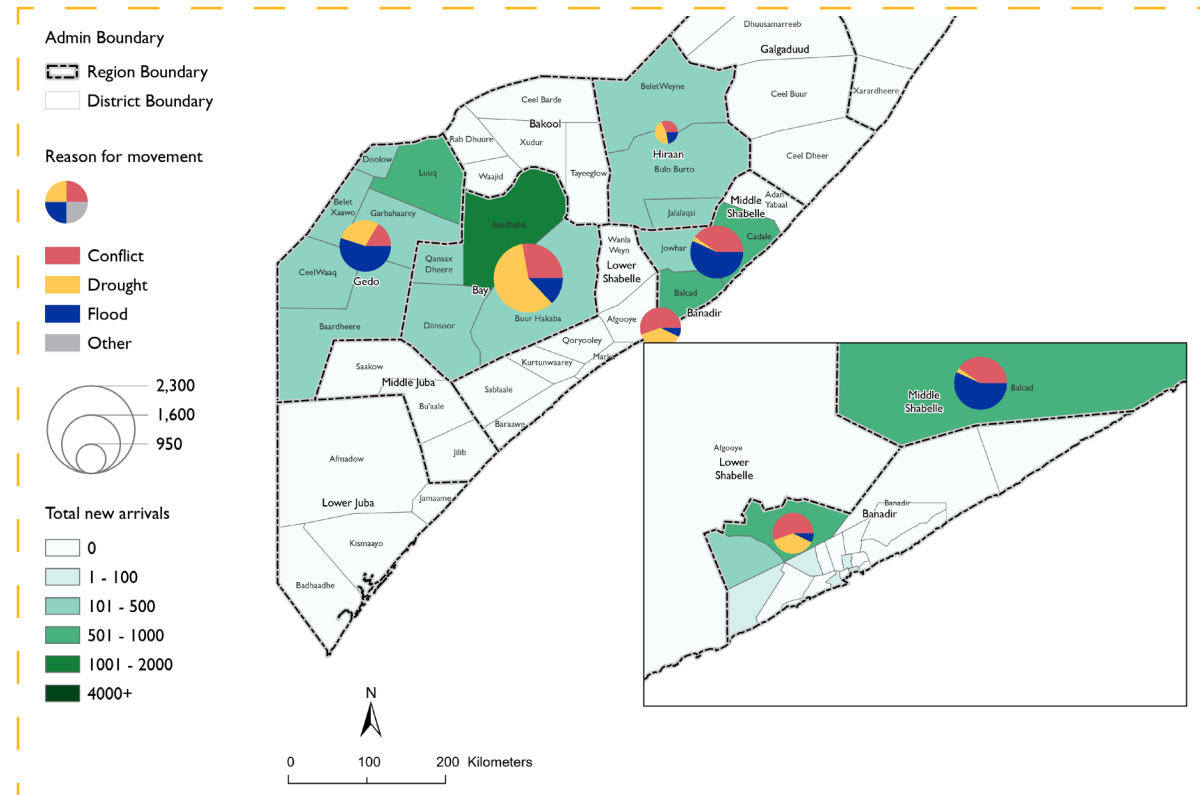
With regards to flood related displacements (68% flash floods, 32% riverine floods), most of them has been observed in Middle Shabelle (39%, mostly in Balcad district) and Gedo (37%, mostly in Luuq and Baardheere districts) regions, followed by Bay (6%), Hiraan (8%) and Banadir (4%) regions.

For conflict related displacements, Banadir (29%), Middle Shabelle (26%) and Bay (23%) were the first impacted regions, followed by Hiraan (11%) and Gedo (10%) regions.
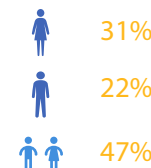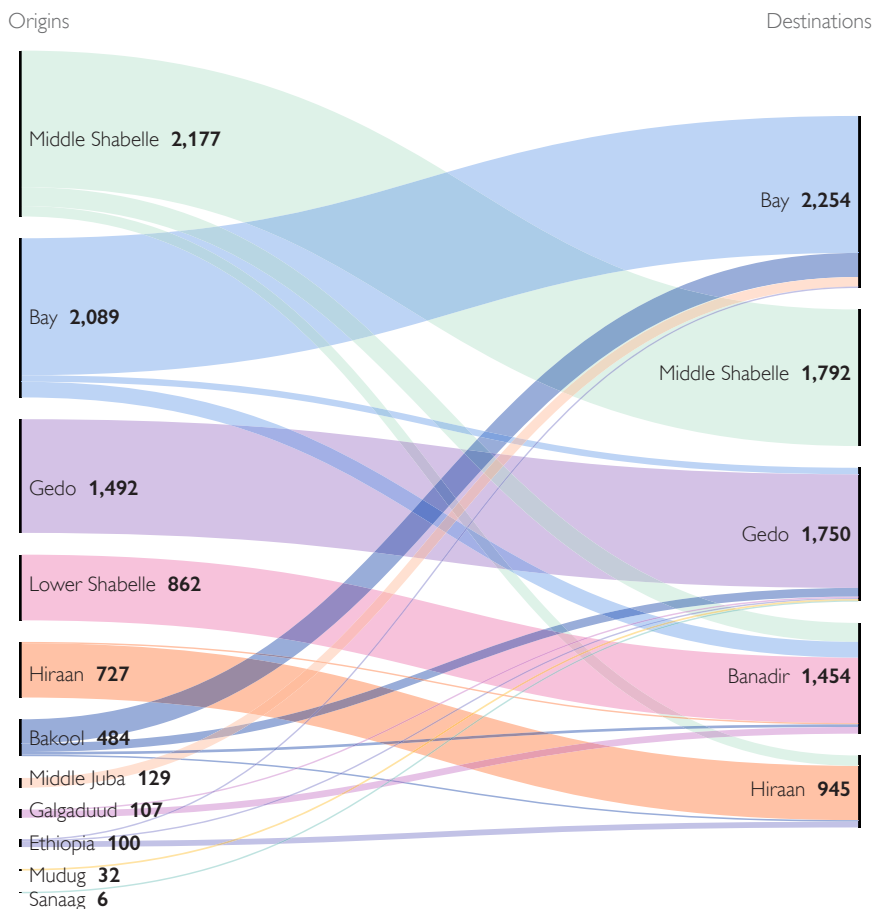
NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES AND REGIONS

