

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS
SINCE BEGINNING OF APRIL

125,319

NEW ARRIVALS FOR ROUND 16:
JULY 13 TO JULY 17

15,727

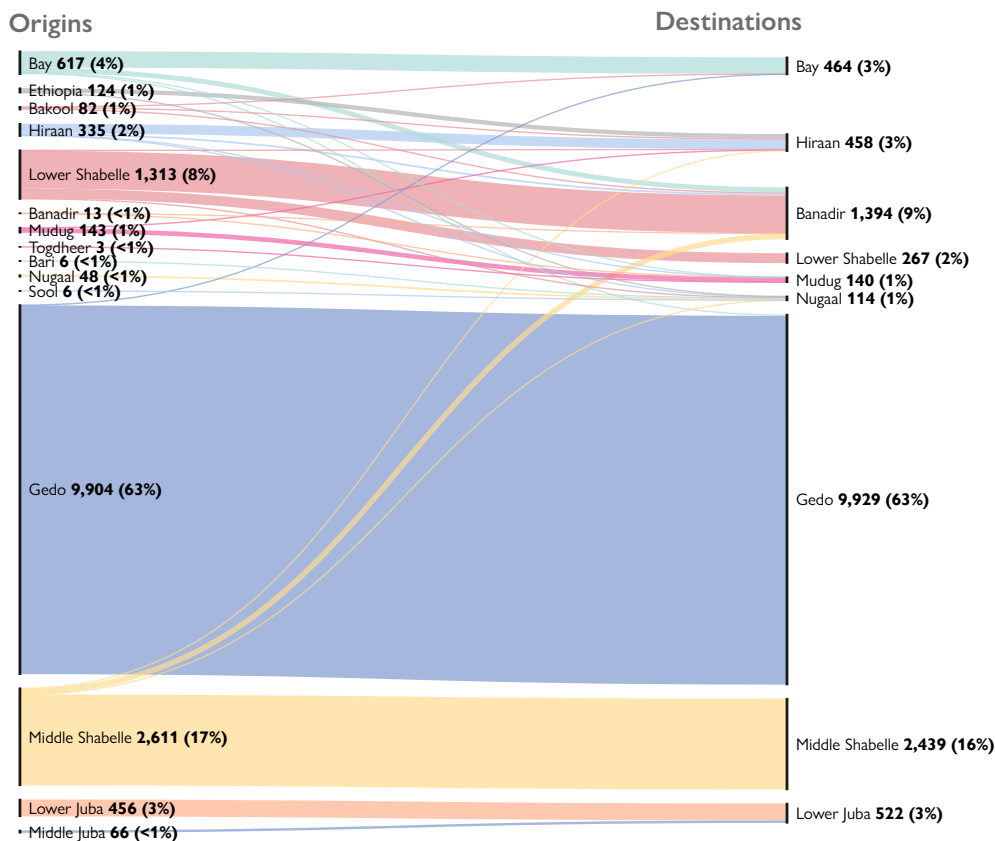


Go visit the [ETT dataset](#) and the [DTM Somalia website](#)

Round 16: July 13 to July 17 2024

During this reporting period, DTM teams recorded 15,727 new arrivals across 593 settlements in the 17 districts DTM is operating in. Conflict induced the majority of new displacements (65%), with the other main causes being floods (29%), drought (5%), eviction (<1%), and other causes (<1%).

