DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
12 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Round 4
April 20 - April 24 2024

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OF APRIL **17,882**

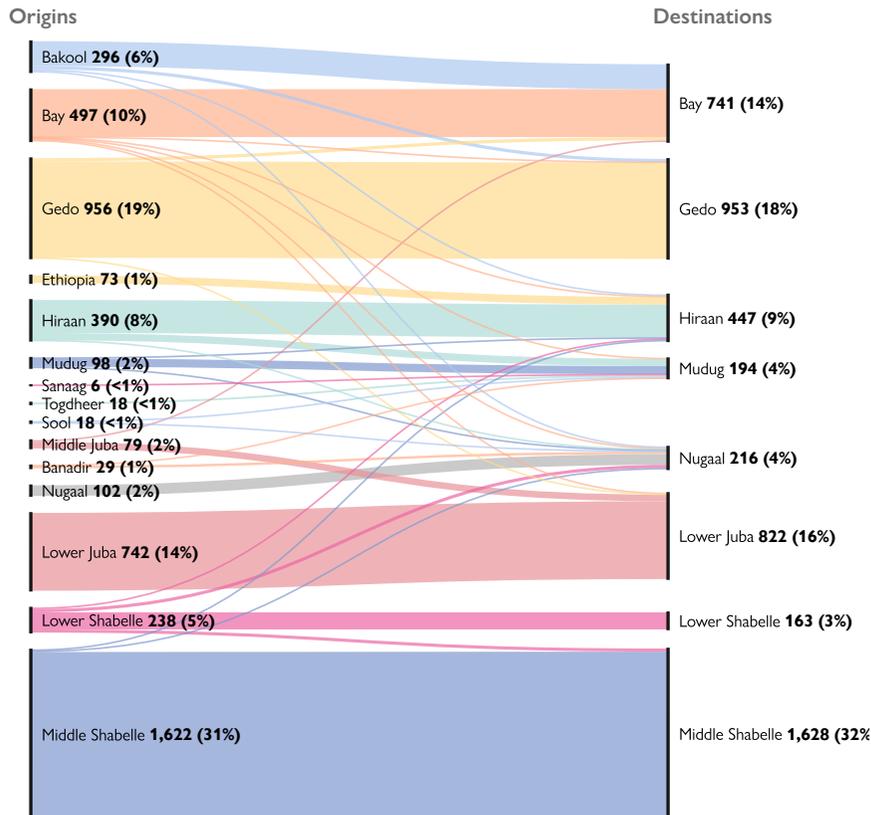**NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 4: APRIL 20 TO APRIL 24** **5,164**

Go visit the **ETT dataset** and the **DTM Somalia website**

Week 4: April 20 to April 24 2024

During this reporting period, DTM teams recorded 5,164 new arrivals across 390 settlements in the 12 districts DTM is operating in. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (54%), with the other main causes being conflict (23%), drought (21%), eviction (2%), and other causes (<1%).
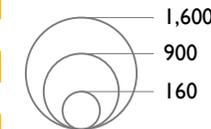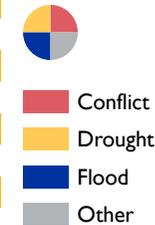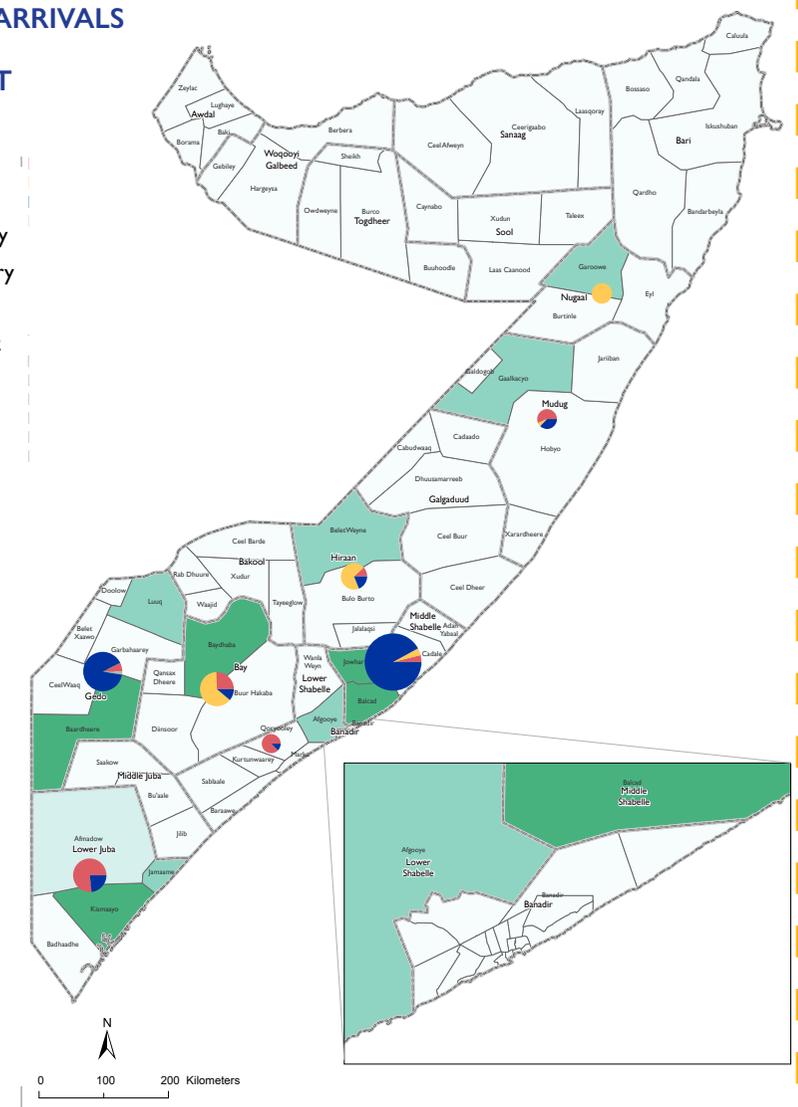
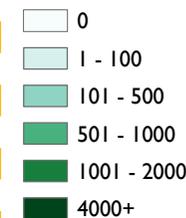## ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS

Origins

Origins	
Bakool	296 (6%)
Bay	497 (10%)
Gedo	956 (19%)
Ethiopia	73 (1%)
Hiraan	390 (8%)
Mudug	98 (2%)
Sanaag	6 (<1%)
Togdheer	18 (<1%)
Sool	18 (<1%)
Middle Juba	79 (2%)
Banadir	29 (1%)
Nugaal	102 (2%)
Lower Juba	742 (14%)
Lower Shabelle	238 (5%)
Middle Shabelle	1,622 (31%)

Destinations

Destinations	
Bay	741 (14%)
Gedo	953 (18%)
Hiraan	447 (9%)
Mudug	194 (4%)
Nugaal	216 (4%)
Lower Juba	822 (16%)
Lower Shabelle	163 (3%)
Middle Shabelle	1,628 (32%)

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary

- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement

- Conflict
- Drought
- Flood
- Other

1,600
900
160

Total new arrivals

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

N

0   100   200 Kilometers

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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MAIN IDP NEEDS IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS (% of settlements)

49% - Food   **15%** - Cash   **14%** - Shelter

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS

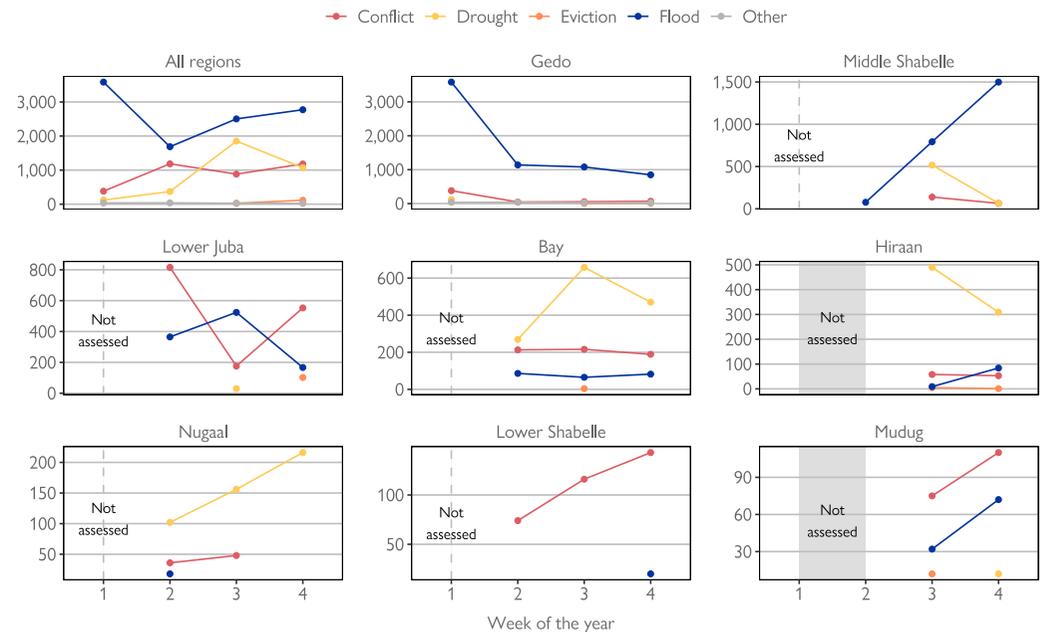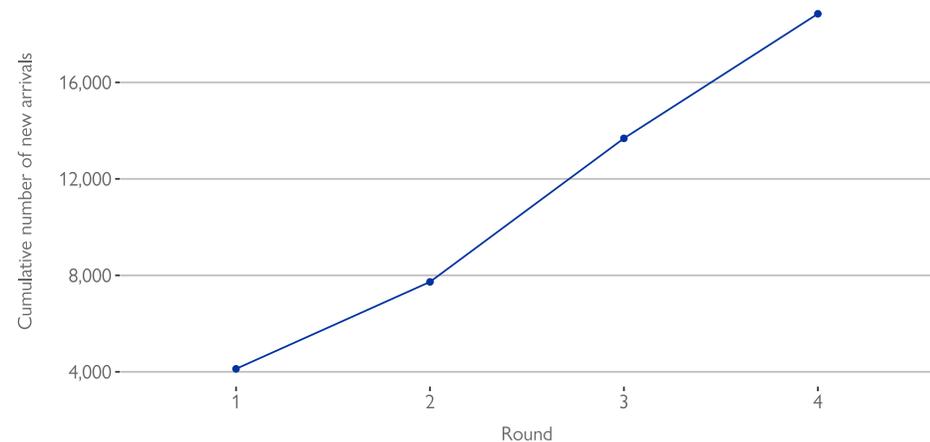| Category	Need reported	Response reported
Shelter materials	84%	16%
General food distribution	76%	4%
Health services	73%	19%
Non-food items	72%	5%
Sanitation services (latrines etc)	61%	15%
Nutrition services	56%	5%
Water services	56%	5%
Hygiene services (soap, hygiene kits etc)	45%	4%
General protection services	18%	1%
GBV services	16%	<1%
Temporary learning classes	15%	1%
Child protection services	15%	1%
Site improvement	12%	1%
Complaints and feedback mechanism	12%	1%
Plot allocation	5%	<1%
Site decongestion	5%	1%

