

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER

83,060

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 45: November 05 to November 11

31,873



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

To monitor El Nino related displacements, DTM resumed its ETT activities in Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Banadir and Middle Shabelle regions and recorded **83,060 new arrivals** in 1,046 settlements since the beginning of October.

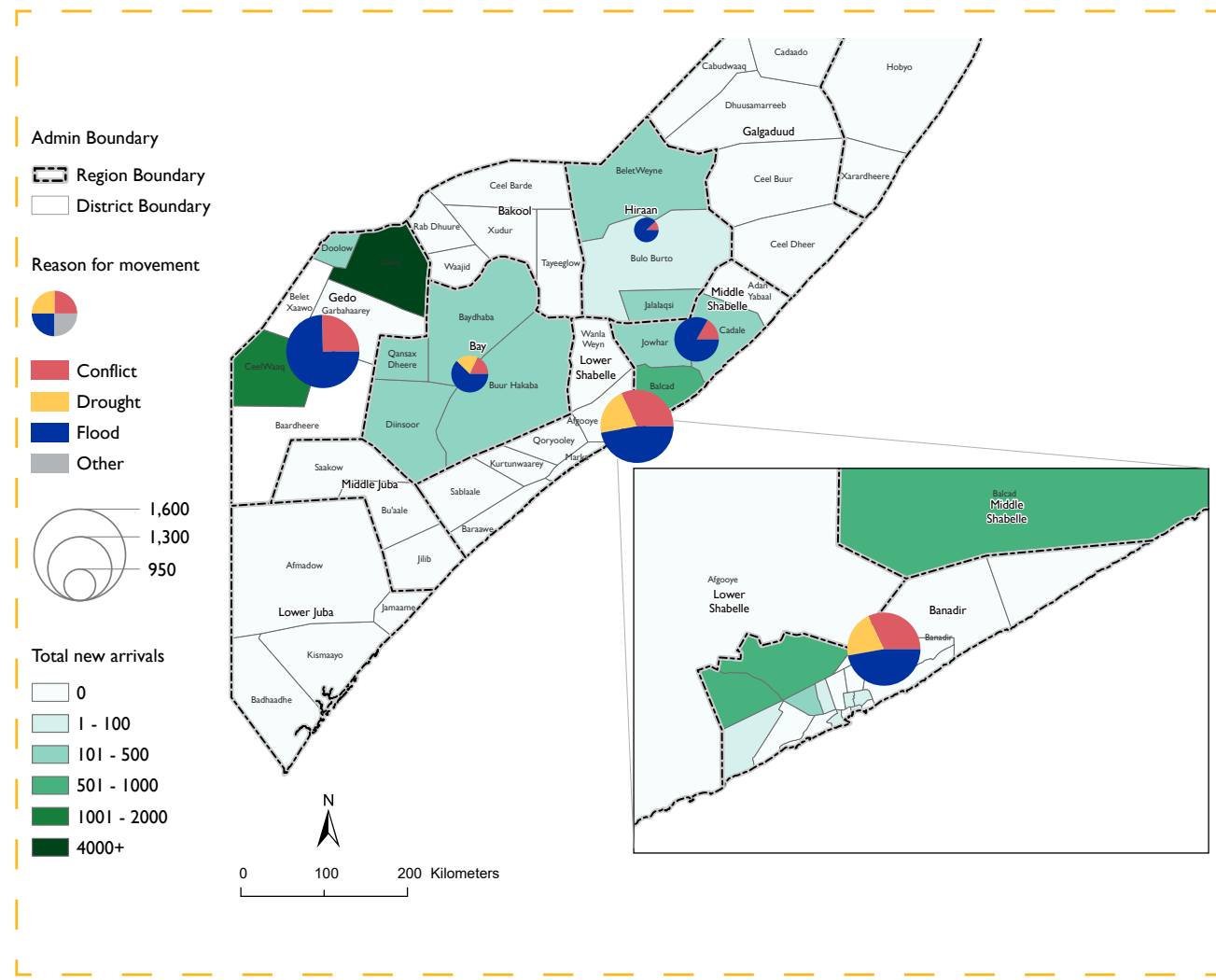
Week 45 – November 05 to November 11

During week 45, DTM teams recorded 31,873 new arrivals across 382 settlements in the five regions DTM is operating in. Floods formed the vast majority of reasons for displacement (73%; 86% being riverine floods, 15% flash floods), with the other main causes being conflict (25%) and drought (2%).

