

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER

99,781

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 46: November 12 to November 18

13,531



Go visit the [ETT interactive dashboard](#), the [ETT dataset](#) and the [DTM Somalia website](#)

To monitor El Niño-related displacements, DTM resumed its ETT activities in Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Banadir and Middle Shabelle regions and recorded **99,781 new arrivals** in 1,129 settlements since the beginning of October.

Week 46 – November 12 to November 18

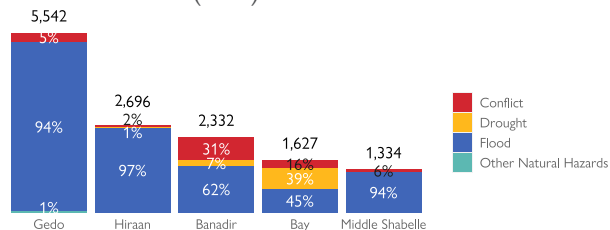
During week 46, DTM teams recorded 13,531 new arrivals across 453 settlements in the five regions DTM is operating in. Floods formed the vast majority of reasons for displacement (83%; 73% being riverine floods, 27% flash floods), with the other main causes being conflict (11%) and drought (6%). Other natural hazards were also reported (<1%).

Displacement was concentrated primarily in Gedo region, with 46 per cent of flood-related new arrivals recorded there (41% of all displacements), though flood-caused displacements were recorded in all five regions.

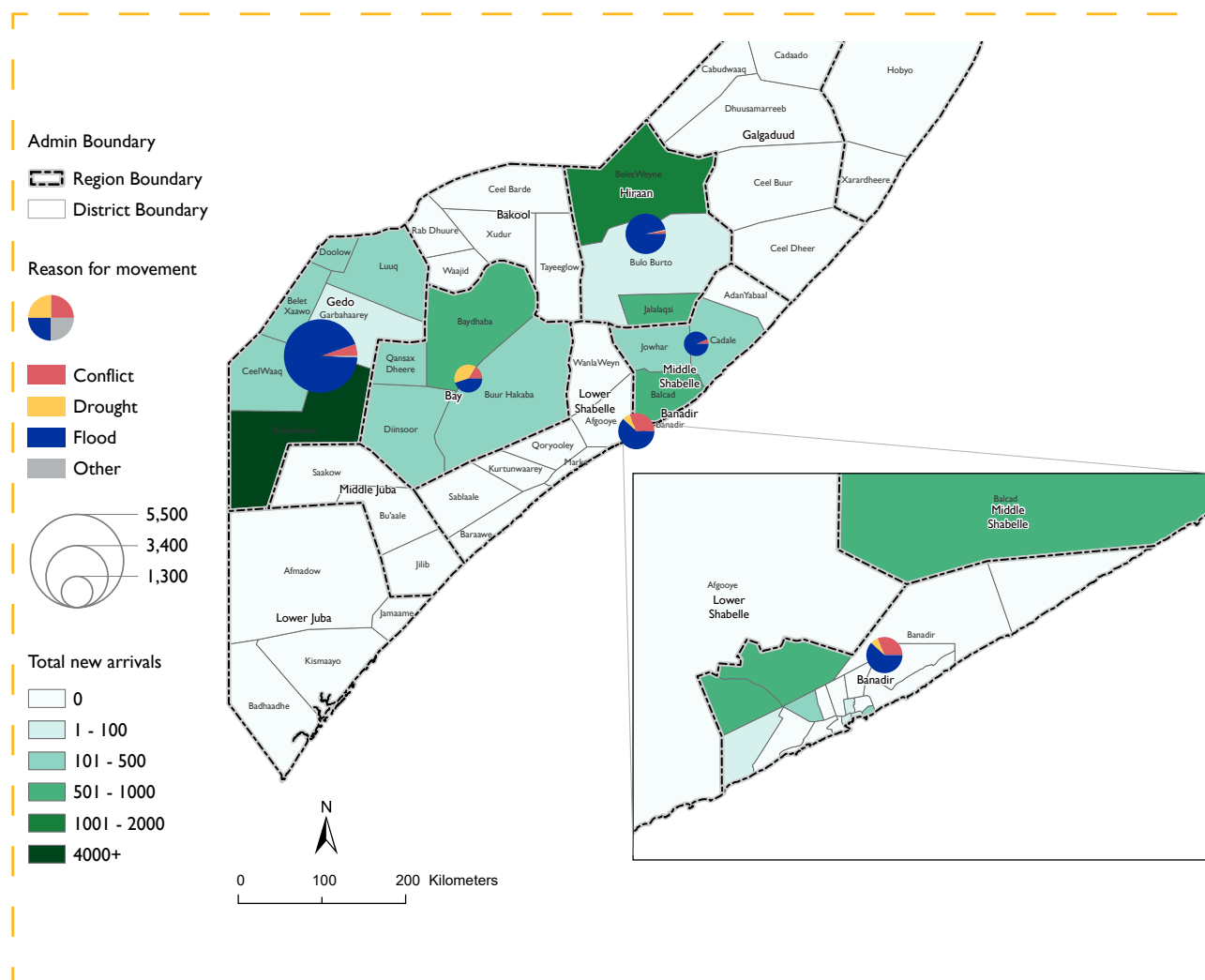
Conflict displacements were observed in all regions, but the main regions were Banadir (51% of conflict displacements), Gedo (20%), and Bay (18%). In Banadir, inter-clan clashes in Lower Shabelle have prevented IDPs from returning, while new displacements were caused by military operations in Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. While in Gedo, the displacements were to Belet Xaawo district, and were caused by military combat. In Bay, new conflict displacements were driven by military conflict in Bay and Bakool (83%), and clan conflict in Bay (17%).

