DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
TEN REGIONS ASSESSED

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Weeks 52 - 1
Dec 24 2023 to Jan 06 2024

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER — 231,234

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEKS 52 - 1: December 24 to January 06 — 28,470

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

To monitor El Niño-related displacements, DTM runs ETT activities in 28 districts within ten regions in Somalia. It recorded **231,234 new arrivals** in 1,925 settlements since the beginning of October.

Weeks 52 – 1: December 24 (2023) to January 06 2024 (2024)

During weeks 52 and 1, DTM teams recorded 28,470 new arrivals across 1,003 settlements in the ten regions DTM is operating in. For week 52, 14,868 new arrivals across 702 settlements were recorded, while for week 1 there were 13,602 new arrivals across 731 settlements. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (67%; 55% being riverine floods, 45% flash floods), with the other main causes being drought (18%), conflict (15%), and other causes (<1%).
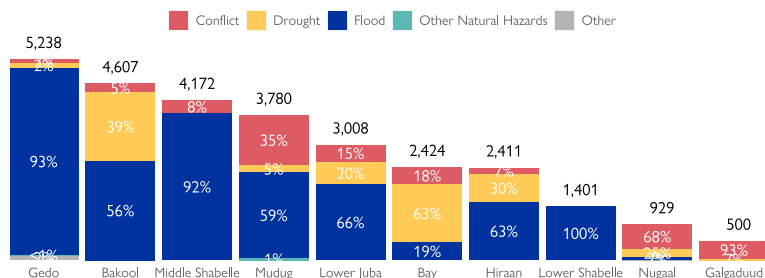
HIGHLIGHTS

- In week 51, DTM began to conduct ETT assessments in other regions of Somalia, amounting to ten regions with DTM ETT presence.

- A trend of decline continues in Gedo, as the number of new arrivals in Gedo have decreased by 25 per cent between weeks 52 and 1, and by 18 per cent from weeks 51 to 52. Though, the region continues to receive the largest number of flood-displaced new arrivals.

- For Bay and Hiraan regions, drought-displaced new arrivals are becoming noticeably more significant as the the number of drought displacements has increased while the number of flood displacements has decreased in relative and absolute terms.

NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES*

Legend: Conflict, Drought, Flood, Other Natural Hazards, Other

Region	Total	Causes
Gedo	5,238	2% (top), 93% Flood, <1%
Bakool	4,607	5%, 39% Drought, 56% Flood
Middle Shabelle	4,172	8%, 92% Flood
Mudug	3,780	35% Conflict, 5%, 59% Flood, 1%
Lower Juba	3,008	15%, 20% Drought, 66% Flood
Bay	2,424	18% Conflict, 63% Drought, 19% Flood
Hiraan	2,411	7%, 30% Drought, 63% Flood
Lower Shabelle	1,401	100% Flood
Nugaal	929	68% Conflict, 2%, 2%
Galgaduud	500	93% Conflict

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement
- Conflict
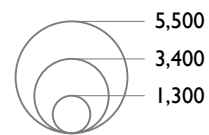- Drought
- Flood
- Other

