

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER

277,221

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEKS 1 - 4: December 31 to January 27

68,717



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 43 districts in eleven regions in Somalia. It recorded **277,221 new arrivals** in 2,247 settlements since the beginning of October.

Weeks 1 – 4: December 31 (2023) to January 27 2024 (2024)

During the assessment weeks comprising the month of January, DTM teams recorded 68,717 new arrivals across 1,462 settlements in the eleven regions DTM is operating in. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (73%; 52% being riverine floods, 48% flash floods), with the other main causes being drought (18%), conflict (9%), other natural hazards (<1%), and other causes (<1%).

HIGHLIGHTS

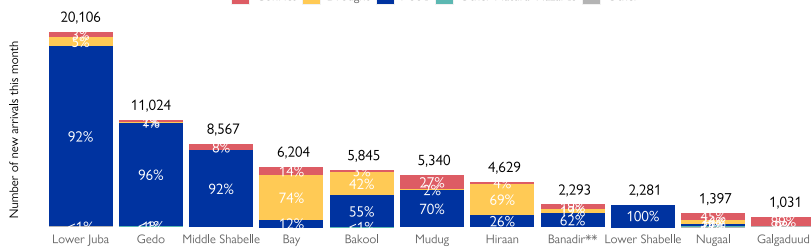
- After a pause in December 2023, due to the enumerators' mobilisation for Baseline assessments, Banadir ETT data collection resumed on January 20th.

- Gedo region's trend of declining flood displacements lasted until the first week of January, reaching a low of 2,372 new arrivals. It was followed by a stabilisation of new arrival figures: there was a 21 per cent increase in new arrivals (2,934 individuals) in week 2, with new arrival figures remaining stable after that (2,858 new arrivals in week 4).

- For Bay and Hiraan regions, the role of floods has decreased such that drought displacements are much more prominent there, due to both decreases in displacements as well as increases in drought displacement. Bakool region has also seen droughts become more prominent in week 4, but mostly due to decreases in flood displacements.

NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES*

Conflict Drought Flood Other Natural Hazards Other



** As Banadir was only assessed at most after January 20th, it is not comparable to the other regions.

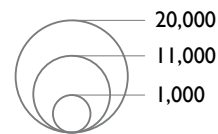
MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary

Region Boundary
District Boundary

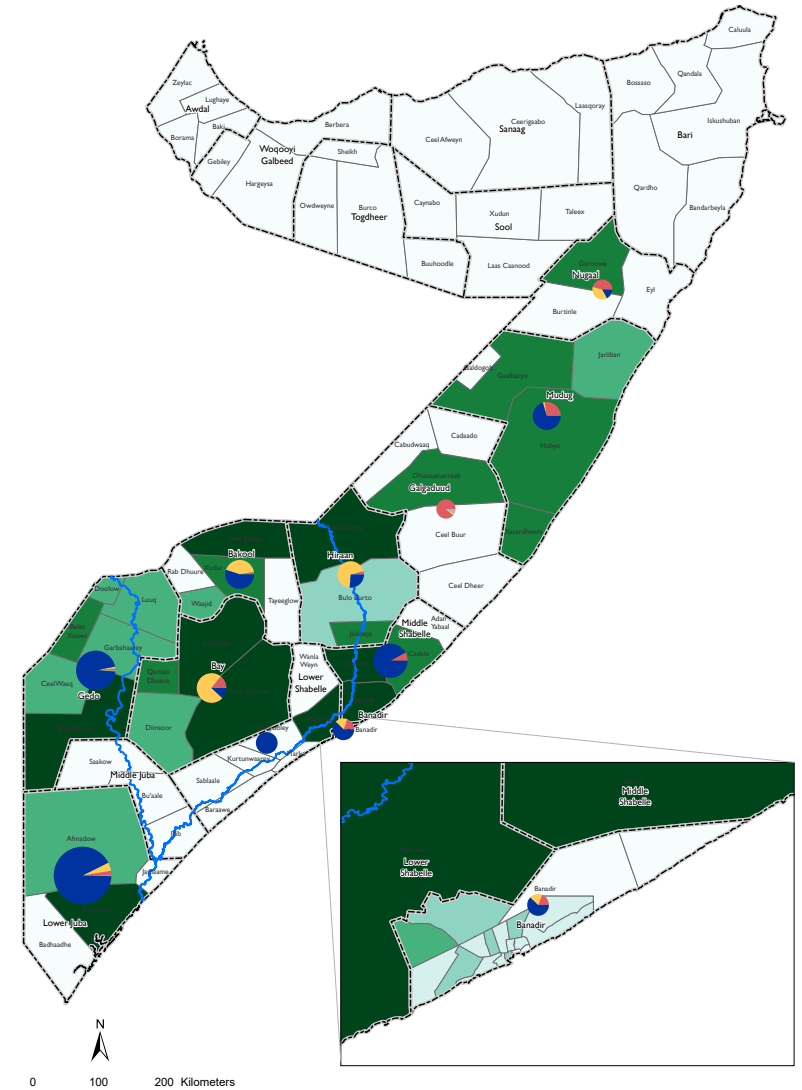
Reason for movement

Conflict
Drought
Flood
Other



Total new arrivals

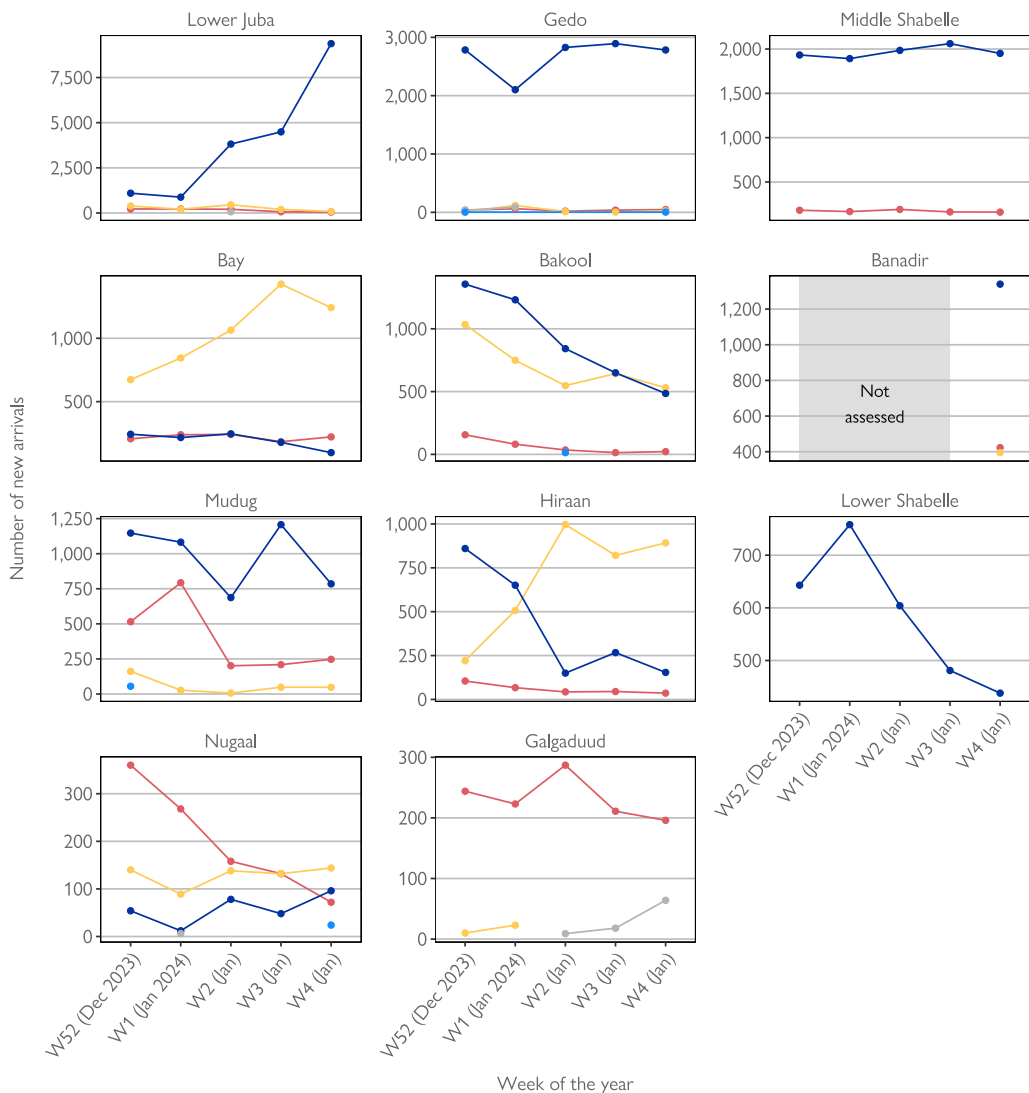
0
1 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
4000+



* Rather than all districts within the regions being assessed, for some regions, the priority districts are covered. These are: Lower Shabelle (Afgooye district), Middle Shabelle (Jowhar, Balcad, Cadale districts), Lower Juba (Afmadow, Kismaayo districts), Bakool (Ceel Barde, Xudur, Waajid districts), Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb district), Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban, Xarardheere districts), Nugaal (Garoowe district), and Banadir (15 districts).

