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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Week 44
Oct 29 to Nov 04, 2023

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER **42,624**

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 44: October 29 to November 04 **6,662**

Go visit the **ETT interactive dashboard**, the **ETT dataset** 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 **42,624 new arrivals** in 962 settlements since the beginning of October.
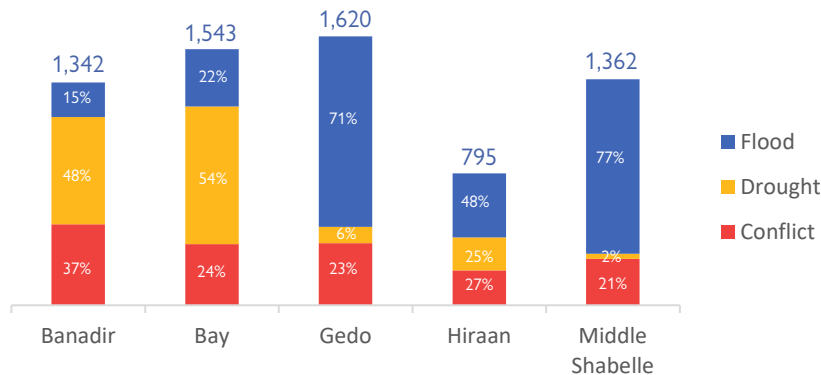
Week 44 – October 29 to November 04

During week 44, DTM teams recorded 6,662 new arrivals across 422 settlements in the five regions DTM is operating in. **Most people were displaced by floods (47%),** followed by drought (27%), and conflict (26%). The patterns of displacements vary by region.
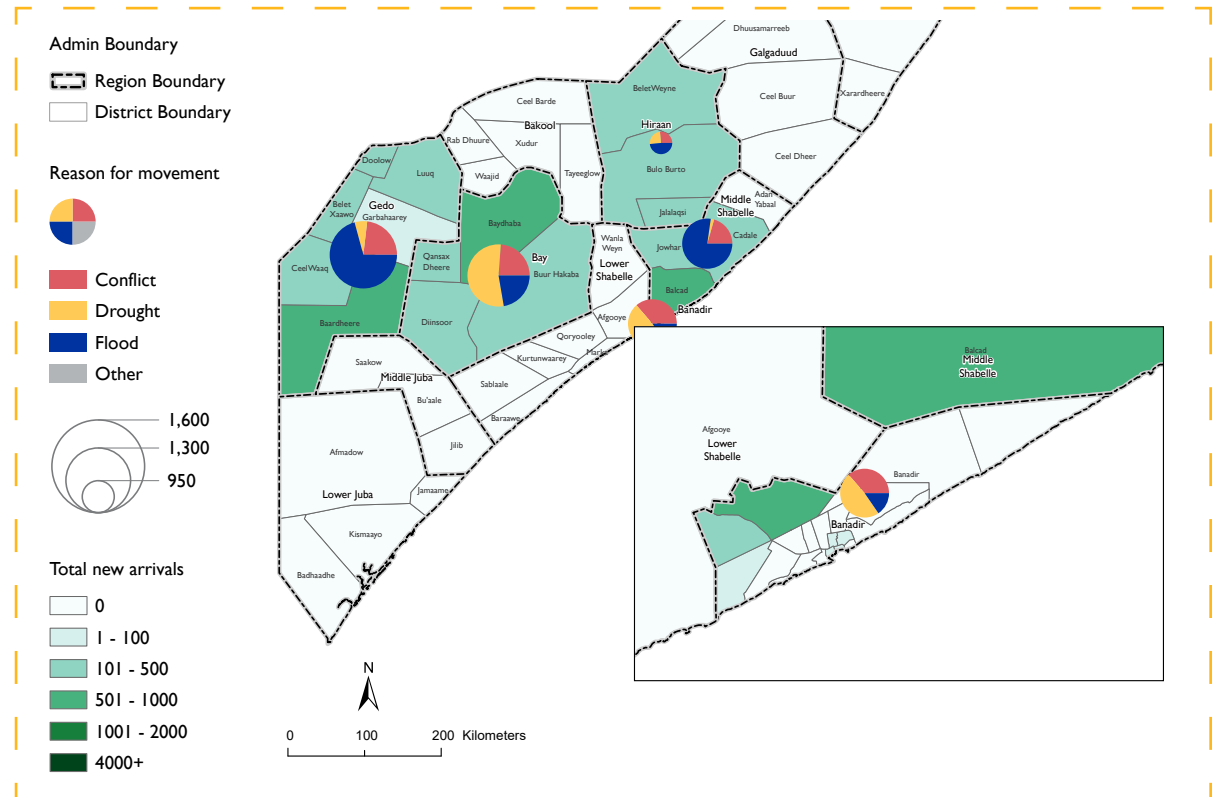
During this round, most flood-related displacements (60% flash floods 40% riverine floods) have been recorded in Gedo (37%) and Middle Shabelle (34%), followed by Hiraan (12%), Bay (11%) and Banadir (7%) regions.