Circle sizes: 5,500 / 3,400 / 1,300

Total new arrivals
- 233 - 311
- 312 - 416
- 417 - 686
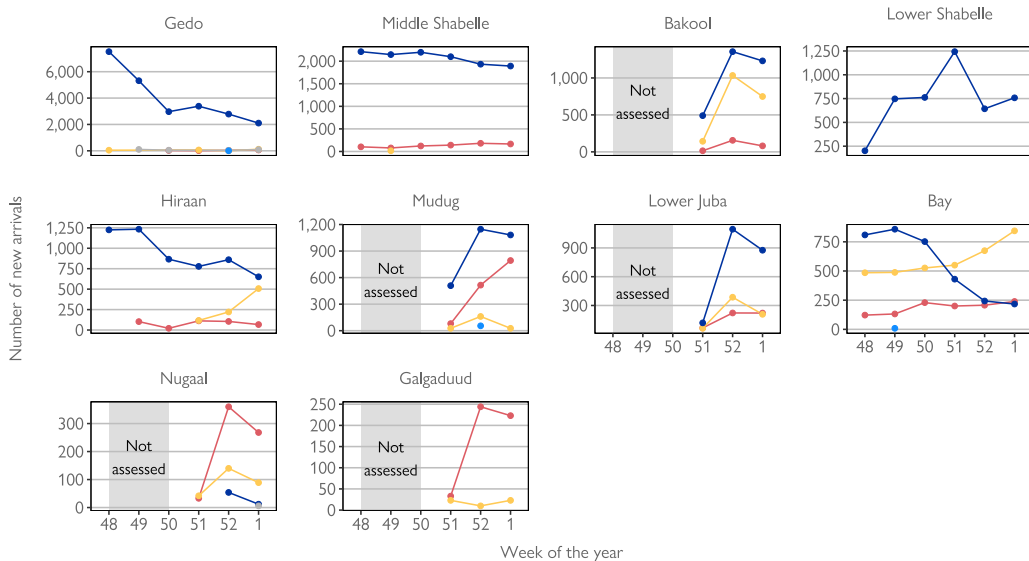- 687 - 1526
- 1527 - 2206
- 2207 - 3606
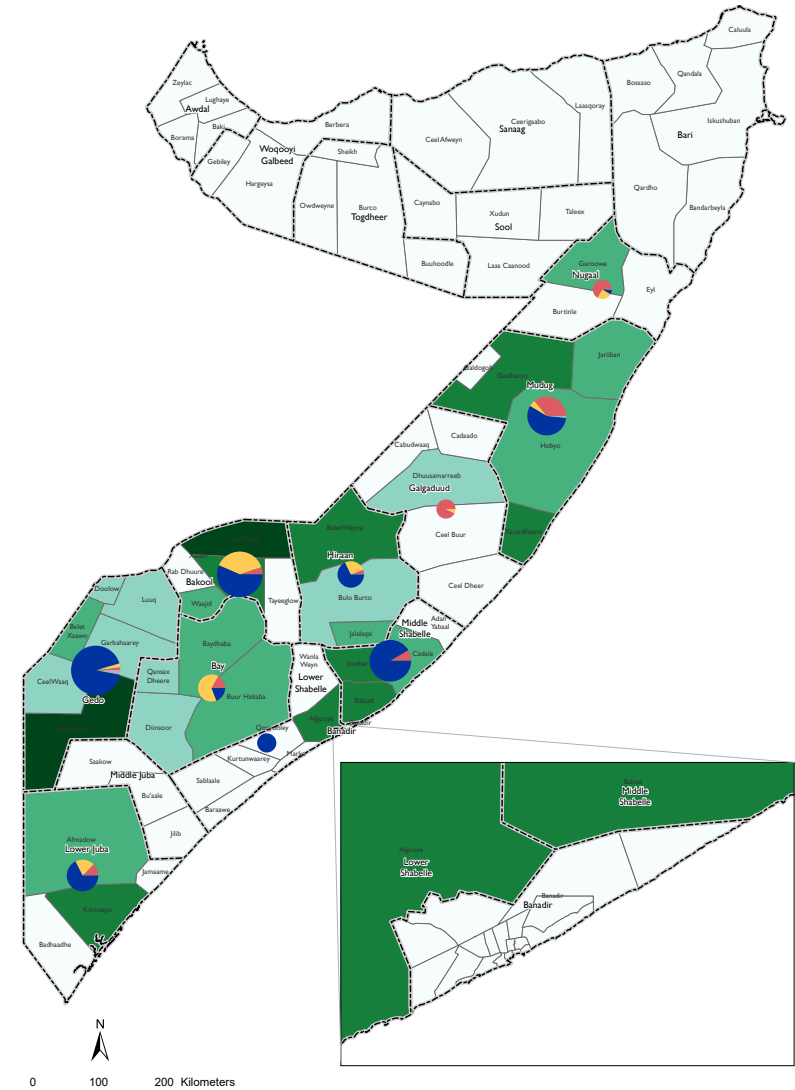
N — 0 100 200 Kilometers

* Rather than all districts within the regions being assessed, some regions only have some districts covered for these two weeks. These are: Lower Shabelle (Afgooye district), Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Balcad, Cadale), Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo), Bakool (Ceel Barde, Xudur, Waajid), Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb), Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban, Xarardheere), and Nugaal (Garoowe).