Region	Drought	Conflict	Flood	Total
Banadir	37%	55%	7%	1,454
Bay	59%	28%	12%	2,254
Gedo	29%	16%	55%	1,750
Hiraan	45%	32%	22%	945
Middle Shabelle	3%	40%	57%	1,792

Legend: Flood, Conflict, Drought

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES

Admin Boundary
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement
- Conflict
- Drought
- Flood
- Other

2,300 / 1,600 / 950

Total new arrivals
- 0
- 1 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 4000+

N

0   100   200 Kilometers

DEMOGRAPHICS OF NEW ARRIVALS

- 31%
- 22%
- 47%

MAIN NEEDS OF IDPS

- 50% - Food
- 32% - Drinking water
- 7% - Shelter

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ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

Origins

Destinations

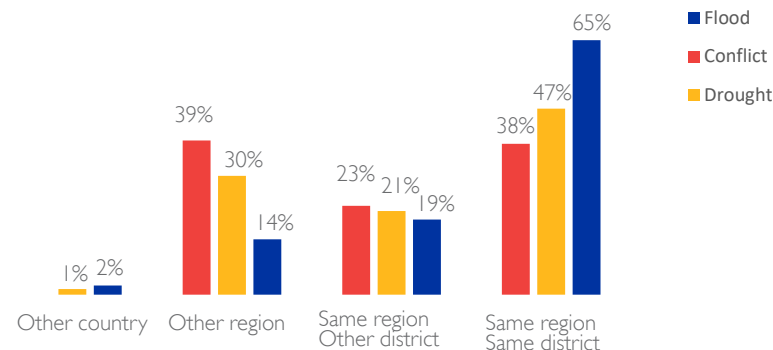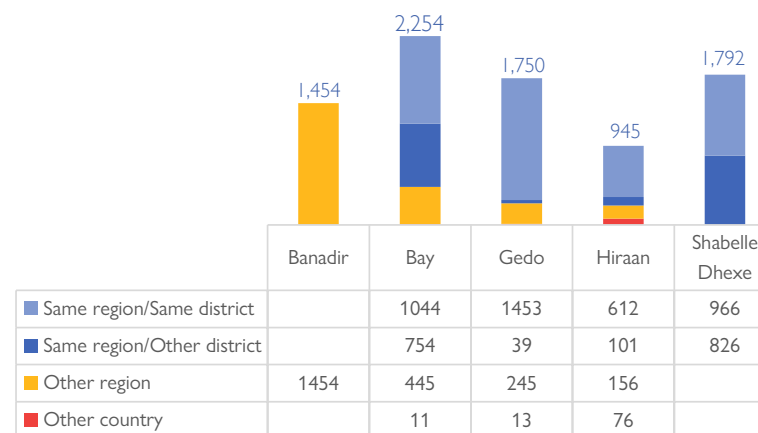| Origins		Destinations	
Middle Shabelle	2,177	Bay	2,254
Bay	2,089	Middle Shabelle	1,792
Gedo	1,492	Gedo	1,750
Lower Shabelle	862	Banadir	1,454
Hiraan	727	Hiraan	945
Bakool	484		
Middle Juba	129		
Galgaduud	107		
Ethiopia	100		
Mudug	32		
Sanaag	6		

During week 43, half of the displacements recorded by the DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district, while the other half was spread between cross-regional displacements (28%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (21%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent only 1 per cent of the movements captured. Overall, 71 per cent of the movements were intra-regional.

Displacement characteristics differ depending on the cause and the region. 65 per cent of flood related displacements were intra-district, while up to 39 per cent of conflict related displacements and 30 per cent of drought related displacements were cross-regional. As expected, all new arrivals in the capital region Banadir originated outside the region. Most of them originated from Lower Shabelle (59%) where conflict (59) and drought (41%) were the two displacement factors. Conversely in Middle Shabelle only intra-regional movements have been recorded.

