DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND LOWER SHABELLE REGIONS

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Weeks 50 - 51
Dec 10 to Dec 23, 2023

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER — 166,408

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEKS 50 - 51: December 10 to December 23 — 16,039

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 Bay, Gedo, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as Afgooye district (Lower Shabelle region). It recorded **166,408 new arrivals** in 1,449 settlements since the beginning of October.

Weeks 50–51: December 10 to December 23

During weeks 50 and 51, DTM teams recorded 16,039 new arrivals across 600 settlements in the five regions DTM is operating in. For week 50, 8,513 new arrivals across 424 settlements were recorded, while for week 51 there were 7,526 new arrivals across 407 settlements. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (88%; 69% being riverine floods, 31% flash floods), with the other main causes being drought (7%), conflict (5%), and other causes (<1%).
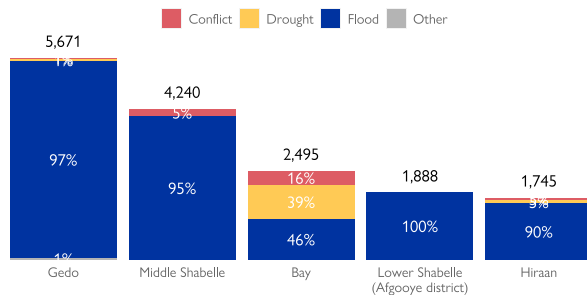
HIGHLIGHTS

- Compared to week 49, the number of newly recorded flood displacements for all assessed regions decreased by 27 per cent in week 50. This was followed by a modest 12 per cent decrease in week 51 compared to week 50.
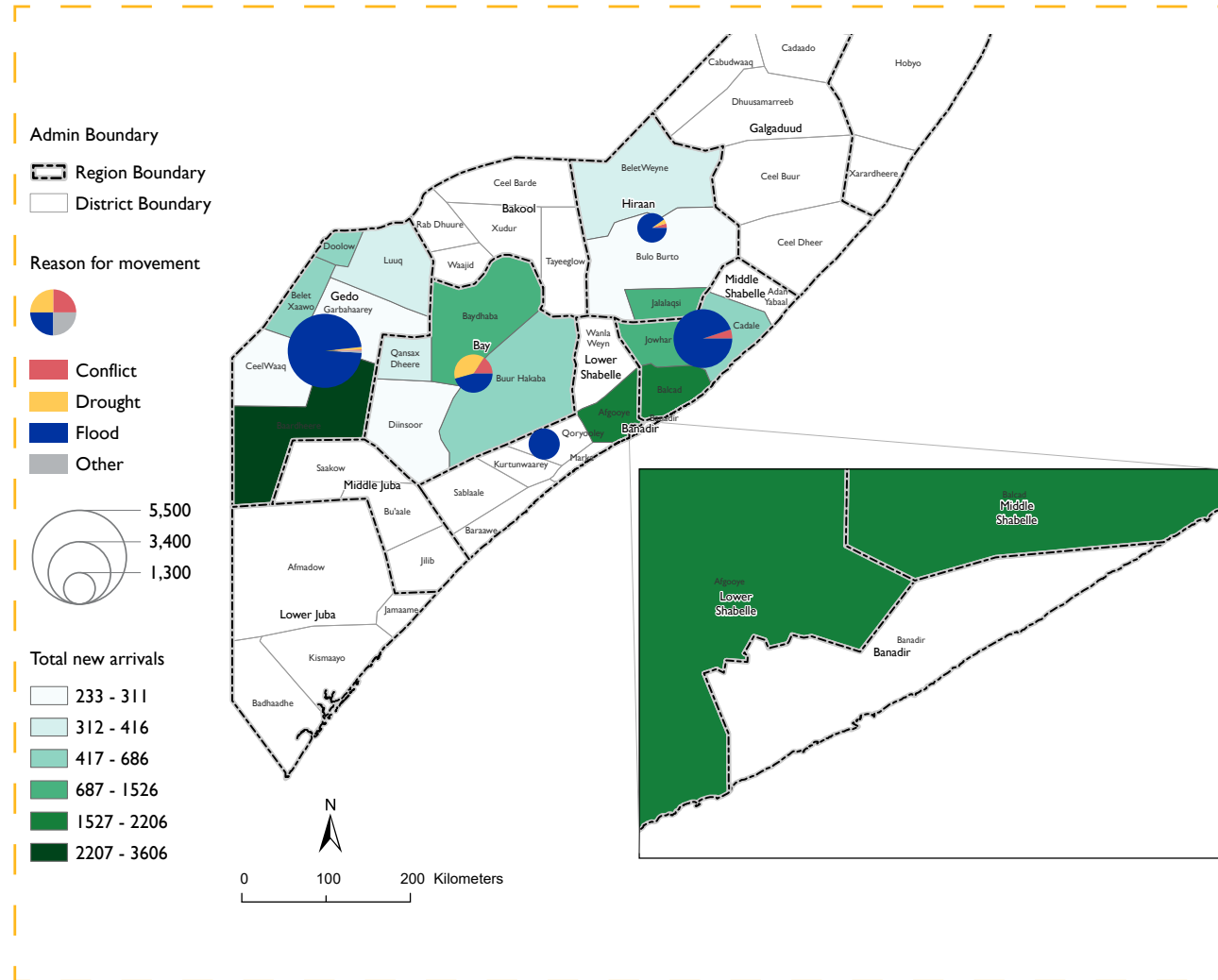
- Most regions reported declines in flood displacement by week 51 compared to 50, with the exception of Afgooye district where the 1,126 displacements in week 51 represented an increase of 48 per cent.