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REGIONAL NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK*

Legend: Conflict, Drought, Flood, Other, Other Natural Hazards

Charts for: Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, Mudug, Lower Juba, Bay, Nugaal, Galgaduud. (Y-axis: Number of new arrivals; X-axis: Week of the year, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 1)

A more complete trend analysis and visualisation for all regions together was not possible, because there was a change in coverage during weeks 50 and 51 with the incorporation of new regions into ETT assessments. As for the comparable weeks of 52 (last week of December 2023) and 1 (first week of January 2024), there was a decline in the number of new flood displacements. At the same time, the number of conflict and drought displacements were mostly stable. Specifically, the number of conflict displacements increased by 5 per cent, and the number of drought displacements decreased by 3 per cent.

Eighteen per cent of new arrivals were displaced by droughts. Though there was an overall 3 per cent decrease in droughts for all regions assessed in the two-week period, Bay and Hiraan stand out for there appearing to be notable decreases in flood displacements alongside increases in drought displacements in the past three weeks. In Bay, the number of drought displacements exceeded that of flood displacements in week 51 (550 drought displacements, 430 flood displacements), and the gap between the two continued to increase in both weeks 52 and 1 as the absolute number of drought displacements increased (by 25%) while that of flood displacements fell (by 11%). For Hiraan, between weeks 52 and 1, there was an increase in drought displacement of 56 per cent (from 221 to 507 arrivals), while the decrease in flood displacements was 24 per cent (860 to 651 arrivals).

* Rather than all districts within the regions being assessed, some regions only have some districts covered for these two weeks. These are: Lower Shabelle (Afgooye district), Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Balcad, Cadale), Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo), Bakool (Ceel Barde, Xudur, Waajid), Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb), Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban, Xarardheere), and Nugaal (Garoowe).

The proportion of those displaced by conflict was 15 per cent in the past two weeks. The plurality of new arrivals displaced by conflict was recorded in Mudug region (32%), followed by Nugaal region (15%). Ninety per cent of those new arrivals in Mudug were displaced within Mudug, 95 per cent of which were driven by military operations. In terms of the composition of new arrivals per region, the largest proportion of new arrivals displaced by conflict were recorded in Galgaduud (93% of new arrivals) and Nugaal (68%). In Galgaduud, 57 per cent of conflict displacements were intra-regional (87% of which were displaced by military operations), while 36 per cent originated from Mudug (100% by military operations). While for Nugaal, 39 per cent originated from Sool (100% by clan conflict) and 32 per cent originated from Hiraan (82% by military operations).

FLOOD-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT: EL NIÑO FOCUS

There were 18,936 further displacements in the past two weeks due to floods (67% of new arrivals): this breaks down into 10,115 flood displacements (68%) in week 52 and 8,821 (65%) in week 1. There was thus a decrease of 13 per cent in the number of flood-displaced new arrivals across the two weeks. This is likely due to the rainy season moving towards an end in January.
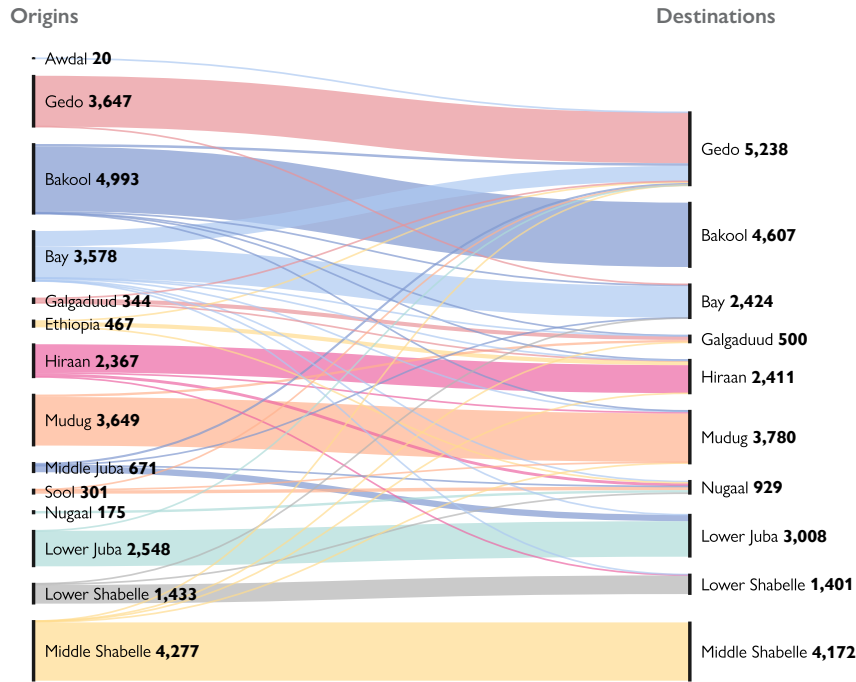
Although most regions have seen a plurality of new arrivals moving due to floods, decreases in flood displacements for this period were observed for most regions, while Galgaduud region did not report any flood displacements. Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle is the exception, which saw an increase of 18 per cent in flood-related new arrivals.