As for drought-related displacements, Bay saw the majority of these (71%), followed by Banadir (30%). For Bay, these were primarily intra-regional displacements (73%), with the other movements being from Bakool region. Drought in Lower Shabelle drove a plurality of movements into Banadir (37%), with Banadir's other drought displacements originating in Bakool (32%) and Middle Shabelle (31%).

NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES



MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE



EL NIÑO FOCUS

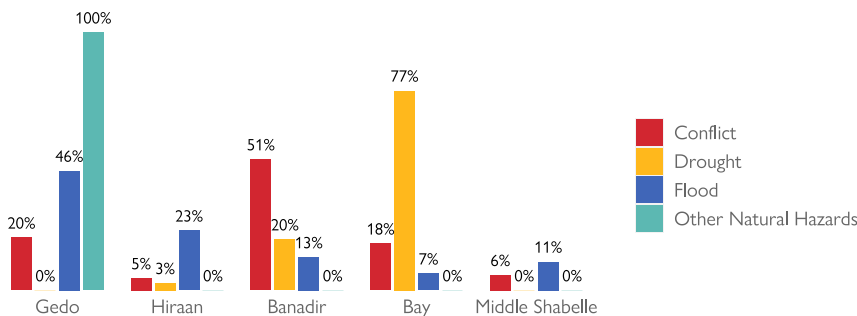
As the Deyr rainy season continues, there was a further 11,243 displacements this week due to floods (83% of new arrivals), but at lower levels compared to the peak of 26,162 new arrivals displaced by floods (75%) observed in the preceding week. All regions have seen at least a plurality of new arrivals moving due to floods.

A plurality of those displaced by floods this week were reported as arrivals to Gedo region (46 per cent of flood-displaced new arrivals). They were displaced mostly by riverine floods in Baardheere district (origin of 78% of all flood displacements in Gedo), and flash floods in districts such as Luuq (10%) and Ceel Waaq (5%). Chief among these displacements was repeat displacement towards major towns within the same district: 68 per cent of new arrivals displaced by floods in Gedo were displaced twice. The downpours in Gedo flooded urban villages, hospitals, and IDP settlements, and resulted in mobility restrictions and cuts to electricity.