REGIONAL NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK*

Conflict Drought Flood Other Other Natural Hazards



EL NIÑO: FLOOD DISPLACEMENTS FOCUS

There were 49,924 new flood displacements in most of the month of January (73% of new arrivals). The regions of Lower Juba, Gedo, and Middle Shabelle recorded the largest numbers of flood displacements, respectively representing 37, 21, and 16 per cent of flood-displaced new arrivals across assessed locations.

Regions such as Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, and Bakool saw noticeable decreases in the number of flood displacements recorded during the month of January. In Lower Shabelle, there were 758 new displacements in week 1 of 2024, compared to 438 in week 4. Meanwhile for Hiraan, flood-related displacements fell from 651 in week 1 to 154 in week 4. As for Bakool, there were 1,231 flood-related new arrivals in week 1, while there were 485 in week 4.

The trend of decline did not apply to all regions. Most notably, Lower Juba overtook Gedo as the region with the largest number of flood displacements, with the number of new arrivals increasing from 876 in week 1 (compared to 2,102 new arrivals in Gedo) to 4,490 in week 3 (in Gedo: 2,892), finally reaching 9,377 in week 4 (Gedo: 2,892).

In contrast with Lower Juba, the trend in Gedo can be described as one in which a pattern of declining new arrivals had halted, giving way to a stabilisation of flood-displaced new arrival figures. This period of decline includes the period between the last week of December and the first week of January, reaching a low of 2,372 new arrivals. Afterwards though, there was a 21 per cent increase in new arrivals (2,934 individuals) in week 2, with new arrival figures remaining stable after that (2,858 new arrivals in week 4).

Other regions which observed relatively stable numbers of new arrivals displaced by floods include Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Nugaal.

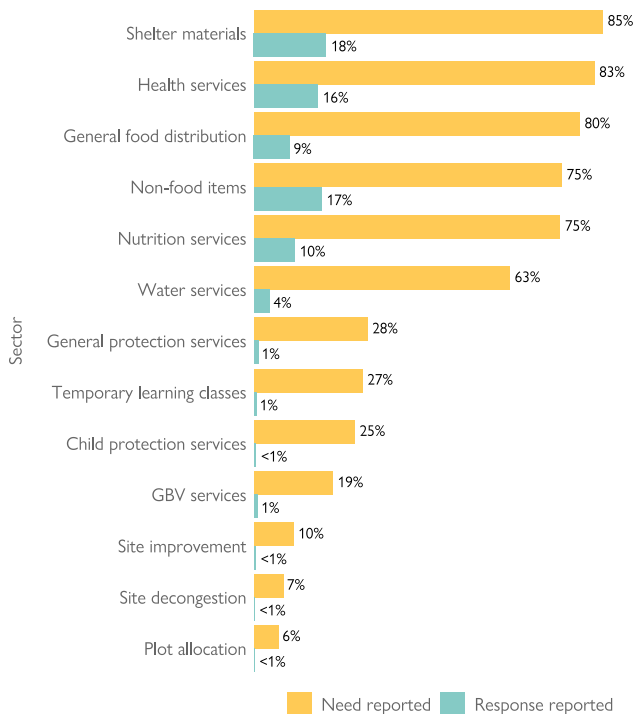
In some regions, there were also shifts whereby flood displacements became less prominent than new arrivals due to other displacement causes. This is especially the case in Bay region, where the number of flood displacements and the number of drought displacements had been diverging from each other since at least week 51 of 2023 (17 - 23 December). In week 51 (out of the bounds of the chart on the left), there were 430 flood-driven new arrivals and 550 drought-driven new arrivals. By week 4, these figures stood at 98 and 1,242 new arrivals, respectively. Other regions which also saw a shift from the role of floods to that of droughts are Hiraan, Nugaal, and Bakool.

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MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS



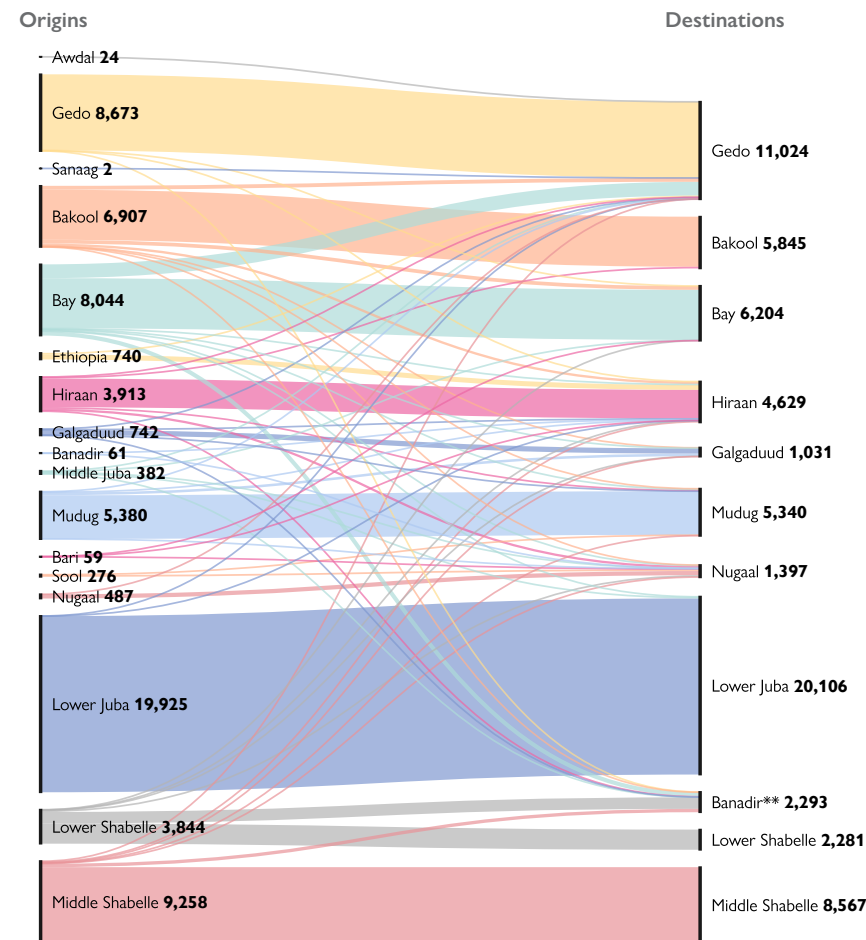
REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



The needs of the majority of IDPs in a location refer to the total IDP population who may have arrived at any time, while new arrival needs refer to IDP flows who arrived in a specified period of time (e.g. weeks 1 to 4). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed food (55%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (28%) and shelter (10%).

With regards to the new arrivals in January, the main needs reported were shelter materials (85% of new arrivals), health services (83%), food (80%), non-food items (NFIs) (75%), nutrition services (75%), and water services (63%). Overall, the response levels were very low compared to needs, as, for example, the response for shelter materials (18% of new arrivals) was low compared to the need for shelter materials (85%). Other responses include NFIs (17%), health services (16%), nutrition services (10%), food (9%), and water services (4%), and in each of these cases the response was far lower than the percentage of new arrivals who needed these services.

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS*



The majority of new arrivals (72%) were displaced within the same district, especially in regions such as Middle Shabelle (90%) and Lower Shabelle (87%). Others were displaced to another district but within the same region (15%): overall, intra-regional movements formed 87 per cent of new arrivals. Twelve per cent of new arrivals were inter-regional movements, and 1 per cent arrived from Ethiopia. The inter-regional movements were especially prominent in Galgaduud (43% of new arrivals).

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** As Banadir was only assessed on and after January 20th, it is not comparable to the other regions.

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. 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

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.

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.

COVERAGE

Legend

— Major river

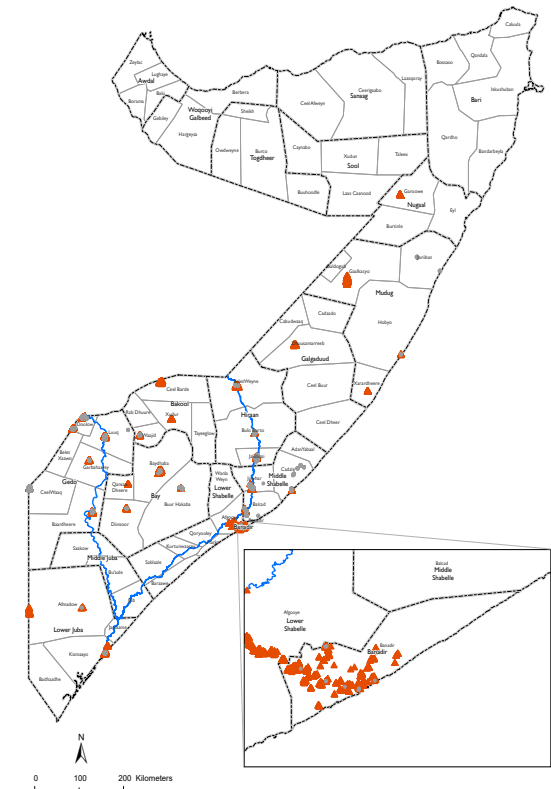
▭ Region Boundary

▭ District Boundary

Locations

▲ IDP site (camp or camp like setting)

● Host Community (Village or neighborhood) with IDPs



OUR PARTNERS