With regards to drought-related displacements, most of them has been observed in Bay (46%) and Banadir (36%), while smaller numbers were recorded in Hiraan (11%), Gedo (5%), and Middle Shabelle (2%) regions.

For conflict-related displacements, Banadir (28%), Gedo (22%), and Bay (21%) were the most impacted regions, followed by Middle Shabelle (16%) and Hiraan (12%) regions.
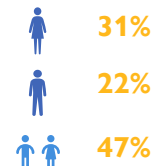
NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES AND REGIONS

Region	Total	Flood	Drought	Conflict
Banadir	1,342	15%	48%	37%
Bay	1,543	22%	54%	24%
Gedo	1,620	71%	6%	23%
Hiraan	795	48%	25%	27%
Middle Shabelle	1,362	77%	2%	21%

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES

Admin Boundary
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement
- Conflict
- Drought
- Flood
- Other

1,600 / 1,300 / 950

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

0 100 200 Kilometers

DEMOGRAPHICS OF NEW ARRIVALS

- 31%
- 22%
- 47%

MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS

- **54% - Food**
- **25% - Drinking water**
- **7% - Shelter**

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ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

Origins

Destinations

Sankey diagram — Origins: Awdal 21, Bari 18, Gedo 1,405, Mudug 38, Sanaag 5, Togdheer 15, Woqooyi Galbeed 7, Bakool 297, Bay 1,389, Ethiopia 127, Hiraan 708, Lower Shabelle 783, Middle Juba 170, Middle Shabelle 1,679. Destinations: Gedo 1,620, Bay 1,543, Hiraan 795, Banadir 1,342, Middle Shabelle 1,362.
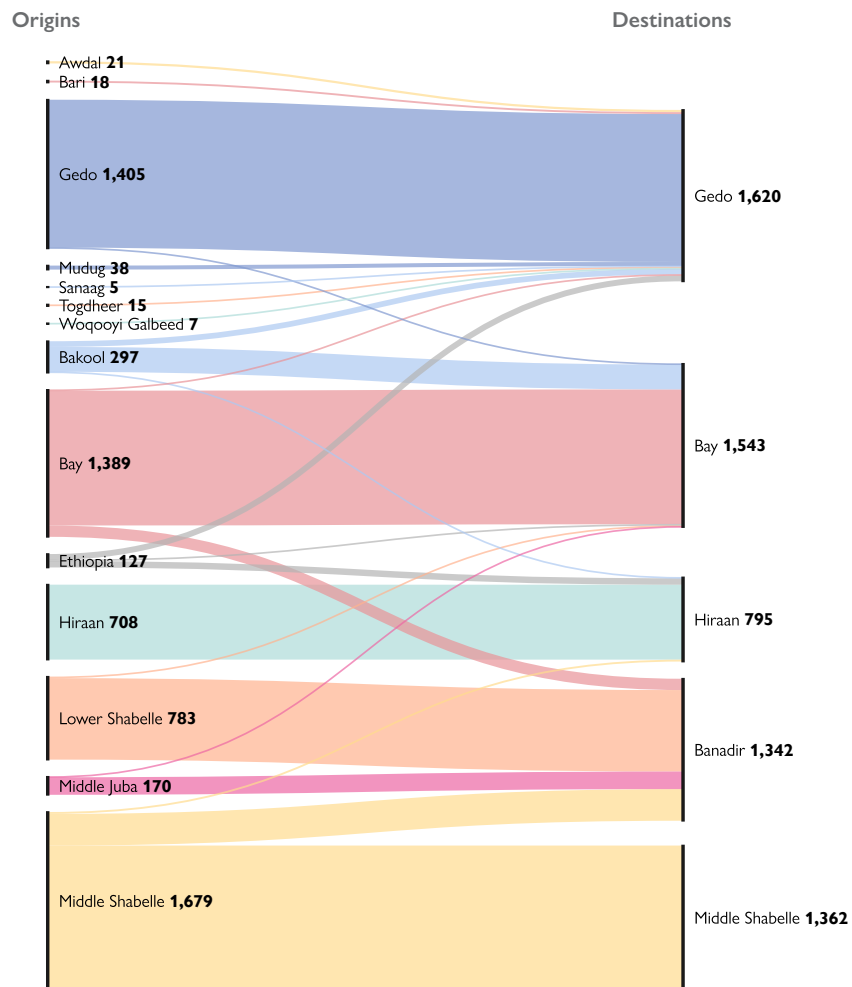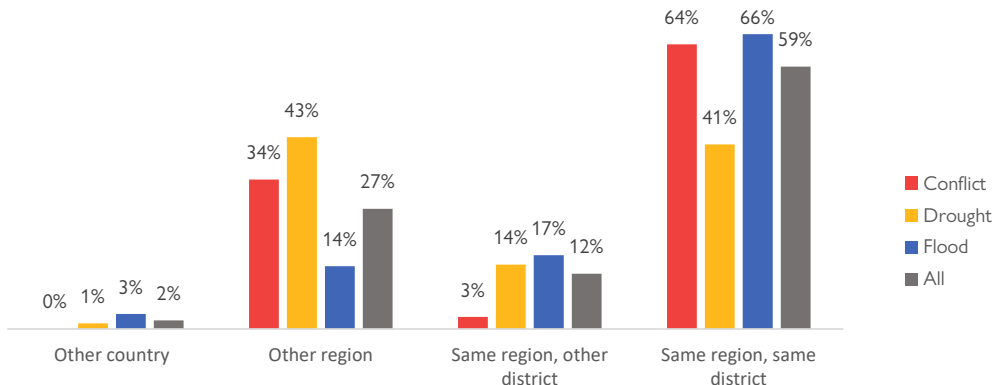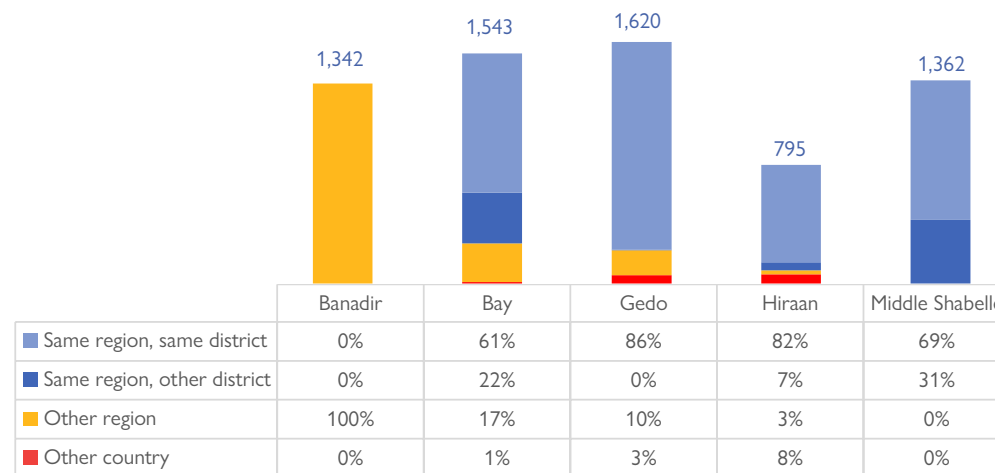
During week 44, over half of the displacements recorded by the DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (59%), while the rest was mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (27%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (12%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent only 2 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. 66 per cent of flood related displacements were intra-district, while up to 34 per cent of conflict-related displacements and 43 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 (57%). Conversely, Middle Shabelle only saw arrivals in the form of intra-regional movements.
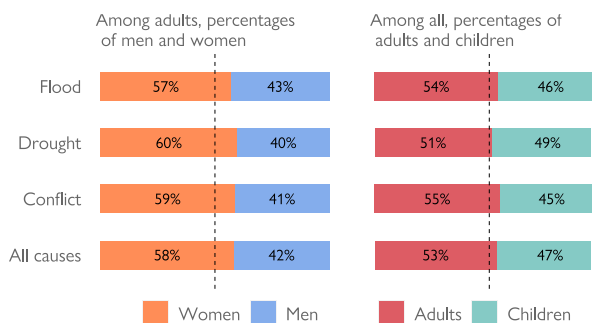
PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT PER CAUSES

