

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS  
SINCE BEGINNING OF APRIL **230,780**

NEW ARRIVALS FOR ROUND 28:  
5 TO 9 OCTOBER **2,543**

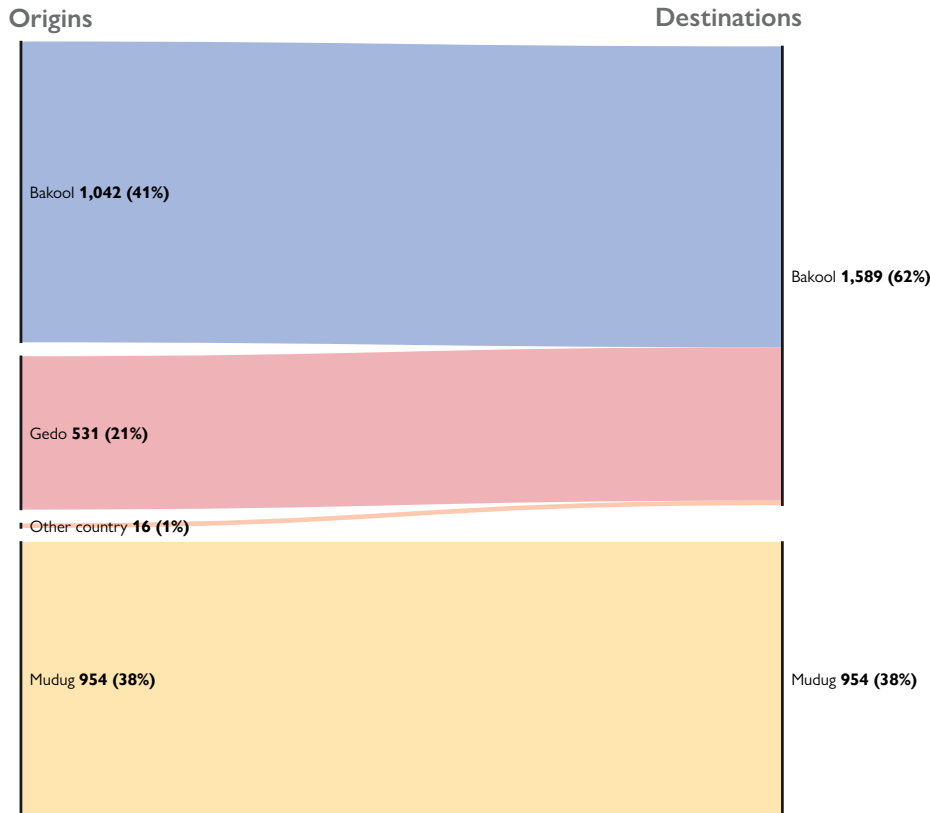


Go visit the [ETT dataset](#) and the [DTM Somalia website](#)

### Round 28: 5 to 9 October 2024

During this reporting period, DTM teams recorded 2,543 new arrivals across 138 settlements in the 4 districts DTM is operating in. Conflict induced the majority of new displacements (63%), with the other main cause being drought (37%).

### ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS<sup>1</sup>

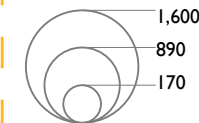


1. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding calculation

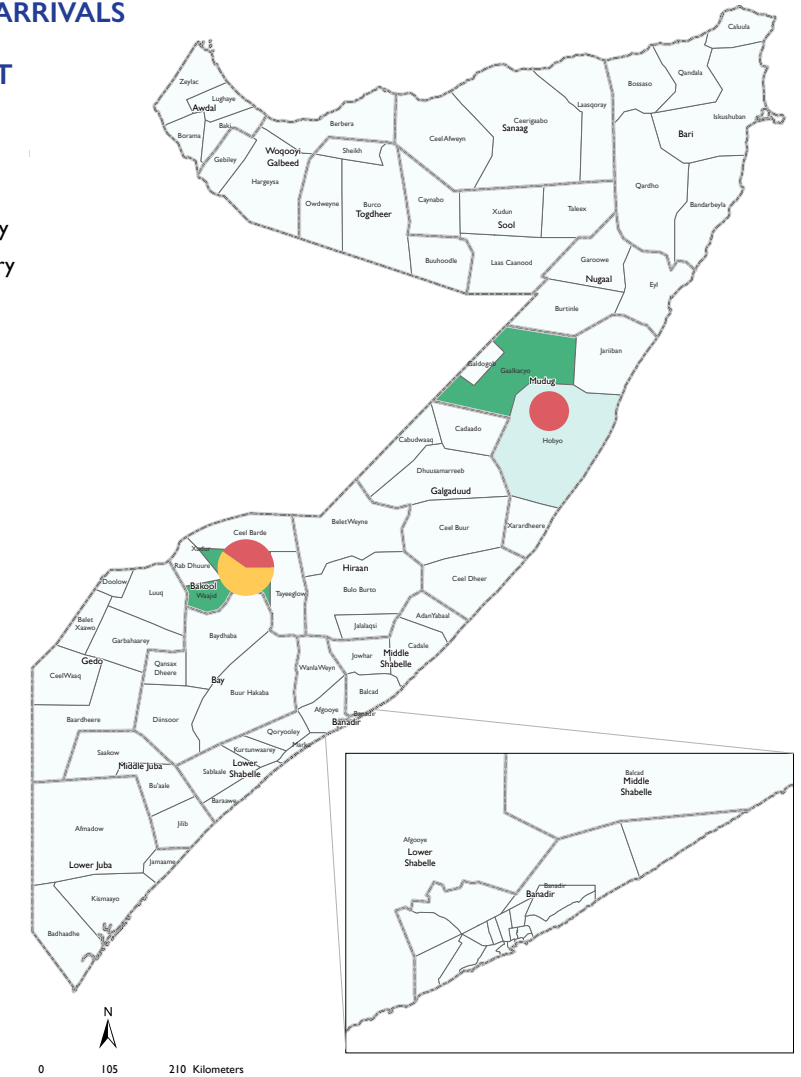
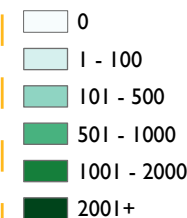
### MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary  
 Region Boundary  
 District Boundary