- Certain humanitarian needs are higher for the new arrivals of this two-week period. From week 49 to week 51, food needs have risen from 78 per cent of new arrivals to 85 per cent, and water service needs have risen from 32 to 47 per cent.
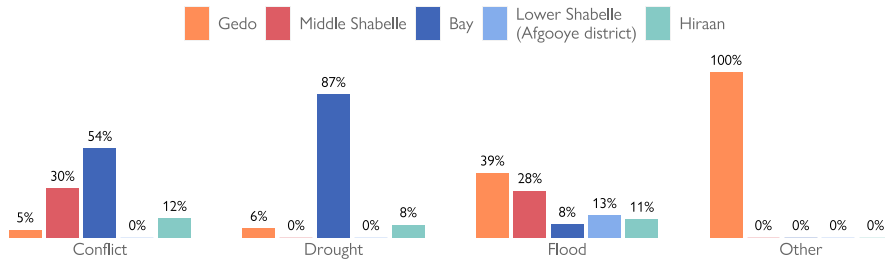
MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE

Admin Boundary
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement
- Conflict
- Drought
- Flood
- Other

Circle sizes: 5,500 / 3,400 / 1,300

Total new arrivals
- 233 - 311
- 312 - 416
- 417 - 686
- 687 - 1526
- 1527 - 2206
- 2207 - 3606

N — 0 100 200 Kilometers

NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES

Legend: Conflict | Drought | Flood | Other

- Gedo: 5,671 — 1%, 97%, 1%
- Middle Shabelle: 4,240 — 5%, 95%
- Bay: 2,495 — 16%, 39%, 46%
- Lower Shabelle (Afgooye district): 1,888 — 100%
- Hiraan: 1,745 — 9%, 90%

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND LOWER SHABELLE REGIONS

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Weeks 50 - 51
Dec 10 to Dec 23, 2023
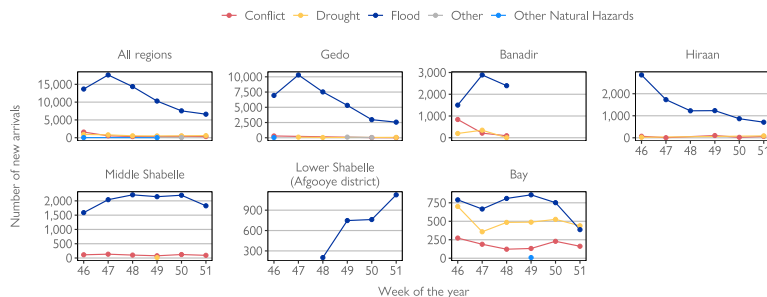
NEW ARRIVAL DISPLACEMENT CAUSES ACROSS REGIONS