For Afgooye district, both displacements due to riverine floods and flash floods increased between week 52 and week 1. In the district, 86 per cent of the flood-displaced new arrivals were driven by riverine floods; this is unsurprising given the presence of the Shabelle river. Most displacements due to all floods occurred within Afgooye district itself (81%), with others originating from elsewhere within Lower Shabelle region (14%) or from other regions (4% from Hiraan, 1% from Bay).

Collectively, Gedo (26%), Middle Shabelle (20%), and Bakool (14%) regions reported the majority of all new flood displacements (60%). A trend of decline continues in Gedo, as the number of new arrivals in Gedo have decreased by 25 per cent between weeks 52 and 1, and by 18 per cent from weeks 51 to 52. Though, the region continues to receive the largest number of flood-displaced new arrivals. Intra-regional and inter-regional movements are both prominent here: for Gedo, the main figures include 43 per cent of its recorded flood-displaced new arrivals being from its Baardheere district, and 21 per cent arriving from the Bay region (especially from Diinsoor district).

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ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS*

Origins

Destinations

- Awdal **20**
- Gedo **3,647**
- Bakool **4,993**
- Bay **3,578**
- Galgaduud **344**
- Ethiopia **467**
- Hiraan **2,367**
- Mudug **3,649**
- Middle Juba **671**
- Sool **301**
- Nugaal **175**
- Lower Juba **2,548**
- Lower Shabelle **1,433**
- Middle Shabelle **4,277**

- Gedo **5,238**
- Bakool **4,607**
- Bay **2,424**
- Galgaduud **500**
- Hiraan **2,411**
- Mudug **3,780**
- Nugaal **929**
- Lower Juba **3,008**
- Lower Shabelle **1,401**
- Middle Shabelle **4,172**

Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Excluding other causes, all the main drivers are highly associated with intra-district displacement: these being 76 per cent of drought displacements, 71 per cent for floods, and 60 per cent for conflict. Inter-regional displacements are most significant for conflict displacements (29% of conflict displacements are inter-regional). Flood displacements are most likely to be associated with cross-district and intra-regional movements (19% of flood displacements), as well as the least likely to be cross-regional movements (9%, compared to 12% of drought displacements and 29% for conflict displacements).

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE

Legend: Conflict, Drought, Flood, Other Natural Hazards, Other, All causes

	Same region, same district	Same region, other district	Other region	Other country
Conflict	60%	11%	29%	<1%
Drought	76%	8%	12%	5%
Flood	71%	19%	9%	1%
Other Natural Hazards	93%	0%	7%	0%
Other	41%	5%	7%	47%
All causes	70%	16%	12%	2%

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION*

Legend: Same region, same district | Same region, other district | Other region | Other country

	All	Gedo	Bakool	Middle Shabelle	Mudug	Lower Juba	Bay	Hiraan	Lower Shabelle	Nugaal	Galgaduud
Other country	2%	2%					7%	12%	4%	6%	
Other region	12%	29%		10%	8%	15%				75%	42%
Same region, other district	16%	1%	29%		4%	56%	17%	4%	14%	2%	28%
Same region, same district	70%	68%	71%	90%	88%	29%	76%	80%	81%	17%	30%