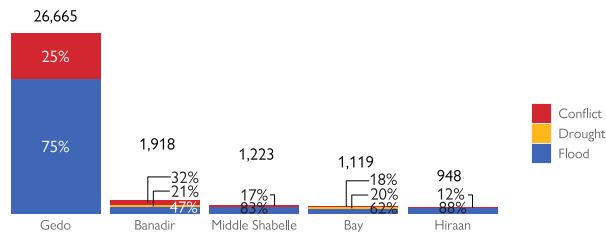
Displacement was concentrated primarily in Gedo region, with 85 per cent of flood- and 86 per cent of conflict-related new arrivals recorded there. This larger share of flood-related displacements emerged as most of Gedo was heavily affected by rainfall, though flood-caused displacements were recorded in all five regions. With respect to the large proportion of conflict displacements in Gedo, all of them were caused by military combat and observed in Belet Xaawo district; almost all movements were within that same district. All other regions also encountered conflict displacement, with Banadir being foremost among them (8% of conflict displacements) due to inter-clan conflict and military operations in Lower Shabelle.

As for drought-related displacements, these were mainly in Banadir (65% of drought displacements, 21% of displacements in Banadir), followed by Bay (35%, 20% of displacements in Bay). For Banadir a key factor was movement from Bay and Lower Shabelle due to drought there. Meanwhile drought in Bay was also a main source of displacement into Bay itself.

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES



EL NIÑO FOCUS

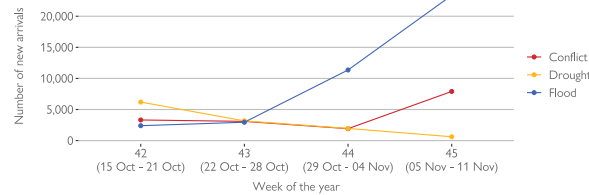
This week displacements due to floods have increased dramatically in absolute terms as the Deyr rainy season continues. Where week 45 saw 11,356 new arrivals displaced by floods (75% of new arrivals), this week there were 23,354 (73%). All regions have seen at least a plurality of new arrivals moving due to floods.

Most of this uptick is reported as arrivals to Gedo region (85 per cent of flood-displaced new arrivals), where rainfall caused flood displacement in most of its districts, including Bardhere, Luuq, Ceelwak, and Dollow. Flooding posed mobility challenges in Bardhere, Ceelwak and Luuq districts, as infrastructure was affected and routes were cut off; particularly, in Bardhere district, a bridge collapsed and this severely affected mobility.