Compared to previous weeks, displacements are less concentrated in Gedo region for weeks 50 and 51: Gedo received 35 per cent of new arrivals, followed by Middle Shabelle recording 26 per cent of new arrivals. This is primarily attributable to Gedo region recording declines in new displacements in general and new flood displacements in particular.

Seven per cent of new arrivals were displaced by droughts. There was an overall increase in drought displacements: in week 51, there were 588 recorded drought displacements, a 17 per cent increase compared to week 49 (504 new drought-induced arrivals). This is because Hiraan and Gedo regions saw small numbers of new drought displacements (87 and 62 new arrivals, respectively) in week 51 after recording no drought displacements since weeks 46 and 48 respectively. For Hiraan, the origins of the new arrivals were Ethiopia (63%) and Hiraan's Belet Weyne district (47%); while for Gedo, these were its Garbahaarey (90%) and Luuq (10%) districts. Meanwhile the Bay region, which recorded the vast majority of drought displacements (87%), saw an overall decrease in new drought displacements; it recorded an uptick in drought displacements in week 50, going from 488 new arrivals in week 49 to 526, followed by a decrease in week 51 to 439 new arrivals (-10% compared to week 49).

The majority of conflict displacements occurred in Bay (54%), composing 16 per cent of all the new arrivals Bay recorded in weeks 50 and 51. Bay saw an overall increase conflict displacements in week 51 compared to week 49: there was a noticeable uptick in week 50 (from 132 to 229 displacements), which was followed by a decrease in week 51 to numbers of new arrivals (162) still larger than those seen in week 49. This uptick in week 50 was mainly the result of military operations causing movements from Bay (54%), Middle Juba (13%), and Bakool (6%), as well as being the result of movements within Bay driven by fear of violence (18%) and clan conflict (9%).
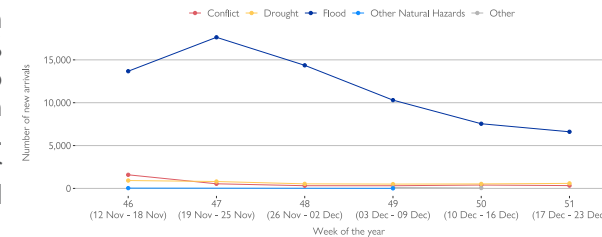
REGIONAL NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK

FLOOD-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT: EL NIÑO FOCUS

All regions have seen a plurality of new arrivals moving due to floods. There were 14,154 further displacements in the past two weeks due to floods (88% of new arrivals): this breaks down into 7,546 flood displacements (89%) in week 50 and 6,608 (88%) in week 51. There was thus a decrease of 12 per cent in the number of flood-displaced new arrivals across the two weeks.
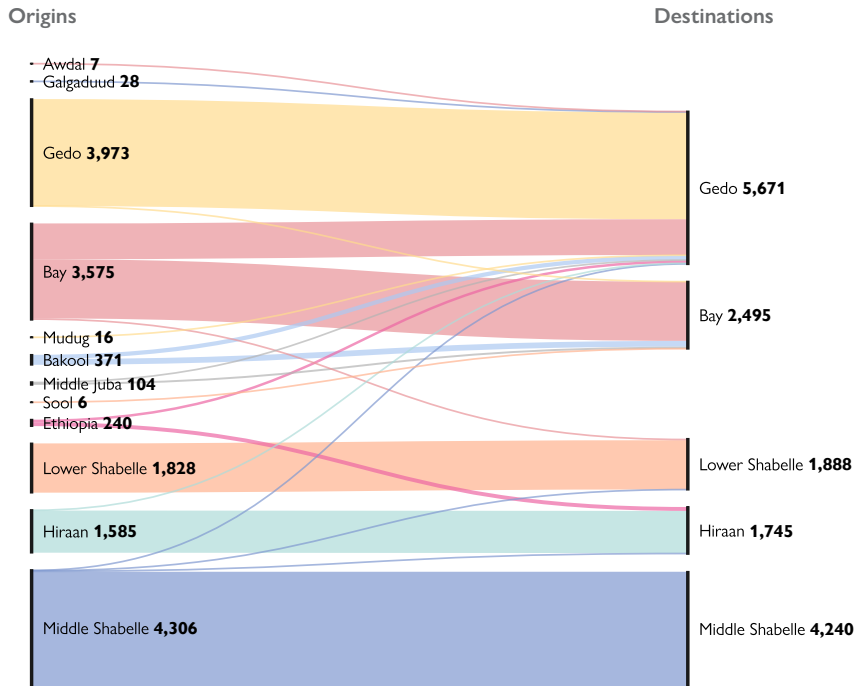
NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK