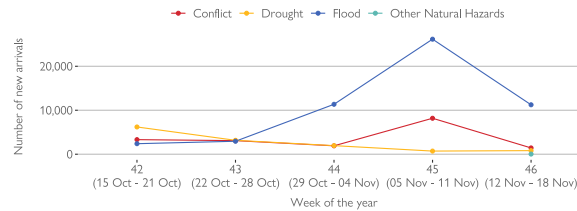
Hiraan received 23 per cent of new flood-displaced arrivals, while Middle Shabelle received 11 per cent; both regions have the highest proportions of arrivals displaced by flooding (97% and 94%, respectively). In Belet Weyne district where 71 per cent of flood displacements in Hiraan were recorded, crops, livestock, and infrastructure were damaged by floods, resulting in significant loss of livelihood for IDPs and host communities. Jowhar district, which saw 31 per cent of flood displacements in Middle Shabelle, also experienced such consequential damages.

Thirteen per cent of arrivals in Banadir were displaced by floods, as individuals from other regions sought assistance in Banadir IDP camps and safety in the city. The conditions of the camps have worsened due to rain, especially for Kaxda and Deynile camps with concerns over clean water scarcity due to contamination. Repeated displacement due to flash floods have also led to overcrowding. Meanwhile, displacements in Bay region are mostly driven by flash floods, affecting Baidoa, where 55 per cent of its flood displacements were recorded.

