

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER **117,410**

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 47: November 19 to November 25 **14,941**



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 **117,410 new arrivals** in 1,208 settlements since the beginning of October.

Week 47 – November 19 to November 25

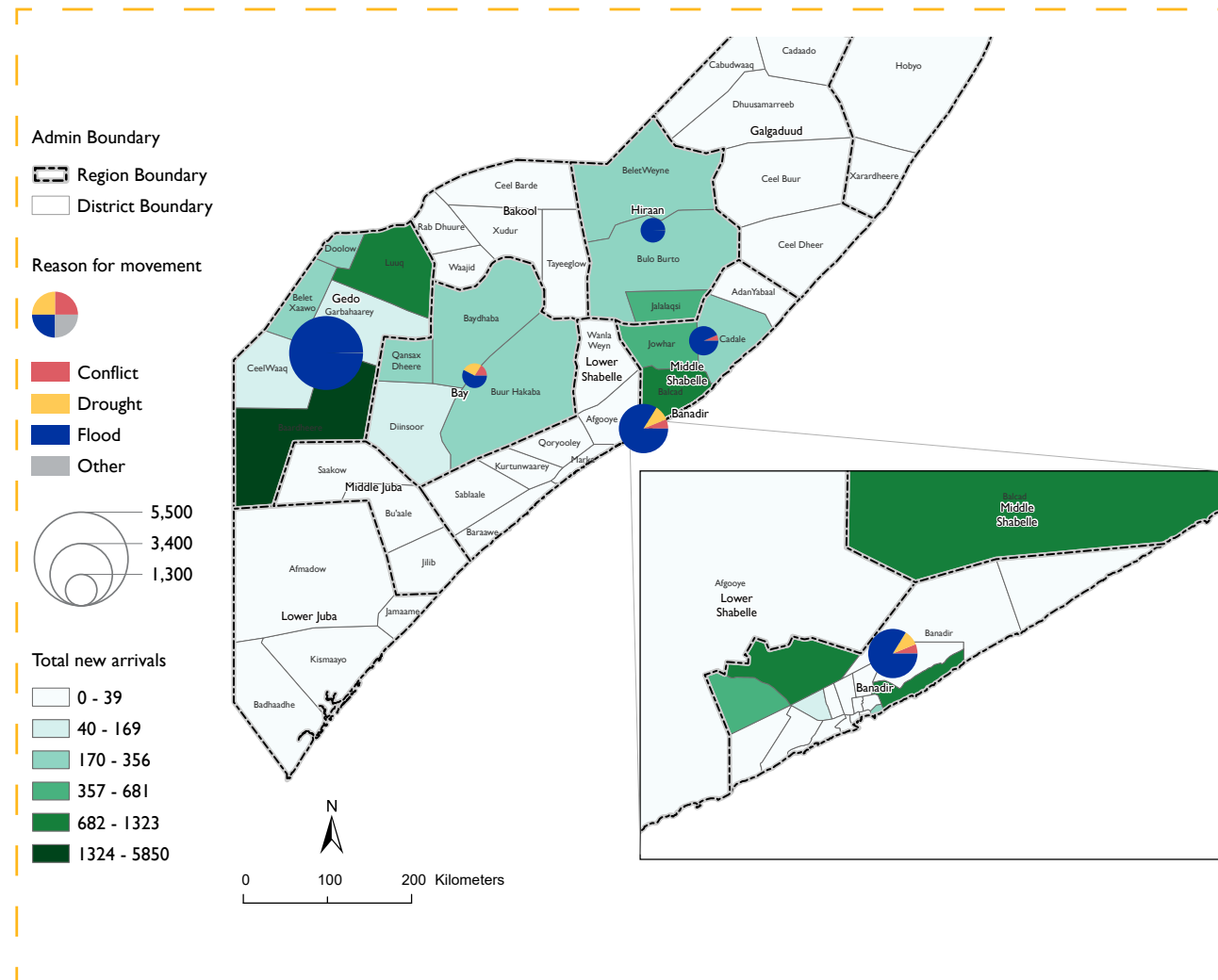
During week 47, DTM teams recorded 14,941 new arrivals across 416 settlements in the five regions DTM is operating in. Floods formed the vast majority of reasons for displacement (92%; 70% being riverine floods, 30% flash floods), with the other main causes being drought (4%) and conflict (3%).