This 12 per cent decrease from week 50 to week 51 is modest compared to the change between week 49 and week 50. The number of flood displacements in week 49 was 10,302, meaning there was a 27 per cent decrease in week 50 and an overall 36 per cent decrease from week 49 to week 51. Although Middle Shabelle region and Afgooye district did not see a decline in flood displacements in week 50, the other regions did and reported further decreases in week 51. Middle Shabelle, following a period (weeks 47 to 50) of consistent levels of recorded flood displacements ranging from 2,041 to 2,211, saw a relatively noticeable decline in new arrivals in week 51, from 2,197 new arrivals in week 50 to 1,857 (a 15% decrease). One of the most apparent declines observed was that of Bay region, where the number of flood-caused new arrivals decreased from 752 in week 50 to 387 in week 51, representing a 49 per cent decrease and making drought the top cause of new displacements recorded in Bay for week 51.

These trends in the data likely reflect the relatively drier period in Somalia in the past few weeks, though flood-caused displacements persist.

Gedo region received the plurality of all new flood displacements (39%). Between week 47 and week 50, Gedo recorded consistent flood displacement declines, including a decrease of 44 per cent between weeks 49 and 50. Week 51 still saw a decrease, but this was slower, being a decline of 14 per cent compared to week 50. Most of the displacements originated from within Gedo (70% of flood displacements in Gedo), though other notable origins were Bay region (24%), Bakool region (2%) and Ethiopia (1%).
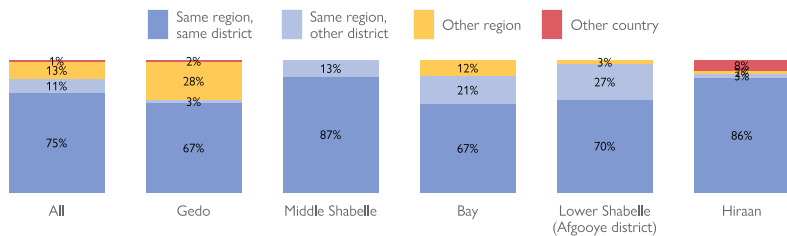
Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle region differed from the other regions by recording an overall increase of 51 per cent in flood-displaced new arrivals in week 51 compared to week 49 (from 747 to 1,126 new arrivals. In weeks 50 to 51, most observed displacements were caused by riverine floods (61 per cent), with the others being caused by flash floods (39%). the majority of the recorded new displacements arrived from within Afgooye district (70%), with others originating from elsewhere in Lower Shabelle region (27%), Baidoa district in Bay region (3%), and Jowhar district in Middle Shabelle (<1%).