#### Reason for movement



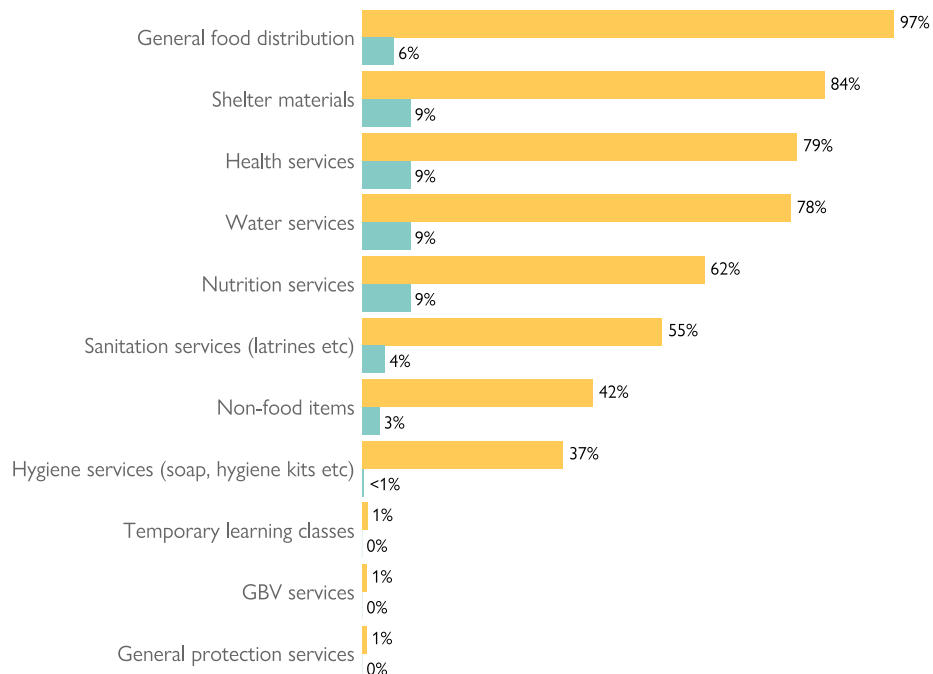
#### Total new arrivals



### MAIN IDP NEEDS IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS (% of settlements)



### REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



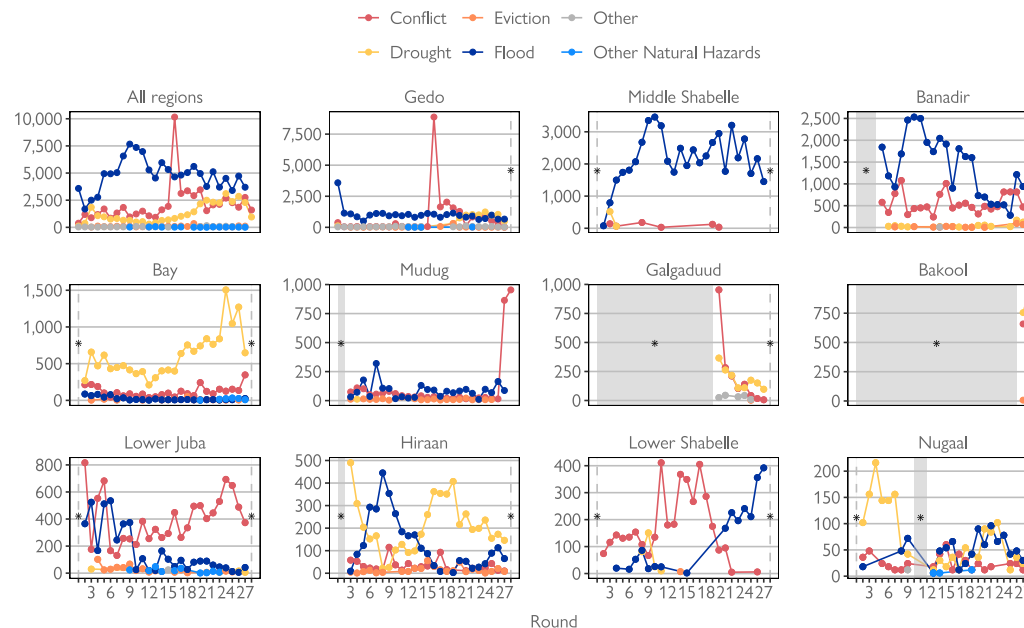
Need reported    Response reported

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. round 28). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed drinking water (39%), while others mainly need food (36%) and livelihoods (18%).