Bar chart legend: Conflict, Drought, Flood, All

	Other country	Other region	Same region, other district	Same region, same district
Conflict	0%	34%	3%	64%
Drought	1%	43%	14%	41%
Flood	3%	14%	17%	66%
All	2%	27%	12%	59%

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT PER REGIONS

Stacked bar totals: Banadir 1,342, Bay 1,543, Gedo 1,620, Hiraan 795, Middle Shabelle 1,362

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	Middle Shabelle
Same region, same district	0%	61%	86%	82%	69%
Same region, other district	0%	22%	0%	7%	31%
Other region	100%	17%	10%	3%	0%
Other country	0%	1%	3%	8%	0%

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NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE

Among adults, percentages of men and women

	Women	Men
Flood	57%	43%
Drought	60%	40%
Conflict	59%	41%
All causes	58%	42%

Among all, percentages of adults and children

	Adults	Children
Flood	54%	46%
Drought	51%	49%
Conflict	55%	45%
All causes	53%	47%

In terms of sex and age groups, most of new arrivals were children (47% - male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (31%) and men (22%): 58 per cent of adult new arrivals were female individuals.

There are demographic variations by cause of displacement. This ranges from men forming 40 per cent of adult arrivals displaced by drought to 43 per cent of those adults displaced by floods. In terms of age ratios, variation ranges from children forming 49 per cent of new arrivals displaced by drought, down to 45 per cent of those displaced by conflict.

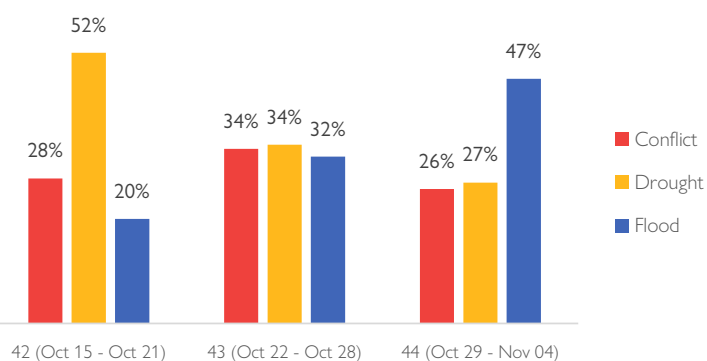**New arrival demographics** 👤 **31%** 👤 **22%** 👥 **47%**

The main needs reported for new arrivals are shelter materials (88 per cent of new arrivals), health services (79%), food (75%), non-food items (NFI) (74%), and nutrition services (64%). Correspondingly, the main response was for shelter materials (14% of new arrivals). For the other main needs, health service response was reported for 12 per cent for new arrivals, along with responses for food (8%), NFIs (7%), and nutrition (10%).