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND LOWER SHABELLE REGIONS

Weeks 50 - 51
Dec 10 to Dec 23, 2023

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS

Origins   **Destinations**

Origins:
- Awdal **7**
- Galgaduud **28**
- Gedo **3,973**
- Bay **3,575**
- Mudug **16**
- Bakool **371**
- Middle Juba **104**
- Sool **6**
- Ethiopia **240**
- Lower Shabelle **1,828**
- Hiraan **1,585**
- Middle Shabelle **4,306**

Destinations:
- Gedo **5,671**
- Bay **2,495**
- Lower Shabelle **1,888**
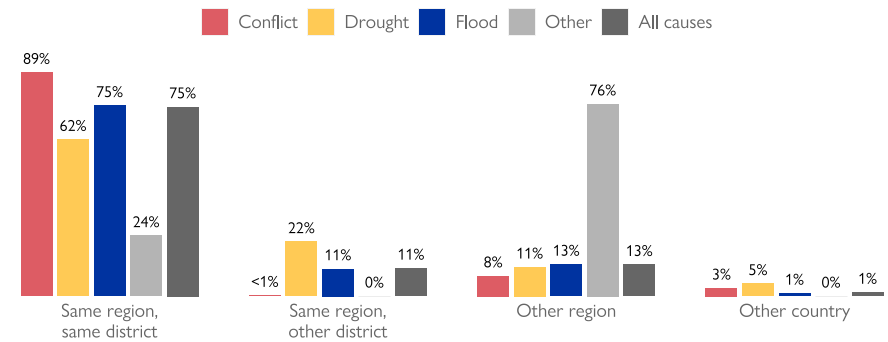- Hiraan **1,745**
- Middle Shabelle **4,240**

During weeks 50 and 51, the majority of the displacements recorded by DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (75%), while the rest were mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (13%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (11%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent one per cent of the movements captured: their destinations were Hiraan (61%) and Gedo (39%). Overall, 86 per cent of the movements were intra-regional. The vast majority of movements in all regions occurred within the same district. Gedo's proportion of inter-regional arrivals is the largest (28% of its new arrivals). Among such inter-regional movements, 82 per cent arrived from Bay region, followed by Bakool (10%), Middle Juba (2%), and Middle Shabelle (2%), among others.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION

Legend: Same region, same district | Same region, other district | Other region | Other country
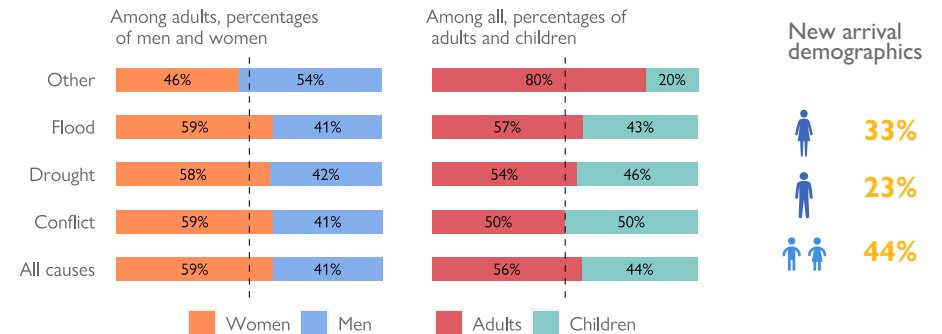

Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Excluding other causes, all the main drivers are overwhelmingly associated with intra-district displacement: these being 89 per cent of conflict displacements, 75 per cent for floods, and 62 per cent for drought. Inter-regional displacements are most significant for flood displacements (13% of flood displacements are inter-regional) and drought displacements (11%). Drought displacements are most likely to be associated with non-intra-district movements, usually being inter-district but intra-regional in such cases (22% of all new drought displacements). Also, a further five per cent of drought displacements are movements from Ethiopia.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE

Legend: Conflict | Drought | Flood | Other | All causes

NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE

Among adults, percentages of men and women | Among all, percentages of adults and children | New arrival demographics

	Women	Men		Adults	Children
Other	46%	54%		80%	20%
Flood	59%	41%		57%	43%
Drought	58%	42%		54%	46%
Conflict	59%	41%		50%	50%
All causes	59%	41%		56%	44%