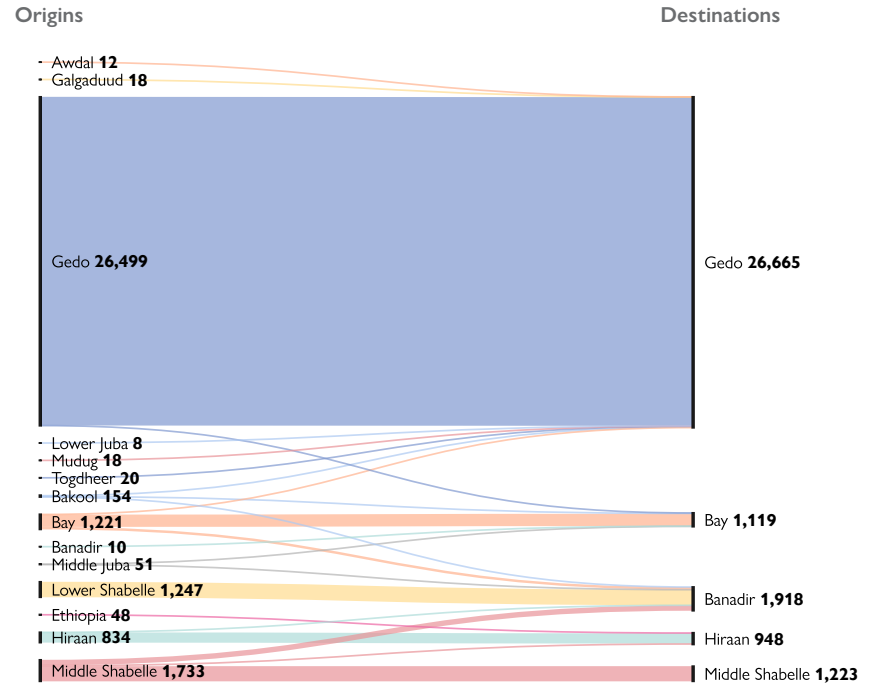
Middle Shabelle and Hiraan each received four per cent of new flood-displaced arrivals, and those regions have the highest proportions of arrivals displaced by flooding (83% and 88%, respectively). In Belet Weyne district of Hiraan region, due to floods, IDPs were forced to abandon their makeshift shelters, resulting in homelessness and further displacement. People needed to evacuate to high grounds in Cel-gal and Cel-jale areas on the outskirts of Belet Weyne.

Forty-seven per cent of arrivals in Banadir this week were displaced by floods. Due to the floods those in Banadir IDP camps face difficulties accessing clean water, posing serious health risks. The Bay region has recorded 43 per cent of new arrivals displaced by floods being in Baidoa district. Bay continues to be affected by flash floods (92% of Bay's flood-displaced new arrivals were driven by flash floods), especially Baidoa, which hosts the second-largest IDP caseload in the country after Mogadishu. This has resulted in damaged socioeconomic circumstances particularly for those already destitute and an exacerbation of a humanitarian situation which was already affected by historic drought.

NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK

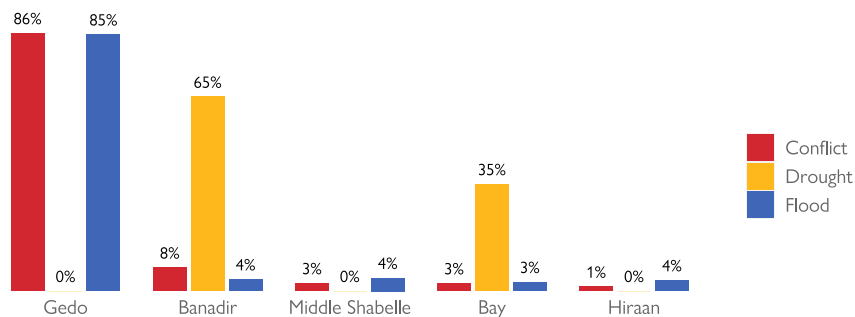


ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS

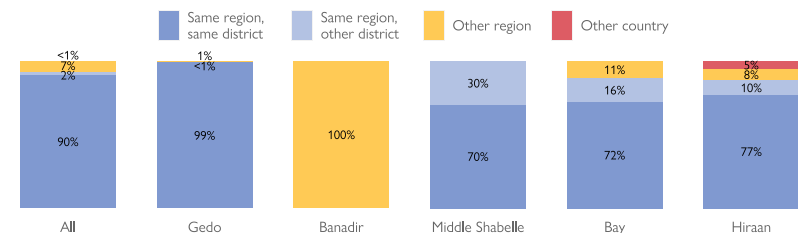


During week 45, the vast majority of the displacements recorded by DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (90%), while the rest was mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (7%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (2%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent less than 1 per cent of the movements captured. Overall, 97 per cent of the movements were intra-regional. Most movements in Gedo occurred within the same district, though a few were movements towards Bay. The only region which mainly saw inter-regional movements was Banadir, which received all new arrivals who left Lower Shabelle and some of those who left Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Bakool.