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS¹



1. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding calculation

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary

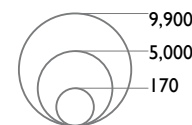
Region Boundary

District Boundary

Reason for movement

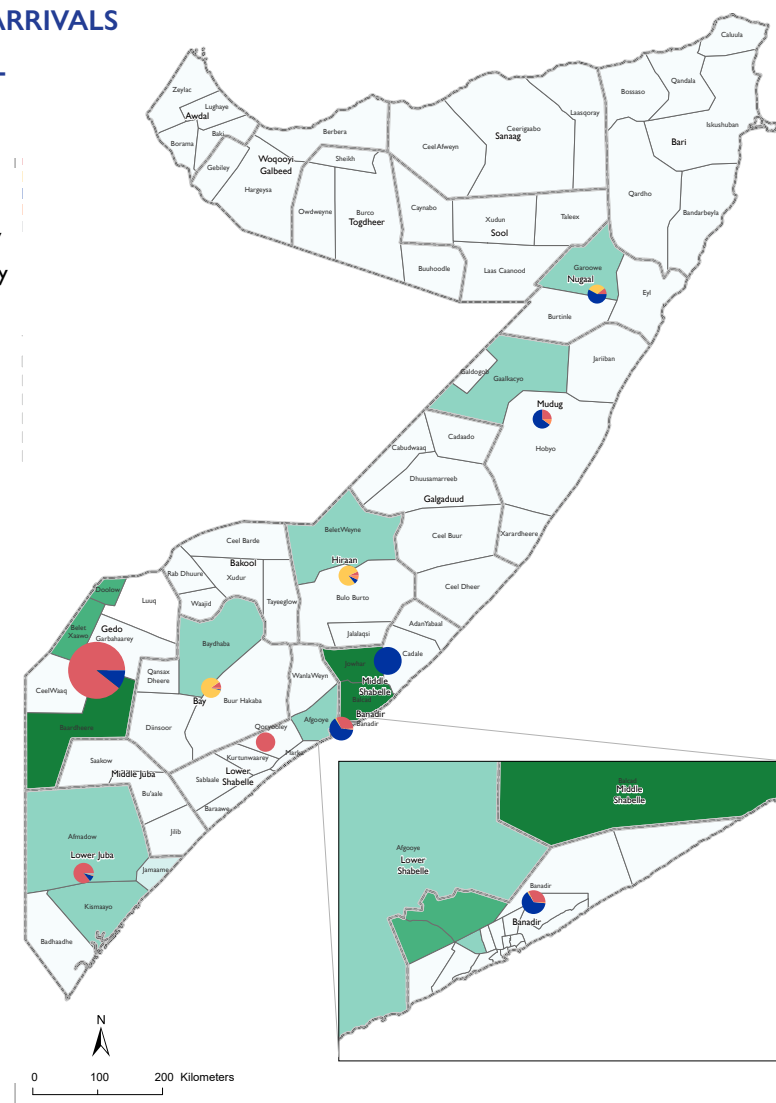


Conflict
Drought
Flood
Eviction
Other



Total new arrivals

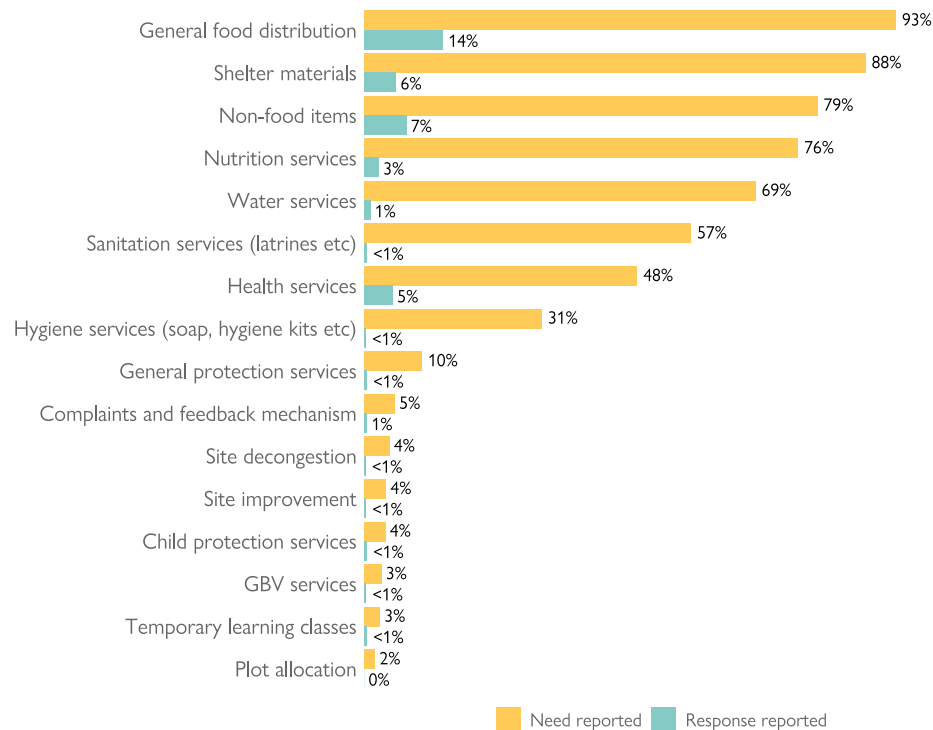
0
1 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
4000+



MAIN IDP NEEDS IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS (% of settlements)