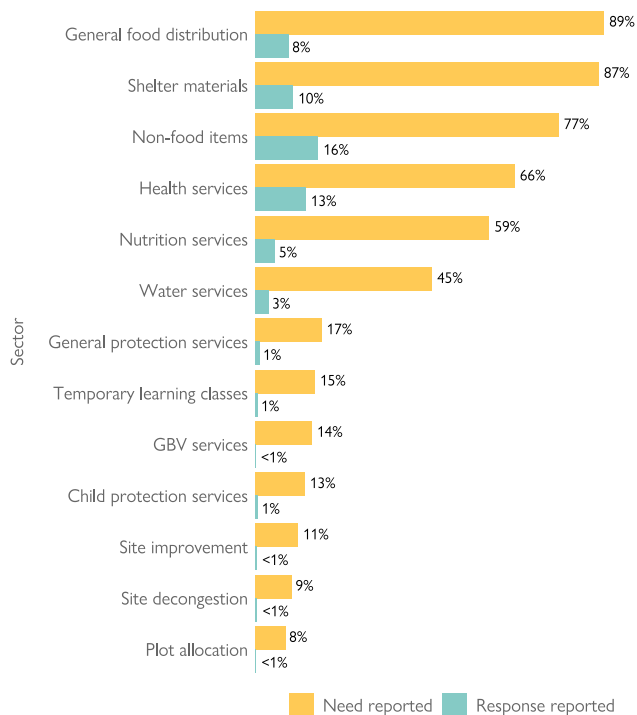New arrival demographics:
- 33%
- 23%
- 44%

In terms of sex and age groups, the plurality of new arrivals (44%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (33%) and men (23%): 59 per cent of adult new arrivals were women. There is some variation in the age ratios by cause of displacement: from 50 per cent of conflict-caused new arrivals being children, to this being 43 per cent in the case of flood displacements.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND LOWER SHABELLE REGIONS

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Weeks 50 - 51
Dec 10 to Dec 23, 2023

MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS

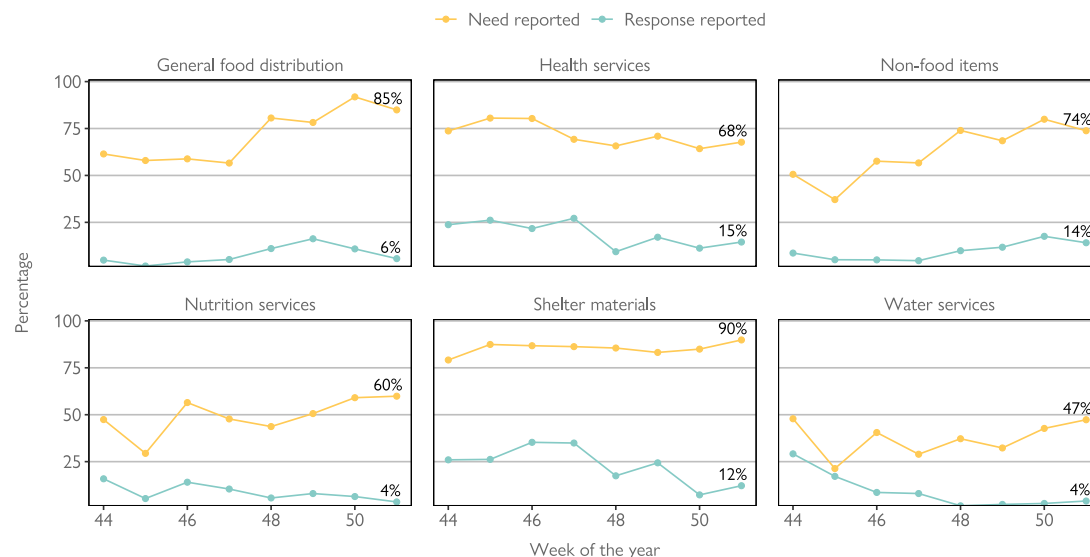**53%** - Food   **33%** - Drinking water   **8%** - Shelter

In terms of the main needs of the majority of IDPs in a location, most IDPs needed food (53%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (33%) and shelter (8%).