With regards to the new arrivals during 5th - 9th October, the main needs reported were food (97%), shelter materials (84%), health services (79%), and water services (78%). Overall, the response levels were low compared to reported needs. For example, the response for food (6% of new arrivals) was low compared to the need (97% of new arrivals). Other responses include shelter materials (9%), health services (9%), water services (9%) and nutrition services (9%).

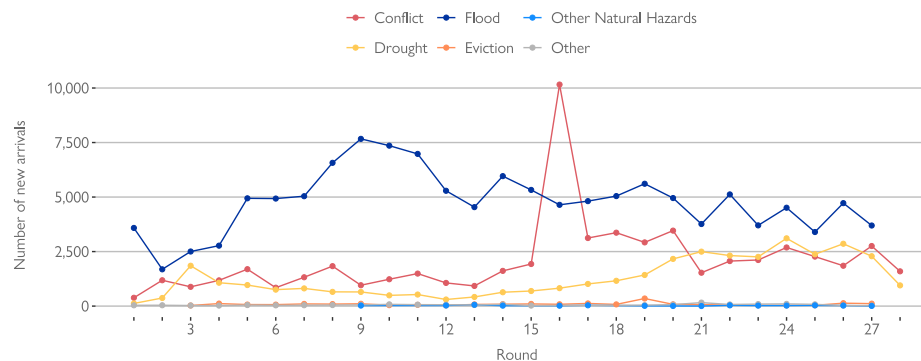
*Disclaimer: For round 27, data collection occurred only on 3 days (from 28 to 30 September) instead of 5 days for the following 19 districts: Afgooye, Afmadow, Baardheere, Baidoa, Balcad, Belet Weyne, Belet Xaawa, Cabudwaaq, Dayniile, Dhuusamarreeb, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garoowe, Hodan, Jamaame, Jowhar, Kahda, Kismaayo, and Luuq. Consequently the coverage per district is partial. For round 28, data collection occurred in only 4 districts: Huddur and Wajid districts in Bakool region, and Galcaydo and Hobyo districts in Mudug region. Results should be interpreted with caution and cannot be compared to previous rounds.*

### NEW ARRIVALS BY ROUND AND BY REGION



\* indicates when a region was not assessed during a specific round

### NEW ARRIVALS 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. From April to September 2024, DTM teams collected data in up to 22 districts: Afgooye, Afmadow, Baardheere, Baidoa, Balcad, Belet Weyne, Belet Xaawo, Cabudwaaq, Dayniile, Dhuusamarreeb, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garoowe, Hodan, Jamaame, Jowhar, Kahda, Kismaayo, Luuq, Waajid, Xudur and Hobyo. During week 28, data collection occurred in only 4 districts: Huddur, Wajid, Galckayo and Hobyo districts.

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

### 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. For round 27, data collection occurred only on 3 days (from 28 to 30 September) instead of 5 days for in the 19 districts mentioned in the disclaimer in the pages above. Consequently the coverage per district is partial. For round 28, data collection occurred in the 4 districts mentioned in the disclaimer in the pages above. Results should be interpreted with caution and cannot be compared to previous rounds.

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.

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.

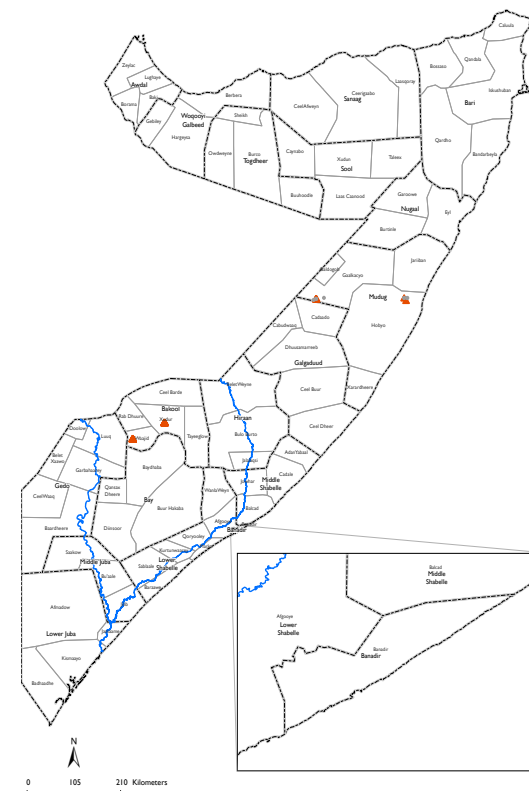
### COVERAGE

#### 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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