Need reported ▮   Response reported ▮

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. week 4). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed food (49%), while others were mainly in need of cash (15%) and shelter (14%).

With regards to the new arrivals during April 20th - April 24th, the main needs reported were shelter materials (84% of new arrivals), Food (76%), Health Services (73%), and non-food items (NFIs) (72%). Overall, the response levels were very low compared to reported needs, as, for example, the response for shelter materials (16% of new arrivals). Other responses include food distribution (4%), health services (19%), and NFIs (5%).

NEW DISPLACEMENT ARRIVALS BY WEEK

Legend: ● Conflict ● Drought ● Eviction ● Flood ● Other

Small multiples line charts by region: All regions, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Bay, Hiraan, Nugaal, Lower Shabelle, Mudug. X-axis: Week of the year (1–4).

CUMULATIVE DISPLACEMENT BY WEEK

Line chart of Cumulative number of new arrivals vs Round (1–4).

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METHODOLOGY AND CONTEXT

This latest round of Emergency Trends Tracking was initiated in April 2024 to monitor displacements movements during the *Gu* rainy season. Districts covered in this round include Afgooye, Afmadow, Baardheere, Baidoa, Balcad, Belet Weyne, Gaalkacyo, Garoowe, Jamaame, Jowhar, Kismaayo, and Luuq.

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.
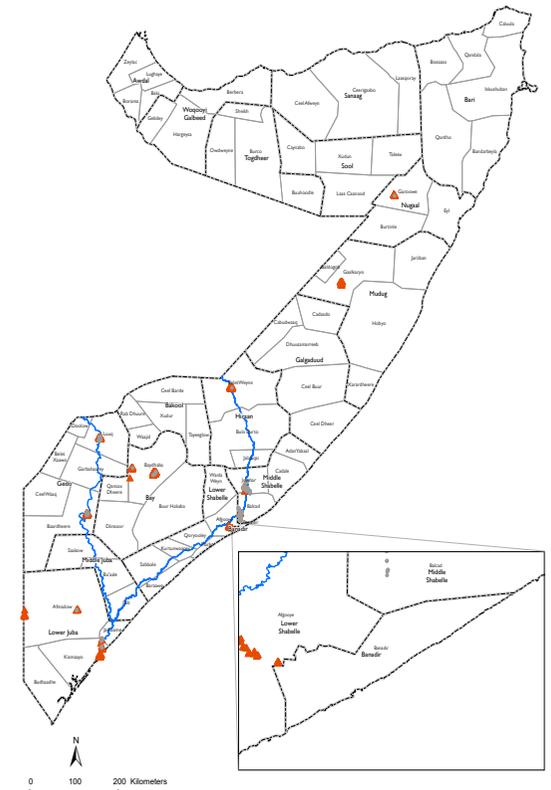
LIMITATIONS

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.

COVERAGE

Legend

— Major river

Region Boundary

District Boundary

Locations

▲ IDP site (camp or camp like setting)

● Host Community (Village or neighborhood) with IDPs

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 factsheet 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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