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT PER CAUSES

- Flood
- Conflict
- Drought

	Other country	Other region	Same region Other district	Same region Same district
Conflict		39%	23%	38%
Drought	1%	30%	21%	47%
Flood	2%	14%	19%	65%

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT PER REGIONS

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	Shabelle Dhexe
Same region/Same district		1044	1453	612	966
Same region/Other district		754	39	101	826
Other region	1454	445	245	156	
Other country		11	13	76	

Totals: 1,454 · 2,254 · 1,750 · 945 · 1,792

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METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

In response to the Somalia's severe drought beginning in November 2021, DTM Somalia launched an Emergency Trends Tracking (ETT) tool first in Gedo and Bay regions in 2022, and subsequently in Hiraan, Banadir and Middle Shabelle regions in 2023 to monitor drought related displacement trends and hotspots in support of operational planning. However, during the first half of 2023, conflict and flooding displacements have been significant. Therefore, DTM restructured its ETT tool to capture multi-shock displacements (drought, flood, conflict and other) from October 2023.

ETT is a crisis-based tool that tracks sudden displacement triggered by specific events or emerging crises. The objective of ETT is to help prioritize humanitarian response and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance. Based on previous shock induced displacement patterns, the humanitarian community expects that people will continue to move toward urban areas in search of humanitarian services. Consequently, the ETT coverage focuses on the main urban centers and surrounding villages for each assessed district. The data is collected throu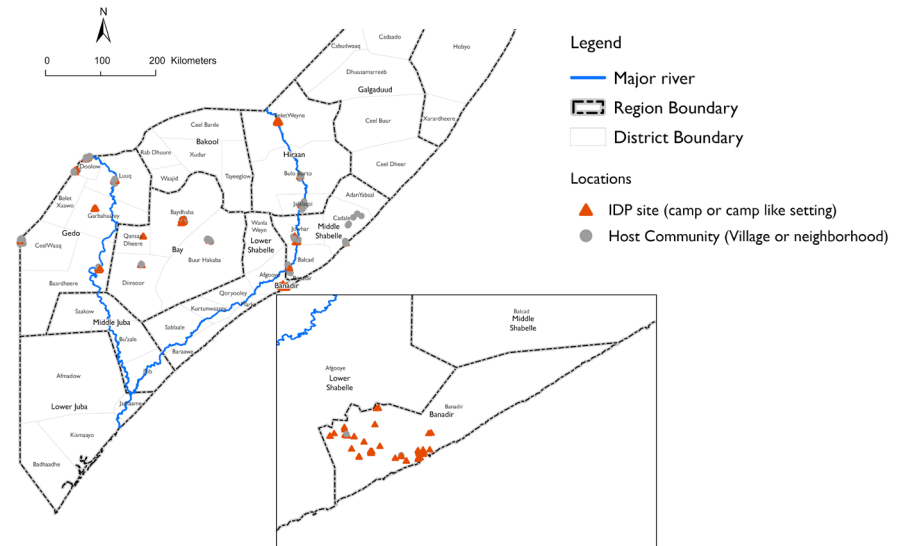gh Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

The ETT tool also adapts to regional contexts:

Because of the very high number of IDP sites in Khada and Daynile districts in Banadir region and in Baidoa district in Bay region, a zonal approach has been adopted for these areas. Each week, KIIs are first conducted at the zone level to indicate to the field teams which locations have received the most new arrivals and which need to be assessed.

Regarding Bay coverage, to avoid duplication and ensure the maximization of resources, the coverage is done in close coordination with the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) Cluster to ensure that the ETT focuses on host community locations and IDP sites that are not covered by the CCCM Cluster's New Arrivals Tracker (NAT). To facilitate the joint analysis of the NAT and ETT data, the assistance and needs indicators are identical in both tools.

LIMITATIONS

The data is collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), consequently the findings should be considered as estimates. Most indicators are also captured for the "majority of the people displaced within a location/because of a specific factor". For example, the place of origin assessed for the IDPs in one location, is the place of origin of the majority of these IDPs. The detailed information on all places of origin is not collected and reported. Regarding the reasons for displacement, although the ETT breaks down the new arrivals per main cause, IDPs may be displaced because of a combination of factors.

Moreover, the exercise covers the main urban centers and surrounding areas in each district,

DEFINITIONS

New arrivals: number of individuals who arrive in the settlement a given week. This number doesn't represent new IDPs as new arrivals may be primary but also secondary displacements.
Urban settlements: neighborhoods located in the main administrative town of each district.
Rural settlements: villages outside of cities and towns.
IDP sites: camp and camp-like settings hosting IDPs.
Spontaneous displacement: is an individual or group who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without any outside assistance from the federal/regional authorities or any other type of international or national assistance.
Organized movement: is characterized by external support to the persons on the move, the support could be logistical or financial.

COVERAGE

Legend
— Major river
▭ Region Boundary
▭ District Boundary

Locations
▲ IDP site (camp or camp like setting)
● Host Community (Village or neighborhood)

DISCLAMER

The maps in this dashboard are for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on these maps may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM.

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