Displacement was concentrated primarily in Gedo region, with 52 per cent of new arrivals being recorded there. Fifty-six per cent of flood-related displacements were in Gedo, though flood-caused displacements were recorded in all five regions.

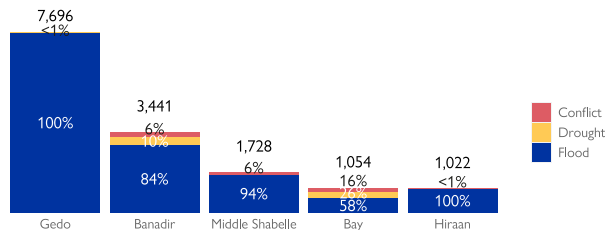
As for drought-related displacements, Banadir saw the majority of these (54%), followed by Bay (44%) and Gedo (2%). All such movements into Banadir were from Lower Shabelle region. This is in contrast with Bay which mainly saw intra-regional drought displacement as 79 per cent of drought displacements in Bay originated from Bay's Buur Hakaba district.

The main regions for conflict displacement were Banadir (43% of conflict displacements), Bay (34%), and Middle Shabelle (23%). In Banadir, new conflict displacements arrived from Middle Shabelle due to military operations and clan conflict, as well as from Lower Shabelle to military operations. Bay primarily saw intra-regional conflict displacements as a result of military conflict, clan conflict, and fear of violence, and secondarily displacements from Bakool due to clan conflict. In Middle Shabelle, all conflict displacements were intra-regional and a result of clan conflict.

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES



EL NIÑO FOCUS

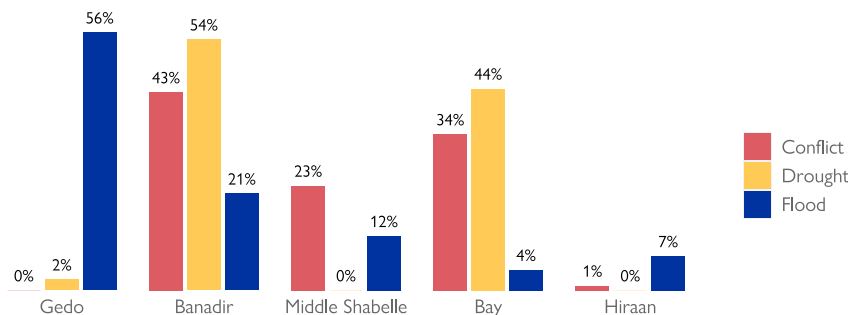
As the Deyr rainy season continues, there were 13,804 further displacements this week due to floods (92% of new arrivals). This is comparable to the previous week's figure of 13,675 new arrivals (84%). All assessed regions except Banadir have seen a majority of new arrivals moving due to floods.

Gedo remains widely and heavily affected by floods. Most of those displaced by floods this week were reported as arrivals to Gedo region (56 per cent of flood-displaced new arrivals). They were displaced mostly by riverine floods in Baardheere district (origin of 76% of all flood displacements in Gedo) and Luuq (13%), and flash floods in districts such as Belet Xaawo (4%) and Garbahaarey (2%). Flooding resulted in shelters, businesses, and crops being destroyed.