NEW ARRIVAL DISPLACEMENT CAUSES ACROSS REGIONS

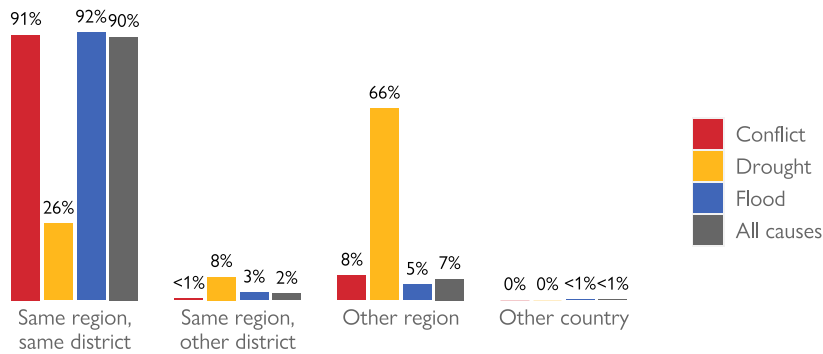


PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION

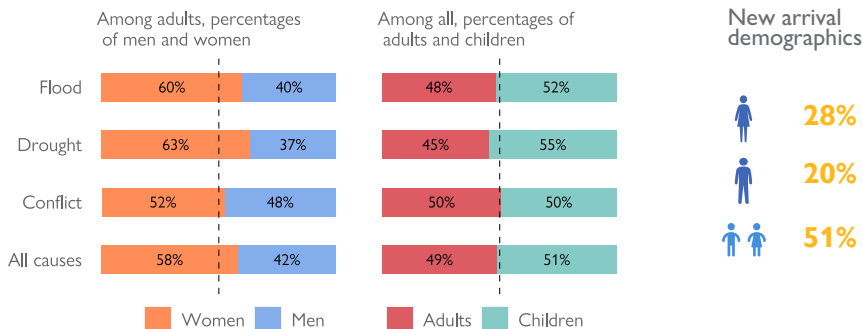


Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Ninety-one per cent of all new conflict displacements were intra-district, with 8 per cent being inter-regional. At the same time, 92 per cent of new flood-related displacements were intra-district. This is may be due to the flood-caused mobility challenges reported in Gedo, which had 99 per cent of new arrivals recorded as intra-district. Drought displacements contrast with the rest as 66 per cent of them were inter-regional.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE



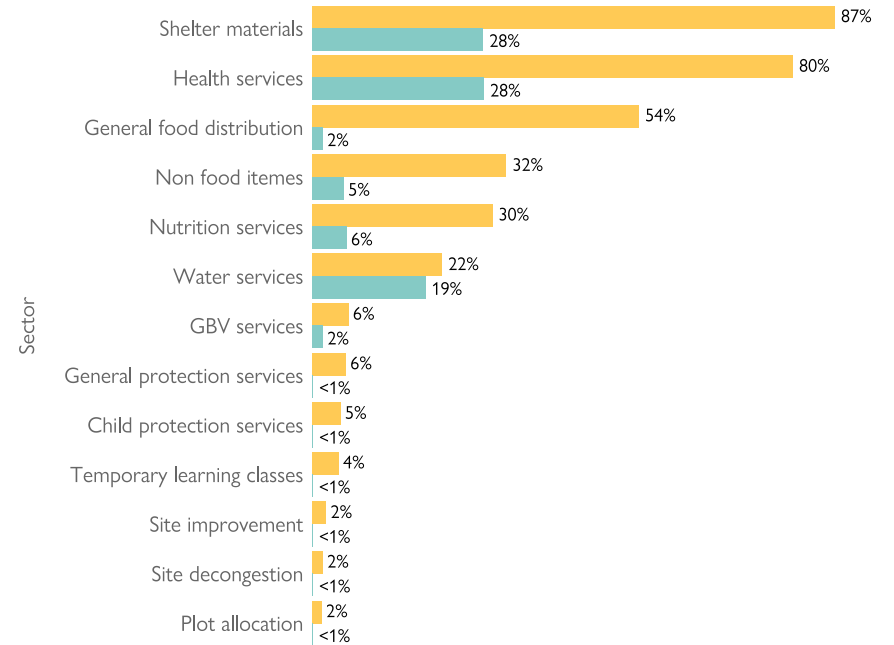
In terms of sex and age groups, the majority of new arrivals (51%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (28%) and men (20%): 58 per cent of adult new arrivals were women. There is demographic variation by cause of displacement. In the case of drought, women form a much larger share (63%) compared to men. By contrast, women form 52 per cent of those displaced by conflict. In terms of age ratios, variation ranges from children forming 55 per cent of new arrivals displaced by drought, down to 50 per cent of those displaced by conflict.

MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS



In terms of the main needs of all IDPs in a location, the majority of IDPs were in locations where the main need is food (50%), while others were in places mainly in need of drinking water (36%) and shelter (8%).

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



The main needs reported for new arrivals were shelter materials (87 per cent of new arrivals), health services (80%), food (32%), non-food items (NFI) (74%), and nutrition services (30%). The corresponding responses were for shelter materials (28 per cent of new arrivals), health services (28%), food (2%), NFIs (5%), and nutrition services (6%). Beyond these areas, the other main response was for water services at 19 per cent of new arrivals, with 22 per cent of new arrivals reporting this need.

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.

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.

Moreover, the exercise covers the main urban centers and surrounding areas in each district,

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.

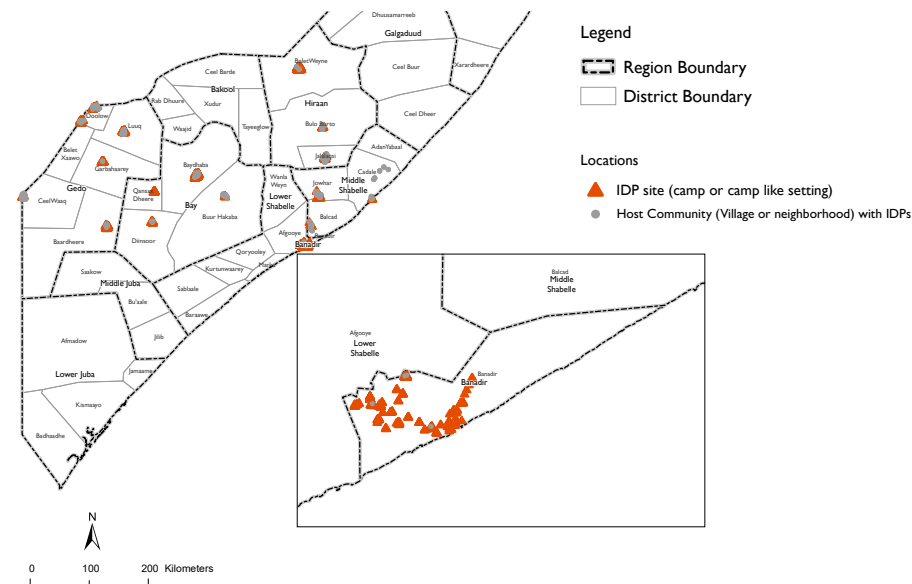
Spontaneous displacement: is an individual or group who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without any outside assistance from the federal/regional authorities or any other type of international or national assistance.

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



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