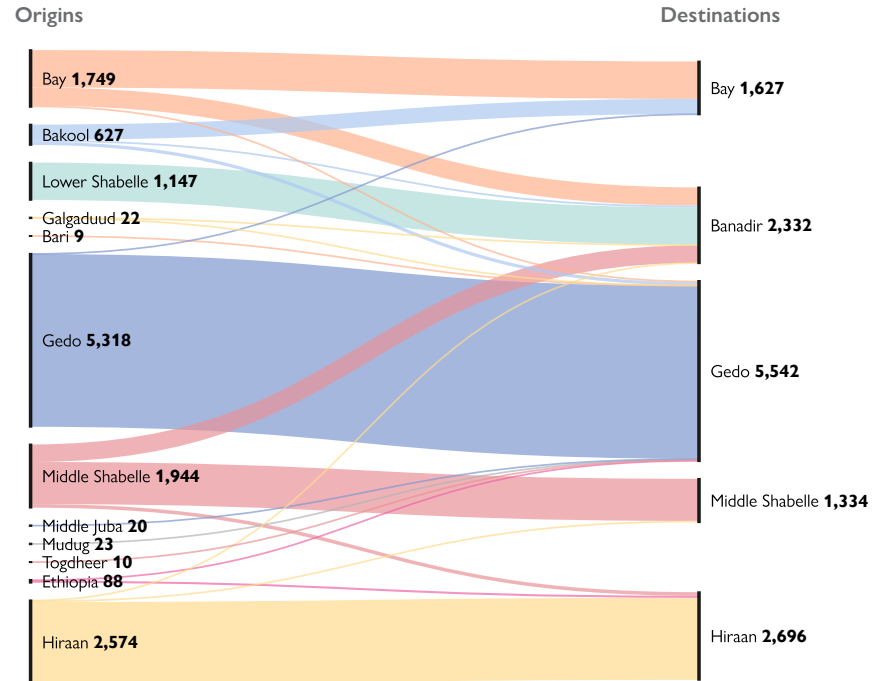
NEW ARRIVAL DISPLACEMENT CAUSES ACROSS REGIONS



NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK

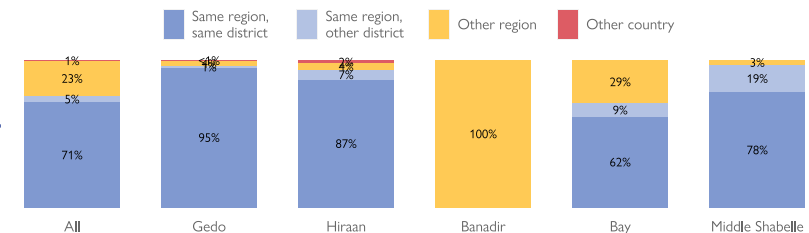


ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS



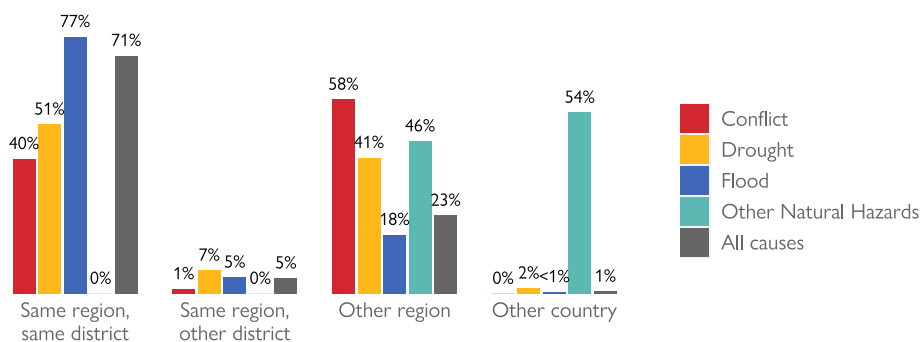
During week 46, the majority of the displacements recorded by DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (71%), while the rest was mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (23%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (5%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent one per cent of the movements captured. Overall, 76 per cent of the movements were intra-regional. The vast majority of movements in Gedo, Hiraan, and Middle Shabelle occurred within the same district. All movements to Banadir were inter-regional, and this is 29 per cent for Bay. Banadir received all new arrivals who left Lower Shabelle and some of those who left Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Bakool; meanwhile Bay chiefly received individuals from Bakool and, to a lesser extent, Gedo.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION

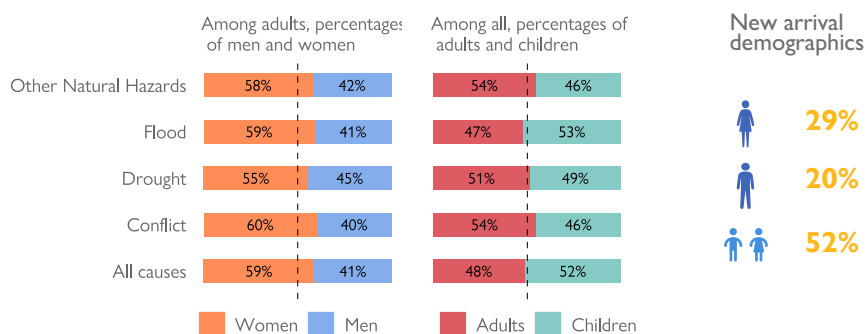


Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Fifty-eight per cent of all new conflict displacements were inter-regional, with 40 per cent being intra-district. At the same time, 77 per cent of new flood-related displacements were intra-district. This may be partly due to the flood-caused mobility restrictions reported in Gedo, which had 95 per cent of new arrivals recorded as intra-district. Drought displacements were mostly intra-district (51%) but also significantly inter-regional (41%). Displacements by other natural hazards were also reported in Gedo with the majority arriving from Ethiopia.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE



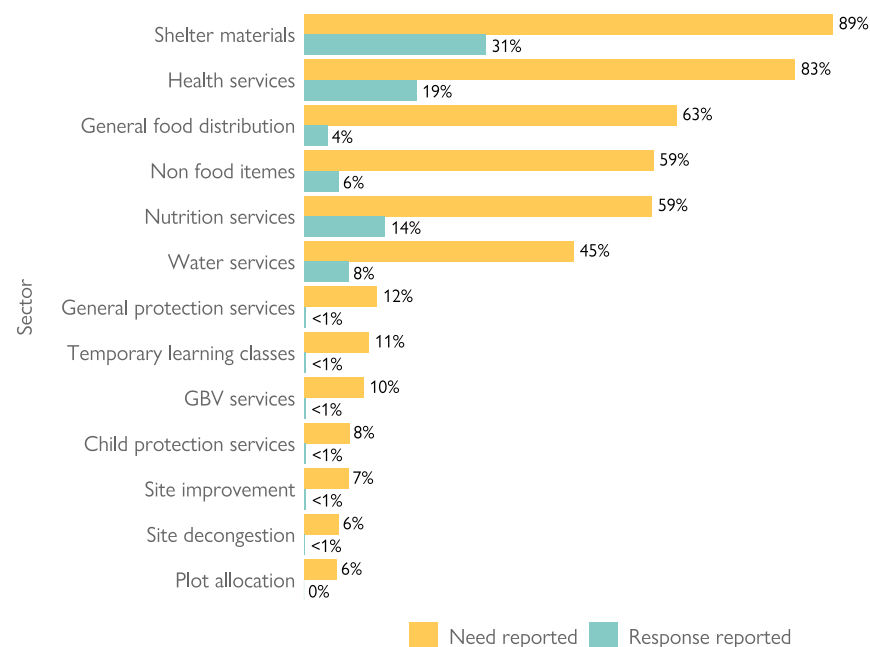
In terms of sex and age groups, the majority of new arrivals (52%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (29%) and men (20%): 59 per cent of adult new arrivals were women. There is demographic variation by cause of displacement. In the case of drought, the share of women is 55 per cent. This share is larger in the case of conflict (60%) and flood (59%). In terms of age ratios, variation ranges from children forming 53 per cent of new arrivals displaced by floods, down to 46 per cent of those displaced by conflict.

MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS



In terms of the main needs of all IDPs in a location, the majority of IDPs were in locations where the main need is food (50%), while others were in places mainly in need of drinking water (35%) and shelter (9%).

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



The main needs reported for new arrivals were shelter materials (89 per cent of new arrivals), health services (83%), food (63%), non-food items (NFI) (59%), nutrition services (59%), and water services (45%). The corresponding responses were for shelter materials (31 per cent of new arrivals), health services (19%), food (4%), NFIs (6%), nutrition services (14%), and water services (8%). Very few (<1%) reported other responses; at the same time other needs remain present though with lower reporting rates, including general protection services (12%), temporary learning classes (11%), and GBV services (10%).

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 Hiraaan, 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 through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at

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.

DISCLAIMER

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.

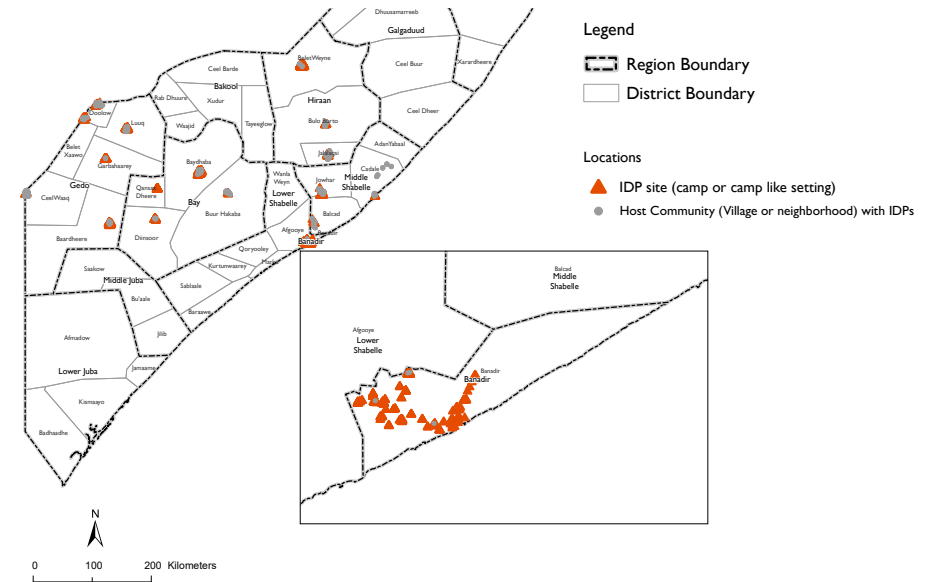
the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

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.

To facilitate the joint analysis of the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) Cluster's New Arrivals Tracker (NAT) and ETT data, the assistance and needs indicators are identical in both tools.

COVERAGE



OUR PARTNERS