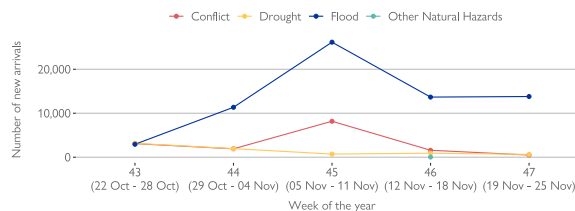
Twenty-one per cent of flood displacements were recorded in Banadir. The new arrivals to Banadir mainly originated from Middle Shabelle due to flash floods (49% of new flood displacements into Banadir) and riverine floods (5%), and from Lower Shabelle as a result of riverine (19%) and flash (18%) floods. IDPs living in Banadir's camps often live in overcrowded and substandard shelters, including makeshift tents and temporary structures, exposing them to harsh weather conditions, health risks, and insecurity.

Middle Shabelle received 12 per cent of new flood-displaced arrivals, while Hiraan received seven per cent; flood displacements made up 94 and 100 per cent, respectively, of their displacement total, the most of any region after Gedo (at 100%). The displaced population is generally exposed to harsh weather conditions, health risks, and increased vulnerability to crime due to a lack of adequate shelter options. All new flood displacements in Middle Shabelle were intra-regional and mainly driven by riverine floods (75% riverine, 25% flash floods). Most flood displacements originated from Jowhar and Balcad districts (48% and 46%, respectively). For Hiraan, most flood displacements were intra-regional (93%), originating from Bulo Burto (41%), Jalalaqsi (27%), and Belet Weyne (25%) districts.

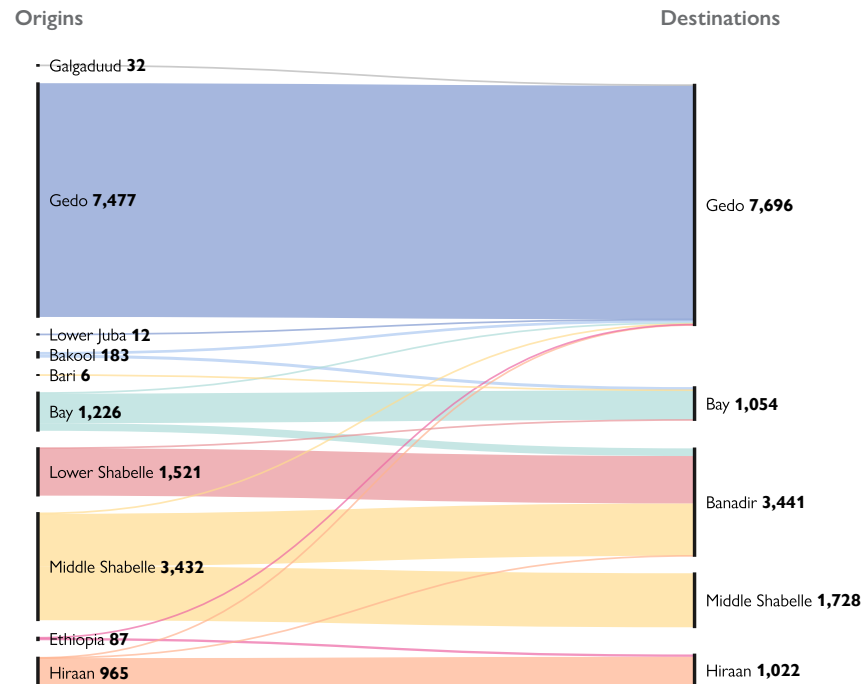
NEW ARRIVAL DISPLACEMENT CAUSES ACROSS REGIONS



NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK

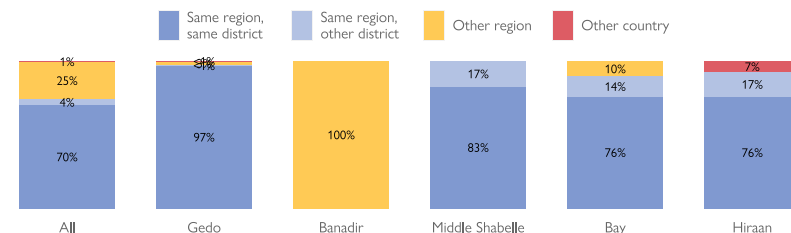


ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS



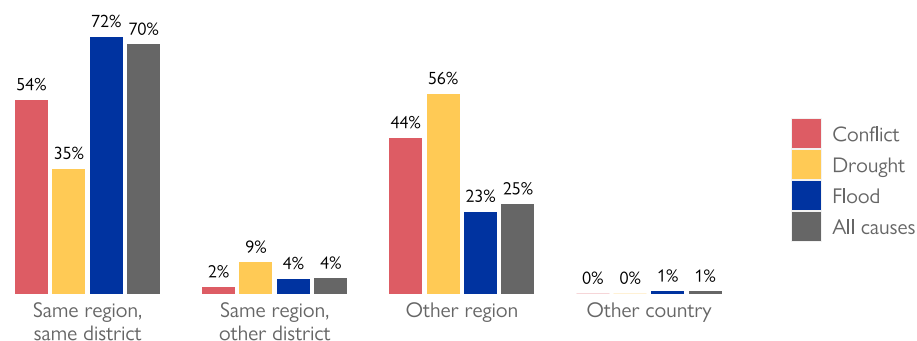
During week 47, the majority of the displacements recorded by DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (70%), while the rest were mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (25%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (4%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent one per cent of the movements captured. Overall, 74 per cent of the movements were intra-regional. The vast majority of movements in Gedo, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Bay occurred within the same district. All movements to Banadir were inter-regional; for Bay, this is 10 per cent. Banadir received almost all new arrivals who left Lower Shabelle (>99%), as well as 49 per cent of those who left Middle Shabelle and some of those who left Bay (20%). Ten per cent of Bay's arrivals were inter-regional, these mainly arriving from Bakool region.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION

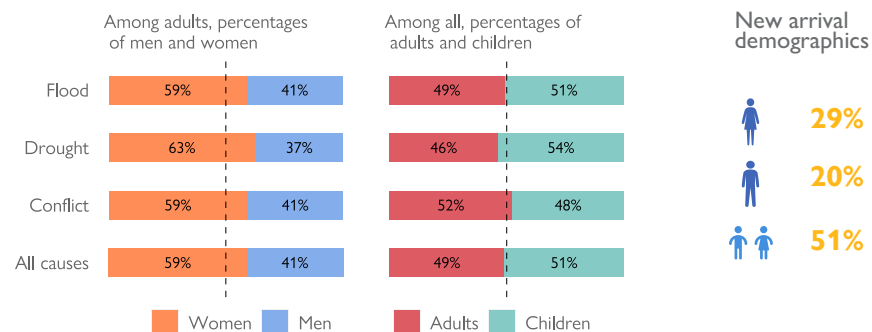


Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Fifty-six per cent of all new drought displacements were inter-regional, with 35 per cent being intra-district. At the same time, 72 per cent of new flood-related displacements were intra-district, with 23 per cent being inter-regional. Conflict displacements were mostly intra-district (54%) but also significantly inter-regional (44%). Those arriving from Ethiopia were displaced by floods and formed 1 per cent of all new arrivals.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE



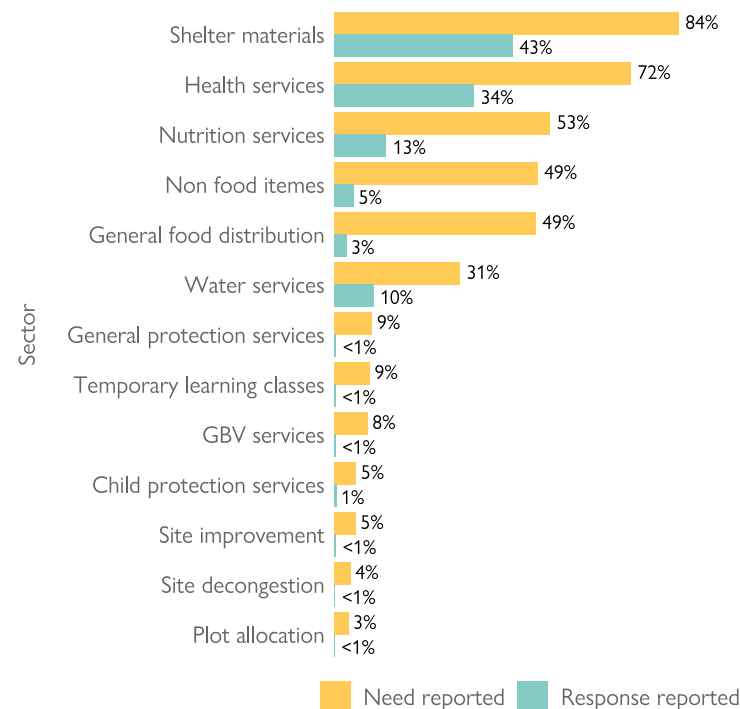
In terms of sex and age groups, the majority of new arrivals (51%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (29%) and men (20%): 59 per cent of adult new arrivals were women. There is some demographic variation by cause of displacement among adults, where, in the case of drought, the share of women is 63 per cent, compared to 59 per cent for floods and 59 per cent for conflict. In terms of age ratios, there is more variation, ranging from children forming 54 per cent of new arrivals displaced by drought, down to 48 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 (51%), 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 (84 per cent of new arrivals), health services (72%), nutrition services (53%), non-food items (NFIs) (49%), food (49%), and water services (31%). The corresponding responses were for shelter materials (43 per cent of new arrivals), health services (34%), nutrition services (13%), NFIs (5%), food (3%), and water services (10%). Other responses reported apply to very few (<1%); at the same time, other needs remain present though with lower reporting rates, including general protection services (9%), temporary learning classes (9%), and GBV services (8%).

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

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.

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.

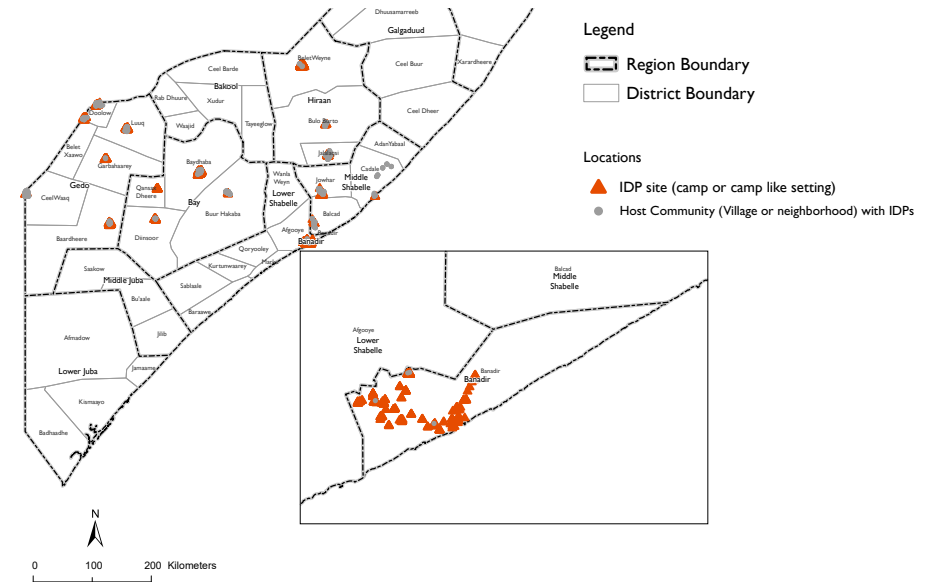
Spontaneous displacement: is an individual or group who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without any outside assistance from the federal/regional authorities or any other type of international or national assistance.

Organized movement: is characterized by external support to the persons on the move, the support could be logistical or financial.

DISCLAIMER

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COVERAGE



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