(Hiraan: 3%; Lower Shabelle: 3%)

NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE

Among adults, percentages of men and women | Among all, percentages of adults and children | New arrival demographics

	Women	Men		Adults	Children
Other	54%	46%		45%	55%
Other Natural Hazards	58%	42%		61%	39%
Flood	58%	42%		54%	46%
Drought	59%	41%		54%	46%
Conflict	60%	40%		52%	48%
All causes	58%	42%		54%	46%

Legend: Women | Men | Adults | Children

New arrival demographics
- Women **32%**
- Men **23%**
- Children **46%**

In terms of sex and age groups, the plurality of new arrivals (46%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (32%) and men (23%): 59 per cent of adult new arrivals were women. Considering only the three main causes of displacement, there is fairly little demographic variation.
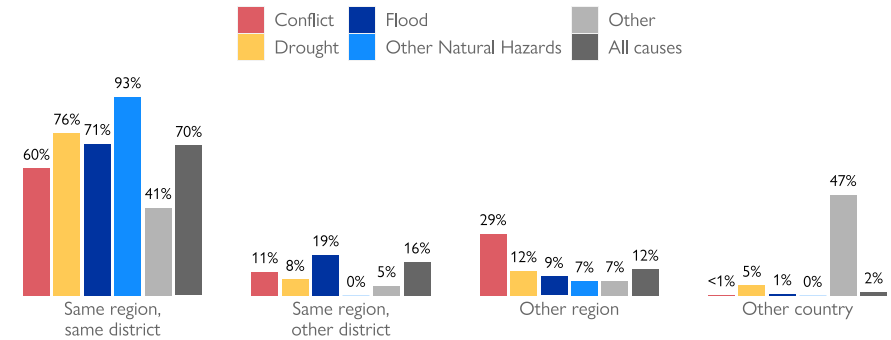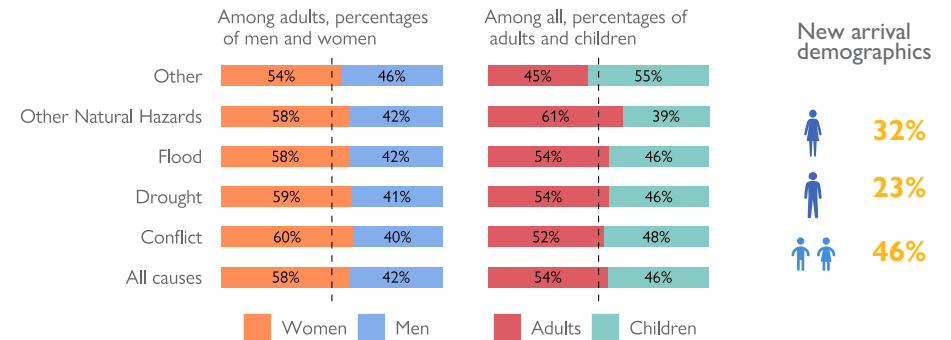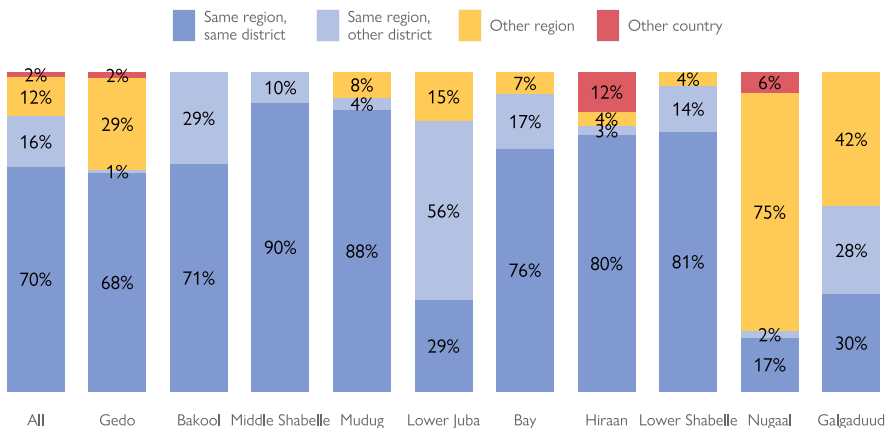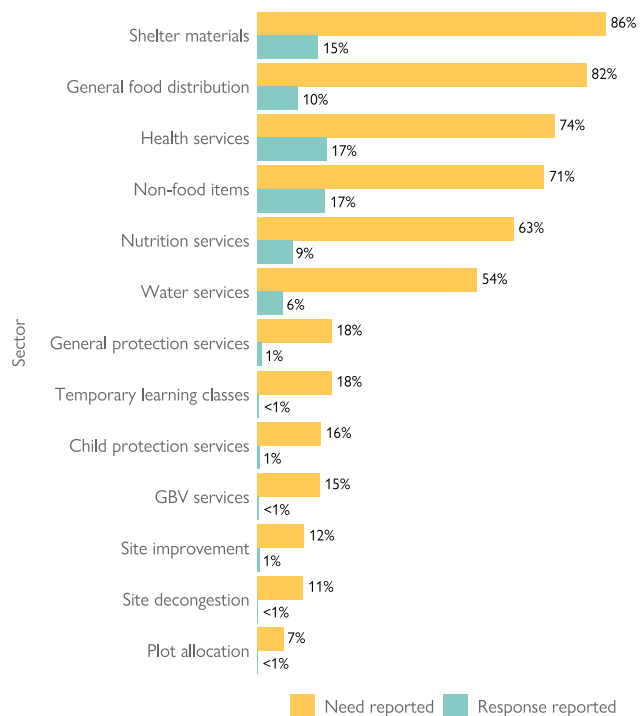
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MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS

54% - Food   **30%** - Drinking water   **10%** - Shelter

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS

Sector	Need reported	Response reported
Shelter materials	86%	15%
General food distribution	82%	10%
Health services	74%	17%
Non-food items	71%	17%
Nutrition services	63%	9%
Water services	54%	6%
General protection services	18%	1%
Temporary learning classes	18%	<1%
Child protection services	16%	1%
GBV services	15%	<1%
Site improvement	12%	1%
Site decongestion	11%	<1%
Plot allocation	7%	<1%

The needs of the majority of IDPs in a location refers to the total IDP population who may have arrived at any time, while new arrival needs refers to IDP flows who arrived in a specified period of time (e.g. weeks 52 and 1). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed food (54%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (30%) and shelter (10%).

With regards to the new arrivals of the two weeks, the main needs reported were shelter materials (86% of new arrivals), food (82%), health services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (71%), nutrition services (63%), and water services (54%). Overall, the response levels were very low compared to needs, as, for example, the response for shelter materials (15% of new arrivals) was low compared to the need for shelter materials (86%). Other responses include food (10%), health services (17%), NFIs (17%), nutrition services (9%), and water services (6%), and in each of these cases the response was far lower than the percentage of new arrivals who needed these services.

TOP SIX REPORTED NEW ARRIVAL NEEDS AND RESPONSE OVER TIME
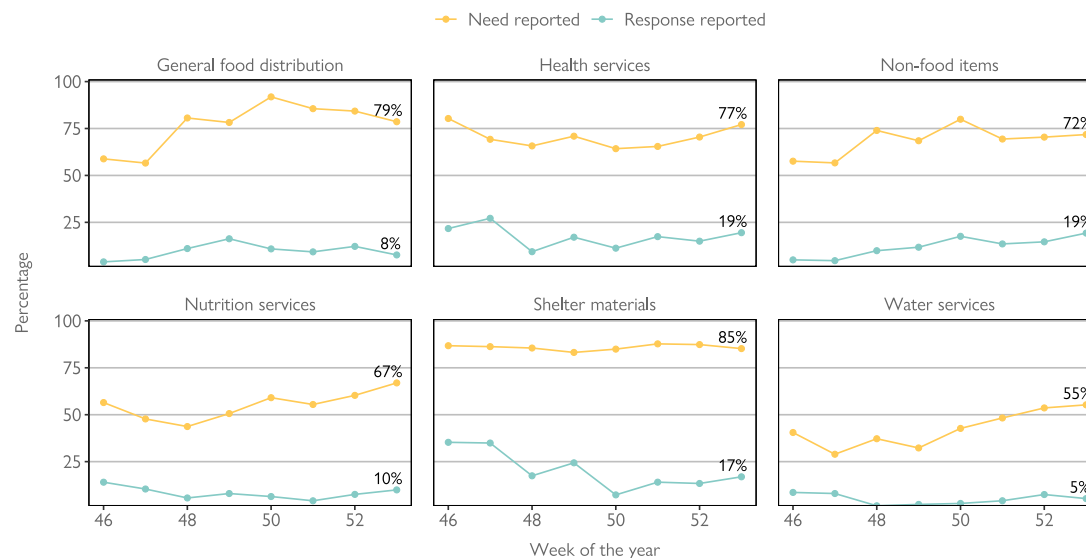
The development of the main (top six for weeks 52 and 1) needs and responses for new arrivals over the past few weeks are compared in the visualisation above. Overall, there is a huge gap between the needs and the responses reported by the key informants interviewed by DTM. Despite this gap, some trend analysis is possible.