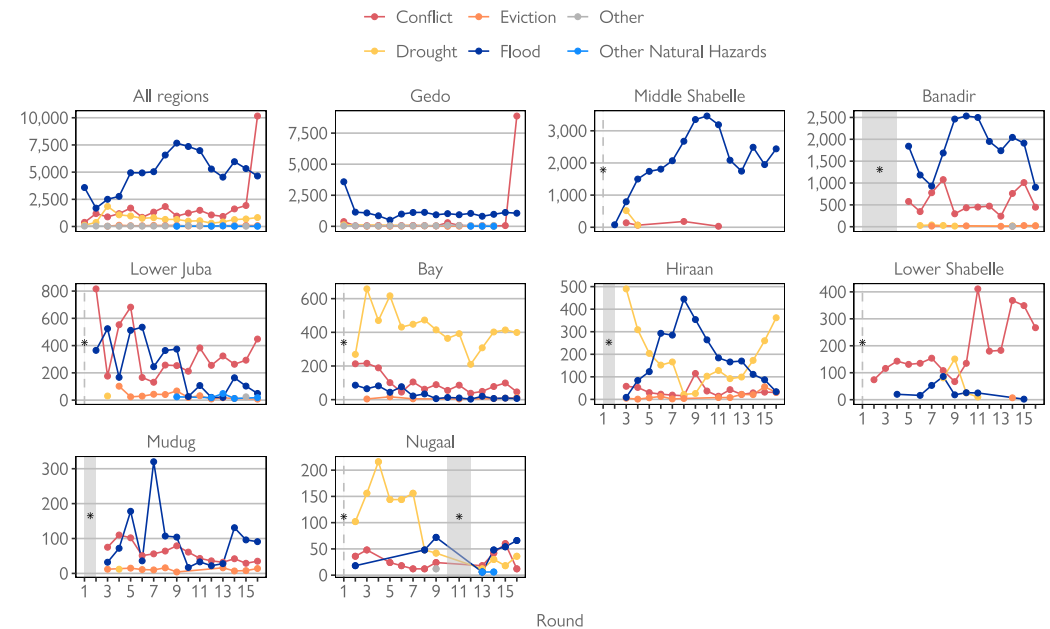
REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



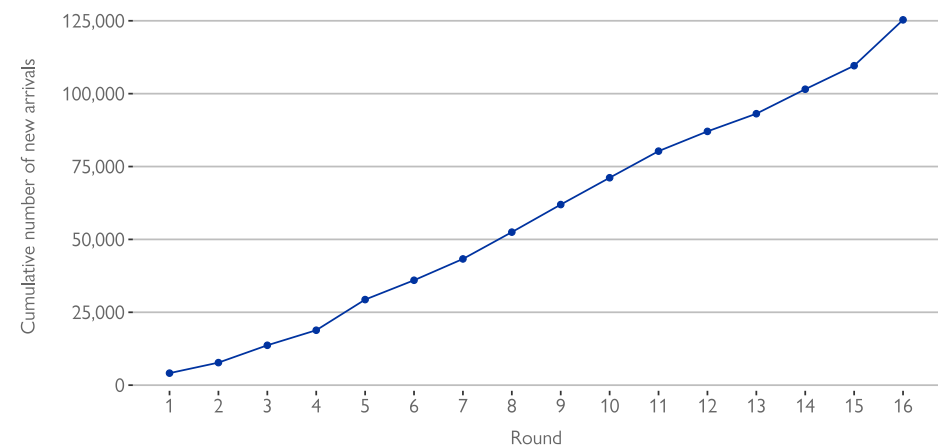
The needs of the majority of IDPs in a location refer to the total IDP population who may have arrived at any time, while new arrival needs refer to IDP flows who arrived in a specified period of time (e.g. round 16). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed food (64%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (9%) and shelter (13%).

With regards to the new arrivals during July 13th - July 17th, the main needs reported were food (93%), shelter materials (88%), non-food items (NFI) (79%), and nutrition services (76%). Overall, the response levels were low compared to reported needs. For example, the response for food (14% of new arrivals). Other responses include shelter materials (6%), NFIs (7%) and nutrition services (3%).

NEW DISPLACEMENT ARRIVALS BY ROUND



CUMULATIVE DISPLACEMENT BY ROUND



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, Belet Xaawo, Dayniile, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garoowe, Hodan, Jamaame, Jowhar, Kahda, Kismaayo, 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

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. For 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.

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.




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 Dayniile 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.

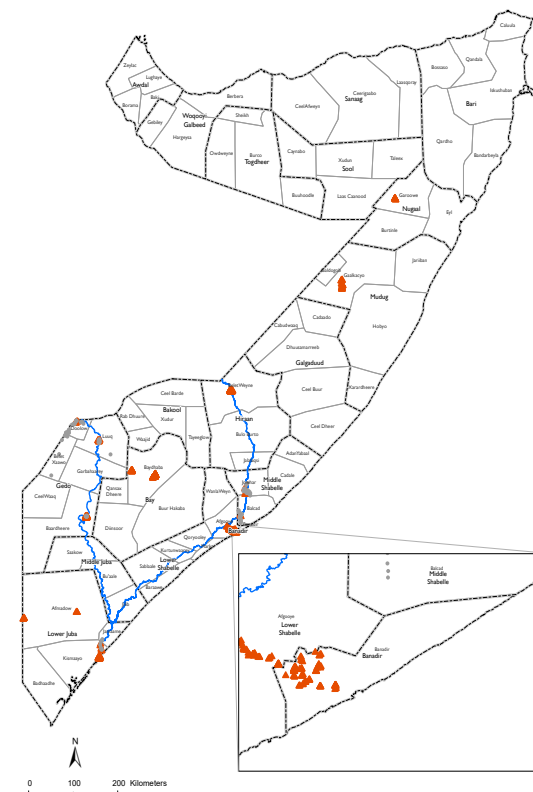
COVERAGE

Legend

-  Major river
-  Region Boundary
-  District Boundary

Locations

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



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