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS

Sector	Need reported	Response reported
Shelter materials	88%	14%
Health services	79%	12%
General food distribution	75%	8%
Non food itemes	74%	7%
Nutrition services	64%	10%
Water services	52%	8%
General protection services	23%	<1%
GBV services	18%	<1%
Temporary learning classes	17%	1%
Child protection services	14%	1%
Site improvement	13%	1%
Site decongestion	9%	<1%
Plot allocation	6%	0%
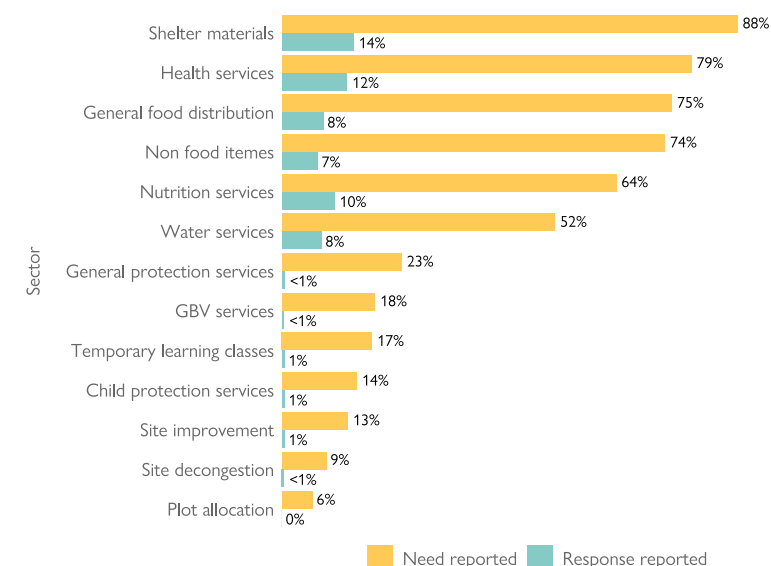
DISPLACEMENT CAUSES BY WEEK

Week	Conflict	Drought	Flood
42 (Oct 15 - Oct 21)	28%	52%	20%
43 (Oct 22 - Oct 28)	34%	34%	32%
44 (Oct 29 - Nov 04)	26%	27%	47%

EL NIÑO FOCUS

Since mid-October, El Nino's impact on flooding has progressively increased. While during week 42, the majority of displacements were still related to the protracted drought (52%), flood related displacements represented most of the movements during week 44 (47%). 66 per cent of flood-related displacements happened within the same district and another 17 per cent within the same region. Only 19 per cent of the flood related movements were cross regional. These patterns are not surprising as usually flood related displacements are temporary. Historically, people tend to travel to non flooded areas and then back home once the water levels return to normal.

Most impacted regions were Gedo (37%) and Middle Shabelle (34%), followed by Hiraan (12%), Bay (11%) and Banadir (7%). In Gedo region, the most affected district was Bardheere (48%) where the DTM field team reported that the district capital city's bridge was destroyed, and many roads were impassable by motor vehicles. In Middle Shabelle, the most affected district was Balcad (73%).

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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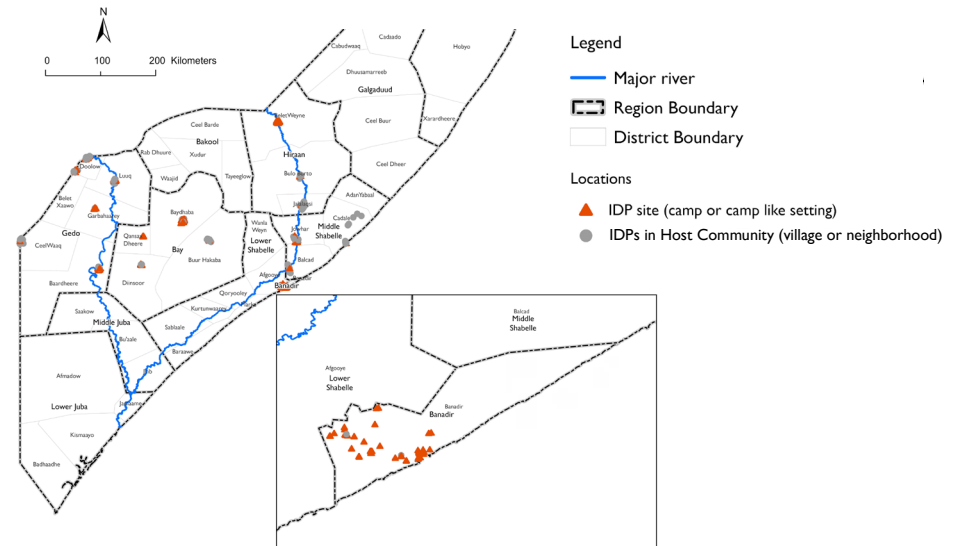gh Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

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)
● IDPs in 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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