There is an apparent increase in the percentage of new arrivals with the need for water services: from 43 per cent in week 50 (10 - 16 December 2023) to 55 per cent in week 1 (31 December 2023 to 06 January 2024). This increase is not noticeably accompanied by an increase in the percentage of new arrivals who encounter water services response, increasing from 3 per cent in week 50 to 5 per cent in week 1. This is similarly the case for those in need of nutrition services, with an increase from 59 per cent to 67 per cent of new arrivals between weeks 50 and 1. The percentage encountering nutrition services response has increased more slowly, from 6 per cent to 10 per cent for the same period.

The percentage of new arrivals in need of food has notably declined, from 92% in week 50 to 79% in week 1. Though, this remain well-above the level of 57% recorded in week 47 (19 - 25 November 2023). So far as the response goes, this has remained low, declining from 11 per cent in week 50 to 8 per cent in week 1. Concerning NFIs, the percentage of new arrivals in need of NFIs has slightly decreased (from 80% in week 50 to 72% in week 1), while the level of response remained stable (18% in week 50 and 19% in week 1).

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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. Additionally, in December 2023, ETT coverage has been expanded to 13 additional districts in Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, and Nugaal regions.

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.
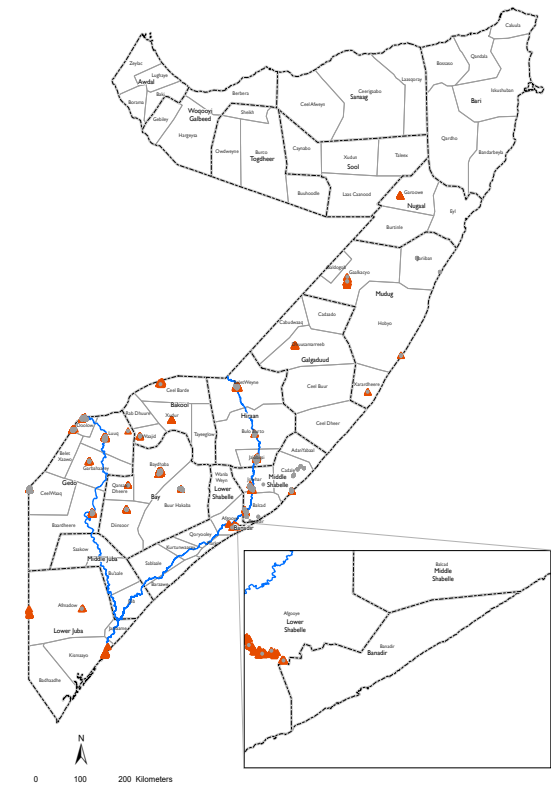
The ETT tool also adapts to regional contexts: because of the very high number of IDP sites in Khada and Daynile districts in Banadir region and in Baidoa district in Bay region, a zonal approach has been adopted for these areas. Each week, KIIs are first conducted at the zone level to indicate to the 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.

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.

COVERAGE

Legend

— Major river
▭ Region Boundary
▢ District Boundary

Locations

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

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