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS

Sector	Need reported	Response reported
General food distribution	89%	8%
Shelter materials	87%	10%
Non-food items	77%	16%
Health services	66%	13%
Nutrition services	59%	5%
Water services	45%	3%
General protection services	17%	1%
Temporary learning classes	15%	1%
GBV services	14%	<1%
Child protection services	13%	1%
Site improvement	11%	<1%
Site decongestion	9%	<1%
Plot allocation	8%	<1%

The main needs reported for new arrivals of the two weeks were food (89% of new arrivals), shelter materials (87%), non-food items (NFIs) (77%), health services (66%), nutrition services (59%), and water services (45%). The corresponding responses were for food (8% of new arrivals), shelter materials (10%), NFIs (16%), health services (13%), nutrition services (5%), and water services (3%). Other responses reported apply to very few (<1%); at the same time, other needs remain present though with lower reporting rates, including general protection services (17%), temporary learning classes (15%), GBV services (14%), and child protection services (13%).

TOP SIX REPORTED NEW ARRIVAL NEEDS AND RESPONSE OVER TIME

The development of the main (top six for weeks 50 and 51) needs and responses over the past few weeks are compared in the visualisation above.

There is an apparent increase in the percentage of new arrivals with the need for water services: from 32 per cent in week 49 to 47 per cent in week 51. This increase is not noticeably accompanied by an increase in the percentage of new arrivals who encounter water services response, increasing from 2 per cent in week 49 to 4 per cent in week 51.

While the percentage of new arrivals with the need for nutrition services has increased (from 51% in week 49 to 60% in week 51), the already-low response coverage noticeably declined, from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. More noticeably, a similar trend can be observed in the case of food distribution needs and response: with food needs increasing from 78 per cent to 85 per cent for that period, and reports of food response going from covering 16 per cent of new arrivals to 6 per cent.

Though the need for shelter materials had remained over 75 per cent since week 44, and had remained steadily high since week 45, the highest percentage of new arrivals with the need for shelter materials since at least as far back as week 44 was recorded in week 51 at 90 per cent, increasing from 83 per cent in week 49.

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) - SOMALIA
EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
GEDO, BAY, HIRAAN, MIDDLE SHABELLE AND LOWER SHABELLE REGIONS

Weeks 50 - 51
Dec 10 to Dec 23, 2023

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 Hiraan, 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 Afgoyee district in Lower Shabelle region to cover the migration corridor between Afgoyee and Mogadishu towns. 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
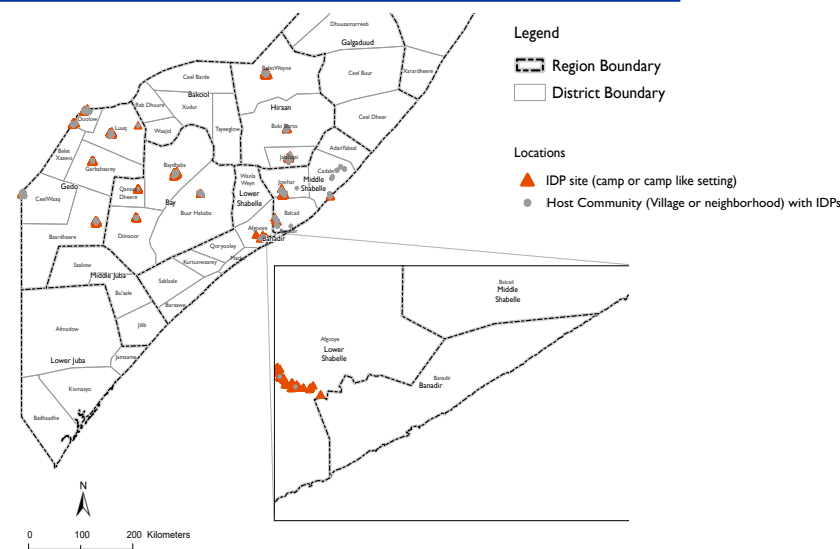
the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

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

Legend
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

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

OUR PARTNERS